

# THE GENOA REPUBLICAN-JOURNAL

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NEW SERIES VOLUME IX, NO. 51

## PICNIC WAS SUCCESS

Two Thousand People are at the County Farm Last Saturday

## MANY VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS

Crop Conditions on the County Farm are Revelations to Many—Interesting Talks by Men Who Know—350 Automobiles on Ground

The editor of the Republican-Journal was unable to attend the picnic at the county farm last Saturday, but publishes herewith the DeKalb Chronicle's story of the day:

If any one doubts the success of the soil improvement work in which DeKalb coined an idea which will ultimately mean millions of dollars to American farmers and the saving of our agriculture, he should have been at the annual picnic of the association which was held at the county farm on Saturday.

In spite of the fact that the association has held some big picnics in the past the one of Saturday was larger than any of them and there were several thousands of people on the grounds. A count at the grounds Saturday afternoon revealed the fact that 350 automobiles were parked on the grounds, which is quite some little bunch of horseless carriages.

The management this year presented one new feature. Instead of having Mr. Eckhardt go about the farm with the various parties explaining things he had a number of big mustard signs printed which were posted about on the corn, alfalfa, clover and other fields and the various barns and the silo explaining what has been done.

One interesting field was that where the high and low ear learning corn was shown. Here were two sets of rows of corn some with the ears high above the ground and others with the ears close to the earth. The two kinds of corn were bred from corn picked from the same field 11 years ago and carefully selected each year for height of ear. It shows what scientific breeding of corn can accomplish.

Much interest was taken in Mr. Eckhardt's signs telling of the rotation which looks best to him. The picnic dinner at noon was even of less interest than the inspection of the fields in spite of the fact that the baskets contained all of the delicacies known to farm cooks who are famed for being among the best.

The speeches were all splendid although B. F. Harris was unable to be present. He has an abscess in his mouth which made it impossible for him to speak.

The first addresses were by President Dillon S. Brown of the association and Henry Parke who told of the work that had been done and started the movement for the distribution of various seeds that are to be sold to the farmers of the county this year.

The first of the outside speeches was by former speaker Adkins who talked most entertainingly and instructively on the evolution of the American farmer.

The other outside speaker was E. G. Cooley of Chicago, former superintendent of the Chicago schools, who spoke on his great theme of "Vocational Education." His address was a notable one and was a most forcible plea for the teaching of vocational education in our schools, both rural and city.

Another speech was made by Brother Leo, the famous head of the agricultural department of Notre Dame University who interested his audience for a short time with some general observations on the work.

The program was a long one

## DIED AT DEKALB HOSPITAL

Miss Ida Stoll Passes Away After Serious Operation—Funeral Thursday

Miss Ida Stoll, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Stoll, passed away at the DeKalb hospital early Monday morning, after a serious operation. The body was brought to Genoa Monday, funeral services taking place at the German Freidenks church today (Thursday.)

Miss Stoll had been a great sufferer for a long time and after a consultation of several physicians at DeKalb it was decided that an operation was the only hope of her recovery. Four surgeons were in the operating room when the young woman was placed on the table. They found numerous growths of the most serious nature which would have caused death in a short time, and fully realized after using the knife that her recovery would be doubtful. Even had she recovered from the shock of the operation her life would have been one of misery.

Ida Stoll attained her nineteenth year on the 18th of last March. She was born and raised in Genoa. Her father passed away about two years ago. Besides her mother she leaves four brothers and two sisters.

## THE MAINE SITUATION

Shows How the Bull Moose Movement has Lost Ground

With only fifteen towns to hear from out of 500, and with complete returns in from all the cities, Maine seems to have gone democratic by small plurality says the Chicago Journal. The outlying townships may change this result, so far as state officers are concerned, but they can not change the two chief features of the Maine election.

Those features are the steady growth in favor of President Wilson's administration, and the utter slump of the bull moose movement. The democratic vote has gained 18 per cent over the record in the national election two years ago—and the progressive vote has lost 63 per cent.

In spite of all these factors, the vote for the democratic candidate for governor is nearly one-fifth greater than that given to Wilson in 1912, while the progressive vote has dropped from 45,000 to about 18,000.

A similar change in the vote of the nation at large will keep both senate and house overwhelmingly in the democratic column, and leave the progressives tying the socialist for third place.

## The Rollo School

H. W. Foght, specialist in rural education of the Bureau of Education says: "The National Bureau of Education has undertaken to organize a creditable rural exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. To this end we are striving to interest rural leaders of all kinds to give a helping hand. Among other things, we are anxious to get miniatures of some of the very best school plants in the United States, also photographs of the same. I have selected three or four of the best consolidated schools in the U. S. which I feel ought to be included. The Rollo Consolidated School stands at the head of my list."

## Card of Thanks

The relatives of Mrs. Freeman Nutt desire to express their sincere thanks for the kindness of friends following the death of their loved one and for the floral offerings.

but the interest that the farmers took in it was evidenced by the fact that practically everyone stayed until the conclusion of the program.

## CHOP POLES DOWN

Superintendent of Streets and Gang of Men Destroy Telephone Service

## COMPANY SERVES INJUNCTION

Six Poles of DeKalb County Telephone Company are Razed to Ground and Cable Cut Before Injunction Stops the Work

The controversy between the City of Genoa and the DeKalb County Telephone Company came to a head Wednesday morning when the superintendent of streets with a gang of men proceeded to cut down the poles on Main street. Six poles were razed to the ground and the big cable cut in two places before an injunction could be served by the company. Sufficient work was done to completely demoralize the telephone service thru the Genoa exchange however.

The trouble between the city of Genoa and the company has been brewing for two years. When the city first brought up the paving business the company was requested to remove its poles from Main street, between Sycamore and State streets.

The company has been repeatedly requested to remove the poles and since the ornamental lights were installed the demands had become more insistent, all without avail. As a last course the city council revoked the company's franchise, but this action had no better effect.

Three weeks ago the mayor notified the company that the poles would be removed by the city unless action was taken on or before the 15th of September. This ultimatum had no more effect than the former requests and demands, hence the drastic measures taken Wednesday morning.

President Joslyn of the telephone company came over after six poles had been cut down, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Holcomb who served the injunction. Under the conditions stipulated in the injunction the city cannot touch the property of the company again until the matter is settled in court.

In the mean time a tangle of wires lies in the street, to remain there some time, perhaps. It is understood that Mr. Joslyn will try to replace the service on Main street, but of course this action will be stopped if possible.

Later—A gang of linemen were on the ground this (Thursday) morning to replace poles and wires but work was stopped by the police at once. The men were informed by the mayor that they might clean up the debris, but warned them not to make any attempt at rebuilding the system.

## In Probate Court

Joseph M. Cormack, minor Guardian's final report approved; ward off full age; full settlement made. Guardian discharged as to him.

Genoa Special assessment No. 9. E. W. Brown appointed commissioner to make assessment.

Susan Mackey. Inventory and final report approved, estate settled and executrix discharged.

Genoa special assessment Nos. 7 and 8. Ordered final hearing on Sept. 28 at 10 a. m.

## Market Opens Saturday

John Martin announces that his new meat market in the Whitney building will be opened for business on Saturday of this week, with clean, fresh stock of meats. For the present he will occupy the west room with the bakery business, the east room not having been vacated.

## Card of Thanks

The relatives of Mrs. Sophrona Eichler desire to express thru these columns their sincere thanks for the kindness and assistance of friends during sickness and after the death of their loved one.

## NEW CAR RUNNING

Practical Conveyance on Interurban Line Resumes Schedule Wednesday

The Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Company resumed operations between Sycamore, Genoa and Marengo Wednesday noon with a new car made by the Sheffield Car company of Three Rivers, Mich. The car is much smaller than the old McKeen type and decidedly more practical for the needs of the line. It has a seating capacity of about thirty-five, but will carry fifty or sixty people in a pinch. The power is generated by a four cylinder fifty-horse power gasoline engine, built like an automobile engine.

Mr. Ryan, president of the company was in town Tuesday and assures the writer that two more cars of the same type will soon be placed in commission, insuring an absolute maintenance of the schedule.

Cars will leave Genoa as follows for the present: North bound: 7:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. South bound: 9:00 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 4:15 p. m.

## BURLINGTON MAN IN WAR

Goes to Germany with Family to visit and is Sent to Front Despite Illness

Elgin News: Grave fears are felt by relatives and friends of Frederick Armul of Burlington, the first American from this vicinity to be forcibly drafted into army service in the great European conflict.

He was torn from his wife and children, who were with him in Germany, shortly after the outbreak of the war, about the time of the call for the third army reservists. Although he was ill and had taken out his first papers in this country he was forced into active service with the German ranks.

Since the time he was sent to the front, his wife has heard nothing from him according to letters received from her. She fears that he was either killed in battle or died of exposure and privation encountered on the marches made by the advancing German armies. Even at the best she thinks that he is lying at the point of death in some field hospital.

Less than a year ago Mr. Armul underwent a serious operation at Sherman hospital here. He never fully recovered and at times was very sick.

About the first of last February he gave up his location on the Mrs. S. S. Mann farm at Burlington and decided to take a year from his work and visit his old home in Germany in an endeavor to recuperate. He and his wife and children went to Europe.

Julius Armul, a brother who lives in Burlington, has received word from Mrs. Armul. She told of her husband's plight in a few words. She was compelled to be brief for as she said, "I don't dare to write much because of the strict watch kept on all correspondence."

Mrs. Armul is a French woman by birth which adds more fears to the relatives in this country. She has endeavored to keep her nationality secret, fearing that the Germans in their hatred of their enemies might do her harm. Her last word stated that no hostility had been shown toward her or her children.

## Henry Stark Dead

Henry Stark, a wealthy stock dealer of Sycamore, died at the hospital in that city Saturday from the effects of an operation. The operation was the only chance and was performed by one of the best surgeons of the country. Mr. Stark was known thruout this part of the country.

## DAIRYMEN TO FIGHT

Will Reject Borden Offer of \$1.78 for Winter Milk

## MILK PRODUCERS DEMAND \$2.00

Meeting at Elgin Tuesday Shows Association to be Unanimous in the Matter—The Borden Price

The general board of Milk Producers' Association was called in session Tuesday afternoon at Elgin for the purpose of pledging every local board in the district to hold out without wavering for the association price demand, a flat rate of \$2 per hundred pounds for the winter six months, or four cents per quart.

Speakers were cheered when they declared that dairymen could not make milk for the price offered by the Borden company Tuesday, which is an average of \$1.78 1/2 per hundred pounds, with ten cents added if milk tests more than 3.8 per cent butter fat and with the usual promise of an adjustment later on if market conditions warrant.

An unusual situation is declared by dairymen to presage the most bitter price war in the history of the association. The recent tuberculin test quarantine placed over the five great milk producing counties of northern Illinois and effective October 1, the date the winter contracts become operative, is declared to put a great extra expense on every dairyman, both for the cost of having herds tested by a veterinarian and the losses due to condemned animals.

The basic Borden prices for the winter are:

October, \$1.75.  
November, \$1.85.  
December, \$1.85.  
January, \$1.85.  
February, \$1.75.  
March, \$1.65.  
Average, 1.78 1/2.

## WALKER IS FREE

Man who Served Term for Shooting James Dorsey Several Years Ago

C. C. Walker who was sentenced to the state penitentiary at Joliet almost ten years ago upon conviction for shooting and dangerously wounding James Dorsey, the well known Gilberts cattle dealer, walked out of prison last Friday a free man. He had served his sentence.

His release recalls vividly to those who followed the case closely a threat made by Walker that he would "get" Dorsey if he ever left the penitentiary. Whether he still cherishes those feelings is not known.

The case attracted wide attention at the time. Dorsey was lured to Chicago and into a cab by a Mexican cattle dealer with a cattle deal for bait, it was declared. Walker was in the cab. Dorsey became a prisoner, and after a wild ride was shot by Walker. He was in a hospital for some time. Walker was captured, found guilty and convicted.

According to Walker's story at the time, his motive was revenge for being prosecuted by Dorsey on the charge of mutilating cattle shipped by Dorsey into Mexico.

## Genoa Takes Another

The ball game at Kirkland last Sunday again resulted in a shut out for the Kirklandites, Brendemuhl pitching a gilt edge game. The score was 4 to 0, with Kirkland wearing the string of goose eggs. Senska was again an easy mark for the Genoa boys. Genoa and Kirkland now have two games each to their credit, but at the present time no arrangements have been made for the fifth and deciding contest.

## CITY COUNCIL MEETS

Treasurer's Report Shows Cash Balance on Hand of \$5740.09—Tax Levy Ordinance

September, 11, 1914.

Regular meeting of the city council called to order by Mayor T. J. Hoover. All members present except Danforth and Browne.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were allowed by the finance committee: J. E. Lowman, salary and stenog. \$111 00  
E. E. Crawford, salary... 75 00  
Fred Scherf, teaming... 1 90  
Jacob Noll, labor... 10 75  
E. Harshman, salary... 75 00  
J. L. Patterson, terming... 1 50  
James Mansfield, labor... 4 00  
Ill Northern Util Co. lights July and August 444 34

C. D. Schoonmaker, printing and postage... 62 30  
E. G. Cooper, gasoline... 100 80  
Perkins & Rosenfeld, supplies... 4 78  
L. C. Duval, vouchers... 2 00

Tibbitts Cameron Lumber Co., supplies... 1 38  
J. P. Evans, meals... 6 95  
L. C. Duval, salary... 65 00

On motion by Shipman bills were allowed and ordered paid.

Report of Supt. of water works was read. On motion by Pickett, second by Shipman report was approved.

Report of city treasurer was read, showing balance on hand of \$5740.09. On motion by Smith, second by Pickett the report was approved.

Annual tax levy ordinance, chapter No. 77, was passed and approved by unanimous vote. (Ordinance will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

Ordinance chapter 78, amending ordinance chapter 76, was passed and approved.

On motion by Pickett, second by Shipman, council adjourned.

## Tax Levy Ordinance Chapter No. 77

Whereas the City Council of the City of Genoa, of the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, did on the 8th day of May A. D. 1914 pass the annual appropriation bill for said City for the fiscal year beginning on the First day of May A. D. 1914, the amount of which is ascertained to be the aggregate sum of Twelve Thousand (12000) Dollars, which said appropriation bill was duly published on the 15th day of May A. D. 1914. Now therefore BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Genoa that there be and is hereby levied upon all of the taxable property within the corporate limits of said City for the year A. D. 1914 the total sum of Eighty-One Hundred (8100) Dollars for the following specific purposes mentioned in said appropriation bill; and in the respective sums as follows, to-wit:

	Amt	Amt
	App'd	Lev'd
For lights	\$2000	\$2000
For salaries	3000	3000
For streets and walks	4000	2500
For sewer assessments	300	300
For water main extension assessment	200	200
For contingencies	2500	100
Estimated amounts receivable from sources other than taxation		3900

\$12000 \$12000

And the City Clerk is hereby directed to file with the County Clerk of said DeKalb County a duly certified copy of this ordinance.

THORNTON J. HOOVER Mayor.

C. D. SCHOONMAKER City Clerk.

Attest:

Passed September 11, 1914.

Approved September 11, 1914

Published September 18, 1914.

Cooper's big sale of livery stable accessories and horse goods this Saturday.

## JESSE LITTLE KILLED

Struck by Train on Northwestern late Wednesday Night

## DEATH COMES INSTANTANEOUSLY

Was Driving to Country Home Near Herbert After Spending Evening in Belvidere—Son of Erastus Little

Jesse Little, son of Erastus B. Little of Herbert, was instantly killed at the Hammond crossing of the Northwestern road near that place at 2:30 this (Thursday) morning. The young man had been to Belvidere and when returning home he evidently fell asleep, the south bound special freight striking his rig just as the horse cleared the rails. The carriage was smashed to kindling but horse escaped injury.

## MEET AT SYCAMORE

Precinct Committees of the Various Towns Attend County Conventions

The county conventions of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties were held at Sycamore Monday. The county convention under the primary law is nothing more than a meeting of the precinct committeemen of the several parties, these committeemen having been elected at the election last Wednesday. There was no business to do other than select delegates to the state convention which will be held on Friday of this week. At the state convention the only work to be done is to nominate candidates for the office of university trustee.

