

THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XLIX, NO. 13.

THE RECORD: NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESSMAN KELLEY COMES SATURDAY

LECTURES AT HIGH SCHOOL GYM SATURDAY NIGHT.

NORTHVILLE'S RED CROSS SOCIETY STAGES THE INTERESTING EVENT.

Preparations are being made for a large attendance at the Kelley Patriotic Lecture this Saturday night. The Red Cross ladies have assumed charge of the meeting and will attend in uniform and occupy a space near the speaker's stand. They have selected L. A. Babbitt as presiding officer. Mr. Babbitt being president of the Northville Unit and chairman of the local war board.

Congressman Kelley will be escorted to the High school gym by the Northville troop of Boy Scouts, who will also act as ushers.

Mr. Kelley, who is a leading member of the Naval Affairs committee of the U. S. congress, has lately arrived home



from the war zone in France, and is qualified to speak from personal experience of the great strife that is going on. He will tell of the successful efforts of our brave soldier boys in all the departments, as well as of the great work being done by the Red Cross women both in foreign lands and at home.

Mr. Kelley has been singularly honored this year by the people of the 6th Congressional district in that neither in the nomination or in the coming election has he any opposition. His record in congress has been as pleasing to the democratic party as it has to the republicans.

The lecture will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, and of course it is free.

BUY BONDS JUST THE SAME.

"Michigan has done well but must do still better," said Frederick R. Fenton, director of sales for Michigan. "There appears to be some confusion in the state in regard to the peace proposals. No one should allow themselves to be deceived for a single minute in this regard. The Fourth loan must go through exactly as if the war was to continue for months, as it is very likely it will. Even if peace were to be assured, it would still be just as necessary to secure the loan, as the greater part of it already has been expended."

"Our troops will have to be maintained just the same and it will be months before they could be brought home. The government is going ahead with its program of drafting troops, transporting soldiers to France, building up the navy and merchant marine, and manufacturing guns, ammunition and supplies on a world beating basis just as if there had been no peace bid."

AUCTION SALE.

Next Friday, Oct. 25, Bert and Delos Leavenworth will have a sale of horses, milch cows, poultry, farm and dairy machinery and tools, harness, blankets, vehicles, hay and grain etc., at the old Leavenworth homestead on Grand River road 1 mile west of Novi. Sale begins at 10, with hot lunch at noon. Auctioneer, L. W. Lovewell.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The official call for the Michigan state democratic convention designates Wednesday, October 25, as the date and Detroit as the place of meeting.

Some Travelers.

The Arctic tern holds all records for length of migration. When the young are full grown the entire family leaves the arctic regions and several months later is found skirting the edge of the Antarctic continent.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAM J. THOMPSON.

Widespread sadness was felt in Northville when the news came that Mrs. W. J. Thompson had passed away Tuesday, October 15, in Harper hospital, Detroit, where she was taken a few weeks ago for surgical treatment. Her condition was so serious, from the first, that little encouragement was given, but her friends continued to hope against hope until the last.

During her residence and business life here, Mrs. Thompson has made many warm friends, especially among those who best knew her generous, affectionate nature, aside from her unusual business ability and industry, handicapped though she was by the constant irritation of physical suffering. She was born near Brighton, and came to Northville ten years ago to engage in business with her husband.

The near relatives left to mourn an irreparable loss are the husband, her father, James Collett of Brighton, and three sisters, one in Denver, Colo., one in Kansas City, Mo., and one, Mrs. Delos Phillips in Pontiac.

The body was brought to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Brown Wednesday where funeral services will be held this Friday morning at ten o'clock, conducted by Rev. E. V. Belles, with interment at Brighton.

General sympathy is expressed here for the bereaved friends, and particularly for Mr. Thompson, whose own physical condition is such that he attends to his business under great difficulties.

GASOLINE SUNDAYS ARE STILL HERE

Last Sunday some auto owners evidently gathered an idea that the gasless Sunday order had been cancelled. Such is not the case and next Sunday steps will be taken to apprehend any evidence of disloyalty on the part of any one driving a car for pleasure on Sunday. Garages should also refuse to sell gasoline on Sunday. This request of the U. S. government applies to people living in the country as well as in villages, and applies to every use of an automobile that can be construed as pleasure riding. This also applies to conveying visitors or relatives to and from the street cars. Visiting is a matter of pleasure. The walking is good.

Deputy sheriffs, constables, police and automobile club officials are asked to aid the U. S. fuel administration in furthering the observance of this request. "All loyal citizens will observe it; others must," says the War Board.

M. E. PASTOR GETS A WELCOME BACK

There were something like 175 people out to welcome Pastor W. S. Francis and wife back to the Northville charge, at the M. E. church last Friday night. The Aid society served a delightful 6 o'clock banquet, the pastor and wife and superintendent of Schools Bowen and his staff of teachers, together with Toastmaster C. A. Dolph, occupying the table of honor in the center of the dining room. Later there was some splendid singing by the male quartet and solos by Miss Johnson, Miss Filkins and Wayne Vandyne. Mrs. John Tinsam gave an enjoyable organ recital and then there were a lot of "co-operation" responses including one by Rev. Mr. Riley of the Baptist church, Supt. Bowen, Mrs. Bertha Neal for the Ladies' Aid society and Mr. Dolph for the church in general.

STANLEY WHEELER DEAD.

Stanley E. Wheeler, who passed twenty years of his life in Northville, and who was formerly P. M. freight agent here, died at his home in Reed City, Mich., Sunday, Oct. 13, following a surgical operation and a short illness. He leaves to mourn his early death his widow, their 3 year old son, Malcolm, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Wheeler and his sister, Lucile of Ann Arbor, and a brother, Blake of Rock Island, Ill. Interment was made at Ann Arbor Wednesday. Although Stanley was only 31 years old he held the position of Traffic manager with the Wm. Horner Flooring Concern of Reed City. His death has cut short a very promising career.

THE HONOR ROLL FOR NORTHVILLE

[Parents, relatives or friends, are requested to furnish correct addresses, where errors occur, and to keep the Record posted as to any changes.]

Ambler, Roy—Eng. Corps, A. E. F., via Paris, France.
Beckman, Donald A.—Great Lakes Training Sta., Ill.
Bryan, Karl H. (Musician)—125th Inf. Band, Headquarters Co., A. E. F., P. O. 734.
Brown, Frank W.—Coast Artillery Corps, C. A. C., A. E. F.
Barber, Jack—Motor Dept., Co. E, 16th Engineers, A. E. F.
Barber, Clifford—Co. F, First U. S. Engineers, A. E. F.
Blowers, Hiram E.—Co. A, Field Hospital Service, Fort Presidio, San Francisco, Calif.
Buckley, Clifford—Ordnance Dept., Detroit.
Brassow, Wm. C.—Co. A, 361 W. S. T. Camp, Holabird, Baltimore, Md.
Ball, Don L.—Development Div., Chemical Warfare Service, Lock Box 426, Cleveland, Ohio.
Cowell, Wesley, 3rd Co., 2nd Prov. Reg., Camp Hancock, Ga.
Curtiss, Sylvanus—Marines, Paris Island, S. C.
Crain, Chester—Co. F, 310th Engineers, A. E. F.
Casterline, Orrin, Sergt.—Eng. Camp, Eng. Am. Exp. Forces, via N. Y.
Casterline, Raymond, Corporal—Camp Holabird-Colgate, Md. M. R. S. Co., Unit 306.
Chapman, Milo—Co. D, 338th Inf., Amer. Exp. Forces.
Couch, John V.—U. S. N. C., A. E. F.
Cole, Floyd—24 Co., 2nd Prov. Reg., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Dickerson, James—R-116th Machine Gun Bn., 81st Div., Long Island, N. Y.
Dunham, Scott H.—A. E. F.
Dixon, Ross M. Sergt.—Central Officers' Training Camp, 24th Co., Camp Lee, Va.
Dunbar, Charles C. Sergt.—Ordnance Dept., 774, A. P. O. A. E. F.
Dabur, James F., First Sergt., Co. F, 10th Eng. (Forest) American, E. F.
DesAutels, Raymond C., Lieut.—Park Field, Millington, Memphis, Tenn.
DesAutels, Leo A.—State Pier, Bn 2, New London, Conn.
Dailey, Morris L.—Providence, Rhode Island, 223 Federal Bldg.
Ely, Percy, Sergt.—Eng., A. E. F.
Ely, Claude—37th Co., 10th Recruit Bn., Camp Syracuse, N. Y.
Fox, Walter—Co. H, 11th, A. E. F.
Foss, Paul—Corporal—Co. I, 338th Inf., 85th Div., A. E. F.
Foss, Wm.—U. S. S. Orion, care postmaster, N. Y.
Filkins, Harlan G.—326 Bn., Co. C, Light Tanks, Camp Summerall, Tobyhanna, Pa.
Garfield, Truman—165th Aero Sqdn., care U. S. A. S., 35 Eaton Place, London, England.
Green, Lloyd—C. C. U. S. M. G. Bn. American E. F.
Girardin, Louis—Battleship Brooklyn, via N. Y.
Greene, Norton, Corporal—Co. F, 310th Engineers, A. E. F.
Hutton, Charles—Co. 10, Ft. Story, C. A. C., Cape Henry, C. B. Va.
Hall, Frank N.—
Hall, Lon O.—Co. D, 340th Inf. Camp A. E. F., via New York.
Henry, Thomas B.—Post Hospital, Aberdeen, Md.
Hayner, Charles W.—Sergeant, 380th Aero Squadron, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens.
Hills, William—Co. B, 106 Supply train, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hollis, Elmer—2nd Co. Coast Artillery Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.
Jackson, Elmer—Sergt., Motor Truck, A. E. F.
Jordan, Clayton—Co. A, 310th Engineers, A. E. F.
Jordan, Ralph B.—Field Artillery, A. E. F.
Johnson, Jesse—Co. H, 126th Inf., American E. F.
Jones, Wm. T.—Sergeant, Co. A, 329th M. G. Bn., A. E. F.
Johnson, Edward, Corporal—175th Aero Sq., Payne Field, West Point, Miss.
Johnson, Ben R.—Medical Corps, L. G. F., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Kestell, Stanley J.—Naval Unit, East Lansing, Mich.
Ridd, Archie—Med. Dept., Amer. Ex. Forces, France.
Kysor, James D., Corporal—328 Headquarters Co. Field Art., A. E. F.
Kysor, Asa B., Corporal—6 Co., 3rd Regt., Motor Mechanics Air Service, A. E. F., via New York.
Klein, Homer.
Lapham, Luther B.—11th Co. 3rd Replacement Bn., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
Leavenworth, Loren F.—Co. C, 21st Machine Gun Bn., American Expeditionary Forces, France.
Long, Archie—1st Co., 1st Bn., 160th Depot Brigade, 10th train, Camp Custer.
Lyke, Ralph—Co. A, 2nd Bn., Heavy Tank Service, Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.
Langfield, Conrad, Lieut.—Sanitary Corps, Surgeon General's office, Washington, D. C.
Limbright, Robert A.—Squad E, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Lanning, Orrin—U. S. S. Michigan, New York City, care postmaster.
Miles, Chas. E.—Chf., Co. E, 35th Tel. Bn., S. E., A. E. F.
Montgomery, Pearl, Corporal—Co. F, 810th Eng., A. P. O., 737 A. E. F.
Murphy, Chas. F., First Lieut.—F. A. B. S., Camp McClelland, Anniston, Alabama.

Malcomson, Leo, Top Sergt.—Co. H, 58th Inf., A. E. F.
Martin, Guy—Supply Co. 328th Field Artillery, Amer. Exp. Forces.
Morse, Charles W.—Co. 578, Bn. 9, Great Lakes, Ill.
Murray, William Foster—Co. E, Regt. 2, Camp Dewey, Great Lakes, Ill.
Moyer, John L.—P. S. Hospital, Ft. Barry, Calif.
Newman, Alan—19th Rec. Squadron Aviation Section, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.
Perkins, Peter L.—Eng., Reg. band, A. E. F.
Ransom, Louis T.—Headquarters Co., 15th Reg., U. S. M. C., A. E. F.
Raymond, Fred—F. S., Santo Domingo, care Postmaster, N. Y.
Ryder, Ralph W., Pvt.—F. A. School of Instruction, A. P. O., No. 722, A. E. F., France.
Roche, Barney—Co. B, 16th Reg. Eng., American E. F.
Roche, James—Eng., A. E. F.
Richmond, Harold—24th Co., 2, N. Prov. Reg., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Simmons, George, Sergeant—Co. E, 810th Eng., 85th Div., A. E. F.
Salow, Ed.—160th Depot Brigade, Med. Dept., Camp Custer.
Schultz, Charles A., Corporal—12th Co. 1st Reg., Motor Mechanics, Signal Corps, A. E. F.
Stage, L. D.—General Hospital No. 9, Educational Department, Lakewood, N. J.
Simpson, Fay—Truck Co. 4, American E. F., France.
Stimpson, Reid—Co. 30, Prov. Regt., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Simmons, Harry M.—Co. C, 123rd Inf., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Stuart, Harold—24th Co., 2nd Prov. Regt., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Spencer, James—2nd Lieut., 2nd Replacement Camp, Camp Lee, Va.
Thomas, Ira—Ordnance Corps, A. E. F.
Thomas, George—Co. G, 338th Inf., 85th Div., A. E. F.
Teshka, Herman—Co. E, 126th Inf., A. E. F., via N. Y.
Tibbitts, Harold, Jr.—10th Machine Gun Bn., Headquarters American E. F.
Turner, Harold—Marine Band, Great Lakes, Illinois.
Thompson, Clarence—325th Field Hospital, 207 Sanitary Train, P. O. 742, A. E. F.
VanValkenburg, Carl D.—Medical Dpt. Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala.
VanSickle, Harry—Base Hospital, No. Ward 34, Camp Merritt, N. J.
VanValkenburg, Floyd H.—338th Inf., Co. E, Quartermaster's Dept., Camp Custer.
VanValkenburg, Lawrence M.—Bugler, U. S. N.
VanValkenburg, Milo T.—Co. F, 27th Engineers' band, Camp Leach, Washington, D. C.
VanValkenburg, Franklin W.—40 M. G. Bn., Co. B, Camp Custer.
White, Wm. H., Jr.—Co. B, U. of M. T. D., Ann Arbor.
Wilcox, Oswald—131st Co., 8th Bn., 160th Depot Brigade.
Wood, Harold E.—Co. 163, Unit B, N. O. B., Hampton Roads, Va.
Wilber, Paul F.—Co. C, 305th Mechanical Unit, 2 M. C., Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.
Wilber, J. Roland—Co. F, 23rd Eng., A. E. F.
Wilkinson, Frank—Co. C, 310 Field Signal B. N., A. E. F.
Williams, Ruel G.—Ambulance Co. No. 168, 17 Sanitary Train A. E. F.
White, Harry H.—Walter Reed Sanatorium, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.
White, Harold—Reg. 10, Camp Ross, Co. 503, Barracks 1063, Great Lakes, Illinois.
Wheaton, Harold—Battery B, Field Artillery, A. E. F.
Wilcox, Oswald L.—46th Co., 12 Bn., 160th D. B., Recruit, Camp Custer.
Wilcox, Lloyd, Corporal, Battery F, 322, F. A. N. A., Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.
Wheeler, Arthur F.—A. E. F.
Wheeler, Foster E.—Co. F, Engineers, A. E. F.
* Yerkes, Joseph A.
* Deceased.

