

THE NORTHVILLE RECORD.

VOL. XLIX. NO. 16.

THE RECORD: NORTHVILLE, MICH., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

HEALTH AUTHORITIES LIFT FLU BAN

HEALTH OFFICER, DR. SCHUYLER,
TOOK ACTION WEDNESDAY;
DANGER BELIEVED PAST.

CHURCHES TO OPEN SUNDAY AS
USUAL; SCHOOLS COMMENCE
NEXT MONDAY; THEATRES WERE
OPENED THURSDAY.

Believing that health conditions in Northville now warrant a return to normal activities, Health Officer Schuyler has given notice to that effect, and the public buildings, including the schools, library and theatre have been thoroughly fumigated, as have also the homes where influenza has prevailed.

Northville has been wonderfully fortunate in comparison with most towns in that not one death has resulted in the village from the disease that has swept over almost the entire world, leaving such devastation in its wake. It is more than possible that the exceptionally healthful location of our little city among the hills, with

its pure spring water supply and high elevation has had much to do with our exemption from the serious results that have prevailed elsewhere, but credit must also be given to the prompt closing of public assemblages before the epidemic had gained a foothold, and also to the other preventive measures prescribed and adopted by our local physicians. Anyhow, the fact remains that the influenza epidemic has not prevailed here with any where near the virulence attained in most places, nor has the percentage of cases been anything like as large as the aggregate. The coming Thanksgiving should certainly have a special significance for this community for more reasons than a few.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Tuesday's election brought out 420 votes. There were 177 Republican and 101 Democratic tickets and 142 chopped up in one way or another. Ford led Newberry here by 7 votes, the totals being 214 to 207.

Woman's Suffrage carried by a vote of 280 to 98.

SOLDIER ITEM.

Karl Bryan has been transferred from the infantry and band service to the heavy artillery.

THOSE XMAS BOXES FOR SOLDIER BOYS

The attention of Northville and vicinity people who have soldiers overseas to whom they wish to send Christmas boxes is again called to the fact that the time is limited to Nov. 20; also that all boxes MUST be inspected and mailed by the local Red Cross committee. The members of the committee are Mrs. Howard Hall, Mrs. W. L. Tinsam and Mrs. S. E. Cranson. The boxes may be obtained by applying to any of these ladies, who advise that people should not wait until their labels are received before preparing the boxes, also that those who already have the labels should make their boxes ready at the earliest possible moment to do away with last minute congestion of the mails and inspection work. The committee will be at the Lapham bank next Thursday and Friday, November 14 and 15, to receive and inspect boxes. Scarcely any have been brought in as yet. Remember that the boxes are small, and that no perishable articles can be sent, also that the packages must not be sealed before taking them to the committee. Among the many rules and precautions to be observed are the following from headquarters: "Think twice before sending woolen articles. Remember that the Red Cross distributes socks, sweaters, wristlets and other knitted goods to the men without charge. Nothing should go which will not keep fresh from the time of packing until Christmas. Dried fruits and other food products should be packed in tin or heavy cardboard, but no soft chocolates, or anything that possibly could be crushed should be used. Several dainties packed in tin boxes each holding a quarter of a pound, will provide a better variety for a packet than a larger quantity of a single confection. The shipper will affix sufficient postage on parcel to carry it to Hoboken, N. J., which amounts to 15 cents. Do not mail the box yourself. Unwrapped, it shall weigh not more than two pounds, 15 ounces. Red Cross representatives are authorized to remove objectionable articles from the parcels.

THE WAR IS OVER PEACE DECLARED

NORTHVILLE WELCOMES NEWS
WITH FACTORY WHISTLES,
CHURCH BELLS, AUTO HORNS
AND FIRE BELL.

When the news came to the Record office over the wires on Thursday afternoon that Germany had signed the Allies' terms of "unconditional surrender" and that Peace was declared even conservative old Northville, which had remained apparently unmoved through previous reports which have excited other towns really woke up. The Record immediately notified the factories and in a few minutes whistles were blowing, auto horns honking, church bells exultingly pealing and the fire bell sounding forth its brazen voice of triumph. Nearly everybody rushed to the street or to the telephone to learn the reason of the noise, and the wonderful news flew from mouth to mouth until in a few minutes the entire village had heard the joyful tidings that the most terrible war in the history of nations had come to a close with the defeat of the worse than unspeakable Hun.

LATER—The above peace truce is unconfirmed at Washington. Reserve Military Aviator, Lieut. Raymond DeAngels, lately of Memphis, Tenn., is enjoying a furlough with his parents and friends here before being assigned to his future work for Uncle Sam. Alfred Hyde has enlisted in the Heavy Tank Service of the U. S. army and left Wednesday for Camp Raleigh, N. C. Ross Kenner has been home on a ten-day furlough.

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TIME CHANGES

ON THE D. U. R.

The winter schedule of the Orchard Lake Division of the Detroit United Lines will go into effect on Sunday, November 10 and there will be several changes in the time tables. Company officials say that decrease in the volume of traffic makes it necessary to reduce service somewhat on this division but Northville is only slightly affected in this respect.

Cars on this division will leave Northville for Detroit at 7:35 a. m. and hourly to 8:35 p. m. then 10:35 p. m. The limited at 6:40 a. m. is not affected. The 9:35 p. m. car to Detroit will be discontinued. Cars will leave Detroit for Farmington Junction and Northville 20 minutes later than under the old schedule, the service being 6:05 a. m. and hourly to 4:05 p. m. limited at 5 p. m. locals at 6:05 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 9:05 p. m. and 11:05 p. m.

There will be a car at 6:06 a. m. from Farmington Junction, reaching Northville at 6:28 a. m. and the car at 12:35 a. m. from Northville to the Junction will be discontinued. All cars operated on Eastern Standard time.

ANNUAL CHICKEN PIE SUPPER.

The annual chicken pie supper of the Methodist church has come to be one of the social events of the season in Northville and is anticipated with pleasure by the people of all the denominations. Next Wednesday, November 13, is the date chosen this year. The serving of the supper will begin at 5:30, with the following menu: Chicken Pie. Mashed Potatoes. Apple Sauce. Cabbage Salad. Jelly and Pickles. Buttered Rolls. Coffee. Dark Cake. Price, 50 Cents.

SEVERE MEASURES NECESSARY.

Nearly ever since the completion of the public convenience station in the basement of the Ambler House, vandalism has been going on in the way of defacing the walls of the men's department with writing, and the committing of other lawless acts. Some time ago, Marshal Lyke was requested by the village council to take measures for the discovery and apprehension of the guilty parties. The first offender caught was a young man from Plymouth, who paid a fine

of \$5 for his supposed "fun." The matter will continue to be strictly attended to and any future offenses will be even more severely dealt with than was the case in this instance.

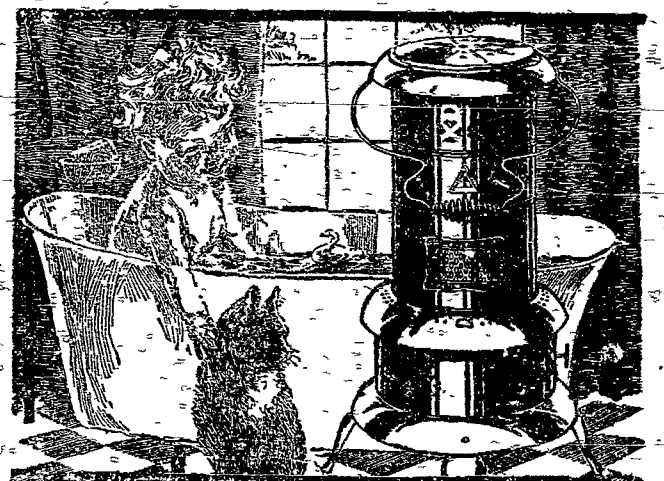
RED CROSS NOTES.

The Red Cross rooms at the school building will be opened for work next Monday and the classes will be held as usual from that time on if no further restrictions become necessary in regard to public meetings.

All the yarn from headquarters sent the local unit for November has been

given out and no more can be obtained until December. It is requested, however, that as fast as any work is completed it shall be turned in.

About 20 pairs of the little drawers given out several months ago, with refugee work have not yet been sent in. Another appeal is hereby made that the garments be returned, whether finished or not, as they can be completed at the work rooms. The local unit is responsible for the material which would be a serious loss if not recovered.



WARMTH A PLENTY

Chase the chill out of your house with a Perfection Oil Heater. It warms up the bathroom in a jiffy. Heats any room quickly. Easily carried about. Buy your heater now. Keep warm and cozy. Better come in and see them right away.

No Smell; No Smoke; No Trouble.

PERFECTION OIL HEATING

We have an overstock of 30x3 Hartford Plain Guaranteed Auto Tires, regular list \$15.20. \$14 cash buys them while they last—no more than 2 to a customer.

