

Save Today for Tomorrow's Needs

Do you live "from hand to mouth?" There is a system of living whereby Today may be made to provide for Tomorrow--this year for next year--the prime of manhood for old age.

SAVE

This one word tells the story. Just a little regularly deposited in our savings department makes a pleasantly surprising showing in the years to come
Capital \$50,000.00

Farmers & Merchants
Bank of Stayton, Oregon

Gardening Time

At this season of the year the minds of practically all of our citizens turn to making a garden and the need for garden tools is felt. We carry a complete line of

High Grade Garden Tools

of all descriptions, consisting of hoes, rakes, weeders, shovels, hand cultivators, all made of the best material and sold at the most reasonable prices.

LILLY HARDWARE CO.

"THE CLADEK GARAGE" AND MACHINE SHOP

ACETYLENE WELDING AND BRAZING

OVERHALL CARS FIX FORDS
All Kinds of Repairing done at Reasonable Rates

Battery Charging. All kinds of accessories. Gas and Oils for sale

All my work is Guaranteed First Class
CHAS. CLADEK, STAYTON, ORE.

HIPPODROME VAUDEVILLE

EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Bligh Theatre

Salem - - - Oregon

"MY COUNTRY" SOBS GOMPERS AS HE LANDS

"Victory Loan Forerunner of Happier State of Society," Declares Labor Head.

The press dispatches the other day carried a story telling of the return home of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, from Europe. The dispatch said: "When Gompers set foot on American soil he broke down, sobbing, 'My country, my country.'"

It was a sincere display of emotion. Gompers was feeling beneath his feet the soil of the country that gave him asylum—the soil of a country that gave him opportunity to rise through his own unaided efforts from a humble cigar maker to the greatest labor leader in the world.

Gompers is behind the Victory Liberty Loan. He is behind it because it is for America. Here is what he says of it:

"Our great republic, the home of democracy, the land of the brave and the free, again finds it necessary to appeal to all our people for their loyal and patriotic support in launching and carrying to a successful conclusion the Victory Loan Campaign.

No one familiar with the vast undertaking our nation has just completed with triumph and victory will question in any way the need and necessity of the Victory Loan.

"The Victory Loan is the forerunner of a happier state of society, a guarantee of peace and tranquillity of the world, the hope of a better day and a brighter light. I heartily join with my fellow-citizens in urging every worker and every organization of workers to take part in this splendid effort to finance our democracy's peace with the wealth and savings of all our people.

"Invest your savings made safe by the victory of our arms in the Victory Loan."

HELP—WOMEN!

These are the last days of the Victory Loan—the last days of the last Liberty Loan. Yet there are some among us who have not seen the way of duty, whose ears have not heard the call of America.

Herein lies a great opportunity for women workers in the Loan—to search these out, to make their eyes see, and to make their ears hear. The argument of a sweet, noble woman is unanswerable.

Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, says of woman's work in the Loan:

"Having demonstrated what they could do in time of war, the women of America have been quick to understand that the cessation of hostilities did not end the obligations incurred in actual warfare. It is with confidence that the Government asks every woman of the nation to become a teacher in the Victory Liberty Loan."

No man can refuse to take his share of the Victory Loan when a real woman looks him in the eye and says: "Your mother would want you to."

Every little makes a mickle.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, etc. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

CALL NEW MALADY EPIDEMIC STUPOR

Disease Mishamed "Sleeping Sickness" Is Believed to Be Contagious.

MEDICAL EXPERTS PUZZLED

Health Authorities Declare Strange Illness Has No Relation to "Sleeping Sickness," Which Originated in Africa.

Washington—"Epidemic stupor" is the name the health authorities have decided to give the new disease, wrongly called sleeping sickness, which sprang up a few weeks ago. It has invaded eighteen American cities and several army camps, has taken several lives and laid hundreds under its spell.

The scientific name of this new malady is lethargic encephalitis. It is not "sleeping sickness" and has nothing to do with the real sleeping sickness. It has been known for only a few years, and its cause and origin are even more mysterious than those of the influenza.

The disease, when it was first discovered in this country, was found to be a form of sleeping sickness common in the interior parts of Africa, but a closer observation of the symptoms proved this belief to be unsound. Sleeping sickness as found in the jungles of Africa, is caused by the bite of a peculiar insect, known as the tsetse fly.

The new disease was first observed in Austria.

The first case noted in England occurred February 11, 1918, and the epidemic, which never attained large proportions, came, at least, temporarily, to an end in June. The medical research committee of England became deeply interested in the new malady and instituted clinical and pathological investigations. The committee found the disease is a general infectious disorder, characterized by manifestations originating in the central nervous system, of which the most frequent and characteristic are progressive lethargy or stupor and an involvement of the nerve centers controlling the eye muscles.

Marked by High Temperature.

Although a rise in temperature was not observed in all of the 164 cases of the disease of which notes were obtained, there seemed to be little doubt that there is always a certain amount of fever in an early stage. The fever usually lasts from two to five days, but may continue for ten or even fourteen days. It may fall suddenly or gradually with oscillation. A period of subnormal temperature not infrequently follows.