Following are the committeemen from Genoa: Republican—M. J. Corson and C. D. Schoonmaker; Progressive—Martin Anderson and E. H. Browne; Democratic—H. N. Olmstead.

The Republican convention was held in the county court room in the afternoon. D. S. Brown of Genoa was one of the fifteen delegates selected to attend the state convention at Peoria on the 18th.

Most of the time was devoted to "love feasting," the several Republican candidates who were in the primary race, being given an opportunity to say a few words. A. G. Kennedy, the defeated candidate for nomination as congressman, altho naturally disappointed in his failure to secure the nomination, comes out strong for the entire Republican ticket and will be found working for Fuller with the rest of the bunch.

Reports from the various parts of the county show that the Republican has more than a fighting chance to carry the county in November. Many of those who voted for Roosevelt in 1912, have expressed themselves as being still Republican and have given Republican candidates assurance of their support.

The following officers were elected by the Republican committee:

Chairman—F. D. Lowman, Sandwich.

Secretary—W. J. Fulton, Sycamore.

Treasurer—J. B. Pogue, Squaw Grove.

Among the delegates to the progressive state convention to be held at Urbana on Friday, D. B. Arbuckle of Kingston was named. The following officers were elected by the Progressive committee: Chairman, Ernest Carter; secretary, Gilbert Blackman; treasurer, E. H. Browne.

The Democratic state convention will be held at Springfield, no delegate being selected from Genoa. Burr Smiley was elected chairman of the Democratic committee and J. N. Finnegan, secretary.



**MADE IN ILLINOIS**  
**MASCOT**  
 H.M. EGBERT  
 ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
 O. IRWIN MYERS (COPYRIGHT 1913)  
 W.G. CHAPMAN

**SYNOPSIS.**

Anne Ives, mascot by reputation, starts from Winnipeg for London to attend the coronation of King George. Her father was the Comte d'Ives of France. Following a quarrel with the comte, Anne's father went to America, where he married. At his death he left Anne a key to a strong box in the vaults of Magnif & Co., Paris bankers. The box is said to contain bonds of the defunct French Panama Canal company. On the steamer Anne meets the dissolute son of Banker Magnif, who, not knowing her identity, tells Anne of a proposed scheme to get hold of the Panama bonds and extort money from his father. Anne attends an aviation meet in London.

**CHAPTER II—Continued.**

But it was not so much the thought that we were attracting attention as the knowledge that she admired this man whom I, always an ardent hero-worshiper, had already in mind appropriated for my own. I don't mean in any vulgar sense, of course. Had he had the audacity to speak to me without a proper introduction, I should have cut him dead, but I admired him as the exponent of a difficult and dangerous art. He drove like a god!—Harry and his little affair at home were nothing to him.

And he did not receive the prize! We were so disgusted with the judges' decision that we mutually forgave each other and resolved to share our hero in common. As for the unknown, he did not seem to care a bit. He doffed his cap lightly to the clamoring multitudes and, descending, turned to some of his assistants.

"What are they going to do now?" asked Estelle.

"The next act will be the dangerous, desperate and death-defying ascension to an incredible altitude with a passenger," remarked a pudgy gentleman upon the seat beside us.

Of course I turned a cold shoulder upon the impudent fellow, and Estelle only acknowledged his information with the coolest nod. But still we could not help possessing this morsel of knowledge, and I confess I looked forward with a thrill of painful expectation to the hazardous undertaking, and my heart beat faster for the safety of the unknown.

And then a dreadful thing happened. The passenger whom our hero had arranged to take on his ascension had either lost his nerve or his way; anyhow, by the time the others were ready to start he was still being sought for among the audience.

Our hero stood not a dozen paces away from me, his strong, grave face turned upward expectantly, scanning the crowd upon the grand stand, but always in vain. The passenger who was to accompany him was evidently not upon the grounds.

Meanwhile, one by one, the other aeroplanes, with their double freight, were rising slowly, like great birds.

A couple of stewards, in frock coats and silk hats, came over to our unknown. At the short distance at which they stood I could hear every word distinctly.

"Your passenger has not come?" demanded one of the stewards coolly, and I think there was a touch of malicious pleasure in his voice.

"It appears not," answered the unknown, shrugging his shoulders. And then I understood the meaning of that malicious intonation. This man was a foreigner—like myself; and, good sportsmen though they were, the stewards could not but feel a natural pleasure at the possible removal of one of their nation's most dangerous rivals.

"It is possible," began the aviator slowly, searching for his words with painful precision, "it is possible to take up a volunteer?"

"No," snapped one of the stewards; and "yes," answered the other with equal volubility.

"I will look up the exact wording in the book of rules," said the first again, and from his immaculate frock coat he produced a little leather bound book, which he inspected through a pair of gold-rimmed glasses.

"I gather from rule XXV that the personality of the passenger is of no consequence," he announced at last. "So, if you can find one, sir, you may take up a volunteer."

The aviator bowed. "If anyone will accompany me—" he murmured, and the steward advanced directly toward me and cried in a loud voice:

"Will any gentleman volunteer to make the ascent with Competitor No. 6?"

At least a half dozen gentlemen began to rise in their seats.

"The aeroplane will ascend to the highest point possible," he continued—and all but two dropped down again. These remained standing, gazing at each other sheepishly.

"And then descend with the motor cut off," he continued; and both of them fell back with a solid thump that shook the benches.

"I am afraid that no volunteer is available, sir," said the steward, retiring a few steps toward the contestant.

To this day I do not know what possessed me. Was it the sense of fellowship in a strange land, or sporting instincts, or merely contempt for the

cowards upon the benches? Anyhow, before I knew what I was doing, before I knew that I had contemplated such a step, I was standing outside the grand stand in the turf field.

"I will ascend with Competitor No. 6," I said.

I heard a shriek of horror from Estelle Christie; I saw the faces of the spectators turned upon me, each, fringed with its mop of hair, exactly reminiscent of some large and very pale turnip. The stewards ran toward me.

"Impossible!" they cried. "We could not think of such a thing."

"Then, Mr. Competitor No. 6, I congratulate you upon gaining the prize," I said satirically, pointing toward the other aeroplanes that rose in spiral circles and now hummed overhead like angry bees. "Rule XXV makes, I believe, no discrimination against my sex." I continued at a venture.

"My dear lady, it is impossible. Rather would I forego the prize," said the unknown, much agitated. "Your courage thrills me and overwhelms me with gratitude, but no—a thousand

"We have outsourced them all," he said. "We shall descend now."

"No, you have a record to make," I answered.

"But we have already won, mademoiselle. Never before has my monoplane ridden so lightly. Assuredly you must be a mascot."

My heart was beating tumultuously. It was a dangerous proximity; and then, too, the unconventional nature of the situation had removed the bars of restraint which a hundred generations of women have learned to fasten across their hearts. I am not usually considered susceptible. There was that Mr. Spratt, whom I have mentioned who taught civil and international law, and he had once presumed slightly when riding home with me from the theater. I think he pressed my hand. Poor Mr. Spratt! I had frozen him with a look and he had had to make abject apologies before he found forgiveness. But here, I was conscious of a dangerous emotion which took possession of me, and my companion's hand sought mine and was not discarded. We might have been primeval man and woman riding triumphantly alone there, bursting through the ether.

The sun, bursting from behind a bank of clouds, shone into our faces.

"These are the realms of the sun-god," said my companion. "And you, he whispered, "are my sun-goddess."

He bent toward me and looked into my eyes. And what would have happened next I do not know. The mortification, after I reached terra firma, overwhelmed me with remorse and shame. But just at that moment the humming of the motor suddenly ceased. It had stopped—and stopped so suddenly that my companion was not prepared for it. The monoplane trembled and swayed dangerously.

Instantly I was forgotten. Afterward I remembered with a little sense of humiliation how wholly secondary I proved in his estimation to that machine. But I had no thought then, save for our safety. With what consummate skill he righted her and guided her, never losing his head, gliding downward swift as a stone; then, with an upward movement of the planes, arresting that perilous descent; now holding the machine tremblingly, as it seemed, upon some air-wave crest! I saw the ground spring up to meet us; the grand stand broadened and widened into its original form and shape; slowly, and then more swiftly, the anti-like creatures changed into turnip-tops once more. I closed my eyes and clung to the stay, expecting every moment to feel the deadly end to our tumultuous descent. And then—

"She has fainted," said somebody. I opened my eyes languidly. I rested upon the ground, supported by the intrepid aviator; and near at hand, wholly uninjured, rested the monoplane.

Then somebody led Estelle through the yelling crowd, and she was weeping upon my neck.

When at last they suffered me to depart I looked round for my sun-god. He was not to be found. And it was only after I reached home that I remembered that I was wholly ignorant of his name. It was not in the newspapers where he was entered simply as "Aviator No. 6."

"I am a Canadian," I answered coldly. "A Canadian!" he muttered, and I saw a look of dejection pass over his face.

"But my father was a Frenchman," I said, relenting. And once more happiness beamed in his gray eyes.

"I knew you must be French," he answered. "Then you can have no fear. No, mademoiselle, I shall take her higher." He pressed the lever and I felt the aeroplane rise upon a drifting gust of air, up, up, till the humming sounded beneath us, and, glancing down, I saw that another aeroplane was fluttering under us like a bird with a broken wing, desperately and fruitlessly endeavoring to win to the higher stratum which we had attained.

Again he pressed the lever, and again we shot upward. Now we were above them all. Under us, from point to point of the field, our opponents struggled and flapped, but never won to that world of silence in which we moved so easily. We seemed to ride upon the air as a swan floats on the water. Far, very far beneath, I could make out the grand stand as a tiny patch of gray upon a field of green, and the spectators were smaller than tiny ants in a hillock. My companion looked at his barometer.

"Three thousand feet," he said; and I saw his teeth chatter.

"You are cold!" I cried, and began to divest myself of the fur coat. "Take this, monsieur," I exclaimed. "You need your strength for the ascent. You must not let your hands grow chilled."

"Sit tight, sit tight, mademoiselle," he answered. "No, I do not need it. Well, then I will take one corner—so."

And he suffered me to throw one edge of the voluminous wrap around his shoulders.

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Instantly I was forgotten. Afterward I remembered with a little sense of humiliation how wholly secondary I proved in his estimation to that machine. But I had no thought then, save for our safety. With what consummate skill he righted her and guided her, never losing his head, gliding downward swift as a stone; then, with an upward movement of the planes, arresting that perilous descent; now holding the machine tremblingly, as it seemed, upon some air-wave crest! I saw the ground spring up to meet us; the grand stand broadened and widened into its original form and shape; slowly, and then more swiftly, the anti-like creatures changed into turnip-tops once more. I closed my eyes and clung to the stay, expecting every moment to feel the deadly end to our tumultuous descent. And then—

"I am a Canadian," I answered coldly. "A Canadian!" he muttered, and I saw a look of dejection pass over his face.

"But my father was a Frenchman," I said, relenting. And once more happiness beamed in his gray eyes.

"I knew you must be French," he answered. "Then you can have no fear. No, mademoiselle, I shall take her higher." He pressed the lever and I felt the aeroplane rise upon a drifting gust of air, up, up, till the humming sounded beneath us, and, glancing down, I saw that another aeroplane was fluttering under us like a bird with a broken wing, desperately and fruitlessly endeavoring to win to the higher stratum which we had attained.

Again he pressed the lever, and again we shot upward. Now we were above them all. Under us, from point to point of the field, our opponents struggled and flapped, but never won to that world of silence in which we moved so easily. We seemed to ride upon the air as a swan floats on the water. Far, very far beneath, I could make out the grand stand as a tiny patch of gray upon a field of green, and the spectators were smaller than tiny ants in a hillock. My companion looked at his barometer.

"Three thousand feet," he said; and I saw his teeth chatter.

"You are cold!" I cried, and began to divest myself of the fur coat. "Take this, monsieur," I exclaimed. "You need your strength for the ascent. You must not let your hands grow chilled."

"Sit tight, sit tight, mademoiselle," he answered. "No, I do not need it. Well, then I will take one corner—so."

And he suffered me to throw one edge of the voluminous wrap around his shoulders.

"We have outsourced them all," he said. "We shall descend now."

"No, you have a record to make," I answered.

"But we have already won, mademoiselle. Never before has my monoplane ridden so lightly. Assuredly you must be a mascot."

My heart was beating tumultuously. It was a dangerous proximity; and then, too, the unconventional nature of the situation had removed the bars of restraint which a hundred generations of women have learned to fasten across their hearts. I am not usually considered susceptible. There was that Mr. Spratt, whom I have mentioned who taught civil and international law, and he had once presumed slightly when riding home with me from the theater. I think he pressed my hand. Poor Mr. Spratt! I had frozen him with a look and he had had to make abject apologies before he found forgiveness. But here, I was conscious of a dangerous emotion which took possession of me, and my companion's hand sought mine and was not discarded. We might have been primeval man and woman riding triumphantly alone there, bursting through the ether.

The sun, bursting from behind a bank of clouds, shone into our faces.

"These are the realms of the sun-god," said my companion. "And you, he whispered, "are my sun-goddess."

He bent toward me and looked into my eyes. And what would have happened next I do not know. The mortification, after I reached terra firma, overwhelmed me with remorse and shame. But just at that moment the humming of the motor suddenly ceased. It had stopped—and stopped so suddenly that my companion was not prepared for it. The monoplane trembled and swayed dangerously.

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"She has fainted," said somebody. I opened my eyes languidly. I rested upon the ground, supported by the intrepid aviator; and near at hand, wholly uninjured, rested the monoplane.

Then somebody led Estelle through the yelling crowd, and she was weeping upon my neck.

When at last they suffered me to depart I looked round for my sun-god. He was not to be found. And it was only after I reached home that I remembered that I was wholly ignorant of his name. It was not in the newspapers where he was entered simply as "Aviator No. 6."

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"I thought you told me that you wanted to be thrilled," I observed meekly. The fact was that a realization of my own audacity had been growing upon me ever since the event, and I could not but admit that my scolding was more than justified.

"But with an unknown man," said Agnes. "And a Frenchman, too. You know what sort of reputation Frenchmen have."

"My father was a Frenchman," I answered coldly.

Estelle kissed me. "Well, my dear, I'll say no more about it," she concluded. "And I must confess you certainly were a mascot, for you won a big prize for him. He ought to have offered you a share in it." Her face lit up. "Ah, doubtless that was why he hurried away afterward without waiting to speak to us—he didn't want to divide with you."

"It is not true," I exclaimed hotly. "He was a gentleman. He knew instinctively that I would not have accepted any share in the prize. He—"

But my protests died away upon my lips. The fact is, I was furiously angry with the unknown; angry first, because I had so passively permitted that airy flirtation on the part of a complete stranger; then, again, because of the unceremonious nature of his departure, without mentioning his name. That was no way to treat Anne Ives, who generally gave as good as she got, better, and was not used to cavalier treatment. Smarting under the sting of my humiliation, I longed for another encounter with the unknown that I might prove to him that he had held me in too cheap estimation.

A few days later on the very eve of the Coronation, an answer came from the Lord Chamberlain to the letter which Estelle Christie had sent him, asking for seats in the Abbey as the accredited representative of Cedar Plank, Iowa. It was of the most formal character, and briefly regretted that he had no seats in the Abbey to place at her disposal. Estelle wept after she had read it.

"It is for myself I care at all," she sobbed. "But how can I ever face the citizens of Cedar Plank, Iowa, again, and say that I could not obtain permission to witness the Coronation, when they have elected me a special delegate to represent them, by a plurality of seventy-five?"

Estelle had been so sure of obtaining leave that she had not even purchased a seat upon any of the high stands that had been erected throughout the city, from which one could at least obtain a view of the procession. Now it would be impossible.

I had an inspiration.

"Listen, Estelle!" I exclaimed. "Do you know what I have always found? That if you want anything done for you you must do it yourself. It's no use applying to anybody else. Dangers exist," I continued, rising to a heroic pitch, "just to be conquered. Let us apply in person at the Abbey doors."

"But suppose they turn us down," said Estelle, ceasing to weep and regarding me with eyes wide with wonder.

"Then, at least, we shall have tried before accepting defeat," I answered, bravely. "But we shall not fail. No, I am confident of success. Have I not told you that I am a mascot? I always bring others luck."

