

Standardization Cuts Fleet Cost

Ships Built Cheaper Than Was Believed Possible Before the War.

ADDS WEALTH TO NATION

Great Saving in Cost and Maintenance of Ships by Adopting Standard Sizes and Patterns—Long Hauls Cut.

Washington.—An item which eventually will appear in tremendous figures on the credit side of the great ledger to help offset some of the staggering figures of the debit side will be the added wealth to the nation of the huge American merchant fleet which the demands of the war have brought into existence and which, pessimists to the contrary notwithstanding, will not pass with the passing of hostilities.

The United States is turning out at this time not only more ships than ever before in the history of the nation, but many more than any other nation ever turned out in the same space of time. And, too, they are being built cheaper than before the war it was believed within the range of possibilities. And the great secret of this rapidity of construction and economy of cost is summed up in one word—standardization.

In times of peace the building of merchant ships in the United States was not quite a lost art but it certainly was far from being one of the great and important industries here. The United States government was keeping hands off and there was little encouragement for private capital to go into the enterprise. But when the war came it was changed. A great fleet of merchant ships became necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, for the conveyance of troops and supplies to the countries overseas. The United States government undertook the task. It became an important factor and then it was discovered that lack of standardization was a serious handicap and must be overcome if rapid progress and economy in cost were to be considered. Standardization was necessary and standardization was put into practice.

Benefits of Standardization
The manufacture of clothing hats and shoes is largely standardized as to sizes and patterns. For this reason a standardized suit of clothes or a pair of shoes costs much less than so-called made to order apparel. It is because standardization permits of the use of labor-saving machinery plus quantity of production. Other familiar examples of successful standardization are found in the dollar watch and the car running on automobiles.

America's problem then, is to make a dollar ship, so to speak, or, if you prefer it a seagoing "fiver," something easily replaced in whole or in part, but at the same time a thoroughly sound proposition from the standpoint of utility and economy. This means standardization all along the line.

The more nearly the fabricated shapes for hulls and all ship machinery and ship equipment conform to standard sizes or patterns, the greater will be the saving in initial cost and maintenance of ships.

It is the purpose of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet corporation to effect this, something it has already accomplished with respect to many things. The fact that no such thing existed when emergency shipbuilding began made early progress slow. There were not only the problems of organization, but the further complications always attending large construction enterprises before materials and methods have become fully standardized.

Long Hauls Eliminated.
Under standardization it is possible to let contracts on a geographical as well as cost basis thus eliminating long distance hauls. Under the old plan it was sometimes necessary to ship beams and rafts from Vancouver, Wash. to Bristol, Pa. This meant high transportation cost.

In the early days blocks came in 200 different sizes. Blocks and fittings have been so cut in size as to increase plant facilities about 25 per cent.

MILLION BOOKS SENT TO FRANCE

No Army in History Ever Read as Omniverously as the Yanks.

PREFER DETECTIVE STORIES

Unexpected Demand for Serious Reading Surprise to Librarians—Technical Books Great Aid to the Ambitious Soldier

Washington.—More than a million books have been shipped abroad by the American Library association for the use of the American expeditionary force. The total available was 3,000,000, and this will be supplemented by a united war work campaign contribution of \$3,500,000 out of its total of \$170,500,000 for the six allied welfare organizations.

About one-half of the area covered in France by the American expeditionary force has received its first sprinkling of books. The distribution is proceeding rapidly and next July there will be established in Paris a central reference library of 10,000 volumes available to any American soldier in France. Upon application of a hut secretary any book in the Paris library will be sent anywhere in France free of charge.

At every bookshelf the men find a poster which reads: "These books are loaned on the honor system. If you fail, it fails. America is far away."

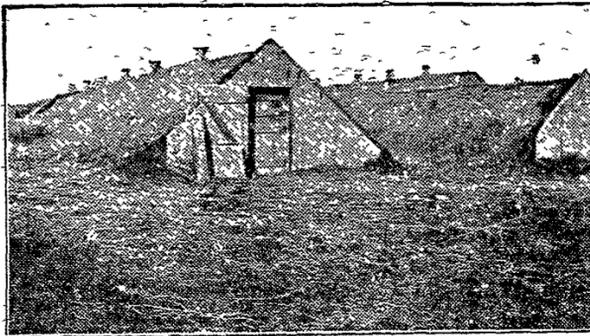
Grandfather at 39, but Is Not Citizen

Rosedale, Kan.—August Anderson, thirty-nine, and a grandfather, has just found out he was not a citizen of the United States, following his registration for the draft. Born in Sweden, he came to this country with his parents when two years of age. Anderson has served two terms in the city council and has a son now in the army. He has given his first papers.

Manufacturers are now concentrating on production where formerly a large part of the business included the making of new dies with attending increase in cost.

In the case of costly machinery, such as boilers and engines, standardization has eliminated many intermediate sizes. Nautical instruments, plumbing fixtures, winches, windlasses—in fact, all of the thousand and one things that go to make a fully equipped ship—will be entirely standardized whenever it is possible to accomplish it. Standardization has invaded even the galley and is being applied to stewards' outfits. There will be no longer miscellaneous sets of equipment that may meet the requirements of one ship but not those of another. Linen, bedding and furniture are being standardized.

OUTDOOR CELLARS AFFORD CONVENIENT AND INEXPENSIVE STORAGE FACILITIES



GOOD TYPE OF OUTDOOR CELLAR FOR ROOTS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Outdoor storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many vegetables. They are particularly desirable on the farm, as they afford convenient and inexpensive storage facilities for surplus vegetable crops that otherwise might be lost. They possess all the advantages of the storage room in the basement and are superior in many respects. The outdoor storage cellar can be maintained at a uniform temperature over a long period. It is possible to keep the cellar cool and quickly to reduce the temperature of the stored product to the desired point for safe storage by opening the door during the night and closing it in the morning. Before the air becomes warm. All ventilators should likewise be kept tightly closed until the outside air is again cooler than that within the cellar, when they should be opened, unless the outside temperature is so low as to be dangerous. This safeguards the product and adds to the efficiency of the storage chamber. Vegetables can be more conveniently placed in such a cellar than in the storage room in the basement of a dwelling.

When the chief use of the outdoor storage cellar is for storing turnips, beets, carrots and other root crops commonly used as stock food it should be located near the stable, where the material will be convenient for winter feeding. When it is to be used for vegetables for the table the cellar should be accessible from the kitchen at all times. If apples or other fruits are to be stored in an outdoor storage cellar it is desirable to have a two-compartment cellar, one for vegetables and one for apples, with a ventilating apparatus in each compartment.

Construction of Cellar.
As the root cellar must be weather-proof—that is, capable of being kept free from moisture and free from frost—its type and construction vary with the geographical location. In the northern portion of the country the structure is usually entirely above ground and protected by only a few inches of sod and with straw, leaves, etc. In northern sections outdoor storage cellars are made almost entirely below ground and covered with a foot or two of earth.

Storage in Regions of Mild Winters.
An above-ground storage cellar suited to conditions in southern sections of the United States may be built on a well-drained site at slight expense. A row of posts may be set five or six feet apart, extending seven or eight feet above the surface of the ground, with a ridgepole placed on top of them. Against each side of the ridgepole a row of planks or puncheons is placed, with their opposite ends resting in a shallow trench four or five feet from the line of posts. The ends are boarded up, a door being provided in one end of the structure, and the roof covered with sod to a depth of five or six inches.

Storage in Region of Severe Freezes.
In sections where low temperatures prevail it is necessary to construct the storage house so that the vegetables will not freeze. An above-ground type of storage house much used in many sections of the North has thick walls filled with insulating material, such as sawdust or shavings. The construction is of frame and the walls are usually ten to twelve inches thick. Both the inside and the outside walls are sheathed with matched lumber so as to make them airtight. The rafters are ceiled on the under side with the same material and the space between the rafters filled with dry insulating material. The use of building paper on the roof and walls of the storage house is of great assistance in insulating it.

A type of storage cellar much used in northern sections of the country is built partly underground. The walls are of masonry and extend to a point just above the surface of the ground. On these walls plates are set and a roof of frame construction erected. The roof structure is ceiled on the underside of the rafters and some suitable insulating material, such as dry sawdust or shavings, packed in the space between the rafters, and then the sheathing, paper and roofing material are applied as in the case of the above-ground type of storage cellar described in the previous paragraph. This type of structure is preferable in many respects to the above-ground type, as it is easier to maintain the temperature at the proper point and its insulation is a comparatively easy matter.

Protection From Freezing.
Protection from freezing may be secured with a simpler type of structure by making it entirely underground. In order to avoid steps down to the level of the floor, with the consequent extra labor in storing and removing the veg-

etables, a side-hill location is desirable.

The excavation in the hill should be of approximate size of the cellar, using the dirt for covering the roof and for banking the sides of the structure. A frame is erected by setting two rows of posts of uniform height in the bottom of the pit near the dirt walls and a third line of posts about five feet higher through the center of the pit. These posts serve as supports for the planks or puncheons forming the roof of the structure, as with the above-ground type of storage cellar already described. The door is placed at one end and a ventilator put in the roof. The whole structure with the exception of the portion occupied by the door is covered with dirt and sod. The thickness of the covering must be determined by the location; the colder the climate the thicker the covering. The dirt covering may be supplemented in winter by a layer of manure, straw, corn fodder, etc. Outdoor storage cellars usually are left with dirt floors, as a certain degree of moisture is desirable. These cellars may also be made of concrete, brick, hollow tile, stone or other material.

VELVET BEANS FOR CATTLE

Compare Favorably With Cottonseed Meal—Produce Profitable Gains in Fattening.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The feed question is being solved in many parts of the South by abundant yields of velvet beans which were sown on a large acreage this year. Owing to the increased acreage in Georgia that state alone could take care of 50,000 to 100,000 head of cattle from states where forage is scarce. Large quantities of last year's velvet beans also remain on hand and are being used extensively in feeding dairy cattle. In tests conducted by the United States department of agriculture on the government farms at Beltsville, Md., it was found that velvet beans compare favorably with cottonseed meal, producing profitable gains when the beans are the sole concentrate of the ration; that a combination of corn silage and velvet beans forms a satisfactory ration for fattening steers for market; that it is more profitable to feed soaked beans than it is to grind them; and that more beans will be eaten if soaked before they are fed than if they are fed dry.

TO ERADICATE COTTON PEST

Mexican Agricultural Officials Here to Confer on Various Important Subjects.

The Mexican secretary of agriculture and his associates are visiting the United States department of agriculture for conferences on several subjects, particularly on the pink boll worm which is infesting the cotton crop of Mexico and some portions of



Clarence Ousley and Mexican Agricultural Officials.

Texas. One of the objects of the trip is to reach a co-operative agreement between the departments of the two countries on measures to eradicate the cotton pest. In the group are, left to right: Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary United States department of agriculture; Don Jose Duvalon, Mexican director of agriculture; Don Pastor Rouaix, Mexican secretary of agriculture and development; and Don Ignacio Lopez Bancalari, Mexican director of irrigation.

DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No doubt how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

Do Him Justice.
Nero wasn't much as an example of domesticity, but he kept the Rome fires burning.

Soothe Baby Rashes
That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Unemployment in Scotland has disappeared, due to the demand for labor.

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking a gentle laxative at least once a week, such as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.—Adv.

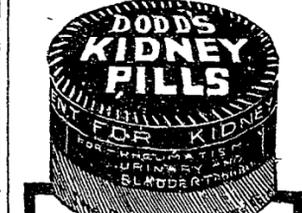
Kangaroo farming is an important industry in Australia.

ASTHMADOR GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

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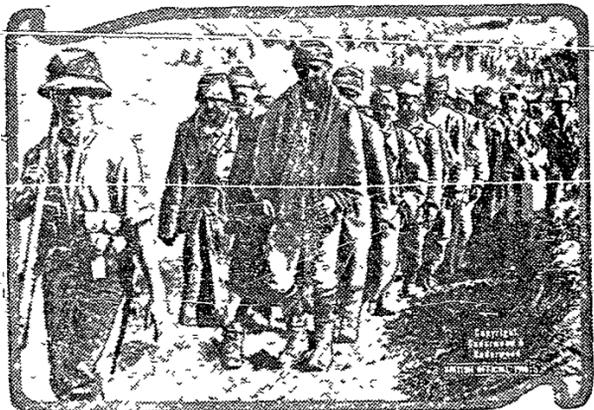


Get Dodd's for kidney pills. Prompt relief or money back. Insist on box with 3 D's in name, shown here. All druggists.