JAMES A. HUFF, Hardware.
NORTHVILLE, MICHIGAN.

NEW SILK WAISTS

Always something to show you in the way of Silk Waists, New Petticoats and Dress Skirts.

This is going to be a very Practical Christmas. We are planning our lines accordingly and are showing a well balanced assortment of—

Percales, Gingham,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Blankets, Dress Goods, Etc.

Some very pretty things in Plaid Dress Goods, just in

Have your New Dress fitted over American Lady and Nemo Corsets.

PONSFORD'S
NORTHVILLE, MICH.

THE KANTLEEK

HOT WATER BAG

A **REXALL** PRODUCT

is molded into one piece of soft, pliable, Par Rubber

It will not harden
—or crack
—or stick together
—or tear, and

IT CAN'T LEAK

for it has no seams to open up—no patches to work loose—no binding to rip off.

Guaranteed for Two Years

but the usual life is many years more.

There are also other Kantleek Rubber Products—Kantleek Syringes, Ice Caps, Face Bottles, Bath Syringes, Breast Pumps, at prices from 40c to \$4.75.

A. E. STANLEY
The **REXALL** Store. NORTHVILLE.

We have all heard the story about the early bird—The moral of that story is

SHOP EARLY.

You may want a

Portable Lamp.
Electric Cleaner.
Washer or Sewing Machine.

Buy it now while the selection is good, and we will set it aside for you.

If it is not convenient to pay cash, terms may be arranged.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

A LETTER FROM SERGEANT SIMMONS

The appended extracts from a letter written to Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Simmons by their son, Sergeant Geo. Simmons of the 310th Engineers, A. E. F., show that he, also, feels proud of the fighting qualities demonstrated by our American boys on the other side:

"Somewhere in France, October 1, 1918. Dear Folks: I received some mail a week ago and some again today, which included 7 letters, four of them from you.

"We are working about all the time, so I don't get much time to write. As long as you don't hear from me you may know I am O. K., as no news is good news. The best thing I see here is the mail from home.

"I don't think the war will last very long now. There are no soldiers in the world like the American 'Dough Boys.' The only trouble with them is they don't know enough to stop when they once get started. Germany is sure getting paid in full for some of the things she did earlier in the war.

"Just now we are located in what was once a little town, but has been blown all to pieces. It surely seems a pity. We are cleaning up the roads and widening them out. I would like to take a bunch of pictures to bring home with me.

"I have gotten two Records since we got here. They are July ones, but they looked good. Your letters take all the way from four to five weeks to reach me.

"I see air battles here quite often, and once in a while Fritz pays us a visit at night, but most always gets the worst of it.

"Don't worry if you don't hear from me often, but write whether you hear from me or not. I'll write when I can. Your loving son,

GEORGE.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for kindness during our recent illness.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. MEISNER.

The Careful Man lets get-rich-quick speculations alone and puts his money in the Bank where it is safe.



When the slick stranger comes along and offers to make you rich "quick" with some far away financial scheme, turn him down. At least "look into" before you "jump into," some unwise deal which may cripple your chances for success for the rest of your days. We shall gladly give you our opinion on any investment offered to you and shall charge you nothing.

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

Northville State Savings Bank

"Where Can I Safely Buy an Overcoat?"

That is a question a good many men are asking themselves right now. Many have already solved the problem by coming to Mabley's. SELECT AN ALL-WOOL MABLEY OVERCOAT.

We have only one kind of overcoat fabric—all-wool—at the bed-rock low price. It's the only kind successful, self-respecting men wish to wear, and it is the only kind a store with a reputation such as Mabley's would every offer to its customers.

JOHN D. MABLEY

Mabley's Corner

DETROIT.

Grand River and Griswold.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

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

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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

After the Kaiser had had his sleep, I was summoned to his dressing room. He entered the room attired in a red flannel undershirt. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of plebeian negligence, and I received more or less of a shock. I had been so accustomed to seeing him in uniform, both in pictures and in person, that it had never occurred to me that underneath that symbol of pomp the Kaiser probably dressed the same as we lesser mortals. I noticed incidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

Homburg was much nearer the firing line than Pless, although, of course, at a very safe distance. I noticed, however, that here anti-aircraft guns had been planned, but apart from that there was hardly any more activity than there had been at Pless.

While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked who I was, but, as a rule, I came and went without molestation and seldom had to show my pass, which one of the Kaiser's adjutants had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the Kaiser's motorcar, and the second man, or hugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the important personage who occupied the Kaiser's own car! Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an alien enemy!

The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. For the moment I was part of the play which was ever being made to impress and awe those whom the Kaiser was pleased to refer to as "my people," but whose approbation means everything, even to a monarch who rules "by divine right."

CHAPTER XIV.

The Kaiser and Things American.

Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the Kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the Kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreign living—who has never visited America—who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the Kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks from the fire sometimes spread to the nearest timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The Kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-

year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible for the Kaiser to have any influence on the political scene in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the head of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate retribution be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The Kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they were particularly prone.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the Kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she shoot her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the Kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance."

"They say these conning towers are armed," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but would be in the way. Suppose, too, the mast were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the Kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to condemn, he likewise saw much to com-

mend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The Kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The Kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhof, Feld, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the Kaiser could not restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly. "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The Kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the Kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the Kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what his price is.' I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The cheek of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!"

CHAPTER XV.

The German People.

The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the Kaiser, with his life and his money, and then the fatherland.

That is what the Kaiser referred to when he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam:

"Body and soul you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers, you must follow my command without a murmur."

The same thought is involved, of course, in the Kaiser's invariable use of the possessive pronoun, first person, in talking of the German people. He always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the Kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to be his property.

Veneration and awe of the Kaiser are bred in the bone of the Germans. Even among the socialists, who are not nearly as opposed to the monarchical idea as is commonly supposed, there is a strong sentiment of loyalty toward the emperor. True, the socialists are clamoring constantly for the reform vote and other political changes, but I doubt very much whether—before the war, at any rate—any large percentage of socialists would have seized the opportunity to dethrone the Kaiser had it presented itself. Certainly any such attempt would have been speedily smothered by those who remained

loyal, even without the aid of the military.

As long as the Kaiser is able to uphold Germany's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him in triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The Kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the Kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the Kaiser, I had a wonderful opportunity to observe the relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords no safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the power of the inspired press exerted such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted. The demonstrations in favor of the Kaiser and his leaders since the war have been more or less artificial, the crowd being worked up by government agents and the press accounts have invariably magnified them. Before the war, however, whatever acclaim the Kaiser received from the public came spontaneously, and was for that reason of greater significance.

I know that whenever the Kaiser called at my office, great crowds gathered outside to catch a glimpse of him when he came out. They waited patiently, sometimes for as long as an hour, for the sake of greeting their emperor. Their conduct on these occasions showed very plainly that he had a strong hold on their affections. The Kaiser was their idol, and they were ready to suffer any inconvenience for the sake of doing him honor.

It was customary, for classes of school children to be taken to the Tiergarten from time to time to study the groups of statues of the Kaiser's ancestors in the Siegesallee. They usually passed my house on their way to their object-lesson in patriotism. Sometimes, when the Kaiser was at my house, I have seen these children halted in front of the place to await the emperor's departure, their teachers, no doubt, feeling that the youngsters would gain greater inspiration from a fleeting glimpse of the living monarch than they could possibly derive from a prolonged study of the statues of his departed ancestors.

Most of my patients knew that the Kaiser visited me, and they never tired of asking questions about him. It was almost impossible for them to believe that they were to have the privilege of sitting in the very chair which their Kaiser had occupied.

"Does the Kaiser actually sit in this very chair?" they would ask in incredulous tones. "Does he ever talk about anything? Please tell me what he said the last time he was here."

A new German officer girl whom I had engaged attracted the Kaiser's attention, and he was gracious enough to shake hands with her. After he had left the girl held out the hand the Kaiser had grasped and said she wouldn't wash it for a week!

"Just to think, this hand has grasped the Kaiser's hand! When I tell my family about it tonight they won't believe it!"

The fact that the Kaiser condescended to acknowledge the plaudits of his people by a salute or a wave of the hand was cited as proof of his graciousness and kindness; their god was smiling on them, and their gratification was overwhelming.

To maintain this state of veneration was one of the Kaiser's principal concerns. That was why he never appeared in public except in full uniform; why he always rode a white horse, while the rest of his staff rode dark ones; why the pictures of him that were allowed to be circulated always showed him in the very best advantage; why every case of lese majeste was punished with the utmost severity; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that the exalted ideas which the public held regarding their Kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should have stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the one ambition of his life—his dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the militarists and the Junkers, and that every effort was made to conceal from the people its real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the Teutonic race.

The Germans are the most quarrelsome people in the world. It is misleading to speak of the German militarists. All Germans are militarists. The records of their civil courts tell the story. In 1913 there were no less than 1,000,000 petty cases tried in the courts, and as every case naturally involved at least two parties, the astonishing fact is disclosed that some 10,000,000 Germans, or one-seventh of the entire population, appealed to the courts in a single year!

