1918 IS REMARKABLE YEAR FOR FARMERS

Crops Not Record-Breakers, but Prices Are High.

NET RESULTS PLEASING

Marketing Simple, Owing to Insistent Demand for All Commodities.

The year 1918 was the most remarkable the Oregon agriculturist has ever known. Crops were not of the bumper variety, but prices were abnormally high and even with a much greater producing cost, the net result has been a season of prosperity, the like of which was never before recorded. Marketing problems could not have been simpler, as the demand at all seasons of the year was greater than the farmers could produce.

The wheat land of the state, according to Government figures, yielded 4,851,000 bushels of Spring grain and 10,470,000 bushels of the Winter cereal, the total of 15,321,000 bushels, comparing with 12,811,000 bushels produced in 1917. The average wheat crop of Oregon for the past ten years was 18,893,000 bushels. The farmers in 1918 as in the preceding year, had the benefit of the high price fixed by the Government and naturally found no complaint with their treatment.

Oats Crop Small.

The oats crop was the smallest for several years, but was a very remunerative one. The state produced in the past year 7,944,000 bushels, which compares with 9,175,000 bushels in 1917, and a ten-year average of 15,004,000 bushels.

The barley crop was slightly under that of the preceding year, but brought much more money. The 1918 yield was figured at 4,550,000 bushels, as against 5,278,000 bushels in 1917 and 4,443,000 bushels, the average for the preceding 10 years.

The coming year should see still larger cereal crops produced in Oregon. The wheat yield promises to be a record-breaker, and a gain in oats and barley production is also expected. The wheat farmers have put out the largest Fall-sown acreage ever known in the state, aggregating 693,000 acres, and the latest official report gave the condition of the Winter wheat crop as 100 per cent. A total wheat production in excess of 16,500,000 bushels is anticipated. There has been a 5 per cent increase in rye acreage, making the total state area about 43,000 acres. The condition of the rye crop is also 100 per cent.

Dairy Condition Good.

Dairy men have had much to say about the high cost of producing milk and cream, yet with a $25,000,000 output for the year, the end of 1918 finds the dairy industry in good condition, with excellent prospects for the coming year. More butter was made than in 1917, but there was a decrease in the cheese and condensed milk output. Oregon's production of these three articles for the past year was as follows:

	Pounds.
Butter.	
1918	13,852,625
1917	12,832,512
1916	16,238,396
1915	12,948,728
Cheese.	
1918	8,719,228
1917	10,198,514
1916	8,937,908
1915	6,896,887
Condensed milk.	
1918	32,668,902
1917	37,131,880
1916	27,116,002
1915	21,270,900

Apple Crop Is Large.

Oregon apple growers had the benefit of a larger crop than they estimated and a better market than they expected, owing to the ending of the war, while a large part of the crop was yet to be delivered. The increased output at Hood River was due to the size of the apples proving larger than expected. The total movement from the county approximated 1,500,000 boxes, as compared with 1,000,000 boxes in 1917. Newtowns and Spitzenbergs, the principal varieties were of fine size and quality. Other sections in Oregon did not do as well as in other years. The Milton-Freewater crop is estimated at 175 cars, against 400 cars in 1917. The Western Oregon crop was very light, probably not over half of the previous year's 700 cars, this including the Rogue River Valley output. Pears, peaches and small fruits did fairly well, while prunes far overran the yield of former years.

Potato Movement Slow.

The potato crop was less than that of 1917, and, while the movement has not yet fairly started, prices promise to be reasonably good, though of course not so high as in years when the East and Middle West produced less. The Oregon crop is figured at 8026 carloads, whereas in 1917 11,572 carloads were produced. At the close of the year less than 300 cars had been shipped out of the state, about 200 cars less than were moved in the same period last season. Total shipments to outside points from the 1917 crop were 1961 carloads. The onion crop was seriously cut down by an attack of thrips in the Summer months.

Wool at High Level.

