

THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XLIX, NO. 14.

THE RECORD: NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1918.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

SCHOOLS CLOSED TO AVERT "FLU" DANGER

As a precautionary measure against the influenza epidemic Health Officer Dr. Schuyler has closed the Northville schools until November 4, or until the danger seems over. Dr. Schuyler says that children of 16 or under should be kept at home during this period and no congregating is to be permitted.

There are a number of cases about town as there are in every community but none are of an alarming nature. Northville physicians are of the belief where proper precautions are observed and the doctors' orders followed out the real danger is not great.

PATRIOTIC MEETING WAS GREAT SUCCESS

About 400 or 500 people gathered in the school gymnasium Saturday night to listen to a very interesting talk by Congressman P. H. Kelley on his recent experiences and observations in the war zone. The Northville band and Boy Scouts escorted Mr. Kelley to the school building and about 120 of the Red Cross ladies attended the meeting in uniform. The local committee was informed by Ensign Coleman of the Navy Recruiting office in Detroit that a detail of Navy men would have been sent with Mr. Kelley on account of his connection with the congressional committee on U. S. Naval affairs, had there been any to send, but the boys had all been called in just a short time before.

DEMOCRACY.

(By Hazel K. Furman.)

Are you numbered among those who turn with taut nerves and bated breath to the column headed, "For Democracy?" And have you found the name of some loved one who has "gone west?" If you have, then you realize the true meaning of Woodrow Wilson's words when he said: "We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government." But what is a democracy? Abraham Lincoln defined it as "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Ours is of the people, and for the people but, be honest, is ours a government by the people? In other words, are women people?

Today the cry of "women wanted" is going up all over America; newspapers are running columns of advertisements headed "female help wanted;" the government is coaxing, urging, demanding that women do this or do that; the country needs women and, we are proud to say, America's women have responded nobly. Into almost every known walk of life these brave women have stepped, unmindful of sorrow-laden hearts, and have done their best—not their bit, to bring about "world-wide democracy."

But it is not because of this war work that women are asking for a greater share in our government—they are asking for the greatest privilege that America can give to her children, the right to vote. They are asking because it is a Principle of Right and America stands for fair play.

Do you know that there is but one English speaking nation on the globe where women do not vote? That nation is America. Since war was declared, England has given women the right to vote. But when this privilege was granted the English women, the Kaiser would not let the fact be mentioned in the German press. Germany does not believe in Woman's Suffrage.

We—the people of Michigan—stand at the parting of the ways. Shall our women be put on the same footing as the women of England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Canada, France, Italy, Russia, China, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, New York and all of our Western states? Or shall our women be classed with the only men who are not allowed to vote—the idiots, insane, imbeciles and criminals? The answer is up to you, Mr. Voter.

On November 5 you will have a chance to give Michigan women the right to vote. Michigan men are patriotic men. They have been loyal to their president in all other war measures and here will be but one more opportunity to prove that

loyalty. Seeing the importance of the question, both the Democrat and Republican parties have endorsed Woman Suffrage and added such planks to their platforms. Vote for Woman Suffrage and help "Make the World Safe for Democracy."

DEATH OF MRS. HARRY MORRIS.

One of the saddest events of recent months in Northville occurred with the passing away of Mrs. Hazel Barrett Morris on Saturday, October 19, at her home in this village, at the early age of nineteen years and nine months, and but little more than a year after her marriage. Mrs. Morris was born at Midland, but had passed the greater part of her short life at Walled Lake, coming to Northville about three years ago, to take a position in the Pontford store, where her sweet, quiet personality and efficient service soon won the regard of all who came in contact with her.

On July 9, 1917, she was united in marriage to Harry Morris of this place. Three months ago they became the parents of twin babies and since the birth of the little ones the young mother had been gradually fading from life, in spite of all that medical skill and loving care could do to stay the hand of the destroyer. The nearest relatives surviving are her husband and babes, her father, Parke Barrett of Midland, two sisters, Ruth, of Detroit and Alice, of Midland and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore of this place, her maternal grandmother, who had also been her foster mother for the past twelve years.

Funeral services were held from the home Monday afternoon, conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. C. Francis, and interment was made at Walled Lake.

LIBRARY TO BE CLOSED.

In accordance with state orders closing all public places, the Library will be closed, after Saturday afternoon, until the ban is lifted. Books will be received this coming Saturday, in the afternoon only, but none can be given out. Patrons are earnestly urged to bring or send in all books, as the room and books are so thoroughly fumigated before the Library is again opened for business, which will be just as soon as possible. Please turn in your books and thus do your part in helping to check the epidemic that is causing such widespread trouble. Arrangements will be made to keep the 7-day list in its rightful sequence.

CANNING SEASON CLOSED.

The issuance of canning sugar certificates were ordered discontinued Saturday by telegraph orders from Washington. Certificates already issued were made good so far as the grocers were concerned until Tuesday night. This news came with much suddenness, as it was understood the canning season would be carried on at least until November 1. People were left with a lot of fruit, and some vegetables uncared for, but in as much as it was war orders everybody took it philosophically and with good grace.

HOME SUGAR CARDS.

Home sugar cards will of necessity be occasionally lost. New ones can be obtained by making oath of the loss of the original.

Anyone finding a sugar card should return the same to some store or to the local Food Administrator.

Severe penalties are provided for persons having more than one card in their possession.

AUCTION SALE.

Mrs. Nettie Simmons is to have an auction sale of household goods, at her home on Wing street, at one o'clock u. m., Saturday, October 26, with George Rattenbury as auctioneer.

NOTICE.

All parents are notified to keep their children at home until school opens. Newsboys can deliver papers and a child can be sent to the store if necessary. The Marshal will take all children found on the streets.

DR. SCHUYLER,
Health Officer.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Moore and Harry Morris wish to thank their many friends for their kindness during Mrs. Morris' illness and death, and particularly the Ladies' aid of the Methodist church who were helpful in many ways.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank the L. O. T. M. neighbors and many kind friends for flowers and other kind remembrances during my recent illness.

MRS. THOMAS GLEASON.

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., A. 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, 301 W. S. T. Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md.
Ball, Don L.—Development Div., Chemical Warfare Service, Lock Box 426, Cleveland, Ohio.
Curric, Clark—S. A. T. C., Sutherland, Florida.
Cowell, Wesley, 3rd Co., 2nd Prov. Regt. Camp Hancock, Ga.
Curtiss, Sylvanus—Marines, Paris Island, S. C.
Crawley, 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. 7, Unit 896.
Chapman, Milo—Co. D, 338th Inf., Amer. Exp. Forces.
Couch, John V.—U. S. M. C., A. E. F. Co. 6, Floyd—24 Co. 2nd Prov. Regt., Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Dickerson, James R.—116th Machine Gun Bn., 31st Div., Long Island, N. Y.
Dunham, Scott H.—A. E. F.
Dixon, Ross M.—Sergt.—Central Officers' Training Camp, 24th Co., Camp Lee, Va.
Dubuar, Charles C.—Sergt.—Ordnance Dept., 774, A. P. O. A. E. F.
Dubuar, 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, Btn 2, New London, Conn.
Daley, Morris L.—Providence, Rhode Island, 223 Federal Bldg.
Ely, Tracy, Sergt.—Eng. A. E. F.
Ely, Claude—37th Co., 10th Recruit Bn., Camp Syracuse, N. Y.
Fox, Walter—Co. H, 1st, 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.
Freydl, Chas.—S. A. T. C., Ann Arbor Garfield, Truman—155th 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, Thos. B.—Major—Hospital Aberdeen, Md.
Hayner, Charles W.—Sergeant, 380th Aero Squadron, Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens.
Hills, William—Co. B, 136 Supply train, Buffalo, N. Y.
Holbis, 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.—Sergt.—Co. C, S. T. C., East Lansing, Mich.
Kidd, Archie—Med. Dept., Amer. Exp. 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.
Lanning, Floyd—S. A. T. C., Ann Arbor 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 tent, 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, 55th Tel. Bn., S. E., A. E. F.
Montgomery, Earl, Corporal—Co. F, 310th Eng., A. P. O. 737 A. E. F.

Murphy, Chas. F., First Lieut., F. A. B. F. Co., 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, Bar. 9, Great Lakes, Ill.
Murray, Wm. Foster—Co. 29, Reg. 16, Great Lakes, Ill.
Montgomery, Scott—S. A. T. C.—Ann Arbor.
Miller, Wendell—S. A. T. C., Ann Arbor 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., 13th Reg., U. S. M. C., A. E. F.
Raymond, Fred—F. S. Santo Domingo, care Postmaster, N. Y.
Ryder, Ralph W., Pft.—F. A. School of Instruction, A. P. O. No. 722, A. E. F., France.
Roche, Barney—Co. B, 16th Reg. Eng.—American E. F.
Rine, James—Eng. A. E. F.
Richmond, Harold—24th Co., 2, N. Prov. Reg. Camp Wheeler, Ga.
Simmons, George, Sergeant—Co. E, 310th Eng., 85th Div., A. E. F.
Sawow, Ed.—180th 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, Ray—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. C, 338th Inf., 85th Div., A. E. F.
Taft, Gerald—S. A. T. C., Ann Arbor Teshka, Herman—Co. E, 126th Inf., A. E. F., via N. Y.
Tibbitts, Harold, J.—10th Machine Gun Bn., Headquarters American E. F.
Turner, Harold—Marine Band, Great Lakes, Illinois.
Thompson, Clarence—325th Field Hospital, 307 Sanitary Train, P. O. 742, A. E. F.
VanSickle, Don—14th French Motor Battery, Bldg. 1183, Camp Custer.
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.
U. S. N., Aviation Repair Base, Eastleigh, England, care Postmaster N. Y.
VanValkenburg, Milo T.—Co. F, 27th Engineers, A. E. F. via France.
VanValkenburg, Franklin W.—40 M. G. Bn., Co. B, Camp Custer.
White, Wm. H.—3th Co., M. T. D. Group 1, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.
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 Mechanized Unit, Q. 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 C.—Ambulance Co. No. 163, 17 Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
Wimpsey, Asa—Naval Detachment, Lansing, Mich.
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., 160 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.

"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.

Flowers in the Soul.

Every human soul has the germ of some flowers within; and they would open, if they could only find sunshine and free air to expand in. I always told you that not having enough of sunshine was what ailed the world. Make people happy, and there will not be half the quarrelling, or a tenth part of the wickedness there is.—Mrs. Child.

Farmer as a Borrower.

Agriculture is seriously contemplating the prospect that a farmer will find it easier to borrow money than a railroad capitalist.—Washington Star.

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, \$3.00 and \$9.00

Coal and Wood Heaters.

at \$12.50, \$15, \$25, \$30, \$35

Large Ranges, with Warming Closets 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 TODAY.

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 ever 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

SPLENDID SEATS at 10-20-25c

Two Performances Daily at 8:15 p. m.

THEATRE

TEMPLE

VAUDEVILLE



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser" with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, Care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug stores or send 50c to Publisher, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. 10c for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

Albion, Mich.—"I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during pregnancy and found it to be very good. Then about three years ago I got out of run-down and in a very weakened condition so I took it again and it cured me in a very short time when other medicines had failed. I can recommend this medicine to be one of the very best if given a fair trial."—Mrs. Mary Dutton, 205 N. Ann St.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY



Mothers who value the health of their children should never be without **MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN**, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Head-ache, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles. Don't accept any Substitute. Used by Mothers for 31 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask to-day. Trial package FREE. Address, **MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.**

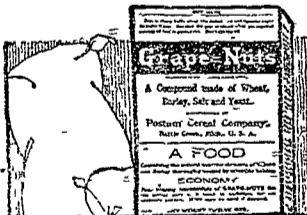
GENERALLY PAYS TO "STICK"

Man Who Is Constantly Changing Jobs Is Not Usually an Employee of Special Value.