The bellicose character of the people was evidenced in countless other ways. It was the natural result of what I believe to be the most pronounced national shortcoming—selfishness. The average German is the most selfish individual in the world. He thinks of himself and his own comfort first, last and all the time. I have noticed it on the street cars, in the theaters, in the

public highways, in the restaurants and hotels, where people congregate. Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German make-up as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans, if my observation has been accurate. What is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess; and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty-meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the Kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of what is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who discussed these matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the summary viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sierrstorff, a relative of Von Henckell-Donnersmarch. It was after Italy had joined the allies and when German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she declared, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of their landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will be sorry for what she has done to Germany!"

Did the German people countenance the submarine warfare and the slaughter of innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international law and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensive enough! It was absolute folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to prescribe safety lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be dealt wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war did not perturb the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are shooting down our men, American food is sustaining our enemies, American dollars are working against us in every possible way. Let America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She couldn't harm us any more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and go unscathed?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Selling Eggs by the Pound.
Canada has been making the experiment of selling eggs by the pound instead of by the dozen, according to Consul Fred C. Slater, Sarnia, Ontario.

"The only obstacle in the way of a unanimous indorsement of the plan is seemingly that the public has not been accustomed to buy that way," says Mr. Slater. "As refuting this objection it is pointed out that in view of the wide variation in the size of eggs, the consumer would quickly realize that the system affords a fair and just basis of charge."

Novel House-Boat.
A desirable residence, which commands an excellent sea-view, is a fishing boat which has been converted into a dwelling house, and is now the home of a family living somewhere on the north coast of England. The situation of the dwelling suggests good facilities for indulgence in sea-bathing during the summer.

TURN TREES INTO STOCKINGS

Artificial Silk From Wood Pulp Becomes a Big Industry in America.

New York.—Turning trees into silk stockings has become an important industry in the United States in recent years. During the last fiscal year more than 6,000,000 pairs of stockings made from artificial silk, obtained from wood pulp, were exported, the National City bank says. The United States has now become one of the leading world producers of artificial silk. From being a large importer of this product this country has become a considerable exporter.

While the textiles made from the artificial fiber are not yet fully equal to those produced from the natural silk, the growing use of the artificial silk is illustrated by the fact that our imports of artificial silk, chiefly in the form of yarns or threads, aggregated about \$30,000,000 in the last decade.

Blue Heron Worth Protection.
The great blue herons have no injurious feeding habits except for the few fish—usually not species of commercial value—which they consume; they are a distinct attraction in the localities which they frequent, and thanks to the wise regulations recently put into effect by the United States biological survey under the provisions of the federal migratory bird law, are now rigidly protected throughout the United States.—Our Dumb Animals.

Pays Cat a Salary.

Tipton, authorized municipal cat on the city of Newton, Mass., pay roll, probably is the only cat in the country with such a distinction. His salary is \$29.20 a year, and no public official ever fulfilled his office duties more efficiently. His title on the books is "official rat and mouse catcher." A special appropriation of eight cents a day is made for his services.

"Cold in the Head"

An acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood, and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists sell it. Price, 50c. per bottle. For any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Quite So.

"Well, found she would have to take her new dress to pieces."

"I bet she was ripping mad."

We need greater virtues to sustain good than evil fortune.—Maxim, 25.

Children Who Are Sickly

Mothers who value the health of their children, should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Conquer Stomach Troubles, and all Subacute Headache, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles. They make the child's life a joy. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for day-trial package FREE. Address: MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

When you know you have a heart, it is time to watch your stomach.

Palpitation and other signs of "heart trouble" usually mean—indigestion, produced by food poisons that irritate every part of the body—heart included.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Relieve and Benefit

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

Why Bald So Young

Rub Dandruff and Itching with Cuticura Ointment

Shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Scrubbing, then, Cuticura.

Baby Colds

Require treatment with a remedy that tames no opiates. Pisco's is mild, safe, pleasant to take. Ask your druggist.

PIS

The Northville Record.Published by
NEAL PRINTING CO.**P. A. 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. 8, 1918.



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

WAYNE COUNTY 'SOAKS' ITSELF FOR \$5,000 MORE.

About the biggest piece of fool extravagance that county board of supervisors (and it might well be called an exclusive Detroit measure) ever indulged in was that of last week making a job for a \$5,000 lobbyist to be stationed at Lansing during the winter legislative meet to watch things. In other words such men as Detroit and Wayne county elected Tuesday are not to be trusted or else they are a bunch of fools. Such men as Milo Johnson and Walter J. Hayes for instance who will represent this district. It's a nice way to spend \$5,000 and the supervisors doled it out just as free as water. The result will be that the whole state will line up against Wayne county and give it a soak at every opportunity and it will deserve it too. A Wayne county tax commissioner in Detroit now at \$3,500 and now a legislative watchman at \$5,000 more. It's great stuff.

Must have been election germs.

Novi News.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Donelson have exchanged their farm near Montrose for Flint property.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Warren Cridge and Mr. and Mrs. Adams of Detroit visited Mrs. Lizzie Coates recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Holcomb and little daughter returned to Pontiac last week, after spending four weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Briggs of Detroit spent last week Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor.

The untimely death of Howard West has caused widespread sorrow among the many Novi friends of the family. Howard was one of the finest young men who ever went out into the world's work from this place, and the deepest sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

OBITUARY—HARRY CARL MILLER.

Harry Carl Miller was born in Novi on July 26, 1916. At the early age of eleven years he lost, by death, his mother, whose memory he loved and revered.

On June 4, 1911 at the age of 15 years, he was confirmed, and united with the German Lutheran church of Northville; and in July of the present year (or his 22nd birthday), he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, and was doing duty on the U. S. S. Alabama, when he was stricken with influenza pneumonia and died October 12. Truly there is no braver death than dying for one's country.

His body was brought back to Novi for burial. Harry was the first Novi boy to die in the service, and the flag was furled at half-mast in his honor. A host of friends are left who mourn his early going.

OBITUARY—HOWARD WEST.

Howard Erwin West, well known and greatly admired in this community passed away November 2, after a short illness.

He was born at Novi November 24, 1889, and was graduated from the Northville High school and later attended the University of Michigan. At the time of his death, Mr. West was connected with the purchasing department of Dodge Brothers Motor Company with which firm he has been associated for several years.

Mr. West was a member of Northville Chapter of the Masonic order, the First Presbyterian church, and the First Baptist church.

His friends both here and in the winter car. His associates feel a loss, prompt delivery fine personality. Cal.

21-29 Selden Ave.

"Keep the Bridge Open"

A dangerous condition exists among the American people today. We are an easy-going people, quick to feel that what we want to happen is about to come to pass. Don't forget that for four long years the Hun was master of the offensive power of this war. The Allies have scarcely had the offensive for as many months, yet we are feeling that peace is at hand.

Remember, the war has never touched German soil, and it must touch a lot of it if the war spirit is to be taken out of Germany. There are many aeroplanes on the docks in New York, waiting for ships. We have troops delayed through lack of ships. Put yourself in the place of the men who are fighting, and consider what ships and more ships represent to you. Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Charles M. Schwab say we have completed 2,500,000 tons, but we must continue till we get 15,000,000.

The shipyard needs men badly. "No person now engaged in shipyard work need apply," but other men looking for a place where red-blooded, real men are needed, and who want to get good wages for the winter's work, will do their country and themselves a good turn by writing or calling at the Great Lakes Engineering Works, River Rouge, Detroit, Mich. Get into the shipyard game.—Adv.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.**METHODIST CHURCH NOTES.**(By the Pastor.)
"The Church Around the Corner."

"What kind of a Church would our Church be. If every member were just like me?"

These lines rhyme well, surely. They jingle like bells. Repeat them, sing them, whistle them. Every one "Just Like Me." Such a church ought to please me. Would it please the Master? What kind of a prayer meeting should we have? Every member "Just Like Me." How about our Epworth League, the Sunday school? And the church treasurer? How much money would he have? "Just Like Me." What would the unconverted say about such a church? How soon would God's will be done on earth as it is in Heaven? Let us say it, and sing it, again, and each answer for himself. "What kind of a church would our church be, if every member were just like me?"

In all probability the church will be permitted to open next Sunday, and we want to make the services as interesting as possible, for, just as you have missed the church services or at least the ringing of the bell, even so have we missed you and now urge that you be with us at each service next Sunday.

Morning service at 10. Subject: "Conduct and Character."

Sunday school at 11:30. You find a welcome here.

Epworth League at 6:30. Subject: "Frontiers old and new." Leader, Miss Hazel Parmelee.

Evening service at 7:30. We desire to make this a popular service. Subject: "The Necessity of Germany."

The Ladies' aid meets with Mrs. F. S. Neal on Tuesday afternoon. Every member needed.