The war put the wool market at an exceedingly high level, and by the Government taking over the entire clip, the flockmasters were assured of getting all there was to be had out of their wool. The Oregon clip was somewhat larger than in the preceding two years and of very good quality. Most of it has already been distributed by the Government, and what remains will be disposed of at auction, the authorities having chosen this method to unload their holdings of wool, both foreign and domestic. The wool clip of Oregon in the past 13 years and its value are shown in the following table:

Year—	Pounds.	Value.
1918	13,500,000	$8,750,000
1917	12,200,000	6,100,000
1916	11,600,000	3,150,000
1915	13,500,000	3,250,000
1914	13,625,000	2,700,000
1913	16,300,000	2,680,000
1912	18,700,000	3,000,000
1911	18,900,000	2,500,000
1910	19,450,000	2,820,000
1909	20,450,000	4,000,000
1908	18,500,000	2,500,000
1907	20,000,000	3,850,000
1906	18,000,000	2,240,000

Hopgrowing on Decline.

Hopgrowing, once a very important industry in Oregon, has declined since the outbreak of the European war, which cut off the foreign market for the surplus. In the past year the state produced less than 30,000 bales, whereas in former years the crop averaged well above 100,000 bales. At harvest time it looked as if there would be no market at all, and a few sales were made as low as 8 and 10 cents, but with the signing of the armistice the situation changed suddenly. Export buyers rushed into the market and in a few weeks the price had climbed to 30 cents. Practically the entire crop is now sold, and English agents are seeking to contract for the 1919 growth on the basis of 20 cents.

HAYNES DIXIE BREAD
HAYNES-FOSTER BAKING CO.

YANKEE EFFORT IS PRAISED

JAPAN LOOKS UPON AMERICA AS GREATEST NATION.

Rapidity With Which United States Prepared for War Amazes Population of Orient.

TOKIO.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The rapidity with which the United States prepared for war and the magnitude and success of her military operations continue to draw expressions of admiration from Japanese. Generally speaking, the public in Japan regarded the United States as a peace-loving nation, which, having no bent for war, could never do much in the building up of a great army.

The wonderful transformation of America in the war is the subject of many articles by prominent publicists. Thus, Dr. Shigeo Suyehiro, professor of Kyoto University, writes:

"There is no disguising the fact that prior to the war the Japanese did not believe in the military strength of America, but the present titanic struggle has demonstrated beyond all doubt the error of the Japanese estimate. The United States has become a great military power at a bound and her Navy is only second to that of Great Britain. The financial resources of America are something tremendous. It is stated that America would be able to keep the war going for a quarter of a century at the rate of expenditure which she spent for the first year. Nor is this all.

"The Americans are as great spiritually as their country is almost limitless in her resources. Just imagine the Americans—whom some Japanese consider as slavish worshipers of Mammon—working for their country at an allowance of $1 a year. They endured the hardship of meatless and wheatless days in order to obtain a supply of surplus provisions available for the allies, and no dissentient voice was raised against the proposed restriction of the manufacture of liquor.

"The material and spiritual sacrifices made by the Americans in the cause of the war as evidenced in these and other things are really wonderful, showing as they do the greatness of America and her people."

Dr. Suyehiro thought that it would be the height of absurdity for Japan to pick a quarrel with such a great country without a sufficient casus belli. Japan should stand for an open door policy in the Far East, but in return she should receive similar treatment in Indo-China, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. He said that America had been excluding Japanese immigrants, but he thought it very doubtful whether she was sufficiently justified in so doing. Japan, he said, should strive to have the United States correct her attitude not by brute force, but by appealing to her sense of justice and humanity, and this he applied with equal force to British and French territory where discrimination against the Japanese is in force.

FAMILY HAS SIX HEROES

MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS KEEP HOME FIRE BURNING.

Now Father Is Returning From 118 Days in Trenches and Four Months in Hospital.

CHICAGO.—There are five daughters out at 6218 South Harper avenue and there is a mother. Mrs. Paul Hutchinson. All six are fighting Americans—just like the father who at last is on his way home from France.