The following Northville boys are prospective soldiers, being members of the Students' Army Training Corps at Ann Arbor: Floyd Lanning, Wendell Miller, Scott Montgomery, Gerald Taff, Charles Freydl.

SCARCITY OF FRUIT TREES.

Apple and peach trees, for planting, are very scarce this fall, and nurserymen say there will be little if any stock on the market for several years to come. The Greening Nursery Co., at Monroe Mich., have reserved a limited supply of high grade apple and peach seedlings for propagation this fall, and anyone thinking of setting out fruit trees should write to them early, before the supply is exhausted.

PERRY AUSTIN IN DRAY BUSINESS

I wish to announce to the people of Northville and vicinity that I have purchased the truck formerly owned by Don VanSickle and am now in line for a share of the dray business here. I will be in a position to do any and all kinds of trucking, moving included, at reasonable prices, and hereby solicit a share of your patronage. PERRY AUSTIN. 12-2-p.

CARD OF THANKS.

To the many kind friends, the Masonic and K. P. orders, I want to extend my sincere thanks for their kind remembrances during my recent illness. MYRON TAYLOR.

RECORD LINERS PAY—TRY ONE

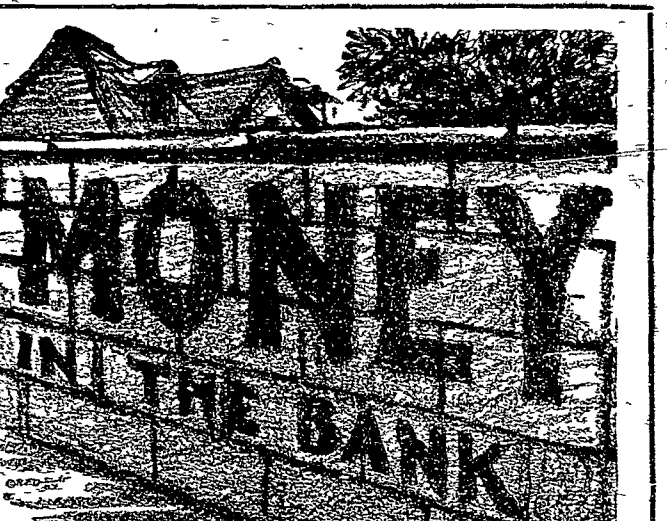
STOVES! STOVES!

Our Entire Basement is devoted to the display of Stoves, Ranges and Heaters. Large assortment to select from—SERVE SELF. Every Stove has Selling Price Marked in Plain Figures. When you have time, make a trip to our Store Basement Display of Stoves, and look around whether you wish to buy or not—Welcome.

Air-Tight Heaters, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50
Air-Tight Heaters, with large door on front, \$8.00 and \$9.00
Coal and Wood Heaters, at \$12.50, \$15, \$25, \$30, \$35
Large Ranges, with Warming Closet and Reservoirs, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$90
(We do not stock under-size Ranges)

Perfection Oil Heaters, just the thing for that cold, uncomfortable room. No Smoke; No Smell, No Trouble.

ANYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE.
JAMES A. HUFF, Hardware.
NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.



The man with money knows his Bank account is a safeguard for his home. Bank your money - It pays.

Every man, that is worth calling a MAN, has a home for his family and himself. But some men are thoughtless and have not protected their home. Is YOUR home protected against adversity? A BANK ACCOUNT is the best safeguard for your home. Start one TO-DAY.

Put YOUR money in OUR bank. We pay 3% interest.

Northville State Savings Bank

"Where Can I Safely Buy an Overcoat?"

That is a question a good many men are asking themselves right now. Many have already solved the problem by coming to Mabley's. SELECT AN ALL-WOOL MABLEY OVERCOAT. We have only one kind of overcoat fabric—all-wool—at the bed-rock low price. It's the only kind successful, self-respecting men wish to wear, and it is the only kind a store with a reputation such as Mabley's would every offer to its customers.

JOHN D. MABLEY
Mabley's Corner DETROIT. Grand River and Griswold.

When visiting Detroit don't fail to see the finest Vaudeville Theatre in the world

MADEVILLE

TEMPLE THEATRE

Two Performances Daily 8:15 p. m.

Stands Seats at 10-20-250

Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Mr. Blumke, Jr., 2553 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants

Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has a pleasant perfume and medicinal power. Sample each free of charge. Write to: The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura
All druggists. Soap 25c. Ointment 50c. 6 oz. Jar 1.00. Sample each free of charge. Write to: The Cuticura Soap Co., New York, N. Y.

H.S. SUDEN MOVE EXPLAINED

Razor Demonstrator Was Not Actuated by Desire to Impress Maggie and Her Companions.

Two middle-aged women and a skinny boy in knee pants stood in front of a show window to watch a demonstrator do things with a razor. His work failed to satisfy one of the women who said:

"My soul and body, why don't he put up and show what his partner can do? I like to see people work and they took some interest in it."

As she spoke, the demonstrator took an expert slide to the steel and held it forward to show the keenness of its edge. The suddenness of this victory was explained by the other woman:

"Lor', Maggie, he must have got through the glass—you sure have got him going."

But Maggie had nothing to do with it. The young man's sudden spin was entirely due to a clean-faced man who had paused to take in the demonstration.

You couldn't expect a mere civilian demonstrator to show off a razor edgely to two middle-aged women and a skinny boy in knee pants.

New Orleans is threatened with higher street railway fares.

Pennsylvania Agricultural college has 1,800 students.



When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

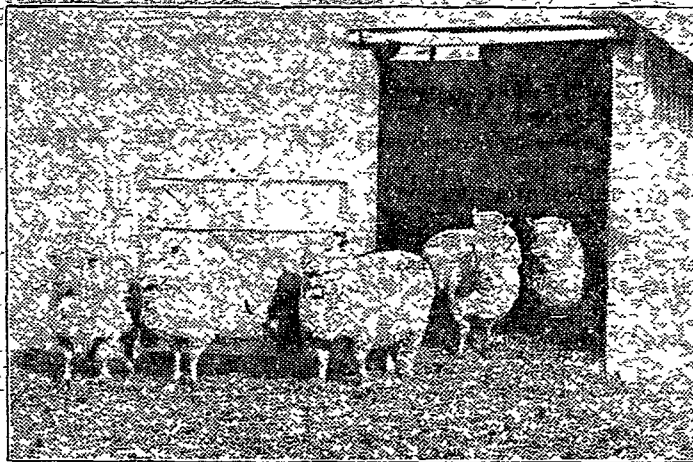
You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

SHEEP NEED WINTER CARE.



Dryness, Light and Ventilation Are More Essential Than Warmth in the Winter Sheep Quarters.

WOOL AND MEAT ARE WAR NEEDS

Principal Sheep Requirements Are Dryness, Good Ventilation, and Sunlight.

WET COATS FOSTER DISEASE

Protection From Winter Rainfalls and Heavy Snowfalls Is Desirable. Freedom From Drafts Is Most Important.

Sheep supply two very essential war needs—meat and wool. During the winter they need special care. Their heavy coat will keep them warm provided it is dry, but if it becomes wet the animals will suffer from chills and sickness.

In any part of the United States the main essentials of sheep barns are dryness and freedom from drafts. Unless lambs are to be dropped in cold weather, no expense to provide warmth is necessary, as the buildings should seldom be closed. Protection from winter rains and heavy snowfalls is desirable, but the best results may be expected when ewes are allowed access to a dry bed in the open.

Warmth, Dryness and Light. Since sheep do not require quarters that are especially warm, a single wall will ordinarily insure sufficient warmth. If lambs are dropped in very cold weather, a temporary covering over the lambing panels will provide warmth, or a small space can be partitioned off in which to keep a few ewes until their lambs become strong.

Even in winter it is well to plan ahead, and to keep in mind that next summer shade and protection from heat are peculiarly necessary for sheep. Shade cannot always be furnished in pastures, and buildings that are well located and constructed so as to render them cool in summer will often provide greater comfort to the sheep during hot days than would be possible for them out of doors.

Dryness and freedom from draft are most important. Sheep cannot possibly thrive in quarters that are damp or dark. In fact, the flock should be shut in only during storms. Abundance of light in all parts of the building and at all times is necessary not only for the health of the sheep but for convenience of the shepherds in caring for them. One square foot of window for each 20 square feet of floor space is necessary. Windows should be placed at a height to insure a good distribution of light, and particularly to receive direct sunlight for the lambing pens during the period the ewes are lambing.

Ventilation Is Essential.

Close confinement in poorly ventilated pens is very injurious to breeding ewes. While they should seldom be shut indoors, a part of the flock will usually lie inside at night. At lambing and during storms, doors should be closed. For such times it is necessary to provide means of securing fresh air without creating drafts. In a very large building with numerous doors and windows it is often advisable to build one or two partitions from floor to ceiling to prevent drafts. Fresh air can be admitted through muslin-screened windows opened on the side opposite to that from which the wind is blowing without causing drafts if all other sides of the buildings are tightly closed.

In very cold sections, or where lambs are to arrive in the winter months, specially arranged outlets for foul air and inlets for fresh air will be necessary. Foul-air lines should extend from the ceiling with as few bends as possible to the roof. They should be of sufficient size and number to give 8 to 10 square inches for each sheep in the building. Fresh air may be admitted through arranged inlets near the floor line. Some attention is required to adjust such inlets to the variations in wind and temperature, and the same is true where windows are

dependent upon. There is no efficient automatic system of ventilating sheep buildings, though some of the "wind baffles" which have been devised for poultry houses might be adapted.

Well-Drained Floors. Level and well-drained clay-surfaced floors are satisfactory and economical. Sheep pack the surface very firmly, and if there is proper drainage the only objection to this floor is that it does not exclude rats. Concrete floors for alleys and feed rooms are necessary, but will seldom be called for in the pens.

Arrangement of Building

The main features to be provided in the floor plan are minimum of waste space, convenience and ease in feeding and in cleaning the pens, and elimination of the need of moving or disturbing the sheep. Pen partitions should be movable. By using feed racks to make divisions in the pen space the size of the pens can be varied as needed, and in special cases the racks can be removed to permit the use of the space for other stock.

Locating Sheep Buildings.

The site for permanent buildings for sheep should first of all be dry and well drained. Ample yard space that is dry and sheltered should be available adjacent to the main barn or shed. A southern slope with sandy soil is especially satisfactory for this purpose.

On most farms it will be advantageous to have the buildings and yards easily reached from the regular pastures or from fields used to grow forage crops for summer pasture. As the flock requires attention many times daily during part of the year, convenience of location in relation to the farm dwelling and to other buildings will effect an economy of time in the performance of routine labor.

BUY EWES IN FALL

Many farmers make a practice of buying ewes in the fall, breeding them and selling the lambs the following summer. Such ewes can be carried through the winter on wheat and rye fields if not pastured too closely, or on clover hay with some roots and a little linseed meal. If the clover hay is not available, corn fodder may be used as roughage, in which case it should always be supplemented with bran or linseed meal. Lambs should come early and should be taught to eat as soon as they are old enough. Give lambs access to corn by providing a creep through which they can go without allowing the ewes to follow.

Feed Cows Legume Hay.

In co-operation with the extension department of Purdue university the United States department of agriculture last year made an investigation of the cost of producing milk in 16 dairy herds in Porter county, Ind. In that study it was found that when other conditions were the same the dairymen who fed the largest quantity of clover, alfalfa, and other legume hays used 33 per cent less grain without lessening the production of their cows. That is, the dairymen who fed legume hay obtained as much milk from 62 pounds of grain as the others obtained from 100 pounds of grain.

Such a saving is certainly worth while. Patriotism demands increased production; the high cost of living demands economical production; both those demands are met when all our good cows are kept, and when their milk flow is maintained at low cost.

Feeding Racks for Sheep.

Combination hay and grain racks are probably the most convenient for feeding small lots of sheep. The open-end rack is suitable for use in barns where feeding can be done by passing directly from the feed alley to the rack, thus obviating the difficulties which follow from entering pens filled with sheep. Some shepherds prefer a rack with closed sides instead of slats; such a rack requires that the hay be eaten through an opening at the bottom.

HOME TOWN HELPS

PLEA FOR VINES AND SHRUBS

Undoubtedly, Roads More Attractive and Also Tend to Keep Down the Dust.

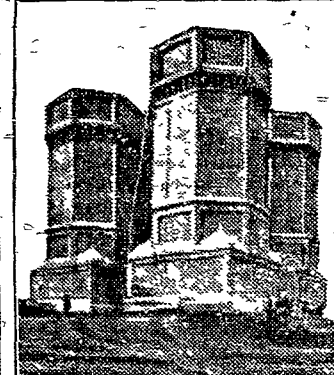
Fortunately we have in this country examples of well-kept parkways and boulevards which border cultivated lands. Their ample parking is grown to grass and embellished with herbaceous flowers, shrubs, and trees. Yet the farm lands they border are neither overwhelmed by weeds nor devastated by insects and rodents.

The question of roadsides propagating vast numbers of noxious weeds may be viewed in more than one light. For instance, the mowing of waysides for long series of years has not done away with the need of cultivating crops; indeed it cannot for cultivation is necessary for other reasons (as loosening, aeration and water conservation) that the destruction of weeds. Furthermore, the amount of cultivation customarily given crops is sufficient to control all the weeds the land will grow, and this number is generally present despite the razing of roadside growths. On the other hand, the lack of verdure and shade and the general dreariness of roadsides make it very desirable that a different treatment of these most extensive public parkings be adopted. Placing vines upon fences and planting numerous shrubs and shade trees along the way will not only render the roads more attractive but will tend to keep down the dust—Edna Sage.

