

DUVAL MEAT MARKET IS SOLD

Ed Ceithman and Son, Verne, are New Proprietors of West Side Market

MUST BUY MEAT FROM GEITHMAN

L. W. Duval Leaves Next Week to Take up His New Duties as Mail Carrier at Shabbona

A deal was consummated last Friday whereby Ed Ceithman and son, Verne, became the owners of the Duval Meat Market and took possession of that progressive place of business on Monday morning.

Mr. Duval, who has been identified with the business in Genoa for the past five or six years, has accepted a position as rural mail carrier out of Shabbona and expects to leave for that part of next week to take up his new duties.

Thru his honest and upright dealings Mr. Duval gained the confidence and respect of his customers and always enjoyed a liberal patronage during his years of business in Genoa but owing to failing health he deemed it necessary to make a change where his duties would take him more into the open air, hence his choice as mail carrier. His family will remain in Genoa until spring.

Mr. Ceithman and son need no introduction to the people of Genoa, having resided in this vicinity since childhood. Mr. Ceithman conducted a pool hall in this city until a few months ago when he disposed of his interests to Frank Williams.

The new proprietors give assurance of prompt and careful attention to the needs of the people of Genoa and vicinity in the line of meats.

Both meat markets in Genoa are now under the management of a Ceithman. M. L. Ceithman, brother of Ed, being the proprietor of the other shop.

ROUT THE RATS

Are Destroyers of Food, Hence an Ally of the Kaiser

"Food has gradually, since the war began, assumed a larger place in the economy, the state'smanship, and the strategy of the war, until it is my belief that food will win this war," says Food Administrator Herbert Hoover. Starvation or sufficiency will in the end mark the victor. Hence food conservation is one of the very important duties of American citizens.

One way to help in the conservation of food is to declare war on rats and mice especially rats who can in a short time destroy a large amount of food if left unmolested. Every effort should be put forth to help exterminate this pest not only for the food that will be saved but also as a health measure as it is a well-known fact that rats and mice are spreaders of disease. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a very interesting Bulletin in regard to the extermination of rats and mice and farmers interested in learning different methods of fighting rats should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for Farmers' Bulletin No. 896. It contains some very interesting facts concerning these pests and gives some practical ways of exterminating them, among them are:

The keeping of provisions, seed grain, and feedstuffs in rat-proof containers.

Keeping effective rat dogs, especially on farms and in city warehouses.

The systematic destruction of rats, whenever and wherever possible, by (a) trapping, (b) poisoning, and (c) organized hunts.

The organization of clubs and other societies for systematic warfare against rats.

The early threshing and marketing of grain on farms, so that stacks and mows shall not furnish harborage and food for rats.

Removal of outlying straw stacks and piles of lumber that harbor rats in fields and vacant lots.

The protection of our native hawks, owls, and smaller predatory mammals—the natural enemies of rats.

Greater cleanliness about markets, grocery stores, warehouses, courts, alleys, stables, and vacant lots in cities and villages, and like care on farms and suburban premises. This includes the storage of waste and garbage in tightly covered vessels and the prompt disposal of it each day.

BRIGHT METEOR IS SEEN

People of This Neighborhood Saw Brilliant Meteor Shoot Across Sky

A number of people in this vicinity report seeing a strikingly brilliant meteor sweep across the skies at six o'clock Tuesday evening. It apparently came from the northwest, moving first toward the observer. When first seen there was a trail of pale, yellow light, while the meteor itself was about as bright as an arc light. As it approached, the trail became a deeper fiery red. Judging from reports, the meteor exploded at an altitude of 25 to 20 degrees above the horizon.

Government observers are very much interested and say that not more than two or three other meteors as brilliant as that of Tuesday night have come to their notice in the last 20 years. DeKalb county people who saw this phenomenon pronounce it a startling sight.—Sycamore Tribune.

WAR OF MACHINERY

War is Being Taught Here in American Machine Shops

Although it frequently has been said in the last three and a half years that this is a war of machinery, not much has been said about the machinists—the men at the drill press and the lathe. Here in America, the land of machinery, the war is being fought. The man with the handful of cotton waste and the delicately marked steel rule is doing a remarkably effective bit in the national effort to defeat the Prussian military scheme of world domination. The motor he hoves, the gear he cuts, the bearings he grinds and the brass and steel he cunningly fits together all mean pressure and relentless pressure on the kaiser's war machine, and the fact that this country is possessed of many clever artificers and an abundance of metals ought to spell ultimate victory for the nation's cause in the war—world freedom and democracy.

But there is another angle that must be taken into consideration. Unless the government at Washington is provided with sufficient funds to conduct this war, all the machinery on earth will not bring victory. It lies with the artificer and every other citizen to aid in providing the government with the necessary money. Ever since the war started in Europe, and before President Wilson in his now historic message urged Congress to declare war on the Prussian foe of liberty, American machine shops have been running full blast. Machinists have been able, as never before, to work as many hours as they chose and have been well paid for their labor. If thrift and economy are not practiced and the savings turned in to the purchase of government securities—Liberty bonds and Thrift certificates—the machinery that is being made never will reach the front and the metals of which it is made might just as well have been left in the mines.

This must be largely a war of machinery, but it also is a war of dollars—and machinery and dollars must work together. Victory in this war means that American machine shops will continue to be busy for years refitting the factories of the world with machinery. Defeat means that German machinists will be busy while American machinists scan the help-wanted columns of the daily papers, or worse, and not at all impossible, work for German masters.

SCHOOL YEAR TO BE FULLER

Plans Are Being Discussed to Lengthen the Summer School Term

FOR A FULL SIX WEEK'S TERM

New Regulations Call for More Post Graduate Work on the Part of School Teachers

Next summer, when teachers, who received their second grade certificates by examination after July 1, 1914—the date on which the new law became operative, seek to have them renewed for the fifth and sixth years, they will find that under no condition can such renewals be accorded them by the county superintendent, unless they have had 18 weeks of professional training in a recognized normal school prior to the time such renewal is sought.

This condition will not obtain at the end of each four-year period but it is positively mandatory at this first passing, now and later, of this four-year milestone.

This class of teachers, at this time as it recurs annually for the different teachers, once, must again write the full examination, secure the succeeding certificate by submitting normal school credentials for at least a year of work.

DeKalb county teachers of this class will very probably qualify according to the professional training requirements, as they are few in number, and have been advised. Later years' classes, however, will be larger and should heed the warning. County superintendents are anxious that all teachers shall preserve the legal validity of their certificates. If a teacher is in doubt, she should consult her central office in the county in which she teaches.

By provision of law, all teachers who received their certificates by "exchange" when the present certifying law took effect, July 1, 1914, may offer their successful teaching experience instead of the "18 weeks of normal training," in the matter of renewals, this year, as last, and hereafter. Such teachers are therefore listed under a different classification and are permanently exempt from the foregoing requirements. Teachers are cautioned against procrastination and carelessness.

Local Co-operation

The republican-Journal is a local co-operation. Its columns are open to every good cause. It fights for the right; disdains the wrong. It seeks to be the torch of progress for Genoa. Not only in the cause of public information, but in trade information. The republican-Journal stands supreme.

No reader gets full value out of the paper unless he or she carefully scrutinizes the advertisements in each issue. They are sign-posts which tell where to buy and save you time and money.

SEAL UP THAT DOOR



Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

SECRET FINALLY LEAKS OUT

Friends Are Surprised to Receive Announcements of Marriage Last Sept.

SOLEMNIZED AT CROWN POINT

C. D. Schoonmaker and Miss Cora Watson Receive Congratulations of Friends on Happy Event

C. D. Schoonmaker and Miss Cora Watson sprung a pleasant surprise on their many friends Monday morning when announcements were sent out announcing their marriage on September 1, 1917, at Crown Point, Ind. They are both well known in Genoa and vicinity. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watson of this city. She is a graduate from the local high school and the DeKalb Normal. Prior to attending the Normal she was employed in The Republican-Journal office for two years. After her graduation from Normal she taught for two years in the public schools of Lombard, Ill. and later accepted a position in the public schools of Oak Park at which place she is still teaching, although she has tendered her resignation to take effect March 1st.

The groom has been owner and publisher of this paper for thirteen years. Last fall he took up the work of lecturing and demonstrating in physical culture, giving that profession a great share of his time, although still keeping in close touch with his printing business.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoonmaker will make their home in Genoa and will start light house keeping in apartments in the Republican-Journal building after March 1st.

THINK ABOUT PAYING TAXES

Collectors in County Have Books—Ready to Receive Payments

These are wheatless, meatless, heatless and other-less days, but they are not tax-less ones. Now is the season of the year when you are asked to dig down into your jeans and pay your annual assessments. Eight of the various township collectors in the county have already received their tax books; in other words, they are now ready for business.

The Genoa Tax Books are at the Republican-Journal office and Tax Collector C. D. Schoonmaker is ready to receive your payment. He will be assisted by R. B. Field, who has taken the regular oath as deputy and will have full authority to collect and issue receipts.

F. A. AFTER "COAL HOGS"

Will Prosecute Persons Making False Statements to Secure Fuel

The following notice is being sent out by John E. Williams, fuel administrator for the state of Illinois. "Coal Hogs" will be brought up with a round turn by the fuel administrator.

Many persons having an ample supply to carry them over the emergency are making false statements in order to secure coal from the dealers. This practice takes coal away from those actually in pressing need of fuel.

The Fuel Administration is preparing to prosecute under the law, which imposes \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment on any person who makes false statements in order to secure fuel. The investigators from Department of Justice under Mr. Clabaugh, are making investigations at the direction of R. W. Childs, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General with a view of breaking up this practice and the investigators of the fuel administration are instructed to promptly report all violations of this regulation.

Dealers are requested by the Fuel Administration to confine sales and deliveries of coal to supply only the immediate needs of consumers. This means in lots of not more than one-half ton.

There is always something happening to the ice crop; this year the heavy snow interfered with it. The ice folks are taking care to let us know about it.

THRIFT WEEK FEB. 8

People Should Begin Saving to Buy War Savings Stamps

Springfield, Illinois, January 24.—We should meet the extraordinary expenditures of our government at this time, so far as possible, from individual savings. This is the old-fashioned way—it is the safest way. To accomplish this, the government has worked out a plan for the sale of War Savings Stamps and Certificates. That plan is admirable.

Under it, even the day laborer can become the holder of government securities, on terms more favorable than the richest in the land. Under it, there is opportunity to teach even the school children habits of thrift such as never existed before. Our people have been noted for their extravagance and wastefulness. If we shall succeed in cutting out that waste and extravagance, we shall easily be able to finance the war. What is equally important, we shall form such habits of saving as to be able to meet all the cost of reconstruction at the close of the war. If those habits shall become fixed, we shall have secured our greatest national asset, and shall be permanent gainers financially because of the war. If our people generally shall become owners of government securities, they will be better citizens, and we shall have a better country.

I, therefore, designate the week beginning February 3, 1918, as Thrift Week, and urge upon all men and women, and boys and girls, of Illinois, to begin to save in proportion to their means, through the safe and generous medium thus afforded by the government.

Given under my hand and the great seal of state at the capitol in Springfield, this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

F. O. Lowden.

A SENSIBLE MOVE

McHenry Business Houses Close Nights, Except Saturday

McHenry Plandealer: In keeping with the spirit of the present day and to meet the unusual conditions now exist, the business men of McHenry, not to be outdone by their brothers of other cities and towns, met on Tuesday evening of this week to decide on ways and means of best observing the rules as laid down by the fuel and light administrators.

Business men responded splendidly to the call and as a result of the meeting most of the business houses in town will close at six o'clock each evening except Saturday and by this means they will be doing their bit toward the conservation of coal and light.

Not only this, but they have also agreed to keep their places closed all day Sunday and be open until noon on the next nine Mondays for the sale of food stuffs only.

NOW IT IS KING COAL

A Shortage of Which is the Cause of Weekly Holidays

It is no longer King Cotton—it is King Coal.

The nation's chief energies for several weeks have been expended toward getting the nation's coal where it is needed. That's why the factories had to shut down, and that's why we are having weekly holidays. Though dissatisfaction ruled great sections of the country at enforced idleness, it is realized by the more intelligent and the patriotic that the emergency was of such a nature that something startling had to be done.

The wheels of industry in Genoa started in motion again Wednesday morning after their five days' shut down and the men started with a vim that showed their willingness to be back at the machines and benches. The five days' shut down will necessitate a great deal of extra work on account of orders piling up during the "holidays."

Speakers who forecasted the factory-closing orders are saying that the nation will get even greater jobs in a few weeks. We do not know whether they are right or wrong; but this we know—that momentary sacrifices are the least a man can make when his country is at war.

RIGHTS OF FREE SPEECH

Many People do not Know What the Rights of Free Speech Mean

The right of free speech is justly regarded as one of the most precious that the people have in this splendid republic of ours. But this right like many others has its limitations, however. This may surprise the man or the woman who is unaccustomed to thinking a problem "through." Free speech like personal liberty ends just where the rights of humanity as a whole begin. A man has a right to express himself at any time or in any way that does not harm or injure the government. But if by his speech he gives expression in time of grave national peril like the present to anything that will hurt the government, then his freedom of speech ends. Freedom either in speech or in action does not include the privilege of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of one's country. The man or the woman who has the idea in any way that they have the right to a freedom of speech that would oppose the work of the government in time of war would do well to follow the advice of a famous wit—"Think twice before you speak, and then talk to yourself." Happily the people have had a liberal education of recent months in the limitations of free speech and are recognizing that in this as in all other things affecting human destiny and the fate of the nation, that they have a right to be free in their speech in any way that will help on the victory for the government over barbarism and cruelty, but there their right ceases. It can all be summed up in a little incident that happened since the war broke out. In a certain community lived a very loyal old man. He went to a neighboring town where there was a good deal of pro-German sentiment to trade one day and went into a store where the merchant was an American in his sentiments. He asked the merchant what he thought of the war and he replied, "I think it is a good time for one to keep his mouth shut, don't you?" To this the patriotic old farmer said: "Yes, I think it is a time when every man who has no love of his country should keep his mouth shut and it is also a time when every man who is loyal to the flag to keep his mouth wide open and help by his words and deeds to carry on the war to victory." That man knew just what freedom of speech was worth.

GENOA NOW HAS A SERVICE FLAG

Is Five by Eight Feet in Size and Hangs at the Corner of Emmett and Main

DONATED BY COMMUNITY CLUB

Contains 36 Stars of Blue in White Background with Red Border—A Star for Each Genoa Sammie

An emblem of patriotism which Genoa can well feel proud now decorates Main Street at the corner of Emmett Street, thanks to the thoughtful and patriotic members of the Community Club. The ladies have been working diligently for the past two weeks preparing this beautiful Service Flag (for that is what it is) and their efforts have resulted in gaining the admiration and thanks of the people of Genoa and vicinity.

The flag is cleverly made and contains 36 stars of blue in a background of white with a red border and is 5x8 feet in size. Each star represents a Genoa boy who has gone to fight for his country and a new star will be added for each boy from Genoa and their efforts have resulted in gaining the admiration and thanks of the people of Genoa and vicinity.

Below is a reproduction of the flag, as near as we can imitate it in type, and will appear in this paper weekly the same as the Roll of Honor in honor of the Genoa Boys who will soon be in France. A new star will be added for each new recruit from Genoa Township and our readers can greatly assist us in keeping the number of stars correct by notifying us of anyone they know of leaving for the training camps and whose names does not appear in our Roll of Honor.

AUTO LICENSE FEES OVER A MILLION

1917 Auto License over \$300,000.00

More Than Year 1916

IS RETURNED TO THE COUNTIES

Most Counties Getting Back More for Highway Improvements than is Paid In

In a statement issued Monday, Secretary of State Lotus L. Emmerson announces the amount of money contributed to the state good roads fund in automobile license fees by each county in the state during the year ending December 31, 1917.

A total of \$1,588,834.69 was collected in the twelve months by the automobile department of the Secretary's office, as compared with \$1,236,566 collected during 1916. Of the total amount collected, Cook County contributed \$572,883.89. Other counties which made large contributions in fees are: Peoria, \$34,901.75; McLean, \$31,883.25; LaSalle, \$32,929.16; Winnebago, \$29,332.95; Kane, \$30,789.58; Champaign, \$27,189.80. The entire amount collected goes into the good roads fund for state aid in highway improvement.

DeKalb County paid in \$14,589.75. The money, after it is appropriated out of the fund by the General Assembly, is allotted to the counties on the basis of their former appropriations for road and bridge purposes. For this reason, the amount of money returned to the counties by the allotment made by the division of highway works and buildings, has no relation to the amount of money paid into the secretary's office in fees. However, in most cases the counties get back more than they turn in.