Deep-Seated Colds
develop serious complications if neglected. Use an old and time tested remedy that has given satisfaction for more than fifty years.

PISO'S

TURKS CAPTURED IN PALESTINE



Here are types of the Turkish prisoners taken by the thousands in Palestine by the victorious troops of General Allenby's expedition.

SCARE MEXICANS OUT

Laredo, Tex.—German propagandists in northern Mexico and along the border are actively engaged in instilling fright into Mexicans with a view to preventing their crossing to the American side and accepting employment as laborers on farms, railroads, etc. One canard that has been given considerable publicity by the propagandists is that the Americans are contemplating drafting all Mexican men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five into the army, while all Mexican women will also be forced into service and taken to France, where they will be used as washerwomen for the American soldiers and the allies generally.

These kind of reports have reached the American consular service on the border and they are exerting their utmost efforts to set the Mexicans right by assuring them that none but American citizens will be subject to the selective draft, while, as for women,

there is absolutely no foundation for the report that they will be conscripted and used as washerwomen in France, as there are any number of women already in France and none others are needed "for washerwomen."

Now that the new draft is in effect it is expected that the German propagandists will be manufacturing all kinds of deliberate falsehoods to thwart the efforts of the Americans to secure laborers from Mexico to do agricultural and other work in this country.

Seal Catch Is Big.
St. Louis.—This season's catch of fur seals in the Pribilof island amounts to 33,831 pelts, according to dispatches received here. The pelts are being shipped to St. Louis by the United States government to be dressed and dyed and sold at the fur auction next April. It is expected they will bring \$1,000,000.

tonnage scarce and books precious. Fifty square with the other fellow; he has played square with you."

Fiction Predominates.
The books sent to Europe have been of two kinds those contributed and those purchased by the funds of the association which have amounted to \$1,000,000. The variety of contributed books is astounding and ranges from mystery stories to theological treatises, from murder yarns to Milton's poems. Fiction of course predominates.

No army in history ever read so omniverously as has the American army in France. The men are greedy for books. In the days when the supply was inadequate, the demand was so great that a doughboy who had taken over in his back pack a copy of O. Henry's "The Four Million" split it into pamphlets, each containing one of the author's short stories. He passed the copies, thus, abbreviated, along the line, and they literally were read to pieces.

The most insistent call is for detective thrillers and for tales of the Rocky mountains. Next comes the demand for poetry. Robert W. Service is the soldier's favorite poet, with Rudyard Kipling a close second. Guide books which describe chateaus, cathedrals and points of historical interest are in great demand, as well as histories of France. A recent cable message to this country called for 500 copies of "Jeanne d'Arc," showing that the Maid of Orleans is as popular as the modern French maid ens.

The librarians have been surprised at the unexpected demand for serious reading. Many a soldier has evidently chosen war times to get in a dig at some books the reading of which he has hitherto postponed to a more convenient season. With a perfectly straight face a doughboy inquired the other day for Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

Of course more than one inappropriate book has found its way overseas. Imagine the emotions of the young giant who stalked into a "Y" hut, settled down for a quiet evening, and found that the first book staring him in the face was one of the cushiest and most effervescent of the Elsie books.

Most of the money spent for the 505,000 purchased books has gone for technical volumes designated to aid the ambitious soldier in mastering the science of war. Among these are books on the psychology of color for the camouflage corps, the chemistry of high explosives, ballistics, sanitary engineering, hydrostatics, meteorology, applied geology and other subjects on which the modern soldier must be a specialist.

"SOLID IVORY" IN THE ARMY

Recruit Believed That He Should Carry Out His Orders Regardless.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Certainty in regard to but one part of his orders on the part of a recruit sentry here nearly caused the wounding of an officer of the day. The sentry, armed with a loaded rifle, challenged the officer on his approach. "Halt!" he shouted in best form. The officer halted and waited for the rest of the challenge. "Halt!" shouted the sentry again. The officer began to exhibit interest, especially as the sentry threw up his rifle and took careful aim. "Hey! What the blankety-blank are you doing?" shouted the officer. "I got orders to say 'halt' three times and then fire," said the sentry. The officer then explained that this drastic action was only to be adopted when the challenged intruder did not answer as per form, and the sentry was much relieved to learn that he would not have to start killing until he got "over there."

The Northville Record.

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

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

NORTHVILLE, MICH., NOV. 1, 1918.



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

ANOTHER TIME MUDDLE.

A whole lot of people breathed a sigh of relief last fall when, in compliance with government orders, Northville's public timepiece was set ahead one hour and we could all tell "where we were at," even though the confusing "half-past" system was still followed by most of the local industries. Then throughout the summer people rested secure in the thought that in October the clocks would be set back again as congress ordered and everything would go on as before without trouble or confusion. But lo and behold! here we are, mixed up worse than ever on the time question. Last Sunday morning a whole lot of loyal people, including a part of the factories and business firms, set their clocks back in accordance with the government plan. Some didn't, however, with the result that on Monday factory whistles were blowing anywhere from 5:30 to 7:30 in the morning and with the same apparent recklessness at noon, afternoon and evening. Householders who had expected as a matter of course that the town clock would be in line with set of congress found themselves all tangled up. One lady of the loyal section sat placidly knitting instead of getting dinner when her husband came home from his work. Factory time an hour ahead of their home clock. Another who is employed less than a hundred miles from this office went home at the proper hour by loyal time and met a search party of one coming to see what had become of her. Probably dozens of other mix-ups might be discovered, and had the schools been in session there would have been still more complications. And all this when we thought it was all settled, at least for the duration of the war.

THE "OUNCE OF PREVENTION."

As events have demonstrated, the advance precautions against the spread of the influenza epidemic in our part of Michigan have been amply justified, in spite of the fact that a considerable number of our people thought those precautions unnecessary strict. The appalling death rate directly from or attribute to the disease that has been raging over the country is almost without precedent. Michigan's fatalities as a whole have been on a much smaller average than that of many other states. Detroit's death rate, while larger in the aggregate, shows a remarkably small percentage for one of the big cities of the country. In our own village, although there have been many cases, some of them severe, very few have been really critical, and our physicians have been able to bring them safely through for the most part. There is no question but that the ban on all public gatherings has been the main factor in keeping the epidemic under control here, and it is to be hoped that the restrictions will continue until all danger is over. We have been indeed fortunate as a community in escaping such a terrible death harvest as so many places have suffered, and it certainly would be better to keep everything closed even longer than is actually necessary than to run any risk by lifting the ban too soon.

There ought not to be any good reason why the authorities should allow the Catholic church property to maintain an annual crop of burdocks and other noxious weeds as well as a

dangerous and unsightly open cellar. That this valuable property is permitted to lay idle and in its present condition year after year is bad enough, but in addition to that it pays not a cent in taxes.

The talk by the supervisors of Wayne county in regard to employing an attorney to keep tab on legislative affairs at Lansing next winter, seems to indicate that in the opinion of the said officials the nineteen legislators who will be on the job there through the ballots of Wayne county voters, will not aggregate enough intelligence to properly attend to the business.

Novi News.

Wm. Mairs and family motored to Lansing Wednesday.

Mrs. Frances Dandison visited friends in Pontiac last week Friday.

Glen Melow spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister, Lillian in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Barnhart visited their son, Albert and family in Pontiac Thursday.

The following guests from Detroit, Farmington and Waterford were entertained at the Melow home during the time from Saturday to Sunday night. Mr. and Mrs. Klimer, Mr. and Mrs. Doby, Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard and children, Mr. and Mrs. Ash, Mrs. Lorence, Mr. and Mrs. Lay and son, Mr. Conrad and sister, Mr. Miller.

Supervisor Harry Bogart of this township had the honor of introducing a resolution before the board of supervisors of Oakland county, now in session at Pontiac, endorsing the equal suffrage amendment. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, thus putting the board on record as unanimously favoring the extension of the franchise to the women of Michigan.

Word has been received that Henry C. Skinner, for over 50 years a resident here, died at his home in Bellflower, Calif. a short time ago, after several years' illness. He is survived by his wife and a married daughter. Mr. Skinner was born on the farm now owned by Harry M. Bogart on the Grand River road west of Novi village about 69 years ago. On selling the homestead, which his father took up from the government when the land was almost an unbroken wilderness, he bought a home in Farmington, where the family lived for a few years before settling in California.

Wixom Whisperings.

Myron Severance has gone to Wyandotte to work in the ship yards.

Anson Woodworth moved his family from Orchard Lake to the Larcom house Monday.

Mrs. Leona Whipple and daughter, Leona, of Ann Arbor were week-end guests of Mrs. B. Thompson.

Mrs. J. G. Madison went to Dearborn last Thursday to spend a few days with her daughter and family.

Miss Amelia Harmon and grandson, Cecil Pratt, of Owosso have been visiting relatives in this vicinity the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sutherland of Brighton were Saturday to Tuesday visitors at the home of their son, Cha. and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy and baby son of Detroit spent the week-end with Mrs. H's parents, C. H. VanWagoner and wife.

Walled Lake Warbies.

School began Monday after a week's vacation.

Mrs. Sarah Keith of Farmington spent Tuesday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Chaty were week-end guests of Detroit friends.

Miss Florence Crumb who attends school in Detroit, is spending the week at her home here, the schools being closed.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Tuttle, Mrs. Olive Baker, Mrs. Della Pratt, Fred Pratt and D. McMillian spent Thursday in Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Devereaux and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McKnight spent Sunday at the home of C. W. Austin near Clarkston.

Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Sayles entertained their son, Harry from Milwaukee a few days last week before he left to answer the army call.

RECORD LIVERS PAY—ARY ONE.

U.S. WAR PICTURES PROVING QUITE A SENSATIONAL HIT

PICTURES NOW BEING FILMED IN WASHINGTON FOR INSPECTION BY U. S. OFFICIALS.

U. S. SUBMARINES NOW IN EUROPEAN WATERS

One Showing of Different Reels Will Be Given in Each Town and City Throughout the State.

Lansing, Mich.—The United States government war moving pictures which are now making the rounds of the state, under the auspices of the War Preparedness Board, are making quite a distinct hit. The entry of the government and the state into the moving picture business has so far proven quite a success. More success is predicted as soon as the actual pictures of the boys overseas, which are now being filmed in Washington for inspection by the government officials, begin to come through for release in Michigan.

As fast as the different sets of reels can be routed into the smaller places in the state, they are being shown. The state is a big one, and there are over 700 moving picture houses in the state, these being located in practically 500 cities and towns. One showing will be given in each city and town, at least, and consequently it must be understood that the pictures cannot bob up in every place at once. Requests for the films for showing made to state headquarters have all been referred to the chairman of the County War Preparedness Committee, who will have charge of the routing in each of the counties.

In the various places where the pictures have been so far shown, it has been very noticeable that the audiences have been much interested in the films giving details of the two comparatively unknown weapons of the United States—the submarine and the torpedo boat destroyers. Excellent films showing the complete movements and machinery of these two types of Hun fighters are in the set now being exhibited, and in every case the audiences have paid particular attention to them.

Only a few days ago, the official announcement was made at Washington that American submarines had crossed the Atlantic ocean and were now attached to Vice Admiral Sims' fleet in the war zone. This announcement in itself was somewhat of a surprise to most people of the country, and to many in Michigan most of all, for the simple reason that the government press agents have never mentioned much about the American submarines.

In these days of submarines, the very use of the word seems to convey only reference to the death dealing, murderous machines operated by the Huns in the war zone, whose every move is so uncivilized-like that the average American wants to go out and commit murder whenever he reads about them. But it must not be forgotten that the American navy has submarines—just as good in their own lines, as those owned by the Huns. They have now been taken overseas in order that they may be available for Vice Admiral Sims whenever he needs them to put an end to a section of the Imperial German Navy, something which everybody hopes is not far distant.

As shown in the films of the War Preparedness Board, these American submarines do almost everything imaginable in the water. They submerge while going at high rate of speed, one section of the film showing an American sub going under the water while hitting it up at a rate of 35 miles an hour. Many people will no doubt be surprised to learn that submarines can travel at that rate, to say nothing of performing the miracle of submerging while going that fast.