Estelle began to catch the contagion of my mood. "We will," she cried, her spirits rising with the rapidity of the thermometer after a thunder-shower on a warm day. "We'll start tomorrow early, so as to be an hour ahead of time."

I laughed her to scorn. "Come here!" I cried, and dragged her to the window.

"Do you see those poles, hung with decorations? Now, do you see those barricades? All London is filled with soldiers and police. Tomorrow it will be a series of enclosed boxes. Nobody will be able to stir beyond the limits of his street. No, Estelle, we start tonight."

And so we did. For Estelle was, to me, as clay in the hands of the potter. That is the advantage of knowing what you want; it is the secret of power. "But, suppose we get separated in the crowd," she suggested meekly.

"Then," I answered, sternly, "we shall each find our way home as best we can."

Estelle slipped off her wedding ring. "Anne Ives," she said, with some spirit, "you may be stronger willed than I, but I am a married woman, and it is my duty to chaperon you. If I go with you, you shall wear this for your own protection. Now I feel more content," she sighed. "I feel more in my hands my best to protect you against this madness of yours."

For she had already forgotten that it was she who had been the prime mover in our undertaking.

We slipped out of the house and made our way cityward. Dawn found us waiting in a dense crowd close to the Dean's Yard entrance to the Abbey doors as a triple line of policemen would permit. We had stood there for hours; we had been jostled and mobbed, our hats were askew and our dresses crushed; but we were in the front rank of spectators, and even the hundreds on the grand stands, that had been built close to the Abbey entrance, could see no more than we. By ten o'clock we were scarcely able to stand.

"Is there any chance of getting in to see the Coronation?" I asked a mounted policeman, as he backed his horse into me.

He laughed out loudly.

"Not much there ain't, Miss," he answered. "Wy, all the seats was allotted weeks ago, to peers and their ladies and the foreign princes and nobles. Folks like you and me can't see nothink."

"The impudence of the creature!" murmured Estelle, bridling in her new-found British dignity. "If I had you in Cedar Plank—"

"Hush, never mind," I said. "Listen! Here comes somebody!"

A murmur that came out of the distance swelled into a cheer, which taken up by those in our vicinity, announced that the procession was approaching. Of course the main body of the participants in the ceremony entered the main doors of the Abbey; at the Dean's Yard entrance, where we were standing, the "lesser fry" came in. Nevertheless, their presence was sufficiently imposing, their uniforms and robes awe-provoking, and the equipment of their carriages alone, I could see, impressed Estelle, who was more used to motor-cars and buggies than coaches with out-riders. The crowd closed in round the dignitaries whose vehicles pulled up around the Dean's Yard; but the police quickly massed themselves into a solid phalanx in front of us, and I could only perceive, through the occasional spaces in their blue ranks, the strangely-clad ministers and lesser envoys of foreign states who were not permitted to join in the main procession. Each was saluted with ringing but half-ironical cheers as he descended from his carriage and strode to the entrance, where, after a glance at his card of admission, the watchful guardians made way for him. So dense became the crush that we were swept off our feet, tossed hither and thither, and even the police could barely keep their ranks. Suddenly the cry went up:

"Pickpockets! Look out for your purses!"

I clutched at my handbag. Thank heaven! I had it still, tucked away safely inside. Hastily I inspected the contents. Yes, there lay my precious \$500. And there lay the key to the bankers in the vaults of Magnif & Co., bankers, of Paris, where lay my Panama bonds, which were so eagerly sought by Magnif, junior, and his villainous associates. I clutched my purse tightly in my gloved hand, resolved not to let go of it.

"Why should those people enter when we are excluded?" murmured Estelle, plaintively. "Look, look, Anne!" she exclaimed, grabbing me excitedly. "They're letting black men in! Isn't that a shame? Black men, with towels about their heads, and we kept standing here. What shall I tell the folks at Cedar Plank?"

"Estelle," I answered, speaking from some curious interior conviction, "we shall yet find some way of entering. I am a mascot."

She glanced at me incredulously, yet with the pathetic confidence of a small child. Although full ten years older than I, she felt the dominance of my own purposeful nature. I am not lightly deterred from my intentions. And just then, while I was wondering how to make good my foolish boast, I saw an acquaintance.

The police, as I think I have said, had temporarily lost control of the crowd and had been forced back until they were lined up against the carriages which brought up the rear of the procession. At this moment a carriage halted close to us, and its occupants, seeing that it would be impossible to drive up closer, descended, with the object of making the few remaining paces of the journey to the Abbey door foot. One was a tall, distinguished-looking old man, with snow-white hair and mustache, attired, like the younger man upon whose arm he leaned, in a rich military uniform. A broad sash crossed his breast, which was covered with orders; he wore a cavalry coat, riding breeches and a pair of the highest, widest buff riding boots that I have ever seen, rising far above the knees and ending in wide, gaping, cavernous tops, in which, I thought incongruously, he could have concealed his luncheon quite easily. And the younger was my unknown aviator!

They descended from their carriage and surveyed the mob with some curiosity. Evidently, I thought, the older man represented his government in some military capacity. Then who was the other who had masqueraded as "Competitor No. 6" at the South Northwood aviation grounds? He was quite simply dressed in a silk hat and frock coat; he might have been anybody. They halted immediately in front of us and began conversing in French.

"It is well, Charles," said the elder. "That we did not bring your mother with us. She could never have forced her way through this loyal crowd."

"We might have taken some of our friends instead," answered the younger. "Our cards read 'and two ladies.' Who the ladies may be is not specified."

During this brief conversation the pair had been standing almost cheek by jowl with us. Angry feelings, coupled with humiliation, coursed

through my mind, and I felt my face flush intolerably. I was endeavoring with all my power to dodge away from them, when, to my horror, I perceived that Estelle recognized the younger man, and heard her, at my elbow, exclaim in plaintive tones:

# CLOTHES MADE TO YOUR MEASURE



WILL GIVE SATISFACTION which cannot be found in the ready-made garments. Clothes made to your measure will fit every part of your body, always look well and give you the appearance of being properly dressed. The goods are usually much better for the price, also. We have hundreds of fall and winter samples to choose from, at prices ranging from \$15.00 up to \$40.00.



## F. O. H O L T G R E N

J. P. Evans transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Adams were Kirkland visitors over Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wyde, Monday, August 31, a girl.

Mrs. Eli Hall went to Chicago last Saturday to visit her son, Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stewart returned from Sunnyside, Wash., the first of the week.

C. J. Cooper, A. D. Hadsall and Geo. Loptien were Chicago passengers Monday morning.

W. H. Jackman left for Aberdeen, S. D., Wednesday where he will attend to business matters.

Mrs. Will Lembke and daughter went to Chicago Tuesday morning for a two weeks' visit.

G. H. Eichler, for many years on the farm north of Genoa, now resides in Belvidere, at number 1003 Union ave.

The Genoa Rendering Plant is in operation. All dead animals removed free of charge if hides are left on cars. Phone No. 909-14 or 37. tf

For rent—two fine office rooms in the south west corner on our second floor. Slater & Son. 49-tf  
Henrietta Latham, Osteopathic Physician. Office over Pickett's dry goods store. Phone 153. 49-tf.

Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Mrs. A. J. Patterson, Mrs. Eli Hall and Mrs. M. J. Corson were Elgin visitors Wednesday.

For sale—the A. Swanson house, barn and two lots. For terms write Mrs. A. M. Carlson, St. Charles, Ill. 45-tf.

Henry, son of George Tegtman, fell from the mow to the barn floor at the farm home Sunday, sustaining severe injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Holtgren and daughter of Chicago were week end guests at the home of Mrs. Holtgren's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Corson.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold its annual bazaar at the church parlors on Thursday, Oct. 1. Full particulars will be published in a later issue.

Get that watch repaired at Martiu's.

Dr. Barber, optician and optometrist, is in Genoa every two weeks at Dr. Mordoff's office. His next date is September 23.

Mrs. Jas. Hutchison went to Chicago Wednesday morning for a month's visit with her daughter and son. R. B. Field accompanied her to the city.

Seward & Driver are fully equipped to drill your well, repair wells and do any work along that line on short notice. Phone No. 1225. tf

H. W. Patrick has sold his barber shop, near the Exchange Bank, to McMackin & Son of Ellsworth, Ill., the latter firm taking possession Monday morning.

Fine Minnesota farms for sale, improved and unimproved. Will be glad to talk it over with you. Call on me at Genoa, Ill., or drop a card and I will call on you. 37-tf J. A. PATTERSON.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shurtleff, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Quick whom they picked up at Rockford, made an extensive trip in their auto last Sunday, taking in Oregon, Byron and Black Hawk Springs.

For sale—one Singer sewing machine, very little used and in fine running order, \$12.50. Also one chunk stove in good condition, \$4.00. Inquire at this office. 50-tf.

Mrs. W. E. Cooksey (nee Ketchum) was in Genoa recently visiting friends. Mrs. Cooksey was teacher of the Genoa primary school a few years ago. She was married recently and now resides at Duncan, Oklahoma.

Lost on Main street, vulcanized tating shuttle. Finder please leave same at this office. Shuttle is valued more as a keepsake than for its intrinsic worth, having been used by the owner for fifty years. Any information leading to its recovery will be appreciated.

Charles Wolters will soon issue advertising matter for a farm sale on the 14th of October. Mr. Wolter has occupied the Mabel Phelps farm eighteen years and while there has accumulated considerable property despite the fact that sickness has been a great financial pull for years. The herd of fine Holstein cattle will be an interesting drawing card at the sale.

D'ont forget Cooper's big auction sale Saturday of this week.

See the new fall millinery at Mrs. Duval's. Lembke's store.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore, Tuesday, September 15, a girl.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will Litte, Thursday, September 17, a boy.

You want to see the latest, of course. Then go to Duval's millinery shop.

Call at Duval millinery parlor and see the new fall styles. Prices are always right.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patterson returned Saturday from a two weeks' trip to Minnesota.

Frank Kelly of Chicago has been visiting at the Stiles and Van Wie homes during the past week.

Walter Schmidt of Rockford was a guest the first of the week at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Rumolin, daughter, Matilda, and Mr. and Mrs. Derby were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ritter.

Going to do any interior painting this fall? Try some of the varnish stains at Perkins & Rosenfeld's. The best on the market.

Mrs. Gallaway, who has been a guest at the Jackman home for several weeks, returned to her home in Burlington, Wis., Wednesday morning.

Bayard Brown and Miss Lenora Worcester of this city and Guy Lanan of Kingston left this week for Urbana where they will attend the state university.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McQuarrie of Sac City, Iowa, and Geo. H. Ide of this city attended the reunion of the 17th Cavalry at St. Charles Thursday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Adams, at Belvidere, Monday, September 7, twin daughters. They have been named Ruth Pearl and Ruby Margaret.

Try our water proof and wear proof soles. Absolutely water proof and guaranteed not to wear out no matter what the conditions are. At the new shop; Whipple building.

Is your furnace ready for the winter? Have you inspected the pipes and grates? If not, do so at once and report the result to Perkins & Rosenfeld. Repairs given prompt attention.

C. A. Goding was a Chicago passenger Thursday.

Save your shoes by keeping the heels straight. At the new shoe shop, Whipple building.

Mrs. Nettie Howard of Chicago Heights is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. L. Ritter.

Misses Mary Aurner and May Ritter entered DeKalb Normal Monday morning, September 14.

Mrs. Emma Olmsted and sons, Lee and Ward, are visiting relatives in Sac City and Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. George Anderson and daughter of Davenport, Iowa, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Anderson.

An expert trimmer and designer is now employed at the Duval millinery shop. Call and see the new creations in fall wear.

Martin will tell you the truth about that watch. If it is not worth repairing he will tell you so and save unnecessary repair bills. He will sell you a new watch better and cheaper than the out-of-town fellow, too.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kellogg, who have been residing at Seadrift, Texas, during the past two years, arrived in Genoa Wednesday and will make this city their home for the present at least. Mr. Kellogg is enjoying excellent health.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Brockman died last week at the age of two months. This is the second child lost by Mr. and Mrs. Brockman within the past few months. They have the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

The sewage disposal plant was finished Tuesday of this week and is now in use. Contractor Inman has done a good job, but owing to the great amount of labor and material used in the bottom of the tank in trying to keep the water out he has not made any money on the work.

W. P. Lloyd left Tuesday for Columbus, Ohio, where he will visit his brother, Richard, and attend the races to open next Monday. This will be the greatest meeting of the year, continuing two weeks with offerings of \$80,000 in stakes and purses. After a month's stay in Columbus, Mr. Lloyd will go to Pittsburg and will visit other points in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McQuarrie of Sac City, Iowa, are visiting Genoa friends. Both are enjoying the best of health.

### Notice of Hearing

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa, County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, having let the contract for the improvement consisting of the extension of water mains in Citizens Addition in the City of Genoa, and the said improvement having been completed and accepted by said Board of Local Improvements, and the said Board or Local Improvements having filed in the County Court of DeKalb County, Illinois on the 8th day of September 1914, a certificate showing that said improvement conforms substantially to the requirements of the original ordinance for the construction of the same, the cost thereof, and the amount estimated by said Board to be required to pay the accruing interest on the bonds and vouchers issued to anticipate the collection of said assessment, and the total amount to be rebated on same. A hearing will be had upon said certificate, as to the truth of the facts stated therein, before the County Court of DeKalb County, Illinois, at the County Court Room in the Court House in the City of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois, on Monday the 28th day of September 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day or as soon thereafter as the business of the Court will permit. All persons desiring may file objections in said Court on or before the time set for said hearing, and may appear on the hearing and make their defense.

Dated at Genoa, Illinois this 8th day of September A. D. 1914.  
BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS OF CITY OF GENOA, ILLINOIS.  
T. J. HOOVER,  
A. M. HILL,  
A. E. PICKETT.

50 2  
"Moving Pictures" Big Industry.  
It has been calculated that nearly 800,000,000 feet, or more than 55,000 miles of film are used yearly to satisfy the world's demand for moving pictures.

Worse Than Quoted.  
"I don't see," said Mrs. Pozozelle, "why it is said of a homely woman that her face would 'stop a clock.' I know women whose faces would cause a clock to run itself to death from sheer fright."

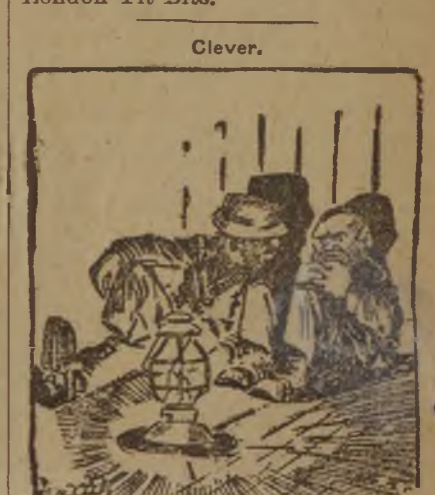
Lions Made Excitement.  
Three lions broke loose and attacked a mule harnessed to a cart during a cinematograph rehearsal, recently at Lurin, Germany. They killed and devoured the animal, after which two of the animals were captured. The third escaped into the country.

## Merry Moments

As We Journey Through Life Let Us Laugh by the Way

Done Deliberately.  
"What is the meaning of that big 'D' on the dustbin?" asked the new servant.

The haughty footman replied: "Damsel, the 'D' displayed on the dustbin denotes that the despairing domestics of this detached domicile desire that the deserving dustmen during their daily diversions will deem it their delightful duty to dislodge deliberately and deftly the dirt and dust deposited in that disagreeable dustbin."—London Tit-Bits.



Clever.  
Jim—The last I heard of Spike Yegg he was being tried for burglary—did his lawyer get him off?  
Jem—He did. He gave Spike the measles, and Spike escaped from the hospital.—Boston Globe.

Common Sense.  
Sunday School Teacher—And when the prodigal son come home, what happened, Tommy?  
Tommy—His father ran to meet him and hurt himself.  
Sunday School Teacher—Why, where did you get that?  
Tommy—It is said his father ran and fell on his neck. I bet it would hurt you to fall on your neck.—Stray Stories.

Was there ever a Fort Center in the United States? If so, where?  
The present Fort Riley, in Kansas, established as a military post in 1853, was originally called Camp Center, because it was supposed to be the geographic center of the United States, but the name was soon changed to Fort Riley.