Sergeant Hutchinson, who is 45 years old, already has told his story through press dispatches from New York. Newspaper correspondents found "Daddy" Hutchinson was regarded as the hero of the several hundred soldiers who returned with him on the transport.

His story of spending 118 days in the trenches and four months in a base hospital as the result of a gas attack is printed as part of a New York dispatch.

"The doctors didn't want to take Daddy because he was overage," the wife said last night. "And I and the girls—there were only four of them—couldn't see how we could get along without his support. But one night at the beginning of the war we talked it over. He said he thought he could pass the doctors, because he had been to the Mexican border. It was up to me and the girls to decide.

"We thought it out just as every other regular American woman did. If all of us women had kept our men at home, the war wouldn't be over now. We told him to go, and we'd manage somehow until he came back."

They knitted him socks and sweaters and mittens and kissed him goodbye a year and a half ago—Mrs. Hutchinson, Eolis, 18; Emogene, 17; Harretta, 11, and Florence, who is 4.

And three months after he had gone there arrived Muriel, who now is 15 months old and has hair and teeth and can say, "daddy."

So Mrs. Hutchinson couldn't go to work. Eolis and Emogene had to bear the burden.

"We got jobs with the Pepsodone Company," Eolis said, "but Emogene caught typhoid fever, and for a long time I was the only one who could work. It was hard on us all, but none of us minded.

"We didn't have as much to eat as we used to and the bills piled up, but the service flag was in the window, and that and papa's letters were all that really counted."

The Red Cross helped a little at first, Mrs. Hutchinson explained, but withdrew the aid when the first small Government allotment came. So the bills continued to grow and Eolis continued to work—harder than she ever had dreamed of working.

And finally Emogene recovered from her typhoid, and, although she had temporarily lost her hair and was very weak, she went to the Pepsodent factory and took back her job.

Now it looks as though the whole story is going to end the way it should—even though there still remain unpaid bills and even though Eolis and Emogene have worked themselves beyond the point of ideal health. For "daddy" is on his way home. He may get here by Christmas.

"And, of course, he'll get a fine job," put in Harretta. "He's a perfectly grand electrician. And then Eolis and Emogene can quit their jobs."

"Oh, we're goin' to have a big—a awful big—dinner Christmas," tiny Florence shouted. "With daddy an' turkey and everything."

And Muriel recited proudly her entire vocabulary, "Daddy!"

WONDERFUL RECORD ESTABLISHED 1918

City and State Prepared for Greater Efforts.

NEW INDUSTRIES SECURED

Bank Clearings, Postal Receipts, Building Permits All Show Great Increase.

(Continued From First Page.)

422.07 for 1917, or an increase of 52 per cent. The city's bank clearings for 1916 aggregated only $649,775,141.46.

Postal Receipts Gain.

Further confirmation of Portland's remarkable business expansion last year are furnished in the increase in postal receipts. The gross receipts of the Portland postoffice for 1918 were $1,630,000 as compared with $1,327,980 for the preceding year, or an increase of nearly 23 per cent. The Portland office in 1918 did eight times the amount of business handled in 1900, when the gross receipts reached $215,987.47.

With deposits aggregating $1,800,000 to the credit of 6500 depositors, the postal savings bank, conducted in connection with the main postoffice, is the ninth largest in the United States. Deposits in this institution during the last year increased $200,000.

During the year 321,404 domestic and foreign postoffice money orders, representing $3,500,000, were issued and an additional $4,000,000 of surplus money order funds from other cities and towns in the state was handled through the Portland office. In the same length of time money orders amounting to $4,000,000 were cashed by the local office. The parcel post business more than doubled and in the 12 months more than $4,000,000 of war savings stamps were sold through the Portland office.

Building Total Greater.

Despite the restrictions imposed by the Government, Portland's record of building operations shows an increase in 1918 of 69 per cent over 1917. In the last 12 months a total of 5706 permits were issued, representing improvements amounting to $6,174,157. During 1917, 3377 permits were issued for buildings aggregating $3,643,410.