According to Vice Admiral Sims, who is the first American naval officer to carry the Stars and Stripes into the war zone, the torpedo boat destroyer is the greatest weapon the United States can get. In a recent letter to the president of the Bethlehem shipbuilding company, which is manufacturing destroyers for the navy, Admiral Sims, in requesting hurry, used this significant language:

"Do the men who actually build the boats understand how vitally important is the speed of building? Do they understand that we will win or lose according to whether we beat the submarine or it beats us? Do they understand that we must depend chiefly upon destroyers to defeat the submarine? Do they understand that on this side torpedo boat destroyers are worth their weight in gold?"

One film which is being shown has to do entirely with the work of the destroyer. Its practicability, its usefulness, and its methods are all explained. And above all, Vice Admiral Sims, the naval officer who now pleads for more destroyers in order that he can compete with the submarine, is shown standing on the deck of one of them scanning the sea with his glasses for a glimpse of an enemy submarine.

THE BLUE TRIANGLE ON BABEL'S TOWER

Lucia pulled her shawl farther across her face and shrank down on the station platform bench as the solid blue figure suddenly bent down over her. Excitedly she shook her head in answer to the question that she could not understand. She searched through her red plaid waist for the paper that Tony had folded into a little square and given to her. The writing on it, in the English that Tony knew and she did not, told the house where she lived. Tony had explained it all to her that morning. He had told it to her again at the station. Then, waving his hat he had disappeared into the train with the rest of the men, and Lucia had been left standing outside the gate. There were crowds of women pushing all about her. They were weeping. So Lucia wept, too.

Lucia had been betrothed to Tony in the old country. Five years before, with a long ticket for New York pinned into his inside pocket, her lover had left her. He wrote in every letter that he had made her a home in the new country. Her dowry money had finally provided her own transportation, and for two months Tony and she had been married. Then he had drawn a ticket with a number on it, and this morning he had gone off to war.

To the policeman Lucia told all these things in rapid Italian. But the policeman only talked back to her as rapidly in a language that was not Italian. She followed him dumbly to headquarters. An hour later a woman wearing American clothes began talking to her in beautiful Italian.

Italian Lucia was only one of thousands of foreign-born women, Syrians, Italians, Armenians, Russians, Lithuanians, Polish, who, when the draft called their men folk to the American colors, asked in helpless confusion what it was all about. When would their men be back? What did people mean when they told them they would receive money through the mail? Where could they find work that they knew how to do? Was there no one who could explain it all to them in their own language?

The Y. W. C. A. was ready to offer assistance, but it would be of no value to offer it in English. Consequently it had to supply a corps of women who could talk to the foreign-born woman at her own door in the language that she was used to hearing in the homeland. To teach her English was as important a factor in her Americanization as to find her a job. Therefore the war council of the Y. W. C. A. set out to find her English.

A year before the war began in Europe, the leaders of the Young Women's Christian association foresaw just such a situation, and made ready to meet it. They studied the needs of the immigrant. They trained skilled American social workers to become familiar with the home habits and to speak the language of the Lett and the Hungarian and the Greek and the other foreign mothers who brought babies and bundles over from Ellis Island to Battery park.

The organization into which this experiment has developed was named by the Y. W. C. A. national board, the International Institute for Young Women. In terms which these women can understand, it is teaching the foreign-born how to sew, and cook and care for the baby.

To girls like Italian Lucia, who confusedly lingered on the station platforms when the draft trains pulled out, the Y. W. C. A. is giving direct assistance. Educated European women, appointed to the regular staff of workers at the camp Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses are able to talk to the drafted men in their own language, assist them in writing letters home, and in arranging furloughs and little visits to the camp.

The Home Information Service for Foreign Families of Enlisted Men is doing practical relief work for the wives and mothers. The purpose of the board is to help the women folk left behind to understand where their boys are and how they are being treated; how they need home support and cheer, how to send them comforts, and to keep pace themselves by learning English and other things, so that when the boys come home they will not find their women still very un-American and out of sympathy with them.

Food conservation bulletins have been translated into 13 or 19 languages. At the factories and munition plants interpreters are available for the non-English speaking women by whom the real war industries of the country are being largely carried on. In 25 important cities International Institute Bureaus are training American and foreign women for full time social service work with foreigners. Twenty-four trained women are employed on the national and district field staff of the Y. W. C. A. On June 15 there were 105 trained women working at Americanization.

When more than 75,000 Chicago men filled out their blue cards for the September 12 draft, Gang Luo Wong appeared at one precinct bringing with him Mrs. Gang Wong and the three children. All five wished to register. The enrolling clerk explained, but the Gang Luo Wongs make many broken Chinese remonstrances before the master of the family was induced to sign a card without his wife. Mrs. Wong could not speak English. What would his family do in a strange country if Gang Luo went to war? All over the United States Chinese and Poles and Serbs were asking the same question. It is to just such needs that the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. is organized to give assistance.

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

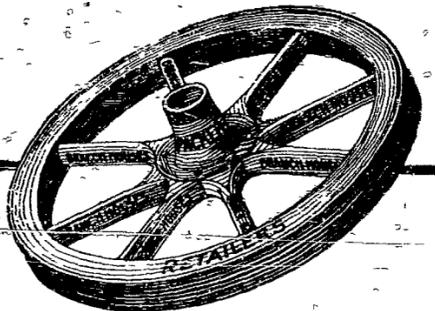


Wm. H. Green, Jr.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

COUNTY TREASURER

(SECOND TERM)



"Spokes"—and the Swift "Wheel"

What would you consumers think of a wheel without spokes?

What would you think of a man who would take any or all of the spokes out of a wheel to make it run better?

Swift & Company's business of getting fresh meat to you is a wheel, of which the packing plant is only the hub. Retail dealers are the rim—and Swift & Company Branch Houses are the spokes.

The hub wouldn't do the wheel much good and you wouldn't have much use for hub or rim if it weren't for the spokes that fit them all together to make a wheel of it.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are placed, after thorough investigation, in centers where they can be successfully operated and do the most good for the most people at the least possible cost.

Each "spoke" is in charge of a man who knows that he is there to keep you supplied at all times with meat, sweet and fresh; and who knows that if he doesn't do it, his competitor will.

How much good would the hub and the rim of the Swift "wheel" do you if the spokes were done away with?



Swift & Company, U. S. A.



APPLE TREES

We offer the following varieties that are exceedingly scarce this year, in limited quantity.

STEELE'S RED, top worked on Gideon strong two-year head, Simmons' pedigree selected strain:

APPLE TREES
 Steele's Red
 Jonathan
 Baldwin
 Duchess

PEACH TREES
 Elberta
 Champion
 New Prolific
 Engles Mammouth

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.

Northville Newslets.

Lyon township "went over" on the fourth Liberty loan with \$3,400 to spare.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hills are to occupy a part of Alexander Milne's residence at the corner of Dunlap and Wing streets.

Samuel Treat failed to pass the physical examination for military service, and has returned to the employ of F. P. Simmons.

From an ad in the Northville Record we notice our friend and former townsman, Scott A. Lovewell, has branched out as an auctioneer.—South Lyon Herald

An early winter is presaged, as the blue winged teal, most sensitive of wild birds, has paused here in the marshes for food, ahead of schedule time. Something is surely brewing in the north.—Orion Review.

On an order from the Flint police department Deputy Sheriff Ernest Lyke held Ben Alger here Saturday pending the arrival Sunday of officers from that city. Ben is charged with assault on a citizen of that place.

The opening number of the citizens' Entertainment course and the opening of the new Penniman-Allen theatre are two of the more important public functions at Plymouth postponed on account of the precautionary closing order.

A committee headed by J. D. LaRue has been named to investigate the commission form of government and an open meeting will be held as soon as the influenza ban is lifted. They will discuss the advisability of adopting the new form of government for Wayne.—Wayne Weekly.

In a letter published in the Oxford Leader from a soldier of that place, who is now overseas, occurs this paragraph: "Well, if there is anything that will make an American citizen of German descent detest the race from which he jumped, it is to come over here and see their handwork."

Ample proof as to the need of a large and more modern school house in the 8th Redford school district is furnished by about 60 pupils in the old school house and 55 pupils

of the three lower grades—in the temporary but very pleasant school rooms in the C. S. Hathaway home—Redford Record.

A number of aeroplanes were over town on Friday afternoon and were flying at a very low altitude barely missing the buildings in the centre of the town.—Redford Record.

The village commission are contemplating the purchase of a motor driven fire truck, capable of carrying 1,000 feet of fire hose and chemical tanks. We believe this would prove one of the best investments the village could make in the way of more efficient fire apparatus.—Plymouth Mail.

The largest bail bond forfeited in the Oakland county courts in years was that of John Webber, arrested at Orion on a charge of picking the pocket of a resident. Webber failed to appear for examination and the cash bail of \$1,000 he had put up with Arlene Macreavers and John Deconick as sureties, was forfeited.—Orion Review.

The Misses Frances Yerkes and Hazel Bishop very charmingly entertained a party of young ladies Saturday evening at the former's home, complimenting Miss Gertrude Reynolds, who was the recipient of a number of handgonies and useful gifts. A color scheme of pink and white was carried out in the house and table decorations and the costumes of the hostesses.

Clement Mahoney, aged about 35, got his leg broken last Saturday afternoon in a peculiar manner. He was preparing a barrel for oil, and someone told him the way to clean it was to put a little gasoline in and touch a match to it. The response was prompt and emphatic. The force of the explosion blew the casken staves against his leg with sufficient force to break it.—Arlford Times

Woman's World.
 A man worries for himself. A woman worries for her husband, for her children, for her relatives and the people of her neighborhood.

Truly Said.
 It is difficult to think nobly when one thinks only to get a livelihood.—Louisseau.

A Study in Reflections.
 A Kansas woman insists that the way to make windows shine is to scrub them with shampoo. This suggests an explanation of the polished surface of bald heads.

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. Every thing 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.

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, 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, 14-16 Deputy Probate Register.
 Detroit News Liner Ads received at the Northville-Record Office.



IRVING J. COFFIN

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF

Born at Rochester, Mich., March 20, 1875.
 Educated at Rochester High School and Detroit Business University.
 Represented Edson, 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.



A County Clerk who made good

IT WAS TOM FARRELL who took a "junk heap of county papers" and whipped them into the most efficient and accessible records the county ever had.
 Personal courtesy was always tendered those seeking assistance.
 Every Judge, Lawyer, County or City Official whose daily work brought him in contact with county records in courses TOM FARRELL.
 The United States Naturalization Examiner commends TOM FARRELL'S work very highly.
 Intelligent, efficient and progressive—TOM FARRELL has served the county in a business-like manner—THEN WHY SHOULD WE NOT "VOTE HIM IN?"

VOTE FOR TOM FARRELL

—FOR—
County Clerk
 ELECTION NOVEMBER 5th.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS CONFRONT MICHIGAN FOR DECISION IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

Are the laws made only to control the poor and to be cast out by the rich?
 Will the people approve the auction sale of a seat in the United Senate—"SOLD" to the highest bidder?
 The Newberry millions have been known in exclusive circles for forty years, yet Mr. Newberry's campaign managers claim it was necessary to spend \$176,000 to introduce him to the people.
 Within fifteen years, Henry Ford by his own ability is known to the entire world—Why? Because he believes that the welfare and happiness of all mankind is the most essential thing in the progress of a nation.
 Newberry's managers paid \$176,000 for his nomination—Henry Ford paid not one cent.
 Fair wages—The right to live and be respected, is the Ford idea of life.
 Think—Which of the two types of men would you have to represent you in the U. S. Senate?
 John W. Bailey, candidate for Governor, rises from the ranks by his work. Is introduced by his home folks as absolutely fearless, because he has lived his life an honest, honorable man.
 He knows no middle ground—and as Governor he would be Governor—not a neutral politician.
 President Wilson needs helpers in Congress. If you send the democratic candidates to him you are helping.
Election, Tuesday November 5th.
 PUBLISHED BY DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Two Presidents of the United States Write Commander Newberry

From Theodore Roosevelt

Oyster Bay, Long Island, October 19, 1918.

Commander Truman H. Newberry, New York City.

My dear Commander:

I congratulate you on your nomination, but far more do I congratulate Michigan and all our people. It was my good fortune to have you serve under me as Secretary of the Navy, and I can testify personally to your efficiency and your disinterested and single-minded zeal for the public service. To a very peculiar degree you have stood for that kind of government which puts the interest of the people as a whole first and foremost, and treats all other considerations as negligible, when the public weal is involved. The record made by you and your two sons in this war is typical of your whole attitude as a public servant. Both your boys at once entered the Navy, and are now on the high seas. You sought employment abroad; when that was refused you, you accepted any position that was offered in which you could render public service.