A Kansas editor complains that "no-body sticks" in these times of plenty of jobs for all. The statement is too sweeping, says the Portland Oregonian but there is truth in it. A good many do not "stick" who ought to do so. They ought in the first place, to cultivate the habit of sticking. Since day jobs may not be so common, and it will surprise some of the wandering ones to find that they have not learned enough about any one trade to make them valuable to any employer. The young man who is doing one thing today and another the day after tomorrow is overlooking the chance to establish himself in a career, and he is breeding in himself the spirit of dissatisfaction which will make it hard for him to be happy in all the years to come. Nothing can be said against getting one job for a better one, ambition ought to be encouraged, but the worker ought to be sure himself that the change is for the better and not merely for the sake of change. Employers nowadays know how great is the loss to industry resulting from mere aimlessness.

Truthful Tramp.
Lady of House—You say you work at what?
Hobo—At intervals, sure.

The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands.—Franklin.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"

The Housewife and the War

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

UNCLE SAM NEEDS FRUIT PITS AND NUT SHELLS.



Soldier With the Business Part of a Gas Mask—Tin Container in His Hand Filled With Carbon Obtained From Fruit Stones.

CARBON FOR GAS MASKS IS URGED

Provide Protection for American Boys Who Are Fighting in French Trenches.

FRUIT PITS MOST VALUABLE

Stones and Shells, Ordinarily Regarded as Valueless and Thrown Away, Are Wanted—Send Direct to Red Cross Stations.

Do not throw away a single peach, plum, apricot, cherry, prune, date or olive pit nor the shell of a nut.

The United States government asks you to give to it, through the Red Cross, the fruit stones, you would ordinarily throw away. About 200 peach stones will provide enough carbon for a gas mask—the only protection between our boys and poisonous gases being used by Germans.

One of the essentials in the respirator designed to protect our soldiers on the front lines against deadly gases is carbon. The efficiency of the mask to a large extent depends upon the quality of the carbon. An excellent quality is obtained from fruit pits and nut shells. These stones and shells, which are ordinarily regarded as valueless, the people of this country now are asked to save, as our government is experiencing difficulty in getting the right kind of carbon. The British government has also asked for a supply of high-grade carbon to use for the same purpose.

The pits before they are delivered to central collecting points should not be cracked, but dried carefully in the sun or in ovens. Rain will not injure the stones or shells provided they are thoroughly dried afterwards.

Nut Shells Valuable Also.

Large quantities of hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts are to be found in various sections of the country and only limited amounts are now gathered annually. As the nuts are valuable food, they should be extracted from the shells before the latter are delivered to the Red Cross collecting stations. Nut meats will keep perfectly in a dry place for months or they may be marketed. The whole nuts may be sent, if the nut meats are not used locally. Quantities of pignuts and bitternuts remain uncollected each year, even by the squirrels, because of the taste of the meats, or their smallness; the shells of these, however, are excellent for carbon.

Only the shells of the nuts and the stones from the fruit listed above should be sent, as the government chemists have carefully selected the kinds which are most valuable for the gas mask manufacture. It requires about 200 peach pits or seven pounds of nut shells to produce carbon enough for one mask. This mask will protect the boys in the front line trenches against every kind of gas excepting one, which is seldom encountered. A mask may be used for 18 hours before

its contents become so surcharged with the gas as to render it valueless.

Through the county agricultural agents the United States department of agriculture is urging large establishments such as canneries and fruit-drying businesses to save pits from their products for gas-mask use. Ordinarily these pits should be shipped whole, but exception has been made for certain California fruit canners and driers who make a valuable by-product from the kernel within apricot seeds.

Boys and Girls Help.

The department also has aligned the million members of the boys' and girls' clubs throughout the country, and they are busily working to see which club, district and state can deliver the largest amount in the shortest space of time in this pit and shell drive. They are putting "pep," "jump," "speed," "get-up-and-go" into their drive, and they are using signs, slogans and songs to send the pits and shells over the top. Department stores have barrels placed in their aisles where collections may be put; hotels and community canneries are patriotically putting the stones aside for the government, but the largest source of supply—one which is practically untapped—is that from the individual households. The amount from any one home seems infinitesimal, but the aggregate from more than twenty million homes will be stupendous.

The stones and shells should be taken to the nearest Red Cross center, where they will be forwarded to the proper department.

Any one who saves these important carbon requisites for gas masks is helping win the war.

Home-Made Grape Juice.

Any person familiar with the processes of canning fruit can put up grape juice, for the principles involved are the same. Only clean, sound, well-ripened but not over-ripe grapes should be used. The juice may be extracted by hand or in a cider mill if a light-colored product is desired. Heat this liquid to the boiling point, place in sterilized bottles or jars and carefully seal. The product may be sweetened or not at the time of bottling.

When a red juice is desired the grapes should first be heated to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit and then strained through a clean cloth or dripbag. Reheat the liquid after straining, place in containers and seal.

Keep the bottles or cans in a cool place. If bottles are used the corks should be sterilized and the necks sealed with sealing wax. Unfermented juice may be made not only from all varieties of grapes, but from some other fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries and berries.

Unfermented grape juice can be used in sickness, convalescence, and health. It is generally claimed that a reasonably large quantity of this drink improves digestion and results in an increase in body weight. Aside from being a delicious beverage, it possesses value in adding variety to various dessert recipes.

Winding wool is difficult if there is no one to hold it. Put two fistons on a table at sufficient distance apart to allow the wool to be tightly stretched, then wind over the fistons just as if some one was holding it.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

SELECT GOOD-BREEDING SOWS.



Permanent Pasture and a Little Grain Maintains the Brood Sow Cheaply and Well.

MAKE PROFIT IN SPRING LITTERS

Begin in Fall by Selecting Sows With Plenty of Vitality and Give Them Good Care.

DON'T LOSE VALUABLE TIME

Animals Should Not Be Skipped on Starvation Rations of Half-Feeds—Access to Green Forage Is of Big Importance.

Sensible hog management saves only the most desirable sows for permanent use in the breeding herd, according to the specialists of the United States department of agriculture, who are striving to effect maximum pork production under economical methods. The methods of many hog raisers are out of joint with the almanac. That is to say, many farmers waste valuable time, when it is likely to be too late, in trying to cure hog ailments, although they could have readily prevented these troubles by sensible and reasonable management. The skater who sharpens his blades after spring has come in order to enjoy the ice of the past winter is of the same pattern as the hog raiser who in the spring wishes he had practiced timely management during the previous period of cold weather.

The federal department advises that all breeders should exercise conscientious and painstaking care in the selection of sows for permanent maintenance in the breeding herd. The animals should be of good length, full depth, showing plenty of vitality as well as the inclination to take sufficient exercise. They should not be skinned on starvation rations or half-feeds, but rather should receive a full allowance, which, broadly interpreted, means that the porkers receive about all that they will eat with respect to economical methods of pork production.

Green Foods Essential.

It is highly desirable that the sows be bred in the fall should have access to green forage crops as long as there are any such materials available. The sow realizes immeasurable benefit from rustling about for the bulk of her feed. The method insures the female porker of the exercise which is necessary to maintain her in the condition which favors good litters of pigs. As on many hog farms relatively little green feed is available during the pig-raising periods, it is imperative that the individual farmer provide plenty of food in balanced mixture in addition to making it necessary for the sows to exercise in the procuring of this food. Many successful farmers maintain that during the winter season they feed their brood sows all the corn that the animals will eat. Some fallacy may be apparent in this statement unless the reader is thoroughly familiar with the conditions under which this plentiful use of grain is practiced.

The general plan of feeding corn is to scatter it in the ear over the fields where the sows may hustle after it. It is hard work to scoop corn from a wagon which is driven through the field. A much easier and more practical plan is to fill the manure spreader with the ear corn and to adjust the machine so that the grain will be well scattered. This process may possibly look wasteful, especially in view of the current price of corn, but if the feeder will be careful and not distribute an excessive quantity, he will find that the hogs will make efficient use of all of this grain.

The department specialists recommend the supplementary use of tankage, shorts or middlings, oil meal and ground alfalfa hay with the corn. It is hoped that fish meal may also become available soon for the use of hog growers, as this material has been demonstrated as useful as tankage for pork production. Under existent freight conditions, it would be impracticable to attempt the distribution of fish meal among the central Western hog producers, although it can be used successfully in the Atlantic and Gulf coast states.

Use of Alfalfa.

Careful test by the department of agriculture indicates the value of

grinding alfalfa hay, soaking it for 24 hours in barrels containing hot water, adding a little salt and possibly one-half bushel or more of shorts, to a barrel of feed and giving the mixture to the sows in the form of thick slop. It is suggested that the preferable time for feeding this slop is each morning, so that during the balance of the day the animals can rustle about for corn. Good alfalfa hay should also be available in convenient racks so that the sows can eat this roughage as they please.

One of the most important matters, and undoubtedly the one which is most commonly neglected in the proper handling of hogs, is to supply the porkers with an abundance of clean, pure, drinking water. For this purpose some automatic watering device or homemade convenience of this nature should provide the hogs constantly with water. Without question, water is the cheapest material used in pork production and the importance of having it supplied in quantity and of proper quality cannot be overestimated. Hogs should not be forced to drink from an icy tank, nor should they be provided with only a limited supply once or twice a day. A tank heater or a properly protected gravity system will control the former evil, while a permanent and dependable supply of water will overcome the latter.

American Farmer's Responsibility.

At present the stupendous task of filling the world's pork barrel falls to the lot of the American farmer. To accomplish this result is possible only through a markedly increased production. According to the opinion of the department officials, there is no more patriotic duty than the American hog grower can perform than to accord special and undivided attention to every little detail of hog management during the coming winter and spring so that the sows may be properly tended to, favoring maximum litters which may be grown to maturity with a minimum of mortality. By wisely selecting the brood sows for the pig crop of next spring and by properly caring for the animals during the winter and seeing to it that every pig is saved at farrowing time, the American hog raiser will not only be performing valuable service for this country and the allies, but they also will be laying up funds for investment in Liberty loans and War Savings stamps.

LITTLE PIG ESSENTIALS.

A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. No piggery is fit for the purpose unless it admits direct sunshine onto the floor of every pen at the time the pigs are farrowed, furnishes plenty of fresh air, and provides for exercise in the open air. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts, and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the battle is half won. In putting up buildings the six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind; not one can be neglected.

Begin Feeding Silage Now.

Much feed is wasted by failure to finish packing the silo properly after filling. The top should be leveled off, tramped thoroughly, and then well soaked. A layer of dry stalks run through the cutter will also help to keep the top of the silage from spoiling. It is better, perhaps, to commence feeding silage as soon as filling is completed, in which case there is no waste. If that is done the tendency of cows to lessen milk production because of scanty feed is checked. Don't wait until winter to feed silage; do it now.

Wetting Spoils Eggs.

More than 5,000,000 dozen eggs spoil needlessly every year in cold storage simply because some one has allowed clean eggs to get wet or has washed dirty eggs before sending them to market, according to specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Investigations have shown that from 17 to 22 per cent of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil.

The explanation is simply that water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps to keep out air and germ.

Love Apples.
Love apples is what tomatoes were called years ago when it was told that if sweethearts would divide one and eat it together, no adverse fate could part them. There was real bravery in this simple act; for, in early days, tomatoes were thought to be rank poison.

Don't Live Up to Appellation.
"The trouble with lots of 'regular fellows,'" observed the almost philosopher, "is that they are oftentimes irregular in their habits."

All He Knew About His Meal.
Having finished his meal the diner called for his check. "Let's see," said the waiter, "what did you have?" "Can't tell for the life of me," was the reply, "but what I ordered was minced chicken."—Boston Transcript.

One Way of Escape.
"A woman marries a man who got up and gave her his seat in a street car." Then the only way for a man to escape is to poke his nose into his newspaper when he hears the rustle of a skirt near his car seat.

Beautiful Dream Faded.
Helen was told she would have to wait until her birthday for a new doll. She tried to be patient, but a month seemed a long time to wait. One morning she awoke quite early, sobbing loudly. "Mam, mother, asked what was wrong. 'Me dreamed me had a doll, but I woke up and found my dream gone,' cried Helen."

Force of Habit.