Chief among the building operations of the year was the completion of the new Postoffice, which, with the site, cost $1,350,000. During the year the Northwestern Electric Company expended $1,750,000 in the construction of a new steam generating plant. The year 1919 promises continued and increased activity in building following the suspension of Government wartime restrictions and a return to normal conditions.

With a population variously estimated at from 312,000 to 335,000 today, the increase in the population of Portland in the last 12 months is conservatively estimated at 20,000. In its last official estimate, R. L. Polk & Co., compilers of the city directory, on May 1, 1918, gave the population of the city at 311,351, or an increase of 24,598 over its previous estimate of 286,753 on April 1, 1917.

Based on the per capita of water consumption, the City Water Department credits Portland with a population of 312,000, while the school census supports both of these totals with an estimate of 316,750.

Taking the number of persons employed as a basis of computation, the Chamber of Commerce places the city's population at 335,00, while the estimate of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, judged by the number of telephones in use, is 290,000.

100,000 BOYS REGISTERED

NEW YORK LADS TO HAVE DRILL AS ATHLETIC TRAINING.

Valuable Registration Statistics Are Obtained in Recent Selective Service Roll.

NEW YORK.—Of great significance for the future was the resignation of all boys in the state of New York from 16 to 19 years of age which took place on December 3, under the direction of the Military Training Commission. The proclamation of Governor Whitman providing for this mobilization of youth was generally observed. Some of those who evaded it are already in the clutches of the Provost Guard. Many who were unable to register on account of the lack of clerical help at the schoolhouse centers appointed for this purpose have been dealt with leniently and are now having the opportunity to put themselves on record.

Brigadier-General William H. Chapin, chief supervising officer of the Bureau of Technical Military Training, estimates that there were fully 300,000 boys in this commonwealth to whom the law applies. Of these, he believes that 100,000 are exempt on account of their being employed on farms or in essential manual trades which are of value in time of war. The remaining 200,000 are about equally divided between the city of New York and the regions beyond the Bronx. An army of 200 regiments of youthful fighters would make a formidable array, and yet the value of the training which it is to undergo is vastly more important to normal everyday life than to the actual preparation for war.

Because the registrants were required to appear at schoolhouses for enrollment the popular impression has grown that only pupils in the educational system were included. The number of boys in the city of New York who are still at their books and are thus enrolled is estimated at 10,000, and these are mostly in the high schools. Ninety thousand boys, many of whom were graduated from the grammar grades at 14 and went into the trades or into business must also undergo military drill.

The provisions of the law are so far-reaching that every boy in order that he may legally attend school or be employed must have a certificate stating that he is enrolled for military training and is meeting every requirement of the statute.

The object of the policy of the state is well outlined in the proclamation of the Governor.

"With the coming of peace," to quote from that document, "the varied training contemplated by this act becomes more important than ever through its interpretation as a universal selective training programme installing in our youth a sense of responsibility to the state in time of peace as well as in time of war and preparing them to meet this responsibility intelligently and effectively, not only through the lessons of good hygiene, correct personal bearing, discipline and obedience to properly constituted authority, so prominent in military drill, but also by emphasizing the importance of vocational training which may be of service to the state."

The inwluence of this law has steadily increased ever since 1916. With addition of penalties from time to time it has been made more drastic and far-reaching. This year the introduction of questionnaires in which the youth of the state not in the schools are required to answer the most intimate inquiries about themselves has made a deep impression on every boy less than 19 years of age. The sum and substance of their searching examination is, "Son, where are you drifting?"

That the majority of boys from 16 to 19 years of age are in rudderless craft is one of the facts which this investigation is revealing. The state of New York bids those who are on the threshold of manhood to stop and find themselves.

First of all she asks her boys to stand straight, look ahead, walk alertly, talk precisely and forcibly, articulate distinctly and show initiative. Hundreds of teachers who have served as soldiers abroad and many returned officers who have seen actual service in the trenches will be available as drillmasters. The pupils of the high schools are being trained in the armories for an hour or so in the afternoon, while the boys under 19 who work during the daytime will have their turn in the evenings, unless other arrangements are made. Some of the large department stores are releasing their boys for early morning drills. Throughout the state wherever groups of 16 may be organized, officers are being assigned to take them in charge. It is a rare privilege which most of the future soldiers of the republic appreciate as their imagination and enthusiasm are fired by being brought into contact with gallant men who have taken part in the great world struggle beyond the seas.