EFFECTIVE USE OF CONCRETE

Cincinnati Engineers "Camouflaged" Water Tanks That Otherwise Would Have Been Blemish.

The citizens as well as the engineers of Cincinnati, O., were troubled at the prospect of disfiguring a beautiful residential section of the city with five 100-foot water tanks, and many plans were presented for making them less unsightly. The one chosen for architectural effect was a shell of con-



Concrete Shells Which Camouflage Unsightly Tanks in Cincinnati.

crete which transformed the huge ugly towers into impressive monuments. The problem of form work for the construction of the shell was difficult.

First the tanks were constructed in the usual manner, of steel, and these were filled with water so that they would be the same shape. It was feared that if concrete were poured while they were empty slight changes might take place when the tanks were filled, causing the concrete to crack. The forms for the first setting were placed on the foundation and braced to the ground. As each panel of the form weighs a ton it is readily seen that it was a difficult task to raise the huge weight.

These water towers have been designed, so that they fit into the City Beautiful plan of Cincinnati. The top of the concrete structure has the appearance of the battlements of an old fort, and is really very effective—Scientific American.

Rules for House Painting.

A widespread movement to preserve national and private property has aroused great interest in the materials which will assist in such preservation. Paint is by far the most important agency in the protection of exterior surfaces against deterioration through heat and moisture. Paint means color; and just as the degree of protection produced through paint varies according to the quality of that material itself, so the effect of colors produced with paint depends greatly upon the character of the different hues in which the various kinds of paints are manufactured. Pure or bright colors have their place, while grayed neutral colors are often necessary to assist in producing the right appearance; but the intense or dull dead colors should always be avoided in exterior painting—People's Home Journal.

Getting Into Print.

"O' course I'm not seeking publicity, young man. I hate newspaper notoriety."

"Then, why did you grant me such a lengthy interview? I have notes enough for more than a column."

"Well—er—can't you convey the impression to the public that I consented to talk with the greatest reluctance?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WRIGLEY'S



We will win this war— Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

United States in the first three months of this year produced 50,824 pounds of metallic magnesium.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come back" man was really never on a and out. This weakened condition, because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulants to satisfy the body for a health giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Liver Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it. Whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befell the overzealous American, the best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Liver Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years—its discovery in the ancient histories of Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down and out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Send no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box three sizes. They are the pure original, imported from Holland. Imported by National Oil Company—Ad.

Kansas City street railway uses six-cent nickel slug as tokens.



For PINK EYE

Cures the sick and ails as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for broad masses and all others. Best kidney remedy. 50 cents a bottle. \$5.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and first goods houses. Write express paid, name manufacturers. Booklet, "Diagnosis Cause and Cure" free. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Cosham, Ind., U. S. A.



FOR CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion. Genuine bears signature.

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 42-1918.

PALE FACES

Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills. Will help this condition.

Indigestion, Bloat, Heartburn, Caused by Acid-Stomach

What is the cause of indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, food repeating, belching, gas, sour stomach, and so many stomach ailments? Just this—acid stomach—superacidity as the doctors call it. It robs millions of their full strength, vitality, and the power to enjoy life—to be real men and women. It is well known that an acid stomach destroys the teeth. The acid is so powerful that it eats right through the hard enamel and causes the teeth to decay. This is fair warning of what excess acidity will do to the delicate organization of the stomach; as a matter of fact, excess acidity not only produces a great many painful and disagreeable symptoms that we generally name "Stomach troubles," but it is the creator of a long train of very serious ailments. Acid-stomach interferes with the digestion and causes the food to ferment. This mass of sour, fermented food passes into the intestines, where it becomes the breeding place for germs and toxic poisons, which in turn are absorbed into the blood and distributed throughout the entire body. Whenever you go you see victims of acid stomach—people who, while not actually sick are always ill—have no appetite, food doesn't digest, belching all the time, continually complaining of being weak and tired and worn out. It is this excess acidity that takes the pep and punch out of them, leaves little or no vitality. Strike at the very cause of all this trouble and clean this excess acid out of the stomach. This will give the stomach a chance to digest the food properly; nature will do the rest. A wonderful new remedy removes excess acid without the slightest discomfort. It is called EATONIC made in the form of tablets—they are good to eat—just like a bit of candy. EATONIC literally absorbs the enormous excess acid and carries it away through the intestines. It drives the bloated out of the belly—you can really feel it work. Try EATONIC and see how quickly it banishes bloat, heartburn, belching, food repeating, indigestion, etc. See too how quickly your general health improves—how much more of your food is digested—how nervousness and irritability disappear. Learn how easy it is to get back your physical and mental power. Have the power and energy to work with vim. Enjoy the good things of life. Learn what it means to fully bubble over with health. So get a box of EATONIC from your druggist today. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you and non-refundable. Your druggist to make this guarantee good. If it fails in any way, take it back—he will refund your money.

The Northville Record.

Published by
NEAL PRINTING CO.
P. S. NEAL, Owner.
J. W. PERKINS, Manager.

An Independent Newspaper, published every Friday morning by the Neal Printing Co., at Northville, Michigan, and entered at the Northville post-office as Second-Class matter.

NORTHVILLE, MICH., OCT. 18, 1918.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

In accordance with the U. S. postal laws, Act August 24, 1912, the following statement is published:
Name of publication:—The Northville Record.
Publisher:—Neal Printing Co.
Managing Editors:—J. W. Perkins and Frank Neal.
Business Manager:—J. W. Perkins and F. S. Neal.

Owner:—Frank S. Neal.
(Signed) FRANK S. NEAL, Owner.
Sworn and subscribed to before me this 8th day of October, 1918.
ERNEST MILLER, Notary Public.
My commission expires Feb'y 9, 1920.

AS USUAL DETROIT SHOWS ITS CONTRARY SPIRIT.

Just to be contrary the Detroit council has served notice on the U. S. government that that city will not turn its clocks back one hour October 26, as ordered. That's just like Detroit. That city is just a little world all its own and is the only city in the United States so far heard from to disobey orders. The fact remains however, that Detroit has never had any standard sort of time. When Central time was in vogue the school hours were 8:30 to 11:30 and 12:30 to 3:30. Working hours, 6:30 to 11:30 and 12:30 to 5:30. That was really sun time. Then along came the new fad of adopting Windsor time (Eastern time). Then the school hours were set at 9:30 to 12:30 and 1:30 to 4:30 and the working hours 7:30 to 11:30 (if 8 hours a work day) and quit at 4:30 to 5:30. The stores opened on the half hour and all closed at 5:30 p. m. The whole system is and has been the old sun time, and in the mean time Detroit's attitude causes confusion all over the state. The railroads will use one time and the city another. The U. S. authorities should for once call Detroit's attention to the fact that this is a government order and compel that city to do business like other people who inhabit this world.

A protest by the editor of the Northville Record on the manner in which Detroit is claiming everything that savors of merit or distinction in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, as well as all the other past war activities strikes a responsive chord here in Dearborn. The blatant headline "Detroit is called upon to subscribe \$73,877,980 to the Fourth Liberty Loan," appearing in a leading daily of the metropolis is entirely misleading, and is cited by the Northville scribe as evidence of the flagrant misconception that Detroit papers put upon the required achievements of their city in the raising of the quota aforementioned. Of this vast sum Dearborn township alone was called upon to subscribe \$418,000, and wants Detroit and Detroiters to know that Dearborn township has actually subscribed over a half million of dollars, and then there is Redford, Plymouth, Northville, Wayne, Wyandotte, Trenton and the county folk in between who will contribute their share, and more, toward "Detroit's quota." We in Wayne county are mighty proud of the patriotic activities of our big sister of the straits, but would there be any objection, Detroit, to designating it now and then as "Wayne County's Quota?"—Dearborn Press.

German atrocities in the U. S. and Canada in the form of incendiarism, explosions and other devilments indicate that, as in the war zone, the unspeakable Hun is indeed making his last desperate efforts to do all possible damage before certain defeat. The recent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions might be thought to suggest that the Old Boy himself down below is trying to help his pal all he can. It is not yet certain which one of the two arch fiends is responsible for the influenza-pneumonia epidemic.

That's So.
If everyone would mend one, all would be amended.

Novi News.

Mrs. Don Hamilton, who has been very sick, is better.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Holcomb and daughter, Audrey of Pontiac, are visiting Mrs. Lizzie Coates.

Miss Mary Watt and Master John North of Detroit are spending a few days with Mrs. Effie Watt.

Lillian Melow was home Sunday from Detroit accompanied by Mr. and Miss Conrad and Miss Stearns.

Mrs. Fred Loop of Detroit is a house guest this week of her old schoolmate of former Northville High school days, Mrs. Susie Dandison Mairs, and on with Mrs. Frances Dandison. Mrs. Loop was Miss Inez Lee of Northville before her marriage.

The sad news came to Wm. Miller by telegram Wednesday of the death from influenza, of his oldest son, Harry, of the U. S. S. Alabama. The young man, who was one of the new 21 men, had been in the service only two months. A pathetic feature is the fact that a few hours before the telegram came Mr. and Mrs. Miller had received a letter from Harry stating that he had been sick but was recovering.

Mrs. Lizzie Coates was the victim of an intended surprise last Sunday, by her brothers, sisters, nieces and nephews. All reported a pleasant time. The following were present: Mrs. Sarah Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor, Tom Taylor of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Taylor and son, Russel, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Salow and son, Glenn, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Archie Kent and son, Homer, and daughter, Dorothy, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Thompson and three sons, Thane, Robert and Kenneth of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Briggs of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Holcomb and daughter, Audrey, formerly of Pontiac, Mr. Clare Woodruff and Miss Myrtle Taylor.

Wixom Whisperings.

John Patton is on the sick list.

Mrs. Ora Hopkins was a Detroit visitor the first of the week.

The Furman family were at Howell and Brighton last Saturday.

No school this week to give the children a chance to pick up potatoes.

Ed Martin and wife and Bernard Kitson and wife and daughter, Beulah, were Lansing visitors over Sunday.

Miss Avis Hopkins, a teacher at Cadillac and Miss Rena Hopkins of Ecorse, were home from Friday evening until Monday.

There were no church services last Sunday. Rev. and Mrs. Brass both have had colds, so there will perhaps be none this coming Sunday.

Little Margaret Chosfield fell in a tub of hot water last week and was badly burned about her back and arms. She is on the way to recovery, however.

The news of the death of Walter Wright's four months' bride was received this week. The Wrights were former Wixom residents, and have the sympathy of all who knew them.

Charles VanWagoner and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Towar and little son all of Detroit, were over-Sunday guests of their parents, C. VanWagoner and wife, Mrs. Towar remaining until Tuesday.

WIXOM CHURCH NOTES.

We observed the closing request last Sunday, but hope to hold services next Sunday, unless the board of health should issue a general closing order.

All subjects will be given from the pulpit. We may preach on the contagion of sin, which would be a very appropriate topic for these times. Yet there is no real scare of the prevalence of this fatal disease. Some do not ever feel enough concerned to have their children treated with gospel antitoxine. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Hall's Catarrh Medicine has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions. After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Medicine for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Medicine at once and get rid of Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Get Out and Exercise.
Mental unrest affects especially those whose vital processes are too slow.—Saleeby.

Walled Lake Warblers.

Miss Golda Holmes of Pontiac spent Sunday here.

Joe Ganiff and E. A. Cheeseman are on the sick list.

Alex Keith moved his family to Farmington, Tuesday.

William Chafy has moved his family to Pontiac for the winter.

Mrs. Howe spent last week in Pontiac with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Riley.

A. V. Tamlyn, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is reported better.

Evangelist Sayles of Chicago, is holding revival meetings in the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Haffer and son of Owosso visited their aunt, Mrs. Della Pratt, last week.

Miss Edyth Sherwood, who teaches near Leonard, spent the week-end with her mother here.

The young people gave Beatrice Bentley a surprise Monday evening at her home. A pleasant time was reported.

Mrs. Evans of Linden is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. V. Tamlyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Austin are spending a few days with their son near Clarkston.

Mrs. Aaron Chapman of Detroit was an over-Sunday guest at the home of Dr. E. A. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barstett have returned from Milford, where they have visited their daughter for two weeks.

About Deep Breathing.
Many people act on the principle that because deep-breathing causes dizziness it does not agree with them. But if they will practice the breathing less vigorously they will find that gradually they can take all the deep breathing they want without the slightest discomfort. Take ten breaths in ten seconds and gradually decrease the number of inhalations.

Displaces Steam Roller.

To replace the familiar steam roller a gasoline machine has been developed which, in addition to economizing on fuel, gives its driver an unobstructed view of his work.

Wanted, to Rent, For Sale, Etc.

For Rent, For Sale, Lost Found, Wanted, notices inserted under this head for 1 cent per word.

AUTO CASINGS—Vulcanized at Huff's Hardware. 39c.

ESTABLISHED 23 Years—Specializing in farms. Buyers for all kinds of farms, also small places. Address Mr. McAdams, 1250 West Euclid Ave., 9th house from Grand River, Detroit, Mich. Phone Garfield, 1117. 31-277-p.

AUCTIONEER'S ANNOUNCEMENT—Satisfaction guaranteed and prices right for your fall auctions. S. A. Lovewell, Whipple farm. Phone 244-J. 13w4p.

WANTED—Housekeeper, positively no incumbence. Apply W. W. Wager, 1535 Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit 13-2p.

WANTED—Low priced farm—I am looking for a farm costing between \$1,000 and \$2,500. Do not object to 2 or 3 miles from town. Address, Record bargain box E, Northville, Mich. 17w3c.

NOTICE—Suits, coats, dresses, cleaned and pressed. Mrs. F. F. Benson, 124 N. Center St. 10w4p.

NOTICE—I am very short of small farms—eighties or less. Good buyers waiting. Write me immediately if you want to sell. Mr. McAdams, 1250 West Euclid, Detroit, Phone Garfield, 1117. 12w2p.

FOR SALE—Six young pigs. F. S. Power. Phone 151 R-2. 13w2p.

FOR SALE—1,000 bushels of Steele's Red and Spy apples, in large or small lots. Lennox Bros., 4 miles west and ¼-mile south of Northville, Wayne county, or one mile east and ¼-mile south of Salem, 13c.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Span of horses. J. C. Marsh, Phone 188 R-3. 14w2c.