How many college students in the United States? How many inmates in insane asylums?  
The bureau of education reports students in preparatory departments, 39,615 men and 20,552 women; in collegiate departments, 111,449 men, 61,265 women; in graduate departments, 7,557 men, 3,281 women; professional departments, 36,275 men, 1,359 women; total, 203,426 men, 99,644 women. The total number of insane persons in institutions in 1910 was 187,454.

What is meant by the phrase "normal income tax," as used in the new income tax law?

It is a tax of 1 per cent imposed on every net income over and above the exemptions allowed by law, whether the excess be large or small. This normal tax of 1 per cent might be termed a blanket tax, as it applies to every income that succeeds the exemptions without regard to the amount of the excess. It is a 1 per cent fundamental or starter for every income tax, and while a person of moderate income may pay only the normal tax of 1 per cent, the person of large income will have to pay that and added tax on large excess.

Will the income tax, which is to be levied March 1, 1914, apply to the whole of the year 1913?

No, only to the income from March 1, 1913, to the end of the calendar year and after that for each entire calendar year. In making the first return of income for the fractional part of 1913 a person will be entitled to deduct only five-sixths of the exemptions provided for a full year's income.

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D. S. BROWN, Pres. C. J. BEVAN, Cash. E. W. BROWN, Asst. Cash. BESSIE BIDWELL, Bookkeeper.

# The Big Rush of The Last Few Days

GOODS AT PRACTICALLY YOUR OWN PRICE!

BUYERS ARE FLOCKING TO PICKETT'S SALE NOW BECAUSE THE TIME IS SHORT. JUST A FEW MORE DAYS AND WE MUST VACATE OUR BUILDING. NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF DE KALB COUNTY HAS FIRST-CLASS MERCHANDISE BEEN OFFERED AT SUCH LOW PRICES.

## A. E. PICKETT & CO.

EVERY THING MUST BE SOLD

HURRIED TRAINING OF ENGLISH RECRUITS



Realizing the need of a great many more troops in the field, the British military authorities are hurriedly getting the recruits into shape. A detachment of them is shown here being trained in Hyde park.

RUSSIAN FORCES DRIVE BACK THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS

Advices From Paris Say the Czar Is Complete Master in East Prussia.

HAS ENEMY SURROUNDED

London Looks for the Surrender of the Forces of Francis Joseph—French War Office Continues to Claim Victory for the Allies in Battle Before Paris.

Austrian and German armies aggregating 1,000,000 men have been overwhelmingly defeated by Russians in the final assaults of a 17-day battle in Poland and Galicia. Besides inflicting enormous casualties on their combined enemies the Russians trapped, surrounded and captured 120,000 prisoners, including about eight hundred officers.

At the same time the Russians are reported to have driven back the Germans in East Prussia with great losses.

Emperor William, though hurrying re-enforcements to his lines in East Prussia, is said to have notified Austria that he could send no more help to its forces. In fact, his position in France is regarded so perilous that he is declared to be withdrawing troops from East Prussia to re-enforce his armies operating against the French and British.

German Retreat Before Allies. Every message from the line of battle in France shows that the armies of the allies are pursuing the retreating Germans with great vigor and are giving them no opportunity to reform for an attack.

"Undeniable victory" and "more and more complete" are the terms used by General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, in his messages to Paris and Bordeaux.

From the latter city comes a report telegraphed to Lloyd's Weekly News that the line of communications used by the Germans has been cut and they cannot make use of the lines east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the center and right.

They must try, continues the message, for the line through the Meuse valley and Luxembourg.

Claim Victories for Allies. Victories for the allies on both the left and center before Paris were reported on September 10 in official bulletins from the French war office. Nowhere along the entire line since the battle started has a reverse been suffered by the allied armies.

An official communique issued by the French war office said that the Anglo-French troops crossed the Marne, and after fighting battles with the German's right wing at Ferte-Sous-Jouarre and Chateau Thierry forced the Germans back until the ground the invaders have lost during the fighting covers 40 miles.

The allies were in pursuit of the enemy. During their advance many prisoners and a number of guns have been taken.

Berlin Tells of Retirement. In official communications issued in Berlin General von Stein announced that the German army, which had advanced across the Marne to the east of Paris, was heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail.

The fighting lasted two days. The German army had checked the enemy and had even advanced, but stronger hostile columns came to the assistance of the allies and the enemy won the battle, compelling the German troops to retire.

Fifty guns were captured by the allies and some thousands of men made prisoners.

Cracow Won by Russians. Cracow, the strongest Austrian post in Galicia, and the one which obstructed the advance of the huge Rus-

sian center upon Breslau, is reported from Petrograd to have fallen before a furious attack of Russian cavalry and infantry under cover of the disastrous fire of heavy siege guns. The forts to the east and north of the city were shelled and the city was occupied by the Russians.

German Line Up for Battle. The German armies which have been in a general retreat for three days, have reformed for a stand against the pursuing allies, said London dispatches of September 15.

At a prepared position along the River Aisne the German right wing has attempted to check the victorious onrush of French and British troops.

On the center, occupying the heights to the north and northeast of Rheims, preparations for another battle are in progress.

Eastward the German retreat continues, and additional gains have been made by the French in the Vosges district.

An official statement issued by the French war office contains these latest developments. It says:

"On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy.

"Our troops have re-entered Amiens, abandoned by the German forces.

"The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the River Aisne.

"On the center, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims.

"In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire.

"On our right wing, in the Woevre district, we have succeeded in relieving the fort of Troyon, which has been stubbornly attacked time and again during the last few days. (Troyon is 12 miles south southeast of Verdun.)

"In Lorraine our pursuing detachments are keeping, as everywhere else, in touch with the Germans.

"The morale and sanitary conditions of our armies continues excellent."

Fresh French Army is Ready. A French army of 500,000 fresh troops is being held in Paris, ready to be hurled against the German line in case it covers and braces for a counter attack.

The French general staff has always in mind the possibility that though the general victory has been undeniable it is not yet incontestable, and there is still a possibility that the general retirement may develop into a maneuver which has for its secret the luring of the allied armies further from their base before making a stand.

Where this stand will be, whether on German soil or northeast of the Argonne, is too early to predict. Certain it is that the German forces will have to retire to some safe territory to recoup, reit and reassemble before another decided stand can be made.

A Central News telegram from Copenhagen said that the German headquarters is now preserving rigid silence regarding the western operations.

Russian Victory Complete. The Russian victory in Austria against the Austro-German forces grows as more complete reports are received, according to advices from London.

Reports of Austrian disaster are admitted in messages from Berlin. German re-enforcements are being sent east, but the bulk of them are going into Prussia, a large force being dispatched to Memel, in the northern part of East Prussia.

A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says information received from Petrograd announces that 180,000 prisoners were taken by the Russians in the 17 days' battle just drawing to a close.

In addition to the prisoners, the Russians captured 450 field guns, 1,000 pieces of fortress artillery, 4,000 transport wagons and seven aeroplanes.

German Losses Announced. The most extended list of German casualties yet published has been made public. It comprises 784 killed, 2,190 wounded and 814 missing. The total of all published losses to date follows: Killed, 4,185; wounded, 15,985, and missing, 5,070.

Would Make Peace With Belgium. The Paris Figaro asserts that Germany is already making overtures to Belgium for an agreement whereby in return for certain concessions the war between Belgium and Germany can be

ended, but that her suggestions have been brusquely rejected.

Writing in the Chicago Herald, the associate editor of the Army and Navy Journal gives the war summary as follows:

The most noticeable development of the last three days has been the straightening out of the line occupied by the German armies.

From Verdun southeast to the Vosges mountains north of St. Die their line is almost straight. From Verdun their line bends to the southwest for forty miles, and then again runs northwest almost in a straight line to a point south of Laon. From this point on to Somme river, being Amiens and Peronne, the same line is continued by small separated detachments of Germans, whose principal function is to give timely warning of the approach of any strong force of the allies to turn this flank.

This retreat is costing the Germans heavily in stragglers and losses in various minor battles. While this fighting is almost entirely rear guard actions, yet the contact is on such a long front that the fighting is almost continuous and the losses must amount to a long figure.

This rear-guard fighting is one of the customary incidents of a retreat, and the withdrawal of the Germans from successive entrenched positions does not at all mean a decisive defeat in each case. It means that the troops at the rear have held back the pursuit long enough for their main columns to escape, when the defenders abandoned their position and moved forward rapidly to take up a new one and repeat the maneuver.

In a retreat like this the rear of an army is protected very largely by its artillery.

The retreating force, having just passed through the country, has the advantage of the pursuers in knowledge of the terrain. They take up a position from which they can bring artillery to fire at ranges of 3,500 to 5,000 yards, two to three miles, on the roads by which the enemy will advance. When such large bodies of troops are moving it is impossible for them to move across country except in small columns and very slowly. Consequently they will stick to the roads wherever possible. This gives the defender a chance to catch them in closely massed columns, where artillery fire produces greatest effect.

A simple retreat and pursuit cannot have great influence on the outcome of the campaign. This can be affected only by a serious defeat involving the loss of a large part of the army.

The German retreat seems to be well conducted in view of the probable exhaustion of their troops. The allies' left flank seems as yet to be insufficiently extended to envelop the German right flank. This is the time at which a new army for the allies, coming in from the channel ports, might have decisive influence on the campaign.

The charge in the headquarters of the crown prince's army from St. Moncheud to Montfancan, northwest of Verdun, indicates the failure of the fierce assaults made by the army on the west front of Verdun. This move would hardly be made except as a preliminary to a retreat from their advanced position.

The French are pushing the advance against Rheims. The Germans will have to depend upon the roads to the Ardennes mountains for their supply and retreat.

While these roads are excellent in character, they are few in number, as compared with the rolling country to the west. Every army corps requires at least one road for its orderly retreat, and should, if possible, have four, in order to allow the 40,000 of the corps to move in four parallel columns. As each of these armies consists of five or six corps it would be impossible for them to find then parallel roads through these mountains. In the effort to double up on common roads the corps will be somewhat broken up, and the supply service disorganized. The resulting confusion would give the French an opportunity to cut off detachments at the rear. Still more, it would expose the first and second armies on the right flank to being attacked from these sides.

work and hurried to their regiments, the poorhouses are said to be filled beyond their capacities. In other centers where aliens have established homes the situation is the same.

None of the dependents of the aliens who went back to Europe to fight can be deported under the law defining "public charges" because their plight results from causes that occurred after they landed in the United States. In no event can alien public charges who have been here three years be expelled.

Unofficial reports received in Washington indicated relief would soon be required among the wives and children whose breadwinners went to war. Hundreds already are dependent upon public support in New York. In the coal region of Pennsylvania, where thousands of alien miners quit

reservists of the various countries now engaged in the conflict. Because of the conditions in Europe many of these families who would otherwise be deported must remain in this country.

Dependents of Those Who Have Gone to Join Forces in Europe Are United States Charge.

Hundreds of families throughout the United States are declared to be destitute and being cared for in poorhouses and other charitable institutions as a result of the wage earners of the families having gone to Europe in response to the call for the

GERMANS SUDDENLY CHANGE PLANS WHEN ALMOST AT GATES OF PARIS

By H. M. TOMLINSON. (International News Service.)

Nantes.—In this vast war in France a diversion has been developed of far greater significance than that worked on the German plan by Liege. Liege only interrupted that plan. Just when it seemed certain of success, the plan had been definitely changed.

Why was it changed when Paris appeared within reach?

After my first journey along the battle line I indicated the rapid advance of the German right wing moving directly on Paris through Amiens. The tunnels of Amiens were blown up behind the last train of fugitives of whom I was one. Saturday, August 29, the enemy seemed irresistible. The northwest coast of France as far as Dieppe was in their hands.

But even then I had reason to believe the allies were favorably disposed to check that advance.

I was unpleasantly surprised on my second journey south to find that at Beauvais, south of Amiens, I was actually between the French and German forces.

A rapid and perilous flight from there along the German front brought me to Criel, 30 miles north of Paris. I found the British headquarters and center of the allies there. That night, September 2, the main armies were in contact. I spoke to British soldiers engaged that day at Senlis, only 12 miles from the Paris fortifications.

Big Battle Beginning. Paris was within sound of the German guns. A stupendous battle was beginning.

The German forces were beginning to strike as I got into Paris. But the allies were between and ranged on either flank of the Germans in the northeasterly direction to Aumale and Mezieres.

The scenes in Paris will never be forgotten. Parisians could learn nothing from their heavily censored press. They could not believe me when I told them the English infantry had encountered the Prussian cavalry close to their city. There were, however, no signs of panic.

Indeed, I have seen nothing of that sort in the whole French war area. What one saw in Paris was grief.

The streets and railway stations became filled with weary, anxious fugitives. Was there anything on earth which could stop the Germans?

The French soldiers smiled contentedly when discussing the matter. It looked bad enough, they admitted, but what if the Prussians thought so, too?

Driven Back Now. And now there is not one Prussian so close to Paris. They realize that something to their disadvantage has occurred and have changed their minds about it at 3:30 a. m. The train was so full of refugees that they were massed in corridors propped up against each other asleep. I had part of a compartment floor to sleep on.

The horrors of that journey are part of the Armageddon, no doubt. But they do not come into this narrative.

We crept stealthily through long lighted tunnels. The wheels hardly moved.

A few days before the country to the east "was only possible," as Frenchmen put it. The Germans were everywhere. As we now progressed I became conscious that a weight had been lifted from that part of France.

The Germans Gone. There was no doubt of it. We saw men fishing and pulling carrots in a district that but a few days before seemed overrun by the enemy's legions.

What was to stop them? Apparently very little. The French force, I can vouch, was far too weak to be effective. It really looked as though there were an invitation for them to come that way.

Had the three days' battle at Criel checked the enemy? Something momentous had happened.

To the northeast the Germans had passed Rheims. A hurried motor journey showed in that direction that but a few days before seemed overrun by the enemy's legions.

It was quite evident they had changed their plan of attack and their front end were marching southeast with their usual rapidity.

New Move Seen. I set out to discover what had happened. Was the battle fought by the German right at Criel intended to mask a new German movement to break through the French forces ranged northeasterly through Rheims?

The German forces had been moving with exceptional mobility and strength almost due south from the line of Lille and Namur.

The French and British forces had been forced back from position to position. Indeed, it is wonderful the

entire fighting strength against Germany. Russia now has arrayed against its two enemies not less than 5,000,000 men trained to arms. Behind these stand another 2,000,000 ready to take their places.

Russia's hopes of crushing Austria speedily seem well founded. The Austrian army at Lemberg was crushed. North of Lemberg the main Austrian army, which has been beaten back from its invasion of Poland, is reported retreating all along the line between the Rivers Bug and Vistula.

Frontier of Russia Covers 1,000 Miles

The frontier line which Russia has newly created by a series of hard won battles against the armies of Germany and Austria, extends a thousand miles, not taking into account the Turkish frontier, which Russia is prepared to defend.

It is no secret that the plan of the Russian staff is to deal a mortal blow to Austria and then launch almost her

KAISER PROTESTS AGAINST CRUELITIES

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rotterdam has telegraphed the text of the message sent by Emperor William to President Wilson under date of September 4. It is as follows:

"I consider it my duty, sir, to inform you as the most notable representative of the principles of humanity that after the capture of the French fort of Longwy my troops found in that place thousands of dum-dum bullets, which had been manufactured in special works by the French government. Such bullets were found not only on French killed and wounded soldiers and on French prisoners, but also on English troops.

"I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of these awful weapons the Belgian government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting and has for a long time carefully organized their resistance. The cruelties practiced in this guerrilla warfare, even by women and priests, toward wounded soldiers and doctors and hospital nurses—physicians were killed and lazareros fired on—were such that eventually my generals were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to punish the guilty and frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds.

"Some villages and even the old town of Louvain, with the exception of its beautiful town hall (Hotel de Ville), had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops.

"My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable and when I think of the many innocent people who have lost their houses and property as a result of the misdeeds of the guilty.

"WILHELM I. R."

German war engine did not smash our lines.

I was a witness to re-enforcements being poured eastward and northward continually to build up and strengthen the allies.

