

## Every Woman Should Know

There are three entirely different kinds of baking powder, namely:

- (1) Cream of tartar, derived from grapes;
- (2) Alum, a mineral acid; and
- (3) Phosphate of Lime.

(1) Baking Powders made of Cream of Tartar add to the food the same healthful qualities that exist in the ripe grapes from which Cream of Tartar is derived.

(2) Baking Powders made of Alum add to the food some form of Alum or Aluminum, a heavy metal, wholly foreign to any natural article of food.

(3) Phosphate of Lime is made from rock or by burning bones which by chemical action are changed into a white, powdered acid. It is used in baking powder only because it is a cheaper substitute.

A Cream of Tartar powder never contains Alum or Phosphate.

Every housekeeper should read the names of the ingredients printed on the label and know what she is using.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER  
Made from Cream of Tartar

### SAN ANTONIO, TEX., ROTARY CLUB IS TOLD OF CURE FOR THE WHITE PLAGUE

#### Dr. C. B. Spates Brings Four Patients Before Rotarians in Demonstrating Tubercular Cure.

Before the Rotary club at its noon luncheon at the Savery this last week, in San Antonio, Texas, Dr. C. B. Spates of Des Moines, Iowa, declared without qualification that a cure for the white plague, tuberculosis, has been discovered.

He brought four of his patients before the Rotarians to substantiate his statement. He pronounced two of them cured of the disease and the other two, now undergoing his new treatment, almost cured.

Dr. Spates explained the treatment he called it the "Intra-venous treatment." It is a compound of drugs injected into the veins of the arm of a patient. Dr. Spates declares he makes no secret of the drugs and medicines he uses in making the fluid. He says many doctors know of it already.

Dr. Spates says the Intra-venous treatment will cure tuberculosis in from six to fifteen weeks. It requires from three to five injections, he told the Rotarians. The injections are made from two to three weeks apart.

Moffat Introduced.  
Dr. Spates introduced Mr. Moffat to the Rotarians. Mr. Moffat is a Des Moines man. Dr. Spates told him several weeks ago with tuberculosis of the lungs, and of his kidneys, a double pneumonia, he said Mr. Moffat was compelled to walk stiff-legged because of the infection of the knee. He also declared Mr. Moffat became fringed in walking two blocks.

Dr. Spates asserted that Mr. Moffat is now better after receiving three treatments. Mr. Moffat exhibited his knee to the Rotarians to show that infection had disappeared.

Mrs. W. L. Walters was introduced. Dr. Spates said she came to him on August 15 after having been sent from her home in Cedar Rapids to the sanitarium at Iowa City and thence to Des Moines. Her temperature was 102 degrees when she received the first treatment. She weighed less than 100 pounds. Dr. Spates declared her case was serious at the time. She has received five treatments and her temperature now is about 99 degrees, slightly above normal. Some days it is normal. Mrs. Walters now weighs 112 pounds, the physician said. She is not entirely cured, but will be soon.

Dr. Spates presented a Des Moines business man who refused permission to use his name. He said the man was given two treatments and is now cured.

Boston laborer, another patient, does manual labor every day now to support his family, said Dr. Spates. He has taken some treatments, but Dr. Spates says he is not quite cured. Before he was given the treatment, Dr. Spates told the Rotarians, Mr. Kimes could not stand to walk more than two blocks. The physician said another treatment should cure him.

Dr. Spates pointed out that he is not alone in this cure and that there are two other men in the United States who are curing tuberculosis. He also offered to show other cures in Des Moines that he has effected with the use of his "Intra-venous" treatment.

### MEXICAN ADMITS PARTICIPATION IN BORDER OUTRAGES.

Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 25.—Chano Flores, a Mexican prisoner, has made a confession, according to an announcement by the sheriff's department today in which he admits participation in last Monday night's train wreck and murder near here. It is declared that the confession involves several other Mexicans in Texas border outrages of the past three months.

Flores is declared to have said that the object of recent raids was to "secure liberty and independence for Mexicans in Texas."

Flores is said to have confessed to taking part in a raid on a ranch in

Sebastian, this county, several weeks ago in which a father, son and two step sons were killed.