While in a certain government office recently Sir Edwin Jones, the British transport board chairman, overheard the following dialogue between two typewriter tappers.

"Isn't it terrible the way we have to work these days?"

"Rather. Why, I typed so many letters yesterday that last night I finished my papers with 'yours truly.'"

—Vancouver (B. C.) Province.

"Cold in the Head."
Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh persons, who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" 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 on the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists sell Catarrh Medicine. If you for any case of catarrh that **HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE** will not cure, **F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.**

A JAPANESE realizes the worth of his wife until he has to cook his own meals.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "blues," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

A Michigan Case

Mrs. C. C. L. Kessler, W. Main St., Paw-Paw, Mich., says: "The first symptoms of kidney trouble in my case were headaches and dizzy spells. I had rheumatic twinges in my back, shoulders, arms, neck and limbs. These attacks would come on as often as two or three times a week. My chest and arms were swollen and sore. Two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills put me on the road to recovery and in six weeks after beginning their use, I was up and around, able to do my housework and take care of my children."

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



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

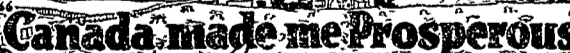
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THE PENTAU COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

The silent partner in a firm always has a lot to say.

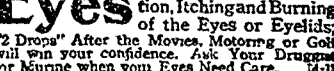
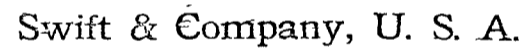
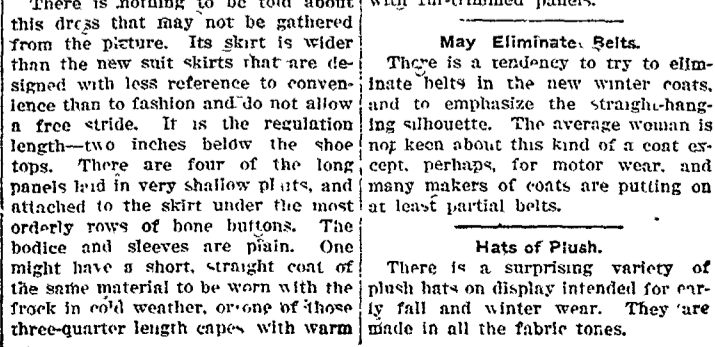
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Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.
Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.



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"Help-Win-the-War" Frocks



The Northville Record.

Published by
NEAL PRINTING CO.
J. B. 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. 25, 1918



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.

VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Record believes that the men of Northville township are prepared to do their duty Nov. 5 in regard to the vote to give our Michigan women the ballot. It is to be hoped that there are no voters here who are back numbers to such an extent that they do not consider that their mothers, wives and daughters are as capable as themselves, or other men of their acquaintance, of casting an intelligent vote. The question is an old one, but public opinion in general has undergone a wonderful change since it was formerly submitted, and especially since the women of our state, as of all over the world, have proved themselves absolutely indispensable in this present world war. The best and wisest men of the entire civilized world admit that without the work of our women the cause of world humanity and justice would be lost right now. Voters of Northville, read and ponder the excellent article on this important subject on another page of this issue. Don't even be neutral, but vote, and vote "Yes" as to whether your wife or your daughter or your mother is supposed to be as intelligent as the average negro, the naturalized immigrant or his 21 year old son.

DON'T BE SCARED.

Northville has, it is reported, a large number of cases of the much dreaded influenza epidemic, but at the date of present information, generally in a mild form. All precautions are being taken and it is believed that if people do not become hysterical over it we will escape any very serious situation. It seems to be the general opinion among physicians that fear is a bad factor in the case. Those who are particularly afraid of the disease are more susceptible to it than those who do not fret about it but just take proper care of themselves as to diet, disinfectants, fresh air etc. and attend to their usual activities as normally as possible without undue exposure.

One of the queer developments of the sugar situation is the unanimity with which people seem to think that when their friends or neighbors come to visit them or to work for them the said friends and neighbors must be given pie, cake and other sugar requiring foods to eat when these same folks can't have such things at home because of everybody being under the same restrictions as to sugar.

The "gas ban" has been lifted, all right, but not the ban on food wasting, repeating of possible enemy propaganda hoarding sugar, etc., etc.

But then you know if you have "flu" it's no sign you belong to the aviation service.

Novi News.

The body of Harry Miller of the U. S. S. Alabama, who died of influenza, was brought to Novi for burial Monday. Funeral services are to be held later.

A reunion of the Holmes family was held Sunday at the E. C. Holmes residence in honor of Mrs. Amanda Markham of Detroit, who is visiting her grand niece, Mrs. Meirs, and other relatives and friends in the vicinity. Mrs. Markham, who is 92 years old, went to South Lyon by motor with relatives after dinner. She reads without glasses and is thoroughly informed on all the subjects of the day.

Wixom Whisperings.

W. R. Abrams has purchased a new Ford truck.

Gladys Gillick has a week's vacation from school duties.

Mrs. J. G. Madison went to Dearborn Thursday for a week's stay with her daughter.

Mr and Mrs Oscar Young of Birmingham were Wixom callers the fore part of this week.

Mrs. Bernard Kitson, who has been visiting her parents at Lansing, returned Tuesday evening.

Ed Allen and wife and a girl friend of Highland Park were visitors at the home of Wm. Chambers, Sunday.

Ovid McDonald, who was called to Monroe to do relief (telegraph) work, returned home Monday afternoon.

Mrs. H. P. Gillick was called to Flint Tuesday, by the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. A. VanLeuven.

C. E. VanWagoner and wife, who were Detroit visitors a part of last week, returned home Monday evening.

Rollen Porter and Miss Mary Pearsall and Lloyd See, are the latest victims of Spanish "flu" in this vicinity.

As in other localities church services have been discontinued until further proclamation by state authorities.

The Wixom Community Fair, which was to be held October 26, has been declared off, on account of the prevailing epidemic.

Mrs. Scott, who underwent a serious operation at Ovid recently, returned home Saturday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Hart of Ovid.

Frank Dodge and wife of Novi called on the former's uncle, John Pattan, last Saturday. The latter is just recovering from a very severe cold.

Walled Lake Warbles.

Mrs. E. A. Chapman has returned from a visit to Battle Creek.

Miss Cargie Moyer has returned from a week's visit at Buffalo.

Mr and Mrs George W. Tuttle were business callers in Pontiac Monday.

Mrs. Emmet Harmon of Milford spent Tuesday here with her sisters.

Miss Bernice Smith was home last week from Grosse Pointe the school having closed.

The school is closed here this week to enable the children to help harvest the potatoes.

Mr and Mrs Tamlyn of Toledo Ohio were recent guests of their Brother A. V. Tamlyn.

Miss Florence Crumb, who is attending school in Detroit, spent Saturday with her mother here.

P. G. Kilham has purchased the J. D. Taylor house, and moved his family there last week.

Mr and Mrs Bert E. Stanbro of Salem spent a few days here last week the guest of relatives.

Mr and Mrs. Leon Carey and daughter of Athens were guests at the home E. A. Carey recently.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford and two children of Pontiac spent Sunday at the home of J. A. Devereaux.

Alonzo Stilson died at his home Sunday evening. Mr. Stilson was 60 years old and was born on the farm where he died. He leaves one sister Mrs. Frank Tammer of Pontiac. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon with burial in the Walled Lake Cemetery.

The remains of Mrs. Harry Morris of Northville were brought here for burial Monday afternoon. Mrs. Morris was formerly Hazel Barrett and had lived here until a few years ago, when she went to Northville. She was a member of the M. E. church here. She leaves besides her husband and twin babies her Grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore and two sisters, and a number of friends here and at Northville who extend deep sympathy.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative power of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CENNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

HOW MICHIGAN LOOKS AFTER HER SONS IN THE NATION'S SERVICE**MICHIGAN BUREAU OF MILITARY RELIEF, 36 W. 40th ST., NEW YORK.**

The solicitude shown by the state of Michigan for the welfare of her men in the nation's service is a matter of common knowledge and comment in all circles having to do with war activities. The state is living up to this enviable reputation by its latest enterprise in the interests of Michigan men in service—the Michigan Bureau of Military Relief recently established in New York City.

This bureau, which is maintained on an adequate scale by the Michigan War Preparedness Board, is the first enterprise of the kind undertaken officially by any of the states. Its general purpose is to render aid and comfort to all Michigan soldiers and sailors, particularly sick and wounded returning from overseas, and to furnish information to their relatives and friends. In the state's plan there is no intention to duplicate or supplant any of the work that is now being handled so efficiently by the Red Cross or by the government itself, but only to supplement such work by performing services that would not regularly be performed by any other agency.

The Bureau will endeavor to ascertain promptly the arrival of disabled Michigan men and to visit them personally, cheering them with a greeting from one of their own "home folks," and performing such incidental services for them as the circumstances may suggest. The Bureau also will look up and report upon men in hospitals, in response to inquiries from friends in Michigan. In this work the Bureau has the co-operation of the military and naval authorities in and about New York, as well as of the Red Cross and other organizations.

Relatives and friends of men in service are advised not to attempt to visit them while at hospitals without first ascertaining just where they are, how long they will be there, and whether such visits are practicable. There are more than half a hundred hospitals in and around New York, and in many cases disabled men are received at these hospitals only temporarily, being removed elsewhere within a day or two of their arrival. Such removal might easily take place before friends could reach New York, thus causing needless trouble, expense and disappointment. By inquiring through the Bureau, friends can ascertain where disabled men are and whether they may be visited.

breadstuffs amounts to about six pounds per week and of meats and fat to four pounds a week for each person. A reduction in consumption of less than one half-pound per week per person in each of these two great groups of foods would accomplish our purpose. We wish to emphasize, however that we do not want curtailment in the use of milk for children.

Some of our homes by reason of limited income cannot now provide more food than they should have to maintain health in the family. They cannot rightfully be asked to make the suggested reduction in consumption. But the great majority of our homes can do more than suggested.

We need even greater simplicity of living than last year amongst all that section of the community to whom foodstuffs are a secondary item in expenditure.

We estimate that nearly 9,000,000 people eat at our public eating places—hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, clubs, dining cars and so forth. The food consumption in these places is larger than in the average homes. We are asking the proprietors and employees of these institutions to undertake in many particulars a more strict program than last year, and we are confident that they will willingly do this.

This is not rationing—a thing we will never have if our people continue to support us as in the past. We are simply making an appeal to the intelligence in the homes and public eating places of America to work out for themselves the means and manner of saving.

This year as last I believe we can accomplish the necessary ends by voluntary action of our own people. The willingness to assume individual responsibility in this matter by the vast majority is one of the greatest proofs of the character and idealism of our people, and I feel it can be constantly relied upon. Our simple formula for this year is to further reduce consumption and waste of all food. We have so arranged the inter-

RELIEF, 36 W. 40th ST., NEW YORK.

In addition to its work in connection with the sick and wounded, the Bureau aims to minister to the comfort and convenience of all Michigan men in service while they are stationed in and about New York. This end the Bureau has established attractive and commodious headquarters, on the ground floor, which serves as a club and rest-room for Michigan soldiers and sailors. Through the effective co-operation of two Michigan societies, the Michigan Society of New York and the Michigan Women in New York, the headquarters has been furnished and equipped in a comfortable and homelike manner and one or more members of these societies are always in charge to extend hospitality to visitors. Newspapers from all parts of the state are received and kept on file writing materials provided, light refreshments served, and telephones and other conveniences placed at the disposal of visitors.

This feature of the Bureau's work is making a great hit with the Michigan boys in service, and afternoons and evenings, especially Saturday and Sunday, the headquarters club room is filled with soldiers and sailors who warmly appreciate the hospitality and the chance to get home news and a real Michigan greeting.

Governor Sleeper and Col. R. C. Vandercok, secretary of the War Preparedness Board, have taken an active interest in this new enterprise, and both of them spent some time in New York while the preliminaries were being worked out. The plan is to operate the Bureau under the direction of competent Michigan men of affairs who will serve successively without compensation. Each will remain as long as his affairs will permit, when he will be relieved by another. The first director is Stuart H. Perry of Adrian.