The French and British fell back almost as far as Paris, temporizing and resisting with a vigor that must have astonished the Prussians.

Left Flank Exposed. It became clearer to the German general staff that just when they were within reach of Paris the strength opposed to theirs was more than their fatigued and shaken men could penetrate.

Their left flank was opposed to France's army. While that force remained unbeaten any attack on Paris might be fatal to them.

So they wheeled as in desperation. Time as well as their enemies is against them. Whether they will eventually succeed is, of course, more than I can say.

Obviously the French troops holding the line of the eastern forts are now in a different position.

No doubt, too, the Germans expect to open a way so that their Luxembourg army can join them.

South of Rheims. The Germans are well south of Rheims. Some days since they were advancing down the west side of the Argonne hills. Chalons-sur-Marne has been abandoned by the French. British cavalry has been engaged at Nogent-sur-Seine.

The German line last Saturday was from La Perte-sur-Jouarre, on the River Marne, fifty kilometers east of Paris, through Chateau Thierry to somewhere below Rheims. It is possible a great battle is now raging south of Troyes with the French army of the east.

I have evidence to show that the new German move did not take our military authorities by surprise. Last Thursday a rapid movement of French troops began to the eastward and northward. It was aimed to meet a new southeasterly move of the Germans. In towns like Dijon, in the south and southeast of France, large garrisons existed a week ago. They are now empty.

A week ago Versailles was an armed camp. The troops had disappeared when I was there on Friday.

For nearly a week a mass of men have been gathering to intercept the deflected Prussian tide.

When I left the scene I saw no reason to doubt that eventually the allies will be able to dam that ominous torrent.

I have spoken everywhere with French officers and men. Nowhere at any time have I seen anything but quiet confidence about the ultimate issue in France.

Belgians Again Fight Foe. London, Sept. 17.—Led by King Albert, the Belgian army sallied forth from the Antwerp forts again and attacked the German army between Louvain and Malines.

Though entirely hemmed in by the German forces, the Belgians have again opened the river dikes and flooded a large portion of the territory near Antwerp and are harrying the Germans incessantly.

A battle was fought near Alost, 15 miles northwest of Brussels. The censor refuses to allow details to pass.

Germans and Japs in Conflict. Chi-Mo, Shantung Province, Sept. 16, via Peking, Sept. 17.—The first encounter between German and Japanese forces on land occurred this morning, when there were a number of sharp skirmishes between patrols of the contesting forces at a point close to Chi-Mo.

The Japanese fired on a German aeroplane, but without success.

A considerable Japanese force is reported 25 miles to the north of here. A dispatch received here from Wei-Hsien, 60 miles northwest of Kiauchau, says 50 Japanese troops arrived there Sunday.

Ask Rate Case Rehearing. Washington, Sept. 17.—The eastern railroads formally petitioned the interstate commerce commission for a rehearing in the eastern advance rate case and to permit them to put into effect the five per cent increase.

Frank Chance Quits. New York, Sept. 17.—Frank Chance quits as manager of the New York Yankees. Roger Peckinpaugh, shortstop and captain, was named as temporary manager. Chance was given the \$3,300 salary he demanded.

SETBACK FOR CZAR

German General Reports Complete and Important Victory Over Enemy.

FRENCH STILL CLAIM SUCCESS

Official Statement Asserts That the Allies Continue to Press Forward—Enveloping Movement Being Pushed to a Conclusion.

London, Sept. 17.—It was officially announced from Berlin that General von Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor William that the Russian army of Vilna, composed of the Second, Third, Fourth and Twentieth Army corps, two reserve divisions and five divisions of cavalry, have been completely defeated by the Germans. The Russian casualties, it was declared, were heavy.

"The number of Russian prisoners is increasing," General von Hindenberg goes on, "and the destruction of the Russian army continues. There have been spoils of war in enormous quantities."

Austrian Losses Heavy. London, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Tribuna's Petrograd correspondent declares it is reported in the Russian capital that the Austrians have lost 70 per cent of their total effective available troops, including 250,000 men taken prisoners by the Russians and Serbians. The dispatch adds that Austria is withdrawing her forces to protect Vienna and Budapest.

German Armies Turn to Fight. London, Sept. 17.—The German armies, at bay on prepared lines of defense north of the Aisne river, which extend to the plateau north of Rheims and Chalons, again have given battle to the allies.

The official statement issued by the French government says the allies are in close contact with the Germans everywhere and that the forward movement continues between the Meuse and Argonne.

There is reason to believe that this is the beginning of a combat almost, if not fully, as important as the battle of the Marne. The Kaiser's troops have been able to maintain their cohesion, and present a solid line thus far to the pursuing allies. The struggle must be a frontal one from the German side, while the allies occupy positions from which an enveloping movement can be attempted.

The allies also command railroads to bring up re-enforcements and ammunition and food. This the Germans may not be able to do, owing to the activity of the Belgians in keeping the German forces in Belgian territory engaged.

First Captives in England. London, Sept. 17.—One hundred uniformed Germans were brought to England yesterday from the continent. They were the first prisoners from the scene of war in France. Other detachments will follow.

Have Hopes of Peace Soon. Washington, Sept. 17.—Officials of the Washington government and diplomatists expect that within another day or two Emperor William will reply to the informal peace inquiry made by the United States a week ago.

Administration officials are clinging to the hope that the answer of the German government may open the way for further discussion with Great Britain, France and Russia of peace terms.

Belgians Defeat Germans. London, Sept. 17.—A German cavalry force, 3,000 strong, with machine guns and supply wagons, was surprised yesterday at Rousbrugge, between Hoogstade and Poperingh, close to the frontier, by a French cavalry force of 1,000, which put the Germans to flight and captured many of the machine guns and much ammunition. This is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Antwerp.

Wilson Orders Troops to Evacuate Vera Cruz—Says Conditions Warranted Move.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson on Tuesday ordered American soldiers withdrawn from Vera Cruz. He issued the following statement:

"The troops have been ordered withdrawn from Vera Cruz. This action is taken in view of the entire removal of the circumstances which were thought to justify the occupation. The further presence of the troops is deemed unnecessary."

It is understood that President Wilson took this action on the unanimous advice of the cabinet.

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DEMOCRAT WINS IN MAINE

O. C. Curtis Elected Governor Over W. T. Haines—G. O. P. Ahead of Taft's Record.

Portland, Me., Sept. 17.—With returns complete from all the cities, towns and plantations, Oakleigh C. Curtis, Democrat, mayor of Portland, was elected governor of Maine at the state election held on Monday by 2,698 plurality over the present incumbent, Gov. William T. Haines, Republican.

Gardner, Progressive, ran over forty thousand behind the other two candidates. The returns give Curtis 58,877, Haines 56,179, Gardner 17,157. The four congressmen, A. C. Hinds, J. A. Peters and Frank E. Guernsey, Republicans, and D. J. McMillan, Democrat, have been re-elected.

The Democrats made gains in the state legislature. The Republican vote in the state showed a gain of about 150 per cent over that cast for President Taft. The Democrats gained about 13 per cent, while the Progressives lost 65 per cent.

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45 DROWNED IN CAR

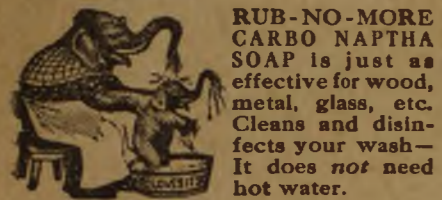
TWENTY-SIX BODIES TAKEN FROM WRECK ON FRISCO ROAD AT LEBANON, MO.

RAIN HAD UNDERMINED RAILS

Passengers on Train Are Imprisoned in Coaches as Flyer Dives into Gully—Man Sees His Family of Five Perish in Water.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 27.—Twenty-six bodies were taken from the wrecked Frisco train at Lebanon on Tuesday. The bodies were taken to Lebanon undertaking establishments. Many of them were but scantily clad and identification is proving difficult.

Madam, if you want your clothes snow white and sweet use RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHA SOAP—"Carbo" kills germs—"Napha" cleans instantly. No rubbing—no wash-day grief—no ruined clothes.



RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHA SOAP is just as effective for metal, glass, etc. Cleans and disinfects your wash—it does not need hot water.

Carbo Disinfects RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Napha Soap Five Cents—All Grocers

The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

ARE YOU SATISFIED with 6% interest on your money, or would you prefer 25%? I am making large profits on N. Y. City Real Estate. All investments guaranteed by me, any amount. \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000. Write for information. Broadway, or Duane references. Paul Mc Guckie, 261 Broadway, New York.

PERSONAL! 600 HAIR SWITCHES FROM 10 days' trial. Send no money, and look of hair as usual. I will mail you 20-inch human hair switch; remit \$2.00 in 10 days or sell it and get your switch free. Enclose 6c postage. Racoon A. Green, Columbus, Tenn.

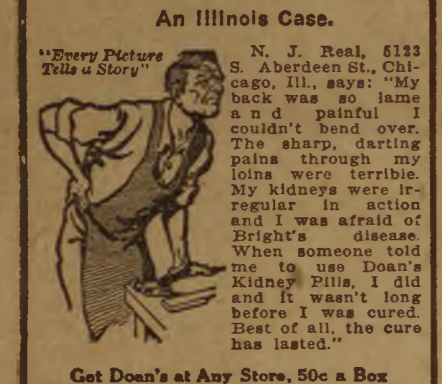
Filial Solicitude. "When I was your age," said Mr. Dustin Stax, "I did not stay out and dance all night as you do."

"I know it," replied his sociable son. "And I'm mighty sorry about it. That's why I'm trying to get you to come along and make up for some of the chances you've missed."

The only man who can afford to look like 30 cents is the man who has about thirty millions.

Work Weakens the Kidneys

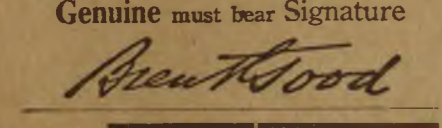
Many occupations weaken the kidneys, causing aching back, urinary disorders and a dull, drowsy, discouraged feeling. Work exposing one to chill, dampness or sudden changes in temperature, cramped positions; work amid the fumes of turpentine; constant riding on jolting vehicles, is especially hard on the kidneys.



Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.



GENUINE must bear Signature. ABSORBINE. TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunchee; Heals Boils, Puff Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any sore which will not heal quickly. It is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair. 25c per bottle, delivered. Book 7 K free.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH Restores Gray Hair to NATURAL Color. Contains good old-fashioned ingredients which feed, strengthen and stimulate, while another wonderful ingredient no preparer of gray or faded hair that it comes back to its natural color by the action of air. This miraculous change is guaranteed—or drug store refund.

TYPHOID. In no more necessary than Smallpox. Any experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., Chicago, Ill. Producing Vaccines and Serums under U. S. License.

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-class results.

Petite's Eye Salve. QUICK RELIEF EYE TROUBLES. W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 38-1914.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M. D. (Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray) PLAIN FOOD BEST.

Without special training to that end, it would be impossible for any of us to form an adequate idea of the proportions, the general plan or the relationship of the several parts of a building in which we might be living, but of which we had never seen the outside. To secure anything approximating a clear mental picture of a structure it is necessary for most of us to view its several sides from a sufficient distance to get a true perspective.

In our endeavors to grasp a sufficient knowledge of the laws of the universe in which we exist and of which we are a constituent part, in order that we may live in a state of health and happiness for the full period of time allowed to our species, we are confronted with a similar dilemma. We are too close to be able to get a true perspective showing all the relationships of the many parts and to comprehend how each one in turn joins with and rests on others, just as brick on brick and layer on layer a massive building is raised.

Obviously it is impossible for us to stand outside and view our universe from a distance as we would a building. And for most of us it is very difficult to understand our relations to and absolute dependence on what we consider "immaterial" outside factors as presented by our astronomers, physicians and chemists, simply because we lack the training necessary to enable us to detach our minds from our persons and, looking in from the outside, comprehend how stupendous are what may be to them comparatively simple statements.

We have noted that most of our serious diseases, and also rickets, arrested development and the like, are closely identified with anaemia; that anaemia in turn is closely identified with the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood and that this function depends on the presence of a pigment known as hematin and a protein forming a very complex substance, haemoglobin. Haemoglobin, next to protoplasm, is unquestionably the most important organic substance of vertebrate life, and in conjunction with the stroma—the spongy, colorless framework of the corpuscle—with which it is associated is an active functioning protein, the main function of which is to convey oxygen from the external organs of respiration to the internal organs and tissues in general.

Specific respiratory substances are essential constituents of all living organisms, and they are found universally distributed throughout plant and animal life. These substances are divided into two groups, the metal bearing and the metal free, and the former may contain manganese, copper or iron. For the most part they are colored, so far as is known. The blood of worms is yellow, red or bright green; that of crustaceans is blue; that of mollusks is white; that of insects is a dusky brown, and the blood of vertebrates, excepting amphioxus, is red. In plant life chlorophyll is pre-eminently the pigment concerned in the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide, while in animal life haemoglobin occupies an analogous place; but they are undoubtedly very different in their manner of functioning.

In each kingdom the major pigment may be represented or supplemented by physiologically allied bodies which may or may not be closely related chemically. Chlorophyll in granular form has been found in a large number of invertebrates and vertebrates and haemoglobin is also distributed among the invertebrates in a sporadic and inexplicable way. Haemoglobin may be present in one small group of muscles and absent from all the rest of the body. Ray Lankester states: "Wherever increased facilities for oxidation are requisite, haemoglobin may make its appearance in response; where such facilities can be dispensed with or are otherwise supplied, haemoglobin may cease to be developed."

The daily press for some years has contained columns of matter regarding balanced rations and pure foods in relation to good health, and much good has been done, but the vast majority of readers have failed to derive mate-

rial benefit therefrom because they fail to grasp the full significance of the statements made and the possible relation to their own troubles. They consider themselves things apart from the rest of creation and do not understand that when it is stated that the ash of wheat, barley, rye, rice, millet, oats, potatoes, peas, lentils, broad beans, kidney beans, milk, eggs and meat contains ferric oxide, it means the presence of iron, which is associated all through the living world with the vital elements necessary to our life and good health. This presence of ferric oxide is evidence that those articles in their natural state properly prepared will give us all that is needed for normal life and health.

THE DIET QUESTION. PLAIN FOOD BEST.

Inquiries received prove that large numbers of persons grasp only with great difficulty the fundamental principles of nutrition and do not readily discriminate between pure food and wholesome food. The demand is for some specific guide or chart as to what to eat. This is not the road to good health and happiness, but quite the contrary; because until self-knowledge and self-reliance are attained the individual is subject to all kinds of vague and unreasoning fears and fancies and is, therefore, continuously in danger of exploitation by any plausible faddist, with all the attendant dangers.

Next to rice, wheat is the most universally used cereal and in this country it leads; therefore, more than any other plant, wheat becomes a constituent part of our bodies. Wheat begins to grow at 41 degrees Fahrenheit and when the aggregate temperature as represented by the sum of the daily average equals 185 degrees the germ begins to "hatch" or escape from the husks if not too deeply buried. If too deeply buried, a greater amount of heat is required proportionate to the depth, and if the seed lies at a depth lower than one foot it rarely germinates. Seedlings cease to grow if the average temperature for the day remains below 42 degrees Fahrenheit. When young plants have been subjected to an aggregate temperature of 1896 degrees Fahrenheit from the time when sown, or of 1715 degrees from the time of germination, branching goes on freely and the young ears form. Under the stimulus of an average temperature of 55 degrees Fahrenheit, or a little above, the flowers are produced. But a still higher daily average temperature is required for the full development and ripening of the grain. An average of 75 degrees is most favorable to maturity, with abundance of sunlight and rain.

Given a matured wheat berry, what has happened is that under the vitalizing stimulus of sunlight the enzymes and bacteria in the soil and the plant have taken these elements, and many others not here mentioned, out of the soil and the air and bound them together with the kinetic energy of the sun into molecules of protein, carbohydrate, fat, etc., the wheat berry serving as a reservoir of potential energy until a suitable machine again converts it into kinetic energy. Assuming that the wheat plant had the power to modify its environment by eliminating from its diet in the soil one or more of the elements on which its growth and vitality depend, we should call it stupid and think it justly deserving of the smut disease and the blight that would inevitably attack it because of the weakness resulting from the ensuing starvation.