Cook County is an exception to this owing to the fact that under the law it can not receive more than twenty-five per cent of the fees turned in, the remaining seventy-five per cent being distributed to the other counties in the state.

The last allotment made by the highway department was for the year beginning July 1, 1917. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 was distributed. Since the fees collected during 1917 contributed more than a million and half dollars, there is no adequate basis of comparison of the amount distributed and the amount collected. That the counties are getting back more than they pay in, however, is shown by the fact that in the distribution of the \$1,000,000 fund, most counties receive more than they paid during 1917.

Rob Bowman Company The office of the Bowman Dairy Company in Chicago was robbed Sunday night of between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

There were four of the burglars, and they bound the night watch and blew up the big safe. The work was done between 10 p. m. and midnight.

FOUR KILLED IN WRECK ON I. C.

Nine Cars Plunge Over 25 Foot Embankment into Snow Drift

A TROOP TRAIN WRECKED THERE

Crew Busy Lifting Fallen Cars as Granger in Hunt for Victims—Bride of Few Hours Dead

Four people are killed and about forty injured as a result of the wreck of an Illinois Central train at Granger about 30 miles east of Genoa, on Monday afternoon at about 2:30 o'clock.

The train was a combination of one from Omaha and one from Sioux City with both engines. It was on its way to Chicago, the first one from either of the cities since the heavy snows of Saturday night. It was following the snow plow and was running under orders not to exceed thirty miles an hour. At the time of the wreck the snow plow was at West Addition, only a few miles farther east. The accident occurred at the same switch where a troop train, carrying soldiers back to Camp Grant after a holiday in Chicago, recently was derailed.

The tender of the second engine left the rails and all of the ten car of the train did the same. All but one of them plunged down a twenty-five foot embankment and then turned over.

The first four cars went to the south of the track and the next five cars went to the north. The four cars at the south of the track and the first of those at the north of it lay more than fifty feet from where the rails had been. The other car remained upright at the top of the embankment and almost in front of the home of Peter Peterson, where all of the injured were sheltered.

Hot coffee and sandwiches were served to the workers by Fred Waterman of Bartlett and the Red Cross workers in that vicinity.

Farmers from the whole countryside came to the scene in whatever conveyance they could find and did all possible in allaying the suffering of the injured and in providing blankets and warm clothing for those who escaped injury.

A wrecking train was made up by the Illinois Central and was rushed to Granger as fast as the condition of the tracks would permit. On the train were doctors, nurses and stretcher bearers.

As fast as the volunteers rescuers dug out their fellow passengers they were taken to the farm house of Peter Peterson near by. Here, as in the case of the former wreck, an emergency hospital was established until the arrival of the relief trains.

A large number of the doctors and nurses from Elgin and Chicago rushed to the scene of the accident by whatever conveyance could be found and did everything possible for the injured passengers, who upon arrival of the relief train from Chicago, were taken aboard and rushed to hospitals.

Most of the injured passengers were from different points in Iowa, bound for the east. Among those killed was Mrs. J. M. Byler, a bride of a few hours, having been married at Manson, Iowa, just before boarding the train for their honeymoon trip to the groom's former home in Nappanee, Ind.

Three wrecking crews are busy lifting the coaches from the base of the embankment, but it is expected that it will require about three days before all the coaches can be removed. All the known dead and injured have been removed and taken to their homes or hospitals.

ROADS TO PAY REBATES

State Steam Lines Agree to Proposition at Chicago Conference

Get your railroad rebate coupons ready. Steam lines of Illinois will start paying the rebates this week.

This decision was reached at a conference held at Chicago Monday, Jan. 21, between Attorney General Edward J. Brundage and railroad officials. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 will be refunded by the steam lines of that state, who lost their fight in the supreme court of the United States to charge rates in excess of the two-cent rate law.

By the terms of the agreement entered into at the conference, the railroads will begin to redeem coupons January 29, but they will continue to charge 2.4 cents a mile until various details have been settled, and will also issue rebate coupons with each ticket.

While the roads are preparing to make the rebates they will continue to charge 2.4 cents a mile, and issue coupons which will be redeemable after January 31.

The steam lines of the state sought to charge 2.4 cents a mile passenger fare within the state, after an order had been issued by the interstate commerce commission.

Attorney General Brundage contested the case and won a victory in the supreme court of the United States when that tribunal handed down a decision upholding the state law, and declaring that the interstate commerce commission had exceeded its authority in suspending the provisions of the state law.

Closed public schools at Belvidere were thinned Friday evening for one week on account of a shortage of coal.

Her Red Rabbit

By VIRGINIA BLAIR

(Copyright, 1909 by Associated Literary Press.)

The small girl set the red cotton rabbit in the open window, with his nose in a flower pot.

"He's eating grass," she announced, triumphantly.

"That's nice," said the weary woman at the sewing machine. "Only don't let him fall out."

"Of course not," said the small girl. "He'd fall and fall and fall if he did, wouldn't he?"

"Yes, and you'd have to walk and walk downstairs to get him."

"And I'd have to walk and walk up again," said the small girl, fascinated by the repetition, "and walk and walk and walk—"

She stopped her sing-song, and leaned out.

"There's a man down there," she remarked, "a man in a gray hat, and he comes every day."

"Does he?" Her mother's voice was absent-minded. She was so busy. The sun shone on her bent bronze head, and brought out the golden lights in the little curls on her broad, white forehead. The small girl's mother was very young, but her eyes were sad.

The small girl made the rabbit prance back and forth and back and forth, and still the man with the gray hat stood on the corner idly.

Then suddenly a dreadful thing happened. The red rabbit, being moved too rapidly on his red cotton legs, lost his balance and fell down the length of the tall tenement.

"Oh," the small girl shrieked, "he's hit the man with the gray hat."

"You'll have to go after him," said her mother, "and come right back."

"I'll walk and walk and walk," sang the small girl as she started.

On the lower landing she met the man in the gray hat. He was big and tall, and the small girl thought that his eyes were beautiful.

"I was coming up," he said.

"Well, you needn't now," the small girl told him, "and thank you for my rabbit."

She held out her hands for it. "Thank you," she said, gravely, when she had it safely tucked under her arm.

She turned to take the long climb upward and then, struck suddenly by



Stared at Him Like One Who Sees a Ghost.

a thought, she asked him: "What makes you come and stand on the corner every day?"

He laughed. "I'm looking for some one," he said, "some one who is hidden in some of these big houses on this big street—and I can't find her."

"Oh, is it a fairy story?" asked the small girl, eagerly, and she sat down on the step and spread out her small short skirts sociably.

"Yes, it's a fairy story," he said, and sat down beside her, "and I am hunting for the castle where the princess is imprisoned, and I'm the poor knight who has wandered and wandered, and can't find her—"

"But some day you will find her," comforted the small person, "and you'll give her a kiss, and you'll live happy ever after."

"I'm not so sure," said the rueful knight, "that she'll let me kiss her."

"Why not?"

"Well, you see, the princess and the knight quarreled awfully, and the princess ran away from him and said she would never come back."

"Oh," gasped the small girl, "that's different from any fairy tale I ever heard."

"Yes, it's different."

"Did the princess have golden hair?" the small girl demanded, eager for details.

"No, but it was brown with golden lights, and with little curls on her forehead."

"Like mother's," said the small girl, happily.

"Like—" He caught his breath and looked at her closely.

Then he put a finger under her chin and turned her little face up to him. Such a baby face—but with the firm chin, the deep gray eyes, the broad low brow of the woman he loved.

"Baby," he whispered, "what is your name?"

"Lucile Dudley Morse."

"My God—" He was crushing her in his arms, red rabbit and all, until she gave a little squeal of protest.

Then he said: "Beg pardon," and set her down.

"Come," he took her small hand in

his, "we will go up and see your mother."

"But the small girl shook her head. "You mustn't," she said. "Mother doesn't have time for visitors, she's so busy. If she doesn't sew we can't have supper, you know. At least, mother can't—but just the red rabbit and me, and we only have bread. But when she sews hard all day we have soup sometimes and meat, and one day we had tarts."

He stood looking down at her a moment. "What are you going to have to-night?" he asked.

"I'm not sure," said the small girl, "but I guess it's just bread."

"You run along up to your mother," he told her, abstractedly. "Good-by; I'll see you again."

"He said he'd see me again," the small girl told her mother, who was waiting anxiously at the top of the stairs.

"Who?"

"The man with the gray hat. He's a knight looking for a princess, and they quarreled and she ran away—and he hugged me when I told him my name."

Her mother caught her breath quickly. "What did he look like?"

"He had nice eyes," said the small girl, meditatively, "and he was big and tall."

"Oh," the little mother's face was white, "he mustn't come here—he mustn't."

But he did come, and behind him a colored waiter bore a tray loaded with good things.

The little mother stared at him like one who sees a ghost. "Why have you come?" she asked.

"Hush!" He glanced at the man who was setting the tray on the table. "Let me give the child a feast, and after that, if you think best, I will go."

The small girl clapped her hands.

"Mother, mother," she cried, "there's chicken and everything!"

They ate and drank, the small girl rapturously stuffing herself and the red rabbit, the other two with little appetite.

And when they had finished the woman said: "You must go now—at once."

"I shall not go," he said, "until I speak of the lies that have been told you."

"Lies?" Her startled eyes questioned him.

"Oh, my dear," he came over and took her hands, "why didn't you trust me? Why didn't you come to me and tell me the stories that those relatives of mine had told? Couldn't you see that if they got my wife out they could combine to live on my money, and have the comforts I had always provided?"

"But they said you loved—some one—else."

"I have loved only you," he said, and his eyes met her very gravely. "They told me things of you, too. That you did not care for me, and that was why I let you go. And you did not tell me of the child?"

"Oh, no," she breathed, "I could not."

"And so for five years you have struggled," His voice broke. "And until last month, when I shut up the big house, after my sister's death, I came across your little diary far back in your desk, and in it I read—what you have thought—how you have loved me—dear."

She was sobbing now in his arms, and the sound attracted the attention of the small girl, who with the red rabbit had been finishing the sweets.

"You've made her cry," she reproached him.

"But we are going to be happy ever after," he said as he clasped her close. "I have found my princess, baby."

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"But we are going to be happy ever after," he said as he clasped her close. "I have found my princess, baby."

"But they said you loved—some one—else."

"I have loved only you," he said, and his eyes met her very gravely. "They told me things of you, too. That you did not care for me, and that was why I let you go. And you did not tell me of the child?"

"Oh, no," she breathed, "I could not."

"And so for five years you have struggled," His voice broke. "And until last month, when I shut up the big house, after my sister's death, I came across your little diary far back in your desk, and in it I read—what you have thought—how you have loved me—dear."

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Bowser Starts For War But Returns Again

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mr. Bowser was half an hour late in coming up to dinner and Mrs. Bowser had begun to worry for fear of accident, when he arrived. He came along in a brisk, excited sort of way, and he had not yet entered the door when he called out:

"Is that dinner ready? I have only ten minutes to spare."

"What is it?" she asked, as she followed him down to the dining room.

"It has come, Mrs. Bowser. I have held myself back long as possible on your account, but it has come now."

"What do you mean, Mr. Bowser?"

"I mean that I am going to war. Yes, sir, five of us in the office enlisted this afternoon. We are going to take the train in about an hour, and I haven't got a minute to spare. I shall have just time to pack a few things and kiss you good-by and, the



"Other Men Will Be Killed, Too."

next thing you hear of me, I shall be on the bloody field and, perhaps, have fallen with the others."

If Mr. Bowser expected Mrs. Bowser to faint away, or burst into sobs and tears, he was disappointed. She took the news very calmly. Indeed, she rather smiled than grieved as she said:

"I have been wondering for some time why you didn't go to war. You are an able-bodied man and it is really your duty. When the honor of your country is at stake, you should be one of the first to uphold it. I will gladly help you get ready."

"Yes, I am going to war and shall do my best to rout the enemy," said Mr. Bowser, in less enthusiastic tones. "It's one chance in a thousand that I ever return, for I shall ask to be sent right into the first battle which takes place."

"Of course you will," replied Mrs. Bowser. "There will be no such thing as keeping you out of battle. As for your being killed, you must run the risk of that. Won't it surprise the neighbors around here. I can boast that my husband has gone to war and that he will kill a terrible number of the enemy. Are you through with your dinner? If so, I will help you pack."

"Yes, I've got to pack," said Mr. Bowser, but he was rather slow about it. Indeed, he did not get up from the table for about five minutes, and then he did not rush upstairs.

"About my writing you?" said Mr. Bowser, as he scratched his head. "Of course, I want to write you as often as I can, but you mustn't expect a letter every day."

"Oh, no, no, no. If you write me once in two weeks, I shall try and be patient about it. You will be in battle every day, probably, and, of course, you won't have much time to write. Tell me in every letter how many of the enemy you have killed that day. Now you can be off as soon as you like."

"But I was going to say something important, and it has gone out of my mind."

"Never mind. It will probably come back to you after your first battle, and you can write it. You have only a little time to get to the depot. I wouldn't have you miss the train for anything."

Bowser was not enthusiastic. He followed Mrs. Bowser downstairs and gave her a formal kiss, and picked up the suitcase and walked down to the gate. When he reached the corner, he left his suitcase against a telegraph pole and returned to the house. Mrs. Bowser was still on the front steps, and she halted him with:

"You will miss your train if you don't walk faster than that. What brought you back?"

"Say, did you put in a couple of clean handkerchiefs?" he asked.

"I don't think I did, but I will run right up and get two or three for you. They say that men in battle perspire

in an awful way and, of course, you want handkerchiefs."

Mr. Bowser sat down on the steps and, when she had brought the handkerchiefs, he seemed in no hurry about going. The cat came up to him and he stroked her back in an affectionate way and said:

"Of course I must uphold the honor of my country, but I do love you and the cat. She seems to realize that I am going away to be fodder for gunpowder."

"Yes, you may be killed," replied Mrs. Bowser, "but other men will be killed, too. It isn't so very dreadful to be a war widow."

Mr. Bowser stood up. He looked all around. He looked up and down. He hated to go, but his country called him. He shook hands with Mrs. Bowser, gave her another kiss and was off. He went up to the corner again and recovered his suitcase and went marching. He marched about 50 feet and then came to a halt and leaned against the fence. Half a dozen men who knew him came along and stopped and asked him if he was going on a journey, and his reply to each was:

"I have started for the war."

And their exclamation in each case was:

"Good for you, old man! You are the stuff. I have been expecting to see you go for the last year. Let yourself loose when you get there. Remember Lexington and Bunker Hill. Don't let your heart have any pity. Slay and kill—kill and slay. Durn my

GOOD JOKES



SHE WAS IT.

THE FATE OF ALL.



Mabel—Jack told me he wouldn't marry the best woman living.

Maud—He's a fibber. He married me only last night.

Which Are You?

The man who can't or won't. Is only in the way.

It's the man who can and will. That makes things hum today.

Tried Both.

The Widow—If you married again I suppose you would want a woman of intellect.

The Widower—Yes, but just about medium.

The Widow—Medium?

The Widower—Yes. My first wife was a strong-minded woman and my second was a weak-minded woman, and one's about as bad as t'other.—Judge.

One Reason.

"I have discovered," remarked the old codger, "one reason why political parties, clubs, societies and organizations fail to keep intact."

"Why?" asked the youthful seeker after knowledge.

"I just told you," said the old codger. "They fail to keep in tact."—Judge.

What's the Use?

"Say, Johnsing," commented Rastus, looking up from his paper, "it says heah dat in Sumatra a man kin buy a wife for foah dollahs."

"Foah dollahs!" gasped Johnsing. "Et a niggah's got foah dollahs he don't need no wife."

Where Linen is Mangled Badly. Laundry Proprietor (showing visitor the plant)—This is the mangle room for all the clothes.

Visitor (sarcastically)—Ah, that explains it. Some of the shirts that come back look as if they were sent through half a dozen times.

Agreed With the Old Man.

Old Roxleigh—Consent to your marrying my daughter? No, sir! You have no prospects, have you?

Impetuous Suitor—Well, sir, if that's the way you feel about it, I can't say that I have.—Stray Stories.

It Was O. K.

Sox—Say, old man, I'm sorry that market tip I gave you yesterday turned out so bad. I hope—

Fox—Oh, that's all right. I passed it along to a fellow I had a grudge against.

Preparedness.

"Why are you wearing eight hats, my dear?"

"I have been elected," answered Mrs. De Style, "an honorary member of the national board of defense."