FOR SALE—On Randolph street, modern 7-room house, electricity, city water, barn, garage, etc. ¾-acre land; all kinds fruit. Priced right. Phone 244-J. 12w2p.

FOR SALE—Best 30 acre farm on Base Line West, \$6,000. Terms, Lovewell, Whipple farm. 12w2p.

FOR SALE—Winter Apples, all varieties, any quantity. Orders delivered. John S. Lang. Phone 333 R-4. 12w2p.

FOR QUICK SALE—I offer a choice lot of Rufus Red Belgian Hares, fully pedigreed, at bargain prices. E. M. Bogart, Phone 178-J. 11-11-c.

FOR SALE—Three-quarter ton auto truck, cheap. Phone 176-J. 51-1-c.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The James Mosheimer house and good barn, on North Center St. Inquire of Jedd Lanning, Northville. 11w3c.

OPENING PENNIMAN**ALLEN THEATRE**

PLYMOUTH'S HANDSOME NEW THEATRE WILL BE OPENED TO THE PUBLIC FRIDAY EVENING.

A HOME TALENT PLAYLET AND EIGHT BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS AND A DANCE IN AUDITORIUM WILL FURNISH SPLENDID AMUSEMENT; PROCEEDS GO TO Y. M. C. A.

Plymouth's handsome new playhouse, the Penniman Allen Theatre will be opened to the public on Friday evening, October 25th. The opening of the new theatre has been eagerly looked forward to by our citizens for some time, for everyone is more than anxious to see the interior of the new playhouse. It is going to be a most delightful surprise for those who attend the opening entertainment, for in all of its appointments and equipment, it is right up to the minute, even to the smallest details. Mrs. Kate E. Allen, the owner, and whose public spiritedness made possible the new building, has left nothing undone to provide Plymouth with a playhouse that will compare favorably with the best theatres in the state.

For the opening night Mrs. Allen has decided to put on an entertainment for benefit of the Y. M. C. A. and the proceeds, received therefrom, will go to that great organization, which is doing so much for our boys "over there." It is most fitting indeed, and very thoughtful and generous of Mrs. Allen that the new theatre be dedicated with such a worthy object in view. It is patriotic and proper. "Mores and Manners," is the title of a playlet that will be given by some of Plymouth's best talent. This little playlet abounds in fun and comedy, and there is not a dull moment from beginning to end. The play is being staged under the direction of Mrs. Anna Ward Foster of the Anna Ward Foster School of Dancing and Dramatic Art of Detroit. The following is the cast of characters: Gertie Gay, a saleslady at Make-much Co. Millinery Department. Mrs. W. T. Pettingill. Mary Mocker, another saleslady. Mrs. R. E. Cooper. Miss Anna Thorpe, who needs no label. Miss Mary Conner. Miss Waver, a typical shopper. Mrs. H. C. Robinson. Miss Aider, her friend. Mrs. John Quartel, Jr. Mrs. Eminence Blount, a modern mother. Mrs. F. D. Schrader. Francesca Blount, the latest thing in daughters. Gladys Schrader. Miss Optimist, a humorist unafraid. Mrs. R. O. Mammack. Mrs. Daniel Cherry, an old-fashioned lady. Mrs. F. A. Dibble. Floorwalker. Harry C. Robinson. Scene—A millinery shop. Time—Morning.

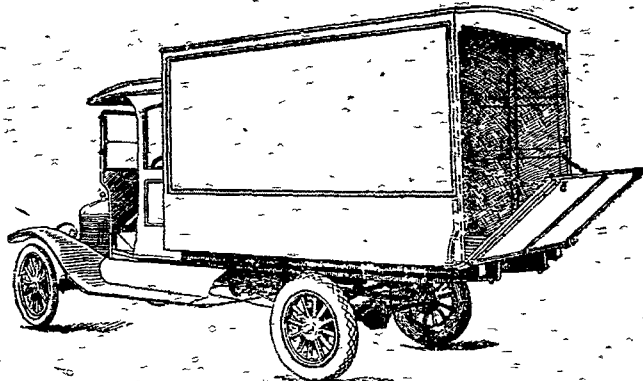
Following the playlet there will be a splendid high-class vaudeville program, which will include, Jessica Cree, Armstrong, whistler; Harold Jarvis, the noted Detroit singer, and pupils of the Anna Ward Foster School of Dancing and Dramatic Art. Every number is a head-liner that cannot fail to please. Pinzel's orchestra of Detroit, will be in the orchestra pit, and furnish music for the evening. At the conclusion of the entertainment everyone present will be invited to the Penniman Allen auditorium, adjoining the theatre, where dancing can be indulged in by those who desire. Those who do not care to dance are welcome to come and listen to the music. The admission to the entertainment at the theatre has been placed at \$1.00 and the war tax of 10c, which also includes the admission to the dance at the auditorium, or in other words it is two big entertainments for the price of one. Reserved seats will be on sale at Pinckney's Pharmacy, Tuesday, Oct. 22nd.

—Advertisement.**Playing Possum.**

When caught, the possum will feign death, all the while looking out of the corner of an eye, watching an opportunity to escape. And from this comes the well-known expression, "playing possum." It should be said, however, if one is lucky enough to get a Kentucky dressed possum in the market, there is no danger of its escaping. It has then arrived at a period in its career when possum play has ended.

"Eat Plenty of Hard Food."

"There are three things to keep in mind when considering diseases of the teeth—first, that soft food is injurious, and that plenty of hard food should be eaten; second, that infection in the gums and tooth cavities may cause disorders by the pus being swallowed and so conveyed to the stomach, and intestines; thirdly, that the pus may cause more serious trouble by being absorbed through the lymphatics."

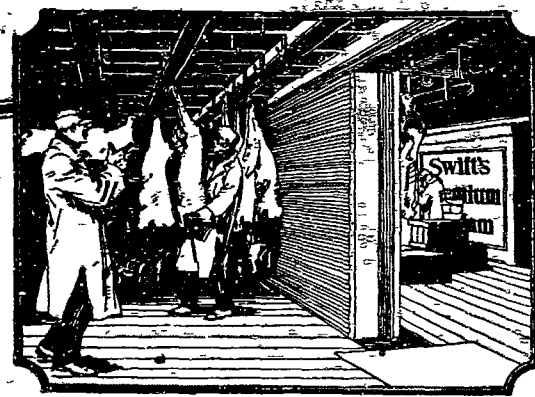
Mr. Truck Owner

The finest Motor Truck Bodies are built at our factory, and you are cordially invited to see what we have to offer.

If you wish a Special Type of Body for carrying fruit, garden or dairy product we can give you the right equipment.

If you need a Stake Body for light or heavy duty, an Express Body or any other style you will serve your best interests by conferring with us.

GLOBE FURNITURE CO.
NORTHVILLE.

**Ice Boxes on Wheels**

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Lend the Way
They Fight
Buy Liberty Bonds

**JOB PRINTING**

We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dogtags, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than average. Prompt delivery always.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
MEETING NIGHTS
FIRST TUESDAY NIGHT
EACH MONTH.

F. E. VAN ATTA, K. of R. & S.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA
Regular Meetings
September 13 and 27.

L. D. STAGE, H. ARMSTRONG,
Fin. Secy. Chief Ranger.

NORTHVILLE LODGE NO. 126
F. & A. M.
Regular November 11.

UNION CHAPTER NO. 55
R. A. M.
Regular November 13.

NORTHVILLE
COMMANDERY NO. 59 R. T.
Regular November 5.

ORIENT CHAPTER NO. 77
O. E. S.
Regular November 15.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. T. H. TURNER, HOMEOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon. Office next
door west of Park House on Main street.
Office hours 1:00 to 2:00 and 6:00 to 8:00
p. m. Telephone

DR. N. J. MALLORY, PHYSICIAN
and Surgeon. Office on Main St.
Office hours: 8 to 10 a. m. and 2 to
4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays by
appointment. Phone: Office, 252-J.
Residence, 252-M.

We Feature

PENSLAR

Remedies and Toilet
Preparations.

because after careful investi-
gation we have found them to
be most efficient and also the
best value for the money of
any to be had.

Let us tell you more about
these preparations and too, let
us give you a copy of the
Penslar Health Book contain-
ing information that you should
have. It is free, ask for it.

Choice Line of Candies.

T. E. Murdock

NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN

DETROIT
UNITED LINESNORTHVILLE TIME TABLE
Central Standard Time.

Northville to Farmington and Detroit
Also to Orchard Lake and
and Fenwick.

Cars leave Northville for Farmington
and Detroit at 7:30 a. m. and
every hour thereafter until 8:30 p. m.
8:35 p. m. and 10:35 p. m. and for
Farmington-Detroit only 12:35 a. m.
except Sunday.

Cars leave Detroit for Northville at
5:45 a. m. and hourly to 7:45 p. m.
and 11:05 p. m. Limited at 5:00 p. m.
daily, except Sunday.

Northville to Plymouth, Wayne and
Detroit.

Through cars leave Northville for
Detroit at 5:20 a. m., 6:30 a. m., and
hourly to 7:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m. To
Wayne only, 11:15 p. m.

Leave Wayne for Northville at 5:30
a. m., 6:42 a. m., and hourly to 6:43 p. m.;
also 8:42 p. m., 10:17 p. m., and
12:09 a. m.

BIG
SALARIES

are being paid in Detroit, for com-
petent office help. We will qualify
you in a few months for a good
position either in business or with
our government. Modern courses,
extensive curriculum, expert in-
structors, a record of 66 years pre-
paring men and women for business,
and an Accredited School. Send
for free bulletin.

DETROIT

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
61-69 W. Grand River Ave.

TRY A LNER IN THE RECORD.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND
Largest and most famous
Laxative and Blood Purifier
Pills in Red and Gold wrapper
Sold by Druggists Everywhere

A Northville Man Gives Evidence

His Testimony Will Interest Every
Northville Reader.

The value of local evidence is indis-
putable. It is the kind of evidence
we accept as true because we know
we can prove it for ourselves. There
has been plenty of such evidence in
the Northville papers lately, and this
straightforward testimony has estab-
lished a confidence in the minds of
Northville people that will not be
easily shaken.

H. Priest, Mill St. says: "Heavy
lifting brought on kidney trouble. The
kidney secretions were too frequent
and painful in passage. I also had
rheumatic pains through my back and
morning. Was stiff and sore. I
used Doan's Kidney Pills and they
cured the attack." (Statement given
February 17, 1913.)

On September 19, 1918, Mr. Priest
added: "Doan's Kidney Pills are
all right and all I said in my former
statement holds good. When my
kidneys got out of fix, a few doses of
Doan's soon relieved the trouble."
Price 60c at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mr. Priest had. Foster-Milburn Co.,
Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. —Advt. 68

Northville Newslets.

Mrs. Jane Sessions has been ill for
a week or more.

Next Sunday is "apple day." Don't
forget to eat an apple or two.

The Alceum theatre will remain
closed until Tuesday, Oct. 22.

O. E. S. members are reminded that
this Friday evening, Oct. 18, is the date
of the regular meeting.

The Foresters will have another of
their "old-time dances" in their hall.
Princes Rink this Friday evening,
Oct. 18. All welcome.

By an error the day of the M. E.
ladies' chicken pie supper was given
last week as "Friday" instead of
"Wednesday, Nov. 13."

H. O. Waid, who has been sick for
the past two weeks is still unable to
be up. Mrs. Waid is also confined to
the house with a lame foot.

C. S. Filkins received a painful
injury Saturday while engaged in his
work at the American Bell & Foundry
plant, by the falling of a bell on his
foot, breaking some of the bones.

The West Northville Red Cross
sewing circle will meet next Tuesday
afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ivan
Dickinson. There is plenty of work
to do and a full attendance is expected.

The Fleur-de-lis club and substitutes
enjoyed a delightful luncheon and
social afternoon Monday at the pleas-
ant farm home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H.
Sloan, with Mrs. Charles Bloom as
co-hostess.

The sorghum mill here has finish-
ed its run. They turned out about
500 gallons of syrup. Another year
they expect to install a steam evapora-
tor with a capacity of about 300
gallons a day.—South Lyon Herald.

Memorial services were held Sat-
urday afternoon in the village hall at
Farmington for Bertraw Groves,
Farmington's first soldier boy killed
in action. Stoves were closed and
flags placed at half mast during the
hour of service.

The peculiar appearance of the sky
Sunday morning which caused such
widespread comment was accounted
for when Monday morning's papers
reported the most terrible fire ever
known in the Minnesota and Wisconsin
lake forest region.

The Auto Dash whistle has been sil-
ent this week and the men have been
laid off until industrial conditions
make it practicable to resume opera-
tions. James Tracy, the superin-
tendent has been working in Detroit
the past two weeks but his family are
here for the present.—Milford Times.

Ben Voigt, who has been at a camp
in Maryland, has been discharged on
account of an infection in one of his
hips, and will spend some time with
his mother here. While in the hospital
for the past five months Mr. Voigt
has knit five sweaters, two pair socks,
two helmets and crocheted two trench
caps.—Farmington Enterprise.

Miss Ora Perkins received govern-
ment orders last week to report for
intensive training for overseas service
as a nurse, for which she had volun-
teered some time ago, and left Tuesday
for New York. Monday evening she
was given a surprise visit and an
acceptable token of remembrance by a
party of her young women friends here.

The "Sociability supper" at the
Presbyterian church Wednesday even-
ing was a thorough success in every
way. About a hundred and fifty
people were in attendance and the
picnic supper provided an abundance
and variety of good things that put
any prearranged one entirely in the
shade, while as a social affair the
gathering was a most enjoyable one.

WATER
RENTALS
NOW DUE.Must be paid on or before
the 20th of the
month.

Mrs. C. E. Ryder of Detroit spent
Thursday in town.

Frank Bolton is laid up with a
smashed toe, having dropped a shell on
his foot while working in a munitions
plant at Wayne.

Miss Sadie Shaffer of Coldwater,
Mich., a teacher in the Northville
schools many years ago, called on
friends here Wednesday.

Miss Ella Wilcox, who has been
seriously ill for many weeks past, is
so greatly improved in health as to
be able to walk out each day.

Mrs. Thomas Gleason was success-
fully operated upon for tumor Wed-
nesday by a Detroit specialist assisted
by a Detroit specialist, assisted.
She is reported as doing well.