Relatives and friends of Michigan men in service are invited to make inquiries through this Bureau, and all communications will receive prompt attention. In making inquiries the name and number of the man's military or naval unit should always be given. Without this it often is absolutely impossible to obtain the desired information.

Do not address communications to individuals connected with the Bureau. Address all letters thus: "Michigan Bureau of Military Relief, 36 West Fortieth Street, New York City."

It is necessary that every family in the United States study its food budget and food ways to see if it cannot buy less, serve less, return nothing to the kitchen and practice the gospel of the clean plate.

WHAT LIBERTY BONDS CAN DO

One fifty-dollar Liberty Bond will pay the United States war bill for 1-10 of a second, or buy 1,000 cartridges, or 100 hand grenades, or 104 rifle grenades, or 37 first aid packets and cases, or 10 bayonets and scabbards, or kits for a platoon, or knives, forks and spoons for a company, or four gas masks. It will feed one soldier for four months, or will feed 100 sailors for a day, or provide life preservers for 30 men or hammocks for 10 sailors, or windproof suits for 10 naval lookouts, or save 1,000 men from smallpox by paying for vaccine, or save 666 men from typhoid fever by paying for their inoculation, or save 139 wounded men from lockjaw by providing antitoxin, or buy 1,000 yards of adhesive tape, or bandage 160 wounds.

A one hundred dollar bond will buy eight 75m. field gun shells, or three rifles and their bayonets, or 5 incendiary airplane bombs, or T. N. T. for the bursting charge of a 14-inch shell. It will clothe a soldier for overseas service, or clothe a sailor. It will feed a company of infantry for a day. For the medical department it will provide: 25 pounds of ether for anaesthesia, or 145 hot-water bags, or 2,000 surgical needles.

Fall Silks and Dress Goods

36-inch Silk Warp Poplins, all shades, \$1.35 yd
36-inch Silk Taffetas, blacks, colors, \$1.75 yd
36-inch, All Silk Messalines, \$2.19 yd
36-inch Plaid Silks, for Waists.
40-inch Silk and Wool Poplins, \$2.00 yd
Serges, Blacks, and Navys.

Beautiful Bed Blankets

We did not sell all of our Blankets on Blanket Day. Perhaps for two reasons. The weather was too warm, and the prices may have seemed high. They are high. What is not? Were we to buy today, they would be from 25 to 33 per cent higher than they are now selling for. A few pairs left at the Blanket Day Prices.

Black Petticoats—all Prices.

Black Bloomers for Misses and Children.

PONSFORD'S
NORTHVILLE, MICH.

A LARGE NUMBER OF OUR CUSTOMERS ARE USING

ELECTRIC LABOR SAVERS

IN THEIR HOMES. THEY ARE SATISFIED WITH THEIR PERFORMANCE AND WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT THEM. WE FEEL THAT YOU ALSO WOULD FIND THEM OF GREAT ASSISTANCE IN YOUR HOME. THE ELECTRIC WASHER, IRONER, CLEANER AND SEWING MACHINE ARE PRACTICAL DEVICES BEYOND THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE AND ARE FULLY GUARANTEED. MAY WE SHOW YOU SOME OF THESE NEW AIDS TO EASE AND ECONOMY IN THE HOUSEHOLD?

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

Commencing Sunday,
October 27, D. U. R. Inter-
urban Cars will operate
Eastern Standard Time.
For changes in Schedule
inquire at Waiting Room.

Signed
A. D. B. VanZANDT,
Publicity Agent.



IRVING J.
COFFIN
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR
SHERIFF

Born at Rochester, Mich., March 20, 1875.

Educated at Rochester High School and Detroit Business University.

Represented Edison, Moore Co. as traveling salesman.

Was one of the first men to enlist in the Spanish-American War and served as gunner on board U. S. S. Yosemite.

Was awarded the Sampson medal. Served as Assistant Division Superintendent for Detroit United Railway.

Past seven years served as Wayne County Investigator.

A VOTE FOR "DUKE" ON NOV. 5TH, WILL BE APPRECIATED.

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 27L. D. STAGE, H. ARMSTRONG,
Fin. Secy. Chas. Ringer

NORTHVILLE LODGE NO. 186, F. & A. M.

Regular November 11.

UNION CHAPTER NO. 55, R. A. M.

Regular November 13.

NORTHVILLE COMMANDERY NO. 89, K. T.

Regular November 5.

ORIENT CHAPTER NO. 77, O. E. S.

Regular November 15.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

D. T. H. TURNER, HOMEOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon—Office next
door west of Park House on Main street.
Office hours 1:00 to 3:00 and 6:00 to 8:00
p. m. Telephone

D. N. J. MALLOY, PHYSICIAN
and Surgeon—Office on Main St.
Office hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 2 to
4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays by
appointment. Phones: Office, 252-J.
Residence, 252-M. 11tc

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PRESCRIPTION

depends upon the skill of
the druggist who com-
pounds it. We feel sure
that we offer the best pre-
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Bring your prescription
to us and get the best re-
sults from your physi-
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Candy, Stationery, Cigars,
Toilet Articles.

T. E. Murdock
NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN

DETROIT
UNITED LINESNORTHVILLE TIME TABLE
Central Standard Time.

Northville to Farmington and Detroit
—Also to Orchard Lake and
—and Pontiac.

Cars leave Northville for Farming-
ton and Detroit at 7:30 a. m., and
every hour thereafter until 8:30 p. m.
9:35 p. m. and 10:35 p. m. and for
Farmington Junction only 12:35 a. m.
Limited to Detroit at 6:40 a. m. daily
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 6:00 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.

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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.

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BUSINESS UNIVERSITY**
61-69 W. Grand River Ave.

TRY A LINER IN THE RECORD.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for
Chichester's Pills. They are
the only pills that are
entirely safe and reliable.
They are made of pure
ingredients and are
entirely free from
poison. Ask for CHICHESTER'S
PILLS. They are the only
pills that are
entirely safe and reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

If Women Only Knew

What a Heap of Happiness It Would
Bring to Northville Homes.Hard to do housework with an aching
back.Brings you hours of misery at lei-
sure or at work.If women only knew the cause—
thatBackache pains often come from
weak kidneys.

Would save much needless woe.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak
kidneys.Many residents of this vicinity en-
dorse them.Mrs. Minnie Grant, 190 E. Congress
street, Detroit, Mich., says: "I suf-
fered from kidney trouble, my feet
and ankles swelled and I had puffy
sacs beneath my eyes. My kidneys
didn't act right at all and I was
down in bed for quite a time. My
back often felt as if it would break
in two. As Doan's Kidney Pills had
been used in the family with good re-
sults, I decided to try them. Four
boxes of Doan's cured me and I
haven't had any trouble in some time."Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't
simply ask for a kidney remedy—get
Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that
Mrs. Grant had. Foster-Milburn Co.,
Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y. —Adv't. 70

Northville Newslets

Hallowe'en next Thursday.

Got your "flu" mask yet?

Turn your clock back one hour
tomorrow night.Mrs. Evelyn Clarkson has been
quite ill this week.Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Lyke
Saturday, October 19, a son.Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Johnson of
Plymouth have a new son, born Tues-
day, Oct. 22.Mrs. Sonneburg and son, who have
been very sick with the prevailing
epidemic, are both getting better.On October 16 Mrs. Nettie Simmons
picked from her garden a tomato
which measured 16 inches in circum-
ference.And don't neglect to keep everlast-
ingly at it swatting the persistent and
provoking fall fly. More than likely
he last flew from a "flu" germ base.Northville names in the circuit
court jury list for the November and
December term are Henry DesAutels,
Joe Montgomery and William Dick-
erson.J. L. Calkins of the P. M. station
has moved his family from the house
on Main street formerly occupied by
Dr. T. B. Henry to the C. E. Ryder
residence on North Center street.The regular meeting of the North-
ville Woman's club, which was to have
been held at the school building this
Friday afternoon has been indefinitely
postponed on account of the "public
gathering ban."Our office optimist suggests that
closing the churches, lodges, public
gatherings and all the rest will save
electricity and coal, anyway, even if
it did have to be public danger that
brought it about.Dr. Schnyler's residence on Center
street, which has been for some time
in process of rebuilding, is being fin-
ished in stucco, and promises to be
one of the prettiest little places in
town when completed.One Northville man has figured it
out that Northville apples, by the
time they reach the consumer will
cost over \$4 a bushel. At that they
will be better eating than California
oranges.—South Lyon Herald.Three soldier boys of Division No.
4, Wayne county, have died at Camp
Custer during the past week with
pneumonia. They are Edward
Burger of Livonia township; John
Block and Fred Kulakowski of Rom-
ulus.—Plymouth Mail.Better late than never. Mahlon
Bears of this village, who owns up
to over 71 years of rustling around
in this mundane sphere, took a regu-
lar job in a Detroit factory and in
two months had earned \$200 and in-
vested every cent in Fourth Liberty
bonds.—Birmingham Eccentric.No further effort will be made by
congress to continue the existing day-
light saving law and the hands of the
clocks will be turned back an hour on
October 27 as originally planned.
The Detroit council has voted to con-
tinue its present time regardless of
the rest of the country.—Detroit
Journal.It of course will probably never be
proved that the Germans started the
influenza epidemic that all at once
broke out in the army camps. The
chances may be more than even that
it came by natural channels. Still we
know enough of the dirty methods of
German skunk warfare to realize they
are perfectly capable of it and would
do it if they could.—Orion Review.Miss Clara Wagner has been another
grip victim this week.Dr. P. Yerkes is recovering from a
severe attack of influenza.An ounce of disinfectant is better
than a ton of influenza germs.Miss Laura White is convalescing
from the prevailing form of illness.Hallowe'e ghosts will have to watch
out this year or the grip goblins will
get 'em.The Misses Nellie Freydl and Mil-
dred Hall of the Edison office have
been on the influenza list this week.Postmaster Tinham has been off
duty at the office this week as the
result of grip.Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stanley have
purchased the Frank Thompson resi-
dence at the corner of Dunlap
and Rogers streets, to take possession
next spring when they vacate their
present home for O. S. Harger and
daughter, who bought it some time
ago.Deputy Sheriff Lyke picked up three
Polocks from Detroit, who had been
inhabiting a shack upon the Thomp-
son farm just west of Will Taft's.
It was over in Oakland county and
Lyke turned them over to Oakland
county officials, who took them to
Pontiac. There was found in their
possession a letter that gave intima-
tion that they might know something
about dynamiting. They had regis-
tered in the first draft, but evidently
had not reported for service.RED CROSS NOTES.
Last week's appeal in this paper for
old kid gloves and other soft leather
for the making of aviators' vests
brought small response. It would
seem that in every house there must
be at least a few old kid gloves with
backs intact. Once more Northville
people are asked to please bring such
to the library tomorrow afternoon or
evening or take them to Mrs. J. A.
Dubuar. You certainly don't want
your discarded gloves, and our coun-
try's defenders certainly do. This is
the last opportunity for the present
time.The local unit has been instructed
to take charge of the matter of the
sending of Christmas boxes to North-
ville's over seas soldiers, under war
department regulations. The follow-
ing committee has been appointed:Mrs. Howard Hall, Mrs. S. E. Cran-
son, Mrs. W. L. Tinham. Next week
directions will be published in the
Record as to the securing, packing and
delivering of the boxes, which are to
be provided by the American Red
Cross.The members of the committee above
named will be at the Lapham bank on
the following dates, to receive and in-
spect boxes as required by the mil-
itary regulations: Nov. 5, 6, 14 and
15.The boxes are already here, and
soldiers' friends can obtain them from
any member of the committee above
named.Under the plan worked out, every
American soldier in a foreign land will
be permitted to receive one package,
containing Christmas gifts from the
United States. It is expected that
approximately 2,000,000 of these pack-
ages will be sent abroad, and the
amount of shipping space provided
for their transportation will not per-
mit of any deviation from the one-
parcel-a-man rule.The War Department has issued the
following: "The men themselves
will decide who is to send these
parcels. They are now receiving
Christmas Parcel Labels, with in-
structions to mail these labels to the
person in this country from whom
they wish to receive the holiday box."To avoid any chance of duplica-
tion, each soldier gets but one of these
labels. Packages that do not bear
these labels will not be accepted, and
in the event of the label being lost it
will not be replaced.Some person will be at the school
building every day until Friday, next
week, from 2:30 to 4:00 p. m., to re-
ceive the socks which are in process
of knitting. All must be returned by
Friday, as they have to be sent to
headquarters. If the school building
should be in process of fumigation,
please go to Mrs. Fred Simmons' home.Of the refugee garments given out,
25 pairs of the little drawers are still
unreturned. It is imperative that
these should be turned in at once.W. R. C. NOTES.
(By Press Correspondent.)
In accordance with orders from the
health authorities, all meetings of
Allen M. Harmon Corps will be discon-
tinued until further notice.