UP TO WILLIAM.



He—So you are going to throw me over for that Will Smith, are you?

She—Yes. Papa says I haven't a will of my own, and so I'm going to get one.

A Common Kind.

In this old world You'll often meet The man who's cursed With frosty feet.

A Stentorian Voice.

"My niece, Fannietta Flooter, is visiting at our house, accompanied by her infant son, Hubert St. Aubyns Flooter," a trifle grimly admitted the Old Codger. "A great deal of the time the baby cries for all he is worth, and his mother frequently states that he is worth his weight in gold."—Judge.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrborg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Write for booklet and testimonials: 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00 Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of CUTTER'S MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

He Knew Her. "Am I the first girl you have loved?" "Oh, no. You are about the tenth, and my taste has improved right along."

"Cold in the Head" Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Discouraged Optimist. "I'd like to be an optimist. Yet, if I tried the sunshine stuff, The daily news would show a list Of serious facts to call the bluff."

Unprofitable Union. "Daubbs says he is wedded to his art." "Well, there is at least one point in his favor."

"What is that?" "No one can accuse him of having married for money."

Ways of Communication. Mrs. Flatbrush—So she told you that piece of gossip, did she? Mrs. Bensonhurst—She certainly did.

Over the telephone? "No, over the back fence."

Couldn't Size Them Up. Husband—What kind of people are our new neighbors, my dear? Wife—I can't find out. They hang their washing up in the attic.

A Man of Leisure. "Young Dobbins, the lawyer, has had an office here for several years. Is he getting any practice?" "Of a certain kind."

"And what is that?" "Mostly golf."

Clear Evidence of Bravery. Mrs. Peck—I suppose if we should have war you'd remain at home like a coward.

Peck—No one who knows you, my love, would call me a coward if I remained at your side.

Awful Thought. Bill—I see some cities are thinking of adopting municipal moving-picture theaters.

Jill—Well, if we have 'em here I'll cut out movies. Just think of a fellow seeing the amount of his taxes staring him in the face on a film!

The Cause. "To what do you ascribe the fact of that musical comedy's having such an old and ugly chorus?" "To the fact that the peach crop must have failed."

On the Run. "Why did you retreat?" demanded the general who was directing the sham battle. "You had the other side outnumbered and technically defeated."

"I know, general, but a nest of hornets got into the game."

Generality of Mankind. Hostess (after the guests have departed)—Oh, dear! I wish visitors weren't such awful bores! Host—If they were not bores most of them wouldn't be visitors.—Judge.

Men's Hosiery

When you buy hosiery you want hosiery that will wear. And that is the kind you get when you buy our

Armor Plate and Rellin Brand Hosiery

These brands are equal to many 50c and 75c brands and we have them in all sizes and colors at
15c & 25c Per Pair

F. O. HOLTGREN

Kingston Market & Grocery

FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Oysters and Fish in Season

A line of Specially Selected Staple Groceries. Goods and Prices Right
R. H. STERNBURG
Telephone 16

CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING Men's and Ladies' Suits and Coats Over Holtgren's Store JOHN ALBERTSON



THIS LITTLE ONE JOINED OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB with only

2¢ and next Xmas will have

\$25.50

Come in, get Bank Books and put your Children in the Club

PUTTING YOUR CHILDREN INTO OUR CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB IS THE BEST FINANCIAL EDUCATION YOU CAN GIVE THEM.

THEY CAN START WITH 10 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 2 CENTS, OR 1 CENT AND INCREASE THEIR DEPOSIT THE SAME AMOUNT EACH WEEK.

IN 50 WEEKS:

10 CENT CLUB PAYS	\$127.50
5 CENT CLUB PAYS	63.75
2 CENT CLUB PAYS	25.50
1 CENT CLUB PAYS	12.75

OR, THEY CAN BEGIN WITH THE LARGEST PAYMENT FIRST AND DECREASE THEIR PAYMENT EACH WEEK.

NO CHARGE TO JOIN—ALL ARE WELCOME.

WE ADD 3 PER CENT INTEREST.

EXCHANGE BANK
Deposits Guaranteed With Over \$300,000.00

PURELY PERSONAL

Fred Duval, Jr. was an Elgin passenger Saturday.
Miss Laura Crawford spent Tuesday in Rockford.
L. W. Duval was in Shabbona on business Monday.
A. D. Hadsall transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.
Miss Jessie Parker was home from Rockford over Sunday.
Mrs. T. J. Hoover was a Chicago visitor this (Thursday).
Atty. G. E. Stott transacted business in Chicago Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Geithman were Elgin visitors Saturday.
Miss Helen Ibbotson spent the week end with her mother in Chicago.
Miss Myrtle Geithman was an over Sunday guest of friends in Kirikand.
Mrs. Fred McBride of Elgin spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Evans.
Cashier C. J. Bevan of the Exchange Bank made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday.
Squire Brown and M. J. Corson attended the automobile show in Chicago Tuesday.
Misses Irene Patterson and Helen Holroyd were home from Elgin from Friday until Tuesday.
Mrs. L. W. Duval and daughter, Mildred, spent the last of the week with Sycamore relatives.
A. J. Kohne returned the last of the week from a business trip to Minneapolis and St. Paul.
Jas. R. Kiernan and Geo. Loptien attended the automobile show at the Coleseum in Chicago Wednesday.
Miss Maude Sager of Elgin was a guest at the home of her mother, Mrs. Caroline Sager, Sunday and Monday.
C. M. Gerson returned the last of the week from Canada, where he has been for the past three weeks on business.
Horatio Perkins is home from the University of Illinois for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Perkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson of Rockford were guests at the home of the latter's sister Mrs. Frank Wil-

liams, over Sunday.
Miss Ruth Wager returned to her home in Sac City, Iowa, last Friday after a visit of several days with her aunt, Mrs. Emma Olmsted.
J. L. Patterson took a party of men, including D. S. Brown, Atty. G. E. Stott, John Hadsall and Steve Abraham, to Sycamore Monday.
Miss Gladys Greeley was out from Chicago Monday and Tuesday visiting Genoa friends. While here she stopped at the E. H. Browne home.
Mesdames Will Little and H. Shattuck went to Elgin Tuesday to visit their mother who is in the hospital. It has not been decided whether an operation will be performed at this time.
Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Shesler have been in Chicago for the past few days, where they attended the wedding of Mrs. Shesler's sister, Miss Elizabeth Kins.
Mrs. Maude Mordoff and daughter, Hypatia Carolyn, left Tuesday for Beverly, Kansas, where they will visit the former's sister, Mrs. Ora Scott. They expect to be gone about three months.
John Sell and R. H. Browne visited the scene of the wreck on the I. C. railroad at Granger, Monday. Tuesday the former attended the automobile show in Chicago.
Wayne McMackin arrived here from Los Angeles, Calif., the last of the week. He will remain here for several days before leaving for Chicago, where he expects to make his home for the present.
Mrs. H. Shattuck returned home Saturday from the Will Little home near Herbert, where she has been caring for her mother, Mrs. Hammond, for the past two weeks. Mrs. Hammond was removed to the Sherman Hospital in Elgin.
Mrs. C. A. Patterson went to Chicago Saturday where she was joined by Lieut. Patterson, the latter coming to the city from Champaign to attend the Dental Convention held at the La. Salle Hotel. Mrs. Patterson remained until Sunday evening.

WHAT A LITTLE BOY CAN DO

"Dad, what can a little boy do for his country?"
It was in the early weeks of the war. A boy of twelve was reading of the rush to enlist, of the prospects of conscription, of the enormous sums needed to carry on the war, and of the American destroyers which had gone across the sea to hunt down the German submarines.
He was burning with enthusiasm to do something for his country, but there did not seem to be anything he could do. So he put the question up to his father, who, to him, seemed the embodiment of all wisdom.
And the father, who was in much the same state of mind as the son, was at a loss for an answer. The government was going ahead, raising money and raising armies without asking his help. Burdened with a family, he could not enlist—at least not until the men without responsibilities had gone, and there did not seem anything for him to do, either.
But it was necessary for him to keep up his pose before his small son, so he replied, rather vaguely:
"A little boy can hang a flag in front of his home, to show he is a patriot."
This the little boy did, but he was not satisfied. He wanted to feel that he was really doing something for his country.
Later came the activities in which even a little boy could participate. He could give of his little store to the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A., and he could and did take his money from the savings bank and buy a Liberty bond. But still he was not satisfied. He dreamed of the time when he would be old enough to go over the top, like Empey, but he knew that, most likely, the war would be over before then. He wanted to be doing something every day for his country.
At last the opportunity came. It was in the United States War Savings plan, which asks that all of the people, all of the time, form themselves into a great army of thrift to back up the men in the trenches. Here was something that a little boy could do. He could earn money and buy Thrift stamps.
The change in his life was amazing. He developed at once unusual industry. He welcomed a blizzard, not as affording him an opportunity to throw snow balls, but as furnishing walks to clean that he might earn the price of Thrift stamps. He seized eagerly upon opportunities to run errands. He found things by the dozen that a little boy could do.
Every time he licked a Thrift stamp he thrilled with the feeling that at last he was doing something for his country. He aroused the enthusiasm of his parents and of his sister. The Thrift stamps grew into War Savings stamps with surprising rapidity, and before this Thrift year is over, this particular family will have done, not its bit, but its best, for its country.

WALT MASON BREAKS LOOSE

Has Some Remarks About Folks Who Complain of Meatless Days

There are a million luckless jays who are observing meatless days six times a week or more; deserving men, who lack the price to buy a pork just off the ice, at any butcher's store. And countless people go their ways in every month that flies; hard luck and sickness and despair have stripped their humble larders bare of doughnuts, loaves and pies. And they must have a sickly smile when they observe the buoyant style in which we make our boast, that once a week, with martyr zeal we cut out our mutton, pork, and veal, and shoo away the roast. And they must shed a weary sigh when we inform the passerby how we, with courage high eschew the loaf of snowy bread, and fill ourselves with bran instead, and make the corn flakes fly. Cheer up! The worst is yet to come! Before the voice of war is dumb we may be eating hay; we'll doubtless know what grief is then, and wish we might observe again the old-time meatless day. For meatless days don't represent a sacrifice to any gent in this, my neighborhood, man passes up the "red meat" dish to eat a turkey or a fish, or something just as good.
Walt Mason.

Tax Books now open at Republican Journal office.

When you have the backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store.

Sunday services of the Methodist church at Slater's Hall will be of unusual interest. The pastor will preach on "Learning to Pray" at the morning service, and the choir will render a sacred concert at the 7:30 hour. All are invited to all services.

Tax Books now open at Republican Journal office.



Protect Your Walls From Water Damage

Splash mats over the kitchen sink and mats for other odd places about the house will protect the walls and floors from water damage at a cost of a few cents.

Armstrong's Linoleum though not expensive, is superior in quality, patterns and colors. Made only of the best materials, every inch tested before it leaves the factory. You'll like the wide assortment we are now showing.

S. S. Slater & Son

ROLL OF HONOR

Under this heading each week will be printed the names and addresses of all the Genoa and Kingston men who join the United States Army or National Guard. All families are urged to file the names of their members now in the service, or about to enter the service with The Republican-Journal. The Republican-Journal, thru its news service, will keep in touch with the companies to which the men are assigned and will give such information to their friends and relatives as the censorship will permit.
George Goding, Allen Patterson, Robert Westover, Frank Hoffman, George R. Wilson, Thomas Abraham, Irvin Thorworth, Ivan Ide, James B. Cornwell and Ray Listy are with Company A, 129th U. S. Infantry, at Houston, Texas.

C. Vernon Crawford is now stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, with Troop L, 5th Cavalry.

Dr. C. A. Patterson, Officers Reserve Corps at Urbana, Ill., with rank of Lieutenant.

Benjamin Pierce is stationed at The Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he is War Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Charles C. Schoonmaker is with a detachment of the 149th Artillery now awaiting orders to embark at Newport News, Va.

Clarence Eiklor has been transferred to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and is with the 2nd Co. M. P., 2nd Division.

Carl Bauman is at Camp Shelby, Hattisburg, Miss., with the 77th F. A., Supply Troop.

Harry Carb is with Co. D, 3rd regiment, I. N. G. in Houston, Texas.

Charles Adams is with the navy and is at present "somewhere in France."

Sergeant Paul Miller is with Company M, 3rd regiment I. N. G. at Houston, Texas.

Ernest A. Fulcher is located at Charleston, South Carolina, and is now learning seamanship at the Charleston Naval Training Station.

Thos. Nicholson is with the regular army, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Richard Gormley is stationed at the aviation field, Waco, Texas.

Ransom Davis is now stationed at Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., with 16th F. A., Battery E, having been transferred from Fort Sheridan.

Lawrence Duval is with Co. B, 340th Machine Gun Battalion, stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Sergeant William Schnur has been transferred from Camp Grant and his present address is 1st Motor Mechanic, Co. G, Signal Corps, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Karl K. Holtgren, Carl Bender, Sidney Davis, August Niss, John Meckler and John Frazier are in training with the National Army at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Second Lieutenant Bayard Brown on his way under secret orders.

Glenn Montgomery is now with the 33rd Hdq. Div., stationed at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

Everett Naker and William Walters have been transferred to Camp Pike, Arkansas.

Arthur Morehouse is "Somewhere in France."
Sergeant Wm. Lankton, with Signal Corps at Fort Sheridan.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| HOT BREADS | DESSERTS |
| Boston brown bread. | Corn-meal molasses cake. |
| Hoecake. | Apple corn bread. |
| Muffins. | Dumplings. |
| Biscuits. | Gingerbread. |
| Griddle cakes. | Fruit gems. |
| Waffles. | |
| HEARTY DISHES | |
| Corn-meal croquettes. | Corn-meal fish balls. |
| Meat and corn-meal dumplings. | |
| Italian polenta. | Tamales. |
| The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture. | |

Announcement

We wish to announce to the public that we have taken charge of the Meat Market formerly known as the Duval Market and will endeavor to give the people of Genoa and vicinity an up-to-date Market with special attention to service and quality meats.

We will carry at all times a complete line of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS OF ALL KINDS
and your orders will receive our prompt attention.

We respectfully solicit your patronage and assure you that we will give you the best quality of meats at the lowest possible prices.

YOUR PHONE ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION

E. Geithman & Son
Genoa, - - - Illinois

SPECIAL!

McLaughlin Coffee 21c per lb.

Renfro Bro. U. J. I. Tea
One-half lb. packages 25c

E. J. Tischler, Grocer

The Broken Tie

By Curtis Ellsworth Kingsley

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Gurdon Espey, ringmaster of Sillery's Great Circus, flected the ear of a water boy who had stumbled over a rope with the tip of his long-lashed whip, and gave the urchin a quarter to mend his bawling. He caught a stake man drinking out of a bottle, seized the offending vessel and smashed it against a plank.

"You're discharged, no tipping here!" roared the neat and nifty king of the sawdust circle.

"Ought to have known better," remarked a hustler to the culprit. "He's dead down on the hard drink. They say he goes clear around a block to keep from passing a saloon, he hates them so. Espey is a queer one—bet he's had a history."

Yes, Gurdon Espey had a history, and it had climaxed in making him the odd makeup of humanity he was. Strictness and severity were strangely mixed with the most generous of instincts. And then he would become angry if the remotest reference was made to these wayward impulses.

"Oh, mister! can we speak a word with you?" hailed the ringmaster as he came outside of the big tent, and Espey turned, with his habitual scowl, to be confronted by twelve boys ranging in age from eight to twelve years; their leader acting as spokesman.

"What is it?" he snapped out, allways on the suspicious alert for applications for free passes, runaways anxious to join the circus, cut-rate nuisances, and the like.

"We want to know if we can hire your clown?"

"Well, that's good!" decided the ringmaster. "What for now?"

"Our circus."

"Oh! a rival in the field, hey?" railed Espey. "And where may this circus of yours be?"

"Down in a lot, next to Mrs. Daniel's house," was explained hurriedly, and with a certain spice of pride. "You see, mister, little Eva Daniels has been sick for a long time. Now she's just able to sit up. And we all love her so much, and it's her birthday, and we want to give her a surprise."

"She's a fairy!" piped up a little fellow of eight.

"No, she's just an angel!" supplemented a companion.

"We've made a sawdust ring just like yours, only a tiny one," went on the spokesman of the party. "We've got quite a program. I swallow a sword. Dick Brown does some somersaults. Ned Bates walks a clothesline tight-rope. Of course, they're poor stunts, so we want to hire your clown for about an hour, to make Eva laugh and feel good."

"Do you happen to know how much a clown costs?" interrogated the ringmaster.