Frank Thompson, who has been in
the State Tax commissioner's office at
Manistee for some time past, has re-
signed that position to accept one in
the office of the Detroit Edison Co. at
Redford.

Rev. and Mrs. F. I. Walker write to
Northville friends that they are now
all settled in their new Orion home
and like the town and people very
much. The Record is quite sure the
town and people will reciprocate by
liking very much the new pastor and
his delightful helpmate. They are
both just splendid people.

A very enjoyable gathering of old
soldiers was held at the home of Mr.
C. S. Mead, Wednesday in honor of
his seventy third birthday. The
guests were Geo. Goodell who was
seventy five on the same day, L. C.
Mead, Mr. Woodmansee, Mr. Stark-
weather, Mr. Masters, and Mr. West-
fall of Plymouth.

It is the intention of Supt. LaRue to
again place in operation a night school
in connection with the Wayne schools.
This night school will probably start
the latter part of this month and will
continue thru six months. The need
of such a school was demonstrated
fully last winter when a large number
of people availed themselves of the op-
portunity offered by these classes.
Wayne Review.

Apologies of renewing her subscrip-
tion to the Record recently, Mrs.
Olive Charter stated that herself and
husband, the late Leonard Charter,
had never missed a copy of the Record
since the first number of the paper
was issued, which, as reference to the
volume figures will show, lacks but
one year of half a century. It is our
belief that this is probably the record
showing among Record subscribers.

So many years ago did the council
pass an ordinance creating a board of
health that it is all but forgotten. See
2 of Chap. 1, of the village ordinances
reads as follows: "The council
shall appoint a village physician and
two members of the council as mem-
bers of the board of health." See 3
says: "The village physician so
appointed shall be chairman of the
board." For many years past just
a health officer has been appointed.

In his latest message to the Ameri-
can people U. S. Food Administrator
Hoover says: Attention is especially
directed towards the conservation of
bread and butter, cereals, meats, fats,
sugar, coffee, cheese and ice, to fresh
vegetables and fruits which should be
served when possible, and to unneces-
sary suppers, teas, lunches and ban-
quets, which are condemned as
"fourth" meals. The Food Adminis-
tration desires as few fried dishes as
possible.

Simply Solved.

He had been calling on the Widow
Smithers for some time, and it could
not be said that he had made an im-
pression, although he had failed to
realize the fact. She decided to speed
him on his way at the first opportu-
nity, and it came that night. He
heaved a sigh and said, "I have only
one friend on earth—my dog." "Well,"
she answered, calmly, "if that isn't
enough, why don't you get another
dog?"

Perhaps a Safer Investment.

The Yankee does not use his gift for
putting truth pithily. A prosperous
New England farmer, replying to a
comment on the amount of money he
was spending to put his son through
college, said: "Yes, it does take a lot
of money, but I'd rather leave my
money in my boy than to him."
Youth's Companion.

SOLDIER ITEMS.

A former Northville boy, Herbert
Booth, son of Mrs. George Ford and
nephew of Mrs. William H. White of
this place, was probably the means of
preventing a dastardly crime at Camp
Custer last week. Hearing footsteps
while on guard one night, Private
Booth investigated, and seeing a man
about 50 feet away, of course ordered
him to halt. The man kept right on
however and the soldier fired into the
air but when the intruder started run-
ning, fired directly at him, bringing
him down, the bullet striking the leg
above the knee. When the wounded
man was taken into custody he was
found to have been carrying seven
sticks of dynamite. The story stops
right there, as far as present publicity
is concerned.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Van Valkenburg
were summoned to Camp Custer Mon-
day by a telegram announcing the
dangerous illness of their son, Frank-
lin. They returned Tuesday evening
leaving him past the crisis, of pneu-
monia following an influenza attack.
Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg are
enthusiastic over the splendid
care given the sick soldiers in
the base hospital where they
visited their son.

Word has been received by North-
ville friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frank
Lawrence of Hartford, Conn., former
residents here, that their 18-year-old
son, Ernest, died of bronchial pneu-
monia last Friday, October 10, at
Pelham Bay Naval Training Station.
The father is engaged in army Y. M.
C. A. work.

Among the names of Detroit soldiers
listed as "killed in action" is that of
Walter Ward, eldest son of Wm. J.
Ward, who formerly lived on the
Fishery road west of town. Walter,
who was 19 years old, enlisted in the
U. S. Marine Corps in June, 1917.

Report comes to friends here that
Gus Heber, a former Northville boy,
was killed in action on the battle front
in Europe, August 28. His death
came during his fifth time at the front.

The list of deaths from pneumonia
at Camp Custer this week includes
the name of Edward Burgen of Plym-
outh.

Harry M. Simmons has been very
sick with influenza at Camp Wheeler,
Ga. but is now improving slowly.

Oswald Wilcox has been one of the
influenza patients at Camp Custer,
but is recovering.

Floyd Lanning of the S. A. T. C. at
Ann Arbor was home over Sunday.

Robert Limbriht was home from
Selfridge Field over Sunday.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a gen-
eral registration for township of
Northville, Wayne county Michigan,
will be held in the Clerk's office,
(McKahn's Coal Office), Northville,
Michigan, on Saturday, October 26th,
1918, from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock
p. m. for the purpose of registering
all qualified voters who are eligible
to vote at the General Election, to be
held Tuesday, November 5 next.

You MUST Register in person
Northville, Mich., October 16, 1918.
BY ORDER TOWNSHIP BOARD,
ERNEST MILLER,
Township Clerk.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Gen-
eral Election for the Township of
Northville, Wayne county Michigan,
will be held in the Village Hall,
Northville, Mich., Tuesday, November
5th, 1918, at which time the following
officers are to be elected:

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Sec-
retary of State, State Treasurer, Au-
ditor General, Attorney-General, United
States Senator, Congressman, State
Senator, Representative in State Legis-
lature, Four Circuit Judges, two
Judges of Probate, Sheriff, County
Clerk, County Treasurer, Register of
Deeds, Prosecuting Attorney, two Cir-
cuit Court Commissioners, two Cor-
oners, Surveyor, County Road Com-
missioner, County Drain Commis-
sioner. There will also be voted on
at that time Amendment to Section
Three, Article Seventeen of the Con-
stitution to provide for the printing of
Constitutional Amendments and other
special questions on one ballot; also
an Amendment to Section one, Article
Three of the Constitution relative to
the right of Women to Vote.

The polls of said election will be
open at 7:00 o'clock in the forenoon,
or as soon thereafter as may be, and
will be continued open until 5:00
o'clock in the afternoon, unless the
Board shall, in their discretion, ad-
journ the polls at 12:00 o'clock, noon,
for one hour.
Northville, Mich., Oct. 17, 1918
ERNEST MILLER,
Township Clerk.

Suggestion for Insomnia.
If troubled with sleeplessness try
holding the eyes open instead of keep-
ing them closed. In a short time the
lids will drop. Do not allow them to
close at once, but hold open until they
become tired. Very often so sleep
will come.—People's Home Journal.

Nobody Will Deny.

The easiest way to arouse a man's
enthusiasm is to show him a way to
get money without earning it.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Dated October 24, 1918.

Subscribers are requested, if possible,
to make payment for their bonds, in
full, by that date and thus receive in-
terest from the date of issue.

All deferred payments will carry in-
terest.

LAPHAM STATE SAVINGS BANK.

Northville, Mich.

ROCBOND STUCCO

"Mr. Home Owner"

Before you let your stucco work, see the
residence of Mr. Langfield, of the Northville
Chemical Co., which has just been completed
with ROCBOND; Also Dr. Schuyler's residence,
which will soon be completed.

Both being applied by A. Abbott, 1040 Van-
Dyke Ave., Detroit, Mich. Material furnished
by the Art Studio Materials Co.

Yours truly,

THE ART STUCCO MATERIALS CO.,

1067 West Grand Blvd.

DETROIT.

STOVES! STOVES!

You will find a good assortment of Heating
and Cooking Stoves in our store now—but they
won't be with us long. Prices are right and
there's a model for every purpose. All of these
are of best grades in standard makes. Look them
over at once.

Yours for business.

ELLIOTT'S HARDWARE

Northville, Michigan.

SOFT COAL SMOKE

MAKES THE TASK OF KEEPING YOUR HOME
CLEAN DOUBLY DIFFICULT. THE PEEL
SHORTAGE HAS CAUSED AN UNPRECEDEN-
TED USE OF SOFT COAL WITH ITS
GREASY BLACK SMOKE THAT BLACKENS
THE FURNISHINGS AND DULLS THE COLORS
IN CARPETS, ETC. AN

ELECTRIC SUCTION SWEEPER

WILL KEEP YOUR CARPETS BRIGHT AND
CLEAN IN SPITE OF SOFT COAL SMOKE.
EVERY HOUSEWIFE SHOULD HAVE ONE.
WE HAVE DIFFERENT SIZES—ONE FOR
EVERY PURSE.

EASY TERMS—PAY A LITTLE EACH MONTH.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE RECORD WANT COLUMNS.

APPLE TREES

We offer the following varieties that are exceedingly scarce this year,
in limited quantity.
STEELE'S RED: top worked on Gideon strong two-year head.
Simmons' pedigree selected strain:

APPLE TREES		
Steele's Red	Northern Spy	Wagner
Jonathan	R. I. Greening	Snow
Baldwins	Winter Banana	Grimes Golden
Duchess	Roma Beauty	Yellow Transparent, etc.

PEACH TREES		
Elberta	Crawfords	Smock
Champion	Dewey	Fitzgerald
New Prolific	J. H. Hale	Salway
Engles Mammoth	St. John	Kalamazoo, etc.

These trees are extra fine and well grown, and guaranteed true to
name. Fruit trees of all kinds will be almost unobtainable for several
years, on account of war conditions making it impossible to secure
seedling stock for propagation.

Complete Line of Nursery Stock. Write for Prices.

The Greening Nursery Co.

(1,500 Acres) Agents Wanted Monroe, Mich.

HUN EVER ALERT WITH MANY LIES

German Agent Is Using His Whispering Propaganda.

PROOF IS NEVER SUBMITTED

Centers Efforts on Religious, Racial, Agricultural, Commercial and Such Topics as Are Likely to Cause Friction.

(From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

By HARVEY O'HIGGINS.

(This is the second of three articles by Mr. O'Higgins dealing with the propaganda of the enemy in our country.)

In a previous article we have noted how the German agents in this country are using their "whispering propaganda" to set us against the French, the British and the Japanese by circulating among us all sorts of slanders and ill reports against these allies. In the campaign to promote domestic disunity the pro-German rumor-mongers have been even busier. He is working here exactly as he worked in Italy, upon religious prejudices. He has spread the report that the Masonic orders have protested to the government against the Knights of Columbus being permitted to build recreation huts in the camps. No such protest was ever made. He has circulated stories that Catholic nuns were refused permission to do Red Cross work unless they wore Red Cross uniforms, and that Catholic soldiers—and Jewish soldiers—were being discriminated against by Red Cross officials. All such stories are outright inventions. At the same time he passes around every kind of rumor of Catholic disloyalty such as the famous one that President Wilson's secretary, a Catholic, had been executed for treason. He has filled the mails with printed copies of an alleged "bloody oath of the Knights of Columbus," giving it on the pretended authority of the Congressional Record. It was printed in the Record because it was read into a debate before the house of representatives on an election protest, in order that it might be denounced as a forgery and a libel upon a Catholic candidate. A pro-German agent has been caught distributing copies of this "bloody oath" in New Jersey and sent to prison for it.

How the Kaiser Poses.

In Spain and the Catholic countries of South America the Kaiser poses as the champion of Catholicism against Protestant England, Ireland, France, and socialist Italy, the enemy of the Vatican. He does not preserve that pose in Catholic Belgium or Catholic Poland. And in America the Kaiser uses this very claim of the Kaiser to arouse enmity against the Catholics just as in Italy the German agent used it in an unsuccessful attempt to seduce the Italian Catholics, and now in America accuses the Italian Catholics of having succumbed to the seduction. As a matter of fact, the Catholic chaplains in the Italian army were among the first to discover this propaganda among the soldiers, reported it to the officers, and combated it diligently.

Various persons and publications that made a living out of sectarian animosities before the war are unconsciously doing the work of the enemy by assisting the spread of anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant slanders. They can only be stopped by an appeal to public reprobation. They are representing the trouble in Ireland as purely a religious trouble, and the opposition to conscription in Quebec as the same sort of thing. Even Rudyard Kipling recently fell into the trap and denounced the pope and the Kaiser and the neutrals in one breath. Such denunciations overlook the fact that Cardinal Mercier, the Catholic prelate of Belgium, has been the most effective popular opponent of the Kaiser that Europe has produced. This is a war of nations, not of creeds. Prussia is as Protestant as a nation as England is, and Belgium and Poland as Catholic as Austria. Anyone who raises the religious question in America today is acting as a German agent, whether he knows it or not, as truly as if he were blowing up munition plants. All loyal citizens should discourage him.

Aggravating Our Race Problems.

Among the negroes the German propagandist first began work in the South and failed. He has been more successful in the middle West, where the presence of a large loyal German population gives him better cover. He is promising the negroes that the Kaiser will give them social equality with the whites. An agent, recently captured in New York, was offering the negroes a "Black republic" under German protection, and he was denounced to the authorities by the negroes themselves. Another was spreading reports of discriminations against negro soldiers in the camps, reporting that the negroes were being trained as "shock troops" to be sacrificed in the front lines, and even circulating a story that the German military authorities had ordered all negro prisoners killed. Thus far this sort of German effort to aggravate a race problem has been an absurd failure. Its only danger is that it may lead to charges of disloyalty against our colored citizens and a suspicion of them which is not justified. To allow the German intrigue to arouse a prejudice against the negro would aid the enemy as much as if he succeeded in organizing the negro in

disloyalty. Discourage such a prejudice wherever you find it, Mr. Citizen. It is being promoted by the Kaiserite.

The Truth About Price Fixing.

It is not true that there has been an attempt "to regulate the prices of farm products." There has been no attempt to regulate the price of any farm product but wheat. The allied governments in Europe had set up single agencies to buy food supplies in America. Their purchases of American wheat were sufficient to control the price. They could drain America of its wheat and leave our poorer classes to starve. In order that rich and poor might be treated alike, it was necessary to establish a government control of price and distribution. And the price of \$2.20 a bushel for No. 1 northern wheat based on Chicago was agreed upon by an independent commission, appointed by President Wilson, upon which commission the farming community was represented by six members out of eleven.