By reason of ancestral adjustments our digestive organs are able easily to digest, transform and utilize this wheat energy. The wheat berry is food for us because it is developed practically in the same scale that we are. But for some strange reason we insist on radically changing our environment by eliminating from our diet the most important and vital part of the berry, thereby throwing our ancestral habits out of gear and creating trouble.

Blythe states that modern milling produces nine varieties of our flour and three brands from the wheat berry, the original wheat showing 2.09 per cent ash, the flour showing .55 per cent ash, fine bran showing 6.55 per cent ash, medium bran showing 6.89 per cent ash, coarse bran showing 8.01 per cent ash. This ash consists of:

Table with 2 columns: Winter Spring, and 10 rows of chemical elements and their percentages.

Entire wheat flour is wholesome, but patent process flour, being unnatural, is less wholesome, even though pure and more digestible by demonstration outside the body.

Genuine whole wheat flour is difficult to obtain, but its high value as a food is worthy of a determined effort to get it and eat it each day in one of the many palatable forms in which it may be prepared. As bread, raisin bread, nut bread, gems, pancakes, mush with cream and sugar and fried mush, it is appetizing as well as nourishing. It cannot ordinarily be obtained at the markets; the flour sold as "whole wheat" is usually a combination of a few of the several grades of flour and bran produced by the roller process, and the germ is absent, for flour containing the germ will not keep. It is necessary to seek out the occasional small miller, who will grind the whole wheat berry for you, or to grind it yourself in a small mill at home—or a coffee mill will do at a pinch.

EXTRACTING THE FALL CROP OF HONEY



A Fine Apiary. The Trees Make it Well Protected.

(By F. G. HERMAN.) Extracting honey from the combs is now a very general practice, and one that is to be strongly recommended in working colonies for large returns, for much work is saved the bees and more honey is obtained, seeing that much that would otherwise be used in the production of wax for building the combs, is carried up into the super, thus adding considerably to the surplus.

Honey, unlike many other commodities, will keep good almost indefinitely if properly taken and stored. Fermentation and the consequent spoiling of honey should be avoided by making sure that all honey, when taken from the hive, is ripe. If it is allowed to remain in the hive until there is no doubt of its ripeness, there need be little fear of fermentation.

Fermentation is said to be caused in some instances, by the presence in the honey of pollen grains, but if the brood nests are properly managed, it is seldom that pollen will be found at all in the supers.

When the heat in the brood-chamber, generated by the bees, has extracted the superfluous water from the honey by evaporation, the sealing of the cells takes place because the honey is then in a condition which the bee-keeper terms ripeness. We do not extract during the honey flow, unless we have absolutely no room left, and there is a prospect of the continuation of the crop.

To be sure, it is much pleasanter to take out the honey while there is still nectar in the field, as we are not annoyed by robber bees, but with a little care robbing is avoided; and the honey extracted after the crop, is usually the best. Yet we find very little objection to extracting the fall crop from knotweed and Spanish needle as fast as harvested, for this honey is usually pretty ripe when brought in by the bees. For some reason there is much less danger of fermentation in the fall honey than in any other, unless apple or grape juice has been added to it.

On removing the super it should be placed in a warm room, and if the work of extracting can be carried on at once, while the honey is warm, it will be an advantage, as it will flow more freely than if allowed to get cold by standing a day or so in a cold room. The capping, or cell covers should be shaved off with a sharp knife, warmed by standing it in a pitcher of hot water, and if cut from the bottom with a saw-like motion while the top of the frame is held forward, the cappings will remain in a sheet and fall into the pan held below.

When the uncapped combs are put into the cages of the extractor, they should be so placed that the bottom bars go around first, for thus the honey is more easily thrown out as it leaves the cells in the direction of the pitch given them by the bees when they are building their combs.

It is always advisable to return combs wet with honey in the evening so that the excitement they cause may be over by the morning. Returning such combs at unsuitable times, and placing scraps of comb about for the bees to clean, are undoubtedly the cause of much robbing.

Before putting honey into kegs, keep the kegs in a very dry place, driving up the hoops occasionally. Through tin and glass no moisture can pass. The wood can be made a little like glass by paraffining it. Have your kegs hot by standing in the sun or otherwise, pour two or three pounds of hot paraffin into the kegs, bung tight, roll the kegs over and over, tipping it on each end, then knock out the bung and pour out the paraffin.

If you have been lively about it you will get most of your paraffin back, but a thin coating will be all over the inside surface. About the worst thing you can do, is to have the wood of the keg soaked so the hoops are very tight before putting in the honey. The honey will suck all the moisture out of the staves, loosen the hoops, then ferment, and perhaps burst the keg.

There are other things besides bees and hives needed in producing extracted honey. A honey house becomes a necessity, even when the apiary is very small, though of course if one has only a half-dozen colonies or so, a small room or tent may be used in lieu of a honey house especially built for the business, particularly when comb or section-honey is produced. Extracted honey reduction needs a larger equipment of tools and appliances than does comb, and needs more care and labor in getting it into proper shape for market.

So far as handling the two products (comb and extracted) is concerned, there is more labor in the extracted, but in the preliminary work or management of the bees the comb takes both greater skill as an apiarist, and more labor. Our attention in the future should be given more to the practical management of bees, to reduce the labor and expense to the minimum, and the more the work is simplified, the more we shall feel we are advancing. Better results are obtained from working for both comb and extracted honey, and even a queenless nucleus can be made to care for extra queen cells, and the manipulation of both will be as much improved.

SPINACH GREENS ARE A FAVORITE

Plant Flourishes on Almost Any Kind of Soil, but Prefers Light, Warm Loam.

(By WILLIAM H. UNDERWOOD.) Spinach greens are a favorite among city folks and can be found on the city markets almost every week of the year round, varying in price with the season.

I devote one acre to this crop from which I have never failed to realize a handsome profit. I sow the seed in drills one foot apart, the latter part of August, being careful to keep all weeds destroyed. Some growers cover the spinach with litter in the fall, but I have never made this a practice as I usually have a chance to cut some during a thaw in January or February when prices are generally high.

Some grow it under glass in hot beds for winter trade, but I have found that this method will hardly pay, as the southern market for spinach comes to our northern market at prices so low that hothouse or hotbed spinach must be sold too low to yield any profit.

In my experience in growing spinach I find that it requires a light, warm loam soil, but will grow on almost any land that will produce a good crop of corn. It is almost impossible to make the ground too rich for it. I usually apply about ten good loads of manure to the acre, and when the leaves are small top dress with from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds of sulphate of ammonia per acre.

I have found that if the seed are sown about six inches apart in the row a better yield will be produced than from a closer stand. The variety I prefer is the round seeded.

Using Green Manure. Green manure serves the same purpose that stable manure does, and if all could get enough of the latter we would have no need for the former, but this isn't practicable. Hogging off corn, cowpeas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and wheat and rye and plowing the residue under takes the place of green manure. Pasturing clover or grass and then plowing under the sod serves in the same way as green manure.

How to Preserve Eggs. Use one part waterglass, nine parts water that has been boiled and cooled, and put mixture into a clean stone jar or tub. Add the eggs as you gather them from the nests. The eggs should be clean, not washed unless necessary. Keep the jar in a cool place, preferably in the cellar. Keep covered. Eggs in the solution keep at least a year.

Land Plaster and Acid. Land plaster does not make soils acid according to the results of experiments made at the Wisconsin station. The theory that land plaster applied to the soil would make it acid is based on the assumption that the plants remove from the soil more calcium than sulphur thereby leaving behind a greater proportion of the acid part of the plaster.

Time for Repairing. Where there is to be any repairing done about the hen house, now is a good time to be at it.

5 Women Avoid Operations

For years we have been stating in the newspapers of the country that a great many women have escaped serious operations by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it is true.

We are permitted to publish in this announcement extracts from the letters of five women. All have been recently received unsolicited. Could any evidence be more convincing?

- 1. HODGDON, ME.—"I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached and I was so nervous I could not sleep, and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman."—Mrs. HAYWARD SOWERS, Hodgdon, Me.
2. CHARLOTTE, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 Winona St., Charlotte, N. C.
3. HANOVER, PA.—"The doctor advised a severe operation, but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 196 Stock St., Hanover, Pa.
4. DECATUR, ILL.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2300 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

5. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—"I was very irregular and for several years my side pained me so that I expected to have to undergo an operation. Doctors said they knew of nothing that would help me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I became regular and free from pain. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. GRIFFITH, 7305 Madison Av., Cleveland, O.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



An Unknown Ailment. A small boy of Nashville has been afflicted with mumps. The siege was unusually long and disagreeable. One evening recently an aunt, who is a newspaper woman, called up the boy's mother on the telephone to cancel an engagement. She was absent and the boy himself answered the call.

"Tell your mother," said the aunt, "that I can't come out this evening because I have an assignment. Can you remember that?" "Yes, ma'am," said the boy, "I'll tell her." When the mother returned he said to her: "Mother, auntie telephoned that she couldn't come, because she is sick."

"Sick? Why, what's the matter?" she wanted to know. "I forget what it is she's got," said the boy, "it's something she has taken, but it isn't the mumps."

Doesn't Miss It. "Does your furnace smoke to a disagreeable extent, Mrs. Jags?" "No; but my husband does."

Is this caviare imported? "Oh, yes, madame, oh, yes." "Let me see the label." "The label? Ah, madame, the label is print in zessa country. Nobody eat ze label. What iss ze use to import." "Oh, very well, I don't care for imported caviare myself—I prefer the home kind."

"Ah, madame, we have all ze kinds. We have ze imported caviare from Sandusky, ze imported Swiss cheese from Milwaukee, ze imported lumber from Onawake, ze imported sauerkraut from Chicago, ze imported champagne from California, and ze Boston beans zat ze baked in New York. Anyzing in ze imported line zat you weesh, madame."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Natural Explanation. "People always prefer blonds." "Now, you couldn't expect brunettes to have a fair show, could you?" Ammonia bombs are being used successfully as life extinguishers.

Feed Them Pratts. Here is real egg-making joy for laying hens. Makes them relish their morning's feed and sends them happy to their nests. No sick, doxy birds standing around, but the entire flock full of life, laying regularly, and showing money-making form. Feed them Pratts Poultry Regulator. Gets the laying hens into the egg-a-day class, and starts up the lazy ones. Makes no difference about breeds—the better the birds the more Pratts will do for them. Develops pullets into early layers. Brings birds quickly and safely through the moult and puts them back again on the egg-laying job. Go to your dealer and tell him you want Pratts Poultry Regulator. Comes in 25c packages up to big, generous 25-lb. pails at \$2.50. Pratts does all we say and more—must do it or we give you your money back and no questions asked. That has been our guaranty for 42 years. A Regulator with such a record is worth asking for and insisting that you get it and none other. PRATT FOOD COMPANY PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO TORONTO

WINCHESTER 12, 16 AND 20 GAUGE Hammerless Repeating Shotguns. The Model 1912 Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun on the market. Although light in weight, it has great strength, because its metal parts throughout are made of nickel steel. It is a two-part Take-down, without loose parts, is simple to operate and the action works with an ease and smoothness unknown in guns of other makes. See one at your dealer's or Send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for circular. THE LIGHT WEIGHT, NICKEL STEEL, REPEATER.

# AUCTION SALE Large Hitch Barn & Livery Stable

And all Contents, Including Horses, Buggies, Robes, Harness, Blankets, Etc.

ON THE PREMISES AT GENOA

## Saturday, September 19th

Sale will start at 12 o'clock, sharp. The barn and lots will be sold at one o'clock. The stock consists of 13 horses, many new and second-hand buggies, many sets of harness, dozens of blankets, robes, halters, ropes, nets, collars, dusters; in fact every article we had in stock for the trade and in use for the livery.

For complete list and terms see the large bills. No property but my own will be on sale.

Chas. Sullivan, Auct. **W. W. COOPER**



**Strange.**  
It is strange that frowns should be worn by some people who could not possibly be induced to wear anything else that did not become them.—Lippincott's.

**Placid Nature.**  
"Did you ever see a smile on the mouth of a river?" asks a contemporary. No, brother, nor a frown on the brow of a hill.

No Job too Small nor too Large  
**Patterson Bros.**  
Teaming and Draying  
Prompt Service. Phone 24

**GENOA ENCAMPMENT No. 121**  
Odd Fellows Hall  
2nd and 4th Friday of each month  
KLINE SHIPMAN, Chief Patriarch  
J. W. SOWERS, Scribe

**Genoa Nest No. 1017**  
Order of Owls  
Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays Each Month  
HARRY WHIPPLE, Pres.  
F. L. KOHLBURNER, Sec.

**C. A. Patterson**  
DENTIST  
Hours: 8:30 to 12:00 a. m.  
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.  
Office in Exchange Bank Building

**Dr. J. W. Ovitz**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office over Slater'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. D. Corson D. V. M.**  
Veterinarian  
Office and Hospital  
Stott and Main Sts.  
Phone 1762

**EWALINE LODGE No. 344**  
Meet 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall  
E. M. Trautman, Prefect  
Fannie M. Heed, Secy

**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

**SAW DENTIST A. D. HADSALL**  
X cut saws 10c per lineal foot. Head and Buck saws, price according to condition of saw.

**GENOA LODGE NO. 288 A. F. & A. M.**  
Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month  
J. G. C. PIERCE, W. M.  
T. M. Frazier, Secy.

**GENOA LODGE No. 768 I. O. O. F.**  
Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.  
D. R. MARTIN, J. W. Sowers, Sec.  
N. G.

**Notice**  
Public notice is hereby given, as provided by law, that at a special meeting of stockholders of the Golden Crown Products Company held at the offices of said company on the 22nd day of August, 1914, the capital stock of said company was increased by four hundred forty (440) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, making the total authorized capital stock of said company the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).  
Dated at Genoa, Illinois, August 24, 1914

**GOLDEN CROWN PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
By H. D. RUSSELL, President.  
Attest: F. L. RUSSELL, Secretary. 49-3  
Saturday, September 19. Cooper's big auction sale.

**Ordinance Chapter No. 78**  
An ordinance amending Section 4 of Ordinance Chapter No. 76 concerning the pavement of Main Street, Genoa, Illinois.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Genoa, DeKalb County, Illinois.  
Section One. That ordinance Chapter No. 76 Section 4 be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit:

That the aggregate amount herein ordered to be assessed against the property, and also the assessment on each lot and parcel of land therein assessed, shall be divided into ten (10) installments in the manner provided by the statute in such case made and provided, and each of said installments shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum according to law, until paid.  
THORNTON J. HOOVER Mayor.

Attest:

C. D. SCHOONMAKER City Clerk.  
Passed September 11, 1914.  
Approved September 11, 1914.

**Had Much to Learn.**  
First Stenog—"How do you like your new boss?" Second Stenog—"Great! He don't know no more about grammar, spellin', an' punctuation than I do; he's jest out 'er college."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

**Reasons and Women.**  
"When a woman can give a reason for disliking a man, she hasn't any. If her dislike comes just because she has no reason there's generally good ground for it."—Reginald Wright Kauffman.

**No Age Without Its Heroes.**  
No age or condition is without its heroes. The least incapable general in a nation is its Caesar, the least feeble statesman its Solon, the least confused thinker its Socrates, the least commonplace poet, its Shakespeare.—George Bernard Shaw.

**Mrs. Twickembury Again.**  
"You don't mean to say that young Smith is married," exclaimed Mrs. Twickembury. "Why, he's nothing but a sapling!"—Christian Register.



**What is the origin of the word roorback as meaning a campaign lie?**

It had a campaign origin sure enough. In 1844, after James K. Polk was nominated by the Democrats for president, the Albany Journal published what purported to be an extract from one Roorback's journal of a trip through the south, represented to have been made a few years before, in which he told of having seen a gang of negroes being driven to the southern market, all branded J. K. P. as the property of James K. Polk. The object was to stigmatize Polk as a heartless slave owner. The publication was resented by Democrats as a forgery and a libel on their candidate, and so it proved to be, for it turned out that no such person as Roorback ever existed and that the pretended letter published in the Albany paper was written by a disreputable politician of New York who posed as an abolitionist. The incident caused much hard feeling, and the word roorback became a synonym for campaign lies.

**Where does the hookworm disease get its name?**

The hookworm disease is so named from a small parasite which fastens itself in the intestines and preys upon the system. The name hookworm relates to the peculiar structure of the parasite (which has been named Necator americanus, American murderer), and the disease is attributed to low nutrition and insanitary conditions.

**Please tell if there is any virtue in planting seeds "in the moon." Is the planting in the moon method superstition or science?**

The planting of seeds is not affected in any way whatever by the moon's phases.

**What is the origin of the word ballot? Does it apply to any but a written vote?**

Etymologically ballot means a little ball, such as were used, white and black ones, for secret voting, and in time it came to mean any kind of secret voting. The ancient Greeks used marked shells for voting, and from the Greek word ostrakon, a shell, comes the English word ostracize—that is, to shut out by one unfavorable shell. Secrecy is the prime object of any form of ballot, whether by white and black balls or by written or printed slips, and, strictly speaking, the word ballot does not properly apply to an open or viva voce vote.

**How long was it between the first discovery or demonstration of wireless telegraphy and the first use of it in a case of shipwreck?**

About ten years. Marconi made a demonstration of it in 1897. In 1902 messages passed between Cape Breton and Cornwall, England, and in 1903 the passengers and crew of the Republic were saved by wireless.

The ladies of Genoa and vicinity are invited to call at my home and see my line of 150 samples of the latest patterns, for made to measure suits, coats, dresses and skirts. I also take orders for ready made garments and sell Parker's guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children. 44-4f.  
MRS. JENNIE FOOTE

**Stormy Is Right.**  
The married life of Mrs. Ada Blizzard, who is applying for a divorce from her husband in Sidney, probably became so tempestuous that she just couldn't weather the storm any longer.—Youngstown Telegram.

**Like Teeth.**  
Little Mary's aunt was visiting her at her home in the country. One day Mary said: "Come, auntie, and see my little banties. They are just cutting their tails."

## ANNOUNCING THE FALL OPENING EXHIBITION

At Elgin's Most Popular Store

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 24-25-26

**T**HE MOST ELABORATE DISPLAYS OF NEW FASHIONS we have ever made will be the striking feature of this important Fashion Exhibition. In assembling stocks for your inspection the most critical care was exercised to procure only the most representative fall styles in every item of women's wear. The new silhouettes and the captivating Basque and Moyen Age styles are just a few of the authoritative autumn fashions that await you here in their most beautiful and practical forms.

Your presence entails no obligation to purchase although purchases may be made. The primary purpose of this display is to afford you an opportunity to learn what is new and correct in styles, materials and colorings for Fall. A very cordial invitation is extended to the women of Genoa and vicinity to attend this important fashion function.

We especially desire your attendance on the last day of the Opening when we shall feature the

## FALL FASHION PROMENADE

In which the New Autumn and Winter Gowns, Coats, Suits, and Hats will be Exhibited on Living Models

Always an interesting event, our Fall Fashion Promenade is made doubly interesting this season by the extreme beauty of the styles that will be shown and the effective manner of their presentation. In order to give you a more exact idea of the new fashions the various garments and accessories will be shown on living models. This enables you to readily determine the effect and desirability of any style. The display will be given in the afternoon and in the evening. It will be staged on a specially decorated promenade, and will be accompanied by music.

FLOWERS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS SOUVENIRS

**THEO F. SWAN**

"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

## Special Offer

We have secured the exclusive agency for the **RELIANCE COMBINATION VACUUM SWEEPER** (Brush Attached)

To introduce them, the manufacturers have shipped us 12 machines to be sold at cost.

The first 12 persons bringing this adv. to our store can each have one of these machines for

**\$6.65** REGULAR PRICE WILL BE **\$7.50**

ONLY ONE TO A FAMILY FREE DEMONSTRATION IF YOU WISH

**S. S. SLATER & SON**

## Sycamore Woven Wire Fence

We have it in all sizes and sell it at the same price it would cost you at the factory, and it is **Just As Good as the Best**

We have a sample fence up near the office. Come and see it. Will show you a good steel gate too.

**P. A. QUANSTRONG**  
GENOA, ILL.

## Petey Wales

**Kinodrome Shows OPERA HOUSE**

NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT

## Something Good!

ADMISSION

# ONE DIME

VISE DEVASTATED BY THE INVADING GERMANS



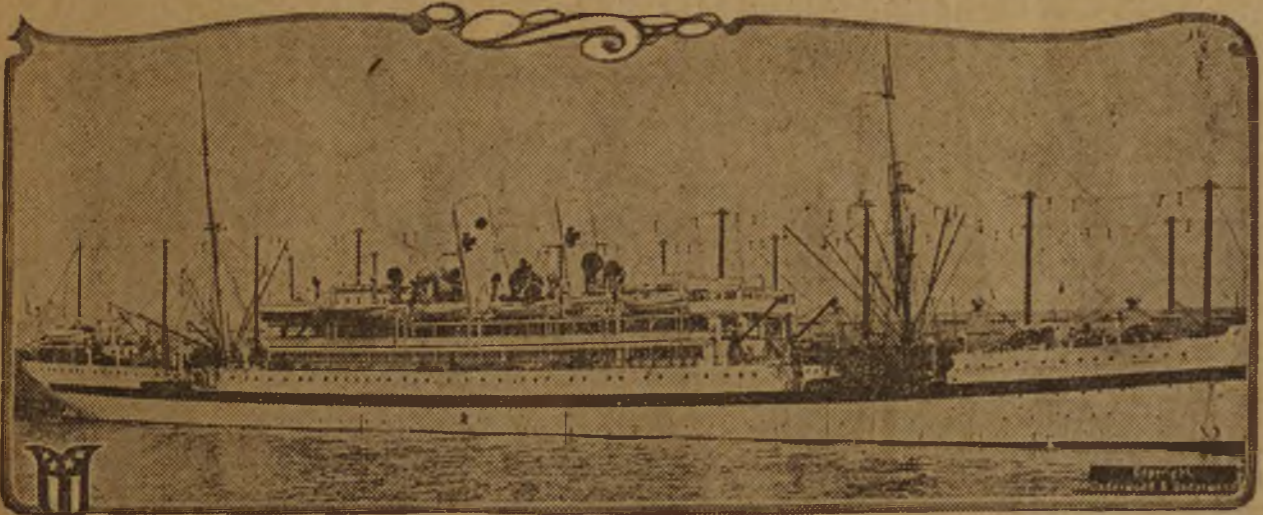
Because Vise, Belgium, offered a stout resistance to the German troops they left it in the condition here shown—a mass of ruins.

FRENCH ARTILLERY IN DIFFICULTIES



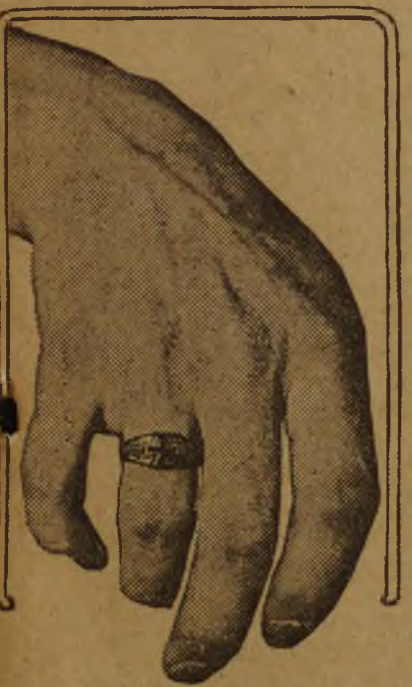
French artillery division that got into trouble while maneuvering for an advantageous position.

SAILING OF THE RED CROSS DELAYED



This is the steamer Red Cross, formerly the Hamburg, whose sailing from New York with American Red Cross nurses and surgeons was delayed by protests of the English and French consuls because some of the crew were Germans.

FOR LOYAL GERMAN WOMEN



This ring of the German Order of the Iron Cross is being bestowed upon many of the loyal women of Germany who contribute to the kaiser's war fund, William following the example set by his grandfather in 1870.

Paris.—In the fighting at Dieuze it was declared the Germans signaled for a masked battery to open fire on the French by having a military band play Chopin's Funeral March.

AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS HOLD BACK SERBS



Austrian sharpshooters along the Danube river checking the advance of the Serbian troops.

SULLIVAN WINS OVER STRINGER

Sherman Also Nominated in Primary for U. S. Senator.

JOE CANNON IS NAMED

Majority of House Members Renominated—Women's Vote is Light Throughout State—Sullivan Claims Plurality of 80,000.

Springfield.—Roger C. Sullivan and Lawrence Y. Sherman will contest for the office of United States senator in the November election.

Sullivan carried Cook county by 50,000 plurality over Lawrence B. Stringer. He carried each individual ward by decisive figures.

On the Republican side, Senator Sherman carried all but four wards—the Ninth, the Fourteenth, the Seventeenth and the Nineteenth. In these wards William E. Mason nosed him out on the early returns.

The latest returns, based on 1,446 precincts in Cook county, gave Sullivan 76,590, against 29,062 for Stringer and 6,451 for O'Hara.

On the Republican side Sherman,

in 1,341 precincts, got 29,519, against 15,878 for Mason.

On the downstate vote, incomplete returns show Sherman and Stringer the victors in Crawford county; Sherman and Stringer in McHenry county; Stringer and Sherman in Livingston county; Sullivan in Winnebago county; Sullivan in Montgomery county; Sullivan in Kankakee county; Sullivan in Rochelle county; Sullivan in Edgar county; Sullivan in Madison county; a close race in La Salle county between Sullivan and Stringer; Sullivan in Lake county; Sullivan in Stephenson county; Sullivan in White county; Sullivan in McLean county; Stringer in Clinton county; Stringer and Sherman in Champaign county; Stringer in Sangamon county; Sullivan in Sangamon county; Sullivan in Fulton county; Sullivan in Lee county; Sullivan in Whiteside county; Sullivan in De Kalb county; Sherman and Sullivan in Peoria county.

The first town from which complete returns were received was Evanston. Sullivan carried Evanston with more votes than all his opponents received. Stringer received 125 to Sullivan's 229.

An estimate by Sullivan was that his total plurality would be 80,000 in the state and at least 50,000 in Cook county.

Senator Sherman's majority is expected to be about 30,000 over former Senator Mason.

The women voted in comparatively small numbers, though the Democratic women turned out better than their Progressive and Republican sisters.

Candidates Nominated on Latest Returns

Table listing candidates for various offices including United States Senate, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clerk of Supreme Court, Representatives in Congress, and Congressmen N-A-T-L-A-R-G-E. Candidates include Roger C. Sullivan, Andrew Russell, Raymond Robins, P. Bartz, Louis G. Pavey, W. P. Murphy, F. G. Blair, MARY STEAGALL, D. A. Horan, Charles W. Vail, C. L. Rowley, and various names under Democrat, Republican, and Progressive columns.

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Table showing the vote by counties for U.S. Senator. Columns include County, Democrats (Sullivan, Stringer), Woods, O'Hara, Sherman, Mason, Stein. Counties listed include Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Cass, Champaign, Clinton, Coles, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, De Witt, Dupage, Edgar, Effingham, Franklin, Henry, Jefferson, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Knox, La Salle, Livingston, Logan, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, McDonough, McLean, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pope, Rock Island, Sangamon, Shelby, St. Clair, Stephenson, Union, Warren, Wayne, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, Woodford.

State Mining Board Meets.

The members of the state mining board held their annual meeting at the statehouse. They elected two officers, James T. Patterson, Chicago, chairman, and L. D. McCoy, Springfield, secretary. Their offices are for two years. A discussion for an investigation of conditions of labor for employees in the state who have just passed the age limit of 14 years, was taken up, and an appropriation was made for the investigation.

Articles of Incorporation.

Tabernacle Church of God, Chicago. Incorporators—Elder C. R. Baxter, Mrs. Anna Hill, A. Hill, Gaston Baker, T. D. Jones, Robert M. Ford and Bishop Harry H. Haley, Sr. Reordway Manufacturing and Sales Company, Chicago; capital, \$2,000. Incorporators—Ray P. Vastine, Louis C. Dempsey and Henry R. Baldwin. The South Side Adjustment Company, Chicago; capital, \$500. Incorporators—Harvey M. Adams, Elkan Berger and A. T. Birrell.

ILLINOIS NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Wire Reports of Happenings From All Parts of the State.

COUPLE WEDDED FIFTY YEARS

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Pierce Celebrate Their Golden Wedding Anniversary in the City of Kewanee.

Kewanee.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Pierce celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Pierce was for 32 years president of the Union National bank here and for 16 years was member of the state board of equalization.

Springfield.—Articles of incorporation were issued by Secretary of State Harry Woods to the Joliet & Eastern Traction company of Chicago to build a railway through Cook and Will counties, passing through the cities of Joliet, New Lenox, Frankfort, Matteson, Chicago Heights and Chicago. The incorporators are: Edmund J. Clausen, Irving J. Solomon, David F. Rosenthal, Leo S. Kosetckek and Jacob Schwartz. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

Champaign.—A delegation of 200 women of this county inspected the household science department of the University of Illinois, where the course is being fully explained. Similar delegations from many other counties of the state will follow within the next few months, to be climaxed by the two weeks course in household science to be given delegates from all over the state at the university in February.

Duquoin.—The annual Sunday school institute of the Rebooth Baptist association will be held in Mount Carmel Thursday. Among the ministers who will speak are Rev. G. S. England, Rev. G. L. Huggins, Rev. J. L. Corzine of Anna, Rev. J. M. Carlock and Rev. G. W. Danbury of Duquoin. There will be a debate between Rev. Harmon Etter and Rev. D. K. Barber.

Bloomington.—Illinois conference of Mennonites adjourned at Carlock. President J. C. Hoffman delivered a report on the Bluffton college, telling of its aims and needs. Rev. M. P. Lantz, conference secretary, read the annual report showing statistics of the year's work in Illinois. Fairfield.—Charged with the murder of his cousin, Ether Chaney, Logan Forth, sixteen years old, son of James I. Forth of Orchardville, was arrested here. Chaney was disturbing a "Holy Roller" meeting, it is said, and Forth remonstrated with him. Chaney was stabbed in the heart.

Waterloo.—Mrs. Charles Schilling died here. She was one hundred and three years old. She was the oldest person in southern Illinois, having been born in Germany in 1811. Burial was in the Lutheran cemetery at Wartburg.

Bloomington.—Negotiations were concluded for an exhibition game at Clinton, October 5, between the St. Louis Americans and an independent team. The contest was arranged by Ivan Howard of the Browns, who is now at home.

Rock Island.—A mother filed a petition for the adoption of her two children in the county court. Proceedings were instituted for adoption merely to give the children the name she now bears, she having been married a second time.

Cairo.—The steamer City of Peoria was burned here. The boat was owned by the Bluespot Towing company of Paducah. She recently had been used for towing purposes. She formerly was an excursion steamer on the Illinois and upper Mississippi rivers.

Kankakee.—Fleming Moore, former prosecuting attorney at Milford, died in the Kankakee State Hospital for the Insane from the effects of a blow on the head said to have been struck by Daniel Rogerson, an epileptic patient from Cook county.

Bloomington.—The Central Illinois Baptist association opened its annual conference at Kibbourne. Rev. J. G. Little, Havana, and Rev. R. W. Johnson, Whitehall, were the principal speakers, discussing phases of church work.

Nana.—Linn H. Williamson, retired business man of Pana, Ill., died. He was sixty-four years old. His widow, one daughter and two sons survive. For more than 35 years Williamson has been in the live stock and commission business.

Dixon.—Rev. A. R. Whitcombe has resigned as rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church of this city. Mr. Whitcombe is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for circuit clerk of Lee county.

Pana.—Marshall Hurley, a wealthy farmer, was found dead in bed in the Wilson hotel at Farmer City. He was sixty-two years old. He had not been ill.

Metropolis.—Fire destroyed the wood-working plants of F. B. Leonard & Co. and Leonard & Leonard were destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known. Automobile parts and buggy and wagon stock were manufactured at the plants.

Vandalia.—The stockholders of the Farmers & Merchants' bank and the Commercial bank of Vandalia voted to merge the banks under the name of the Farmers & Merchants' bank of Vandalia. The officers are: J. W. Schenker, president; William Sonnemann and J. C. Burtch, vice-presidents; C. F. Eastday, cashier. The new bank will have deposits of more than five hundred thousand dollars.

News Nuggets From Illinois

Peoria.—Perry Lynam made a full confession of the murder of his wife in Indianapolis on May 25, according to local police, who arrested him here. Bloomington.—Rev. C. J. Moeller, pastor of the German Methodist church here, announced his resignation to become secretary of the Central Wesleyan college at Warrenton, Mo.

Sycamore.—Henry J. Stark died here after an illness of three days. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of this county, a director of the First National bank of Sycamore and president of the West Chicago State bank.

Plainfield.—Louise Worst, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Al. Worst, narrowly escaped death when she fell against a guy wire charged from the Public Service company near her home. The shock knocked her senseless.

Joliet.—Two members of the family of Mitro Mitrovitch, a Joliet Servian, are dead and two more are dying at St. Joseph's hospital here, following a "mushroom banquet" held at the Mitrovitch home. Three quarts of toadstools were eaten at the meal. Physicians say that Mitrovitch and his son Charles will die.

Carlinville.—Ashley Deneen, son of former Gov. Charles S. Deneen, was married here to Miss Avis Dawson of Springfield, a former stenographer in the state senate. Deneen met his bride for the first time during his father's administration. He carried the romance through his college years, which ended with his graduation last June.

Joliet.—German residents of Joliet have contributed \$300 and Servians here have collected \$30 to be sent to Europe to aid the work of the Red Cross society in the war. Joliet Servians have organized a volunteer regiment which is being trained by a former member of the Servian army while awaiting orders to return to Servia. Uniforms have been purchased and officers elected in anticipation of active service.

Chicago.—After driving his wife and two children from the kitchen of their home at 1147 West Fifty-ninth street by threatening them with a butcher knife, Alfred Ruseren, a wagonmaker, fifty-two years old, locked all the doors and windows and turned on the gas burners of the stove. He was dead from asphyxiation when the Englewood police answered the call sent in by Mrs. Ruseren. Ruseren had been unemployed for several weeks, and, according to his widow, ended his life while despondent.

Duquoin.—The thirty-second annual reunion of the Southern Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Reunion association opened and many veterans from throughout Egypt attending. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Jacobs. Former Congressman N. B. Thistlewood of Cairo, commander of the association, responded. Several score of tents have been pitched in the Keyes City park, where the veterans exchanged stories of the Civil war. The camp has been christened Camp Martin, in honor of the late Capt. Moses Martin of this city.

Springfield.—Rains in various parts of the state during the week have been beneficial to crops, according to the weekly weather report and crop summary issued by Section Director Root. The report says: "The week was showery, with good rains in all sections. All crops were greatly benefited. Conditions are now excellent for plowing, and present conditions indicate that the fall pastures will be good. Heavy rains in the vicinity of Chapin and Griggsville caused some damage to railroads and bottomland corn from washing."

Warsaw.—In commemoration of Fort Edwards, which was the farthest western outpost during the second war with Great Britain, a monument will be dedicated here as the principal event of a centennial and home-coming jubilee September 29-30 and October 1. Fort Edwards was built by Zachary Taylor in 1814, and for ten years federal troops were quartered there. The monument, which is 50 feet in height, is located on the high east bluffs overlooking the Mississippi, where the old fort stood. Illinois appropriated \$2,500 toward the monument.

Duquoin.—Three thousand persons from neighboring towns attended the Labor day celebration here. A thousand miners participated in a parade nearly a mile long, led by the Duquoin Military band. Business men, factory employes, city officials and others were in line. Mayor Jacobs, James F. Moran of Des Moines, Ia.; George C. Slater, Dan McCarthy and Charles H. Haff of Chicago, E. E. Baker of New Philadelphia, O., and John R. Davis of Herpin, union labor leaders, spoke. There was a street carnival, baseball game, high dive and parachute leap.

Metropolis.—The factories of F. B. Leonard & Co. and Leonard & Leonard were destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not known. Automobile parts and buggy and wagon stock were manufactured at the plants.

Duquoin.—News of the dynamiting of a resort at Christopher, east of here, has reached this city. The house was near the North mine and some time during the night a stick of dynamite was exploded, demolishing a portion of the structure. One of the residents was injured badly and is in a precarious condition at the Ziegler hospital.

# KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Miss Ida Moore was a Sycamore visitor Saturday.

Miss Lena Bacon of Elgin spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith are entertaining L. Vogg of South Bend, Indiana.

Misses Eva and Mary Landis of Kirkland were Kingston callers Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Wetz and Miss May Bickler were Sycamore and DeKalb visitors last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Helsdon and daughter, Nina, returned to their home in Chicago Sunday after a several days' visit with relatives here.

Miss Lorena Wells of Sycamore is visiting at the Schmeltzer home this week.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton entertained her brother, Roy Brown, of Rockford Sunday.

Willard Smith from Spring Valley, Illinois, has been visiting at the F. P. Smith home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ortt and daughter, Beatrice, were over Sunday guests of relatives at Rockford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ortt spent Wednesday at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Helsdon, at Belvidere.

Miss Edith Aurner came home from Cicero, Illinois, to spend Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Aurner.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 19, at 7:45 o'clock a song and testimony meeting will be held at the Kingston Baptist church. A cordial invitation is extended to all and everyone is urged to come. Services will be held as usual on Sunday, Sept. 20. The subject of the morning sermon will be "Great Doctrines of the Bible, Assurance."

Miss Hazel Markson of Belvidere and Roy Graham of Kingston were united in marriage on Thursday, Sept. 10, 1914, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Geo. Hicks, at Belvidere. Rev. H. E. Rompel, pastor of the Belvidere Methodist church, performed the ceremony. The wedding was witnessed by relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and groom. The home was decorated in pink and white hearts and bells. After congratulations a wedding dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Graham

will make their home at Kingston where Mr. Graham conducts a meat market. Their friends wish them many years of happiness.

## New Lebanon

Mrs. Chas. Coon was an Elgin visitor Wednesday.

Edgar and Will Gray were Genoa business callers Tuesday.

Charles Coon and family were Sunday callers at John Peterson's. Lem Gray and family were Sunday evening callers at Lou Hartman's.

Andrew Eddy and family spent Sunday at the home of Hugh Walker.

Mrs. Lem Gray called on Mrs. Wade King and Mrs. Carl Klome Tuesday.

D. D. Klome is doing some carpenter work for Will Bottcher this week.

Miss Georgia Walker of Kingston visited friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. John Peterson left for Chicago for a visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. Judd Morgan of Hampshire was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Klome Wednesday and Thursday.

The T. B. Gray residence is being greatly improved by having a new coat of paint and they are also putting in a sewer.

Will Axtater of Chicago attended the dance here Saturday evening and spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Awe.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartman and son, Harvey, and Miss Georgia Walker attended the ball game at Hampshire Sunday afternoon.

Fred Rowat is here this week in the interests of the McWilliams dredge company, and overseeing some work done by Fred Bayle.

Our little city has been greatly improved by new coats of paint being put on the residences of A. Wallace, T. B. Gray, Wade King and Carl Klome.

Hay pressing has begun in earnest in this community. In the past ten days Frank Gustafson shipped six cars of clover hay, Barney Reiglesberger shipped three cars of hay and Will Becker shipped one car of hay.

Will Gray returned home last week after visiting for ten days in Iowa. He spent a few days at the State Fair at Des Moines. New Lebanonites expected Will to come home a benedict but it seems we still have that pleasure to look forward to.

## Notice of Hearing

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Board of Local Improvements of the City of Genoa, County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, having let the contract for the improvement consisting of the construction of a system of sanitary sewers in the City of Genoa, and the said improvement having been completed and accepted by said Board of Local Improvements, and the said Board or Local Improvements having filed in the County Court of DeKalb County, Illinois on the 8th day of September 1914, a certificate showing that said improvement conforms substantially to the requirements of the original ordinance for the construction of the same, the cost thereof, and the amount estimated by said Board to be required to pay the accruing interest on the bonds and vouchers issued to anticipate the collection of said assessment, and the total amount to be rebated on same. A hearing will be had upon said certificate, as to the truth of the facts stated therein, before the County Court of DeKalb County, Illinois, at the County Court Room in the Court House in the City of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Illinois, on Monday the 28th day of September 1914, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day or as soon thereafter as the business of the Court will permit. All persons desiring may file objections in said Court on or before the time set for said hearing, and may appear on the hearing and make their defense.

Dated at Genoa, Illinois this 8th day of September A. D. 1914  
BOARD OF LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS OF CITY OF GENOA, ILLINOIS.  
T. J. HOOVER.  
A. M. HILL.  
A. E. PICKETT.

## COMPLETE RETURNS

Give Fuller and Dan Hohm the Nomination by Big Majorities

DeKalb Chronicle: Judge Fuller was nominated for congress on the republican ticket by a good majority, defeating A. G. Kennedy of DeKalb in every county.

Dan Hohm of Sycamore was nominated for the position of sheriff in a three cornered battle between himself, Jack Cook of DeKalb and Henry Decker of South Grove.

The entire ticket as it will be voted at the election this fall will be as follows according to the best information obtainable:

United States Senator  
Republican—Lawrence Y. Sherman

Democratic—Roger Sullivan  
Progressive—Raymond Robbins

Congressmen at Large  
Republican—Louis J. Behan,  
Burnett M. Chipfield

Democratic—Lee D. Mathias,  
W. E. Williams

Progressive—George M. Kraider,  
Harry L. Heer

State Treasurer  
Republican—Andrew Russell  
Democratic—W. C. Clifford

Progressive—Louis G. Pavey  
Clark Supreme Court

Republican—Charles W. Vail  
Democratic—Alex. W. Crawford

Progressive—Charles L. Rowley  
Congressman 12th District

Republican—Charles E. Fuller  
Democratic—George V. B. Weeks

Progressive—W. H. Hinebaugh  
States Senator

Republican—Adam C. Cliffe  
Democratic—Frank E. Stevens

Progressive—Harry L. Fordham  
Representative

Republican—F. A. Brewer,  
William L. Leech

Democratic—John P. Devine  
Progressive—Roy D. Hunt,  
Evan L. Reed

County Judge  
Republican—William L. Pond  
Democratic—

Progressive—Hiram T. Smith  
County Clerk

Republican—S. M. Henderson  
Democratic—John C. Killian

Progressive—Royal C. Coy  
County Treasurer

Republican—Charles C. Pond  
Democratic—Thomas Horan

Sheriff  
Republican—Daniel Hohm  
Democratic—Jack Buckingham

Progressive—James Scott  
County Superintendent

Republican—W. W. Coultas  
Democratic—

Progressive—Warren Hubbard  
Senatorial Committee

Republican—Frank W. Greenaway  
Democratic—Thomas S. Murray

Progressive—Gustave P. Johnson  
Following is the county vote on the congressman and sheriff nomination.

DeKalb County	Kennedy	Fuller
DeKalb	360	148
Sycamore	203	270
Sandwich	26	44
Genoa	8	46
Squaw Grove	19	45
Clinton	34	28
Shabbona	35	42
Somonauk	10	9
Malta	46	44
Kingston	4	47
Franklin	27	168
South Grove	19	92
Mayfield	7	25
Cortland	22	28
Milan	14	12
Afton	25	7
Pierce	2	3
Victor	22	11
Paw Paw	16	15

899 1084  
The vote in the county on sheriff was:

Sheriff Rep.	Cook	Hohm	Decker
DeKalb	239	139	56
Sycamore	12	343	151
Sandwich	8	58	10
Genoa	0	47	9
Squaw Grove	4	58	10
Clinton	5	39	23
Shabbona	12	48	18
Somonauk	1	9	8
Malta	8	47	35
Kingston	5	31	13
Franklin	9	76	122
South Grove	3	5	125
Mayfield	1	7	23
Cortland	2	39	19

Milan	3	11	12
Afton	12	15	2
Pierce	0	12	0
Victor	0	25	12
Paw Paw	2	32	2
	326	1042	650

## AUCTION SALE

The undersigned, having decided to quit farming, will sell at public auction on the premises, 5 1/2 miles northeast of Genoa, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914, commencing at eleven o'clock, a. m., the following described property: 7 cows, 2 new milkers; balance springers; sorrel horse, 10 yrs. wt. 1400; bay mare, 12 yrs. old, wt. 1200; black mare, 11 yrs. old, wt. 1300; bay mare coming 4 yrs. wt. 1100; black gelding, coming 4, 1200, spotted pony, coming 4 yrs; black colt, coming 3 yrs. old; yearling colt; sucking colt; sorrel mare, 4 yrs. old; yearling mare; two heifers, coming 3 yrs. old; two yearling heifers; two steers; two-year-old holstein bull; three holstein yearling bulls; eleven stock hogs; twenty spring pigs; three spring calves; three veal calves; 30 acres corn in field. Full line of machinery. Usual terms, one year at 7 per cent.

L. ROBINSON

CHAS. SULLIVAN, auct  
E. H. OLMSTEAD, clerk.

Keeping Tinware Bright.  
If new tinware is rubbed over with fresh lard, then thoroughly heated in the oven before it is used, it will be less liable to rust.

# EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT Dance!

## Slater's Hall

Tickets 50c. Patterson's Orchestra  
SLATER & PRAIN, MG'S.

Drugs Stationery Toilet Articles

Cold Cream Hand-Lotions

Perfumes Soaps

Sponges Combs Brushes

Confectionery Cigars

Stock Foods Dips, Etc.

Your Patronage Appreciated

The BEST DRUG STORE

L. E. CARMICHAEL, R. P., Druggist

## HARRY L. FORDHAM DIXON, ILL.



PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE  
FOR STATE SENATOR  
THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT

49 tf

## Electric Service FROM A CENTRAL STATION

Embodies every modern improvement and assures to users

## The King of Artificial Light

and every variety of labor-saving and comfort-giving appliance.

ELECTRIC SERVICE IS CHEAP

The Most Moderate Income Can Afford It

ILLINOIS NORTHERN UTILITIES CO.

## Employers' Liability Indemnity INSURANCE

## SURETY BONDS

AND FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE

Life, Health, Accident and Live Stock Insurance

C. A. BROWN AGENT  
Genoa - Illinois

## THE DOUGLASS QUALITY

is the quality that gives satisfaction and a satisfied customer is a friend. This accounts for the big Douglass business. In

## Dry Goods, Drugs & Groceries

it is the same. Ask those who trade here. We have confidence in the report they will make.

I. W. DOUGLASS  
Phone 67 GENOA

## 35c for One Post Saves 2 Rods of Fence



Every rotting wooden post on your farm ruins two or more rods of expensive fencing. Avoid this extra expense and make your fence last a lifetime, improve your farm's appearance and raise its value with

## CARBO Steel Posts

the one best post proposition for the farmer on the market. These are the only flexible, guaranteed posts made. Easy to set—no concrete or special tools needed. Can't rot, break, burn or pull out of place. Rust and lightning-proof. Ordinary staple fastens any kind of fence. Stiff corner, end and gate posts make a permanent foundation. See Carbo Posts at Our Store Better come in today or tomorrow and see for yourself—and then take enough home to replace those rotten wooden ones, as a trial. Cost less than you'd think. Ask about our low price.

Genoa Lumber Co.  
CARBO STEEL POST CO., Mrs. Chicago, Ill.



## WISE HEADS BUILD SHEDS

OTHERS NEVER DO  
Why do Wise Heads Build Sheds?  
Because it PAYS THEM TO

WE SELL AT RIGHT PRICES  
Lumber, Lath, Posts, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Roofing, Drain Tile, Brick, Etc., Etc.

You Can Make no Better Outlay Than for Sheds To Keep Your Implements and Stock From Laying Out in the WEATHER  
SEE US About Shed Lumber

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., Genoa, Illinois.

## WARNINGS

Hints, Reminders on A Burning Subject



## The Pessimist and the Optimist

The Difference is so Droll--  
The Pessimist Sees but the Empty Bins while  
The Optimist SEES THE COAL  
Be Optimistic Sieze the Opportunity

and Fill Your Bins with Coal at Present Prices WHICH WILL SAVE YOU DOLLARS

JACKMAN & SON  
TELEPHONE 57