"No, sir, but we've got six dollars and fifty cents among us. You see, we all got fifty cents from our parents to come to your circus tonight, and poor little Eva can't be moved this far, so we've put our money together to hire the clown, and give Eva a real good time."

"Nothing doing," growled Espey, starting to pass on his way, when out of a side tent dodged a jolly-faced lump of rotundity.

"Who says it?" rolicked the same. "Sick girl, boy friends getting up a show for the little lady? What time does this greatest show on earth come on the boards, kids?"

"Two o'clock, sir," explained the spokesman of the group. "Oh, I hope you can come!"

"Come? I wouldn't miss it for fifty dollars! I'll be there in regular trim, and my trick donkey, Napoleon Bonaparte, and my little girl—for I've got one, bless her—in her gold chariot, driving two milk-white ponies. I should say it! Don't worry, Espey," continued the clown, waving a reassuring hand to the ringmaster. "It don't cost you anything, and the stunt will be a famous advertisement for our own show. See?"

Mrs. Alice Daniels was one of the poorest persons in the town, but everybody liked her and respected the modest, ladylike seamstress who had come to the little village a few years previous. As to little Eva, the widow's child, she was one of those lovely beings who weave themselves closely into the hearts of all on first sight. The noble heart of her boy friends evidenced the power of witchery and love which the little convalescent universally inspired.

Her mother had propped her up in a chair looking out upon the open lawn and the lot beyond, telling her that her rare boy friends had got up a show especially for her edification. Eva was all excitement and expectancy. She was kept busy bowing and smiling and throwing kisses as "the actors" finally came into the ring. She clapped her little hands in the fullness of innocent spontaneous delight as "the star performers" of the group went through their amateur stunts.

Then Eva seemed translated into fairyland. The clown had kept his word. More than that, he had added the feature of music to the entertainment, for just as the lads had

performed their share of the fraction, two members of the circus band, playing cornets, appeared on the scene, and, keeping march time to the march they delivered, the clown's daughter, all radiant with tulle and tinsel, drove slowly into the ring, seated in her gilded chariot, white ribbon lines guiding the two snowy ponies.

And then, the wonder of wonders for Eva, into the ring bounded the clown. Oh, but he was funny! and oh, the rapturous delight of Eva and the outside audience, as Napoleon Bonaparte came upon the scene, the gifted, trick mule who chased his master in a circle, toppled him over the ropes, threw him off his back and danced about him on his own hind feet!

Never was so much delight crowded into the space of a single hour, and the child wonder of the white ponies came into the room where Eva was, and kissed her, and presented her with a great overflowing bag of peanuts, pop corn and candy, and the clown made a speech to Eva's "actor" friends, and the air rang with the exclamations of the juvenile group.

"So you're back from your grand philanthropic excursion, are you?" hailed the ringmaster, as the clown reappeared on the circus grounds.

"Yes, what's your interest, Espey?" challenged the clown keenly. "Say, you're not by any means the gruff old bear you pretend to be, and if you had seen all the good a little attention to the poor and lowly has worked out, you'd come out of that close shell of yours. Look here, I've given a pass to that odd dozen amateur actors for tomorrow night. See that it's honored, will you?"

"What about the six dollars and fifty cents? Of course you got that."

"Sure I did," acknowledged the open-hearted clown frankly, "and added as much more to it, and donated the whole of it to buy an invalid chair for the little miss," and then he was quite amazed at the persistency of the ringmaster in betraying an interest in details of the incident of the afternoon, even to the location of the widow's home.

At dusk that evening Gurdon Espey left the circus grounds after carefully placing a bank note in an envelope. He sought out the scene of the amateur circus of the afternoon and the home of Mrs. Daniels adjoining. He was almost stealthy as he advanced up the garden path. The front door was closed, but light streamed broadly across the middle of the porch, although it was in shadow.

Espey crept up the steps on tip toe. He stooped down, drew out the envelope and attempted to push it under the door, but this set so closely shut that the interstices would not admit the envelope.

"What is it, please?" spoke a voice at the shadowed end of the porch, startling Espey quite, and straining his vision, he made out a feminine form rising from a chair.

"I fancy I am detected!" and he half laughed in an embarrassed way. "I am one of the circus men, madam, and we are all so interested in that little tot of yours, that we want to make it easier for her, and I was leaving a trifle."

There Gurdon Espey paused. There, directly in front of the window, both had come to a halt. The full radiance from the lamplight within flooded their faces. They were stunned at the unexpected confrontation—man and wife!

"Gurdon!" died upon the lips of the woman, and she wavered and was forced to steady herself by grasping the porch rail.

"Alice!" uttered the man, and the habitual cynical expression left his face, and the glowing eyes told of a new soul aroused.

She shrank back. It was under the memory of five years previous when she had fled from this man as from a pestilence, for soul and body were given over to drink until she had feared for her life. She had hidden away from him and now—he had found her.

"Alice!" he said, his tones tremulous, but not uncertain, "since the day of your absence and that of your dear little one awakened me to a realization of my utter unworthiness, no drop of liquor has passed my lips."

"Our little one," she corrected him, for she recognized in him the regenerated man.

"May I come back?" he added, with a longing glance through the window at a little white-robed form lying on a trundle cot.

Her hands clasped, her eyes were suffused, her care-worn, but still beautiful face looked up to him trustfully, hopeful, longingly.

"Oh, Gurdon!" she sobbed, "will you come back to us?"

Dehydrated Food Products.

As food for armies in the field dehydrated products are almost ideal. One of the most important features of the food conservation movement in Germany since the outbreak of the war, a writer states, has been the practice of dehydrating fruits and vegetables and Germany's efficiency in connection with the conservation of that country's limited food resources is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that, after more than three years' isolation from the world markets upon which she formerly depended that nation still manages to feed its inhabitants.

In June, 1914, there were 480 dehydrating plants in Germany, treating annually about a quarter of a million pounds of potatoes alone. In a food conservation campaign organized at the time of Germany's first declaration of war 246 new dehydrating plants were added, 190 of which were aided by government funds.



In instructing schoolchildren in knitting, they must begin with the simplest things first and advanced to those that are more difficult, as in anything else. Some of the schools started out with the six-inch squares made of colored yarns on No. 3 needles, and after that they undertake mufflers, then wristlets. The squares are used by the Red Cross by joining them to make small quilts or coverlets.

Yarn and knitting needles can be purchased either from stores or Red Cross chapters. The standardized Red Cross needles are in three sizes, and their numbers and sizes are as follows:

Knitting needles, No. 1—135-1,000 inch in diameter.

Knitting needles, No. 2—175-1,000 inch in diameter.

Knitting needles, No. 3—200-1,000 inch in diameter.

The children use No. 3 needles. They are first taught to "cast on" and to avoid making their first stitches too tight. Beginning on the small squares the children practice until they can make the stitches even and firm. They must be taught to pick up a dropped stitch and sometimes unravel out and re-

knit a square several times. Both boys and girls like the work. When they are taught to splice the yarn when it must be joined or to leave ends two or three inches long to be darned in. All knots and ridges are to be avoided. When they have learned to knit the squares they can take up the mufflers. For these they must use the regulation gray or khaki colored yarn that is sold for army garments, and one pair of No. 3 needles. For a muffler 2 1/2 hanks of yarn (5/8 pound) are needed. Cast on 50 stitches (or a few more or less if necessary) to make a width of 11 inches. Knit in the same way as for the squares, with the plain or garter stitch until the muffler is 68 inches long.

Wristlets may be knitted on No. 2 needles, using one pair. They require 3/8 hank of yarn (3/8 pound). Cast on 48 stitches, knit 2 and purl 2 for 12 inches, and sew up, leaving 2 inches open space for the thumb, 2 inches below the edge. The next garment to be taken up in the course of training is considerably more difficult than the muffler, but only requires two needles. Direction for it will be given in another article.

Fads and Fancies of Fashion



Mothers love to make dainty finery for their little girls at any season of the year, but more especially now, at the season when indoors is more inviting than outdoors. In the North the long winter evenings must be filled somehow and leisurely sewing on pretty white clothes is as much pastime as work. Many mothers count on January and February as the time for getting the little one's sewing out of the way, before the approach of Easter compels them to give time and attention to the more important needs of themselves.

In January dry goods stores put on their annual sales of white goods and present their new-season models in children's frocks—assortments are complete and prices low. So the merchant plays into the hands of those patrons who count on making up lingerie and children's clothes at this time. Styles for little folks do not change much; there is so little room for improvement in them. We all like to see the same sheer white fabrics trimmed with the same simple needlework, or fine embroidery and lingerie laces that we have come to associate always with babyhood.

Above a dress-up frock for the small lady of three or four years is pictured. It is made of fine batiste and narrow val lace. This is a frock for state occasions, like a birthday party, in the life of the little miss. It is, therefore indulged in more lace and embroidery than any other of her belongings.

It is cut with a long body and a short, full skirt, scalloped at the bottom. There is a straight piece of fine swiss embroidery down the front set with lace insertion at each side. Little jacket fronts are set on at each side with val edging set in a scant ruffle on the edges.

Rosettes of pink satin ribbon at each side of the front emphasize the beginning and the end of a skirt sash that marks the joining of the waist into a skirt. A wide soft ribbon makes this sash a very splendid affair that matches up well with the hat of pink ribbon and white lace. There is a miniature rose on its trim. No wonder the little one is calmly conscious of being well dressed!

Julie Bottomley

The KITCHEN CABINET

The germ of greatness is in every vein, but we fall victims of arrested development.

FRESH OYSTERS.

Oysters are usually reasonable in price at this season, but "C'est la guerre," so nothing is normal in price. The usual ways of preparing the delicate bivalve are so well known that they need no mention, the following are a few methods which some may like to try.

Oyster Club Sandwich.—Allow two slices of toast for each person. Drain each oyster, dry on a cheesecloth, dip in olive oil, then cracker crumbs and broil in a fine wire broiler for three minutes, turning frequently. Put two or three oysters on a slice of buttered toast, add a little salad dressing, cover with another slice of toast and garnish with slices of broiled bacon.

Oysters en brochette are fresh oysters put on a skewer alternating with slices of bacon. Lay the skewer across a pan and bake in a hot oven until the bacon is cooked. Serve on oblongs of toast without removing the skewer.

Oyster and Fish Pie.—Use fish flakes any oysters in equal quantities, mixed with a rich cream sauce. Have ready a deep baked pastry shell and fill with the hot mixture, cover with piecrust and place in a quick oven to brown. Spaghetti or macaroni may be substituted for the fish.

Oyster Casino.—Use deep half-shells of oysters, allowing six to each portion. Into each shell put half a teaspoonful of strained oyster liquor, a few drops of lemon juice, then the oyster sprinkled with pepper and salt and covered with buttered crumbs. On each lay a square of bacon and set into the oven for ten to twelve minutes. Serve with brown bread sandwiches.

Oyster Canapes.—Cut small oblongs of stale bread, with all the crusts removed. Brown them in a shallow pan in hot olive oil. On each piece place a large raw oyster, which has been dried on a cheesecloth. Arrange these on an inverted tin and place under a gas flame. Remove as soon as the oysters are plump, sprinkle with salt and pepper, put a bit of butter on each and serve with lemon quarters. Poached oysters served in green pepper shells or in a mold of tomato jelly served with tomato catsup, horseradish and lemon juice, makes a good cocktail mixture.

Many a person never does anything worth while because he thinks it isn't worth while.

WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DINNER?

While eggs are so high we must economize in them and a cake which will be moist and tasty, is a welcome one.

Apple Sauce Cake.—Cream a fourth of a cupful of shortening with a cupful of sugar, dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in a little hot water and beat it into a cupful of strained apple sauce and two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves and a pinch of allspice. A few raisins and currants may be added if desired. Bake in a slow oven.

Chives Omelet.—Wash the chives and cut them fine with the shears. Beat four eggs, whites and yolks separately. Add to the yolks four table-spoonfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of corn starch, a table-spoonful of melted fat, and salt and pepper to taste. Add the chives to the yolks and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Grease the omelet pan with a table-spoonful of fat and pour in the egg mixture. Lift the edges of the omelet while cooking.

Corn Flake Kisses.—Beat the whites of two eggs until stiff and dry, add a cupful of granulated sugar and beat until well mixed, then stir in two cupfuls of corn flakes and a cupful of coconut, stirring only long enough to mix well. Drop by spoonfuls on oiled paper and bake in a moderate oven. This recipe will make about thirty macaroons.

Escalloped Oyster Plant.—Salsify is such an appetizing vegetable that it should be more abundantly grown in our home gardens. It has the advantage of belonging to the winter vegetables which may be stored in cold climates and used all winter.

Stuffed Onions.—Take six large onions, peel and cook in salted water until nearly done; remove from the water and take out the centers, chopping them fine; season well with salt, pepper, a little fat and bread crumbs, with an egg to hold the stuffing together, adding a few spoonfuls of any chopped meat or chicken or nuts of different kinds. Put into the oven and bake, basting with hot water and chicken fat.

Scrape the roots and prepare them for boiling, cook until tender in boiling salted water. Put a layer of the sliced vegetable in a baking dish, add a little shredded codfish, then a layer of buttered crumbs and seasoning, then add enough milk to just cover. Bake thirty minutes and a dish will result that tastes nearly as good as escalloped oysters.

How it comes to us in silent hours that truth is our only armor in all passages of life and death.—Ralph W. Emerson.

PLAIN AND ORDINARY DISHES.

Now is the time of the year when the housewife of ingenuity begins to do a little more thinking and planning, for whatever is served the cost is about double in price. Eggs must be used sparingly, fats are replacing butter even on the table in many homes, vegetables in plenty must be served in different ways to make them appetizing, and real brain work must be used to keep the every-day things from palling on the palate.

We are going without frosted cakes and thus saving much sugar. A layer cake with a good filling needs no frosting to appeal to the appetite, but a plain cake for special occasion may be covered with

Eggless Icing.—Boil together a cupful of brown sugar, half a cupful of milk and a teaspoonful of butter substitute until it spins a thread, beat like fudge and spread before it becomes too hard to spread smoothly.

Sour cream and brown sugar boiled together makes another most delicious cake filling which may be used for an icing.

Princess Pudding.—Boil enough sweet potatoes to make a pint when mashed with a table-spoonful of butter substitute and two table-spoonfuls of cream. Add to this a half cupful of chopped nuts, two table-spoonfuls of chopped raisins, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, a little nutmeg and a table-spoonful of elder. Beat well and bake in an earthenware pudding dish. Serve with cream and sugar. This is sufficient for a family of six.

Ginger Pudding.—Sift together twice, two and a fourth cupfuls of flour, three and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt and a table-spoonful of ginger. Cream four table-spoonfuls of fat with half a cupful of sugar, mix with the flour and add a half cupful of milk beaten into one egg. Turn into a well-greased pudding mold, leaving at least two inches for swelling, cover and steam two hours. Remove the cover and dry in the oven for ten minutes. Serve with powdered sugar, made creamy with two or three table-spoonfuls of cream, with any desired flavoring.

So order one's life as to keep amid toils and suffering, the faculty of happiness, and be able to propagate it in a sort of salutary contagion among one's fellow-men, is to do a work of fraternity in the noblest sense.—Chas. Wagner.

WAR RATIONS.

We have shown that it is possible to be a little more saving, even when our housewives have tried to be as saving as possible as a principle all their lives. We cannot ask those who are half starved to save, they cannot for obvious reasons,

but the vast "common people" of America of whom there are many of us, find that there have been countless little wastes going on that have never until this year been brought to the attention.

In cooking rice mushes or various cereals if skim milk is used the food has a much higher nutritive value. In making milk soups, custards, puddings of various sorts, breads, cakes and chowders, milk that is skimmed may be used to a large extent. The fat may be supplied in some cheaper form than butter fat.

While we still have plenty of vegetables and fruits the shortage of fats is upon us. England and the other countries over there are feeling the stringency and we must use more caution with our valuable fats which are so essential to the health and well being of our growing children and the healing of the wounds of our soldiers.

Much fat may be saved at home by saving every bit of surplus trimmed from meat, trying it out and keeping different kinds in separate dishes. Fat from fowls may be used for almost all foods in which butter would be used. After trying it out or rendering it, add water and let it cook. The water removes all bits of material which have adhered to the fat and which often give it an undesirable flavor. Charcoal is added to some highly flavored fats, this decreases the intensity of the flavor. It is necessary to strain the fat through a flannel after using charcoal. After using fat for any purpose, strain it, for it keeps better and looks clearer.