In some instances the food administration has interfered, at the request of the producers, to obtain a settlement in a local dispute about the price of milk. In the case of pork products the food administration, on the recommendation of the producers, undertook to use the purchases of the allied governments for the purpose of maintaining a minimum price for live hogs in Chicago. Beyond this invited assistance in the case of milk and pork, and the regulation of the price of wheat, the food administration has not interfered with the price of farm products, except in so far as the control of sugar beets has affected the price of sugar beets.

The Truth About Profiteering.

Those measures of food control have been directed more against the middleman than the producer. While fixing for the former an arbitrated price for his wheat, they have established a system of licensing, by which millers, bakers, grocers, and wholesale and retail dealers have been prevented from profiteering on the farmer's dollar. The food administration has fixed the price of coal, because the miner would not work for reasonable wages as long as the mine owner was making such unreasonable gain. Profiteering in army and navy contracts and in shipbuilding has been stopped by the power obtained from congress to fix the price at cost plus a reasonable profit; and the increase in cost has gone to the workman, not to his employer. All profiteering has not yet been ended. The way to end it has not been found in any country. But the tax on excess profits and on swollen incomes confiscates the illicit harvest and pours it into the country's war chest. The grievances that remain are not class grievances. They are chiefly the inevitable common hardships due to a war that has drawn millions of productive workers into the world's armies and increased the cost of the necessities of life by decreasing the available supply. In that hardship the farmers share, as we all share.

Kaiserites on Both Sides.

Along with this campaign to set the farmer against the government's war measures there has been proceeding a twin campaign to arouse feeling against him by accusing his western farmers' leagues of disloyalty. That is equally a work in aid of the enemy. The western farmers have contributed their quotas to enlistments and to the drafts as loyally as any citizens. They have subscribed to the Liberty loans and contributed to the war relief work with unflinching patriotism. They have had their quarrels with the men whom they suspected of exploiting them, just as labor has had its quarrels with its employers. But it is an economic quarrel, and as long as it is conducted without interfering with the nation's war work the charge of disloyalty is itself traitorous. In all these disputes it is certain that enemy agents will be found on both sides. They at once preach violence among the I. W. W.'s and lead mobs to attack workers, accused of being I. W. W.'s. They play the same game in every quarrel with which they can hope to divide the country. Beware, Mr. Citizen, of any attempt to make you believe that any class of American citizens, as a class, are disloyal. It is a German lie.

The Parson.

At an Ashland avenue home they have the fashion of giving names to chickens and other creatures about the place. Some days ago the mother bought a fine black rooster in market. "We'll name him 'the Parson,'" said the mother.

A few days later the new preacher and his wife were invited to dinner. They were in the parlor awaiting the event. Margaret, age six, came hurriedly into the next room. There the mother admonished her to be on her good behavior, "for today," said mother, "we have the parson for dinner."

"No, no, mamma," said Margaret. "Don't you know we killed and ate the Parson three days ago?"

This cannibalistic statement, overheard in the parlor, created some disquiet until mamma made an explanation.—Indianapolis News.

Knights of Health.

Throughout the United States half a million children are at present enrolled in an enterprise which bids fair to achieve decidedly important ends. It is a crusade against dirt and disease. Half a million children between the ages of five and sixteen are enrolled under a banner bearing a Crusader's cross, and have pledged themselves to undertake a round of hygienic duties for one year and to do what they can to improve the health conditions of their homes and communities. There is health and mental discipline in regular duties of this sort.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

In the matter of wearing mourning for relatives who have given their lives for their country there are two opinions. One is that it is inadvisable to wear black because it depresses the people. We must not ask others to mourn with us, or even remind them of mourning. The other is that a proper respect for the dead almost compels a period of mourning apparel. It is a matter which each one must think out for herself. The Red Cross has adopted a substitute for the usual mourning and the last bulletin of the central division has this to say:

"The American Red Cross will provide the mourning brassards to be worn by relatives of men who have given their lives to their country, according to an announcement made by the war council. These brassards, which are to be used in lieu of general mourning, were suggested and designed by the women's committee of the council of national defense, the idea being heartily endorsed by President Wilson in a letter he sent to the women's committee. They will be furnished free to the parents or widows of men who have died in the service and at cost to other members of the family."

The brassard, which is to be worn on the left sleeve midway between elbow and shoulder, is a band of black broadcloth or other material, three inches wide on the surface of which the regulation military star is embroidered in gold thread. The number of stars on a brassard will denote the extent of the sacrifice made by each family.

The brassards will be made and distributed by the chapters of the Red Cross working in conjunction with local units of the women's committee of the council of national defense. An initial supply of materials for the manufacture of the mourning emblems has been purchased by the Red Cross and will be forwarded to the 13 divisions of the organization for distribution through their chapters. It is expected that the first of the brassards will be ready for distribution about the middle of September. A brief statement accompanying the announcement says:

In adopting this insignia the women's

committee desired that it should never be commercialized, but that it should always be possible for the members of the families of those who have made the supreme sacrifice to prepare for themselves this badge of honor.

For the Fall Bride.

A gift which will remind the little bride of her undertaker to furnish a home in wartime that Mr. Hoover has laid out on her is a bread bag. It is made of sturdy cotton, an unbleached muslin would do well. Into it the scraps of bread left from the table are put and are kept comparatively fresh for use at the next meal or for bread puddings or bread crumbs. The reason for the bag is that war bread seems to keep so much better when wrapped in a cloth than when left in the regulation box, where it is apt to mold if the box is close, or dry out if the box is left open. Embroider the word bread, or an outline of a cut loaf on this bag if you are thinking of giving it to some little bride you know.

Chemise Dress.

The chemise dress, if present indications count for anything, has come to stay. These new ones for winter hang in severely straight lines from shoulder to hem, and they do not show the additional undershirt with which they were provided last season. Some of them are plated in fine accordion pleats and others are provided with extra applied and floating panels at the sides of the skirts. As for the belts, they are mostly made of very thin strips of the material from which the gown is constructed, and they are tied loosely to confine the gown in some semblance of a waistline.

Satin Footwear.

High-black satin boots for house wear are true leather savers. They are really very smart. They leave snugly about the ankles and are made with French heels and modern points. Oxfords of black satin also, laced, are another autumn specialty in the shoe shops. These are especially pretty for informal house wear in the afternoon.

Hats and Scarfs Join Forces



Occasionally during the past summer we ran across a turban, or small hat, with a long tulle scarf attached and this scarf was simply an elongation of a puffed drapery of tulle over a crown of flowers. Now that fall is here some one of those clever people who think up our headwear was inspired with the happy idea of substituting velvet or velvetene or broadcloth for tulle—and we have a chic and youthful winter hat with a cozy scarf attachment. It is a novelty and becoming. Moreover, the scarf is very practical, and we may see this combination developed in several ways.

The odd and pretty hat in the picture has a narrow brim and wide crown covered with sapphire blue and gray brocade in satin. The crown is a puff of blue velvet and the scarf is of velvet lined with satin. It is tucked to the brim at the right back and wraps about the throat, the ends falling—one to the back, over the shoulder. There are two small bead tassels on each end of the scarf.

This coquettish model happens to be made of velvet with brocade, but broadcloth or duvetyen would suit even better for it, using either brocade or fur for the brim. It has something

of the rollicking character of the "blue devil" tam in which millinery artists delight and make us wonder that it can be interpreted in so many ways. Rich materials lend it dignity and the same is true of the scarf hat shown above.

On the Brim of Your Hat

Two feet away it was strikingly good looking. Any black velvet sailor would be with a wide woolen Roman stripe binding about the edge of its brim. A closer inspection proved again how very effective absurdly simple things can be. Mercerized cotton did it. Chinese blue, orange, purple, green and black were used this way: A simple over-and-over stitch made the binding, a solid two inches of the circumference done in the blue, the next in purple, then green, then black; and so on all the way round the hat. A pretty variation of this form of trimming would be to use a blanket stitch instead of the simpler over-and-over. Then straight strands of the cotton might be wrapped round and round the crown to simulate a band.

FARMING FOR WIFE

By EMMA LIBBEY.

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

He was a clean-cut, bright-eyed young man, but his usually cheerful countenance was marred by a scowl that told of worry, as he read the last few lines in a letter he had just received, written in a distinctly feminine hand.

"Have tried to have Dad invite you down here to the farm, and have told him that you wanted his consent to marry me. He was furious at once, and says that I shall never marry a man from the city, with his consent, but that my husband must be a farmer. Dad is a dear old soul, but is very decided on this one point, as he has seen so many of the farms around here ruined on account of the boys going to the city. 'Oh, Harry, dear, if you had only taken a course in agriculture while at college, I think all would have been right, as Dad is not a back number, but believes firmly in scientific farming, and has for years been hoping that some energetic young man would settle in this locality, and show what modern methods can do on a farm. He realizes that he is too old to undertake making any decided changes on this place. You have overcome other obstacles so easily that I still hope you may in some way be able to meet father, and if you will but convince him how strong our love is for each other I think he might give his consent. Good night, dear, and pleasant dreams. Your loving 'ELISE'."

Here was indeed a problem for Harry Duke to solve. Left by his father with ample means, he had doubled them in five years by his ability, which was a greater inheritance than money. This new problem he went at with the same energy that characterized all his undertakings.

A few weeks later Mr. Reed, the father of Elise, came home with the announcement that the Jones family, which adjoined his, had been purchased by an enterprising young man, who proposed to make a model farm of it. He said that he had been told the new owner had made a careful study of the agricultural question, and was going to work the farm according to the latest scientific discoveries. As Mr. Reed was talking he might have noticed a smile creep over his daughter's face, but he was too much interested in the story of his new neighbor to think of anything else. He was so greatly pleased at the thought of such a farm next to his own neatly kept acres that he at once went over to call on his new neighbor.

He found him in the field dressed in a tough suit of clothes and supervising the work of several men who were engaged in repairing the walls and fences. He gave the old farmer a cordial reception and explained that he proposed to do very little that summer except to get the place into condition, but that the next year he planned to have a skillful superintendent to attend to the cultivation of the farm in the best possible manner.

That night Mr. Reed was loud in his praises of his new neighbor. "I tell you, 'Lise, that man is a real man, not the kind you find in the city, and who know little except to swindle their neighbors."

As the weeks went by he chuckled many times as he saw the new farmer and Elise walking over the place together. As he came unexpectedly upon them one day it was apparent that his daughter's waist was encircled by an arm that belonged to his new neighbor. Seeing a quizzical smile on the older man's face, the young man said: "Mr. Reed, I love your daughter dearly and want her for my wife. I am wealthy, and will do all I can to make her happy, and for at least half of each year we could live on this farm, so you and Elise could be near each other. Will you take me for your son?" The hearty hand clasp the old man gave him was answer enough.

"One thing more I wish to say, Mr. Reed, in order to be honest, I am Harry Duke, to whom you objected some time ago, and I really know very little about farming. I hope you will forgive my methods of getting acquainted with you, but my future happiness was at stake, and I took a desperate chance."

The old man's face was a study as he replied: "Well, that is too bad. I thought you were one of these college educated, scientific farmers. But 'Lise surely wants you, and I hope you will make her happy." With a smile the young man placed his arm around the older man's shoulders and said: "Dad, I am going to hire men to carry on this farm, under your advice, as a model farm, and we will show the farmers around here what really up-to-date methods will do."

Rounded Out Lives.

Many a bright good morning has changed the business outlook of a firm. Many a grouchy greeting has lost thousands to many a business. It is not because the words mean anything—it is what is back of the words. Just as long as persons are thrown closely together they must consider one another. After all it comes right back to the golden rule—do unto others what you would have others do unto you. And a mighty good working rule it is to go by, and a pretty safe one, too.

Advice to Girls.

If a girl can't marry her ideal, the next best thing to do is to marry some other girl's.—Philadelphia Record.

The KITCHEN CABINET

In life's universal garden we have each to till our row. And to make life worth the living we must hoe, hoe, hoe.

LEFTOVER FISH.

HERE are many possibilities in small amounts of leftover fish. In these days of much canning, one may have a large variety from which to choose.

Shepherd's Pie—Take two cups of flaked fish, place in a baking dish. Cover with a sauce made with one tablespoonful of fat and one of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of pepper, with a cupful of beef soup broth. Cover the sauce with a mashed potato, brush with cream and bake brown in the oven.

Fish Turbot—Scald a cupful of fish. Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; add the scalded cream and stir until it thickens. Add four tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, set over hot water and cook for five minutes. Take from the fire, add two cooked egg yolks, two cupfuls of fish, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and salt and paprika to taste. Fill greased shells or soufflé dishes, brush over the top with beaten egg and brown in the oven.

Delmonico Halibut—Beat the yolk of an egg into a half cupful of mashed potato. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a tablespoonful of cornstarch, stir until smooth and thick over the heat after adding two cupfuls of rich milk; take from the fire, add another egg yolk, two cupfuls of cooked fish and the seasoning needed. Fill a greased baking dish with alternate layers of potato and fish. Cover the top with buttered crumbs, sprinkle with parmesan cheese and bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Codfish Balls—Wash and pick over one cupful of codfish, shredding it into small pieces. Add fish to two cupfuls of diced potatoes, uncooked. Cook until the potatoes are tender, drain, mash and beat with a fork until light. Add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of cream, one beaten egg and salt and paprika to taste. Make into balls, cover with egg and crumbs and fry in hot fat.

A cupful of any leftover fish, or even a few tablespoonfuls, may be added to a potato salad or any vegetable salad.

A little leftover salmon mixed with coconut, cabbage and a chopped pickle to give an acid touch, and dressed with a plain boiled dressing, is a good salad combination.

There was never a night without a day. Or an evening without a morning. And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes, Is the hour before the dawning.

JUST A FEW LEFTOVERS.

LACE a slice of tomato on nicely browned and buttered toast, sprinkle with grated cheese, salt, paprika, and with bits of butter. Place in the oven until the cheese is melted.

Cream of Turnip and Potato Soup—Pour three cupfuls of scalded milk over one-fourth cupful of mashed potatoes and three-fourths of a cupful of mashed turnip. Strain through a fine sieve. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, stir in a tablespoonful of flour, and cook until bubbling hot and smooth after adding the hot milk mixture. Serve very hot with rye bread croutons. If the soup is too thick add a little more milk.