Prayer meeting and Sunday school lesson study on Thursday night at 7:30.

Don't forget the great event on November 13. What is it? Why, the chicken pie supper at the Methodist church of course. Price, 50c.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor.)

The ban on public meetings has been lifted, and the regular services of the church will be held next Sunday.

Morning worship at 10 o'clock. Sunday school at 11:20. Christian Endeavor at 6:20 p. m. Evening worship at 7:30.

Now let's all get together and "make up for lost time."

In the epidemic of influenza that has swept over our land and has been a veritable plague in some places where whole communities have been stricken and scores of lives lost in towns scarcely larger than our own, Northville has wonderfully escaped. While quite a number of cases have been reported few lives have at any time been even despaired of and none, so far, lost. It would seem a fitting thing, now that the churches are again to be opened, that the whole town gather together in the several places of worship and render thanks to God for thus sparing our town, at the same time praying earnestly on behalf of those communities which have been and are still stricken.

LUTHERAN CHURCH NOTES.

(By the Pastor.)

There will be services in the Lutheran church Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10. All are invited. Let us have a full house to begin with after the closing year.

Wixom Whisperings.

Mrs. B. D. Burch was a Milford visitor Tuesday.

A. E. Spalding and wife of Lapeer visited Wixom relatives Sunday.

Mrs. J. L. Calkins of Northville was a Wixom caller Tuesday evening.

J. R. Rauch and wife of Plymouth were visiting Wixom relatives Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Armstrong of Detroit were guests of the latter's parents, Sunday.

Lucetta Proud is home from Detroit sick with "flu." Her mother is caring for her.

Chas. Bentley and wife of Durand visited their brother and wife the forepart of this week.

Elmer Pickett and Miss Belford of Newark were guests of B. D. Burch and family, Sunday.

Mrs. E. Hennessey and baby of Detroit are again with her parents, C. VanWagoner and wife.

Mrs. John Shannon left Tuesday for Detroit to spend the winter with her husband and daughter.

Dorothy Madison and Marjorie Taylor of Dearborn were Wixom visitors from Thursday until Sunday.

School is closed this week as the principal has the "flu." There are also quite a number of the pupils sick.

Frances Proud and Miss Butler of Detroit spent Saturday night and part of Sunday with the former's grandparents.

Miss Rena Hopkins resumed her school duties at Ecorse Monday, after a two weeks' vacation on account of Spanish "flu."

Novi News.

Mrs. E. J. Verduyn and Mrs. Emory Renous were in Pontiac last Thursday.

Mr. Archie Kent is the owner of a Ford runabout, purchased from L. Woodruff.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Kent and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Biery, near Wixom.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Donelson visited their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Almond Hosner, at West Bloomfield, Sunday.

A large collection of jellies, jam and such goodies have been donated by the Red Cross ladies to be sent over seas to our boys.

Motoring guests of Wm. Melow and family Sunday afternoon were R. Conrad and sister, Frieda, Misses Lena and Sena Franklin, Mr. Miller and Mr. Kaufman, all of Detroit.

There will be services in the Baptist church next Sunday beginning at 10 o'clock, government time. It is especially requested that all make a special effort to be on time, that the pastor and people will not be disturbed by late comers. Set your clocks according to government time then there will be no confusion.

Walled Lake Warbles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hess have a boy, born November 1st.

Mrs. John Wedow has been quite ill for the past week.

Glenn Moss spent several days with friends near Clarkston, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmon of Owosso were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Carnes.

Dr. E. A. Chapman was called to Detroit to see his brother, who is very ill there.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Tuttle left for Florida Sunday. The trip was made by automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson entertained Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cahoon of Arizona, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert E. Sunbro of Salem were guests of friends here several days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Austin and Miss Florence Austin of near Pontiac visited at the home of R. B. McKnight, Sunday.

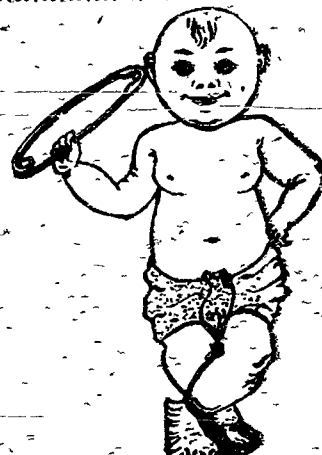
Mr. and Mrs. Perry Austin have returned home after spending a few weeks with their son and wife near Clarkston.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cahoon and daughter of Pine Bluff, Arizona, are visiting Mrs. C. Cahoon. Mrs. Cahoon and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Day, will return to Arizona with them to spend the winter.

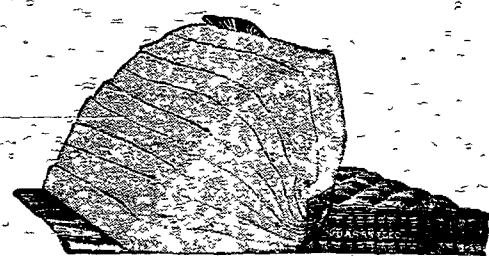
Mattresses

AND

Springs



"SAFETY FIRST."



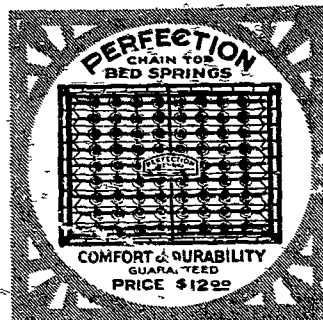
Our "Banner Cotton Felt."



Pillows of All Grades and Prices.

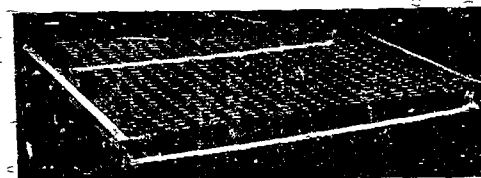
Remember—We have all all kinds of Mattresses at all Prices, but we are still able to sell you our Banner Cotton Felt Mattress at \$16.50. We will give 10 per cent off, for cash, which would make the Mattress \$14.90.

DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE

Headquarters for ROOM-SIZED RUGS

\$12.00

Guaranteed for 25 Years.

SAGLESS LINK
FABRIC SPRINGS.

\$6.50.

Guaranteed for 10 Years.

WE GIVE 10 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH ON ALL GOODS

You buy the goods, we Deliver them free of charge, no matter where you live.

Schrader BrosThe Firm Name that Stands for Quality and Lowest Possible Prices
Furniture Dealers—Funeral Directors. NORTHVILLE and PLYMOUTH.

Time Table Changes on Orchard Lake Division

Effective Sunday, November 10.

On the above date the Winter Schedule will go into effect on the Orchard Lake Division and several changes will be made in the time table.

Cars will leave Northville for Detroit at 6:40 a. m. (limited); 7:35 a. m., and hourly to 8:35 p. m., also 10:35 p. m.; to Farmington Junction only 12:35 a. m.

Cars will leave Detroit for Redford, Farmington and Northville at 6:05 a. m. and hourly to 4:05 p. m.; Also 6:05 p. m., 7:05 p. m., 9:05 p. m. and 11:05 p. m. Cars at 5:05 p. m., 6:35 p. m., 8:05 p. m. and 10:05 p. m. will go to Farmington Junction only.

Cars will leave Detroit for Grand Lawn Cemetery at 6:35 a. m., 7:35 a. m., 8:35 a. m., 2:35 p. m., 3:35 p. m., and 4:35 p. m. and will leave Grand Lawn for Detroit at 7:38 a. m., 8:38 a. m., 9:38 a. m., 3:38 p. m., 4:38 p. m. and 5:38 p. m.

Additional cars will leave Orchard Lake for Pontiac at 7:05 a. m. and 8:05 a. m. and leave Pontiac for Orchard Lake at 6:40 and 7:40 a. m.

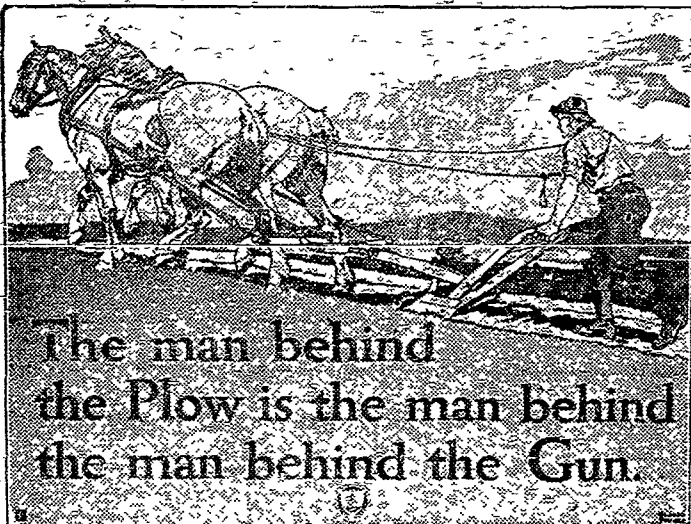
DETROIT UNITED LINES

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE RECORD WANT COLUMNS.

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

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

FARMER PICTURED AS MAN WHO BACKS UP SOLDIER.



The man behind the Plow is the man behind the man behind the Gun.

Poster Used by Department of Agriculture in National Campaign for More Food Production.

IMPORTANCE OF FARMER IN WAR

Food-Production Problems Are Growing More Acute With Progress of Conflict.

MORE MEN CALLED TO ARMY

Department of Agriculture Officials Assured From Every Section That Man Behind the Plow Will Not Fall in War Task.

The man behind the plow, department of agriculture officials believe, is the man behind the man behind the gun, and the idea has been embodied in a striking poster that is soon to be used throughout the country in hammering home the importance of the American farmer's big war job.

Edward Perfield, poster artist of New York, painted the picture, which shows a plowman working in the furrows to produce food for the men in the trenches. Against a sunlit background are seen the silhouetted figures of soldiers in battle.

Farmers Not to Fail.

Food production problems are described as growing more acute with the progress of the war, the increasing demands for food, the calling of more men to the army, and other results of America's straining every nerve toward one objective. But the department of agriculture officials are assured in every country from every section of the land that the farmers are not going to fail in their war task. Farmers are the backbone of the nation.

The new poster is intended to impress upon people of the cities and towns the great importance of accommodating agriculture in its requirements of labor, finance and marketing. Farmer's Place Recognized.

The importance of the farmer in the organization of American resources to win the war was expressed by the secretary of agriculture in his recent appeal to the patriots on the farms to go "Over the top" this fall for a great harvest of wheat in 1919. In this appeal the secretary said:

"You have occupied and do occupy the first line trenches of the food army. You have to fight difficulties, too. I am not unmindful of these. In the department of agriculture we consider them daily, and daily we give our best efforts to help you meet them. You know of the difficulties in your community, but I know of them in many communities of many states, and so seriously do they impress me that I might almost consider them insurmountable had not American farmers last year, and again this year, revealed the true American fighting spirit and ability to meet serious situations.

"Let us sow liberally for a big harvest in 1919. It has been called the Liberty wheat harvest. All we hope it will be. But let us undertake the task with the determination that we will sweat our blood for many more years before we yield one measure of our freedom to a Prussian domination. Let us fight in the furrows."

Use Farm Woodlands Wisely.

Farm woodlands are being drawn upon for large quantities of timber for war purposes. There is a big demand for logs of black walnut, white oak, hickory, spruce, black locust, yellow birch, yellow poplar, rock elm, ash, white cedar (in the southern states), and also for the bark of chestnut, oak and hemlock for near tannin-extract factories. Large, sound trees of these species should be cut and marketed for war purposes, and under no consideration used for cordwood except as their tops and branches may be utilized for this purpose.

Farm woodlands are also furnishing perhaps double the ordinary amount of wood for fuel. This increased demand may result in considerable and

lasting damage to the woodlands unless precautions are taken. On the other hand, the cutting of cordwood affords each owner of woodland an opportunity to clear his land and put his timber in better condition. To accomplish this the idea to keep in mind is to remove for cordwood the poorer, less valuable trees, leaving the better ones to stand. In removing the fuel wood the greatest precaution should be taken not to injure the more valuable trees or the young growth.

Briefly, the material which should be removed is as follows:

Sound sticks lying on the ground, including tops left in logging operations, and trees blown over by wind, crushed down by snow or otherwise toppled over, dead trees which are sound and still standing, trees which are diseased, or are so seriously injured by insects that they will probably die, and also trees which are special, subject to serious disease or insect attack; crooked trees which are crowding out straight ones; large old trees unsuitable for lumber, and having big tops which shade out numerous smaller trees growing beneath them; small trees which are overtopped and stunted by larger and better ones; trees of the less valuable kind which are crowding good trees of the more valuable kinds; trees which by some chance are growing on ground unsuitable to them; slowly growing trees which are crowding out equally valuable kinds that grow fast; trees badly fire-scarred at the top, which usually become rotten at the butt, which the best fire cut and are among windfall trees; and are among windfall trees.

The ideal trees for cordwood are those which range from four to about ten inches in diameter. The yield of cordwood from trees smaller than four inches in diameter is very slight, and trees larger than ten inches in diameter are usually more valuable for some other purpose, unless they are defective.

GROW WINTER GREENS

In the milder portions of the country it is possible by the aid of a cold frame to grow lettuce, radishes, spinach, kale and parsley throughout the winter. The cold frame may be any size from three feet by six to three feet by ten, the size of the standard cold frame being six feet by six feet by four feet. A four-foot square frame—that is one six by twelve feet—would be large enough to supply the average family with winter greens.

Time to Overhaul Machinery.

The proper time for overhauling farming machines is during their period of inactivity and before the rush of spring work. If put off until needed, delay incident to getting repair parts promptly, press of other work, and the hazy recollection of the past season's difficulties may hinder the efficient prosecution of this work.

At the end of the season's work it is a plan well worth while to make out a schedule of needed repairs and adjustments for a particular machine and file it in a convenient place, so when opportunity arises the work may be taken up and prosecuted expeditiously. The machine itself represents capital invested. It should be housed properly and not left in a fence corner or other out-of-the-way place for wooden parts to rot and metal parts to rust, which, even for short periods, may cause more deterioration than the season's use.

Food Instead of Flowers.

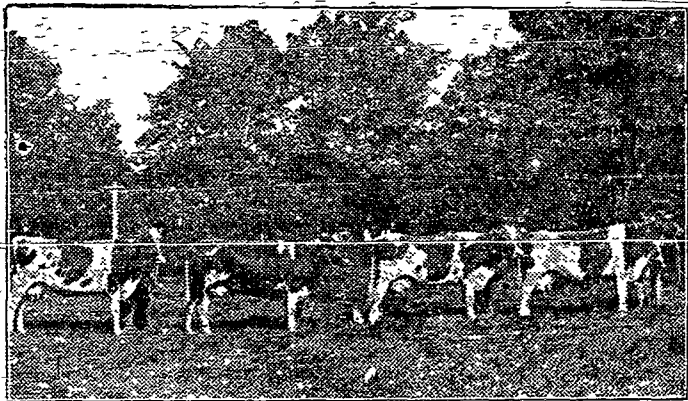
A Virginia florist, according to the report of the home demonstration agent, planted tomatoes this year instead of flowers, so that he could help the food situation. He made arrangements through the home demonstration agent with one of the club girls to can the tomatoes on shares for the market.

"He also wants someone pickles for market on shares," report of the agent.

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

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

KEEP NONE BUT PROFITABLE COWS.



Cull All but the Wage-Earning Cows From the Herd.

FIND OUT WHAT EACH COW GIVES

Feeds Are Costly and Scarce, So Don't Waste Them on Unprofitable Animals.

DISCARD ALL THE BOARDERS

Make Every Pound of Grain Produce Maximum Amount of Milk—Intensive Use of Scales and Babcock Test Favored.

A fire will not burn without fuel, an engine refuses to run without oil, and a dynamo balks sans power. The farmer who tried to winter his horse without feed evidently is not conversant with these facts. Hence the horse died. Similarly, the dairymen who tries to produce a regular and generous flow of milk from a herd that is fed on a bit or miss, hand-to-mouth style of ration, lives to learn. There are many unprofitable dairy cows in the country today because farmers are wasting labor and feed in attempting to transform low producing cows into wage-earners or in trying to make underfed cows produce more milk than they are capable of.

During the period of the war, with grains in limited supply and high priced, the maximum of care should be exercised to prevent the waste of any of these "valuable materials." Under existing conditions all farm roughages should be utilized to the fullest extent consistent with economic production. However, it is the height of folly to starve the deserving dairy cows in order to save grain. Good cows must be fed and fed well. Every effort should be exerted to produce as much milk as possible and still to maintain the cows in the pink of "productive condition." Feed the profitable cows to capacity according to their production. Cull the unprofitable cows from the herd immediately. The manufacture of beef in the dairy barn does not pay even in view of the high prices which fat cows now bring for butcher disposition.

Know What Each Cow Yields.

Every dairymen should know the daily production of each cow in his herd. Such knowledge can be gained only by the intensive use of the scales and the Babcock test. This is the era of the cow-testing association, as such co-operative work is effective in the detection of unprofitable cows as well as in properly regulating the amount of feed which should be supplied to each cow in the herd. The records of one cow-testing association show that during a two-year period the cows which received 1,200 pounds of concentrates yielded an average income above the cost of feed of \$33 an animal, while the cows which were fed between 1,200 and 1,800 pounds of concentrates yielded an income in excess of feed costs of \$42. The animals which were fed over 1,800 pounds of concentrates earned a net of \$55 a head over feed cost. These figures illustrate the value of better cows and better systems of feeding according to production.