From these instructions they are imbibing not only patriotism and loyalty, but habits which cannot but make for efficiency and success in the callings to which they are apprenticed. The Military Training Commission believes that such personal contact as this will give to the youth of the state steadiness of purpose and a broader vision. The inquiries made so far indicate that boys even when they have before them the prospect of advancement, if they stick to their positions are likely to leave merely on caprice or for a slight temporary gain.

One of the questions for the young boys who are brought before this inquisition is, "What do you want to be ten years from now?" Some of them answered that they had never thought about that. One replied that he wanted to be his own boss. To the question "How much money do you make?" he answered "$48 a week." He is only 17 years of age.

"Where do you work?" came next.

"In a machine shop," was the reply.

"Do you save any money?" asked the examiner, hurling at him question 41.

"Nearly all of it," was the response.

"To looks to me," commented the official, "that you are likely to get your wish."

POISON BLUNDER FATAL

Major Murtaugh Gets Deadly Drug in Error From Bellboy.

NEW YORK.—Major John F. Murtaugh, formerly a State Senator from Elmira, and widely known as a lawyer and politician, died in his apartment in the Hotel Ansonia recently after drinking an insect powder, which he believed was Rochelle salts.

A friend said that Major Murtaugh sent a bellboy for Rochelle salts and a bottle of mineral water shortly before noon. He had great difficulty making the boy understand his order and repeated it several times.

The boy returned with a small round box, later seen to be inscribed "roach salts," an dto bear printed matter extolling its virtues as a destroyer of insect life.

Major Murtaugh mixed some of this powder with the mineral water and drank it. Half an hour later he complained to Major Jed Adams, who shared the apartment, of sharp pains in his stomach. At his request Major Adams rubbed his abdomen.

He felt better then, but after an interval said the pain was worse. Major Adams called in Dr. J. W. Amey, but Dr. Amey arrived too late. Major Murtaugh died without realizing that he had been poisoned or even that he was fatally ill.

A commission of officers from Governor's Island, where Major Murtaugh had been assigned in the Judge Advocate's division, immediately began an inquiry at the hotel.

They questioned the bellboy, who had gone on the errand, and the drug clerk who had filled the order. The officers made no statement of their findings, but friends of the dead man said they were satisfied that the mistake had been caused by tragic ignorance.

Assistant Medical Examiner Schultz gave permission for the body to be sent to Elmira after he had satisfied himself that death had been due to an error, not design. His report was that death was due to "taking roach powder by mistake for "Rochelle salts."

Dr. Amey said that the active principle of the roach powder was sodium fluoride, a deadly poison.

Major Murtaugh was a leader at the bar in Elmira, where he once was Corporation Counsel, and where at the time of his death he had a practice that those close to him said brought at least $35,000 a year.

He had given up this practice four months ago to enter the Army in the Judge Advocate's division. He had handled some of the most important cases in the Department of the East while at Governor's Island. His request for foreign service had just been granted.

Few men in public life have had so many friends as Major Murtaugh. His popularity began in Cornell, where he gained fame as a football player and was captain of the baseball team in '99, his senior year. He declined offers to play professional bal land went into the practise of law.

He was State Senator from 1911 to 1914. He played an important part in the impeachment of Gov Sulzer. When Mr. Sulzer was forced out and Mr. Glynn became Governor and Robert Wagner Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Murtaugh became the Democratic leader of the Senate. As chairman of the judiciary committee he presided at the trial of Supreme Court Justice Cohalan. He was the author of much good roads legislation and a member of the Panama-Pacific exhibition commission.

In Elmira he succeeded to the practice of John B. Stanchfield when that lawyer removed to New York.

