

### SPANISH INFLUENZA

#### Do Not Fear When Fighting a German or a Germ!

By DR. M. COOK.

The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the three C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom warm but well ventilated. Obtain at the nearest drug store "Anuric Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take also every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Frolic" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-purifier and herbal tonic made from roots and bark of forest trees—sold everywhere under Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

#### Concett.

She—"Are you sure I am the first girl you ever loved?" He—"Why, of course. I'm still single, am I not?"

He who thinks he never wifs a fool is a fool now.

#### Hard Work Alone Never Kills

Hard work never killed anybody. But hard work with irregular hours and neglect of rest does weaken the kidneys and keeps one tired, miserable and half sick. If your back aches, if you have headaches, dizziness and urinary disorders, it is a sure sign that the weakened kidneys are dropping. Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and are used the world over.

#### A Michigan Case

Mrs. John Van... "They Pains Take a Share" Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich. says: "I am feeling better now than I ever did in my life and I give Doan's Kidney Pills the credit for this. I don't believe I can say too much in praise of this remedy. Occasionally I have a lot of heavy housework and my back bothers me. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills give me quick relief. I have great faith in this medicine. I wouldn't be without a box of this medicine on hand in case of emergency."

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

#### Stop Losing Calves

You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of **DR. DAVID ROBERTS' "Anti-Abortion"** Small Expense. Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 30 years. Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS for all animal ailments. In formation free. Send for FREE copy of "The Calfers' Secret" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

#### ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY for the treatment of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE LITERATURE to Northrup & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

**DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S REMEDY**

**WHEN** Your head feels like a basket of broken bottles—you need **BEECHAN'S PILLS**

Stomach or bowel disorder poisons the blood and thus irritates the rest of the body.

**Boys and Girls** Clear the Skin with **Cuticura**

**Stop Your Coughing** No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove the mucus by soothing the inflamed throat with

**PISO'S**

## The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

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

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#### CHAPTER XV—Continued.

The jubilation with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the cowardly crime, and the activity of the Zepelins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the views which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der Zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the press declared was too preposterous to be believed.

The press was used to excellent advantage to conceal reverses and to make the utmost capital out of successes. Right from the start the newspapers declared that Germany was fighting a defensive war; that the nations of the world had jumped on Germany's neck because they were jealous of her growing power.

The importance which the Kaiser and his leaders placed in public opinion among the German people is clearly illustrated by the announcements they made and the measures they resorted to from time to time, for home consumption.

When in December, 1916, for instance, the Kaiser realized that the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations, including the United States, into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of his people. It took the form of a proposal sent to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their Kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second, it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves.

This much is certain: The Kaiser never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that much to me, as did also the Prince von Pless, his most intimate adviser. It was termed in such a way that the allies could not possibly accept it. But it served one of the purposes which it was intended to achieve, and nearly accomplished the other.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

**Germany in Wartime.**

While the German people have always been in thorough accord with the Kaiser's ambitious project which is so significantly described by the popular slogan: "Deutschland über alles" when the great war, which was to achieve Germany's aims, commenced, it came almost as much a surprise to the Germans as it was to the rest of the world. They knew it was inevitable and they looked forward eagerly to "Der Tag," but when it arrived the bustle and excitement, not to say panic, which developed throughout Germany was so pronounced that in some cases it approached the ludicrous.

Obviously the people were kept in ignorance of the plans of their war barons in order that hostilities might come as a complete surprise to them and give color to the government's contention that the war was forced upon Germany.

So little thought did we give to the complexities of the political situation that on Friday, July 31, 1914, my wife and I started off on a motor trip. We had heard so many rumors of war within the previous ten years that we saw no reason why an amicable solution should not again be found as it had always been before.

On our way out the Charlottenburger Chaussee we passed the Kaiser and the Kaiserin driving to Berlin from Potsdam at about sixty miles an hour, and there were other indications of activity, but we attached little importance to them.

When we reached Potsdam, however, and saw thousands of tons of coal heaped up between the railroad tracks which were ordinarily kept clear, we realized that preparations for war were being made in earnest and we stopped to consider whether it would not be better after all to return

home. Such was our ignorance of war that we decided that, even though it were not advisable to motor in Belgium and France, where we were bound, we might safely plan a tour in the Black forest in Germany.

We had left Berlin late in the afternoon. In the evening, when we arrived at Gotha, we found that the younger waiters in the restaurants and hotels had already left and that the older reserves expected a general call the next day.

The next morning we started for Frankfort. As we passed through village after village, war preparations became more and more evident. Measures were being taken everywhere to arouse enthusiasm—young men gathered on school steps were singing patriotic songs, students were marching and speeches were being made in the market places.

About five o'clock that afternoon we arrived in Frankfort. The whole place was in a fever of excitement over the mobilization posters and their resentment against the French was being handed out without charge, announcing that the French had already dropped bombs on the railroad at Nurnberg and that French officers in autos had over-ridden the borders. The ridiculous statements about French flyers dropping bombs on the railroad at Nurnberg had not the slightest foundation, of course.

The older people who had lived through the war of 1870 had interested audiences for once while they related past experiences and gave advice as to what preparations to make. A possibility of food shortage seemed to be uppermost in all minds, and the groceries were stored with eager buyers. Salt suddenly jumped to 75 cents a pound and other things in proportion.

On Sunday, August 2, all the gasoline in the country was commandeered, and we heard of many American tourists being put out of their cars in the cities and even on country roads, no matter how inaccessible to trains they might be. We accordingly decided to rent our car and to go to the depot and have it towed to a hotel and sought to return to Berlin by train.

At the railway station there was such a tremendous crowd that it was quite impossible to get anywhere near the ticket office, and anyway no promise could be given as to trains to Berlin.

Trunks and bags were piled high in every available space and it was months before that enormous pile of baggage was finally sorted out.

We decided to defer our effort to reach Berlin until Monday, since there seemed no hope of getting away that day.

On Monday morning, the streets were filled with excited crowds destroying every sign with a French word on it and looking for spies. The papers had announced that the country was full of French spies, women as well as men. I saw the crowd stop an automobile, take a woman out and literally tear her clothes to shreds before the police succeeded in rescuing her from the mob and took her to the police station. The general supposition was that all the man spies were masquerading as women and the first thing the mob did was to pull out hair pins to see whether the hair was real.