Skim milk as a real food is coming into its own. The only nutrient taken from whole milk in skimming, is butter fat, there is left, all of the valuable mineral salts, protein and sugar which is valuable in supplying heat and energy, as well as tissue building material.

Not So.

He—This is a bare apology for a salad!

She—"Tisn't! I dressed it myself."



Quite a Zoo of 'Em. Jamie—Gee, your grandma is a spry old lady. Jennie, Well, hadn't she ought to be? Her father lived to be a centaur and her mother was almost a centipede.—St. Louis Republic.

Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills to Friends

Mrs. Julia Browning, of Mulberry Grove, Ill., recently wrote us unsolicitedly as follows:

"For eight months I suffered with rheumatism and inflammation of the bladder. I had swelling of the limbs, stiffness in the joints and cramps in the muscles. There was a sandy deposit in the urine. My head and back ached. I was tired and nervous and could not sleep, and became exhausted with the least exertion. "Nothing seemed to do me any good until I saw your ad in the paper. Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me lots of good and I tell all my friends what helped me. I have taken three boxes in all and am greatly benefited. I have got others to use them."

Wise people, like Mrs. Browning, accept no substitute for the old, genuine Dodd's Kidney Pills; their remedial qualities are too well known to thousands of users who have saved themselves from the ravages of kidney troubles and Bright's Disease by the timely use of this famous old remedy.

Knew His Book. Teacher—Johnny, can you tell me where Lake Ontario is? Pupil—Yessum; page 18.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Coated tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea. Adv.

The student who lingers around the foot of the class may eventually become a first-class chiropractor.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and digestive effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or dizziness of the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" B. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 20c.

Sicilian Nut Crop Small. The crop of almonds this year has been very small in Sicily, being only about 15,000 bags of 220 pounds. There are, however, 40,000 bags remaining from last year. In consequence of the short crop prices have remained high, and buyers are paying 935 lire per bag. At normal exchange the lire is worth 19.3 cents, United States currency.

The flbert crop has been abundant this season and is estimated at 150,000 bags of 220 pounds. There is none of the old crop left. The price is 142 lire a bag.

The new pistachio crop is good and there is a considerable quantity of the old crop still remaining in the shell. The price is about 28. 6d. (60 cents) a pound.—Commerce Reports.

Falsification. George Cohan was advising an older playwright who had not yet achieved fame.

"You must give the public happy endings," Mr. Cohan said. "A happy ending must be given, even if you have to falsify the truth."

"We all falsify the truth at times. Thus, on the stage, when the lovers kiss, their troubles are over, whereas, in real life, of course, it's when they kiss that their troubles begin."

Not So.

He—This is a bare apology for a salad!

She—"Tisn't! I dressed it myself."



There is no purer or more healthful food for children than Grape-Nuts

Its natural sweetness appeases the child's appetite for added sugar, and the quantity of milk or cream needed is about half that required for the ordinary cereal.

GRAPE-NUTS IS AN ECONOMICAL FOOD

Nellie Maxwell

Britishers in United States Called to Colors



VARIOUS TYPES OF PACKS USED IN BRITISH SERVICE



HAPPY HIGHLANDERS NEAR YPRES



RECRUITS AT FOOT DRILL

By EARLE HOOKER EATON.
IF A MAN wants to fight nowadays there is no reason why he should not be accommodated. The United States is not only a vast recruiting camp for its own armies, but Great Britain is engaged in a strenuous campaign to get every Britisher and Canadian in the United States to volunteer for service under the British flag.

This work is being done pending the outcome of international negotiations at Washington which, if consummated, will permit the British and Canadian recruiting mission under the leadership of Brig. Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., to draft every Britisher and Canadian now residing in the United States, and the United States to draft every one of its citizens who lives in Great Britain or Canada.

This is a very important matter, particularly for the Britishers and Canadians, because there are at least 200,000 of them over whom Old Glory waves, and the names and addresses of at least 175,000 of them are known to General White and his staff because they have been taken from the draft records of the United States. Many of these are coming forward every day of their own accord, but the recruiting mission wants every man of them who is physically fit to volunteer for the British or Canadian armies. About 14,000 have already gone into these armies, and in one month recently over half of the recruits secured for the Canadian expeditionary forces came from the United States.

When Brigadier General White asks a man to fight he doesn't ask him to do any more than he has done himself. He is an officer in the regular army of Great Britain, and that he lost no time himself in getting into the fray is shown by the fact that he reached Belgium about August 6, 1914, a few days after the war was declared, and got into action almost immediately. He had general charge of the rear guard actions from Mons to the Marne, in which a small British army ma-

terially aided the French in holding back the German hordes under General Von Kluck and made possible the great victory at the Marne planned by General Joffre. After fighting in France and Belgium for almost two years, General White was taken severely ill with appendicitis, and after two operations was invalided to America on his present recruiting mission.

Anyone who is familiar with the rear-guard actions fought by the British between Mons and the Marne—heart-breaking actions in which the brave men involved, although vastly outnumbered by the army Germany had been getting ready for years, were practically called upon to sacrifice themselves so that Joffre could have time to fully prepare for his wonderful and successful blow against Von Kluck's flank—knows that every Britisher, from general to private, did the full measure of his duty to his country and to civilization, and that thousands of them paid for that duty with their blood or with their lives.

Inspired by such experiences, it is no wonder that General White is a bit impatient with the Britisher or Canadian who has been under the protection of the British flag for years, who has enjoyed the liberty and the various advantages claimed by those living or claiming the rights of those living under that flag, and yet who declines to come forward of his own volition and help Great Britain, France and the United States win a war, the object of which is "to make the world safe for democracy."

Several months, no doubt, will pass before the conventions providing reciprocal draft privileges are approved by the United States senate and arrangements are perfected for making the draft effective. The reason the United States senate must first pass on the conventions is because existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain are to be changed somewhat by them.

One odd phase of the situation and one that causes some confusion, is the different age period of the draft in the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Britishers from eighteen to forty-one may be drafted, Canadians between twenty and thirty-four, and citizens of the United States between twenty-one and thirty-one. Still another odd phase is the first papers proposition. The United States draft authorities claim every Britisher and Canadian who has taken out first naturalization papers, but these men are all regarded as British subjects by the British government and as such not only at liberty to volunteer but subject to the British and Canadian draft provisions as soon as they become effective in the United States.

The United States and British governments, however, are working in harmony in this somewhat complicated international matter because, after all, so long as a man fights it does not make a great deal of difference whether he goes "over the top" under the British flag or the Stars and Stripes. The main proposition is to see that he gets into the firing line in one army or the other and does "his bit" against the Prussian military autocracy.

It is an army axiom that three men are needed behind the lines to keep one soldier in a front line trench ready to go over the top. Men who fight must be backed by men who work, and experts in all sorts of trades are needed. The British and Canadian recruiting mission, for example, is now in urgent need of blacksmiths, boat builders, carpenters, caulkers, drillers, frame benders, heavy timbermen, platers, platers' helpers, pile drivers, quarrymen, riggers, riveters and their mates, seamen, shipwrights, shipyard machinists and stevedores.

The average man of fifty-six thinks that no one wants him for war purposes, but he is mistaken. Let "old Doctor Osler" take notice that the British government thinks that a man of fifty-six, provided he knows his business, is well worth acquiring for its service in the Royal Imperial Engineers. This corps offers a special opening to men between fifty-one and fifty-six, and to younger men who are highly skilled or medically unfit for general service, but who are fit to carry on their trade occupation. They are being enlisted for the duration of the war, and rank from privates to sergeants, a private receiving 76 cents per day, a lance corporal 84 cents, a second corporal \$1, a corporal \$1.08 and a sergeant \$1.28, separation allowances being paid to dependents. The Canadian patriotic fund also gives an allowance to dependents who reside in Canada.

Forty clerks are at work in the New York offices of the British and Canadian recruiting mission on a card index system covering the names of every Britisher and Canadian of draft age in the United States, and Brigadier General White has already sent a strong letter to 100,000 of them explaining why they should volunteer, asking them to volunteer or tell him their reasons why they do not do so, and ending with the pertinent query: "Will you not do your part, a man's part, in this great cause?"

The most interesting war relic ever seen in America will be used in General White's great recruiting campaign. This relic is none other than the tank Britannia, which has already been seen in New York and Canada, but is still a decided novelty to people all over the United States. The Britannia is a genuine British tank, and has seen service on the Flanders front. When it first appeared upon the streets of New York, it caused a great sensation as it lumbered along Fifth avenue, and later on was the biggest hit at the Hero Land bazaar. An extensive itinerary has been laid out for the tank and its crew of veterans, several of whom bear wounds received in the service. This novel land battleship carries six machine guns, and is an awe-inspiring sight as it moves over rough country and deep ditches with the same ease and speed it shows when it attacks the German trenches on the French front.

His Only Chance

It was an old situation. Mother went through the pantry, and found that son had been at the layer cake. She sighed, assumed her severe look, and went back into the living room.

"Robert," she said, "didn't I tell you not to touch that cake without asking permission? And didn't I tell you that you couldn't have any cake just before meal time?"

"Yes'm."

"Then why did you take some cake without asking permission?"

"Because I wanted some cake just before meal time."

His argument was flawless, whatever is said about his obedience.

SOME CONVERSATIONALIST.

The young man had talked for ten or fifteen minutes without a break, when the girl at the other end of the wire interrupted:

"Just a moment, Guy," she said.

"What is it, Fleda?"

"I want to change the receiver to the other ear. This one's tired."

PROBABLE INFORMATION.

"Can you tell me what the day wore when it wore on?"

"Probably, judging from the recent temperatures, it was a sweater."

TRAMP PRINTERS LAND IN PRISON

Stow Away in Box Car and Wake Up in Reformatory Inclosure.

UNCLE JIM TO RESCUE

Appeals to Guards Are Jeered at Until Superintendent Finally "Discovers" Them After Three Months' Servitude.

Chicago.—The wanderlust called Gus and Bill wrapped up their worldly goods and stowed themselves away in a box car. The box car would take them to strange parts, deposit them in rare lands.

Gus was a tramp printer. Bill was a tramp printer. The desire for change had fired them both. They nestled in the corner of the box car as it bumped and rattled over the rails. They fell asleep, dreaming of coconut groves and yellow-walled towns, where Gus would wear a mantle and a sword and be printer to some highness, where Bill could land something soft and simple and colorful.

Awake to Find Car Standing. When they awoke the box car was no longer in motion. Everything was quiet. Gus and Bill crawled forward.

"It looks," said Gus, "as if we're on a siding."

"Let's bump off," said Bill. "We must be pretty far along anyway. Maybe we can hike the rest of it."

Bill was thinking of the printer's Avalon for which he had set forth. Gus, likewise meditating upon this rosy scene, slid open the box car door and the two jumped.

"What ho," said Gus, "this is a rummy place."

"What ho," began Bill, when a man bearing a gun appeared.

"Move on," said the man, "get on to your shops or I'll report you."

The man was one of the guards at the Pontiac reformatory. Gus demurred. Bill objected. The guard was firm and strong and furthermore owned a gun. Rubbing their eyes, Gus and Bill staggered forward and found themselves shoved into a line that was forming at the door of a large building.

They found themselves walking in this line, dazed and uncertain, into a shop from which issued a smell of



"Get on to Your Shops or I'll Report You."

varnish and paint. In ten minutes Gus and Bill were properly employed inmates of the Pontiac reformatory, making rattan chairs for something like six cents a day.

"What the—" asked Gus. "Where's the boss?"

"We'll find him," said Bill.

That evening, as the movies have it, Gus and Bill endeavored to gain an audience with the superintendent. Their arguments fraught with wild and angered words, appealed to the guard as irrational. They saw not the superintendent. They received instead a cell, and therein they lay down to meditate upon the whims of fate and the helplessness of man.

Case Drags Along. For one month Gus and Bill struggled against their strange destiny, their efforts finally attracting the attention of the powers in charge. For another month these powers struggled with the fine legal point which the situation of the two printers offered. For a third month the case hung fire in the prison court. And during this time Gus and Bill had changed from the chair factory into the prison print shop.

Here "Jim" Maddigan, in charge of the print shop, fastened an eagle eye upon the two men.

"Where'd you work before they sent you up?" inquired Uncle Jim, who, as one of Chicago's foremost printers before he took up prison work, is a living encyclopedia of the trade.

"We weren't sent up," wailed Gus and for the hundredth time the two unfortunate tramps recited their tale of woe. Uncle Jim hearkened and after indulging in proper laughter at so dull a turn of events championed the cause of Gus and Bill in person.

Gus and Bill are now at liberty, the wheels of justice having finally made the necessary rotations.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.
 To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Three cheers for a wet day in a dry town.
 The elevator boy is always ready to give a man a lift.
 You can't skin a cat with a safety razor.

37% More For Your Money
Get the Genuine

CASCARA QUININE
 No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9% when you buy Hill's—Cure Cold in 24 hours—Ergin in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store.

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
 ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
 A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS, CHILDREN
 Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
 A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infants.
 Facsimile Signature of *Chas. H. Hutchins*
 THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
 At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
 Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hutchins*
 In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
 THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

As Age Advances the Liver Requires occasional slight stimulation.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
 correct **CONSTIPATION**
 Genuine bears signature *Brewster*

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

Results Count! Read this!
 You can't afford to keep "Just Cows" today. You must have good cows.
The Shortcut to Greater Dairy Profits Is a Pure Bred HOLSTEIN BULL
 For Your Herd Sire
 You can grade up and in a short time have a valuable herd of profitable cows. Others have done it, others are doing it. So can you.
 Write us for booklets. We have nothing to sell—All information **FREE**
 The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 312, Brattleboro, Vt.

Baby's Underwear.
 Small Bobby was telling his mother about a parade he had just seen. He picked up a shoe box, and, beating it with a stick, marched round the room, explaining that he was a band.
 His younger brother, who had never seen a parade, also bent on a box and, as he followed Bobby, remarked:
 "Mother, I'm a shirt."
 Take care of your health and wealth will take care of you. Garfield Tea promotes health. Adv.
 The Proof of it.
 "Marriage must be a failure."
 "How do you make that out?"
 "From the obvious fact that every single woman is miss-mated when she's married."
 Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.
 When a woman takes a man into her confidence he is up against the worst kind of confidence game.
 It is easy to make both ends meet when the financial end isn't short.
 They only babble who practice no reflection.

Take Care of Your Horses!
 Nothing else will do as much to keep them in the condition as **Dr. David Roberts' PHYSIC B.A.L. and HORSE TONIC**.
 Read the Practical Horse Veterinarian. Best for free booklet on Abscess in Croup. If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts, Tel. Co., 103 Grand Avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.

FITS
 Dr. May's Treatment conquers worst cases of Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Nervous Disorders. Generous \$2.00 bottle sent free. Strass Ave. Dr. W. H. MAY, 665 PEAK ST., N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
 A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and 1.00 at all Druggists.
When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy
 No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. **MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.**
 W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 4-1918.

Pineapples Catch Crop

Although pineapples are grown rather extensively in the Straits Settlements, the canning of this fruit being one of the most flourishing of the minor industries, there appears to be little definite information available as to the acreage and actual production in the different localities, according to Consul Harry Campbell, detailed as vice consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Pineapples are for the most part raised as a catch crop in connection with rubber plantations, since they can be grown very easily and with little cost between the rubber trees during the first two or three years of their growth. This procedure has been especially attractive to planters (mostly Chinese) having small holdings on the island of Singapore, as it affords the planter an income during the years that the rubber trees are coming into bearing, while proximity to the canning factories of Singapore makes the marketing simple and inexpensive.

It is estimated that about 2,000 acres of pineapples were planted on rubber estates on the island of Singapore in 1916. Any definite figures as to acreage in other parts of the peninsula are not available, but it appears that the industry in the Federated Malay states is not important, being limited almost entirely to small plots for local market purposes.

The value of the exports of pineapples from the Straits Settlements during 1916 was \$2,508,910.

The Republican-Journal GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER L. C. YOUNG, Managing Editor



'Our country!' In her intercourse with foreign nations she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur.

Vesuvius is again in eruption, probably in an effort to keep up with the rest of the world.

If the prices of poultry and eggs continue to climb, Sambo may find his nocturnal occupation classed under the head of 'capital crimes.'

Fuel Administrator Garfield says the coal shortage was 'largely psychological.' We are glad to know it wasn't the dreadful reality the suffering poor imagined.

An Oregon man makes the statement in his questionnaire that he is 9 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 123 pounds. Evidently swallowed a string and shrunk to it.

'We wonder how the Kaiser is going to make peace with God.'—Detroit Free Press. He fully expects, after he has conquered the world that God will sue him for peace.