The nomination of Mr. Ford makes the issue sharp and clean. It is not primarily an issue between the Republican party and the Democratic party, for Mr. Ford does not seem to have any firm political convictions, and was content to take the nomination on any ticket without regard to what the general principles of the men supporting that ticket were; and his memory about past politics is so hazy that although he has mentioned a Republican candidate for president for whom he thinks he once voted, it does not appear that this is possible, unless he is in error as to his own age.

The issue is infinitely more important than any merely political issue. It is the issue of straight Americanism, of straight patriotism, and of preparedness for the tasks of peace and war, as against a particularly foolish and obnoxious type of pacifism, preached in peace and practiced in war. This is the first time in the history of our country in which a candidate for high office has been nominated who has spent enormous sums of money in demoralizing the people of the United States on a matter of vital interest to their honor and welfare. The expenditures on behalf of pacifism by Mr. Ford in connection with the Peace Ship, and in connection with his great advertising campaign in favor of the

McLemore resolution and of the pacifist and pro-German attitude against our participation in the war, was as thoroughly demoralizing to the conscience of the American people as anything that has ever taken place. The failure of Mr. Ford's son to go into the army at this time, and the approval by the father of the son's refusal, represent exactly what might be expected from the moral disintegration inevitably produced by such pacifist propaganda. Mr. Ford's son is the son of a man of enormous wealth. If he went to war he would leave his wife and child immeasurably distant from all chance of even the slightest financial strain or trouble, and his absence would not in the smallest degree affect the efficiency of the business with which he is connected. But the son stays at home, protesting and appealing when he is drafted, and now escaping service. Your two sons have eagerly gone to the front. They stand ready to pay with their lives for the honor and the interest of the American people, and while they thus serve America with fine indifference to all personal costs, the son of wealthy Mr. Ford sits at home in ignoble safety, and his father defends and advises such conduct. It would be a grave misfortune to the country to have Mr. Ford in the Senate when any question of continuing the war or discussing terms of peace may arise, and it would be an equally grave misfortune to have him in any way deal with the problems of reconstruction in this country.

Michigan is facing the test, clear-cut and without shadow of a chance for misunderstanding, between patriotism and Americanism on one side, and on the other pacifism, and that foolish sham-cosmopolitanism which thinks it clever to deride the American flag, and to proclaim that it would as soon be a Hindoo or Chinaman as an American. If there should be at any time in the future a Hindoo Senate, and it should choose, in a spirit of cosmopolitanism, to admit outsiders, there is no reason why Mr. Ford should not aspire to membership therein; but he would be signally out of place in the American Senate so long as that body is dominated by men who zealously believe in the American ideal and faithfully endeavor to serve the American people.

Wishing you all success, I am

Very faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

From William H. Taft

931 Southern Building,

Washington, D. C.,

October 19, 1918.

My dear Commander Newberry:

I write to congratulate you on being the Republican candidate for Senator in the State of Michigan. I sincerely hope that you will be elected, and I am very certain that if you are, you will render to the State and to the country a valuable service in your high office. I feel that I can say this from personal observation of the way in which you discharged your official duties both while you were Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and while you were in the same Cabinet with me under President Roosevelt. It is of the highest importance that, in the settlement of the important questions growing out of this war, we should have men in the senate of your experience in governmental matters, and of your political views. The Democratic majority in Congress has not been one upon which the President or the country could depend for the adoption of measures adequate to the winning of the war. The people of the United States can be much more confident, if we have a Republican majority in both Houses, that the legislative branch of the Government will wisely cooperate with the Executive Administration, and by constructive criticism make that Administration more effective than if Democratic majorities in both Houses are retained. With Mr. Ford's known pacifist views, carried to

an extreme, indeed, with his nondescript political affiliations, and with his engaging in this canvass simply at the instance of the President, the people of Michigan are placed in a dilemma in respect to how he will represent them. He will either go into the Democratic caucus and follow implicitly the wish of the President, who induced him to run, or no one can know what he will do, not even Mr. Ford, in contingencies that are likely to arise. If you are elected, the people of Michigan will know that you will act with the loyal Republicans and that you will back the President to the utmost when he is seeking Congressional assistance for the winning of the war, and that you will be independent and courageous in pointing out the mistakes of administration, with a view to their remedy. I earnestly hope that the electors of Michigan will choose you.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Taft

Hon. Truman H. Newberry,
New York, N. Y.

On your ballot make a cross (X) in the Circle "O" under the Picture of Abraham Lincoln.
Nothing further need be done.

Published by
Michigan Republican
State Central Committee,
John D. Mangum, Chairman.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MEETING NIGHTS FIRST TUESDAY NIGHT EACH MONTH. P. E. VAN ATTA, K. of R. & S.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA Regular Meetings November 8th and 22nd. L. D. STAGE, H. ARMSTRONG, Fin. Secy., Chief Ranger.

NORTHVILLE LODGE NO. 184, F. & A. M. Regular November 11.

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

NORTHVILLE COMMANDERY NO. 39 K. T. Regular November 5.

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

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. E. M. TURNER, HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office next door to Park House on Main street. Office hours: 10:00 to 12:00 and 5:00 to 8:00 p. m. Telephone.

DR. 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. Phone: Office, 252-J. Residence, 252-M.

THE SUCCESS OF YOUR DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

depends upon the skill of the druggist who compounds it. We feel sure that we offer the best prescription service in town.

Bring your prescription to us and get the best results from your physician's directions.

Candy, Stationery, Cigars Toilet Articles.

T. E. Murdock NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN

DETROIT UNITED LINES

NORTHVILLE TIME TABLE Central Standard Time.

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

Cars leave Northville for Farmington 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 5:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Northville to Plymouth, Wayne and Detroit.

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

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

UNCLE SAM

needs your help. Daily we are receiving requests from Washington, as well as locally, for stenographers, typists, calculating machine operators, bookkeepers, etc. This is a wonderful opportunity for ladies to do their bit. Salaries from \$1,100 to \$1,320 per year. Send for our free course Bulletin. We have a number of opportunities for young ladies to work for their board and room while attending the D. B. U. Ask us about it.

DETROIT BUSINESS UNIVERSITY 61-69 West Grand River Ave. DETROIT Established 1850. Accredited.

TRY A GUY IN THE RECORD.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Make no mistake. Buy only the Diamond Brand. Ask for Chichester's Pills for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Why Is Northville Firm?

Because its Citizens Have Learned The Truth.

After reading this generous and encouraging report from Mr. Clark, those who have the misfortune to suffer, as he did, will naturally long to get similar relief. But to get the same good as Mr. Clark had, you should get the same remedy. There are of course, other kidney pills but there are no other kidney pills that are as good as Doan's. That is why Northville people demand the genuine. N. L. Clark, retired farmer, Grace avenue, Northville, says: "It has been some time since I have had to take Doan's Kidney Pills, but speaking from past experience, I couldn't advise anyone to use a more reliable medicine than Doan's. Whenever my back bothered me or my kidneys acted irregularly, Doan's Kidney Pills soon rid me of the trouble." Price, 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Clark had. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. —Adv't. 71.

Northville Newslets.

See any ghosts last night? Postmaster Tiham is able to be out again after a siege of the unpopular epidemic.

Miss Ruth Preston has returned to her work at the McKahn office after a two weeks' absence on account of illness.

H. O. Waid walked down town Wednesday for the first time in six weeks. He is still in very poor health, however.

The regular meeting of The King's Daughters, which would have occurred November 5, has been indefinitely postponed.

Miss Nellie Freydl is convalescent from a severe attack of influenza, which came very near resulting in pneumonia.

An unusual occurrence was noticed here Wednesday afternoon when two strata of light fleecy clouds were seen moving in exactly opposite directions.

The members of a whole lot of families have had a chance to get better acquainted with each other during the past two weeks of staying at home evenings.

Candidate Milo N. Johnson, whom all his Northville friends, irrespective of party, hope to see elected to the Michigan legislature, is heartily in favor of equal suffrage.

Law Hake and Lee Vanatta, who are near neighbors when at home, were both successfully operated upon for appendicitis recently in a Detroit hospital, where they had adjoining rooms.

Sydney Bates, who had been attending the military school at Wayne, has been at home this week, very sick with influenza. The other members of the family have also been victims of the disease to a lesser degree.

Don't lick postage stamps or envelope flaps warns the State Board of Health. Have a wet sponge or a dish of water on hand for moistening purposes. A germ of some sort may have been deposited on the gummed surfaces by flies or dust.

The following party of deer hunters expect to start for the north woods next Thursday, November 7: W. H. Stark, C. A. Sessions, Clarence Eckles, G. W. Hills and Dr. D. B. Henry of this place, Carl Ely and Thomas Gibson of Farmington and Fred Fry of Detroit.

Rev. A. N. Riley and family have moved their household goods to Canada this week. Northville people greatly regret to lose this fine young couple, as the Record has previously remarked. Before their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Riley were presented with a purse of money by the members and friends of the church as a token of esteem and appreciation. Mrs. Riley will remain at her parental home in Ingersoll, Ont., while Mr. Riley engages in army Y. M. C. A. work.

Women as street car conductors have made good in Detroit. In service now over a month they have proved satisfactory and their ability to do the work is unquestioned. Physically and mentally they have shown themselves well fitted for their duties and their dealings with the public have been all that could be desired. Car riders have found the women courteous, obliging and anxious to assist passengers in every way possible. Naturally, being new on the job the women have not as yet become familiar with points along their routes and therefore are not as much assistance to the traveling public as they will be later on. They are constantly learning and each day sees them more adept in their work—Electric Railway Service.

William Sonnenberg is another of this week's influenza sufferers.

The regular business meeting of the M. E. church has been postponed until further notice.

T. G. Richardson has a new and very convenient garage, attached to his residence on High street.

Harold Sonnenberg was taken to the hospital at Ann Arbor Tuesday as a last hope of recovery from pneumonia.

Henry Schnute and family are now in possession of the Griffin farm just west of town, which they purchased from Mr. Brillinger.

The Library will be kept closed for one more Saturday at least. After that, the opening will depend on the action in regard to the schools.

Provided the epidemic is sufficiently under control by that time the Oakland County Sunday school association will hold a series of one-day institutes, opening at Pontiac November 3, Farmington's date is Wednesday evening, November 6, and Wixom's, the afternoon of the same day.

WEEKLY CALENDAR. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor) Today is your day and mine; The only day we have; The day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great world we may not understand. But we are here to play it, and now is our time. David Starr Jordan.

At this writing we have no information as to whether we shall be permitted to hold services next Sunday or not. Listen for the ringing of the bell.

If the ban on public meetings is lifted, the Ladies' Aid society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. H. Lapham.

SALE Saturday, Nov. 9, at one o'clock p. m. J. Levin is to have an auction of dairy cows, hogs, farm tools, hay, grain, etc. on the premises known as the Reynolds farm west of the U. S. Fisheries station. Auctioneer, L. W. Lovewell.

Dearest and Cheapest. Hokus—"Closest says his wife is the dearest little woman in the world." Pokus—"I suppose by that he means she's the cheapest."—Town Topics.

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

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE—Hardware. Stock only one in town of \$800 for farm. Scott Lovewell, Northville, Mich. 15w2p.

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

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

NOTICE—Better be safe than sorry. Insure your auto with U. S. Automobile Insurance Co. Full value. Paid if stolen in Detroit. N. A. Clapp, local agent. 14cfc.

LOST—Beagle Hound, White with black head and ears. Reward. Notify S. Litzburg. Phone 355w. Northville. 15w1c.

LOST—Last Friday, bundle of clothing, between Fish Hatchery and town. Finder please leave at Record office. 15w1c.

FOR SALE—Oats. Also 3/4 year old Holstein heifer, coming fresh soon. Fred Foreman. 15w2c.

FOR SALE—Timothy hay, in any amount under 25 tons. Howard Greer. Phone 150 R-2. 15w3p.

FOR SALE—Base Burner. Also warm, furnished room for rent. P. O. box 276. 15w2p.

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 RENT—House on North Center street. Phone 262-J. 15w1p.

Geo. Rattenbury AUCTIONEER. Terms Reasonable; Satisfaction Guaranteed. NORTHVILLE, MICH.

STATE TROOPS WARMLY PRAISED

GOV. OF UTAH RIGIDLY INSPECTS MICHIGAN CONSTABULARY AT EAST LANSING.

HOME TROOPS HELD AS MODEL Organization of State Constabularies Serves to Keep Our Industrial Troubles to a Minimum.