Major Murtaugh was 44. His wife died four years ago. He leaves four children, two girls and two boys.

Scury
YOURS for 1919
bread
"the sweetest of them all"

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

—May the coming year bring peace and joy to all mankind—and in particular to YOU and YOURS.

Store Closed Today
New Year's Day

—See evening and morning papers for important announcements of the Great Inventory Sale now in progress at this store.

Olds, Wortman & King

"The Standard Store of the Northwest"

ROTTEN EGG CATCHES FOX

Peace River Trapper Believes in Strict Conservation.

PEACE RIVER, Alb.—"Thar ain't nothin' in the world but is good fer somethin'," is one of the favorite sayings of Jim Buckley, of Bear Lake.

Buckley is a thrifty soul. He farms in Summer and traps in Winter and between wheat and furs he is growing rich. One morning while his wife was cooking breakfast, she broke a rotten egg into a skillet and was starting toward the door to throw it away when Buckley stopped her.

"Woman, don't throw that egg away," said Buckley.

"But it's rotten," protested his wife.

"Makes no difference," declared the philosopher. "Thar ain't nothin' in the world but—"

"James Buckley," exclaimed his wife, "I've heard that a thousand times."

The wolf never sniffs at the doors of the prosperous farmers of the Peace River country. But foxes are different animals and—here is something you don't know—rotten eggs are rated as an epicurean tidbit in vulpine menus.

That night Buckley set a trap in a poplar grove near his home and baited it with the rotten egg. He hoped to catch a red fox or perhaps a coyote. But when he went out to his trap next morning, what do you think he found? The biggest silver fox Buckley ever had clapped eyes on. He sold the pelt in Peace River the other day for $346.

"A right nice lot o' money to hatch from a rotten egg," remarked Buckley, as he stuffed the money in his pocket. "I've allers allowed that thar ain't nothin' in the world but is good fer somethin'."

Rice Import Is Removed.

TOKIO.—The new Hara cabinet has taken a drastic move to solve the rice situation by removing the import tax on foreign rice. This measure has proved a great relief to the Japanese people and tends to lessen the hardship resulting from the exorbitant price of cereals. Governmental booths are now set up in all parts of Tokio for the distribution of rice to the poor at moderate prices.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says, "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfils almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcels Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention The Portland Daily Oregonian. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

CONSTIPATION

Can't be cured by strong cathartics. The bowels need a natural remedy like Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills to help them produce a natural movement.

Munyon's Paw-Paw Laxative Pills contain no drugs. They school the bowels to act without physic.

They act upon the liver and stimulate the secretion of bile, which thoroughly digests the food and assists the bowels in a perfectly natural manner to throw the waste matter from the system. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills do not weaken, sicken or gripe.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW PILLS

Ask your druggist. Price 30c.—Adv.

January Victor Records on Sale Today

18508 85c — Dreaming of Home, Sweet Home.....Charles Harrison
The Rose of No Man's Land.....Hart and Shaw
18509 85c — I'm Glad I Can Make You Cry.....Henry Burr
After You've Gone.....Marion Harris
18510 85c — Good Morning, Mr. Zip-Zip-Zip...Arthur Fields and Peerless Quartet
When Toney Goes Over the Top.....Billy Murray
18499 85c — Waters of Venice (Waltz).....Violin and Accordion
Good-Bye, Alexander (Fox Trot).....Violin and Accordion
18500 85c — Mary (Fox Trot).....Joseph S. Smith's Orchestra
Rock-a-Bye Baby Fox Trot).....Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra
45156 $1.00 — A Little Birch Canoe and You.....Olive Kline and Orpheus Quartet
The Bluebird.....Elsie Baker, Olive Kline and Orpheus Quartet
35092 $1.50 — Sounds of the Forest, Part I; Sounds of the Forest, Part II.....Charles Kellogg
64791 $1.00 — When You Come Back.....McCormack
88597 $3.00 — Madama Butterfly (Duet of Flowers).....Frances Alda and Sophie Braslaw
88598 $3.00 — La Boheme (Thou Sweetest Maiden).....Francis Alda, Giovanni Martinelli
87297 $2.00 — Garibaldi's Hymn.....Caruso
74575 $1.50 — Andante Cantabile.....Elman String Quartet
87296 $2.00 — Hatikva (Our Hope).....Gluck and Zimbalist
87298 $2.00 — Onward, Christian Soldiers.....Ernestine, Schumann-Heink