The so-called Texas revolutionists army was described by Flores as a force of about 500 men divided into several companies the one to which Flores is said to have belonged containing from fifty to sixty men. The companies which made the raids at Ojo del Agua, Progreso and other points up the river from here were unknown to Flores, according to his statements, but all were said to be under the general leadership of Luis de Larosa, and Ancito Pisano.

Flores is said to have confessed that on the night of the wreck thirty or more Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande into Texas, and were joined by fifteen or twenty on this side. They then laid plans for wrecking the train. The confession did not say why the bandits killed the soldiers and shot Dr. E. S. McCain and H. J. Wallis, but mentioned other Americans on the train to escape unharmed.

The committee of citizens named at a mass meeting here Sunday to visit Austin and Washington to make an appeal to authorities for early relief on the border departed late today. The committee expects to be in Austin tomorrow to confer with Governor Ferguson.

AMERICA FIRST.  
The Department of the Interior, through its bureau of Education, has issued a lithographed poster, 30 to 20 inches in size, which is being sent to the various post offices, public schools, and industrial establishments of the country, urging immigrants to educate themselves for American citizenship.

In the foreground of the poster "Uncle Sam" is represented as grasping the hand of an immigrant workman, while in the background is seen a residence, a public school, and a naturalization judge handing "citizen's papers" to an immigrant.

Under the bold-faced title "America First," are urgent invitations to attend night school, learn English, and become citizens. These invitations with brief sentences setting forth the advantages of such action, are given in English and in six immigrant languages, viz: Italian, Polish, Yiddish, Lithuanian, Bohemian and Hungarian. Investigation has shown that there are in this country 3,000,000 foreign-born whites, 10 years and over, who are unable to read or even speak English. More than one-half of these immigrants are unable to read or write in any language.

As the posters will be hung in conspicuous places it is to be hoped that by means of this pictorial and written invitation immigrants will have their attention called to the night schools of their communities; and that where there is any considerable number of immigrants and no night schools the poster may inspire the authorities to establish such schools. This is a part of a more comprehensive plan for preparing immigrants for American life and citizenship.

### NEW MEXICO MARSHAL NOTIFIED OF TRANSFER TO CARRANZA TROOPS.

The United States marshal's office in New Mexico has been officially notified of the movement of 4,000 or 5,000 Carranza troops through this state. Deputy United States Marshal J. R. Galusha was informed by the marshal's office at Santa Fe, yesterday that instructions had been received from Washington not to interfere with the transfer.

The Carranza soldiers according to press dispatches are to be taken from Eagle Pass, Tex., to Douglas, Ariz., across the border from Agua Prieta, to reinforce the garrison at the Mexican border town.

### EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL IS JUSTIFIED AS WAR NECESSITY BY GERMANY.

Warning to Others is Excuse for Act. German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Declares Sentiments of Mercy Have no Place in Army.

Berlin, Oct. 24.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German under-secretary for foreign affairs, has issued an official explanation of the recent execution in Belgium of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse. He prefaced his remarks by the declaration that he had examined every jot and tittle of the evidence with the greatest care and found the verdict, though regrettable, to be justified. His statement follows:

"I see by the British and the American press that the shooting of an English woman and the conviction of several women in Brussels for treason have created a great impression and that we are being severely criticized. It is indeed hard that a woman must be executed but remember to what shall a state come which is in war if it allows to pass unnoticed a crime against the safety of its armies because committed by women. No law book in the world, least of all those dealing with war regulations, makes such a differentiation and the feminine sex has but one preference, according to legal usages, namely, that women in a delicate condition may not be executed. Otherwise man and woman are equal before the law and only the degree of guilt makes a difference in the sentence for the crime and its consequences.

"In the Cavell case I have reviewed the decision of the court and examined the evidence down to the smallest details. The result is so convicting and all the circumstances are so clear and convincing that no court martial in the world would have reached any other decision. For it concerns not the act of one single person, rather it concerns a well-thought-out, world-wide conspiracy which succeeded for nine months to render the most valuable service to the enemy to the disadvantage of our army. Countless British, Belgian and French soldiers now again are fighting in the allied ranks who owe their escape from Belgium to the activity of the band now sentenced, at the head of which stood Miss Cavell.