Lansing, Mich.—Michigan's State Constabulary, or as it is officially known Michigan Permanent Troops, at their East Lansing post, were rigidly inspected and warmly praised recently by Simon Bamberger, governor of the state of Utah.

Not only did the governor of the Mormon state compare the Michigan men to the Pennsylvania constabulary, the pioneers in the field, but he also commented at considerable length upon the wisdom of the Michigan officials in the establishment of the constabulary some months ago.

"If you hadn't organized such a body of men," he put it, "you undoubtedly would have had a lot of industrial trouble in your industrial cities and in the copper and iron mining districts. And I am told you have had practically none at all."

After inspecting the barracks and those of the troops who were in East Lansing, accompanied by Col. Roy C. Vandercook, Governor Bamberger discussed in detail his ideas as to state constabularies.

"We have some peculiar situations in Utah," said he, "and we are aware that before very long we must have a state constabulary. And I propose to model it in many ways after your Michigan organization, a portion of which I have seen here today. Possibly it will not be necessary for us to have as large an organization as you have right at the start, but we can use your system and have our barracks arranged much as you do."

"At present we have two companies of regular army men at Camp Douglas. They have been used to keep down any disorder we may have. We have larger smelters in our state, with a population around them much as you Michiganders have in your copper and iron countries. You know what that means—you are sitting on a possible volcano all the time. So far the government has been very kind to leave the two companies with us, but recently in Washington I was informed that it would not be long until the government would have to send the soldiers for intensified service overseas. Then we will have to have a constabulary, for our National Guard is gone."

"Little thought has ever been given the idea of a state constabulary in Utah until very recently. Nevada has a small force of 25 men, while California has one of larger proportions now in process of organization. The governor of Nevada told me not long ago that he did not know what might have happened in his state this winter had it not been for the constabulary."

"Not long ago, too, in a conversation with Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, he told me that the 110 mounted men the state now had scattered over it, were worth infinitely more than the 15,000 temporary militia which have been organized and constantly drilling. I cite both of these governors merely to show that the constabulary idea is now considered the best plan a state can have for home protection. We intend to have one in Utah, and I will not have to wait for the legislature to meet next spring to organize it, either. Under our laws, I can organize it myself."

"While there have been complaints, and I suppose always will be, about the cost to the state and the taxpayer where a permanent force of constabulary is maintained, it strikes me that counting the cost in dollars and cents is the least of the question. If you count the cost of what lawless mobs might do, in dollars and cents, you will also find that your total runs away up. If the state constabulary, even at a huge cost for maintenance, can prevent loss of property running into the thousands, to say nothing of the loss of lives, I would consider that almost any sum of initial expenditure were wisely spent."

Governor Bamberger, during his stay in Lansing, where he was making Liberty Loan speeches, went into details as to the method of working out war activities on the part of Michigan. In many respects, he said, the problems which his state had to face were akin to those arising in Michigan. He was much interested in the movements in Michigan for the purchase of seed corn, tractors and other plans by which it is expected to accentuate and increase the crops this year. All of these plans, he said, had been started in Utah, but he was doubly interested to grasp the details of the work in Michigan, and also to see how the plans were working out.

WAR BOARD OFFICES AT LANSING

Those Desiring Information Write to Col. Roy C. Vandercook, Secretary.

The office of the Michigan War Preparedness Board is located in the capitol at Lansing and any person desiring any information pertaining to the war work in Michigan should write to Col. Roy C. Vandercook, secretary of the board.

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

The privilege of conversion which arose in consequence of the issue of 4 1/4% 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 1/4% 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 institutions 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.

THE ELECTRIC CLEANER

Saves all the weary work of sweeping and nuisance of constant dusting. Saves dusting. Saves time. Saves labor. Ready to clean on a second's notice. Easy to operate. Light running and long-lasting.

Come in and see this wonderful machine that lightens labor in the home.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

THE CHURCH STREET GARAGE

AT NORTHVILLE has installed an

OXY ACETYLENE WELDING AND BRAZING PLANT

I Weld Cast Iron, Steel, Malleable Iron, Brass Gear Sprockets, Engine Frames, Cylinders, Pulleys, Pumps, Boilers, Farm Implements, Reapers, Mowers, Plows, Threshers, Auto Cylinders, Transmission Cases, Tanks, Fenders, Steps, Manifolds, Motorcycle Cranks, Pistons, Racks, Frames, Handle Bars, Household Articles, Stove Legs, Grates, Stove Trimmings, Stove Doors, Lawn Mowers, Sewing Machine Parts, Pump Handles, Go-Carts, Metal Buggy Wheels, Rails, Valves, Supply Tanks, Copper Coils, Cast Iron Boilers, Hot Water Bath Supplies, Heaters, Faucets, Vises, Scale Parts, in fact any Metal article

No piece too large or too small I also specialize in Burning out Carbon and De-Carbonizing, at

THE CHURCH STREET GARAGE IN NORTHVILLE.

ALL WOOL

DOC SAYS— It has been talked about for a long time—now we hear it from Washington

It means that the All-Wool fabrics now on hand will be the last available for civilian clothes during the war.

Come here and choose the clothes you need from a good stock of

Kirschbaum Winter Clothes GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL.

We have a few Boys' Overcoats carried over from last year, that are good values; sizes 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16—just a few left.

Come and get one while the getting is good.

WM. GORTON Northville, Michigan.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

CHAPTER XI—Continued.

We accordingly entered a very large sitting room. The empress, in a negligee of her favorite royal purple, entered and shook hands with me cordially. She looked very worn, and it was plain that she had been suffering considerable pain and loss of sleep. She had a handsome figure and was stately in her carriage, but her crowning glory was a profusion of white hair. She was then fifty-four years old, but her hair had turned white many years before.

It was said, indeed, that the change had been brought about rather suddenly as a result of certain drugs she had taken in an effort to avert a tendency to gouty deposits which had developed.

I know the Kaiser loathed fat women. On more than one occasion he had said to me as he bade me farewell: "Well, Davis, you have kept me here talking so long you have almost spoiled my morning walk, but I'll take a walk through the Tiergarten just the same," and then he would add disgustedly, "where I presume I will have to greet all the fat Jewesses in the park!"

But to return to the Kaiser: The Kaiser's physician joined us, and there were several maids—very superior young women—in attendance upon their royal mistress.

After I had examined the empress and had given my advice, the physician explained to me in a low voice that it was necessary to be cautious and not do much, as he was afraid of her physical condition.

"Anything you do for her majesty," he explained, "is without giving an anaesthetic. She is not in condition to stand pain without. The only anaesthetic her majesty will take is chloroform. I've administered it to her eleven times and I know just what it means. I'm afraid of her heart at this time. Indeed, just as soon as I can get her into condition I want her to go to Nauheim for the cure."

His alarming words caused quite a flurry among the maids and they crowded around the empress and begged her to have nothing done that day but to endure her suffering a little longer in the hope that relief would come without the necessity of an operation at that time. Their pleadings prevailed upon the patient to postpone the treatment.

This made the Kaiser very angry and he walked up and down the room impatiently.

"Here," he said, "I've got Doctor Davis to come in on a Sunday afternoon, and you want to be in snipe for the ball on Tuesday, and now you won't have anything done! That's the way with the women!"

Then he turned to me and said: "Well, Davis, I'm sorry to have spoiled your day." And he dashed out of the room, apparently much provoked. I felt I had almost witnessed a family quarrel, but the incident indicated to me that whatever hopes the Kaiser might entertain of one day dominating the world, he had not yet acquired undisputed dominion in his own household!

I did not see the Kaiser again for nearly a year, when she came to my office with a lady-in-waiting.

She arrived in her own car. Its approach was heralded by the imperial "Tadi-Tada" without the concluding "Ta-Ta," which latter was reserved exclusively for the Kaiser, and not even the Kaiserin was allowed to use it. The Kaiser's "Tadi-Tada-Ta-Ta" was the subject of much sarcasm among the proletariat, who satirically put it to the words: "Celere-Salut Ta-Ta," an allusion to the luxuries of the royal table which contrasted most unfavorably with the simple meals to which they were accustomed, while the socialists showed their sentiments very plainly by improvising the words: "Von Unsere Geld-Ta-Ta," meaning, "From our money-fa-ta," referring to the royal immunity from taxation which was one of their bitterest pills.

It was not long after I had known the Kaiserin before she made clear to me that she possessed a most dictatorial manner, which was quite in contrast with that of the Kaiser, at least when he was in my office. She objected strenuously to removing her hat—and she usually wore a large one with a veil—but finally yielded when I explained that I could not accomplish my work satisfactorily unless she did. When I placed cotton-rolls in her mouth, she insisted that as she did not like the sensation of the cotton against her lips or tongue, I would have to encase the cotton in rubber.

I told her politely but firmly that my work would be done in my own way, and she finally acquiesced, adding: "Well, if you make such a point of it, doctor, I suppose I shall have to let you have your way."

From that time on the Kaiserin came to me more or less regularly. Her lackey usually followed her into the house carrying an artistic lunch box or bag containing sandwiches and bouillon, of which the empress partook in my office. The Princess Victoria

Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, I may mention, usually came similarly provided. No German ever lets anything interfere with his second breakfast.

The empress never spoke on political subjects. She was not particularly brilliant and evidenced some reluctance to air her views on international affairs, as though she were not quite sure of herself. Certainly she was not nearly as talkative as the Kaiser. When she did burden herself, it was usually in connection with domestic subjects. It was said in Germany that her only interest in life was represented by the "three K's," Kinder, Kirche and Küche—children, church and kitchen—and there is no question about it that she seldom spoke on other subjects when talking with me.

The Kaiserin came to me after the war with America started, but apparently she had felt some hesitation about doing so, because the Kaiser told me shortly before her visit that she intended coming, but pointed out that she had decided to do so only upon his recommendation.

In June, 1917, I received a letter from the Kaiserin's physician inclosing one which he said had been written by the Kaiserin, but which was both unsigned and unaddressed. It requested me to visit the royal palace at Homburg v. d. Hohe, in conjunction with the adjoining town of Kreuznach, was then the location of the great army headquarters.

During the time I was there I could not help observing how extremely timid the servants seemed to be of the Kaiserin. One expected to find the utmost servility among the Kaiser's underlings, but I confess it came rather as a shock to me to see the maids walking so timidly and talking so fearfully when in the presence of their white-haired royal mistress. I noted particularly how very gently they knocked at the door before entering and how, after knocking, they immediately placed their heads against the panel that they might catch the Kaiserin's low command to enter the first time, and so make it unnecessary for her to repeat it. Their demeanor was particularly noticeable because the Kaiserin never seemed to display the slightest impatience or ill-temper when dealing with her servants. Indeed, she seemed to me to act no differently from the humblest hausfrau in the country.

Before I left Homburg, she asked me whether I was comfortably situated and if everything was all right for me. I told her that everything was quite satisfactory and mentioned particularly how nice it was to have food exactly as we had had it before the war.

"Yes," she replied, "we have everything. I am very careful what I eat. I watch my health very closely."

I remarked, too, how wonderful it must be to have sixty palaces like the Homburg establishment, the beauties of which had deeply impressed me, adding: "His majesty, I understand, has sixty of them, has he not?"

"Not quite sixty," she corrected. "Between fifty and sixty palaces! I could not help thinking of the remark the Kaiser once made to me when talking of the manner in which American millionaires made their fortunes: 'It breeds socialism.'"

When the time came for me to return to Berlin, the Kaiserin bade me adieu, but uttered not a word of thanks for my having given up my residence for three days to work exclusively for her.

CHAPTER XII.

The Crown Prince—and Others.

I first saw the crown prince professionally in the spring of 1905, a few months before his marriage. He was then twenty-three years old. He was in the uniform of a German army officer but looked more like a corps student except for the fact that his face was not marked with a scar from dueling, as is usually the case with most members of the German fraternities. He had a habit of placing his hands on his hips and his coats were always flared in at the waist which, with the sporty angle at which he wore his cap, gave him a swagger which was quite foreign to the rest of the officers of the army. He was of slender figure, which was accentuated by his height. He was nearly six feet tall.

He came into my office, I remember, with a copy of Life in his pocket. He took it out and opened it and showed me a cartoon of himself which apparently caused him considerable amusement and which, he said, he intended showing his family.

There were two beautiful rings on his left hand and he wore a wrist-watch, although at that time wrist-watches were used almost exclusively by women. He seemed to be bright and quick, but by no means brilliant. Perhaps the quality exhibited by him that impressed me most on that first occasion was his excessive nervousness. He trembled all over. It was plain to see he was dreadfully afraid of pain, and he evidently realized that I had noticed his condition.