On Monday evening, we managed to edge our way into the last through train to Berlin. We were side-tracked innumerable times to allow troop trains to pass through, and we were required to keep our windows closed so that no enemy passenger could drop bombs on the bridges we crossed. It was a hot August night and the lack of ventilation was most oppressive.

Our compartment was crowded with officers on their way to join their regiments and very grand and important they felt in their new field-gray uniforms which may have long been put away in moth balls for just this opportunity, but which took the German people as well as the allies completely by surprise.

At Naumburg, which is about halfway between Frankfurt and Berlin, a company of soldiers boarded the train and guarded the corridors while a non-commissioned officer questioned the passengers.

My wife, who was asleep in a corner of the coupe 1, was the only woman in the compartment. Believing that her sleep might be feligned and she might, in fact, be a man in woman's clothing, the officer yelled at her: "Where are you going?" Her American accent, revealed when she answered him, incensed him the more and he demanded angrily: "What right have you to use this train? Where is your passport?"

By that time I had produced all the papers of identification I could find and tried to tell him that my wife and I were returning to our home in Berlin, but he was too excited to listen and would have dragged us off the train had not an officer, with whom I had been talking on route, intervened and said: "I shall make myself personally responsible for these people." I was glad I had admired his new uniform.

From the coupe next to ours I saw soldiers drag six Russians, throw them down and kick them in the face, and one was a woman! The train pulled out as the crowd closed in on them so that I was unable to ascertain the fate of those innocent but helpless passengers.

When we finally reached Berlin, about five the next morning, it seemed like a dead city. There was not a drohke, a taxi or a tram in sight. Every available means of locomotion had been mobilized for the time being. As we had heavy bags, we simply had to find something to take us home and after half an hour's search for

from the station I found an old cab driver who thought he could take us for the liberal bonus I agreed to pay him. We had hardly got seated when an officer tried to force us out, and only my wife's quick plea of illness saved him a black eye and me from bars or a large fine.

After England declared war, the efforts to cap the spies were doubled, and the mob had a new lot of signs to tear down. We were forbidden to talk English on the telephone or on the street. We kept to our homes rather closely. Most of the buses, taxicabs and horses had been commandeered, and the only signs of life in Berlin were furnished by the officers driving madly about in high-powered cars which exceeded all speed limits and other traffic regulations.

After a few days, things began to return to normal again. The food supply seemed ample and the headlines in the newspapers were so encouraging and the danger of their not being so convincing that every one expected the war to be over within a very short time and they began to eat up the stores they had so excitedly collected.

Bread cards were initiated, it is true, but the amount allowed was more than adequate for all except, perhaps, the very poor who depend almost entirely upon bread.

The press began advising the people to conserve food but at the same time said that if care was taken they need not be afraid of being short of anything for all. School teachers gave daily talks to the children to eat everything on their plates. One went so far as to announce: "I always lick my plate, children, and you should do the same!"

The result of these warnings was merely to increase hoarding and buying from food speculators. I never knew of a single German who voluntarily deprived himself of a single article of food out of patriotic motives, only because a German is willing to make for his country is the one he cannot escape.

As time went on and England's blockade became increasingly effective, the internal condition of Germany went from bad to worse, and long before I left Berlin, on January 22, 1918, conditions had become well-nigh unbearable.

#### CHAPTER XVII.

**The Economic Situation in Germany.**

By the spring of 1918, butter and meat had become extremely scarce in Berlin. My wife had remained in America, where she had accompanied me in the summer of 1915, and during her absence I dined at hotels and restaurants where the food was still rather good. In June, 1916, I left for America again and just as I was leaving meat cards were issued for the first time.

I returned to Berlin with my family in October, 1916. Conditions had changed considerably for the worse during the summer. I found that every one who had the money had bought up every available pound of food and soap which had not already been commandeered by the government. Butter, potatoes, eggs, milk, flour, sugar, soap, bread and meat and to stand in line in front of the shops, sometimes all night, to await the morning opening.

Shopping by the card system was very complicated and the quantities permitted by the ration cards so small that a well-balanced meal was an impossibility. To dine in a restaurant it was necessary to take a whole pocketful of cards and make a careful analysis of them before ordering the meager meal which the law allowed.

Empty boxes were used to decorate the depleted show windows of the shops. The fact that they were empty was not known to the public and very often the windows would be broken by hungry mobs who couldn't resist the sight of what appeared to be so much food. This led the government to order the shopkeepers to label the boxes "Empty Boxes" in order to avert such disturbances and riots.

There was simply nothing to buy in the food line except substitutes, and of those there were hundreds, each worse than the last. The remark: "If things got much worse, we shall soon be eating rats as the Parisians did in 1870" brought the rejoinder: "Well, that wouldn't be so bad; what I'm dreading is the time when we shall have to be content with rat-substitute!"

When we finally had cards for coffee-substitute I gave up interest in substitutes and commenced to patronize the speculators, figuring that it was better to risk the penalties imposed by the law for such violations of the food regulations than to ruin our health through undernourishment.

For a long time we were permitted to receive "presents" of bacon, ham, sausages, eggs and butter from Denmark, but this was finally prohibited through the influence of the Central Einkaufs Gesellschaft (The Central Society for Buying Food From Other Countries) which found that it was interfering with their graft.

This society was formed by a company of clever Jewish business men to buy food from foreign countries and sell it to the people, a small percentage of the profits going to the government. It not only developed into a most successful enterprise from the standpoint of profit, its prosperity being augmented by graft, but it provided a haven for the slacker sons of the proprietors and stockholders. Just before I left Berlin, this company, to hide their war profits, bought a building for three million marks, which they claimed was needed for the business.