There are quite a few in Genoa who are glad public sentiment is hitting at the menus in the large city hotels. Steaks that cost up to \$6.75 a portion served. The reason we in Genoa howl over such food extravagance, however, is because when we go to Chicago we don't get a crack at the high priced stuff but confine our efforts to the eat-it-quick caravansaries.

America's exports have again set a high record, having according to the report of the department of commerce, passed the \$6,000,000,000 mark in 1917. With imports of less than \$3,000,000,000, this leaves our balance of trade slightly more than \$3,000,000,000.

If there is an American who has heretofore doubted our ability to defeat Germany from a financial standpoint, a sight of these figures should convince him of his error. The United States is the great creditor nation of the world today. The preparations that have been made for the struggle have scarcely scratched the edge of our resources.

And the encouraging feature of the situation is, that the possessors of all this vast wealth are unstintedly placing it at the disposal of their country. The power and might of America has decreed the doom of German autocracy and kaiserism, with all the atrocities they stand for.

WHAT ILLINOIS EDITORS SAY

Paris Beacon: By a unanimous vote the coal wagon driver is chosen the most popular man at the present time

Morris Herald: The few crumbs thrown out for the birds will not interfere with anyone's food pledges.

Springfield News-Record: If the weather-man persists in sending snow we shall soon have trenches rivaling in depth those occupied by the boys 'over there.'

Plano News: When will some one wake up to the fact that this is not a war won by the Democratic party, but a war of the whole nation and should be conducted by our biggest and brainiest men?

Canton Register: Some southern newspapers are wondering if their unusually cold weather is being sent so the men from the north stationed in southern training camps will feel at home.

Elgin News: Is he a loyal American? That is the question that will enter into consideration of men for public office. All over the country men will offer themselves for county municipal and state offices. They will have to satisfy the voters on this all-important question.

St. Charles Chronicle: Great Britain has partially solved the famine in agricultural labor by the volunteering of 265,000 women who are now thus employed. There is still call for a large force of the same kind, especially for milking and driving tractors, both of which are well within the reach of women. The tractor multiplies man-power. Women handle the dairy cow better than most men.

DeKalb Independent: The Canadians sent to the war have not shirked but have fought bravely as is well known. Yet Dominion statistics show that the boy who goes to the front has 29 chances to come back against one he will be killed; 98 chances to recover from a wound against 2 that he will die; only one chance in 500 that he will lose an arm or leg; and that in this war only one man dies from disease as against 10 to 15 in previous wars. There is encouragement in such a showing for American fathers, mothers and sweethearts with dear ones going to the war.

WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

MRS. HELEN SEYMOUR, Editor

Kilkare Club Mrs. R. H. Sternberg entertained the Kilkare Club at the home of her mother, Mrs. P. J. Harlow, Monday evening. The young ladies busied themselves over hand work of various kinds. Light refreshments were served.

West End Knitting Club Mrs. Virginia Wilcox had the ladies of the West end with her Monday evening. The time, as usual, was devoted to knitting. The Club will meet with Miss Mary Canavan next Monday evening.

Ladies Knit The knitters in the East End met with Mrs. Mary Holmes Monday afternoon and spent a few pleasant hours in working for our boys. They will meet on next Monday with Mrs. Chas Adams.

Six O'clock Dinner Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Duval entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Sell, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tischler and Miss Blanche R. Patterson at a six o'clock dinner Wednesday evening. Following dinner the guests enjoyed an evening over the card tables.

H. G. L. Club Mrs. Chas. Maderer entertained at cards Thursday afternoon of last week. Her guests were members of the H. G. L. Club, with Mesdames P. P. Glass, Jas. Hutchison, Wm. Duval and Harry Whipple acting as substitutes. Mrs. Wm. Jeffery and Mrs. Wm. Duval were awarded favors in the card play, which was followed by a dainty luncheon. Victrola music was enjoyed thruout the afternoon.

H. A. G. T. Club The members of the H. A. G. T. Club and Mrs. V. S. McNutt were entertained at the home of Mrs. L. J. Kiernan Tuesday afternoon. Three tables were arranged and the guests spent several hours playing five hundred. Following cards a delicious luncheon was served on the card tables. Mrs. LeRoy Beardsley will entertain the club on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 12.

If in need of dishes see Olmsted's. Diamonds at Martin's. Underwear the best at Olmsted's.

Mrs. T. M. Frazier, who has been ill for the past week, is improving. Olmsted's still have some great coat bargains, see them.

Mrs. Boyd Ainley and infant daughter left the Ovitiz Hospital Wednesday. Advance showing of new spring shoes, black and colors, Olmsted's.

The Community Club will meet at the home of Mrs. D. S. Brown on Friday, February 8. Martin's is the place to take that watch or piece of jewelry that needs to be gone over.

Knitting yarn in Gray and Olive Drab, also knitting needles, Olmsted's. Why not send that soldier boy a luminous wrist watch or a handy kit? See them at Martin's.

Remnant Sale now on at Olmsted's. If you don't toot your own horn nobody will do it for you. Toot your horn thruout the columns of The Republican-Journal.

A large crowd attended Pety Wales' popular show "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" at the opera house last Friday evening.

The Wednesday night shows at the opera house have been discontinued and a show will be given every Monday night instead. The Saturday night show will continue as usual. 15-2t

Get a Wirthmor Dollar Waist at Olmsted's. A million checks a month will soon be going forward from the bureau of war-risk insurance to safeguard America's fighting forces and their families. Applications from soldiers and sailors for insurance are near \$4,000,000,000.

"The Garden of Allah" a big 8-reel picture will be shown at the opera house on Saturday evening, Feb. 9. This is a show equal to "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea" and is worth seeing. Admission 15 and 25 cents including war tax.

Remember the big Masquerade Dance at the opera house on St. Valentine's night, Thursday, Feb. 14. Prizes will be given for 1st and 2nd best dressed lady and gent and the 1st and 2nd most comic dressed lady and gent. A good 5-piece orchestra will furnish music.

Good satine Underskirts at 98c, Olmsted's. The following article was clipped from the Des Moines, Iowa, Register of its issue of Sunday, Jan. 20 in regard to the marriage of Sergeant Wm. A. Lankton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Floyd Cole, 1030 Twenty-seventh street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Ellen, to Sergeant William A. Lankton, U. S. S. R. C. of Chicago. The marriage was solemnized December 27 at Christ's Episcopal church in St. Paul. Mrs. Lankton is a well-known impersonator and singer and has traveled extensively throughout the United States filling engagements upon the Lyceum and Chautauqua platforms. She was graduated from West High school and attended Simpson college conservatory of music. She is a Sigma Kappa Gama sorority girl. Sergeant Lankton is affiliated with the Phi Alpha Delta fraternity. He is now stationed at Fort Sheridan awaiting orders.

Remnants—Remnants, Wool, Cotton, Silk. Olmsted's.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson Entertains Mesdames E. J. Tischler, Roy Stanley Geo. Evans, M. L. Geithman, John Sell, W. A. Geithman, W. J. Seymour and Miss Gertrude Hemenway spent a very pleasant evening with Miss Blanche R. Patterson last Friday. After several games of five hundred guests adjourned to the dining room where the hostess served chop suey.

Birthday Party Seven little boys assisted Kenneth Cooper in celebrating his ninth birthday on Tuesday afternoon from four until seven. The boys made things lively around the Cooper home, playing all sorts of real boys' games. A birthday supper was served in the dining room at six o'clock, with a large cake, decorated with candles, as a centerpiece. Those present were, Harold Altenberg, Olive Patterson, Kieth Saul, Edward Weideman, Donald Field, Harold Bennett, Jay Williams and Master Kenneth, the latter receiving many suitable gifts.

Entertains at Cards Mrs. J. A. Patterson had in a number of friends for an afternoon at cards Wednesday. Guests were members of the Jolly Eight Card Club, Mesdames LeRoy Beardsley, C. A. Patterson, Frank Wallace, Wm. A. Geithman and Jas. Hutchison, Jr. The afternoon was a most enjoyable one for every one present. The hostess served a delightful two course luncheon on the card tables at the close of the day.

Sleighing Party The H. B. Club and Mr. and Mrs. Ward Olmsted enjoyed a sleighride to the Harvey King home in Charter Grove last Thursday evening. The party reached the country home after several mishaps, such as a tip-over in the drifted snow and being compelled to wade thru drifts or stand and freeze until the sleigh was righted. Cards, as usual, was the diversion of the evening, with many a heated play. After guests had played for several hours they were invited into the dining room where steaming dishes of chop suey, with all the trimmings, was set before them. The ride home was uneventful, with the exception that it was rather early.

Hundreds of yards of remnants at Olmsted's. A number of the boys and girls in town have taken up a new sport this winter, (that is, new in this section), namely, skiing. The youngsters are having the time of their life on the embankment near the I. C. railroad. There is many a spill, but before the winter is over, each amateur expects to be able to enter the skiing tournament at Carey next year.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder trouble. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy, 35c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Roy Fossler has started spring house-cleaning rather early by giving the interior of his barber shop a new coat of white paint. Altho the shop was always immaculate, the white woodwork adds much to its appearance. "Cully" was assisted by his right hand man, A. Sickles. Mass will be celebrated at St. Catherine's church next Sunday morning at 9:00 o'clock. Friday is the first Friday of the month and Saturday is Candlemas Day. Mass will be said at 9:00 o'clock on both days.

A shortage of ice during warm weather in 1913 would result in untold waste of perishable foods in the home, in small creameries, and other establishments dependent upon constant ice service. The United States Department of Agriculture has for distribution complete information on the harvesting and storing of natural ice.

Fuller Bill Would Increase Pensions Congressman Fuller has introduced a bill at Washington that will bring happiness to all surviving veterans of the Civil war. It provides that every person who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service shall receive a pension of \$50 per month, if receiving less than that sum at the present time. Another measure introduced by Mr. Fuller proposed to increase the pensions of army nurses to \$25 per month. Both bills have been referred to the committee on invalid pensions of which Mr. Fuller is a leading member, and he intends to use his best efforts to get them favorably reported at as early a date as possible.

Real Estate Transfers Sycamore—Harriet A. Ecker by master's deed to Della Tyrrell, w 10 feet lot 3 and e 35 fee lot 4 blk 19, \$800. Elmer E. Boynton wd to R. C. Taylor, lot 2 Kelly's Sub. lot 7 of lot 5 sec 32, \$640. Bert Nelsn wd to Sanford Holcomb, pt lots 10 and 11 blk 2 Boies', \$3,200. Genoa—Genoa Rubber Mfg. Corp. qcd to Jos. A. Berger et al, pt w 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 19, \$10. Kingston—Richard McCormick by heirs qcd to E. H. Robinson, w 1/2 sw 1/4 nw 1/4 sec 15 and pt lot 17 sec 16, \$1.

In Probate Court Fraels A. Reph, late of Mayfield. Estate of about \$2,200. Anna C. Reph, widow, appointed administratrix. Appraisers appointed. April term for claims. Proof of heirship made. Marriage Licenses Issued Henry Raspinear, aged 29, and Hanna Hakala, aged 29, both of DeKalb; Max Freudenberg, over 21, and Abbie C. Pritchard, over 18, both of DeKalb; Anthony Daum, 26, Steward, and Lillian Walters, 24, Hinckley.

Court House News

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SCHOOL NOTES

by EDWARD CHRISTENSEN

Robert Hoffman left school and has secured a position in the Shoe Factory. He was a Freshman in the high school.

Don't forget that basket ball game at the opera house this Friday night between Sycamore and Genoa. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

The agricultural class of the high school is getting its apparatus into shape for testing milk during the next semester. The class also has a fine new Babcock tester to use in connection with their work.

A meeting will be held early in the next semester to line up the boys who expect to work on farms this summer. Each boy enlisting in this class will receive a badge, whether they expect to work at home or away.

The Solid Geometry class of the high school, now being organized, needs about a half dozen copies of Ford and Ammerman Solid Geometry. If there are any former students who have these books for sale, they would confer a favor by notifying Prof. Taylor or calling at the school.

The school orchestra met this week with Maynard Olmstead at the home of his aunt, Mrs. L. P. Durham. After the boys had practiced earnestly on several numbers, Maynard surprised them with some "eats" which consisted of sandwiches, hot chocolate, cake and fruit salad "topped" with ice cream.

A splendid program is being prepared by the Literary Society of the high school which will be given about the middle of February. The principal number is a play entitled, "He Who Bore the Burden." This is a reproduction of certain scenes of the Revolutionary War and the cast includes over 60 people. Walter Albertson as George Washington, is the leading character.

This semester's examinations have been given. They are now a thing of the past and everyone is glad. Many of the pupils were excused from the tests, their grades being above the average. The rules require a monthly average of 85% with no demerits, or if a student has a demerit he must have 90% in his work. The students excused were indeed lucky, for the tests were reported to be hard and covered the work of the whole semester. On Thursday and Friday of this week there is no school in the upper grades. On these days the teachers will finish correcting papers and straightening up grades. School will start as usual Monday morning.

On Friday night of this week a basket ball game will be played. Two games have been scheduled with Sycamore and they have notified Paul Mitchell that they will be here. This will certainly be an interesting game, as the competition between Genoa and Sycamore is of the keenest nature. On their own floor Sycamore's score was 19-8. Genoa is not going to give their opponents a chance to practice on them this Friday night, but will put up a rapid fire game. So come and you will see a good game. The second team is not going to let Sycamore run away with them again. Remember the date, Friday, Feb. 1, and be sure to reserve that night to see the best basket ball game of the season. Admission 15 and 25 cents. Game starts promptly at 8:00 o'clock. Come early and see the beginning of this heated contest. You will regret it if you don't.

On Friday, February 8, the Sand-

which aggregation will be here for a return game. Of course, it means another victory.

On Saturday night, February 9, the Genoa five will travel to Waterman for a game with the Waterman high.

The school boys, Superintendent Taylor and the janitor, H. Shattuck, turned out in force Monday with shovels and cleared the sidewalks from the west line of the school grounds on First street to the C. M. & St. Paul tracks. And how the boys did go to it! One would actually think they had rather shovel than remain in the school room. They not only put in their time, but did a good job.

The "Red Plague" The undersigned will pay a cash reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any incendiary in any of the Associated Towns, as specified in Section III of our Articles of Association. Property Owners Federation, Inc.

NOTICE We will be in Genoa each Monday throughout the season for the purpose of buying your poultry. We are in a position to pay you more money than you can get elsewhere, and guarantee you best prices and correct weights. Phone DeKalb 990-5, R. E. Brown, Cortland, Ill. 3-1f

R. E. CHENEY Expert Piano Tuner and Repairer WITH Lewis & Palmer Piano Co DeKalb and Sycamore PHONES Sycamore 234 DeKalb 338

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1918. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 50c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mustard Plaster Not for me. None of that stone-age stuff that burns and bites and blisters. Not when any drugist will sell me cooling, soothing GORDON'S Mustard Oil Cream (Double Strength) Relieves inflammation of every kind. Fine for sore throat, sore chest, stiff limbs and joints. Often wards off pneumonia. Try it tonight. Two Sizes: 25c and 50c. SCOTT'S PHARMACY

COUGH SYRUPS Dr. King's New Discovery Foley's Honey and Tar White Pine Expectorant Nyal's Baby Cough Syrup Chamberlain's Janes' Expectorant Kemp's Balsom Dr. Bell's Pine, Tar and Honey

SCOTT'S PHARMACY Phone No. 83 Genoa, Illinois

NOW is the proper time to have your estimates figured. We will be glad to assist you in talking over your building plans. TIBBITS CAMERON LUMBER CO. JAS. PRUTZMAN, Manager

WE AIM TO PLEASE PROMPT SERVICE - FRESH COAL

WE HAVE COAL "SOMEWHERE ON THE TRACKS" LEAVE YOUR ORDERS and we will fill them as soon as possible. ZELLER & SON GRAIN-COAL & MILL FEED PHONE 57 GENOA, ILL.

Dead Animals Highest Prices Paid for Horses and Cows We Pay Phone Charges Automobile Service Gormley's Rendering Works GENOA, ILL. Plant Phone 90914 Office Phone 24

RUGS YOUR home is not furnished complete if you haven't the floors covered with attractive rugs. By attractive we do not mean expensive, for you are able to get attractive rugs at our store at very reasonable prices. Our display of rugs is complete in all sizes, shapes and colors and you will find them priced to suit your pocketbook. W. W. Cooper Good Furniture & Rugs

Co-Operation, Not Competition Must Govern Business in Future

By GEORGE W. PERKINS, Business and Financial Expert



America is face to face with the necessity of revolutionizing her attitude toward business. The events of our first war year have demonstrated that we are unprepared for peace as we were unprepared for war.

And unless we learn the lesson that this year's events ought to have taught us, industrially and economically, the United States is in for a very severe trial not only during but after the close of the war.

The new principle of business that our unpreparedness has taught us is that co-operation and not competition is the life of trade. On our acceptance of that principle depends not only the industrial welfare of this country in the future, but the social status of our people as well.

When war was declared this country was saddled with the incubus of the lack of vision of our so-called political leaders of the last twenty years. Politicians had decreed that ruthless competition should rule industry.

We have had all the evils that flow from unrestricted competition—costly trade wars between economic units that were fighting for the same market; adulteration of product and bad trade practices, rebating, secret agreements, price cutting, low wages, child labor and all their attendant evils.

Have we profited by our mistakes? Have we awakened to the necessities of the future? Are we ready to prepare with all possible speed for the new economic conditions that face us?

Are we ready to accept the new principle, viz., that co-operation is henceforth to be the life of trade and that ruthless competition is no longer the life of trade?

The problem, brought fully before us in the events of the past year, is the most important and also the most fascinating of any that this country has ever solved. It calls for the most supremely unselfish and patriotic effort that the people of our land are capable of giving.

History Proves That War Will Bring Prosperity to United States

By RICHARD A. FOLEY

Any man who can read may learn for himself that history proves every war has stimulated trade. God knows we would be willing to banish that stimulant along with the others by an act of congress, but the fact remains that after the shock of 1861, the greatest years in business—the highest prices for stocks and bonds—came in '62 and '63.

And in 1864 and 1865 business had big years. In 1861 New York's bank clearings were \$6,000,000,000. In 1862 they were seven billions; 1863, fifteen billions; 1864, twenty-four billions; twenty-five billions in 1865, and twenty-nine in 1867.

In 1861, the bad year of the Civil war—possibly corresponding to the period we are now going through—there were \$207,000,000 in failures in the United States, and this had dropped to only \$23,000,000 in '62, and to seven and eight millions in '63 and '64 respectively, while there was but little increase in the succeeding several years.

The reason for this, according to Senator Theodore Burton, was that "the great demand incident to the war, and the enormous employment of labor, plus the withdrawal of a large body of men as soldiers, prevented the possibility of depression." We are in a better position today than our country was during the Civil war, because, prior to our own entrance into the present war, Europe poured hundreds of millions into our business treasuries, and we became a creditor instead of a debtor nation. And now all the money that has been loaned the allies is being spent here in addition to billions for our own military purposes.

It makes no difference what fallacies of economy may be enumerated by men in high or low position, you cannot affect the unalterable laws of supply and demand, and men in business may confidently count upon a growing demand for their products and upon growing prosperity. They should not be discouraged by small setbacks or by reactions that will occur in a sensitive country during a time of war. We will soon get used to rumors, true and false, and our system nationally will become immune to the shocks.

Nation Has Responded Nobly But Still Greater Sacrifices Must Be Made

By CORA RIGBY

Liberty and democracy! These have been the underlying words, the basic principle, of the loans which the men, women and children of the country have been asked to make to the United States government.

The magnificent response to the appeal has been due not only to the fact that the loans were the safest investment in the world but rather because, in this form, the people could show their faith, could participate in the war which is to end the slaughter of innocent noncombatants and the ruthless destruction of homes and villages and the laying waste of fruitful lands.

The government of the United States will go on asking its people to give its pennies, its dollars, its thousands and its millions until the war is won, confident that every patriot will sacrifice in every other direction that he may have a share in helping this great cause in these trying days.

The people have no cause to blush for what they have done in the first nine months of the war. The government has every reason for gratitude. The big thing which flares instantly into view when the financial effort of 1917 is reviewed are the two Liberty loans, oversubscribed, not only willingly but joyously, and with the utmost enthusiasm.

Splendid as have been the sacrifices and responses of the American people, they have yet to make greater sacrifices and to increase their generosity. The wealthy must pay heavier taxes and lend more money to the government, and the wage earner and small salaried man must manage to give his proportion. The necessity for economy by everyone is making itself felt slowly but surely. Everyone must not only give up something that he really wants, but he must make that sacrifice count for the government's efficiency in winning the war.

DISEASES OF CALF

Most Common Trouble of Young Animals Is Diarrhea.

CONDITION HINDERS GROWTH

Ailment Is Result of Disturbance of Digestive Apparatus—Number of Preparations Are Used for Its Treatment.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Diarrhea, or scours, is probably the most common disease of calves. Great care must be taken at all times to prevent this condition, as it always hinders the growth and development of the animal and in addition is often hard to cure. This disease is the result of disturbance of the digestive apparatus of the calf and may be caused in a number of ways, the more important of which are the following: Irregular feeding, overfeeding, sudden change of feed, fermented feeds, feeding dirty or sour milk or milk of diseased cows, the use of dirty milk pails or feed boxes, and damp, dirty stables.

As soon as scours is discovered it is best to separate the affected calf from the others and carefully disinfect the pen. The feed should be reduced immediately at least one-half, milk pails cleaned and sterilized, feed boxes cleaned and disinfected, and any other causes mentioned above eliminated.

Treating Disease. A number of preparations are used to treat this disease, a few of the more common of which are blood meal, a teaspoonful at a feed; white of egg; lime-water, etc. A dose of four drops of formalin to each quart of milk has been used to advantage, and a drench of three ounces of castor oil followed by a teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two of sublimate of bismuth also is recommended. Ordinary white clay, mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream, and given in doses of a quarter or even half a pint, three times a day, has been used recently, with excellent effect.

White Scours. White scours, or infectious dysentery of the calf, generally affects a number of calves in a lot, and first appears shortly after birth as a diarrhea with light-colored, offensive droppings. During the course of this disease the calf wants to sleep all the time and cannot be induced to suck or drink. It is also very much weakened by the disease and usually dies within three or four days. As far as the department knows, there is no specific method of curing the disease. Ordinary white clay, mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream, and given in doses of a quarter or even half a pint, three times a day, has been found to be very valuable. Manufacturers of biological products, however, are now selling a potent serum which they claim to be effective in both prevention and cure.

Prevention consists in the use of sanitary precautions, such as clean, dry, and disinfected pens for calving, and careful disinfection of the navel of the calf at birth, painting the cord with tincture of iodine, and tying it with silk thread. As this disease is of so serious a character that it may cause the loss of a season's crop of calves, the details for the control of an outbreak should be referred to the state live-stock official or to a qualified veterinarian in the community.

QUAIL DEVOURS WEED SEEDS

Bird Wages Continuous Warfare Against Several of Destructive Insect Pests.

An investigation shows that half of the food of the quail consists of noxious weed seeds, one-fourth of grains, and one-tenth of fruits. Most of the grain eaten by the quail is picked up from the stubble. From early spring to late fall the quail wages a continuous war against insects, including several of the most destructive pests. It feeds freely on potato beetles, chinch bugs, cucumber beetles, wire worms, bill bugs, cloverleaf weevils, bollweevils, army worms and cutworms.



Quails Out of Work in Winter.

Quails are out of work in winter. They are not able to find enough food to sustain themselves during the cold months. Their diet consists mostly of insects and weed seeds, which are scarce in winter.

RANKING OF GRAIN STRAWS

Oats Comes First, With Barley, Wheat and Rye Following—Alsike Leads Clover Straws.

Of the grain straws, oats comes first, barley second, wheat third, rye fourth. It is doubtful if the latter should be used for anything but bedding. Alsike clover is the best of the clover straws, followed by red clover, with white clover last. Of the other legume straws, pea straw takes first rank, followed by alfalfa, and then bean straw.

SELECT WINTER LAYERS

Recent poultry selection demonstrations in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, have developed interesting results. In one case a two-week record kept by one farmer shows that 41 good hens laid 241 eggs as compared with four eggs laid by 41 poor hens; in another case a record of 19 days shows that 28 good hens laid 111 eggs as compared with 27 eggs laid by 47 poor hens.

In the latter case the college representative selected the hens September 22 and no eggs were laid by the poor hens until September 29. During a two-week period 19 good hens in one flock laid 152 eggs, while 13 poor hens in the same flock laid two eggs.

Practice poultry selection and increase your returns. The good winter layer has bright eyes, legs set well apart, pale beak and shanks in late fall and early winter. She also has a strong, broad back, a deep and full abdomen, a deep rounded chest and is vigorous and active.

STANCHIONS HANDY FOR CALF

Simple and Convenient Means for Preventing Larger Animals From Eating Too Much.



Simple Stanchion for Calves.

In the calf lot. In such cases the calves come to the stanchions at feeding time, and may be safely fed by a child, since there is no occasion for entering the calf lot. Persons who have been accustomed to dealing with husky, bunting calves will appreciate the advantage of stanchion feeding.

BALANCED RATIOS FOR HEN

Fowls Cannot Produce Eggs Unless They Have Lime to Make Shells—Grit Also Needed.

Hens fed an unbalanced ration produce only one-third to one-half as many eggs as hens fed a balanced ration during the same time. An unbalanced ration wastes from one-half to two-thirds of the feed. Be sure the ration is balanced.

Hens cannot make eggs unless they have lime to make the shells. Feed and water usually contain only enough lime to shell one egg for each ten eggs the feed would produce. The number of eggs produced from high-priced feed should not be limited because of a lack of lime. Keep crushed lime rock or oyster shell before the hens at all times. Supply hard, sharp grit also.

PROPER ATTENTION TO EWES

Little Attention Given at Weaning Time Will Be Well Repaid—Should Be Dried Off Carefully.

At weaning time the ability of a ewe to produce a good lamb often is ruined because the necessary care is not taken to see that she is dried off properly. A little care at this time will be well repaid. Two or three days after the separation the ewes should be milked out. All of the milk need not be drawn from the udder, but enough should be taken to leave the udder soft and pliable. Mark with colored chalk ewes needing no further attention. In about three days the ewes should be milked out again and the dries marked. Further attention should be given four or five days later to those not dry.

SAVE YOUR POULTRY MANURE

Droppings Sprinkled With Land Plaster Make Excellent Fertilizer for Vegetables.

Save your poultry manure for the garden patch. Sprinkle it with land plaster (gypsum) or coal ashes. This makes an excellent compound for a fertilizer. This manure is very valuable, and will make a big improvement in your garden soil.

FEED FOR MILK PRODUCTION

First Use of Food Is for Maintaining Functions of Body—Rest Goes for Milk and Fat.

The first use to which the animal puts its food, whether producing milk or not, is to maintain the functions of the body. The feed in excess of this amount is used for producing milk, for storing fat, or for the growth of the foetus.

CANARY ALIGHTS ON WOMAN'S HAT

Half Frozen Songster Seeks Comfort With Stuffed Birds and Finds Home.

Chicago.—A little canary bird, desperately cold at State and Madison streets, spied two stuffed birds on the top of Mrs. Louis Brock's fur hat. He alighted, found it warm and comfy, and there he stayed. Mrs. Brock, who lives at 6382 Cornell avenue, felt the weight on her head and discovered the bird. She had just lost a little bird named Mike, who was noted in the neighborhood for the way in which he could sing "Dearie, Dearie."

"At first just for a moment I thought it might be Mike come back to me," she said, "but I had buried Mike in



Spied Two Stuffed Birds.

Jackson park, and then dug him up and had him stuffed, and he's on the piano in my parlor now. So I knew it couldn't be Mike. I liked the new bird, though, so I took him into a store to get a cage. I got off at the wrong floor, and the little fellow became frightened and got lost in the draperies section, where he flew about for hours. I got him at last, though, and now I'm going to take him home to take the place of Mike."

Mrs. Brock attained some distinction last year when she undertook to care for Marjorie Delbridge, the white child brought up by Mammy Jackson.

TAKES GIRL FROM RIVAL

West Virginian Enforces Demand at Point of Unloaded Gun in Wild West Manner.

Kingwood, W. Va.—Taking his girl out of an automobile from the hands of his rival at the point of a gun and taking her in his own machine was the wild West stunt performed by Lee Brown of Hovessville, near here. Later Brown was arrested and fined by Magistrate W. M. Murdock for carrying concealed weapons.

The girl was Miss Anna Howard, with whom Brown had an appointment to go driving. Instead, she went out with Hunter Perrill and another couple. Hunter encountered the party on the road and swinging his own machine across the road and blocking it he pulled an old revolver, which was not loaded. He demanded the surrender of his girl, who got out and clambered aboard Brown's machine and together they drove off.

AGED MAN DIGS OWN GRAVE

Falls Into It While Removing the Supports and Is Dead When Taken Out.

Rising City, Neb.—It is rarely that a man digs his own grave and more rarely that he is doomed to creep it as soon as it is dug. Yet Frank Krenk of Able, Neb., did both.

Krenk, who was seventy-five, accompanied by his son-in-law, Joseph Barcal, had just completed digging the grave in the National cemetery here when the accident happened. Krenk, wishing his body to be buried deep at a depth of more than ten feet. In removing the supports Krenk fell into the grave head foremost, breaking his neck.

He was dead when taken out. He was buried in the grave he had taken so much pains to prepare.

YEA, BO! COLLEGE FOR HOBOES IS LATEST

Cincinnati.—A college for hobo-boys! Yeh, that's the latest educational endeavor in this center of social uplift. The college is to be established by the International Hobo College Board, incorporation papers having been taken out. James Eads Howe of St. Louis, known as the millionaire hobo, is one of the incorporators. The purpose of the institution, as set forth in the incorporation papers, is to carry on literary and educational work among the unemployed and to develop their "mental, moral and spiritual forces."

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

The Heads of Canada's Western Provinces, and Their Message.

The United States having been in the great world's war for about nine months, the touch of war's spirit has permeated the great commonwealth, and in every hamlet and district is felt and shown the interest that was to be expected from a people whose love of liberty and justice rises supreme to all else. Day by day their appreciation of what it means to give up now for the future happiness of themselves and the generations that follow grows greater and greater. There will be losses of loved ones, but there will be no badge of mourning to indicate the great sorrow that will be felt. It is realized that the sacrifice is the toll that is demanded for making the whole world better, and sensing this, there is preparation and willingness to sacrifice until the goal—the defeat and downfall of despotism—is assured.

When the people look back, and see what Canada has done, and learn that Canada today is bigger and better than ever, they will take heart, and with increasingly growing vigor carry on with a greater courage. Canada has been in the war for three and a half years. She has sent 400,000 out of a population of eight million, she has subscribed to Victory Bonds over and over again and there is no sound of a whimper. At each demand that is made upon her resources, she meets it, and gets ready for the next. Recently her people were asked to subscribe \$300,000,000. She handed over \$400,000,000.

Having already contributed 400,000 soldiers, Canada was recently asked to approve of sending another 100,000. With a sweeping majority, consent was given.

How the war affects Canada is best shown by the willingness of the people to contribute. They, too, realize the great and noble part they are taking in this great conflict. They are a unit in making the world better. Canada's wealth was never shown to better advantage than in the present struggle. It possesses great wealth in the soil, in its mines, its other natural resources, and wonderful riches in the tenacity and courage of its men and its women. The soil and the climate, and the hardihood and determination of the farming class to win, by cultivating and cultivating, growing wheat and raising cattle to build up the resources so necessary to carry on the war, are factors that will count.

Probably the best word of encouragement comes from the Premiers of the three great provinces where the bulk of the food products will come from. When one reads what these men, prominent in their country say, it gives inspiration. If there are any who may be pessimistic of the future, the message that these gentlemen send forward should remove all doubt. Three and a half years in the war, able to speak as they do, the future should look bright to those who may have their seasons of doubt!

Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, says: "Manitoba has prospered exceedingly during the year 1917, and the new year finds us not only still ready and willing, but unceasingly able to bear whatever burdens the fourth year of the war may bring.

"Manitoba farmers, generally speaking, have never been in better condition to carry on. Out of her prosperity Manitoba is giving lavishly toward the winning of the war. Every appeal for funds has met with quick and generous response. The people of the Province are well settled into the collar in all war efforts. There's a spirit of determination, of willingness to make sacrifices, of confidence in the certain outcome, of which there is no room for pessimism. Manitoba will carry on."

Saskatchewan had a prosperous and successful year in 1917, and when Premier Martin sent out his New Year message it was filled with an optimism that was fully warranted. "There is no doubt that the province today is in a better condition financially than ever before. True, the effects of the town and city real estate boom have not altogether passed away, but speaking generally, the farmers on the plains and the merchants in the towns are in a better financial position today than at any previous time. Our people are industrious and progressive. "While we have in some portions of the Province a mixed population, education and scientific methods are making rapid strides and we are looking forward with every confidence to a glorious future and the development of a people on the central plains of Canada, of which the whole Dominion and the British Empire will have every reason to be proud."