Usually the first symptom is simple catarrhal conjunctivitis (a mild "pink eye") or it may be tonsillitis—simple sore throat and cold in the chest. The disease may be ushered in suddenly by a fainting attack or fit. In marked cases the lethargy was accompanied by heaviness of the eyelids, pain in the eyes and blurred vision. Headache is a common symptom, and rigidity was characteristic of the early symptoms of many cases during the epidemic in England. After the first stages, the symptoms of a general infectious disease become manifest. The patient lies in bed on the back, often unable to make any voluntary movement on account of great muscular weakness; the face is quite expressionless and masklike, and there may be definite double facial paralysis. The patient is in a condition of stupor, although true sleep is often not obtained.

No Specific Treatment.

With regard to treatment, no specific method has been devised, and the best that can be done is to put the patient to bed and provide good nursing. Cold sponging is often beneficial during the early stages and tends to diminish the delirium. For the pain, numbness and tingling of the limbs warmth is the best remedy. Constipation is obstinate and often difficult to overcome, except by enemas followed by such drugs as liquid paraffin or phenolphthalein. No hypnotics and no morphine or other preparations of opium should be given. Daily cleansing of the mouth and antiseptic treatment of the nose and mouth should be carried out and respiratory complications systematically looked for. The patient should be given to understand that his convalescence will last at least six months after the beginning of the illness.

Officials of the United States public health service are investigating cases of the disease in several cities. They are especially anxious to keep the malady out of the army camps. The first army camp to be invaded was Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., where one death was reported out of nine cases. Investigation made at the camp showed that, in each case the soldier had been ill with influenza.

Long Search for Daughter.

Cookton, La.—Three years' search ended successfully the other day when George Cameron arrived here to take his daughter home to Ames, La. James Drury, with whom the girl came to Cookton, is in jail, awaiting trial on charge of theft of farm implements from a farmer by whom he was employed. It is said Drury stole to get money to support the girl.

NEW DAY AT HAND

World Sees the Dawn of Universal Democracy.

With the Downfall of the Turk and the Hun Santa Sophia Will Be Restored as a Christian Temple.

Among the happy rejoicings of these victory days we are inexpressibly glad that the war did not end until the unspeakable Turk was well started down the toboggan of defeat toward the bottomless pit, writes Dr. Charles Edward Locke. It is a mighty triumph for democracy. With Jerusalem and Damascus in the hands of the Christians, and with Constantinople no longer desecrated as the capital of a filthy Mohammedanism, the foul Turk is now getting his long-delayed deserts. Constantinople was named for a zealous Christian prince. It was made the imposing headquarters of the Greek church, and a beautiful temple was built in the year 537 by Justinian which is so stately and gorgeous that this proud builder on the dedication day exclaimed: "O Solomon, I have surpassed thee!"

But in 1453 the city was captured by the sacrilegious and infidel Saracens, and for 465 years it has been the center of Moslem worship and propaganda. It is beautifully situated on the western slopes of the Bosphorus, and looks out upon the picturesque Marmora. Justinian's minister grand was transformed into a Moslem mosque. All the altars and crosses and frescoes and insignia of Christianity were ruthlessly removed, and for nearly five centuries, instead of the worship of the most high God resounding beneath a wonderful dome which Michael Angelo said was like a part of the heavens brought down to earth, it has been the scene of Mohammedan mummeries and semi-pagan idolatry.

With the victories of this war, no doubt magnificent Santa Sophia will be restored, and once again the praises of Christ will resound through sanctuary and cloister; and the marvelous fresco of Jesus and his disciples in the high dome, which for centuries has been concealed behind the incrustations of a detestable Mohammedanism, will once again utter its inspiring and artistic messages to reverent Christian worshippers. The overthrow of the Turk is not only a triumph of democracy, but it is likewise a mighty victory for the truth and justice which are interpreted to the world by the gospel of the Son of God and the Son of Man, Jesus Christ of Nazareth.

Until the savage Prussian Hun appeared the Turk had conferred upon him the ignominy of being the most brutal degenerate of all human history. A religion of lust, re-enforced by the bloody scimitar, the Turk cut his way through human bodies to an ignoble place of power in Europe and Asia and his murderous hate venting itself on the defenseless Christians, and especially, upon the innocent Armenians.

With the collapse of the Turkish government, "the Dardanelles will become a highway for the commerce of the free nations of the world, in place of a waterway held by pirates;" the Balkan terror comes to an end, and the ignoble crescent fades out of sight before the increasing effulgence of the blazing cross of the Christ of truth and freedom.

The years have waited long for the tremendous historic events which are now being enacted in bewildering succession. It was only yesterday that there were four powerful autocracies that seemed so entrenched in opulence and might that the centuries would not overthrow; but today, Russia, and Austria, and Turkey, and Germany, have all fallen, and great has been the fall thereof; the twilight of the kings has deepened into night, and the dawn of universal democracy is already reddening the eastern sky with premonitions of the new day of the people; and the harbingers of the morning are shouting on all hilltops and in all languages, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

Old Bells Will Ring for Peace.