One of the subterfuges resorted to by some of the war profiteers to conceal the extent of their gains and escape taxation was to invest their surplus earnings in works of art and other expensive luxuries. As the tax assessments were based principally upon the individual's bank deposits and the tax-collecting machinery was very much out of gear it was comparatively easy to evade the law by careful manipulation of one's bank account, and by disbursing profits received without having them go through the bank. A German whom I knew told me that he had disposed of an oil painting which had cost him \$300 for no less than \$85,000, the price of works of art and antiques having increased to a remarkable extent because of the demand for them from tax dodgers.

Under the stress of the changed food conditions the honest German soon replaced the honest German. Germans had always had a reputation for honesty, but their claims to such distinction disappeared with the food supply. Necessity soon brought out all that was worst in the German character.

Although the government decreed a high fine and imprisonment as punishment for buying or selling anything which had been commandeered, speculators sprang up on every side and people bragged openly of what they had stored away.

The worst deprivation was in the lack of fats. The people showed it very plainly. One seldom saw a fat man or a fat woman, although before the war fatness was almost characteristic of the German physique. Indeed, I saw a rather stout woman being followed by at least twenty boys who were jeering at her and making stinging remarks about the manner in which she had retained her avoirdupois. A fat person in Germany today is regarded with suspicion.

Naturally the weakened condition of the people makes them all easily susceptible to disease. Epidemics spread rapidly and I am inclined to believe that little epidemics were taken by the authorities to protect the older people from infection. I know that my secretary's mother fell and broke both her legs last summer (1917) and was taken to the accident ward of a hospital where her fellow-patients were all crippled. Ten of the inmates of that ward died in a single day from dysentery, and the following day the death list was increased by twelve, the old lady with the broken legs being one of them. Twenty-two more bread cards saved at the expense of twenty-two useless women in one hospital alone—a fair record for two days! I have no proof that these unfortunate victims of disease were deliberately infected by the hospital authorities, but the mere fact that twenty-two patients in an accident ward died from dysentery in two days is certainly evidence of gross carelessness if not of worse.

To buy new clothes it is necessary to secure a certificate from the government to the effect that you are absolutely in need of clothing, and, even then, you are compelled to give up the suit you are discarding.

Branch offices for investigating the necessity of replenishing one's wardrobe have been established all over the cities and they are always crowded. Women are in charge and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy their authority and their power to deny an application for new clothing.

When I left Berlin the law permitted a man just two shirts, two collars, two pairs of socks, etc., a year. Since soap had disappeared from the market so many inadequate substitutes had been tried that one's laundry invariably came home full of holes.

In November, 1917, I paid \$100 for a suit of clothes which if it had been made out of cloth of good quality would have been worth about \$35. As it was, the tailor frankly admitted that the goods was made of re-worked yarn, and because of the lack of cotton thread, the seams were worked with a material which looked like paper string.

This paper string was in general use at that time, the department stores all displaying notices warning customers not to carry their parcels by the string. Many purchases were no longer wrapped in wax paper, and no purchase amounting to less than \$5 was delivered.

Before I left Berlin, artificial silk was the principal fabric obtainable for ladies' wearing apparel. Almost every woman in the land, princess or maid, was attired in art taffeta. It sold for \$10 a yard. In normal times it would have been worth from 75 cents to \$1. In the fall of 1917, a cloth suit was unobtainable for less than \$300. It would have been worth \$25 in normal times. All fur skins were needed for soldiers' wear and the few that were still obtainable for home use in the form of fur sets sold for \$1,000 up.

Through speculators, we obtained some imitation soft soap at \$4 per pound. People said it was made from human corpses, but it was the only thing available outside of the substitutes which were soap only in name. A small cake of toilet soap easily brought \$3. A servant's plain wooden wardrobe, formerly costing \$5, was unobtainable for less than \$50. We paid as high as \$8 a pound for butter, from a speculator, and my last Christmas dinner in Berlin consisted of a small goose, just enough for one meal for three persons, for which I paid \$25.

One of the things the people missed most, of course, was their beer. While it was put on sale at 8 p. m. every night, only a limited amount was available and as soon as it was disposed of, only coffee or tea substitute, without sugar, milk or lemon, could be had.

The scarcity of **beach** required for munitions was evidenced early in the war when the interiors and exteriors of houses throughout the country were thoroughly ransacked and everything in the way of copper, brass or aluminum fixtures or cooking utensils that wasn't absolutely necessary was seized.

Horses were gradually disappearing from sight when I left early this year. One saw them lying about the streets where they dropped from exhaustion, and what disposition was made of their corpses can well be imagined. It is quite certain that no part was wasted.

Dogs, too, nearly vanished from city life. A man I know, who had kept a fine Newfoundland dog, told me that it had disappeared one night and the next day its skin was found hanging on the fence with a sign reading: "Died for the fatherland."

One of the principal articles of fresh meat to be seen in the butcher shops consisted of black crows. They were selling at 75 cents apiece. There was something ludicrous in the thought of the Germans being compelled to "eat crow," but there was little to laugh at in eating it oneself.

To obtain oil, prizes were offered to the school children to collect fruit seeds, from which it could be extracted, and veritable mountains of the seeds were thus obtained.

The last meal I had in Berlin was on January 21, 1918, when I dined at the Hotel Adlon. It consisted of one sardine, three thin slices of cold smoked salmon, soup which was hardly more than hot salt water, two small boiled potatoes and as a substitute for cornstarch pudding. No butter and no sauces of any kind were served. Black bread I took in my pocket. The check for this elaborate table d'hôte meal amounted to \$4.50.

To sum up the situation as I was able to observe it, living conditions in Germany in January of this year were rapidly becoming absolutely unbearable. How much worse they can become without bringing on internal troubles which will bring about the collapse of the German empire can be only a matter of conjecture.

The twentieth century has seen such radical changes in world conditions, views and aspirations, that I am afraid history will prove but a poor guide to the future. In the past few centuries Germany has experienced several more or less serious social revolutions, but it would be dangerous to predicate very much upon those abortive uprisings.

As long as the officers remain staunch to the Kaiser little may be expected in the way of a successful revolution, no matter how discontented and rebellious the people at large may grow, but I believe that the time will surely come when the officers themselves will turn against their government.

There may be two revolutions. The civilians, consisting of women, old men and youths and others who have not been called into the army, may rise up, but their effort will be in vain. The defeat of such an uprising, however, may be the signal for a greater one in which a portion of the army itself will take part, and then a civil war will result which will have no counterpart in the world's history.