This year there was a bumper crop of tomatoes in most localities. After all the pickled, canned, and spiced tomatoes are put up, use the rest for:

Home-Made Tomato Paste—Wash and scald the tomatoes without peeling them. Strain through a fine sieve to remove all seeds, then boil until thick. Put into glass jars and keep cool and dry. This paste is a most valuable addition to the fruit closer as it is fine for flavoring soups and sauces. It is condensed so that a little goes a long way in flavoring.

Scallop of Egg Plant—Chop the remnants of friend egg plant rather coarse. Arrange in ramekins in layers with well-buttered cracker crumbs. Pour enough milk over so that it can just be seen and brown in a hot oven. This dish resembles oysters in taste.

Victoria Meat—Melt three teaspoonfuls of butter, stir in three teaspoonfuls of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt, a little paprika, bay leaf, and two slices of onion; add one cupful of stock and one-half cupful of tomato juice, stirring constantly. When slightly thickened add four mushrooms cut in pieces, one and a half cupfuls of meat cut in pieces and a cupful of cooked drained peas. With highly seasoned stock this is a most tasty dish. Serve in croutades or timbale cases.

Any leftover chicken may be served in a sauce with a slice of onion and other seasonings covered with rich baking powder biscuit and baked in a pie or in individual dishes. A little chicken with a good flavored sauce will make a substantial dish.

Neenie Maxwell

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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CHAPTER VII.

The Japanese.

According to the talk of the German diplomats before the war the expectation was that Japan's power would be used against America at the first opportunity. Whether the object of this campaign was to stir up trouble between Japan and America or only to awaken this country to a sense of the danger which the Germans professed to believe threatened her I don't know. I do know, however, that prospect of a Japanese-American war seemed to worry the Germans considerably more than it worries us.

The day England declared war against Germany, August 5, 1914, the Prince von Pless called to see me professionally.

"There will be two wars fought," he said, oracularly. "The present one, by which we shall gain control of the continent of Europe; and then a war with the yellow races, in which we shall probably have your country to assist us."

That this opinion was more or less general in Germany may account for the fact that from the time war was declared until August 23, 1914, when Japan declared war against Germany, the Japanese residents in Berlin were made the subject of the most sickening attentions. It was reported that Japan was going to attack Russia, and the Germans could not do enough to show their newly born admiration for the yellow race which they had hitherto so deeply despised. The Japs were carried through the streets on the shoulders of the populace and kissed and cheered wherever they appeared in public.

And then Japan declared war against Germany! Instantly there was a wild demonstration in the streets of Berlin, which would have resulted most disastrously for the Japs who had so recently been hailed as friends, but for the astonishing fact that every single Jap had succeeded in getting away from Berlin before the news of Japan's entry into the war became generally known.

In the absence of Japanese upon which to vent their spleen, the Germans did everything they could to make life miserable for those who resembled Japs. The few Chinese who were there were terribly treated either because they were taken for Japs or because they were of the same race. The Siamese minister, Prince Traidos, who was one of my patients, told me that when his wife and children went out on the streets the crowds followed them and jeered, referring to the Japanese as monkeys and using other opprobrious epithets. They even went so far as to spit in Princess Traidos' face, and the minister finally decided to send her and the children to Switzerland, although he himself remained at his post.

I saw the Kaiser shortly after the Japanese declaration of war, and he was very bitter against the United States because of that development.

"What is your president thinking of to allow a yellow race to attack a white race! Now the Japanese are attacking Kiau-Chau, and America could have prevented it. All that America had to do was to raise a finger and Japan would have known enough to keep her place!"

He spoke in this strain on several subsequent occasions.

When Kiau-Chau fell he again criticized the United States for not having stopped Japan.

"How can your president allow Japan to increase in power at the expense of a white race?" he asked, indignantly. "Now China is lost to the world forever. America is the one power that could have prevented it, but now Japan has got her fingers on China and she is lost to us forever!"

After we were in the war, the Kaiser expressed to me his opinion that our object in taking this step was fourfold:

"First," he said, "Wilson wants to save the money you have loaned to the allies. Second, he wants to have a seat at the peace table. Third, he wants to give your army and navy a little practical experience—unfortunately, at our expense. And fourth, and principally, he wants to prepare for the war with Japan which he knows is inevitable. The Japanese are the ones which your country must look upon as its real enemies."

A German officer of high standing told me just before I left Berlin that America had made the great mistake of sending ammunition, guns and supplies to Russia, via Japan, because Japan had just retained the finely made American articles and had dumped on Russia a lot of good-for-nothing material of her own in their place. "My advice to America," he declared, "is to cut the throat of every Japanese in America and get rid of the internal danger." He did not suggest cutting the throats of all the undesirable Germans who were in America and who had already demonstrated that they were far more dangerous than the Japanese had ever been.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Kaiser's Confidence of Victory.

About twelve years ago I attended the German military maneuvers at Liegnitz, in Silesia, having been invited by some journalistic friends of mine to accompany them in the motor allowed the press. The military representatives of England, France, America and other countries were there with the Kaiser's staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. Apparently they were very much impressed, for I heard afterwards that one of the French officers who had been present had written a book in which he said: "With such an army, Germany could annex France in six months!"

I happened to mention this fact to the Kaiser shortly afterwards and his significant comment was:

"Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long!"

The confident belief that when "Der Tag"—the day—finally arrived, Germany would crush her enemies and accomplish her object within a few months at the outside was held not only by the Kaiser, but by the people generally and their conduct when the war broke out clearly disclosed it.

When Germany's man power was mobilized, no one in Germany believed it would be very long before they would all be back and every effort was made to make their few weeks of active service as little irksome as possible. "Liebesgaben," gifts of love, consisting of clothing and food of every description, were forwarded to them by their relatives and friends in the most lavish manner, although, of course, at that time the German commissary was able to satisfy all the soldiers' requirements.

One of my patients told me that she had sent seventeen hundred pounds of sausages to one regiment within a week, and when I asked her why she had been so generous she replied that her chauffeur was a member of the regiment!

The extent to which the country's resources were squandered in those early months is evidenced by the fact that the soldiers had such an excess of flitting woolen wearing apparel that they used many of the knitted articles as earpieces and covers for their horses. No one had the slightest idea that the time might come when the whole nation would be clothed in paper!

At this late day it can hardly be necessary to establish how thoroughly prepared the Germans were for the war, but an incident which occurred in the early days of the conflict may not be out of place to show the self-satisfied and confident attitude which all the Germans assumed.

Two officers sitting at a table in an out-of-door cafe shortly after the war began overheard one of several ladies who were passing remark: "Look at those officers sitting there drinking. Why are they not at the front fighting?" One of the officers got up and, approaching the ladies, said: "Our work was completed months ago. We worked from early morning till late at night on plans which our armies are now carrying out. It is our time to rest."

The resistance that France would be able to put up was always very lightly estimated, and if the intervention of England was at all taken into consideration, the comparatively small army she could place in the field was regarded as but a drop in the bucket compared with the well-trained German horde that was ready to sweep across the border. How could England's 80,000 men cope with Von Kluck's 500,000 or the hastily mobilized French armies resist the thoroughly prepared, equipped and well-disciplined German warriors?

It is really not to be wondered at that the Germans firmly believed that they would bring the allies to their knees within a comparatively few weeks and that the conquering German armies would celebrate Sedan day, September 2, in Paris. What actually happened is, of course, too well known here to require recital, but I know that the Germans were kept in absolute ignorance of the marvelous resistance the allies were able to put up in those critical days of August and September, 1914, and to this day the majority of Germans have not heard of the battle of the Marne!

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the Kaiser at the great army headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three times as long as the Germans had expected, the Kaiser masked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed overnight. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great!"

"Yes, your majesty, but the Northern states in our Civil war put in conscription two years after the beginning of the war," I suggested.

"But just look how long your war

lasted," the Kaiser replied quickly. "This war won't last that long. The allies will feel what the power of Germany is long before English conscription can avail them anything!"

"And while England is slowly building up her insignificant army," the Kaiser went on, "she will see America's navy and merchant marine constantly growing and the dollar replacing the pound as the unit of the world's finance. No, Davis, England will soon be sick of the war and will look with fear upon America's growing power!"

The French army, too, was generally belittled, and the Russians were believed to be absolutely negligible. The French army was so poorly equipped, it was pointed out, that the officers had to go to the field in patent-leather boots, and on the Russian front, only the first-line men had guns, the others being armed with clubs!

Eventually, officers and soldiers returning from the western front on furlough or passing through the country en route from one front to the other brought the report of the defeat before Paris. Soldiers who participated in that disastrous retreat wrote from the new trenches to their friends and relatives telling of the terrible experiences they had undergone, when they went for days with nothing to eat but raw potatoes and turnips which they picked from the fields.

When these reports finally spread through Germany the people began to realize that their generals in the west were not meeting with the same success that Von Hindenburg had had in the east, and Von Hindenburg became the idol of the people immediately, a fact that was very distasteful to the high command.

The Kaiser's dislike of Von Hindenburg was of long standing. He had never forgiven that general for the mistake he made during military maneuvers in peace time when by a brilliant stroke of strategy he had succeeded in capturing the Kaiser's forces, including the Kaiser and his whole staff!

I have referred in a previous chapter to the Kaiser's unbounded confidence after the Italian collapse in 1917. "Now, we've got the allies!" he exclaimed, with an air of conclusiveness which emphasized the optimism he displayed.

After the capture of Roumania, he exhibited a similar degree of exultation. He believed that in that achievement he had successfully solved the food problem—the one cloud which constantly darkened the Kaiser's horizon.

"Now the allies will never succeed in starving us," he said to me in my office shortly after the Roumanian drive. "With Roumania in our pockets and Serbia already ours, their wonderful agricultural possibilities will supply our food needs and foil our enemies' efforts to starve us. Indeed, they had better look out for themselves. Don't forget we have a monopoly on the potash mines of the world. Without proper fertilization, American crops will go on decreasing and decreasing and they won't get any potash until we get ready to let them have it!"

The failure of the Zeppelins from a military standpoint was undoubtedly a great disappointment to the German people at large, who had counted so much upon them to bring disaster to England, but it cannot be said that the Kaiser shared their chagrin. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that he never expected very much from that arm of his military force except as it might be useful to terrorize the civil population.

A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the Kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and air-planes were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time alone will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the Kaiser was on November 26, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 169,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the Kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically. "I hear that 1,600 mutilated the other day in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America."

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigue of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the Kaiser was getting the in-

formation he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the Kaiser's informants were misleading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the Kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion. "I confessed my ignorance on that point."

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. Where is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture 300,000 of the Italians, and they must realize that I can break through on the western front and do the same thing there. If America had kept out of the war she would have gone on making untold profits and when peace was finally declared she would have been in a most enviable position among the nations of the world. As it is, Wilson will never have a seat at the peace table if I can help it, and now America shall have to pay all the costs of the war!"

Evidently he imagined that his triumph would be so complete that there would be no peace table, but that the warring nations would be compelled to accept the terms he offered them, in which event, knowing the magnanimity of the German make-up, I should say the world at large would have to be content with very little.

How the Kaiser felt now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop ships must be painfully apparent to him, and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

While the Kaiser and the Germans generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

According to some of the German officers with whom I spoke, even if we landed 2,000,000 men in France it would not be enough to break the deadlock, as the Germans were taking a similar number of trained troops from the Russian front. The only menace of American participation in the war lay in the possibility that we might add considerably to the allied arm strength. Man power alone, they contended, would never be sufficient to help the allies much, but overwhelming superiority in the air might occasion the Germans some annoyance.

The Kaiser himself had but a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the American soldier so far as modern war requirements are concerned.

"The American soldier would possibly give a good account of himself in open fighting," he declared, "but he is not built for the kind of warfare he will encounter in France. He lacks the stolidity to endure life in the trenches. He is too high-strung and couldn't stand the inactive life which is such an important part of modern warfare. Besides, he lacks discipline and trained officers."

CHAPTER IX.

The Kaiser's Plan for World Dominion.

The history of modern Germany is, perhaps, in itself sufficient indication of the underlying plan of the Teuton war barons to control the whole of Europe and, eventually, the world. The program has been slowly unfolding itself since the time of Frederick the Great and the present generation is now witnessing what was intended to be the climax.

There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the western hemisphere and the east.

This program is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual word of the Kaiser to substantiate it.

At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are!" the Kaiser exclaimed.

"They had always treated me so

well when I visited them. I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English, you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves—that Germany could control the continent of Europe, England, through her vast possessions and fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the far east, and America could dominate the western hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the far east under her thumb America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the Kaiser's or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three," he didn't say it was too big for one.

What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some twenty-five years ago, in which, as Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has pointed out, he used these words:

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Theodor II, Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire; they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire, but I shall succeed!"

The Kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey, and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come.

When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan war I mentioned to the Kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the Kaiser dismissed my remark with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was in a sense his own since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal.

To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish army and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Baghdad railway.

When the Balkan war broke out in 1912 the Kaiser had great confidence that the German-trained Turkish army would acquit itself creditably and that in the outcome of that conflict his European program would make considerable progress. He told me that he had a map of the war area placed in his motor and that with pegs he followed the fortunes of the fighting armies while he was traveling.

The Kaiser had little regard for President Wilson from the time the latter was elected for the first time. "A real scoundrel!" was the way he characterized the president on one occasion. The Kaiser admired Roosevelt very much, but was greatly disappointed at the stand taken by the former president after the war started. What the Kaiser thought of Wilson, Roosevelt, Henry Ford, and other Americans is disclosed in the next installment of Doctor Davis' story.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

RUSSIA'S RICH TIMBER LANDS

Systematic Exportation Would Have a Great Effect on the Markets of the World.

An article in a current magazine by A. J. Sack presents statistics on Russia's forest resources as a means of paying the billions of dollars due to home and foreign creditors.

The astonishing statement is made by this writer that Russia, including Siberia, has 1,125,000,000 acres of timber which is 63 per cent as much as the whole world possessed. This resource is being set aside by Russian economists as a fund to pay the country's debts.

The effect on America's business should be duly considered, observes *Hardwood Record* in discussing the article. Except oak, it continues, which is generally known in the market as the Japanese oak, it is not probable that much Russian timber will reach the United States; but it will compete with American lumber in other markets, notably those of western Europe, and perhaps those of eastern Asia, western South America and the Pacific islands.

"To that extent," says *Hardwood Record*, "our lumber business may be hurt by the flood of forest products from Russia. In normal times Germany received 48 per cent of its lumber imports from Russia, and England's per cent of timber imports from that source was nearly as large.

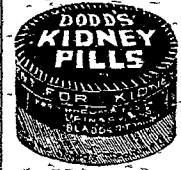
Lumber shipments from Russia will come from the Baltic, from the Arctic coast of Russia proper and Siberia, and from the Pacific coast of the latter country. The principal lumber markets of the world can be reached from those points."

No Substitute For Dodd's Kidney Pills.

That's Why Their Sale Has Increased Wonderfully for the Last Forty Years.

Don't accept a substitute for Dodd's when you know that if they didn't relieve and give permanent satisfaction they couldn't be selling to the same families for two generations. Thousands of users, who have saved themselves from the ravages of kidney troubles and Bright's Disease by the use of this famous old remedy, will accept nothing else. They know that upon the slightest backache, pain in the loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, you must take warning and use Dodd's and Dodd's only.

You are protected by the name of the flat, round box—the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered and deranged kidneys. No article of similar name will do. Get your box today and start on the road to health. Druggists will gladly return your money if not promptly relieved.



TURNED TABLES ON OFFICER

Offending Soldier Proved He Knew the Value of a Little Soft Soap, Judiciously Applied.

It was the general's inspection day, and his remark was heard all over the square. "Splendid!" he exclaimed, as the company passed the flagstaff.

"Did you hear that, Bill?" said a ranker, just after passing the saluting base.

"You stand fast in the ranks after parade," snipped a sergeant "for talking during inspection."

Next day he was brought before the adjutant.

"Private So-and-so, you are charged with talking in the ranks during an inspection parade. What excuse have you to offer?"

"Well," replied the ranker, "as we were passing the saluting pole I heard the general remark, 'Well done, lad! Splendid!' and, of course, me being elevated over hearing such praise, remarked, 'Yes, and you've got the smartest officer in the whole army to thank for making us splendid, and that's our adjutant!'"

"Er—I say, sergeant, dismiss this man at once, and don't bring such frivolous complaints before me again!"

"Cold in the Head." Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood, and render them less liable to colds repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood in the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

She Takes It Up.

"Gadspur has a way of delivering an opinion as if it were positively the last word on that particular subject."

"So he has. But if he delivers his opinion in the presence of Mrs. Gadspur he soon finds out that it doesn't even approximate the last word."—Birmingham Age-Herald

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Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

India is producing more coal than all other British dependencies.

New York requires military drill for all school children.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH **ASTHMADOR** OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

WHEN you wish somebody would invent something new to eat you need BEECHAM'S PILLS. Even when digestion is good poisons are formed during its processes that unless eliminated irritate mind as well as body.

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Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

DON'T KILL YOUR CATTLE BY DRENCHING

Salts and oil are DANGEROUS. Few cattle die of constipation; many of PARALYSIS of the bowels. Give

LAXOTONIC dry on the tongue. Positively prevents and overcomes both.

AT OUR DEALERS or Postpaid 50 Cents. Send for free list of medicines. Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS on all animal ailments. Information free. Get a FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on diseases in Cattle. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VET. CO., 100 Broad Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

A Bad Cough

If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

PISO'S

VISITORS HERE
AND ELSEWHERE

W. B. Mosher is quite seriously sick.

Cleon Dey is attending military school at Wayne.

Joe Rickel of Royal Oak spent the week-end with Northville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Clark and son were over-Sunday visitors in Northville.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shipley moved to Pinckney, Mich. the first of this week.

Mrs. Helen Gray started Tuesday on her trip to California where she will make an indefinite visit.

Mrs. Bert Smith of Chesaning, Mich., has been spending a few days with Northville relatives this week.

Mrs. B. C. Stark returned Saturday from a week's visit at Adrian, Hillsdale, Morenci and other points.

Mrs. Emma Richardson was called to Detroit last week by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. G. F. Nordman.

Donald Safford arrived home Sunday from Delafield, Wis. where he was unable because of illness to go on with his school duties.

Harvey Wilson of Walkerville, Ont. was in town Monday. He found it quite difficult to discover many of his shop mates of 20 years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Hinkle of Lyons, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Louie Hinkle and sister, Mrs. Bloom of Redford were callers at the A. B. McCollough home last Thursday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes of Coldwater, Mich. visited her brothers, George Goodell of this place and Charles of Novi the first of this week, before leaving for California to spend the winter.

RED CROSS NOTES.

Material has been received for 200 property bags, which must all be completed next week so the classes will open Monday and be held as usual. Every worker is needed to finish the work in the required time.

Not enough knitters have yet called for yarn to insure the 100-pairs socks which must be turned in by the last of October. All who can knit are earnestly requested to get yarn at once and help get the required number of socks finished in the required time.

The local unit has decided to take part in the "leather drive" for aviators' vests. Old leather table covers and pillow covers, and kid gloves with backs and fronts in good condition can be used. All contributions must be in by Friday, Oct. 25 at the home of Mrs. J. A. Dubaur, at the school building work rooms any afternoon, or at the Library Saturday afternoon and evening.

The officers of the Northville Red Cross request all members to appear in uniform at the school building Saturday night to attend the Kelley Lecture. All are asked to meet in the hall and go in a body to the gymnasium, where a section of the seats will be reserved for them.

Northville School Notes.

(By the Teachers.)

September Honor list of H. S. students.

Supt. Bowen announces the High school list of honor students for the month of September, 18 in number. To be an honor student a grade "A" or "B" is required in the four basic subjects. A grade of "C" will be accepted if the remaining grades are "A."

Harold Belles, A-4, Ruth Cattermole A-4, B-1; Helen Cunningham, A-3, B-1; Elizabeth Henry, A-3, B-1; Helen Van Atta, A-3, B-1; George Wilcox, A-2, B-3; Helen Millard, A-2, B-2; Marie Van Valkenburg, A-2, B-2; James Van Atta, A-2, B-2; Floyd Salow, A-1, B-3; Ima Wolfstrom, A-1, B-3; Elizabeth Van Valkenburg, A-1, B-4; Gladys Black, A-1, B-3; Russell Millard, A-1, B-3; Howard Stark, B-4; Thelma Potter, B-4; George Henry, B-4; Lela Roberts, B-4.

Nature's Great Hoodoo Temple.

In the Hoodoo basin of western Wyoming are curious formations which resemble Punch and Judy heads, grim savages, snoring old maids, monkeys, rabbits, birds and animals. There are fifty different shapes of heads, says Popular Science Monthly, and over forty different animal and human faces have been counted. The rock out of which the hoodoos have been carved by Dame Nature is what is known as volcanic breccia.

Good Things Come True.

You are perhaps expecting some great and wonderful thing to happen; but you will find that true progress comes from doing faithfully and well the little, everyday things that come to you. Truly great things do not drop into people's lives. They are built up of little things faithfully done.

EXTRACTS FROM
SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Under date of August 3, Ruel G. Williams of Ambulance Co. 163, 17th. Sanitary train, Am. E. F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Williams of this place, writes to a relative as follows, in part: "Dear Cousin: Never before have I been as glad of the fact that I am an American. Never before have I been as proud of my division. With their thin skirmish line they have faced German machine guns and German infantry and defeated them. At one time when the Germans made a strong attack and some of the crack troops of France gave way, our boys in the second line met the enemy squarely and drove them back."

"I have handled men with painful wounds, and, although weak from loss of blood, they have stifled their pain and endeavored to talk bravely and strongly. Please understand that I do not mean to give the impression that our troops are superior to any others. The little French soldier is hard to beat and has my deep respect, but our boys are certainly living up to the traditions handed down from 76 and '61."

"From all this you may take it that I have seen some action as indeed I have. We have been on two very active fronts, on one of which I lost a very close friend. We have been busy some of our fellows worked 36 or 48 hours without a rest. Then they would throw themselves on a litter or some place and sleep as though they were dead until a rush of patients came in and they were needed."

"I have worked in a good many places. I was in our dressing station taking records of the patients for a while, then was sent to the front as a litter bearer, then was put on an ambulance as an orderly at the last front. Now, with everything quiet I am trying to catch up with my correspondence."

"Right here I want to tell you of the optimism of the boys at the front. Sometimes when it was impossible for supplies to reach them, they would have very little to eat, but they would laugh and joke about it and continue to push the Hun back."

"Just a good word for the Y. M. C. A. and American Red Cross. The representatives of both organizations were at our dressing station serving hot chocolate, candy and cigarettes to the patients, and doing everything to make them comfortable."

"You mentioned in your last letter that the time may come when you dare not stay at home. If that time does come, the Y. M. C. A. should have your services. There are plenty of men able to fight against the physical danger to our country, but few who are capable of fighting the spiritual danger to our boys in a Catholic country, the Protestants have no place to turn for spiritual help but to the Y. M. C. A."

"Well I will close this jumble of disconnected statements. It represents in a fair way my memory of the past three weeks. Nothing is very clear to me. My task was to take the record of the letter cases as they came in, and they are always the worst. The sight of the wounds started to get on my nerves but I soon forgot everything when I went on the ambulance, where I saw only what our ambulance handled."

"Now do not think from my letter that I am praising myself or my company in particular. I write from the same standpoint as a civilian; for you know I am a noncombatant. RUEB."

Harold Turner of the U. S. Marine Band, Great Lakes, Ill. writes his parents of the great Liberty parade in Chicago. "Yesterday's was the biggest parade that was ever known. I think we headed it with a band of 250 or 300 pieces and were through at 2:45, starting at about 12:30. At 5 o'clock we came back down town and saw the last end of it passing along State street, so you can imagine how large it must have been."

Last night at 7 we went to the big auditorium and played in the pit while the big Liberty Loan meeting was going on. Twenty of our band went under personal direction of Head Bandsman Tainter. Gov. Lowden of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago and the Hon. Secretary of State of the U. S., Mr. Wm. G. McAdoo spoke. Some very fine speeches, too, especially from Mr. McAdoo, who received a cablegram from the Associated Press that the Kaiser had accepted President Wilson's terms, and he added that if he did it was an unconditional surrender as that is what we want and are going to have."

GARRICK THEATRE, DETROIT.

The Shubert-Garrick Theatre, Detroit, will offer a treat next week, beginning Monday, October 21st, in "Ask Dad", a new musical comedy. "Ask Dad" will be shown at the Shubert-Garrick Theatre all next week, with the usual matinees. Its tour is limited to three weeks, after which it will go to the Princess Theatre, New York.

UNCLE SAM'S
ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues
Official Health Bulletin
on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish Influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes
Spread Diseases

As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza."

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow."

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick."

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci and by others germs with long names."

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will at the same time keep the patient from spreading the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room."

"If there is cough and spasm or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers."

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others."

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized."

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person."

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible."

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze. If you don't you'll spread disease."

KLENZO
DENTAL CREME

A New, Soft, Snow-White Dentifrice That Makes You Glad to Brush Your Teeth

—it looks so good
—tastes so good
—feels so good, and

LEAVES THE MOUTH COOL AND CLEAN

This cool, clean feeling means that the taste nerves have been freed from the stale secretions which make the mouth feel hot and sticky. That's why your appetite is keener and breakfast tastes better after using Klenzo. Klenzo represents the most up-to-date opinions of America's leading dentists. The sheer cleanliness it creates prevents germs or acids from developing in the mouth.

Begin Enjoying the Cool, Clean Klenzo Feeling and the Wonderful Cleansing Effect Today.

A. E. STANLEY

The REXALL Store NORTHVILLE

HERMAN TESHA



A Northville soldier boy, who is with Co. E, 126th Infantry, somewhere in France.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor.)

The subject of next Sunday's sermons will be, 10 a. m., "The Cry for Peace," 7:30 p. m., "Are You a Gimp?"

The Sunday school meets at 11:20 o'clock and the Christian Endeavor society at 6:30 p. m.

These are both essentially young people's organizations; and yet, whatever your age, you will find if you come that there is much that you need, which is furnished by both, along the line of bible and religious training—impression in the Sunday school and expression in the Endeavor society. Come and help make the work go, at the same time receiving the benefits for yourself.

Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Naomi Circle will meet at the home of Mary Sowles with Nellie Freydl assisting, Wednesday evening, October 23, at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor.)

"The Church Around the Corner."

Sunday morning service at 10. Subject: "Advance! or be Defeated."

Sunday school at 11:30. A place and a welcome for you—father and son, mother and daughter.

Epworth League at 6:30. Subject: "The Church at the Center of Rural Life." Leader, Miss Clark.

Evening service at 7:30. Subject: "The Rainbow Division." A cheerful service. Good singing a special feature. If you come early you will more easily find your seat.

Prayer meeting and Bible study hour on Thursday night at 7:30. You are heartily welcome to all of

the services. This means you, friend reader!

All those contributing canned fruit to the Women's Home Missionary society please bring to the parsonage so that barrel may be packed on Wednesday.

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor.)
Morning Service 10 a. m. Sunday School 11 a. m. Evening Service 7:30.

W. R. C. NOTES.

(By Press Correspondent.)
Members of A. M. Harmon W. R. C. attention: There will be drill practice for inspection Monday afternoon, October 21, at 2 o'clock in Forsters' hall. Let every officer be present.

Our next regular meeting, Wednesday evening October 23, will be inspection, with Mrs. Emma E. Bailey of Fairbanks Corps, Detroit, as inspecting officer. Also the report of the district delegate will be given, and we urge every member to be present. A pot-luck supper will be served at 6 p. m.

RECORD LINERS PAY—TRY ONE.

W. H. COWLES, Opt. D.
THE DETROIT



Optical Specialist.

will be at Dr. R. Schuyler's office in Northville, Monday, October 21. Examinations for glasses made at private residences by appointment, without extra charge. City Optical service right at your own home and everything guaranteed. I will come to Northville sufficiently often to give satisfactory service. I keep your glasses in order. —Adv.

FLOWERS

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF FLOWERS, PLEASE REMEMBER DIXON AND PHONE 140 J, OR CALL IN PERSON.

NORTHVILLE GREENHOUSE

J. M. DIXON, Prop. Phone.

DIAMOND DAIRY

NORTHVILLE'S MODEL DAIRY.

Everything in a Strictly Sanitary Condition. All milk we sell is the product of our own dairy.

Our having fresh cows at all times of the year gives you a high standard of milk at all times. It is worth a few cents a week to know what you are getting.

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G. C. BENTON, Proprietor.

DETROIT NEWS ADS.

Detroit News Liner Ads received at the Northville Record Office.