RECORD LINERS PAY TRY ONE.

Dark Ways—Darkness.
Night is proverbially the time for
criminal activity and Spaniards say
"The false coin passes at night." Too
often successful men ignore old friends
or, as the Spaniards say: "With the
glorias they forget the memorias." Shrewdness
has worked off, under-
able artists. Spain tells that "The
saddle and name make the horse sell."
Wrote labor is "To carry iron to
Vizcaya." A man born to good fortune
is "the son of a white hen."

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, monkey
cabins, 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 a latite known as
volcanic breccia.

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 droop. Do not allow them to
close at once, but hold open until they
become tired. Very often sleep will
come.—People's Home Journal.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

C. G. Harrington.
Mr. V. H. Baird.
Miss Eliza Barton.
Mrs. Grace Brown.
Mrs. Will Barber.
Mr. H. W. Carpenter.
Mr. Jake Fuest.

CARD OF THANKS.

On behalf of myself and other be-
lieved friends of Mrs. Thompson, I
most sincerely thank all who gave
help in time of sickness and sorrow
by means of flowers, automobiles and
many other kindnesses. Especial
gratitude is due Mrs. Brown for her
invaluable assistance.
WILLIAM J. THOMPSON

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. 39tc

ESTABLISHED—23 Years—Special-
izing 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 Gar-
hield 1117. 31-1yr-p.

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

PUBLIC DRYING—I am in a posi-
tion to do your work at any and all
times. Perry Austin, Phone 195-J.
14w4p.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon about
5 o'clock, a ten-dollar bill, either in
Hutley & Balden's market, Weitz-
man's or A & P. store. Finder,
please leave at Record office. Re-
ward 14w1p.

NOTICE—Better be safe than sorry.
Insure your auto with U. S. Auto-
mobile Insurance Co. Full value
paid. If stolen in Detroit. N. A.
Clapp, local agent. 14tc

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

LOST—Gold leaf pin Saturday. Fin-
der please leave at Record office. Re-
ward 14w1p.

LOST—Beagle Hound, white with
black head and ears. Reward.
Notify S. Litzburg. Phone 355w.
Northville. w2p.

FOR SALE—Potatoes at \$1.00 per bu-
shel at my home, or \$1.15 per bu-
delivered at Northville. Burton
Munro, Novi. Phone 310 R-5. 14tc

FOR SALE—Potatoes, small lots.
Floyd Northrop. 14w2p.

FOR SALE—Baseburner. Inquire
Cowell's boarding house. 14w2p.

FOR SALE—Two-ton truck. Mrs.
Nora VanSickle, Cady St. 14w2p.

FOR SALE—15 pigs. Enquire of H.
Peters. Phone 20 F 33, South
Lyon. w2p.

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 ¾ mile south of North-
ville, Wayne county, or one mile
east and ¾ mile south of Salem, 13c

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

FOR SALE—Three-quarter ton auto
truck, cheap. Phone 178-J. 5tf-c

FOR SALE OR RENT—House on
Wing street. Write W. J. Holly,
212 State avenue, Pontiac. Phone
1311-J. 14w1c.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, North-
side; furnace and electricity. In-
quire Willard Cole. Phone 178-M.
14w2p.

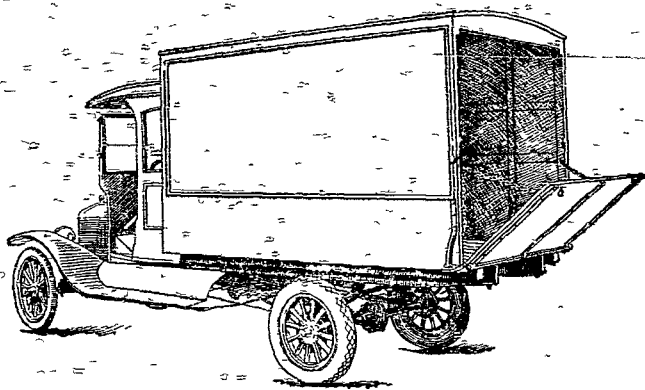
TO HOLDERS OF 4% BONDS OF THE FIRST LIBER-
TY LOAN CONVERTED AND 4% BONDS OF
THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN:

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of
the issue of 4% bonds of the Third Liberty Loan will expire
on November 9th and under existing law cannot be extended or
renewed. Holders of these 4% bonds lose nothing by exercising
the privilege of conversion and gain 4% interest per annum.
Holders of 4% bonds should not wait until the last moment to
exercise the privilege of conversion, but proceed to do so
promptly. Delay will result in overburdening the banking in-
stitutions of the country and the Treasury Department by making
it necessary to handle all conversions at the last moment, and
may result in the loss of the privilege of conversion altogether.

We request our customers to notify us at once if it is their
wish to convert bonds bought through this bank.

LAPHAM STATE SAVINGS BANK
Northville, Mich.

Mr. Truck Owner



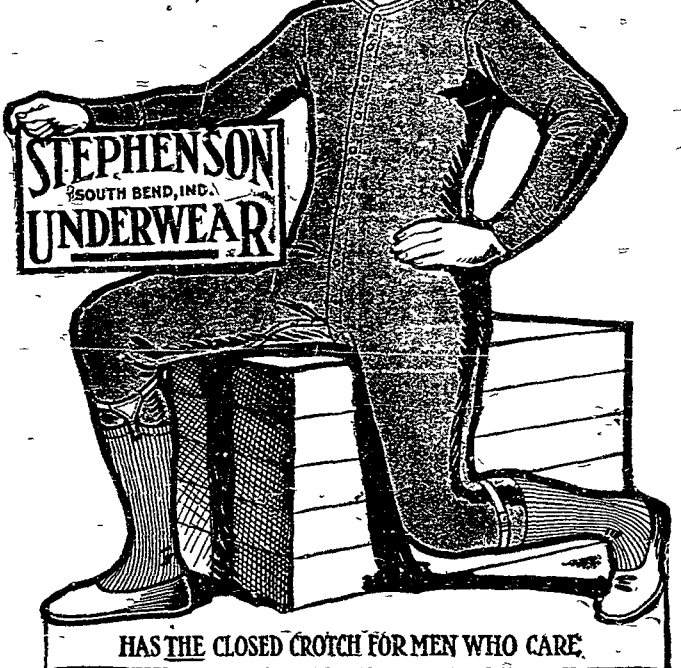
The finest Motor Truck Bodies are built at
our factory, and you are cordially invited to see
what we have to offer.

If you wish a Special Type of Body for carry-
ing 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.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE RECORD WANT COLUMNS.

The Sign
of Good
Underwear

HAS THE CLOSED CROTCH FOR MEN WHO CARE.

The perfect fit of Stephenson-knit unions
is only matched by the comfort of the
Stephenson patented Closed Crotch.

For warmth without bulk wear a Stephenson
Worsted Union—they feel like silk—wear like
leather and keep you warm without being bulky.

SOLD ONLY BY

WM. GORTON
NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

WHAT RED CROSS DID LAST YEAR

Report of War Council Surely Will Thrill the Hearts of All Americans.

WOMEN GIVEN HIGH TRIBUTE

Contributions of Materials and Time Have Been Practically Unending—Figures Tell of Work Done by the Various Chapters.

October 23 the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross held their annual meetings to elect officers and make reports. To be read at all these meetings throughout the United States, the Red Cross War Council sent the following annual message covering the work of the Red Cross for the past year: To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and patriotism which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then, review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 2,048,103 annual members besides 8,000,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment of over one fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting two war fund drives and one membership drive. In addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date from the first war fund have amounted to more than \$115,000,000. The subscriptions to the second war fund amounted to upwards of \$176,000,000. From membership dues the collections have amounted to approximately \$24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women

To the foregoing must be added that very large contribution of materials and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in knitted articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteen work, and the other activities the chapters have been called upon to perform. It is estimated that approximately 8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen work and the production of relief supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918 American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms had produced:

- 490,120 refugee garments
- 7,123,622 hospital supplies
- 10,768,489 hospital garments
- 10,134,501 knitted articles
- 192,748,107 surgical dressings

A total of 221,282,888 articles of an estimated aggregate value of at least \$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the same token, infinitely more precious than could have been the output of factories or machines. These articles going to the operating room of the hospitals, to homeless or needy refugees, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, convey a message of love from the women of this country entirely distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Spent in Work

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were entitled to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order to defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly \$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, the actual retentions amounted to only about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual memberships the chapters have retained about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of \$44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the \$33,000,000 retained out of the war fund membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus be seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work of relief throughout the world, in money or in material values, a net total of at least \$325,000,000.

This outpouring of generosity in material things has been accompanied by a spontaneity in the giving, by an enthusiasm and a devotion in the doing, which, after all, are greater and bigger than could be anything measured in terms of time or dollars.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's greatness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross through its chapters, are helping to add to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 192 camps and cantonments, as well as of these traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and counsel each month to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always move toward and focus themselves in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly "the greatest mother in the world," is seeking to draw "a vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspendable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized. Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our army and navy in caring for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the medical corps of the army or the navy; its purpose is to help and to supplement.

Not does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which, we are assured by Secretary Baker General Pershing General Ireland and all our leaders, is of inestimable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January four Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross commission to France, sailed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Under your commission to France the work has been carefully organized, facilities have been provided and selfless efforts made to co-operate with the army as to carry out the determination of the American people, and especially of the members of the Red Cross, that our boys "over there" shall lack for nothing which may add to their safety, comfort and happiness.

Your Red Cross now has active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Palestine and in Greece. You have sent a shipment of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to northern Russia; you have dispatched a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent special representatives to Denmark, to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope

Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies, and you are carrying a practical message of hope and relief to the friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers, and to sustain the morale of the civilian populations left at home especially in France and Italy have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift. The defection of Bulgaria, which by the time this message can be read may have been followed by events still more portentous may point the way to let greater Red Cross opportunity and obligation. "The cry from Macedonia" to come and help will probably prove one of the most appealing messages to which the world has ever listened.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the further course of the war or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, "a very truth" the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest

The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, seeking to embody in organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this wonderful spirit which service in and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to answer the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in our army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that this Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reassertion to mankind that in this hour of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme aim.

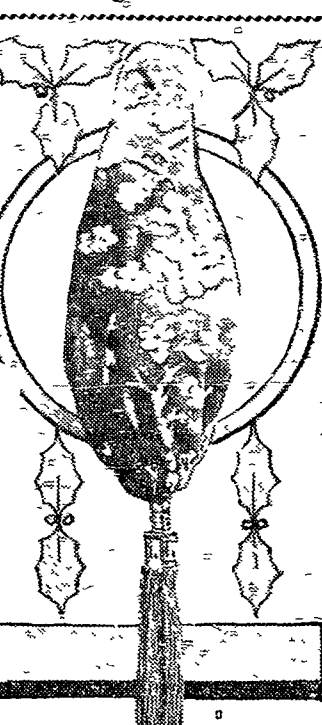
THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.
Henry P. Davison, Chairman.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

Pretty Boudoir Caps



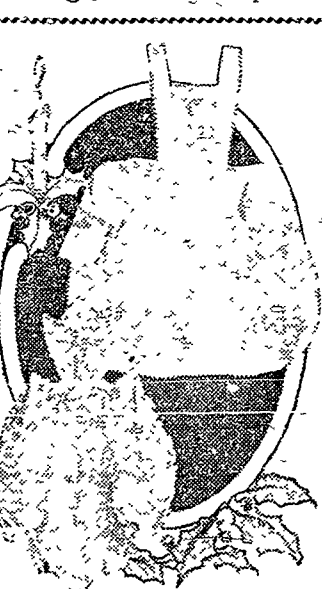
There are some pretty new boudoir caps for the holidays, made of the usual light colored silks and various laces. Crepe georgette and net and crepe de chine furnish a variety of materials for them. The cap shown here is of light blue crepe de chine and has a graceful cape across the back. It is edged with lace and has a band of ribbon about it with a little cluster of pink ribbon flowers at each side near the temples. One could not ask for a daintier Christmas gift.