The basis for this belief lies in the fact that the officers of the German army realize the extent of the distress prevailing throughout the country. Their families, as well as those of the rank and file are suffering from undernourishment and privations, and they know, even better than their interiors, the extent of the reverses which the German army has suffered and will continue to suffer and how the government has misrepresented actual conditions.

If the German officers consisted entirely of men of the old school—men who were willing to fight for fighting's sake and who would rather continue the war until the last German had dropped than give in—we could not look for much in this direction.

But the ravages of war have disposed of a large percentage of these bred-in-the-bone officers and their places have been taken by civilians who have been raised from the ranks. Therein lies the hope of a successful revolution.

I will not venture a guess as to when that will be, but I feel sure that it will certainly come about as fortified by a large portion of the army. The German people will at last turn on their rulers and destroy the throne and the whole Hohenzollern regime.

In this connection, I recall a prophecy made early in the war by an honored colleague of mine of Dresden, an American dentist who had lived and practiced in Germany for forty years and understood the German people and their rulers as well, perhaps, as any man alive. He was a leader of his profession and a man whose judgment on all things was most accurate. He was in close contact with many leading figures of the German nobility.

"Germany will lose the war because her cause is wrong," he declared. "She will fight it through to the bitter end until the foundations of the empire are absolutely destroyed!"

#### THE END.

Caterpillars' Intelligence. If caterpillars cannot actually think, it appears that they have a degree of sense not generally recognized. In a London Institution lecture some time ago Frederick Enoch, who has been studying the insects for half a century, showed that they really seem to be conscious of their marking and coloration and are able to use the knowledge in protecting themselves from birds, their natural enemies.

Successful borrowers are the kind who get credit for their efforts.

## HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Denton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. I believe I was saved from my trouble by my trouble."

So I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound a trial, and it will do as much for them. Mrs. Marie Boyd, 1421 5th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR KIDNEY AND URINARY AFFECTIONS

Goodbye to that headache, tired or dizzy feeling, rheumatism, backache, neuralgia, etc. These pills are the only alternative, but on the other hand, so many women have been cured by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, after doctors have said that an operation was necessary—every woman who wants to avoid an operation should give it a fair trial before submitting to such a trying ordeal.

**PILLSBURY'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A special preparation of herbs, oils and essences for the hair. For the hair, scalp and scalp. For the hair, scalp and scalp.

## HAD NO CHANCE WITH HIM

Easy to Understand Why Blinksers Carried Off the Honors With His Carnival Costume.

When the Stocum Tennis club had a carnival in aid of war funds everybody began to talk about Blinksers. What costume would he wear? His calves were too thin for knee-breeches, and his arms too slim for a Viking, while his small head, scant of hair, would be lost in an antique helmet.

On the great day, however, Blinksers was first favorite. All the ladies crowded round him and voted for him to have the prize, while William the Conqueror and Hanriot looked dismally around alone.

A late arrival, togged out as a resplendent Roman warrior, asked: "What's the trouble with you fellows? You all look as cheerful as a wet week."

"It's that Blinksers," came a chorus of growls. "The little brute came as a Bargain, marked down, and every blessed girl in the place is fighting to get near him."—London Tit-Bits.

## Sound Thoughts

Tenderfoot— I just happened to think—  
First-Class Scout— I thought I heard something rattle.—Boys' Life.

Undertakers lose out when the dead past buries its den.

**Thousands of under-nourished people have found that Grape-Nuts**

food—a scientific blend of nourishing cereals—helps wonderfully in building health and happiness.

Needs no Sugar

### DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

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

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



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference however dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance, an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

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

### School of Archaeology

A British school of archaeology is to be founded at Jerusalem under the auspices of the British Academy. The school is to be conducted as a research body, to carry on excavation investigations, and as a training school for archaeologists.—Scientific American.

### PROVEN SWAMP-ROOT AIDS WEAK KIDNEYS

The symptoms of kidney and bladder troubles are often very distressing and leave the system in a run-down condition. The kidneys seem to suffer most, as almost every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more dangerous kidney troubles.

Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, which so many people say, soon heals and strengthens the kidneys, is a splendid kidney, liver and bladder medicine, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed in most cases by those who use it.

A trial will convince anyone who may be in need of it. Better get a bottle from your nearest drug store, and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Languages. "Jones is all broken up over his business worries." "I thought he looked broken down."

Cataract Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Cataract is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure cataract. It is taken internally and acts through the blood on the vitreous surfaces of the eye. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonic known, combined with some of the best medicinal ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces the wonderful results in cataract conditions.

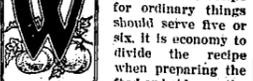
Only the simple life is honorable or even decent today.

Your Granulated Eyelids. Eye inflamed by exposure to sun, dust and wind quickly relieved by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. No Stinging. Just Eye Comfort. For Sale by all drug stores. For full particulars write to HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE Co., Chicago.

### THE KITCHEN CABINET

Looking too far ahead is likely to bring doubt—doubt of our ability and fear of the road. To do our best with what is just before us is the surest rule of success for that which is further on.

USE UP THE SMALL PORTIONS.



HERE the family is small and the recipe for ordinary things should serve five or six. It is economy to divide the recipe when preparing the food or hold over the leftover until the dish will appeal to the taste. The same kind of food, no matter how good, loses its charm if it appears too often. Here is a true demonstration of "family breeds contempt."

When beans are baked it seems a better economy to bake with the bean pot well filled, than a small dish, as both will bake in about the same time. Beans may be set away in cool weather or near ice and kept for a week in good condition, then their reappearance will be welcome.

A good-sized cabbage may be divided, shredded, and served as coldslaw one day, then the third or fourth day another portion may be cooked and seasoned with salt, sweet fat and milk; then if there is any left it may be chopped and added to potato or tomato or other vegetable as a salad.

In these days, when it is a crime to waste any food that may be eaten, one may substitute corn oil for olive oil, thus saving quite an amount if oil is used freely.

Instead of using the bread for toast when it is slightly stale, try steaming it and serve it well buttered and a nicely seasoned dish of stewed tomatoes poured over it. A few slices of bread buttered and placed in a baking dish and a custard, using an egg to a cupful of milk, salt and cayenne pepper to taste, poured over it, a half cupful of grated cheese, sprinkled over and baked until the custard is set, make a good hot supper dish and is wholesome as well as economical.

When a cupful of leftover meat of any kind is at hand, add it to two cupfuls of cooked macaroni, a white or brown sauce and seasoning of onion, salt and pepper. Baked until thoroughly hot, it is a dish that will be sustaining enough for a main dish.

Small bits of leftover pastry may be rolled into tart or turnover pies, thus having a variety of filling if small portions of jelly, jam or fruit are waiting to be saved.

When making spice cake or molasses cookies use the cupful of cold coffee left from breakfast, for the liquid, saving milk for other foods.

A man compares courtship to running after a street car. He will put every energy into the chase but when the street car is reached and catches the rail all effort is over. He takes his place naturally and is content. He does not look around and say, "Oh, what a beautiful, swift, comfortable car!" and keep on heaving his delight all the way to his destination. But a woman under the circumstances will pay her fare with radiant gratitude, exclaiming to the journey end: "Oh, I'm so glad I caught it!"

### GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

APPLES in various forms furnish a great variety of dishes, from soup to dessert.

Apples Baked With Bread.—Remove the cores from good-sized apples, fill with jam and dot with bits of butter substitute. Place round slices of stale bread in a baking dish and put an apple on each slice. Pour scalded water to which sugar has been added over the bread and bake in the oven until the apples are soft. Serve in the dish in which it was baked.

Corn Waffles.—Sift a cupful of corn flour with a teaspoonful of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs with a cupful of milk. Mix in a cupful of corn meal, strained dry. Melt and cannot corn, strained dry of fat and add a tablespoonful of the eggs. Fill the waffle iron two-thirds full, and when baked a golden brown, serve with honey or lemon syrup. The liquid honey or lemon syrup. The liquid honey or lemon syrup.

Banana Custard Pie.—Fill an un-baked pastry shell three-fourths full of sliced bananas. Sprinkle a few drops of lemon juice over them and add half a cupful of strained honey, a pinch of salt and a few drops of lemon extract, and enough milk to fill the tart, with a beaten egg added.

Baked Hominy.—Take two cupfuls of cold cooked hominy, the small cracked grain variety, or one of the larger grains; two cupfuls of milk, a tablespoonful each of fat and sugar, a sprinkling of salt and two egg yolks. Boil well, then fold in the stiffly-beaten whites and bake in a buttered dish.

Salt mackerel soaked in plenty of water overnight, skin side up, then put to bake for twenty minutes with cream, makes a breakfast dish hard to equal.

Save the whey from cottage cheese to use in place of milk in cakes, gomas muffins, gingerbread and doughnuts.

Nellie Maxwell

### DAIRY FACTS

STRONG AND VIGOROUS CALF Demand for Desirable Young Stock Justifies Expense in Rearing Dairy Youngsters.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The herd of the next few years is composed of the calves of today, and it is therefore very important that they be strong and vigorous. If the cows have been properly cared for before calving, the calves are generally strong when born. Afterward the vigor of the calves depends upon the care they receive.

The three essentials for successful calf raising are cleanliness, care and regularity. Failure to follow any one of these results in sick or unthrifty calves. If well cared for, each should gain at least a pound a day. In fact, weight is one of the best guides of proper care; no gain indicates that something is wrong.

Most calves at present are raised by hand; that is, they are allowed to nurse only a few times and are then fed from pails. The common plan is

to allow the calves to nurse once and thus obtain the first, or colostrum milk, after which they are fed from pails. If the calves are weaned early they are more easily taught to drink and the cows forget them sooner.

Weaning is a critical time, but if the calves are handled properly at that time there will usually be no trouble. That is the time to pay particular attention to cleanliness, care and regularity. All pails must be scrupulously clean, and the pens kept clean and plenty of bedding supplied. Damp quarters or dirty pails will surely cause sickness. Once stunted by sickness the calves make slow growth and require more feed for the same gains in weight.

Young calves require fresh, clean and warm milk—not in large quantities but always a little less than the appetite demands. At first, four to five pounds of milk is sufficient for one feed when given twice daily. When fed in this way the feeds should be as nearly as possible 12 hours apart. If it can be arranged, the calves should be fed three times a day for the first week and the quantity at a feed thus correspondingly reduced.

Regularity must not be forgotten, for it is essential in calf raising. Regular feeding and a uniform quantity prevent much trouble. Never try to guess at the quantity of milk; weigh it! Don't estimate the temperature of the milk; use a thermometer! The finger is not sensitive enough to gauge the temperature of the milk when it is between 70 degrees and 80 degrees F.

The first is too cold, the latter is right. The quality of milk is increased gradually so that at two weeks of age the calves are getting daily 12 to 16 in pounds of milk. At that age, if the calves are vigorous, skim milk may be substituted for whole milk. Make the change gradually, substituting a pound at a time. Usually the change takes a week or ten days, depending on the condition of the calves. At the same age, offer them a little clean dry grain, such as bran; bright, clean hay also should be placed conveniently. If skim milk is plentiful, feed up to 20 pounds a day to each calf and continue for several months. When it is scarce, calves may usually be weaned at about six weeks and put on dry feed.

The care during the first few weeks is very important if healthy calves are to be raised. Cleanliness, care and regularity in feeding return good profits in strong, vigorous calves.

### INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION

Much Depends on Selection, Breeding and Management—Eliminate Unprofitable Cows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

How to obtain large production most economically is the great problem of every dairyman. Economical production depends primarily on selection, breeding, and feeding, care and management. It requires that all unprofitable cows be eliminated, that the remainder be bred to first-class bulls, and that each cow in the herd be fed a properly balanced ration according to production. It also requires the intelligent feeding, care and management of calves and young stock.

Negroes Ordered Lashed, Windsor, Ont.—Fifteen years' imprisonment, with lashings at the end of three and 12 months, was the punishment meted out recently by Justice Middleton at Sandwich to George H. Washington and Arthur Baylis, Windsor Negroes, for serious offenses against two white girls, both under 14 years old. Wilfrid Green and George Jones, partners in the crime, will also be deprived of their liberty for 15 years, but will escape the whip.

### DEMobilIZATION PRESENTS PROBLEM

IT IS FAR MORE DIFFICULT TO WIND UP A WAR THAN TO START ONE ON ITS WAY.

2,200,000 YANKS IN EUROPE

Huge Force Will Be Retained in France And Germany to Maintain Order For Months to Come.

New York.—Demobilization of the millions of men placed under arms to fight the world war presents a problem to the nations engaged such as has never before confronted any nation in the world. The man in the street who, having read of the armistice and plans for the peace conference, and complacently dismisses the war from his mind as something finished, has another guess coming.

It is far more difficult to wind up a war than to start one on its way. Many months—in all probability, or even two years—will elapse before the hundreds of thousands of Americans who put on khaki to fight Uncle Sam's battles are restored to their homes, despite the fact that Germany and her three accomplices have been ground into the dust and left with absolutely no more stomach for fighting the Americans and their doughty allies.

Police Needed in Europe. There are, according to the latest reports, about 2,200,000 American soldiers in Europe. Repatriation of this enormous army, even under the best of conditions, would be a gigantic task. But it is becoming increasingly probable that all sorts of elements will contribute toward complicating conditions and delaying the return home of our legions.

First, the danger of anarchy in the Central powers and of continued trouble in Russia is so threatening that it is more than likely that a large fraction of our forces abroad—some say as many as 1,000,000—will have to remain in Europe for an indefinite period after conclusions of peace, co-operating with troops of our Allies as a sort of international police, keeping law and order and saving Europe from plunging into hideous chaos.

Huge Ship Fleet Needed. Second, there is the question of transportation. It has been stated that our troops could be brought home at the rate of from 250,000 to 300,000 a month, if all were as it should be. But—and this is a very big but—imposing an enormous tonnage of shipping will be required for months, so long for taking food to those countries which are menaced with actual famine as a result of the horrible condition into which more than four years of war have plunged them.

Third, there is the question of the re-absorption, without undue friction, of the huge numbers of men now under arms into the normal activities of the United States and the other nations which have been waging war. It has been announced from Washington that the demobilization of the armed forces of the United States will proceed largely in proportion as the trades and occupations on this side of the water are in a position to take them back.

### SUFFS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Perfecting Plans to Gain One Vote Before Present Congress Ends.

Washington.—Leaders of the National Woman's party are perfecting plans for the final drive to win over the one vote necessary to pass the suffrage amendment through the senate before the present congress ends. Announcement was made of a call for a conference of all members of the advisory council and the 48 state chairmen in Washington, December 14, 15 and 16.

This meeting will be preceded by a session of the executive committee of the advisory council in the home of Mrs. John Rogers in New York. The executive committee will formulate plans for conducting the intensive campaign and lay them before the entire council for discussion.

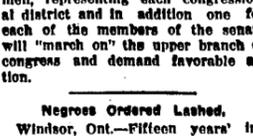
The concluding event of the three-days' council here will be the largest suffrage demonstration undertaken since the drive of the senate was launched.

Five hundred and thirty-one women, representing each congressional district and in addition one for each of the members of the senate will "march on" the upper branch of congress and demand favorable action.

### LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels needs a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or get naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

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You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative"; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Visibility. "Children should be seen and not heard." "That's what the dears all think," exclaimed the fond mother. "Every one of them looks forward to being a moving picture star."

### Lives 200 Years!

For more than 200 years, Harlen Oil, the famous national remedy, Holland, has been recognized as an infallible relief from all forms of kidney and bladder disorders. Its very age is proof that it must have unusual merit.

If you are troubled with pains or aches in the back, feel tired in the morning, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, painful urination, or frequent passage of urine, irritation or stings in the bladder, you will almost certainly find relief in GOLD MEDAL Harlen Oil Capsules. This is the good old remedy that has stood the test for hundreds of years, prepared in the proper quantity and convenient form to take.

It is imported direct from Holland laboratories, and you can get it at any drug store. It is a standard, old-time home remedy and needs no introduction. Each capsule contains one dose of five drops and is pleasant and easy to take. They will quickly relieve those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, edema, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. Your money promptly refunded if they do not relieve you. But be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL brand. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

### Up to the Fish.

Game Warden—Hey, kid, don't you know this ain't the season for trout? Small Fry (fishing)—Sure, but when it is the season there ain't any around, and when it ain't there's always a lot of them. If the fish ain't good to obey the rules, I ain't, either.—Boys' Life.

### EAT A TABLET! DYSPEPSIA GONE

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN INSTANTLY RELIEVES SOUR, GASSY OR ACID STOMACHS.

When meals hit back and your stomach is sour, acid, gassy, or you feel full and bloated. When you have heavy lumps of pain or headache from indigestion. Here is instant relief!

Have a Clear Skin. Like Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap and wash it more and then by touch of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Usual Process. "To begin with they fell in love." "Then what happened?" "They fell out."

### Important to Mothers

Examined carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletch* in Use for Over 80 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria Don't believe all the good things you hear about yourself.

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 48-1918.

### WRIGLEYS

Announcement:

To help meet the needs of the government, Wrigley's has discontinued the use of tin foil as a wrapping for **Wrigley's Juicy Fruit** chewing gum.

Hereafter all three WRIGLEY flavors will be sealed in air-tight, pink-end packages.

So look for WRIGLEYS in the pink sealed wrapper and take your choice of flavor. Three kinds to suit all tastes.

Be SURE you get WRIGLEY'S—The Flavor Lasts!



SEALED TIGHT—KEPT RIGHT

Be SURE you get WRIGLEY'S—The Flavor Lasts!

### COLT DISTEMPER

You can prevent this loathsome disease from running through your stable and cure all the colts suffering with it when you begin the treatment. No matter how young, COLT'S is safe to use on any colt. It is wonderful how it prevents all distempers, no matter how colts or horses at any age are "exposed." All good druggists and turf goods houses and manufacturers sell COLT'S at 60 cents and \$1.15 a bottle, \$5.00 and \$11.00 a dozen.

SPENCER MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

### Don't trifle with a cold—it's dangerous.

You can't afford to risk Influenza! Keep always at hand a box of

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 23 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no poisons—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste. MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP Economy in Every Cake.

Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and itching. Best. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Use sparingly. For full particulars and general information, send for free literature to Partine, 100 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

### ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST

W. N. U. DETROIT, NO. 48-1918.

### You Are Dying By Acid

When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

# EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Rids you of the Excess Acid and Overload and you will fairly feel the GAS drives out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT.

IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT

Sold by druggists generally. If your druggist can't supply you a big box of Eatonic for the price, send us this ad. with your name and address and we will send it to you—you can send us the box after you get it. Address Eatonic Remedy Co., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WRIST WATCHES

Never was there a more popular Holiday Gift and never did a Chelsea store show such a superb collection of wanted styles. And there is Kantlehner quality behind every Wrist watch in stock.

Now is the Time to Select Your Christmas Gifts

WALTER F. KANTLEHNER

JEWELER

OPTOMETRIST

## Christmas Gifts!

For Father, Mother, Brother and Sister

Can be selected from our stock at a saving which means a present for you. And now is the time, while stock is complete and sizing good. A very useful present can be selected from the list below—

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Slippers.

High Cut Shoes

Dress Shoes

Work Shoes

Rubber Boots

Four-buckle Arctics

One-buckle Arctics

Sox and Rubbers

Leggings and Spats

Storm Rubbers

Low Rubbers and Felt Boots

And all that makes a complete line of footwear.

LYONS' CUT RATE SHOE MARKET

110 North Main Street, Chelsea, Mich.

## Smith's Home Bakery

(Opposite Town Hall)



No Poor Bread Here

No mistakes, no failures, always light, always wholesome, always the same weight, good yesterday, good today, good tomorrow. Let us supply your daily needs.

Choice Line of Candy and Chewing Gum

H. J. SMITH

NO SUBSTITUTES WITH



FLOUR

"Best By Test"

AT YOUR GROCERS, OR

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.

## NEIGHBORING

### UNADILLA.

Frank Aseltine was in Ann Arbor Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard May have gone to Jackson to live.

Forest Aseltine, of Jackson, called on friends here Monday.

Mrs. Mary Lane visited in Howell and Ann Arbor the past week.

Prof. Sheldon, of Alma, gave a talk at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

George Morris, Clarence Cramma and Paris Giltner have gone to Jackson to work.

Clair Barnum and G. A. Pyper attended the football game at Ann Arbor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Barnum and son Frank spent Sunday at the home of Will Marshall.

Mrs. A. C. Watson was called to Jonesville Monday to help care for her sister, Mrs. Bowersox, who is sick with the influenza.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid Society will hold their fair at Gleaner Hall, Friday, December 6. Chicken pie dinner and supper will be served.

### NORTH FRANCISCO.

Too late for last week.

Harold Main, of Jackson, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Notten.

Charles Meyer has been spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Notten.

Misses Dorothy and Mabel Notten, Charles Meyers and Earl Notten spent Thursday in Jackson.

Emmett Dancer and family, of Lima, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Notten Sunday.

Miss Nina Beegan, of Waterloo, is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harvey.

The next meeting of the Francisco Arbor of Gleaners will be held Thursday evening November 28, at the Francisco school house. Election of officers.

The following were Sunday callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Peterson: Pearl Orbring and mother, Leonard Loveland and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Riemen-schneider.

### DEXTER.

Mrs. Edward French is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hamilton, of Detroit.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Van Haven, on Sunday, November 17, a daughter.

Frank Martin is moving to Merritt Ward's farm in Webster, which he has rented.

Mr. and Mrs. James Quinn and little daughter are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Quinn.

Miss Edith Buckalew returned to her school duties in Detroit, after a two weeks' illness with influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Alley, son Irwin and Mrs. Sarah Alley motored to Ypsilanti Sunday to visit friends.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Ada Presley Bullen, of Macon, November 10. She was formerly a resident of this place.

The friends and neighbors of Hugh Shields, whose family was sadly afflicted by the influenza, met at his home last Wednesday and husked all of his corn. Mr. and Mrs. Shields lost two daughters, while others of the family were very ill with the disease.

Edward Sackett, aged 66 years, died at the Homeopathic hospital, Ann Arbor, Saturday, November 16, of cancer. His body was brought to the home of his niece, Mrs. Annie Turk, where funeral services were held Monday at 2 p. m., conducted by Rev. W. E. Brown. Interment in Forest Lawn cemetery.

### WATERLOO.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vicary spent Saturday in Jackson.

Charles Vicary and family, of Jackson, spent the week-end in Waterloo.

October report for Waterloo branch Red Cross: Eleven donations, 5 knitted articles, 28 refugee garments, 15 comfort kits. Mrs. Cooper donated the use of a sewing machine.

The attendance at the bazaar given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Waterloo, was just fair on account of spreading influenza. The amount taken in was \$37. A good time was enjoyed by all, and the society wishes to thank all who helped towards the same.

Miss Laura Moetzel was home from Jackson over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Fogt, of Detroit, are spending this week with their sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vicary.

Our exports since — country entered the war have justified a statement made by the Food Administration shortly after its conception, outlining the principles and policies that would govern the solution of this country's food problems. "The whole foundation of democracy," declared the Food Administration, "lies in the individual initiative of its people and their willingness to serve the interests of the nation with complete self effacement in the time of emergency. Democracy can yield to discipline, and we can solve this food problem for our own people and for the Allies in this way. To have done so will have been a greater service than our immediate objective, for we have demonstrated the righteousness of our faith and our ability to defend ourselves without being Prussianized."

### SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

Chelsea People Should Know How to Read and Heed Them.

Disordered kidneys give many signals of distress.

The secretions may be dark, contain sediment.

Passages are sometimes frequent, scanty, painful.

Backache is often present day and night.

Headaches and dizzy spells may occur.

Weakened kidneys should receive quick relief.

Don't delay! Use a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys, backache and urinary disorders.

Chelsea evidence proves their worth. Glenn H. Barbour, barber, S. Main St., Chelsea, says: "I suffered from dull pains across my back and kidneys, brought on by constant standing. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and caused me annoyance. Doan's Kidney Pills regulated my kidneys and put a stop to the pains in my back."

Mr. Barbour is only one of many Chelsea people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches, if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mr. Barbour had; the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When your back is lame, remember the name."

## WANT COLUMN

RENTS, REAL ESTATE, FOUND, LOST, WANTED, ETC.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. stock hog, kind and gentle, weight about 225 pounds, also pigs for sale, or will take any well bred young stock in exchange. A. J. Prince, route 4, Grass Lake. 19

FOR SALE—My farm of 166 acres, with mill west of Dexter and six miles north west of Chelsea. Inquire at this office. 20

WOOD FOR SALE—Inquire of Roy Badley, Gregory. Phone Gregory 18

WANTED—Maid for general house work, two in family, good wages. Inquire of Mrs. J. S. Scovel, 1016 Martin Place, Ann Arbor, Mich. 20

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms down stairs, cheap. Inquire at 232 South street. 19

FOR SALE—Large black sow and ten pigs. Theodore Buchler, Chelsea. 19

LOST—Saturday evening on the street in Chelsea a sum of money. Finder please return to Florence Elsie and receive reward. 19

WANTED—Operator for Rural Telephone office at Stockbridge. Address J. V. Wigle, Webberville, Mich., or Harry Singleton, Gregory, Mich. 19

FOR SALE—Five panel doors and two two glass-top doors. H. J. Mushach phone 262-F20. 18

NOTICE—I have purchased a registered O. I. C. stock hog, sired by one of the best blooded hogs in the state, which I offer for service at my farm. Terms, \$2 at time of service. A. Young, phone 206-F4. 18

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, all conveniences. M. Brooks, 224 west Middle street. 18

FEED GRINDING—Mondays and Saturdays only. Conservation of labor and power makes this change necessary. We hope our patrons will cooperate to our mutual benefit. Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co. 19

AUCTIONS—The auction season is now here, and the Standard wishes to remind those who expect to have an auction this season that it can furnish an auctioneer and print the bill.

## To the Housewife:—

We take pleasure in announcing that the well known

## Pacific Coast Borax Company

will, within a short time, have a number of expert demonstrators in town to explain to you personally the various uses of our Products, including

20 Mule Team Borax  
20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips  
20 Mule Team Boric Acid

The three greatest household labor and money savers.

It will be distinctly to your advantage to receive our demonstrators. The information they impart will be of great service to you, and they will offer a

VALUABLE PREMIUM in conjunction with the demonstration.



## Wanted--Bids

The Village will take bids on cutting 300 to 400 cords of wood near town. Work to start at once

W. C. BOYD, Village Clerk

### WHOLESALE QUOTATION

FROM J. E. BARTLETT CO.

JACKSON, MICH. MICHIGAN'S LARGEST SHIPPERS OF GRAIN AND FEED MAKE YOUR ORDER FROM THIS LIST.

DAIRY FEEDS	
Bartlett's Call Meal	\$4.25 per 100 lbs.
21 percent Protein, 4 percent Fat, 55 percent Carbohydrates	
"Cream" Cottonseed Feed Meal	\$2.60 per 100 lbs.
(20 to 25 percent Protein, 6 percent Fat)	
Cottonseed Meal, Farmer Brand	\$3.25 per 100 lbs.
(36 to 39 percent Protein, 3 percent Fat)	
Old Process Oil Meal	\$3.25 per 100 lbs.
(33 percent Protein, 6 percent Fat)	
Barley Feed (by-product of Barley Flour)	\$2.45 per 100 lbs.
(12 percent Protein, 4 percent Fat)	
Farmer Brand Molasses Ratton Dairy Feed	\$2.45 per 100 lbs.
(10 percent Protein, 5 percent Fat)	
Dried Brewers Grains	\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
(18 percent Protein, 5 percent Fat)	
HOG FEEDS	
Kiln Dried Hog Corn—Bulk, bags extra	\$1.25 per bushel
Daisy Hog Feed	\$2.45 per 100 lbs.
(10 to 12 percent Protein, 3 percent Fat, 55 percent Carbohydrates)	
Corn, Wheat, Barley Mixture—Bags extra	\$2.25 per 100 lbs.
Corn Feed, Kiln Dried—Bags extra	\$1.75 per 100 lbs.
Salvage Barley	\$2.25 per 100 lbs.
(0 to 12 percent Protein, 3 to 4 percent Fat)	
Rye Middlings	\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
(12 to 14 percent Protein, 34 percent Fat)	
Lot L Salvage Grain—Bulk, bags extra	\$2.75 per 100 lbs.
Barley Feed (by-product Barley Flour)	\$2.25 per 100 lbs.
Feeding Molasses—1 lb. and barrel lots—Ask for price.	
Tankage for Hogs—50 percent Protein	\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Mazall Feed or Pig Middlings	\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
(Protein 8 to 10 percent)	
Fine Cracked Corn	\$2.00 per 100 lbs.
DIGESTER TANKAGE.	
\$13.50 worth of Corn Meal saved by feeding \$2.75 worth of DIGESTER TANKAGE. You'll use it if you will try it. \$4.00 per 100 lbs.—Prices F. O. B. Jackson. Bags for Bulk Feed 15c each, and returnable.	
"THE RED MILL."	

## Cream Wanted

The Detroit Creamery Co. will open a cash Cream Station in Chelsea, beginning Saturday, November 30.

Mr. E. P. Steiner, the cabinet maker and furniture dealer, will handle the station for us, at his place of business. He will receive, weigh, test and pay Cash for the butterfat at the time of delivery.

With Mr. Steiner in charge, you are assured prompt and courteous treatment and correct tests, and the top market price.

Help us with your patronage to build up a big cream market at Chelsea.

Detroit Creamery Co.

Try The Standard Want Column It Gives Results

Use The Standard "Want" Ads. THEY GIVE RESULTS