"I suppose the crown prince and the future ruler of Germany ought to be brave at all times," he remarked, "but I just hate to have to go to a dentist!"

He asked me if I had seen any member of the court lately, and I told him that the Kaiser's court chamberlain, Count von Eulenburg, had been to see me the previous day.

"I'm not surprised he has to go to the dentist; he eats too much!" the crown prince declared. "He can't expect to have good teeth; he's always eating. As for myself, I eat very little. I want to remain thin. I hate fat people."

The crown prince and I did not get along very well at that time. Apart from the fact he was such a physical coward that it was almost impossible to work on him satisfactorily, he seemed to have no idea of the meaning of an appointment.

He would agree to be at my office at 9:30 and I would plan my day accordingly. At about ten he was apt to call me up to say he would be on hand at eleven, and he would actually arrive about twelve. This happened several times, and I told him that I couldn't have my work broken up in that way.

Although I did not see the crown prince again professionally until 1915, the crown prince came to me in 1913, and from that time on paid me more or less regular visits. She was a woman of great charm and intelligence, and although she was more Russian than German in her ideas, and for some time after her marriage was rather generally criticized on that account, she soon became extremely popular and today is very much admired by the German people.

She was one of the most democratic and informal of my royal patients. I remember one day when I was working on Princess Hatzfeld, we heard a loud "Hoo-hoo" from the anteroom. The crown prince had heard that the Princess Hatzfeld, who was a great chum of hers, was in my office and had followed her into my place unannounced.

The Princess Hatzfeld, I may mention, was an extremely intelligent and beautiful young woman, and because of her intimacy with the crown prince, I took a keen interest in the news she expressed from time to time. Her mother was an American.

When she called on me on one occasion after the war had started, I repeated to her the gist of a conversation I had had a few days before with her father, Excellenz von Stumm. He informed me that he had been trying to convince all Germans of influence that it would be a serious mistake to annex Belgium.

"From morning till night I have been trying to teach our people some sense," he had declared. "With the history of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine in mind, why should we take more responsibilities on our shoulders by retaining Belgium? The Lord only knows we have our hands full as it is. I don't see and I never have seen how Germany can possibly win this war!"

"Your father seemed to be very pessimistic regarding the outlook," I told her.

"The sad thing about it," she replied, "is that father is always right! I never knew him to make a mistake in judgment."

When the crown prince called to see me again I was surprised to find a considerable change in his general appearance. Although, of course, he was ten years older, he had aged more than I would have expected. There were lines on his face which made him look older than his thirty-three years. In the outer world he was generally believed to be one of the leading spirits of the military party in Germany, but among his own people he was not credited with sufficient ability or influence to be much of a factor. Indeed, within the past year he had been criticized rather severely in army circles for his indifference to the crisis in which his country was involved and for not taking the war seriously enough, and from all I was able to observe of him during the visits he paid me after the resumption of our relations, these criticisms were well founded. The newspapers, however, which were naturally inspired, always brought his name to the front whenever the army he was accredited to made any successful showing just as they did in the case of the Kaiser.

During his various visits to me I tried to draw him out a little on different aspects of the international situation, but the ideas he expressed were not of much moment.

"The allies think we will run short of man-power," he said on one occasion, "but we've got 2,000,000 youths growing up and we'll soon be able to put them in the war. There's no danger of our running short of men, but, really, I wish it were all over. This war is a lot of damned nonsense, you know." He talked as if the two million growing-up youths of Germany were created for the Hohenzollerns to use as they pleased.

Another remark he made which indicated how sadly he misconstrued the epoch-making significance of the great war in which the whole world was involved was quite characteristic.

"With so many men at the front," he said, "the men at home ought to be having a fine time with the women, eh, what? Do you see many good looking girls in Berlin now?"

The whole situation appeared to the crown prince very much in the light of a joke.

"I've just come from the western front," he told me. "My men are up to their knees in water and mud. We've been having lots of fun pumping the water out of our trenches into the French trenches."

"Well, I suppose the French pump it right back again, don't they?" "You're quite right, quite right. That's exactly what they do. Really, it's a great lark."

Remarks of this kind rather sickened me of this self-satisfied young man. I realized, of course, that his part in the war was played at such a safe distance from the front lines that he was probably not familiar with all the horrors of trench warfare, and yet it could not be possible that he was unaware of the terrific loss of life and the untold agony and suffering which millions of his people had to endure while the "nonsensical" war continued.

After diplomatic relations were broken off between America and Germany, the crown prince and his family ceased coming to me. They were afraid, no doubt, of public criticism, although the Kaiser was not.

Of the Kaiser's other children, Prince William Ritel Frederick and Prince Oscar were the only ones I never met.

Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, was a very handsome and charming man. He always came to me attired in a naval officer's uniform. I saw him but a few times, as he was seldom in Berlin, and he never talked on matters of general importance. I never saw him after America entered the war.

Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son, was perhaps the most democratic of them all. He sometimes came to see me in an ordinary taxicab and he was the only one of the Kaiser's sons whom I ever saw in civilian dress. He was the first member of the royal family to come to me after the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and he was in mourning when he called. He looked very sad and dejected and gave me the first intimation that the tragedy of Sarajevo would almost inevitably lead to a general war.

In January, 1916, in speaking of the part that America would take in the war, he mentioned that his officers had told him that 60,000 Americans were on the western front. "We don't believe it, however," he added. "How could they get there without our knowing it? Our U-boats would certainly have found it out. No, Davis, it's not true."

Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, and one of the last of the royal family to visit me, reminded me very much of his eldest brother, the crown prince. He was tall and slender and would have been good-looking but for a retreating chin which was very pronounced. He had as little respect for public opinion as the crown prince, and while the U-boat Deutschland was on its way to America, principally to bring back a cargo of rubber, the supply of which was exhausted in Germany, this sixth son of the Kaiser was driving around the country in a big car and using up enormous rubber tires, while rubber was worth its weight in gold and many cars for the army were supplied with plain iron wheels.

This prince was the only member of the royal family to get near enough to the firing line to get shot. The injury, which he received while at the western front, was only a slight flesh wound of the thigh, but it was enough to start him limping through history. It was such a superficial wound that it couldn't have caused him one-half as much pain as it gave the whole royal family pleasure.

The fact that one of the Kaiser's own sons had actually been wounded and shed his royal blood in active service was something that the inspired press will never stop crowing over, but by just what accident the prince happened to come within range of the bullet has never been discussed. Nevertheless he received the Iron Cross of the first class, or, as some one who realized the significance of the incident, remarked, "A first-class iron cross for a second-class wound."

As he limped into my office, the young prince—he is now only twenty-eight—remarked: "See what one of your damned American bullets did to me!"

"How do you know it was an American bullet?" I asked.

"The Russians have nothing else!" I told him on one occasion that the people were complaining of the food shortage.

"They have food enough," he answered. "The best thing they do is to complain! Don't they complain in America? The fact is they have too much to eat, anyway. They don't know what they want."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Kaiser at Army Headquarters.

To what extent the Kaiser is responsible for the failures and entitled to credit for the successes of his armies in the present war, I am not in a position to say, but if he did not actually direct the military policy, he at least kept closely in touch with everything that was going on. From the very beginning of hostilities he lived the major part of the time at the great army headquarters and was in constant consultation with his military leaders.

I had several opportunities to see the Kaiser while he was at the various great army headquarters. In the spring of 1916 I received a long-distance telephone message from the great army headquarters, which was then in the palace of the Prince von Pless, at Pless, to the effect that the Kaiser wanted me to go there.

During the course of my work one of his private secretaries came in repeatedly with telegrams and messages for the Kaiser, and he would usually excuse himself and read them. Sometimes he would be summoned outside to consult with important persons who were there to see him, but he was never gone more than ten minutes at a time.

I did not think he looked exceptionally well. He seemed to be very tired and he had very little to say—in itself an indication that he was not exactly normal.

When my work for the morning was over and his valet, who had assisted me, had been excused, the Kaiser gazed at me for a moment or two and then, apropos of nothing, burst out with the rather remarkable announcement: "The man who brought this catastrophe on the world, Davis, should be strung up by the neck, and that man is not I, as the world seems to think! The czar of Russia and the king of England, when they were at the wedding of my daughter, guests at my own house, mind you, and my blood relatives—hatched this plot against me. They were envious of my power, but they will now learn what that power is."

In the same breath almost he made the inconsistent remark: "England will never be able to raise an efficient army; it took Germany one hundred years to accomplish what she has done!"

Some time after this, one of the biggest merchants in Berlin told me that he had heard on the stock exchange that the Kaiser had made the remark that the King and czar had hatched the plot against him, and as I had repeated the Kaiser's statement to no one, I realized that he must have told the same thing to others. If this version of the starting of the war was put into circulation with the idea of absolving the Kaiser, it certainly didn't carry conviction even among the Germans themselves. The merchant who spoke to me about it, at any rate, made fun of the idea, and I never heard the point seriously raised by anyone else of influence.

Before I left the Kaiser that morning he spoke of the Anglo-French loan which had been floated in America, and condemned it severely for containing it. When I told him that Germany had also floated a loan in America, he replied: "But ours was only \$10,000,000, while theirs is \$500,000,000!" to which I naturally rejoined that the size of the loan could certainly not affect the question of our neutrality in floating it.

He criticized our bankers who handed the loan, and when I asked him if he had ever seen the number of German names that appeared on the list of bankers who were interested in it, he said he hadn't read the list, but he was quite sure there was one bank in New York which wouldn't touch it. "That bank wouldn't touch anything that would be detrimental to Germany!" he added.

Several months later I was called to Pless again and was shown to the same room I had visited on the former occasion. When the Kaiser entered he stood erect, with his hands to his side, clicked his heels together and saluted me as a soldier salutes a superior officer, smiling as he did so, and I knew he was in good humor.

Nevertheless he had but little to say. His criticism of Mr. Wilson on this occasion I have recorded elsewhere in these pages. In June of 1917, after the great army headquarters had been removed to Homburg v. d. Hohe, and Kreuznach (two neighboring villages) I was called there to see the Kaiserin, and three weeks later I went there again to see the Kaiser. I noticed at the station the Kaiser's private train composed of five dark green cars upon each of which was plainly marked the imperial coat of arms. The cars had special folding steps.

Two rooms were assigned to me on one of the upper floors of the palace and my meals consisted of the same kind of food as I had always had before the war, although the Kaiserin's emerald was raging throughout the country. It was almost worth the trip for the sake of the meals alone.

After I had treated the Kaiser in the morning I went to my rooms, as I knew it would be three o'clock before he would be ready for me again. He never allowed anything to interfere with his after-dinner nap.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Possibilities of North Africa.

North Africa—Tunis, Algeria and Morocco—contains around a half million square miles. Some of it is desert, but much of it is highly productive, and it has special advantages for producing some forms of live stock. The climate and pasture make it almost as ideal a country as Australia for sheep raising, and it has peculiar advantages for what might be called extensive pig raising: its acorns and other tree crops taking the place of corn. Yet down to the beginning of the war very little had been done to make this potential wealth actual and available.

No Need to Worry.

Mrs. Livewell—"Please don't be offended at the question, Tillie, but are you addicted to drink?" New Maid—"I don't know the taste of it, ma'am. You can keep a bottle in every room in the house if you like and you'll always find it as you left it."—Buffalo Express.

Nothing in a Name.

"Namin' a boy 'George Washin' ta,'" said Uncle Eben, "is as much a sign dat he's g'inter be truthful as namin' a mule 'Job' is a sign dat he's g'inter be patient."

DAIRY FACTS

NEED MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Supply Should Be Maintained to Help Supply Increasing Demands of European Allies.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The supply of dairy products should be maintained to meet the needs of this country and to help supply the increasing demands of the allies.

In making this recommendation in its supplementary production program, the United States department of agriculture points out that dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation and that the dairy cow produces more food on less feed than any other of our domestic animals.

Before the war the United States received dairy products from about twenty foreign countries; now these supplies have been largely stopped and it has become necessary not only to replace them at once but also to export large quantities. In 1914, for instance, we imported approximately 64,000,000 pounds more of dairy products than we exported, not including fresh milk and cream. In 1917 we exported



Splendid Type of Dairy Cow.

320,000,000 pounds more than we imported.

The total amount of milk produced in this country in 1917 is estimated to be \$4,311,350,000 pounds. Large losses occur and the greatest is through the failure fully to utilize skimmed milk and buttermilk for human food. These products have all of the food value of whole milk except the fat. A given quantity of them would produce seven times as much food value in the form of cottage cheese as they would produce in the form of meat if fed to live stock. The possibilities of increasing the supply of food by the fuller utilization of these by-products are enormous. In brief, there should be a better utilization of skimmed milk and buttermilk, both as food on the farm and through the market.

Better results in dairying may be secured by proper sanitation and care in producing and handling milk; by better care and utilization of pastures; by raising on the farm adequate supplies of roughage, particularly legumes and silage, to take the place of grains so far as is practicable; by preserving for dairy purposes all the high-producing animals and eliminating those that are inefficient; by feeding according to production so as to secure the greatest yield of milk with the least quantity of feed, which necessitates a record of production of individual cows; by the full utilization in the community of good bulls throughout the entire period of their usefulness and to their full capacity, and by the prompt control of disease.

DAIRY COW IS ECONOMICAL

Animal Will Convert Hay, Grass and Cornstalks into Milk in Cheapest Manner Possible.

Two facts stand out prominently as reasons for the increased production and use of milk. The first is that milk as purchased on the market usually supplies food material together with the growth-producing elements more economically than either meat or eggs. The second reason is that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of animal food. One great law of food conservation is to turn inedible feeds into edible foods in the cheapest possible manner. The dairy cow will utilize coarse materials, inedible to humans—such as grass, cornstalks and hay—and will turn them into milk. Other farm animals also are converters of coarse roughage into edible foods, but are not so efficient as the dairy cow.

GET PROFIT FROM DAIRYING

Breeding Furnishes Most Economical Way to Obtain Large Producers—Use Best Heifers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In dairying large production and profit go hand in hand. Breeding furnishes the most economical way to obtain large-producing cows. The purebred bull, with generations of high-producing ancestors back of him, must be used for breeding, and only the best heifers from the best cows should be chosen to be the dams of the next generation.

The Housewife and the War

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

PLAN YOUR MEALS TO SAVE FUEL.



Only Three and a Half Cents' Worth of Gas Were Required to Cook in Oven This Entire Delicious Meal.

SAVING FUEL IS PATRIOTIC DUTY

Housewives Are Urged to Practice Economy in Arranging Meals for Family.

COOK ENTIRE MEAL IN OVEN

Compartment Vessel Which Enables One to Cook Two or Three Vegetables Over One Burner Is Worthy of Attention.

It is just as much a patriotic service for you to save fuel as to save food. War activities call for great quantities of fuel in addition to the usual demand. To make this supply available every American must save. A little thought in the planning of your meals, with the saving of fuel in view, will make it possible to save an appreciable amount each day.

Utilizing the Flame.

For the woman who cooks with gas or liquid fuel, many economies are practicable. The purchase of a compartment vessel which enables one to cook two or three vegetables over one burner is a worth-while economy, since the gas from one burner cooks the food ordinarily requiring three burners. Or if you have a colander or a wire basket that fits over an ordinary kettle you can steam such vegetables as squash, peas or carrots over the kettle in which the potatoes are boiling.

Remember that when the flame spreads up around the side of the vessel you waste gas. Turn down the flame after the boiling point is reached, for the potatoes will not cook any more quickly in water that is boiling fast than in water that is boiling slowly.

The greatest amount of gas wasted, however, is by the indiscriminate use of the oven. Too often the oven is lighted to bake a single dish when by a little careful planning the whole dinner can be baked by the heat expended upon one dish.

Three Fuel-Saving Dinners.

- Peppers stuffed with Rice and Cheese.
- Baked Potatoes.
- Corn Dodgers.
- Sliced Tomatoes.
- Baked Coconut Custard.

- Roast Beef with Browned Potatoes and Gravy.
- Baked Whole Tomatoes.
- Fresh Celery.
- Bran Biscuit.
- Apple Betty.

- Smothered Veal.
- Glazed Sweet Potatoes.
- Baked Corn.
- Sliced Fresh Peaches or Baked Dried Peaches.
- Oatmeal Drop Cookies.

It may not always be convenient to have such a baked dinner, but if you do light the oven to bake cake or even quick bread, think ahead far enough to have some sort of fruit or pudding ready to put in the oven for use at a later meal. If such care is used it may prove better economy to make frequent use of the oven.

Save Time as Well as Fuel. Another way to save fuel is the use of the fireless cooker for meat, cereals, and some vegetables. The main point in the conservation of fuel in cooking is planning ahead how to make the best use of the smallest amount of fuel. A meal cooked with the aid of a fireless cooker must be planned ahead, for time is required for this type of

cooking. You will find that the meals planned ahead carefully are better meals and you will be surprised how much you can cut your fuel consumption.

SAVING AND WASTING

Save by Using: Dates, raisins, figs, to sweeten puddings and cereals. Fruit and nut confections for candy.

Honey, sirups, maple sugar, and molasses in cakes, cookies, and all desserts. Less sugar in beverages. Thinner sirups or no sirups in canning.

No frosting unless made without sugar. Waste by Losing: Sugar dregs in coffee cups and iced-tea tumblers. Sugar leavings in cereal bowls and saucers.

Sugar spilled in little lots in cooking. Sugar spent to make caramel for flavor or coloring. Good sugar spoiled in scorched food or by careless cooking. Pieces of cake or cookies or any sweetened dessert left to be thrown away.

Sauerkraut Is in Season. Attempts have been made to keep popular the tasteful and popular dish of sauerkraut by changing the name to Liberty cabbage. But if the rose will smell as sweet by any other name, so will sauerkraut taste as good to many people whether its name be changed or not.

The essential points to make good kraut are the use of mature, sound cabbage, scrupulous cleanliness throughout the process, and proper care of the surface of the brine after fermentation is completed.

In making sauerkraut for home purposes the outer green leaves of the cabbage should be removed, just as in preparing the head for boiling. In addition, all decayed or bruised leaves should be discarded and the core removed. If an instrument for this purpose is not available, it is advisable to quarter the heads and slice off the part of the core remaining on each quarter. The cabbage should be shredded by one of the hand-shredding machines sold upon the market for such purposes, or, if one is not available, the heads may be cut into thin slices with a slow-cutter or a large knife.

The shredded cabbage should be packed immediately into a perfectly clean, water-tight receptacle, such as a cider or wine barrel, keg, or tub. As it is packed into the receptacle add salt in the proportion of one pound of salt to forty pounds of cabbage, distributing it evenly throughout the cabbage. Experiments have shown that approximately two and one-half pounds of salt to each one hundred pounds of shredded cabbage give the best flavor to the resulting kraut.

When the barrel or crock is nearly full, the cabbage should be pressed down as firmly as possible and covered with a clean board cover. It is advisable, but not essential, that clean cloth be placed over the cabbage before the cover is put into place. The salt soon extracts a considerable amount of the cabbage juice from the cabbage, and a sufficient weight of clean brick or stone should be added to cause the brine to rise up to the wooden cover. Set the container aside until fermentation is complete and skim off any scum that forms.

To prevent your little girl's stockings tearing with the suspenders, make an eyelet hole at the top of the stocking, worked strongly round. You can then pass the suspender through the hole.

The Frocks and the Panel



If we could meet the wearers of these two paneled frocks face to face, it would be no surprise to us to find that the fronts of these gowns do not differ from the backs. For we ought to expect a panel this season—because there is a chance to place one. The panel is the outstanding new feature in the styles both in coats and gowns. There are panels wide and panels narrow, panels long and a few panels short—everywhere there are panels. The most noteworthy characteristic of panels is that they simply can't exist without some sort of decoration. They are fringed, or tasseled or beaded or embroidered and there are many ways of developing these several forms of trimming. More often than not two of them are present on one panel. In fact the panel is the thing and the long, plain frock is merely a background for it. Frocks are more or less expensive, according to the character of the decoration of the panel. If it is a rich embroidery that takes much time, the price soars until it almost gives one heart failure to ask it. Decorations that can be quickly applied, cost less, but all are costly enough, and this includes the wider fringes. The needlewoman who can manage to do embroidery or braiding for herself can add many dollars to the value of a plain frock and much beauty.

Both the frocks pictured have panels touched with braiding. At the left frock of duvetyne has a simple leaf pattern outlined in silk rat-tail braid. There is a narrow sash of the material about the waist, with very long ends furnished with tassels that hang to the bottom of the dress at the back. The other dress has a much more intricate banding in which soutache makes a pattern as rich looking as embroidery. The panels in this case are finished with silk fringe and so is the sash of satin which is brought about the waist and looped over at the left side. These are short sash ends finished with fringe. Altogether they are two very good examples of the mode in frocks that will do for all-day wear.

Ways With Beads. Beads are still in good style. For this fact the designers must be thankful. At all events they are doing some very interesting work with them and are still producing novel effects by the use of beads and yet more beads. In one smart frock recently worn by a well-dressed woman there was a band of bead insertion—that is as good a name as any other. The frock had a skirt of georgette and a bodice of beaded velvet, and the loose sleeves showed a wide band of beads big wooden beads of the same taupe shade as the velvet, strung in up and down strands and held together pre-arranged with a tape by which the banding was sewed in the sleeves.

Speaking of Caps for Christmas



No one thinks of disrobing the granddate or even the requests of Uncle Sam this year, and he has already told what he expects in the matter of Christmas giving. We are expected to cut down expenditures, to send as few parcels as possible by mail or express, to give inexpensive and useful presents to one another, and to do our shopping very early. Even the boys over there can only have a small box—three pounds in weight. This being the case, we won't feel like an extravagant Christmas at home.

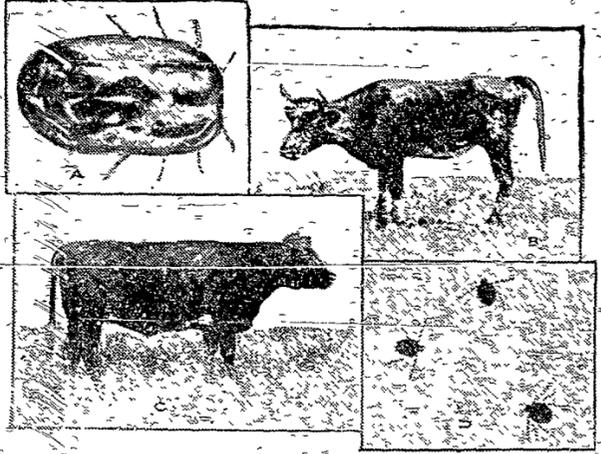
The breakfast or boudoir cap presents itself with sweet assurance—it is pretty, it is useful and it is inexpensive. It makes a small parcel and weighs next to nothing. Uncle Sam is bound to smile approval of it and it is sure to be more popular than ever this Christmas. Four pretty caps for various ages are shown in the picture, suited to feminine heads over which only a few summers have passed, and to others—uncle Sam looks back over the greater part of a century—or to those between these two extremes.

In the center is a cap for a young girl. It is made of light blue silk and has a narrow frill of Val lace about the face. Across the back there is a cape that hangs over the neck and is extended into rounded tabs at each side. It is edged with a frill of lace also. Three bows finish the cap one at the front and one at each side. Two little pink chiffon roses are set at the center of each bow.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

ANTITICK WORK BENEFITS WHOLE COUNTRY



A, Female Tick Full of Cattle Blood; B, Tick-Infested Shorthorn Heifer; C, Shorthorn Heifer Free of Ticks; D, Young Ticks.

FREING SOUTH FROM PARASITE

Impetus Given to Federal Campaign by War Work With Need for More Food.

VICTORY MEANS MORE MEAT

Fever Tick Has Done More to Impede Development of Southern States Than Any Other Single Factor.

—Dipping Vat Is Used.

The steady advance of the federal, state and county forces fighting the cattle fever tick in ten southern states means benefits not only for the owners of live stock in the states most directly concerned, but to live stock owners in all other states, and in a larger sense to the nation as a whole and all the nations associated in the struggle against German autocracy.

In the first place, a victory over the ticks will mean that Southern farmers will have no obstacle to the conversion of their excellent pasture lands into good heat and milk. Next, it will mean a new and important market for Northern-bred live stock. Finally there will be more meat and more milk for America and the allies.

That is why the anti-tick fight, although carried on only in 10 of the 48 states, is in reality a national enterprise.

A Destroyer of Food.

To Americans not acquainted with the destructive work of the cattle fever tick it should be explained that this little parasite has done more to impede the development of the Southern cattle industry than any other single factor. The tick not only sucks the blood of cattle, making them thin and scrawny, and uses for its own purpose the food that should go into meat and milk, but it spreads among the cattle the serious splenic or tick fever. Cattle seriously infested with ticks become emaciated and weak, and thousands of them die every year.

The method of fighting the ticks adopted by the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with the states and counties, is the use of the cattle dipping vat. At regular intervals throughout the summer cattle infested with ticks or likely to be infested are given a bath in the vats. The baths contain an arsenical solution which kills the ticks. Repeated use of the baths and effective quarantine measures prevent the spread of ticks and fever, and are gradually pushing the freed area toward the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean.

When the United States entered the world war the national congress saw fit to hasten the anti-tick work by increased appropriations. This has lessened the ravages of this parasite and increase our food supply. As a result of the speeding-up process there were freed from cattle ticks and released from quarantine in 1917 a total of 70,754 square miles, which was practically 200 per cent increase over the average yearly accomplishment since tick eradication was actively begun ten years ago. This area included 127 counties and portions of counties, into which pure-bred cattle from Northern states or other tick-free sections may be safely introduced for the purpose of improving and building up the beef and dairy herds of the South.

Expect New Record This Year.

There are in operation now 26,976 dipping vats at which during July of this year 6,650,232 dippings of cattle were officially supervised. There are 2,202 federal, state and county employees devoting their entire time to tick eradication work, and it is believed that the accomplishment of 1918 will exceed that of last year. It is expected that practically all of Louisiana and all of South Carolina, in addition to areas in other states, will be freed this year.

last year was the freeing of Mississippi, which opens a tick-free high road to the gulf. When South Carolina is freed from quarantine there will be a tick-free zone to the Atlantic ocean.

It was estimated by the bureau of animal industry a few years ago that the total loss to the cattle industry of the South due to the presence of the tick aggregated close to \$40,000,000 every year. During the fiscal year 1918 there were shipped to market for immediate slaughter 3,015,875 cattle from the tick-infested portions of the South. Had these cattle been raised under tick-free conditions, they would have averaged about 200 pounds a head heavier, or 600,000,000 pounds in all. The importance of such an addition to this country's food resources does not call for argument.

GET ICE HOUSE READY

Ice in the dairy saves. Losses from sou milk and cream, trouble from high bacteria counts, inferior, low-priced butter and cheese. Get the ice house ready for the winter harvest.

Cooling Milk Saves Dollars.

"Dairymen lose thousands of dollars annually because of poorly cooled milk and cream." This is the introductory sentence of Farmers' Bulletin 976, entitled "Cooling Milk and Cream on the Farm," issued by the United States department of agriculture.

The milk dealer has an extra lever when he can prove to the producer that more care in the production and handling of milk means more money to him. It is especially true that every reform along dairy and milk lines must be proved to be economical as well as beneficial from a sanitary or health standpoint before the producer's interest is aroused.

Cooling of milk as a rule can be properly and practically done only where ice is obtainable. But when it is realized that ice can be had on farms producing 85 per cent of the country's milk and cream supply, one sees the importance of taking advantage of natural facilities.

In other parts of the country where natural ice is not available, the producer can keep down the loss from sour milk or cream by taking full advantage of spring or well water.

Exercise Sheep in Winter.

If the lambs are to be born strong and vigorous, a moderate amount of exercise is necessary for the ewes during the winter. This can be obtained by scattering their roughage over a field and allowing them to work back and forth over it while eating, or by feeding some of the roughage some distance away from their shelter. If winter pastures are used, no other arrangement for exercise is necessary. At no time should the pregnant ewes be forced to wade through deep mud or snow, neither should they be chased by dogs nor forced to jump over boards nor to pass through narrow doors, as such treatment is sure to cause loss of lambs or of both ewes and lambs.

A Cheese Meat Substitute.

Cottage cheese is a relatively cheap food worthy of more extensive use in the home in place of some of the meat ordinarily eaten. Following the meat Boston roast is a meat substitute made from cottage cheese and beans.

Mash a one-pound can of beans or equivalent quantity of home-cooked beans or cowpeas, or put them through a meat grinder. Add one-half pound of cottage cheese and bread crumbs to make the mixture stiff enough to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter or other fat, and water. Serve with tomato sauce. This dish may be flavored with chopped onions cooked until tender in butter or other fat and a very little onion.

Furs Are Imitated. Imitation fur made of silk or wool will trim many frocks this winter.

This year's most notable accomplishment of

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



Optical Specialist.

will be at Dr. R. Schuyler's office in Northville, Monday, November 4. 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.

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.

Auction!

L. W. LOVEWELL, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the premises known as the Reynolds farm, just west of the U. S. Eschery, Northville, on—

Saturday, Nov. 9

1918. Commencing at 1.00 o'clock the following property:

COWS.
2 Holstein Cows, due in November
3 Holstein Cows, Giving Milk

HORSES.
1 Good Farm Team

HOGS.
4 Hogs

FULL LINE OF FARM TOOLS.
15 Acres of Corn in the Shock
Quantity of Hay and Grain.
Quantity of Turnips on the ground.

TERMS OF SALE CASH

J. LEVIN,
NORTHVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

FRANK J. BOYLE
AUCTIONEER.

STOCK SALES A SPECIALTY
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Phone, Plymouth Exchange.
SALEM, MICHIGAN.

VISITORS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

C. E. Ryger and son, Albert of Detroit were in Northville Monday

Daniel Lantry and family of Detroit are in town for the week-end

Harry Morris returned the first of a week from a visit with friends at Midland

Mrs E. E. Crosby of Mackinaw Island is visiting her niece, Mrs. S. E. Cranson.

Mrs. Emma Richardson has returned to her home after spending two weeks in Detroit.

Mrs. L. Whipple and daughter of Ann Arbor have been among the visitors in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene DesAutels and baby of Detroit were over Sunday guests at the Charter-DesAutels home.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Cross and Mrs. Edith Turner and son of Detroit spent Sunday with Otis Tewksbury and family.

Mrs. Samuel McLean has returned to her home in Detroit after spending a week or more with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lyke

Mrs. C. F. Murphy received a telegram Monday from Lieut. Murphy summoning her to New York, and left immediately for that city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ransom of Birmingham, Ala. are occupying the home of their son, A. B. Ransom and family, who have gone to Detroit for the winter.

Miss Gladys Chapman is home from her work as teacher of Domestic Science at Medina, O., because of the closing of the schools there on account of the influenza epidemic

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Graveline and children, accompanied by Mrs. Clark and daughter, Florence, all of Detroit, were guests of Northville friends on Sunday. Mr. Graveline is assistant general superintendent at the Cadillac Automobile factory

Mrs. C. L. Dubuar had the pleasure of a few hours' visit Monday from a nephew whom she had never before seen. The young man, Dean Smith of Berkeley, Calif., who had been a student at Cambridge University, has been transferred to the Naval Unit at the University of California, and made his brief visit to Northville on the way. He is a son of John G. Smith, a former resident here who will be remembered by many old friends.

A Study in Reflections.
A Kansas woman insists that the way to make windows shine is to scrub them with shampoo. This suggests an explanation of the polished surface of bald heads.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
FRANK J. CHENEY
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists. See Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

GIVE THE COUNTRY FIELD A LOOK-IN

For the first time in many years, the country precincts have been favored with a candidate on the County ticket. This candidate is Justice R. C. Montie, of Ecorse, who is to make the run for Register of Deeds against Otto Stoll, who has held that office since Hector was a pup.

One of the main causes for giving the Wayne county voter has always had, was that Detroit politicians always hogged not only the city offices, but the County ones as well. There are very few instances on record of a man outside of Detroit landing a county job, but the country voters are getting a little peeved at the continued slight and this year the whole country district seems to have united on Judge Montie in an effort to put him across and thus win recognition for the county.

Judge Montie was in town Monday calling on local friends and getting acquainted and met with encouragement upon all sides from men of all parties who believe the country district should be represented by at least one man in the County building.

ARMY ITEMS.

Howard Warner, son of Ex Gov. Warner of Farmington, after being rejected several times for military service on physical grounds has at last succeeded in passing the tests admitting him to training at St. Paul, Minn.

Charles Freydl of the S. N. T. C. has been home from Ann Arbor this week completing his recovery from an influenza attack and also on account of trouble with his eyes.

Bert Balch of the Great Lakes U. S. Training station, who has been spending a ten days' furlough with his mother has been the victim of an attack of quinsy during his visit.

In this week's list of wounded appear the names of Howard G. Eisenlord of Farmington and Frank M. Smith of Plymouth.

RED CROSS NOTES.

The Northville quota of yarn for November has been received and the allotment is 60 pairs of socks and 20 sweaters for the month. Knitters are urged to procure the yarn and begin work as soon as possible that the completed work may be turned in at the proper time. Every knitter is needed.

Yarn for knitting can be obtained at the home of Mrs. Fred Simmons until the schools are again in session.

POSTAL SERVICE IS BETTER

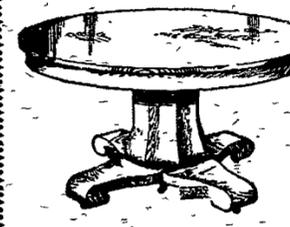
Improvement in Postal Service
In Conduct of Post Office by the Department

Officials of the department claim that the service to the country is greatly improved, in every respect, and to this claim by the department of complaints that are received by expressions of approval in the press and elsewhere. In the department, it is also pointed out, correspondence with postmasters is conducted with more facility and expedition than formerly, and the reports of post office inspectors, as well as statements furnished by the auditor of the department indicate that the ability of postmasters to conduct their post offices satisfactorily to the public and to the department is greater than it has been at any time in the past.

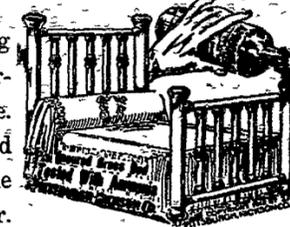
The increased efficiency of postmasters has, been due, it is asserted, not only to the care exercised in their selection, but also to the kind and amount of service required of them. No postmaster has been permitted to regard his position as a sinecure, but all postmasters have been required to devote not less than eight hours of the day to their official duties and to assume the active direction of the postal operations committed to their charge. Wide discretion has been granted postmasters in the arrangement and adjustment of their facilities; to meet local needs and demands for service, but complete subordination and co-operation has been required with respect to the important general policies of the department and the specific directions issued for standardizing the methods of work and organization in post offices. The department has not hesitated to remove such postmasters as have failed, after appointment, to measure up to the required standard of efficiency and performance.

It is stated that practically all postmasters of the fourth class now serving have been appointed as a result of competitive civil service tests. The service in small communities throughout the country has been benefited by the impartial selection of the most competent persons available to serve as postmasters, and by the appointment of those persons in accordance with procedure which makes the civil service status of each unquestionable.

FURNITURE



We are not quoting Prices on these different pieces of Furniture. As we have often stated a \$10 article looks the same as a \$20 on paper.



All that we ask is a chance to show our goods and compare prices, as we sell our merchandise as low as possible—quality considered.

Push The Button and Rest



Don't forget that we are Headquarters for

ROOM-SIZED RUGS and Congoleum Rugs.

Always Pleased to Show Goods.



Up-to-date Kitchen Cabinets

Schrader Bros

Furniture Dealers—Funeral Directors. NORTHVILLE and PLYMOUTH.

President Wilson Says:

(Paragraphs from his address to the United States Senate, September 30, 1918)

"The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to the cause of justice whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice, but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded."

"Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what title that gives them to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours?"

"We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right?"

"This war could not have been fought either by the other nations engaged or by America if it had not been for services of the women—services rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of efforts in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but where ever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself."

"And its adoption is, in my judgment, clearly necessary to successful prosecution of the war and the successful realization of the objects for which the war is being fought. Both of our great national parties are pledged, explicitly pledged to equality of suffrage for women of the country."



Vote for Woman Suffrage, Nov. 5th

Every True American Should Vote November 5th

WALTER J. HAYES

—FOR—

STATE SENATOR

FIRST DISTRICT



This includes the Townships of Northville, Plymouth, Livonia, Redford, Greenfield, Highland Park, Etc.

Banker, Business Man and Farmer. A man who will be able to Properly Represent you at Lansing.

YOUR VOTE NOVEMBER 5 WILL BE APPRECIATED.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE RECORD WANT COLUMNS.

TRY A LINER IN THE RECORD.