While Alberta has given over to the war thousands of her virile manhood, thus taking from the farmer a large percentage of its producers, it still stands up big and buoyant. The farm help thus temporarily removed means a demand for farm help and increased farm effort to till its highly productive acres. Hon. Chas. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, in a message to the people on the 1st of January, speaks with such buoyancy and hope of the future and so highly of the work of the past year, that his statement is reproduced. He says:

"The prosperity of the farming communities is reflected in the towns and cities by increased wholesale business and bank clearances. Wholesalers report increases from 20 per cent to 25 per cent and their collections the best in the history of the Province. Alberta being essentially an agricultural Province at the present time, these condi-

tions are a source of great gratification to our people, and no doubt will be to Canada as a whole—taking into consideration the fact that Alberta forms no small part of the granary to which the Empire at present looks as the source of its food supply.—Advertisement.

Ready-Witted. "You need a change of scene." "But, doctor, I'm a travelling man." "Why—er—that's the point. Stay at home awhile and see somebody besides hotel rooms and railroad stations."

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

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

Bold Husband. Wife—That odious Mrs. Nixdore has been saying that I have an unruly tongue.

Hub—Unruly? Nonsense. Why, your tongue responds to your every impulse with explicit obedience.

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative. All druggists. Adv.

High Repartee. Lineman—"You've got me all up in the air." Pole—"Go 'long. You're stringing me."

Two people may be able to live as cheaply as one, but it depends on whether they are married or engaged.

The road to sell is paved with good inventions.

Covetousness is the one sin many a man is guilty of without knowing it.

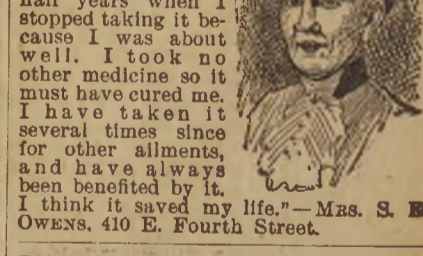
A WOMAN'S WARTIME DUTY

Every woman should help with bandages, socks or "kits" for the soldiers who are our defense on the firing line. But many women are not strong enough to carry on their ordinary household duties. You get strong, if you're a tired-out or "run-down" woman, with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And, if you suffer from any "womanly complaint" or disorder, you get well. For these two things—to build up women's strength, and to cure women's ailments—this is the best medicine to benefit or cure.

Send Dr. W. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for trial package of tablets.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—"Through over-work I developed woman's weakness. I became all run-down, weak, nervous, could not eat nor sleep, suffered with severe pains in my back and side and bearing-down pains. For my ailment I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it was the means of restoring me to health and strength. It is a fine medicine."—Mrs. MARY YUN, 3619 Avenue A.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.—"I had a bad case of nervous prostration. I was that way about four or five years. I took Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for about one and one-half years when I stopped taking it because I was about well. I took no other medicine so it must have cured me. I have taken it several times since for other ailments, and have always been benefited by it. I think it saved my life."—Mrs. S. B. OWENS, 410 E. Fourth Street.



Portrait of Mrs. Mary Yun

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value the health of their children should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething disorders and Stomach Troubles. Don't accept any substitute. Used by Mothers for 37 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere 25 cts. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTEAD, LE ROY, N. Y.

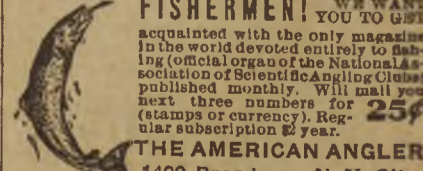


Illustration of a child

FISHERMEN! WE WANT acquainted with the only magazine in the world devoted entirely to fishing (with illustrations) "The Fisherman's Club" monthly. Will mail you next three numbers for 25¢ (stamps or currency). Regular subscription price \$2.50. THE AMERICAN ANGLER 1400 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GIRLS Clear Your Skin Save Your Hair With Cuticura Soap 25c Ointment 25 and 50c

STOP YOUR COUGHING No need to let that cough persist. Stop the irritation, and remove the cause of hoarseness, by relieving the inflamed throat with

PISO'S

GENOA NEWS

H. M. Stark was a Sycamore visitor Tuesday.
 Chas. Aves was a Genoa visitor Tuesday.
 Mrs. Frank Parker spent one day last week in Genoa.
 Ward Howe was home from Elgin over the week end.
 Harry Carlson of Sycamore visited friends here last Friday.
 Miss Wilda Knappenberger was a Sycamore visitor Wednesday.
 Frank Bastian was in Chicago the first of the week, on business.
 Miss June Hammond visited her home folks in Genoa Sunday.
 Earnest Scott of Rockford visited friends here Sunday and Monday.
 Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tazewell were DeKalb visitors last week Thursday.
 Miss Edith Beckman visited home folks in DeKalb Saturday and Sunday.
 Mrs. George Joslyn of Kirkland was the guest of Mrs. Anna Baars one day last week.
 Mrs. M. L. Bickler visited her sister, Mrs. Earl Cook, in Hampshire Friday and Saturday.
 Mr. and Mrs. James Minnegan are entertaining the latter's sister, Miss Beatrice Coffey, of Chicago.
 Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Branch entertained the former's mother, Mrs. H. F. Branch, of DeKalb last week Thursday.
 Miss Olive Blackford returned to her home in Kirkland Monday, after a few days' visit with her sister, Mrs. Horace Bamey.
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gleason and daughter, Margaret, of Kirkland, were guests of Mrs. Gleason's father, W. H. Bell, Tuesday.
 We are sorry to note that Miss Bessie Sherman is not able to resume her regular duties at the post office on account of illness.
 Miss Mary Arner resumed her school duties in Ladd Tuesday after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Arner.
 Mrs. George Sexauer returned to her home in Belvidere Tuesday after a few days' visit with her son, Ralph, and his family, southwest of town.

PUBLIC SALE

Peter Jackson, living on the old Bowker farm 1 mile straight south of Colvin Park, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Kingston, 6 miles west of Genoa, has decided to quit farming and will have a public sale Friday, Feb. 8, starting at 1:00 p. m. sharp. Consisting of 5 head of good horses, 16 head cattle, 9 good milk cows, the balance young stock. Machinery all good. 9 tons hay and many other articles.
 Terms of sale, 12 months on bankable notes bearing interest at 6% if paid when due.

Daniel D. Hunt

Daniel D. Hunt, who represented this district in the state senate for 17 years, in the legislature for four years, supervisor and held other offices, died suddenly at his home in DeKalb early last Wednesday morning.
 Mr. Hunt was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., on Sept. 19, 1835, and came with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hunt, to DeKalb county in 1857, when the son was 22 years of age.
 Mr. Hunt was active and influential as a legislator. He introduced the bill which resulted in locating a Normal school at DeKalb and did much to secure its passage.
 He was a Mason of high degree, being a member of the Sycamore Commandery, K. T. and Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Chicago.
 The funeral services were held from the home Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, Rev. J. A. Randall officiating. The interment was in Fairview cemetery.

Total Eclipse of Sun to Occur June 8
 The eighth day of next June is to be a gala day for astronomers. On that occasion the sun will be in a total eclipse through a belt 150 miles wide, extending across the United States. The eclipse is expected to last for perhaps three hours and will be confined to a belt beginning somewhere in Oregon and ending in northern Florida, thus cutting a diagonal line across the continent.
 This strange phenomenon is scheduled to take place when the moon next interposes its bulk between the earth and the sun, a thing which occurs but rarely. During the time of its passage the sun will be obscured by the lunar body and the shadow will cause temporary darkness to reign in the belt indicated.

Car Reaches Marengo

The first car over the Woodstock & Sycamore interurban line in over two weeks, reached Marengo from Genoa Tuesday. The blizzards of January 6th and 11th completely blocked all traffic on this line and an army of shovelers, many of whom gave their services gratis in appreciation of the convenience of the service the road affords, were engaged in clearing the track for several days. Drifts six feet deep were encountered in many places between here and Genoa, a distance of fourteen miles.—Marengo Republican-News.
 The road has again been buried since the above was published.

Amboy is Made a Coal Point
 Beginning Tuesday Amboy is the central shipping point of all coal seized by the state fuel administration from mine operators in the state located on the Illinois Central railroad. The seizure order issued by John E. Williams, the federal fuel administrator for Illinois, demands that all mines located on the I. C. railroad should consign one car daily to him at Amboy for which point it is to be re-assigned. The coal thus secured and moved by the fuel administration will go only to those whose credit has been carefully determined by a selected committee of coal men. The order was made to prevent resorting to the recourse of confiscation.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.
 Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than \$5,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8 1/2 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.
 Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."
 "If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.
 As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.
 England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.
 "In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.
 Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.
 "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar, should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.
 "In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.60 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.
 "In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.
 With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:
 1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.
 2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.
 This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.
 "This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.
 "There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer.
 "Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.
 "The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.
 "Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.
 "Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

Wants, For Sale, Etc.
 Ads in this column 25c each week for five lines or less; over five lines, 5c per line.

Lands and City Property

FOR SALE—Vacant lots and improved city property in Genoa, in all parts of town. Lots from \$200 up. Improved property from \$1000 up to \$5000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 15-2t.

Wanted

WANTED—A girl between the ages of 15 and 20 to assist in the care of two children and also help with the lighter housework. Mrs. L. C. Brown, Phone, 923-12, Genoa, Ill. 15-2t.

WANTED—Competent maid for general housework. Good wages. Mrs. George E. Dutton, Sycamore, Ill. 12-4t.

Genoa Herefords
 Illinois Hereford Cattle Breeders' Sale at Chicago, February 25. Catalogues on application of R. A. Watson, Mgr., Apple River, Ill., or L. R. Grimes, Genoa, Ill. 15-2t.

For Sale

FOR SALE—About 75 good blooded Leghorn Hens and Pullets. Inquire of George J. Weber, Rt. R. No. 1, Genoa, Ill. 15-2t.

FOR SALE—Some good full blooded Buff Orpington Roosters. Inquire of R. V. Crawford, Genoa, Ill. 15-2t.

FOR SALE—A modern eight-room house in desirable locality in Genoa. Has city water, lights and furnace. For further particulars inquire at the Republican-Journal office. 15-3t.*

FOR SALE—1 Red Boar, Emerson sulky plow, 4-horse sulky hitch, John Deere seeder. Phone 929-15, Genoa, Ill. 15-2t.* W. F. Becker.

FOR SALE—Home Restaurant, good location, good business. Inquire C. H. Altenberg, Genoa, Ill. 14-4t.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Our store building on Main street, just west of the laundry. 4-tf. Geithman & Hammond.

Insurance

INSURANCE—Call on C. A. Brown, Genoa, Ill., for insurance. Any kind. Anywhere.

Lost and Found

LOST—A lady's small purse containing gold rosary, somewhere on Main Street in Genoa. Finder please return to Republican-Journal office. 24-*

\$100 Reward for return of glasses lost between post office and Oak Park addition. Finder please leave package at Republican-Journal office. Mrs. Charles Bennett.

DR. J. W. OVITZ
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office Over Cooper's Store
 Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.
 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.
 Phone No. 11 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.

J. T. SHESLER
 DENTIST
 Hours: 8:30 to 12:00 a. m.
 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
 Office in Exchange Bank Building

GENOA CAMP NO. 163
M. W. A.
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
 Visiting neighbors welcome
 B. C. Awe, V. C. A. R. Slater, Clerk.

Deila Rebeckah Lodge
 No. 330
 Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month
 Odd Fellow Hall
 Edna Abraham Sec.
 N. G. Patterson

Genoa Lodge No. 288
A. F. & A. M.
 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month
 F. F. Little, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec
 MASTER MASONS WELCOME

SEND ORDERS
Pianos and Victrolas
 T. H. GILL, Marengo, Ill.
 Selling Goods in this vicinity Over Forty Years

Genoa Lodge No. 768
I. O. O. F.
 Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall
 John Gray, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

Dr. D. Orval Thompson
OSTEOPATH
SYCAMORE - ILL.
 Member Faculty Chicago College of Osteopathy

Evaine Lodge
 No. 344
 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
 W. J. Prain, Prefect
 Fannie M. Head, Secy.

NOTICE

To George Foot, George P. Davison, Harvey A. Davison, Gardner Van Benschoten, Stow, Marcellus G. Leonard, Harvey A. Davison, Julia W. Davidson, Julia W. Davidson, Richard Arbuckle, Albert G. Robb, Perry Tarpenting, Perry Tarpenting, Thomas R. Greene, Dyer Sholey, Dier Sholey, John Sholey, Sylvester Sholey, Betsey Sholey, Sally Ann Bailey, the unknown heirs, devisees and legatees of George Foot, deceased, George P. Davison, deceased, Harvey A. Davison, deceased, Gardner Van Benschoten, deceased, Stow, deceased, Marcellus G. Leonard, deceased, Harvey A. Davison, deceased, Julia W. Davidson, deceased, Julia W. Davidson, deceased, Richard Arbuckle, deceased, Albert G. Robb, deceased, Perry Tarpenting, deceased, Thomas R. Greene, deceased, Dyer Sholey, deceased, John Sholey, deceased, Sylvester Sholey, deceased, Betsey Sholey, deceased, and Sally Ann Bailey, deceased, and all unknown owners of and all unknown parties in interest in and to the whole or any part of the following described real estate, to-wit:—The South West 1/4 of Section Three (3), Township Forty-two North, Range Four (4) East of the Third Principal Meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less, situated in the Township of Kingston, DeKalb County, Illinois.
 You are hereby notified that there is now pending in the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, in the State of Illinois, a certain suit (General No. 19726) wherein Ellen A. Freley is complainant and the said above named to whom this notice is addressed are defendants; that a summons has been issued in said cause returnable at the Court House in Sycamore, in said County, on the fourth Monday of February, 1918.
 Geo. A. James, Clerk of said Court.
 G. E. Stott and E. W. Brown, Solicitors for Complainant. 13-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
 Estate of Francis A. Reph deceased.
 The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Francis A. Reph, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore, at the April Term, on the first Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 Dated this 21st day of January, A. D. 1918. ANNA C. REPH, Administratrix. 13-3t.

AUCTION
 The undersigned will sell the following personal property at public auction on the place known as the Crocker farm located 3 miles north of Genoa, 1 1/2 miles southwest of Ney Church and 5 miles southeast of Herbert Station on
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13
 Six head of Horses, 20 head of Cattle and a large amount of farm machinery.
 Terms of sale: Six months at seven per cent annum.
 CARL M. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
 Frank Miller, Auct.
 Walter Buck, Clerk.

Notice
 Having disposed of my Meat Market in Genoa and expecting to leave town in a short time, I am desirous of getting all accounts cleared up before leaving. All persons knowing them selves to be indebted to me will kindly make arrangements to pay their accounts on or before February 5, L. W. DUVAL.

Have Your Next Order of Job Printing Done at the Republican-Journal Office. High Class Work at Reasonable Prices.

THE FEBRUARY
CLEAN-UP SALE
 Begins Saturday Morning, Feb. 3rd.
 AT ELGIN'S MOST POPULAR STORE
 This announcement holds a message of savings for every reader of this paper. So broad is the scope of our annual February Clean-Up-Sale, embracing as it does offerings from all departments of this great store, that every person who attends is certain to find something that they want and need right now, marked at a price so low that to purchase is to save a liberal sum.
 The season just passing has brought us much business and in consequence there is much left in odd lots, "tag ends", remnants, broken size goods and overstocks. In every section of this great store we've found merchandise for one reason or another must be cleared away now—even at a loss.
 It is the purpose of the February Clean-Up-Sale to accomplish the clearance of all this merchandise, and to make the clearance decisive and complete, we have attached a price to every lot which stamps it as a most remarkable bargain.
THE SALE BEGINS SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD.
 COME—AND BUY—AND SAVE
THEO. F. SWAN

Take a Day Off
 And look over those fences that need repairing and place your orders for fencing materials early. Our supply of hog and chicken fence and steel posts are complete.
ACT NOW
Genoa Lumber Co.

SILOS
 Make your war-time silo a life-time silo. The Natco Imperishable Silo is the silo with the double air space, protecting against freezing and spoilage. It will be the best investment in future years as well as in the present emergency. When built they are solid, substantial, indestructible. No repairing, no painting no hoops to bother with. They are made to stand. Now is the time to order so you will have it ready for filling when the next frost takes your corn.
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 Agent, Genoa, Ill.
 R. R. No. 1—Phone 929-21

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