"With such a situation under the very eyes of the authorities, only the utmost severity can bring relief and the government violates the most elemental duty toward the army and its safety that does not adopt the strictest measures. These duties in war are greater than any other.

"All those convicted were fully cognizant of the significance of their actions. The court went into just this point with particular care and acquitted several co-defendants only because it believed doubt existed regarding the cognizance of the punishableness of their actions. Those convicted knew what they were doing. Countless public proclamations had declared that support of enemy armies would be treated with the severest penalties, even that the life of traitors would be sacrificed.

"I admit certainly that the motive of those convicted was not unobscure and that they acted out of love for the fatherland with one's blood, must be ready to seal one's love for the fatherland with one's blood, whether one opposes the enemy in battle or whether one commits acts in its interest which justly carry with them the death penalty. Among our Russian prisoners are several girls who fought against us in soldiers' uniforms. Should one such have fallen no one would accuse us of treating women cruelly. So why now that another woman has met the death which she risked quite as thoughtfully as her battle comrades?

"There are moments in the lives of peoples when consideration for the individual is a crime against the whole, moments that make severity yes, hardness a duty for those entrusted with the safety of their own countrymen. Once and for always the activity of our enemies had to be stopped and sentence has been carried out to frighten those who might presume on their sex to partake in enterprises punishable with death. Should one recognize these presumptions it would mean to open the door for the evil activities of women who often are handier and more clever in these things than the craftiest man spy."

"He who bears the responsibility however, may not, cannot do less. Unmindful of the world's verdict, he must travel the hard road of duty. Then, despite these facts, leniency toward others who were convicted and who, according to recognized law, have forfeited their lives, is being considered, which is proof of how earnestly we are trying to reconcile the feelings of humanity with the commands of rigid duty.

"If others are shown mercy, it will

be at the cost of our army, for it is to be feared that no attempts will be made to injure us if it is believed possible to escape without punishment or with the risk of only a light sentence. Only pity for the guilty can lead to an amelioration, not the admission that the executed sentence was too severe, for this was, hard as it may sound, absolutely just and could not appear otherwise to an independent judge.

The weakness of our enemies' arguments is proved by the fact that they do not try to combat the justice of the sentence but try to influence public opinion against us by false reports of the execution. It is claimed that the soldiers assigned to the execution first refused to shoot and finally fired so faulty that the officers had to kill the accused with a revolver. No word of this is true. We have the official report of the execution in which it is established that it took place entirely in accordance with established regulations and the death occurred immediately after the first salvo, as the physicians present attest."

### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful autumn of the year its praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and the changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

Another year of peace has been vouchsafed for us! another year in which not only to take thought of our duty to ourselves and to mankind, but also to adjust ourselves to the many responsibilities thrust upon us by a war which has involved almost the whole of Europe. We have been able to assert our right and the rights of mankind without breach of friendship with the great nations with whom we have to deal, and while we have asserted rights, we have been able also to perform duties and exercise privileges of succor and helpfulness which should serve to demonstrate our desire to make the offices of friendship the means of truly disinterested and unselfish service.

Our ability to serve all who could avail themselves of our services in the midst of crisis, has been increased by a gracious providence, by more and more abundant crops; our ample financial resources have enabled us to steady the markets of the world and facilitate necessary movement of commerce which the war might otherwise have rendered impossible, and our people have come more and more to a sober realization of the part they have been called upon to play in a time when all the world is shaken by unparalleled distresses and disasters.

The extraordinary circumstances of such a time have done much to quicken our national consciousness and to deepen and confirm our confidence in the principles of peace and freedom by which we have always sought to be guided. Out of darkness and perplexities have come firmer councils of policy and clearer perceptions of the essential welfare of the nation. We have prospered while other people were at war, but our prosperity has been vouchsafed us we believe, only that we might better perform the functions which war rendered it impossible for them to perform.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 25th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, one hundred and fortieth.

By the President:  
Robert Lansing, Sec'y. of State.  
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

An examination for the position of clerk in the post office will be held in this city on November 27, 1915.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 years on the date of the examination.

Applicants must be physically sound and male applicants must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height in bare feet and weigh not less than 125 pounds without overcoat or hat.

For application blanks and further information relative to this examination address

THOS. H. HILL,  
Local Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners.



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(Continued on Last Page.)

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