Something for Grandma



The chances are that grandma has gone into service by joining the ranks of those who knit socks for the soldiers. If so here is a knitting bag that she will like. It is made to hang over the arm and is of bright cretonne lined with plain satin. A pretty pair of twin Chinese tassels of silk and gold tinsel set off this practical bag. It is just the right size and shape to carry yarn, needles and sox.

Serving and Tea Aprons



One might as well expect Christmas to be observed without dinner as without the pretty tea aprons and serving aprons that help to make it joyous each year. They are useful and inexpensive—the sort of gifts to expect this year. The serving apron shown in the picture is of white muslin with an edge of rick-rack braid and the little tea apron is of batiste with pink dots embroidered on it. It is edged with lace and has pink ribbon rosettes and ties run through eyelets worked in the apron.

Gay Fudge Apron



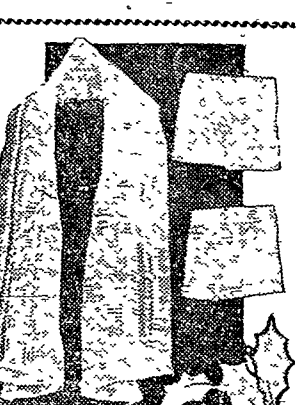
Among the belongings of every young girl one may expect to find a fudge apron for what is life to the flapper devoid of fudge? Above is an apron, made of coarse linen, embroidered in cross-stitch with colored floss. It is bright with flowers, figures and letters.

Bright Breakfast Jacket



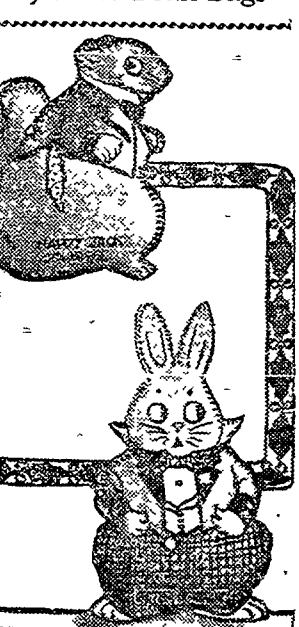
From China came this brilliant black and gold kimono-jacket but it is a simple affair that almost anyone can make. Uncle Sam advises us that Christmas presents this year and here is one that is useful and beautiful. It is made of black satin bordered with pale yellow ribbon and embroidered with yellow butterflies.

Neckwear for Gifts



Here is a collar and cuff set made of white organdie, hemstitched, feather-stitched and tucked, that will please every fine lady, young or old—so why not decide upon neckwear for this year's gifts?

Jolly Little Bean Bags



Happy Jack Squirrel and Peter Rabbit, made of thin leather and loosely filled with beans, make the most fascinating bean bags that ever were. If you can't find them in the shops it is easy to make them at home. The tops of worn, long kid gloves might be used for them, or very heavy cloth. They are cut out and painted and button-hole stitched along the edges.

DOCTORS CALLED WITHOUT CAUSE

Imperative That Physicians and Nurses Not Be Summoned Unless Necessary.

PROPER CARE OF PATIENTS

Surgeon General Blue Tells What to Do for Persons Sick With Spanish Influenza—Use of Gauze Masks Recommended.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled? "The present generation," and the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick."

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given. "The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, brooms, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and soap bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick or coughs up pinkish (blood stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus, in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day. "So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze four fold, sewing a piece of tape at the four corners, and taping the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set around the neck. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover both mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water, dried and used over.

Observe Cleanliness

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will make it much simpler to avoid infection.

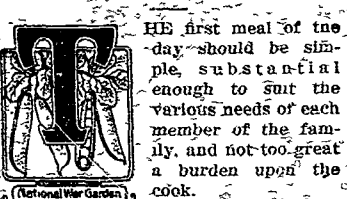
"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show how they are used.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor."

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Nine little sausages Sizzling on a plate. In came the boarder. And then they were ate. —Boston Transcript.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR BREAKFAST



Ham Balls.—Take one cupful of finely minced cooked ham, one cupful of bread crumbs, two cups of cooked potatoes mashed fine, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs and a dash of cayenne. Melt the butter and beat all together until very light. Shape into small flat cakes; dip in egg and crumbs and fry brown.

Baked Salt Mackerel.—Freshen by covering with cold water, skin side up, and standing over night. Change the water a few times and unless very salt this treatment will freshen it sufficiently. Put into a baking pan and add boiling water. Cook in a hot oven until the water in the pan is evaporated; then add rich milk, and if the fish is very fat it will need no further seasoning. A fish lacking in fat is improved by adding bits of butter over the fish while baking.

Date Gems.—Take one cupful of dates, seeded and chopped fine, two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, three cupfuls of flour and one egg well beaten; mix the egg and milk; sift the dry ingredients; add the chopped dates and combine mixtures. Beat hard and bake in well-buttered gem tins for 20 minutes.

Boiled Dinner Hash.—The hash made from the vegetables and meat left over from the boiled dinner is often more popular than the original dish. Chop all the vegetables adding some of the broth which was saved; chop the meat, adding a small portion of meat to a large one of vegetables. Season with salt and pepper if needed, and heat quickly in a hot frying pan.

Fried Cornmeal Mush.—When making mush to eat with milk for a supper dish, prepare a double portion so that it may be sliced and fried, as it makes a most appetizing breakfast dish with a slice or two of well-cooked bacon.

Cornish Pie.—Pare and slice six medium sized apples and one onion, add one and a half cupfuls of cold lamb or mutton and a cupful of the stock or gravy. Put all together and simmer until the apples are soft. Put into a greased baking dish, cover with a rich biscuit dough and bake until the crust is brown.

A true friend embraces our objects as his own. We feel another mind bent on the same end, enjoying it, insuring it, reflecting it.

A FEW GOOD CHOWDERS

OUR cook, if she has not in her repertoire a list of chowders, is missing one of the best of dishes for your family. When it is impossible to get fish or shellfish the following makes a fair substitute.

Corn Chowder.—Fry brown with a large sliced onion one-quarter of a pound of salt pork cut into dice. Cut from the cob enough sweet corn to make a quart and boil the cobs in water to cover 20 minutes. Put the corn into a kettle with the pork, onion, two cupfuls of diced or sliced raw potatoes, two cupfuls of tomatoes, sprinkling each layer with flour, pepper and salt. Strain the water from the cobs into the kettle and simmer slowly until the vegetables are done. Add two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter and serve boiling hot with crackers. The tomatoes may be omitted if the combination is not liked.

Maryland Fish Chowder.—Fry two slices of salt pork and one large onion, cut fine. Add four pounds of fish and six large potatoes cut into dice. Cover with cold water and simmer until the potatoes and fish are cooked. Add one quart of milk, a little salt and pepper, with two tablespoonfuls of butter to season. Add six milk crackers which have been split and soaked in hot milk. Season with minced parsley and Worcestershire sauce.

Soft Clam Chowder.—Tie in a muslin bag six allspice, six cloves and six peppercorns. Fry brown with a sliced onion and a quarter of a pound of minced salt pork. Add six sliced potatoes, a can of tomatoes, the bag of spices, a pinch of red pepper and four cupfuls of cold water. Simmer for four hours. Add a quart of soft shelled clams, parboiled and chopped, five milk crackers that have been split and soaked in milk; simmer for five minutes and serve hot.

Creole Chowder.—Fry brown in pork fat four large onions. Add five tomatoes, four sweet green peppers, shredded, and two cupfuls of corn cut from the cob. Add boiling water to cover. Season with pepper, salt and sugar and cook until the vegetables are done.

Nellie 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 IX—Continued.

The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him.

"These Montenegrins, Serbians and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They're out-of-door people and they have the strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight we can't make them. We've done our best!"

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the Kaiser as an ally and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing army from 600,000 to 800,000 to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag" or increased armament tax, was levied on capital and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to upbuild the German army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the program of world domination which Germany planned for herself, and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed further along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the Kaiser said to me on one occasion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an empire England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping stones to the markets of the far east, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiaochow."

His plans in this connection were changed somewhat apparently by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more.

"No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there and I know it is a marvelous land for our purposes."

The Kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the army headquarters at Pless.

"Here I am nearly sixty years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

Although the Kaiser so freely admitted his designs on the world at large, he was impatient of any expansion on the part of other nations. He often spoke of England's "grabbing" propensity and viewed with suspicion our annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and our development of Cuba after the Spanish-American war. He professed to see in our new policy a striving after world power which was inconsistent with the principles upon which our government was founded.

He objected to our interference in Mexican affairs, although, as was disclosed by the Zimmerman note to Von Eckhardt, he was making every effort to have Mexico interfere with ours.

"What right has President Wilson to attempt to dictate the internal policies of Mexico?" he asked. "Why not let them fight their battles out alone?"

Alluding to America's threat to enter the present war, he asked: "What right has America to insist upon the Monroe doctrine of America and then mix in European affairs? Let her recognize also a Monroe doctrine of Europe and keep her hands out of this conflict!"

There is no doubt that the Kaiser imagined that the great army and navy he had built up would enable him to carry out his ambitious program without effective resistance.

The one power he most feared but for which he professed the utmost contempt was England. He had an idea that England would never dare to measure swords with Germany and that he could provoke a war when the opportune moment came without much fear of England's intervention.

In 1911, when the international situation over the Moroccan affair was particularly acute as a result of Germany's having sent a gunboat to Agadir to demonstrate that she was serious in her demands, the Kaiser had great hopes that war with France

might thus be precipitated and he was confident that England would keep out of it.

"England would be afraid to war with us," he told me at the time, "for fear of losing Egypt, India and Ireland. Any nation would think twice before fighting my armies, but England particularly because she would not dare to risk the loss of her overseas colonies."

When the Kaiser's ambitious project to dominate the world is considered, his consistent opposition to the universal disarmament proposals is easily understood. Without a superior army and navy, his whole plan would have to be abandoned and his dream of world-wide domination would be shattered.

On one occasion when we were discussing the Carnegie peace efforts, the Kaiser disclosed very positively just where he stood on the proposition. "Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace in Europe in one of his notes to all the belligerent powers the Kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace, now, seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the Kaiser, decisively. "We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No, we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

CHAPTER X.

The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men.

No one ever speaks to the Kaiser until addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The Kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German viewpoint.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the Kaiser was quite positive that he would be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the Kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had little experience in international politics unfitted him, in the Kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the Kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the Kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than \$1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a recluse, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over musty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him! Such a man, the Kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances.

When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the Kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal affairs of Mexico?" he

asked. "Why doesn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started, the Kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and Mexico.

"Can't your president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the Kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the Kaiser's impatience with Wilson became more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson's in the hands of the Wall street group!"

But, perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room he appeared to be in a towering rage. Indeed, his condition was so apparent that the Kaiser, who was also present, sought to excuse him with the explanation that he had been very much upset and had been sleeping very poorly, and she asked me to treat him gently and tried to soothe him at the same time, but he told her to leave the room and resented her showing me that she petted him.

We said little while I was at work, but when I was through and was preparing to leave, the Kaiser stepped toward me and said:

"Davis, Wilson is a real scoundrel!" My face flushed, I suppose, at this insult to our president, and my resentment was so apparent that the Kaiser immediately pat me on my right shoulder and apologized.

"I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quieter voice. "I know you're an American and I beg your pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew, you would realize what a scoundrel your president is. When it comes to throat-cutting, Wilson should have his cut first!"

Whenever the sun shone for the Kaiser he grew so optimistic that he failed to pay the slightest attention to the clouds gathering on the horizon. After the Italian collapse, for instance, he was so enthusiastic about his military success in that arena that he failed to realize that America was slowly but surely forging the thunderbolt that was to strike him down.

"Now how foolish it was for your president to bring your country into this war!" he said. "Americans will now see, when it is too late, what fools they made of themselves when they elected a professor for president. Now America must pay the bills!" In this remark and others of the same import the Kaiser's expectation of being able to exact an enormous indemnity as part of his peace terms was clearly indicated, and he felt that America, having profited the most and suffered the least of any of the belligerent powers, would be in the best position to fill his depleted coffers.

The last time I saw the Kaiser when he mentioned the president was in the fall of 1917, shortly after Wilson had repudiated the peace proposal.

"Wilson is an idealist, and an idealist can accomplish nothing!" was his comment. "He went into the war that he might have a seat at the peace table but he will never get it. I shall prevent it!"

Of Wilson's peace notes, which were issued before America went into the war, the Kaiser remarked: "I think I am right, the others think they're right. America has all the money. If Wilson really wants peace, let him pay the bills and take care of the indemnities and the war will be over! It is very simple."

There was no man of modern times whom the Kaiser seemed to admire so much, before the war, as ex-President Roosevelt. The Kaiser was convinced that Roosevelt had prevented war with Japan by sending the American fleet around the world and showing that it was fit. This brilliant stroke of statesmanship, as the Kaiser termed it, was a topic that he referred to on several occasions. It was a forceful demonstration that was very much after his own heart.

"What I admire about Mr. Roosevelt most," he said, "is the fact that he has

the greatest moral courage of any man I ever knew. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt had given Germany's fleet twenty-four hours' notice to scud from Venezuelan waters didn't serve to lessen the Kaiser's admiration for him."

I heard him shower praise on Roosevelt many times, and I haven't the slightest doubt that he was quite sincere.

After the war started, when Roosevelt showed very plainly that no matter what nice things the Kaiser might have thought and said of him, he certainly didn't reciprocate the feeling, the Kaiser was very much disappointed.

"I'm terribly disappointed in Mr. Roosevelt," he declared. "After the way my wife and I entertained him when he was here as our guest, for him to take the stand he has is very ungentlemanly. I gave a great review for him—the greatest honor I could bestow upon him and a thing which had never been done for a private citizen. He was not president then, you know. I used to admire him very much, but now I think the man has gone crazy and lost his mind. I never thought he would turn against us like that." He did not seem to realize that a patriotic American owed allegiance to his own country.

In 1916 I asked him whether he had heard that Mr. Ford was on his way over from America in a chartered ship with a delegation.

"Who, Peace-Ford?" he inquired. I told the Kaiser what I had read of the Ford expedition.

"How can your country allow a man like that to do this thing—a man who has played no part in the politics of his own country and is entirely ignorant of international affairs—a man who, I understand, was formerly in the bicycle business and knows very little outside of business matters?"

"I haven't the slightest doubt Mr. Ford is a great business man," the Kaiser went on, "and I am sure he means all right, but what a mistake it is to allow a man so ignorant of world affairs to do a ridiculous thing like this!"

I told the Kaiser that it had been suggested in some of the American papers that if Ford really wanted to end the war, all he had to do was to pay Germany, \$100,000,000 and buy Belgium back.

"One hundred million dollars!" the Kaiser repeated, and then after a moment's reflection, as though he had been turning over some figures in his mind, "No, Davis, it will cost much more than that to get Belgium back!"

It occurred to me that if the Kaiser really meant what he said on that occasion, all his talk about "peace without annexation" was obvious—a myth and that the only hope of Belgium's redemption lay in the military defeat of Prussia. Subsequent developments amply confirmed that view.

In the winter of 1916, we were talking of the sentiment in America and the conversation turned to Von Bernstorff.

"Von Bernstorff has been doing very good work in your country," the Kaiser commented.

"Well, your majesty," I replied, "it is said in America that if he had not been such a clever diplomat he would long ago have been compelled to leave."

"From all I hear," the Kaiser said, "he hasn't had a very easy time of it. The American press as a whole has been conspicuously anti-German, although I understand that one of your newspaper publishers has been friendly to us. Mr. Hearst, for instance, has helped our cause very much in your country. He has been telling the truth about affairs, which is more than most of the other papers have been doing!"

Just before the King of Greece abdicated, the Kaiser referred to the attitude of the American press again.

"The way the American newspapers and the press of the allied countries generally are presenting the Grecian situation to the world is absolutely false and a disgrace!" he declared, bitterly. "They are entirely misrepresenting the facts. Mr. Hearst is the only one, as far as I can find, who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them. My, I wonder what the people have to say now that Mr. Hearst has, finally exposed the whole thing!" It was only a short time afterwards that the king abdicated and revealed unmistakably which papers had correctly interpreted the trend of Grecian politics.

The Kaiser spoke to me many times about the writings of William Bayard Hale.

"Have you been following Hale's articles?" he inquired. "What he is writing about the war is excellent and is really the best material published. He voices my sentiments exactly, and it would be well for every American to follow this writer's work."

I had to confess that there was one American at least who was not only not following Hale's writings, but had never heard of the writer, and the Kaiser seemed to be somewhat displeased.

He referred to Hale several times subsequently and in the meanwhile I had ascertained that the man in question was the representative in Berlin

of the Hearst newspapers and I subsequently learned that he had published a book called "American Rights and British Pretensions at Sea," which explained at once to me why the Kaiser was so enthusiastic about him.

In the course of one of our many conversations on the subject of American munitions, the Kaiser paid his respects to Mr. Schwab.

"What can one expect from Schwab, who is using the Bethlehem steel plant to work against us?" he asked. "He is of Austrian Jew extraction and would work against anyone for the sake of the money that's in it!"

"I'm following affairs in America very closely," he told me on another occasion, before we entered the war. "Not all of your senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand, I understand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Just before I left for my trip to America in 1916, the Kaiser called on me and I told him I was leaving.

"Well, Davis," he said, "be careful not to run against any mines or be torpedoed. You'll probably be pulled into England on your way over. We understand all boats are taken there for examination. Then, with fire in his eye, he added: 'If you should see my cousin the king in England, kick him on the shins for me!'"

CHAPTER XI.

The Kaiserin.

Although I had frequently seen the Kaiserin in the company of the Kaiser, I did not actually meet her until she became my patient in 1912, from which time on she visited me more or less regularly.

Without going deeply into her history, it may be sufficient to recall that when the Kaiser married her, in 1881, she was the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. She was a year older than her husband. She commanded no particular wealth and was not as prepossessing then, perhaps, as she became when, some years later, her hair turned white and softened her rather large features and too highly colored complexion.

My first introduction to the Kaiserin occurred one Sunday afternoon at the Berlin palace, where I had been instructed to be at three o'clock. I was conducted up the stairway and, on the first landing I met the Kaiserin, who was waiting for me.

"Well, Davis," she said, "I hope I haven't spoiled your Sunday afternoon, but I assure you it was not for myself I sent for you, but for my wife. She has been suffering for several days and we are going to have a state ball on Tuesday and I want you to get her in order, so that she can attend it, as it is one of the most important social functions of the season. Follow me, and I will take you to my wife and introduce you."

Doctor Davis gives a most intimate view of the German crown prince in the next installment of his remarkable revelations. He tells how the future ruler of Germany displayed the greatest physical cowardice when he was receiving treatment and how, he seemed utterly unable to grasp the serious aspects of the war. Doctor Davis' character sketches of the crown prince and the Kaiser's other sons form one of the most interesting parts of his narrative.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Palm-Clothed Islands That Have All the Riches of the East—Any Need to Covet.

The little-known Trobriand group of islands is a cluster of palm-clothed gems that stud the emerald Pacific a hundred odd miles northeast of Samarai (Papua). They are the real thing in coral romance. The natives are of the Melanesian type, happy people with a fondness (especially on the part of the star-eyed maidens) for Europeans, who have exploited the rich pearl fishery. They are advanced in arts and crafts, and produce a tremendous quantity of carved weapons and ornaments, which are eagerly bought by tourists from canoe-dealers in Sydney and Melbourne.

Before competition set in the islanders did not get much for their pearls. Gems worth \$50 and \$75 were freely bought for as many pence. The group is flat, but is richly clothed in jungle, and produces vast quantities of excellent yams, which are traded. Good climate, gorgeous scenery, blue seas like billowing silk, diamond-dusted beaches and splendid fishing and shooting!

Worsted.

"I noticed that you engaged in earnest conversation with that conductor."

"We were just having a little argument about the proper pronunciation of the street I live on," said Professor Diggs. "She insisted that it should be called 'Wellington,' but having some knowledge of the man who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, I contended it should be 'Wellington.'"

"Well which is it to be henceforth—'Wellington' or 'Wellington'?"

"Ahem! 'Wellington'—Birmingham Age-Herald."

Gets the Money.

"I'd like to write a story I'd get paid for."

"Oh, I write home once a month."—Chapparral.

DAIRY

RATIONS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

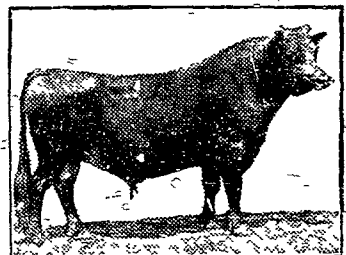
Corn Stover Should Form One of Main Sources of Roughage for Cows and Young Stock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While corn stover and straw from the various cereals are not adapted for producing the largest flow of milk, they may be fed to dairy cattle. The amount to use of these materials will depend, of course, upon the supply at hand on the farm. When an abundance of corn stover is available it should form one of the main sources of dry roughage for dry cows, young stock, and cows in milk. To use stover economically it should be cut or shredded, for then it will be eaten more completely and there will be less waste.

Corn stover may be fed to milking cows without limit, when they receive in addition grain, silage, and some leguminous hay. Under these conditions the ordinary cow will eat a large part of from 6 to 8 pounds of stover daily. For dry cows and young stock the proportion can be greatly increased, care being taken to be sure that there is plenty of protein in the ration. In certain instances corn stover has been cut and put into the silo with the addition of plenty of water, and the resulting silage is of fair quality. If a silo is available, empty or partly so, corn fodder which has been well shocked and is not severely weathered may be ensiled to advantage. Put up in this form it is more convenient for feeding in the barn, and cows will consume more of it than if fed dry.

Oat, barley, and wheat straw can form a considerable portion of the dry roughage for all classes of dairy cattle. Straw is used in much the same proportions as corn stover, and a sprinkling of thin molasses has been found to increase greatly the palatability, causing the cows to consume large quantities of the straw. When feeding barley straw it is advisable to examine the mouths of the cattle occasionally, as the beads of the barley when very dry and stiff sometimes cause painful irritations. Rye straw cannot be recommended for dairy cattle, because of danger from ergot and on account of the very tough and fibrous nature of the straw. Buckwheat straw has a very low feeding value and should be used when other roughages are not obtainable, but in no case should any straw be wasted. What cannot be fed should be used for bedding.



By Breeding to Superior Sires Milk Production Can Be Greatly Increased in Single Generation and Greater Economy Effectuated.

The following rations containing corn fodder and straw should give good results with dairy stock:

Ration for Dry Cows, Bulls and Heifers

Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	10 pounds
Corn silage	25 pounds
Cottonseed meal	1 pound
Corn-and-cob meal	2 pounds

Ration for Cow About to Calve.

Corn stover	5 pounds
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	25 pounds
Wheat bran	3 pounds

Ration for Cow Giving 16 Pounds of 4 Per Cent Milk.

Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	20 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	3 pounds

Ration for Cow Giving From 20 to 25 Pounds of 4 Per Cent Milk.

Corn stover and straw	Unlimited
Clover hay	12 pounds
Corn silage	25 pounds
Cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Corn-and-cob meal	3 pounds
Gluten feed	3 pounds

HELP CONTROL OF DISEASES

All Ailments of Workers on Farms Should Be Reported at Once to Authorities.

A dairyman should report any contagious diseases among the workers on his farm to the health authorities and in this way assist in the control of the diseases promptly. Only healthy men should be permitted to work with the cows and handle the milk, as there is great danger of transmitting diseases to customers if necessary precautions are not considered.

HAVE COW FRESHEN IN FALL

More Milk Is Obtainable and Calves Are Ready to Turn Out to Pasture in Spring.

It is well to remember that it pays to have the cows freshen in the fall. Then there is more time to milk them and the milk brings a better price. The calves that are born in the fall are ready to turn out to pasture in the spring while calves born in the spring need milk and grain when they should be out harvesting cheap feed for themselves in the pasture.

KLENZO

DENTAL CREME

A NEW, SOFT, SNOW-WHITE DENTIFRICE THAT MAKES YOU GLAD TO BRUSH YOUR TEETH.

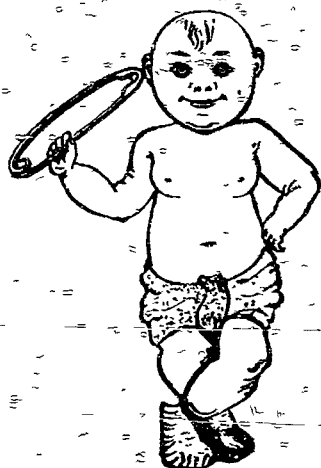
—IT LOOKS SO GOOD
—TASTES SO GOOD
—FEELS SO GOOD, and

LEAVES THE MOUTH SO COOL AND CLEAN.

THIS COOL, CLEAN FEELING MEANS THAT THE TASTE NERVES HAVE BEEN FREED FROM THE STALE SECRECTIONS 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 CLEANNESS 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.



"SAFETY-FIRST"

Furniture!

Never in the history of our business career in Northville have we had on hand at one time so large and varied supply of Fine Household Furnishings. Three floors of it—

Bedroom Suites,
Dining Room Sets,
Buffets,
Kitchen Cabinets,

Every kind of appropriate Furniture for any room in your house.

Just Now we are Specializing in Bed Room Furniture, which we would be pleased to show you.

Also don't fail to look over our Splendid Line of Room-Sized Rugs. Patterns, qualities and colorings to suit all tastes, all houses and all pocketbooks. Let us show you over our store before you get ready to purchase.

We have a small quantity of Linoleum which we are selling for about 1/2 Price, as long as it lasts.

We Deliver Furniture Anywhere—FREE.

SCHRADER BROS.

NORTHVILLE and PLYMOUTH.

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, Simon's pedigree selected strain:

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

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

VISITORS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

Mrs. Robert McCully of Detroit was in town Tuesday.

H. H. Harmon of Detroit visited his parents here Sunday, accompanied by a friend.

Sidney Bates is another Northville boy, who is attending the Military academy at Wayne.

Mrs. Darrel Dunham and little son of Ann Arbor were Northville visitors the first of the week.

Mrs. Maude Bennett and daughter spent Wednesday with friends at Farmington Junction.

Mrs. Maude Harmon and Miss Jennie Smith of Detroit spent Tuesday evening with Northville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Smith of Detroit, former residents here, visited friends in town last Friday.

Donald, Margaret and Aletha Yerkes and Frances Yerkes are home from their student and teaching duties.

Mrs. Nettie Simmons and her sister, Mrs. Freeman of Lansing, who is visiting her, returned last week from a visit in Toledo.

W. M. Cogger of Oakwood, Mich., was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Calkins last week. While there he visited old friends and school mates, one of whom he had not seen since 1870.

Mrs. John Lennox and Mr. and Mrs. John Lennox, Jr. of Detroit and Mrs. Harry Burton and little daughter, Dorothy of Gold Bar, Washington, were Tuesday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hendryx.

Mrs. Woodhead and daughter, Kathleen, Mrs. Claude Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ross and family and C. J. Blank, all of Detroit, made up a motor party of nine friends who visited Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Williams Sunday.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor)

Unless further notice is given, there will be no service in the church next Sunday, hence it will be impossible for the pastor to preach a farewell sermon.

METHODIST CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor)

"The Church Around the Corner."

The services of the church have been closed by order of the governor, to remain closed until the order for opening shall be given by the authorities. In the meantime let us get everything finished and out of the way that will give us the slightest cause or excuse to miss a single service throughout the whole winter, so that when we are permitted to open again we shall be ready for active and strenuous work for the Master and His cause.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor)

The situation at present seems to indicate that the churches will still be closed next Sunday. Watch the daily papers for any change, and listen for the ringing of the bells on Sunday morning.

Do not overlook the fact that the closing of the churches does not render impossible the worship of God. If you have a family altar make it, as never before, the "House of God and the Gate of Heaven," if you have not, there was never a better time to erect one.

In the days of stress and seeming calamity we need to bring before Almighty God not only our own needs but the needs of our nation and the needs of the world. Let us pray.

SOLDIER ITEMS.

Ruel Williams' most recent letter to his parents here was written on German stationery, September 16. He says: "We are on territory that for four years past has been held by the Germans. It is the sad now with our boys to use German stuff instead of our own. For two days a bunch of us, working as litter bearers, lived on stuff we could forage from their gardens. I lost my canteen and am using a German one. Am writing this in what was at one time a German office of some kind. From all appearances the Boches were prepared to stay for the next 400 years." The paper and envelope are plain and heavy and the former much larger than ours.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Limbright have received word from their son, Robert, of the U. S. Aviation service that he is in the hospital at Selfridge Field with a broken arm and other less

important injuries, but "otherwise all right." He states that he was hit by a propeller blade.

Thomas A. Ware, who has been home on a 10 days' furlough after an absence of seven months, left Monday evening on his return trip to Jacksonville, Tenn., where he is engaged in the making of T. N. T. for the government, as material foreman at the Dupont Powder works at Old Hickory camp.

Mrs. Julia Goodale of Plymouth has received a telegram this week that her son, Private Vernon M. Goodale, had been "wounded in action about August 30, degree undetermined." The young soldier is a brother of A. J. Goodale of this place.

A cablegram was received by Joe Montgomery last week from his son, Earl, who is at the front "over there," saying he was "well and happy," but the family was "some scared" before ascertaining the contents of the dispatch.

First Lieutenant Conrad E. Bangfield, who was taken down with influenza and in the hospital at Washington, has been granted a sick leave to recuperate, and is now with his parents in Northville.

Two of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Van Valkenburg in the U. S. service are now overseas—Lawrence in England and Milo in France.

Corporal Raymond Casterline is home from Virginia on a 13 day sick leave after a five weeks' illness in camp hospital, with influenza.

Bert Balch is home from Great Lakes on a ten-day furlough. On his return he will be enrolled in the Guard School at that station.

Stanley Kestell, now has the privilege of being called Sergeant Kestell.

Wm. H. White, Jr., has been sent from Ann Arbor to Augusta, Ga.

Food news in Paragraphs

When wheat is to be stored on farms, special care should be taken to clean the granary thoroughly and avoid mixing the new crop with old grain. A clear statement entitled "The Plan of Wheat Flour Control for the 1918 Wheat Crop" has been prepared by the Food Administration and has already received wide circulation through the press, official channels and the grain trade. It is now in the form of an eight page pamphlet which may be secured by persons having difficulty in marketing their wheat. In addition to discussion of the general plan, the pamphlet contains a list of the primary markets with fair prices, gives directions for shipping wheat to the Grain Corporation and discusses wheat grades over which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has jurisdiction.

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

"From a deficient 1917 crop we have, through conservation, accomplished a seemingly impossible task in maintaining with food the Allied armies and civilian population," says G. A. Prescott, food administrator for Michigan. "While conservation will continue to be a constant text, prices will take a more important part in the coming year's program. It is the hope of the Food Administration to have price interpreting boards installed in every county. These boards are the Food Administration's protection to the consuming public against profiteering. The public, therefore, should demand both price interpretation and the continuous publication of a fair price list."

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

The United States Food Administration announces that beginning September 21 no malting of grain will be permitted for the purpose of brewing beer or near beer. Malting will be permitted for the purpose of manufacturing yeast, vinegar, cereal breakfast foods, malt extract and other such products, but no grain shall be malted for these legitimate purposes until sales have actually been made. Malsters are now permitted to purchase grain to cover malting of this character.

Save Food and Buy Bonds.

An unprecedented sorghum yield in Indiana is expected to materially relieve the sugar situation, especially in rural communities, according to reports received by Dr. Harry E. Barnard, federal food administrator for Indiana.

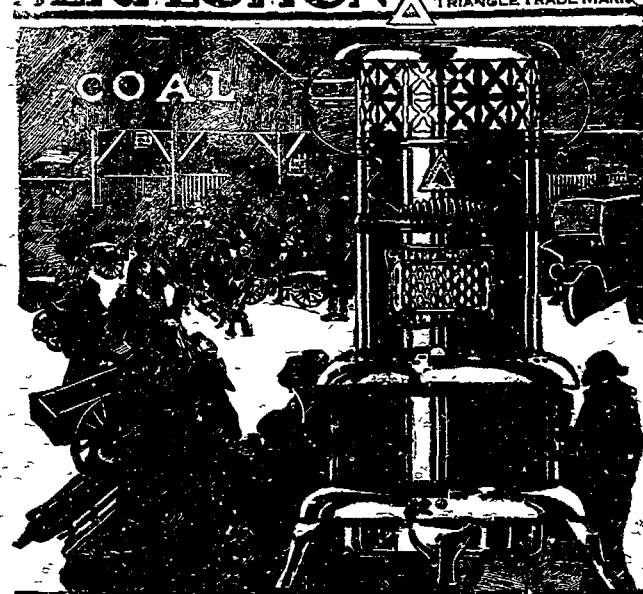
Save Food and Buy Bonds.

Packing of spaghetti and macaroni in cans will be discontinued after October 15.

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.

PERFECTION OIL HEATERS



WARMTH FOR EVERYBODY

Everybody who was fortunate enough to have a Perfection Oil Heater last winter was warm and cozy. They had no fuel worries.

Now is the time for you to insure against the perils of a fuel shortage in your home this winter. Come in early and get prepared for winter weather. A Perfection awaits you.

ELLIOTT'S HARDWARE

Perhaps a Safer Investment.

The Yankee does not use his gift of putting truth pitifully. 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.

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



Optical Specialist.

will be at Dr. R. Schuyler's office in Northville, Monday, October 28. 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.

Register of Deeds



RICHARD C.

MONTIE

A CLEAN-CUT AMERICAN
for a
CLEAN-CUT AMERICAN JOB

Your Vote and Influence at the Election November 5th, will be greatly appreciated.

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 that you are getting

WE ALWAYS AIM TO PLEASE.
G. C. BENTON, Proprietor.

Detroit News Liner Ads received at the Northville Record Office.

REGISTRATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general 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 5 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 General 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, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney-General, United States Senator, Congressman, State Senator, Representative in State Legislature, Four Circuit Judges, two Judges of Probate, Sheriff, County Clerk, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Prosecuting Attorney, two Circuit Court Commissioners, two Coroners, Surveyor, County Road Commissioner, County Drain Commissioner. There will also be voted on at that time Amendment to Section Three, Article Seventeen of the Constitution 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, adjourn the polls at 12:00 o'clock, noon, for one hour.

Northville, Mich., Oct. 17, 1918

ERNEST MILLER, Township Clerk.

State OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate Court room in the city of Detroit, on the sixteenth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Present, Edward Command, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of MARTHA TAYLOR, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Edwin W. Taylor praying that administration of said estate be granted to him or some other suitable person. It is ordered, that the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Court Room be appointed for hearing said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Northville Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne. (A true copy).

EDWARD COMMAND, Judge of Probate, FRANCIS MAHON, Deputy Probate Register.