The average of the records of 40 cow-testing associations shows a rapid advance in income over cost of feed as the quantities of grain fed increased. In this instance the cost of concentrates for the first lot of cows was \$7 apiece, while their income over cost of feed was \$5. The concentrates for the best lot of cows cost \$38, while their net earning capacity was \$118. In a word, it would require a herd of 23 cows similar to those in the first group to produce as much income over cost of feed as was produced by the average cow of the last group.

A common fault which exists among many dairymen who are unfamiliar with the value of cow-testing work is that they fail to feed grain to their dry cows while many of them do not even feed a balanced ration to the best of their cows. When grain is fed it is dishd up with a scoop shovel and all the cows are fed alike regardless of production. Under such a method of management good cows are underfed while comparatively worth-

less individuals are parasitic on the profits of their more industrious mates. Where such conditions exist it is of paramount importance that the farmer locate and dispose of the poor cows while he should feed the remainder according to production in order that the income over cost of feed may be increased.

Do Not Waste Grain.

Much grain is wasted by feeding it to cows that do not respond to better feed. The scoop shovel method of feeding all cows is worthy of vigorous condemnation. A study of cow-testing association records demonstrates that good cows should always be fed well. Grain is never so high priced that it is not profitable to feed it to high-producing cows, the price of market milk and other conditions being equal. On the other hand, grain is never so cheap that it can be fed to low producers without much waste and loss.

Two large herds in a certain cow-testing association were fed alike, both being supplied with a comparatively high grain ration. One herd responded to the liberal feeding and the other did not. The average income over cost of feed for the first herd was \$75 while for the second herd was only 64 cents. These results strikingly demonstrate the value of high-producing cows which are well fed.

Feed According to Production.

A careful tabulation of the food records of another cow-testing association in which milk production and income over cost of feed were high, reveals the fact that the cows were liberally but economically fed. Silage and leguminous hay constituted the roughage portion of the ration while the grain was fed according to known production of butterfat. During the winter these cows received one pound of grain daily for each pound of butterfat which they produced a week, while during the summer when pasture was short some supplementary grain was also provided. During cold weather the cows consumed an average of 33 pounds of silage a day, while during the summer pasture periods each cow received a total of 676 pounds of silage. Generous milk flow and a high butterfat test were the results of this liberal feeding. The average butterfat production of all the cows on test in that association was 296 pounds and the average income over cost of feed was \$56 a year. By the more liberal use of silage crops and silage the cost of production could even have been lowered.

It is not only the patriotic duty of every dairy farmer to make the most of his grain but it is also more money in his pocket where he feeds his cows according to production and capacity. In England the laws now limit the amount of grain which can be fed to dairy cows and other classes of live stock, and similarly in this country patriotic common sense and public opinion should combine in effecting the same end without actual recourse to legal assistance. This means that every pound of dairy feed should be devoted to the intensive production of milk. Keep good cows and feed them well.

GIVE LIBERAL RATION

If dairy cows are to be fed for profitable production, they must receive a liberal ration at all seasons. In summer pasture generally is depended upon, but often it must be supplemented by silage crops or silage, and sometimes by concentrates as well. For winter feeding, the ration usually is composed of hay, silage, and a mixture of grains. In properly balancing the ration the grain mixture is compounded to fit the roughage with due consideration for cost, bulk, palatability, and physiological effect upon the cow. For best results, cows must be fed individually, salted regularly, and furnished with all the clean water they will drink.

HOW TO USE VICK'S VAPORUB IN TREATING SPANISH INFLUENZA

The Influenza Germs Attack the Lining of the Air Passages. When VapoRub Is Applied Over Throat and Chest, the Medicated Vapors Loosen the Phlegm, Open the Air Passages and Stimulate the Mucous Membrane to Throw Off the Germs.

In Addition, VapoRub is Absorbed Through and Stimulates the Skin, Attracting the Blood to the Surface and Thus Aids in Reducing the Congestion Within.

CALL A PHYSICIAN — GO TO BED — STAY QUIET — DON'T WORRY

There is No Occasion for Panic—Influenza itself is a Very Low Percentage of Fatalities. Not Over One Death Out of Every Four Hundred Cases According to the N. C. Board of Health. The Chief Danger Lies in Complications Arising, Attacking Principally Patients in a Run-Down Condition—Those Who Don't Go to Bed Soon Enough, or Those Who Get Up Too Early.

Spanish Influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearance of grippe or influenza, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C. which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every century has had its attacks. Beginning with 1831, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-1890.

THE SYMPTOMS. Grippe, or influenza, as it is now called, usually begins with a chill, followed by aching, feverishness and sometimes nausea and dizziness, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. The temperature is from 100 to 104 and the fever usually lasts from three to five days. The germs attack the mucous membrane lining of the air passages, nose, throat and bronchial tubes. There is usually a hard cough, especially bad at night, and frequently all the appearances of a severe head cold.

THE TREATMENT.

Only for your own sake, but to avoid spreading the disease to others—take a purgative at once, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't exert. Quinine, aspirin or Dover's Powder, etc., may be administered by the physician's directions to relieve the aching. But there is no cure or

specific for influenza—the disease must run its course. Nature herself will throw off the attack if only you keep up your strength. The chief danger lies in the complications which may arise. Influenza so weakens the body's resistance that there is danger of pneumonia, or thickening of the lungs, and sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart, affections. For these reasons, it is very important that the patient remain in bed until his strength returns, and in bed at least two days or more after the fever has left you, or if you are over 50 or not strong stay in bed four days or more, according to the severity of the attack.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

In order to stimulate the lining of the air passages to throw off the phlegm, and to aid in loosening the phlegm and keeping the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier, VapoRub will be found effective. Hot, wet towels should be applied over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores. Then VapoRub should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is red, spread on thickly and cover with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloth. Leave the clothing loose around the neck as the heat of the body liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, inhaled by the patient, reach the most locations directly to the parts affected. At the same time VapoRub is absorbed through and stimulates the skin, attracting the blood to the surface and thus aids in relieving the congestion within.

HOW TO AVOID THE DISEASE.

Evidence seems to prove that this is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds, who means avoiding crowds and common drinking cups, silver spoons, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by exercise in the open air and good food.

KEEP FREE FROM COLDS.

Above all keep free from colds as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs. Use VapoRub at the very first sign of a cold. For a head cold melt a little in a spoon and inhale the vapor from the spoon.

Use VapoRub in a bottle. If this is not available use an ordinary tea-kettle. Fill half-full of boiling water, put in half a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling—inhale the steam arising. VapoRub can be had in three sizes—5¢, 10¢, 25¢—at all drug stores.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION

Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of Iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills a condition which will be greatly helped by

Where the Trouble Was.

A young mother was doing her best to stop the screams of her child. The harder she tried the louder the baby announced his general dissatisfaction. A "crusty-looking" individual sat near by, with a scowl on his face that spoke of wrath rising to the boiling-over stage.

"Does my child annoy you, sir?" asked the mother.

"Oh, nothing to speak of," I assure you, madam," replied the man with gorgeous sarcasm, "except that the shock is so great when he stops too suddenly."

STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

When meals upset you and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you have lumps of indigestion pain or any distress in stomach you can get relief instantly—No waiting!



As soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the indigestion pain stops. Gases, acidity, heartburn, flatulence and dyspepsia vanish. Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost very little at drug stores. Adv.

We are never so happy or so unhappy as we suppose.—Maxim, 49.

Cleveland pupils this year cultivated 9,006 school yard gardens.

Your Granulated Eyelids, Eyes Inflamed by Exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marlin Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye Free Write Marlin Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

—We want Odd News—

"What did you want to go into that store for?" asked Mr. Gabb. "For curiosity," replied Mrs. Gabb. "Curiosity?" exclaimed Mr. Gabb. "I thought a woman never ran out of that."—London Answers.

Suffered Terribly!

"Every Step a Torture," Says Mrs. Whitenack—But Doan's Cured Her

"Mrs. Florence Whitenack, 84 Armstrong Ave., Jersey City, N. J., says: 'I suffered with rheumatism for six or seven years. My limbs and joints were so stiff and swollen, I could walk only with difficulty and the pains in my hips were so severe, I could hardly bear them. Every step I took was torture. My feet and limbs were swollen and so sore, I could hardly bear my weight on them. During the night I would lie awake for hours, and become so nervous, I would have to get up. Dizziness came over me suddenly and my sight blurred. I was never free from the miserable backaches and rheumatic pains. I used different remedies, but I didn't get any better. Then I commenced to use Doan's Kidney Pills. The swellings began to leave right away and I continued to use them. The pains and aches left my back and hips and I am cured of the rheumatism and all signs of kidney trouble.' Sworn to before ROBERT KING SEIDEL, Notary Public.

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

ABSORBINE

Reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Head Colds, Piles, Eruptions, Fists, and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or remove the hair and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic ointment for marking, reduces Painful, Swollen Joints, Wens, Strains, Bruises, sprays and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Write for circular if you wish. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

W. N. U., DETROIT, MO. 45-1918.

**NO KNIFE—NO STAIN—NO ALCOHOL—NO OPIATES—
WARNER'S GUARANTEED
SIMPLE GOITER REMEDY**

**QUESTIONS OF PEOPLE KNOW THE
REPUTATION OF DR. H. H. WARNER,
OF "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," FAME.
HE PERSONALLY CURES AND CURES
COMPANY (WHICH IS COMPOSED OF
BANK OFFICIALS AND PROMINENT
BUSINESS MEN OF MINNEAPOLIS
AND ST. PAUL), GUARANTEES TO
RELIEVE YOU OF EVERY ACHING
PAIN OF GOITER OR REFUND YOUR
MONEY.**

SPECIAL OFFER: Good only until
June 30, 1919. Send **\$3.00**
for the first treatment (with five or
more, send photo), and **\$5.00** each
for the other treatments, as needed.
Two or three treatments will often
remove, simple, or external, goiter in
its early stage.

ORDER TODAY: Goiter often grows,
slowly at first, but is liable, at any time.

One treatment lasts about three weeks and consists of two kinds of medicine. Tablets, taken three times a day; which contain no opiates or narcotics and act as a cathartic. The second medicine is a more or less solvent, applied at bed time, gently but thoroughly rubbed on and about the genital area. No friction or massage of any kind is advised. The treatment is easily washed off in the morning with warm water.

Upon receipt of price, which is \$20, we will send you four, three-weeks' treatments, of Warner's Guaranteed Simple Cough Remedy.

Another GUARANTEED OFFER: We will forward you the four treat-ments for \$1.00, provided you send us the names and addresses of five or ten persons who are cases of liver or kidney trouble, or who have a simple or external gopher. Warner's Guaranteed Gopher Remedy will remove most cases of long stand-ing, but our guarantee applies only to the cases of simple gopher. This emphasizes the importance of early treatment.


The quantity of medicine sent under our guarantee will effectually and permanently remove the rotter, but YOU must co-operate. YOU must assist by using the "Cure" and the full treatment as necessary. If satisfied we will, on application, refund

"OUR SPECIAL OFFER POSITIVELY EXPIRES JANUARY 1st, 1919"

Insulted:	To Save Straw.
Sonny—Father, one of the boys said I look like you.	Keep fire away from straw stacks and sell the straw for the use of the army; is the advice of the grain and hay marketing specialists of the bureau of markets, who point out the
Father—Why did you say?	
Sonny—Nethin'. He's a lot bigger than me.	

Spanish Influenza can be prevented easier than it can be cured.

At the first sign of a shiver or sneeze, take



CASCARA QUININE

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fitch* In Use for Over 30 Years. — Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if not satisfied. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

In the march of life don't need the order of "right about" when you know you are about right.—Holmes.

For centuries' GOLD MEDAL Haaslem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach ailments, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach, are not removed by the organs of the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed to have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haaslem Oil your great-grandmother used, and which has been the same for centuries. It is the only oil that goes into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you remove the poisons. It will completely restore you to your usual vigor, taking a capsule or two each day; they will

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, indigestion, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in joints and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have taken you by the neck. Get the GOLD MEDAL Harlem Oil Capsules as what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine" nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been the original and the only successful GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes. — Adv.

For years dentists have been telling you that you must brush your teeth, yet this acid that is powerful enough to eat through the harder than bone enamel of the teeth and decay them is a factious enemy that can be detected only by chemical tests?

No chemical test is needed to tell you that you have acid stomach.

Indigestion, belching, heartburn, sour stomach, food repeating, that miserable feeling by which you get a continual pain, headaches, etc. These are all Nature's warning to you. They are warnings of acid stomach.

Acid-stomach prevents proper digestion and assimilation, thus causing the body to become impoverished as a result of which people become pale, low-kinned, emaciated, sick and bad looking.

Acid-stomach causes stomach and intestinal-fermentation, producing poisons and toxins which, absorbed into the blood and carried through the system, cause auto intoxication, insomnia, nervousness, irritability, mental depression, melan cholia, dizziness, vertigo and oftentimes, valvular heart trouble and heart failure.

Acid stomach causes irritation, all along the intestinal tract, and is a severe and aggravating as to frequently result in catarrh and even cancer of the stomach.

What chance, then has anyone for robust health, happiness or success if

this acid stomach is allowed to tear down the body day after day, and vitality faster than you can get it out of food you eat. Life is indeed dark and dreary for a person with acid-stomach.

You crave health, strength, the power and will to think and act for yourself? You want to feel full of pep and vigor, fine and fit, always eager for work or pleasure.

Then you must rid your stomach of its excess acid. You can start doing it right now. A wonderful modern medicine has been discovered that gets rid of the excess acid. This remedy is called EATONIC. It is made in pleasant tasting form and you take them just like a bit of candy.

And, my, how good EATONIC makes you feel! It has been called by many series like magic! Makes the stomach cool, sweet and strong. Helps you to get full strength out of your food so that, in time, you will be in the best of health, alert and a co.

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big box from your druggist! If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, write to the Eatonie Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once send you a box. You will never spend them the money for it after you receive it.

A black and white photograph of a woman standing outdoors. She is wearing a long, dark, high-collared dress with long sleeves and a wide-brimmed hat. She is holding a small object in her hands. The background shows bare trees and a building. The image is framed by a decorative border.

This frock is so patently made to be generally serviceable that one might class it among those that would make excellent uniforms. The woman who goes to business the girl at college and she who manages much of her work at home among other affairs, will all cast more than an indifferent glance at this frock. It is a model of the times. A new order of things seems to be established in fashion and it is reflected in apparel. Added to the army of women who must be busy is another that chooses to be busy, and they are adopting dresses that look the part. The industrious gentler sex is getting very sensible.

But the eternal feminine demands trimness, grace and originality even in frocks that it expects to become almost unconscious of when they are worn. These are the things that have

Among the many plaids which have been presented this season only a few are in small patterns. All of them have been cleverly used by designers of children's frocks and naturally large plaids predominate in the frocks as in materials. But few of the models excel the pretty dress shown in the picture above, in which small plaid in green, blue and a little dash of red, with crossbar of white, is made up with embellishments of plain blue.

The photograph tells the story of the design so cleverly that a description seems unnecessary, but in the small details of finishing, which mean so much to the maker, there are a few original touches not emphasized in the picture. The collar of the plain material is banded with a darker border in green and has a border of needlework in which embroidery silk in the colors of the plaid proves effective in simple stitches. The design is inconspicuous, but new. The same thing is true of the belt, which reminds one of a quaint Swiss bodice with its emplacement of plain material at the front. Tiny buttons placed on the girdle at each side of the front and a silk cord laced across the emplace-

ment and tied in a bow below it make the prettiest sort of finish.

The pockets, as in nearly all plaid dresses, are cut on the bias of the goods and are very practical as well as decorative. This model might be made up in other than plaid materials by using silk where the plain fabric is used in it, with a plain or striped or checked goods.

Julie Bottomley

Tricolette Embroidered:

Tricolette is especially good when it is heavily embroidered, and some of the frocks of this fabric show no ornamentation save embroidery. One, with a draped skirt, long tight sleeves that fit snugly about the wrists, and a bodice with scant fullness, has a very wide girdle heavily embroidered with woolen threads in a slightly darker shade of gray than that of the tricolette. Others show embroidered panels and bits of embroidery on waist and sleeves.

In many of the Japanese cities and towns women are acting as members of the fire departments.

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere *size* of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread," or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it *didn't* it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product, depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it from.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products—less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



Keep Your Pledge
 Make Good for Our
 Fighting Men
**BUY WAR - SAVINGS
 STAMPS**

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

No Doubt of It
Recently some two or three thousand negro draftees arrived at Camp Devens. During their examination one of them was asked who was the president of the United States and he replied, "Uncle Sam."
"How do you know Uncle Sam is president?" asked the officer.
"Tee very sure," he replied; "because ah've seen him mahself."

An=Inheritance.
 "The widow is tardy."
 "I suppose she takes after her late husband."

There's one thing about enemies. They make life more or less interesting for a man.

ASTHMADOR

Don't Worry About Pimples.
On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

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

Get the Genuine
and Avoid
Waste

MORGAN'S
SAPOLLO
SCOURING SOAP

Economy
in Every Cake

Fools who keep their mouths shut
~~may pass for wise men.~~


PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Wash-
ington D C Books free. High-
est references. Best results

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat — its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each
or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

M. V. MacINNIS
176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agent



VISITORS HERE
AND ELSEWHERE

Mrs. Roy Van Valkenburg, who has been ill is convalescent.

Mrs. Emma French of Birmingham has been visiting Northville relatives recently.

Miss Permelia Kohler has returned from a month's visit with friends in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Gertrude Brown has been spending the past ten days with relatives in Brighton.

John Barnich of Milwaukee was a Sunday guest of Miss Isabel Nutter at the W. H. Ambler home.

Mrs. Glade Hale and babies and O. C. Hale and friend of Detroit were Sunday guests at Charles Payne's.

Miss Jessie Crawford has returned to her home at Milford after a three weeks' stay with her grandmother, Mrs. M. J. Montgomery.

Mrs. Margaret Crawford of Milford was recently called to Northville because of the illness of her mother, Mrs. M. J. Montgomery.

Mrs. Harold E. Turner left Saturday for Chicago for an extended visit with her husband, who is at the Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Mrs. E. Hyde and Mrs. Seymour Brown, mother and sister of Alfred Hyde, accompanied him to Plymouth Wednesday to see him off for North Carolina.

Mrs. C. O. Wisdom has returned from McBan, where she has been caring for her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Kves, who have been ill with influenza.

Mrs. Byron Covell of Britton Mich. is here to assist in the care of her mother, who is very sick with pneumonia at the home of another daughter, Mrs. Charles Payne.

Charles Bonell of New York City has been a recent visitor in town. He was called to Detroit to attend the funeral of Mrs. Duntley, Senior, who was well known in Northville.

The Misses Marguerite and Mildred Laffay entertained Miss Mardell Brounner, Wm. MacGarry, U. S. N., Nelson Brounner and First Lieut. Frank Keating, all of Detroit, at their home here last week-end.

Andrew J. Little of Detroit, a former and former employee of the Samuel Little one of the earlier publishers of the Record, was in town Tuesday and called at this office. Little is connected with the Wall Co. of New York which has its headquarters in Detroit.

Mrs. Thomas B. Henry has been in town a few days this week to procure clothing and bedding supplies for the winter, as her children and herself will remain in Maryland, where they have been spending the summer. Twelve miles from the big military hospital of which Major Henry has charge at Aberdeen.

Northville School Notes.

(By the Teachers.)

Supt. Bowen announced the honor list for the Northville High school, showing the students who rank highest in their studies for the month of October. The list is determined by the marks in the four regular basic subjects. The minimum record for the honor student is 4 B's. A grade of "C" will be accepted only when the three other grades are "A." Ruth Cattermole, 4-A; Harold Belles, 4-A; George Henry, 3-A 1-B; Elizabeth Henry, 3-A, 1-B; Ina Welfroin, 3-A, 2-B; Helen Willard, 3-A, 2-B; Marie Van Valkenburg, 2-A, 2-B; Jas. Vanatta, 1-A, 3-B; Helen Vanatta, 1-A, 3-B; Ruth Yerkes, 1-A, 3-B; Ruth Atchison, 1-A, 3-B; Floyd Salow, 4-B; Lela Roberts, 4-B; Irene Thompson, 4-B.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Roy Van Valkenburg extends thanks to the Presbyterian ladies and to all friends and relatives for kindness during her recent illness.

SOLDIER ITEM.

Fifty-three of the soldiers on the Record's honor roll as revised to date are over on the other side. Probably others are on the way or already across, concerning whom no notification has been given us.

Bert Balch left town Wednesday to return to his military duties at Great Lakes, Illinois, after a two week's visit with his relatives here.

Woman's Worries.

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

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

Features at the New
Alseum Theatre.

The Alseum was re-opened Thursday evening.

Shows will be given this coming Saturday night as usual.

Coming soon, Annette Kellerman in "A Daughter of the Gods."

HAROLD TIBBITS
WRITES FROM FRANCE

Under date of Sept. 14, Harold Tibbits writes his parents, Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Tibbits, as follows:

Dear Folks: It has been rainy for the past 3 days, but I am in a fine "hut," our "hotel," as we call it. There are six others besides myself. Sgt. Major of supplies for the battalion Sgt. of ordnance, work with. The three of us take care of all supplies.

rations, clothing, equipment, guns and ammunition. Have been resting daytime, as the rations come in about the middle of the night and one Sgt. and myself have been taking care of them. We are warm and comfortable. Have a stove, table and cots. Am equipped with leather, astrachan lined coat, slacker, and rubber boots for wet weather. (I have not been up to the lines yet and probably will not be if I keep the job I am on now.)

Well, orders just came for the battalion to go into action and I am to be left behind to guard the supplies. You should see the change that has come over the French since the Yanks came. They are anxious and eager. Nothing can stop them now. They want to give Germany a taste of what they have had for four years, and believe me, she will get it. When the Yanks, Pollus and Tommies start all together Kaiser Bill don't amount to 1-2-3, for they are fighting sons of guns man to man, and that is what gets the Fritz's goat. They are

cowards single handed. All they can do is call "Kultur" was captured recently and when questioned made some rough and slighting remarks about the U. S. A. A private who happened to be near stuck a Colt 45 under his nose and told him to take it back and all he could say was "Kamerad! Kamerad!" while his strike—the man who cleans his boots, etc., who was taken with him stood shaking like a leaf. They fear the "Sammies" and say when they go over the top they come at them like a lot of Indians, and expect to see them coming over soon with tomahawks and scalping knives. It's the spirit that gets them. Our boys die with their faces toward Berlin, and the wounded coming back raise up and say to the fresh troops going up "Give them Hell!" while some carry as many as five or six machine gun bullets and still go on. Others refuse to be taken to the hospital and men in hospitals refuse to stay there, and get out to rejoin their outfits. One company in my Division

had a battalion captured by Germans. When the rest of the companies came over and recaptured their comrades, and the Germans together. The Yanks are too fast for them. The Allies have the offensive and the man-power now for the finish. Germany has started to slide—and the old U. S. A. put the skids under her! I don't look for the finish in 1918, but it may be. If Germany goes through this winter she will be whipped to a finish next spring. What I mean is this: If she does not have a revolution this fall or winter she is good for some time, but she will. Over another winter, after 1918-19. All things point to a near Allied victory. Where they used to drive the Germans back yards she now has to give up miles. She says "strategic retreat" but that means ground given up because she could not hold it. She is fighting a defensive warfare and thru all history a nation in that situation is a beaten one.

State OF MICHIGAN, County of Wayne. After a session of the Probate Court for said county of Wayne, held at the Probate Court room in the city of Detroit, on the sixteenth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. Present, Edward Command, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of MARTHA TAYLOR, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Edwin W. Taylor praying that administration of said estate be granted to him or some other suitable person. It is ordered, that the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Court Room be appointed for hearing said petition. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Northville Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Wayne. (A true copy.) EDWARD COMMAND, Judge of Probate. FRANCIS MAHON, 14-16. Deputy Probate Register.

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PLAN TO ENJOY THE BUSINESS PROSPERITY OF THE NEAR FUTURE

HERE'S AN OPPORTUNITY TO AID THE HOUSING OF WAR WORKERS, MAKE SURE PROFITS OR HAVE A PERMANENT HOME

NO PROFITEERING

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THIS remarkable offer is the only known Local instance of any thing of value being reduced in Price during War Times. Cheaper by half than any honest buyer would offer if allowed to name own purchase price. We want to help provide homes for War Workers, so have placed these Choice Lots—NONE RESERVED—at acreage prices. First on the ground will secure best selections.

Harroun Park Lots Wayne, Mich.

Former Selling Price \$600 to \$1,800

YOUR CHOICE \$260.00 FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY
BEGINNING NOVEMBER 8TH

50 Lots Only at This Price; 50 More at \$360; Balance at \$460. Add \$30 to all Prices for Corner Lots.

The best in Town. All within the half-mile circle, which includes Harroun Plant and Business Section of Wayne. Wide Streets; beautiful 100-foot parked entrance; every lot good building site.

The HARROUN MOTOR PLANT, Wayne, now employs 900 men and is bound to grow. Convenient residence place for FORD TRACTOR employees at Dearborn.

WE WILL ASSIST BUYERS TO ARRANGE WITH CONTRACTORS TO BUILD HOMES. THIS, WE BELIEVE, WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY THE WAR INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AS ESSENTIAL WORK.

CAR FARE WILL PAY FOR LOT

By residing in Wayne, workmen can save sufficient money to pay for a Lot in a short time. Present transportation rates cost each individual residing in the following places these sums per annum:—Detroit, \$183.60; Ann Arbor, \$242.40; Ypsilanti, \$150.30; Northville, \$183.60; Plymouth, \$121.20. It also means saving from one to three hours per day, now spent on street cars.

REGULAR PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 For a Few Days Only
Beginning Nov. 8 ONLY \$260
EASY TERMS IF DESIRED

PRICES WILL POSITIVELY ADVANCE AFTER THIS SALE

Personal Representatives will be at Harroun Park, Wayne, Daily from NOVEMBER 8th to Give Detailed Information.

I. L. CURRIER, 316 Moffat Block Detroit