The six old bells of Westminster abbey are being restored and augmented to take part in the celebrations that will follow the signing of peace. The old bells are of great historic interest. All except the treble were cast at the old Whitechapel bell foundry—the tenor, weighing 1½ tons, in 1738, the fifth in 1593, the fourth and second in 1743, and the third in 1583. The treble was cast probably at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, and must therefore have rung out to celebrate the great victory over the Spanish armada in 1588. Whitechapel foundry, which has been working continuously since 1570, has been entrusted with the restoration work and the casting of the new bells. The connection of the old firm with the abbey, after nearly 350 years, is thus being continued.

Important Army Officer.

The adjutant general of the United States army is an officer who keeps the records, orders and correspondence of the army. He serves under the direction of the secretary of war and of the chief of staff. Through him and over his name instructions and regulations of the war department are sent forward to military officers and troops. He is secretary and archivist to the secretary of war.

LINGERED TOO LONG

Great Men Who Outlived Their Hours of Fame.

Henry Watterson Tells of Statesmen, Nationally Famous, Who Became Pitiable Spectacles Amid Scenes They Once Adorned.

Between the idiot and the man of sense, the lunatic and the man of genius, there are degrees—streaks—of idiocy and lunacy. How many expectant politicians elected to congress have entered Washington all hope, eager to dare and do, and have come away broken in health, fame and fortune, happy to get back home—sometimes unable to get away, to linger on in obscurity and poverty to a squalid and wretched old age.

I have lived long enough to have known many such: Senators who have filled the galleries when they rose to speak; house heroes living while they could on borrowed money, then hanging about the hotels begging for money to buy a drink.

There was a famous statesman and orator who came to this at last, of whom the typical and characteristic story was told that the holder of a claim against the government, who dared not approach so great a man with so much as the intimation of a bribe, undertook by argument to interest him in the merit of the case.

The great man listened and replied: "I have noticed you scattering your means around here pretty freely, but you haven't said 'turkey' to me."

Surprised, but glad and unabashed, the claimant said, "I was coming to that," produced a thousand-dollar bank roll and entered into an understanding what was to be done next day, when the bill was due on the calendar.

The great man took the money, repaired to a gambling house, had an extraordinary run of luck, won heavily, and playing all night, forgetting about his engagement, went to bed at daylight, not appearing in the house at all. The bill was called, and there being nobody to represent it, under the rule it went over and to the bottom of the calendar, killing it for that session of course.

The day after the claimant met his recalcitrant attorney on the avenue face and face and took him to task for his delinquency.

"Ah, yes," said the great man, "you are the little rascal who tried to bribe me the other day. Here is your dirty money. Take it and be off with you. I was just seeing how far you would go."

The comment made by those who best knew the great man was that if instead of winning in the gambling house he had lost he would have been up betimes at his place in the house and doing his utmost to pass the claimant's bill and get another fee.—Henry Watterson in Saturday Evening Post.

Watterson's Early Recollection.

I was fond of going up to the capitol and of playing amateur page in the house, of which my father had been a member and where he had many friends, though I was never officially a page, writes Henry Watterson in the Saturday Evening Post.

There was a particular little old bald-headed gentleman who was good to me and would put his arm about me and stroll with me across the rotunda to the library of congress and get me books to read. I was not so young as not to know that he was an ex-president of the United States, and to realize the meaning of it. He had been the oldest member of the house when my father was the youngest. He was John Quincy Adams.

By chance I was on the floor of the house when he fell in his place, and followed the excited and tearful throng when they bore him into the speaker's room, kneeling by the side of the sofa with an improvised fan and crying as if my heart would break.

Gum Chewing Popular in Far East.

One can escape chewing gum by departing this life, but he cannot do so by merely taking leave of America. It has become virtually universal, due to the universality of mortal waywardness because of the energy and ingenuity of American advertisers. England resisted perpetual motion of the laws for a long time, then fell; parts of Europe still hold out bravely, but it is in the eastern hemisphere that chewing gum's greatest and most surprising ravages are to be found. The Chinese rickshaw coolie now has his gum; the Japanese geisha chews in rhythm with her dancing feet; and there are similar manifestations of the growing popularity of gum in Burma, Siam, India, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Australia. Happily this token of civilization is not worse, but infinitely better, than the Orient's unwholesome betel nut, which it is to some degree supplanting.—Bellman.

Clever Hubby.

"The man who can meet emergencies, who can rise to the occasion, is the man who will succeed," declares Charles M. Schwab, "like the chap who was one evening suddenly confronted by a discontented wife. She said:

"Before we were married you used to bring me flowers every day, but now you never think of getting me even a bunch of violets."

"But, my dear," he protested, without a second's hesitation, "the pretty flower girls don't attract me now as much as they used to."

"And, of course, she told him that on second thought she really didn't care for flowers."