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

G. F. JOHNSON PIANO CO.

Mehlin—Packard—Bond Pianos
Victrolas—Cheney Phonographs

CHILD SHOOTS MOTHER

Five-Year-Old Tot, Playing With Gun, Fires Fatal Shot.

MEXICO, Mo.—John Stumpf, 5 years old, of Benton City, a small town near here, accidentally shot and killed his mother while he was playing with a shotgun when it was accidentally discharged. The charge lodged in the body of his mother, who died instantly.

Milliners say that never before was so much money spent for hats. The demand for evening frocks has overwhelmed the dealers.

THE WAY TO USE VAPORUB FOR SPANISH INFLUENZA

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

Most authorities now agree that what we call Spanish Influenza is simply the old-fashioned grip, which was epidemic here in 1889-90. The influenza germs enter through the nose and mouth and attack the lining of the air passages—nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

There is no cure or specific for this disease, but Nature will throw off the attack if only you conserve your strength. A competent physician should always be called. The use of VapoRub does not interfere with any internal treatment and it is now being used by broad-minded physicians everywhere in order to stimulate the lining of the air passages to throw off the grip germs, to aid in loosening the phelgm and keeping the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier. Hot, wet towels should be applied over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores. Then Vapo-Rub should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is red, spread on thickly and covered with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloths. Leave the clothing loose around the neck, as the heat of the bidy liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, inhaled with each breath, carry the medication 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 Spanish Influenza is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds—which means avoiding crowds—common drinking cups, roller towels, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by plenty of exercise in the open air, and good food.

KEEP FREE FROM COLDS.

Above all, avoid colds, as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs.

Use Vick's VapoRub at the very first sign of a cold. For a head cold melt a little VapoRub in a spoon and inhale the vapors, or, better still, use Vapo-Rub in a benzoin steam kettle. If this is not available, use an ordinary teakettle. Fill half full of boiling water, put in half a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling and inhale the steam arising.

NOTE—Vick's VapoRub is the discovery of a North Carolina druggist, who found how to combine, in salve form, Menthol and Camphor with such volatile oils as Eucalyptus, Thyme, Cubebs, etc., so that when the salve is applied to the body heat, these ingredients are liberated in the form of vapors. Vapo-Rub can be had in three sizes—30c, 60c, $1.20—at all druggists. While comparatively new in certain parts of the North, it is the standard home remedy in the South and West for all forms of cold troubles—over six million jars were sold last year. VapoRub is particularly recommended for children's croup or colds, as it is externally applied and can, therefore, be used freely and often—without the slightest harmful effects.—Adv.

Such Women Just Have to "Give Up"

"Man may work from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." That's why women are overworked, nervous, all run down, no appetite, and can "hardly drag around." Vinol creates a hearty appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, induces sound sleep, invigorates the nerves, and in this natural manner creates working strength.

Narragansett Pier, R.I.
"I was all run-down, back ached, and tired all the time. I keep house for my husband and four children and could hardly keep around. Finally I tried Vinol and it has restored my health and helped me wonderfully, so I recommend it to others who are in this condition." Mrs. Hannah Randall.

Jacksonville, Ill.
"I keep house for my little family, but got into a weak, nervous, run-down condition, tired all the time and no ambition. My doctor told me to try Vinol, and in a week I felt like a new person. I am now strong again, look after my baby, and do all my housework."—Mrs. G. H. Lamson.

For all run-down, nervous, anaemic conditions, weak women, overworked men, feeble old people and delicate children, there is no remedy like Vinol.

Vinol Creates Strength

THE OWL DRUG CO. AND DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE