

The Genoa Republican-Journal

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 11, 1918

VOLUME XIII, NO. 51

COON HUNTING POPULAR SPORT

Seven Negro Soldiers Who Left Camp Grant Captured Here

ONE WOUNDED BY AN OFFICER

Shot in Leg When Trying to Run Away—Two White Soldiers are Taken also

Twelve soldiers, nine negroes and two white men, left Camp Grant Sunday morning without leave and were the cause of considerable excitement all along the line between Rockford and Elgin during the day. Before night all were captured and returned to camp, one of the negroes going back with a bullet in his leg and a shattered bone. He was shot by Deputy Sheriff Jinders of Rockford when trying to run away from that officer near Kingston. He was brought to Genoa and the wound dressed temporarily at the office of Dr. J. H. Danforth by Dr. T. N. Austin.

The first two negroes were taken from a gravel train on the Illinois Central tracks by Officer Heed of Genoa, they having been tracked here by Deputy Sheriff Cassidy of Boone County. The officer first had to show his shooting iron to the engineer before the latter would stop the train and later, when the two negroes jumped from the car in which they were concealed, the officer was compelled to send a bullet after them as an argument in favor of "unconditional surrender."

The two white soldiers passed thru Genoa on a C. M. & St. P. freight train and the authorities at Hampshire notified to take them. These two gave up without an argument and were later brought to Genoa by Officer Heed, S. T. Zeller and J. L. Patterson.

The wounded negro was the only one that showed an inclination to get away and he ran because he was so badly frightened, even after five shots had been fired over his head. Later in the day a posse headed by a military policeman from Camp Grant captured four more colored soldiers near Kingston, all being brought to Genoa. Three got as far as Elgin where they were taken in the evening.

None of the boys had a desire for real desertion in their hearts, but all were panicky over the conditions at Camp Grant. The white men were recently transferred from Sparta, Wis., to the Rockford Camp, with about three hundred others and did not like the scenery there in the least stating that they preferred taking the chances in a get-away rather than contract influenza.

Also the boys know they did wrong in leaving camp and have earned punishment, when one realizes the conditions, there is bound to be a feeling of pity for them. Some people can go up against an epidemic calmly while others, especially colored people, have a horror of anything of that nature.

SAVE THE PITS

They are Used in Making Gas Masks for the Soldier Boys

A basket has been placed in E. H. Browne's store for receiving the pits of cherries, peaches, apricots, plums, olives, and prunes as well as the shells of hazel nuts, hickory nuts, walnuts and butter nuts. The pits should be thoroughly dry before depositing in the basket.

These shells and pits are used by the government in making carbon for gas masks. Get into the game and save these heretofore worthless pits and shells. Urge the children to do the same. A few pounds may be the means of saving an American boy's life.

NOT WISELY BUT TOO WELL

A guest is no excuse to break away from the food conservation rules. Just because you have a guest does not give you the right to offer her liberal amounts of sugar, meats, bread and all kinds of food luxuries.

A business girl lately returned from her vacation where she was the guest in the home of a friend made the remark that she never had been served such elaborate, unnecessary foods. She had been used to the conservation program, and the fudgy angel foods, afternoon tea confections, elaborate meats and salads were clear out of her line of wartime habits.

There is indeed a certain deference

KAISER'S SON WRITES

Tells His Father All About those Fool Americans

A letter to the kaiser from one of his princeling sons, written from the sector in which the Americans are engaged:

Der Papa—I am writing on der run as der brave and glorious soldiers under my command have not seen der Rhine for so long dat dey have started back dat vay and of course I am mit dem.

Oh, papa, dere has been some ofed dings happened in France. First, I started in my big offensive, which was to crush der fool Americans, but dey know so liddle about military tactics dat dey will not be crushed just like I want 'em. I sent my men in der fight in big waves and ven dey got to der Americans dey all say "Boo" as loud as dey could holler. Vell, according to vat you hav always told me, der Americans hafe turned and run like blazes. But vat you tink?

Dem fool Americans don't know anything about war and instead of running der odder way, dey come right towards us. Some of dem was singing something about "Ve vont come back till it's over over there," or some odder foolish song and some of dem ver laffing like fools. Dey are so ignorant. But dey are reckless with their guns and ven dey come towards us it vas my men took a notion to go back to der dear old Rhine.

Ve don't like der little old dirty Marnie river any how. And oh, pop! dem Americans use such ofel language. Dey know nothing of kultur and say such ofed dings right before us. And dey talk blasphemy, too. Vat you tink dey said right in front of my face? One big husky from a place dey call Oshkosh, he said—oh, papa, I hate to tell you vat an ofed ding he said—but I can't help it. He said "To Hell mit der kaiser." Did you ever here anything so ofel? I didn't tink anybody would say such a ofed thing. It made me so mad I wouldn't stand and hear such a ofed thing so I turned round mit der odder boys. Vas I right? Vot?

And oh, papa, you know dem breast plates vot you sen us—can you send us some o put on our backs? You know ve are going der odder way now and breast plates are no good, for de cowardly Americans are shooting us right in der back. Some of our boys took off der breast plates and put dem behind, but de fool Americans are playing "Der Star Spangled Banner" mit machine guns on dem plates. Can't you help us? You remember in your speech you said nothing would stand before the brave German soldiers. Oh, papa, I don't believe dese ignorant Americans ever read your speech, for dey run after us just like ve vas a lot of rabbits. Vot you tink of dot? Can't you send dem some of your speeches right away? Dey don't know how terrible ve are. Can't you move my army back to Belgium vere ve von all our glory? My men can vip de vimmen and children vot dem Belgians can bring us. But dese Americans are so rough and ignorant. We can't make dem understand dot ve are de greatest soldiers on earth, and ven ve try to sing "Deutschland Ueber der Allies" dey laff like a lot of monkeys. But ve are getting de best of de Americans. Ve can out-run dem. Papa, if ve are not de best fighters on earth ve are sure der best runners. Nobody can keep up mit us ven ve tink of der dear old Rhine. Your Victorious and Weary Son.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT

Little Daughter of Oscar Johnson Killed on Monday

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Johnson, sixteen months old, was instantly killed when it fell beneath the wheels of a farm wagon at the farm home on the C. A. Brown farm, east of Genoa.

The little tot was in the yard and evidently ran toward the wagon as Mrs. Johnson's brother started the team. The driver did not see the child until after the fatal accident.

The frantic mother had the child in her arms in a few seconds after the accident, but life was extinct then, the wheel having passed over the little one's head.

due to one who shares your salt. We show it by offering our best to our visitors. But the best we have to lay before our guests today is an opportunity to help win the war.

Any other estimate is an insult.

BRIDE OF A FEW MONTHS

Only Victim in Genoa of the Dreaded Spanish Influenza

MRS. BEN WESTOVER SUCCEUMBS

Husband is in France with the 86th Division—They were Married on June 8

Mrs. Ben Westover passed away at the home of Mrs. Maude Mordoff Monday forenoon, October 8, after several days' suffering with pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza.

Miss Frances Dunn first came to Genoa over two years ago to take charge of F. W. Olmsted's millinery department. On the 8th of June this year she was married at her home in Wheeling, Indiana, to Ben Westover, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Westover of Genoa. Shortly after the wedding Mr. Westover went to Camp Grant, and is now in France with the 86th Division. Mrs. Westover was rooming at the Mordoff home at the time she became ill. Her mother was called but arrived in Genoa just a few minutes after the death of her daughter. Short services were held at the Westover home on Tuesday and the body was shipped to Wheeling, Ind., for interment.

Obituary

Frances Dunn Westover was born December 8, 1892, near Matthews, Indiana, and passed away in Genoa October 7, 1918.

Frances was the daughter of Sylvester C. and Angelina Dunn, who reside near Matthews, Indiana. She received her education in Matthews, where she was graduated with a class of nineteen in 1915. Since then she has spent a portion of her time in Genoa, where she has won a host of friends.

She was united in marriage to Ira Benjamin Westover of Genoa June 8, 1918.

She is survived by her husband who is in active service in France, her parents, a sister, Lola Dunn Russell and a brother, John R. Dunn, besides many relatives and friends who mourn her loss.

She was of a sweet, gentle, and affectionate disposition, never wanting to cause anyone any trouble, and was always ready to share the burdens and sorrows of others. She bore her afflictions without murmur.

She was reared in the Baptist faith, and frequently spoke of a sweet faith in Christ. Her favorite hymn was "Face to Face," which she requested her parents to have sung if she passed away in their time.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Dunn and family desire to thank those who so kindly assisted in the last sad rites of their beloved daughter, Frances, wife of Benjamin Westover.

There are at the present time many cases of influenza in Genoa, but none of a serious nature.

As a precautionary movement, however, the schools and churches have been closed and all public gatherings prohibited for the time.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the White farm 5½ miles north of Genoa, on

Tuesday, October 15,

commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, 77 head of live stock, including milk cows, hogs, horses and sheep, 14 acres of excellent standing corn, hay and a full line of farm machinery. Goodluck at noon.

Ernest Geithman

Frank Miller, Auctioneer.

GAS BAN STILL ON

Fuel Administrator Garfield has refused to lift the ban on the use of automobiles for the next two Sundays, as requested by Governor McCall of Massachusetts, to aid in combating Spanish influenza. Dr. Garfield's action was based on advice of Acting Surgeon General Richards of the army that continuance of the gasolineless Sundays would have little, if any, influence on the spread of the disease.

Prospects for the lifting of the ban on the use of gasoline Sundays with in the next few weeks were indicated by Dr. Garfield. A plan is being worked out, he said, thru which it was hoped to discontinue the Sunday ban and substitute what would virtually be a rationing plan.

CITY COUNCIL MEETS

Orders warning signs on streets near the School Houses

Genoa, Ill., Oct. 4, 1918

Regular meeting of the City Council called to order by Mayor, Jas. J. Hammond. Members present, Patterson, Cruikshank, Canavan, Hutchison, Frazier, Cooper.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were read, and approved by the finance committee and ordered paid:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Evans Cafe, lunches, | \$4.05 |
| Chicago Gravel Co. | 2.36 |
| Scott Pharmacy | 1.15 |
| New York Billing and Packing Co. | 100.45 |
| John Baker, freight | 77 |
| Ill. Northern Utilities Co. | 476.04 |
| Genoa Electric Shop | 6.00 |
| Lawrence Morehart | 6.00 |
| John Baker | 3.60 |
| Genoa Lumber Co. | 8.46 |
| W. H. Heed, salary, etc. | 78.00 |
| DeKalb Co. Tel. Co. | 8.72 |
| R. B. Field, supplies | 4.50 |
| Republican-Journal, printing .. | 2.55 |
| Jas. J. Hammond, salary .. | 26.00 |
| J. E. Patterson, .. | 15.00 |
| John Cruikshank, .. | 17.00 |
| James Hutchison, .. | 17.00 |
| Robert Cruikshank, .. | 13.00 |
| W. W. Cooper, .. | 13.00 |
| Thos. Frazier, .. | 17.00 |
| R. B. Field, .. | 16.66 |
| Vern Corson, .. | 37.50 |
| E. E. Crawford, .. | 85.00 |
| Milt Geithman, .. | 12.50 |
| Wm. Abraham, .. | 1.50 |
| G. E. Stott, .. | 100.00 |
| Fire Department .. | 2.07 |

Motion made by Patterson, seconded by Frazier that city issue an anticipation warrant for the sum of \$200.00 to Exchange Bank. The warrant to be paid for solely from the taxes for the year, 1918, by the city of Genoa when collected and not otherwise, and shall not bear interest payable only out of said taxes at the rate of 5% per annum, from the date issued until paid. Motion carried.

Reports of city clerk, city treasurer, and superintendent of water works were read and accepted.

Motion made by Canavan, seconded by Cruikshank that the city make and erect suitable sign boards for school "Danger" signs. Motion carried.

The mayor referred same to order and walk committee with power to act.

Bond of Hyman-Michels Co. for the sum of \$2000.00 for the wrecking and junking of the W. & S. Tractor Co. and the repairing of streets and the crossings was read.

Motion by Frazier, seconded by Cooper that the bond be accepted. Motion carried.

Motion by Canavan, seconded by Hutchison that the council adjourn, carried.

R. B. FIELD, City Clerk

You can find a coat that will suit you at Olmsted's.

OBITUARY

Ella Kesiah White, daughter of James and Elizabeth White, was born in Riley, McHenry county, July 18, 1863, and departed from this life September 24, 1918, in her fifty-sixth year.

She was united in marriage to John Webster Stockwell on Dec. 11, 1884. To this union seven children were born: Atlee Stockwell, Alta, who died Dec. 30, 1889, at the age of two years; James, William Rosell, who is in the A. E. F. in France, George, Eva, and Ethel.

For a period of fifty years deceased had resided on the same farm, her parents moving there when she was six years of age and after her marriage to Mr. Stockwell they took charge of the place and have made it their home ever since.

Funeral services were held in the Riley M. E. church on Friday afternoon, conducted by Rev. W. H. Tope. Beautiful floral offerings were silent testimonials of love and esteem of relatives and friends. Burial was in the Riley cemetery, the pall bearers being George Perkins, A. W. Kelley, H. H. Barber, Curtiss Mackey, Geo. White and Henry Merritt.

Relatives and friends from away present at the funeral were Fred Stockwell and family, Ernest Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Stockwell, Preepert, Atlee Stockwell and family, Arthur Stockwell and family, Chicago; Elmer Stockwell and wife, Mrs. Esther Dean and son, Mrs. Frank West, Hoopole, Ill.; J. H. St. John and wife, Mrs. Roy Leroux, Elgin; Mrs. Lewis Schelle, Huntley; Wm. Willett, Miss Lucile Stockwell, Capron; Miss Addie White, New York City; R. D. Schaeffer and wife, Mrs. Kathryn Davis and Miss Hazel Leonard, Earlville.

FINAL WARNING REGARDING FUEL

Administration will Promise no Soft Coal After December 5

ORDER NOW OR REGRET LATER

None May Use Hard Coal Until after Christmas—Very Little Coming Here

DeKalb county is fortunate in being one of the thirteen counties in Illinois that is to receive hard coal at all. The rest of the state must get along without. Therefore, it is up to us to follow the plan of the administration.

NOTE:
That positively no one using over four tons will get more than two-thirds of their requirements of hard coal.

That the other one-third must be made up of wood or soft coal.

That you should secure this one-third of soft coal or wood in the next 60 days. This means now.

That you should use this soft coal and wood until Christmas, saving the hard coal for the more severe weather.

That the last clause in the United States Fuel Administration instructions will not be responsible to those who do not follow instructions.

Walter S. Poust
Chairman Fuel Com., DeKalb Co.

Instruction 74

I regret to be obliged to advise that the tonnage of anthracite coal which has been allotted for shipment to the thirteen north-eastern counties in the state of Illinois, is not sufficient for distribution on a basis of 79% of what your district used in the year ending March 31, 1917. Our computations show that the available tonnage this year leaves for distribution to domestic consumers—after making proper deductions for the units we have been directed to furnish gas plants, and special requirements for the war industries where anthracite coal is absolutely essential, and after making deductions for the amount shipped into the other counties from which afterwards anthracite was cut off—approximately 66% allotment to you base upon your receipts for the year ending March 31, 1917. You will therefore change your plan of distribution of hard coal. No consumer is permitted to receive and you are not permitted to deliver more than 66% of the amount received by each customer during the year ending March 31, 1917, and when I speak of customers, I have reference to location; that is, you will consider the location, rather than the name of the occupant.

In a circular issued April 1, 1918, by Mr. J. E. Williams, then the Federal Fuel Administrator for the state of Illinois, you were directed as to the detail of your distribution of anthracite coal. You will continue as so directed, with the further advice that it is the desire of this Administration that your available tonnage of anthracite be distributed, as far as possible, so that all consumers, entitled to anthracite, share proportionately, based on the amount which they received during the year ending March 31, 1917. Therefore, after making your first delivery in full on orders amounting to four (4) tons or less to all your customers, make on your second delivery a proportional distribution based upon your available supply from month to month, allowing larger customers more and smaller customers less coal.

Where, thru error, the customer has already received more than he would have received if deliveries had been made under this present plan, make no deliveries to him until the supply of all your other customers has been brought up to the requisite amount.

All dealers (and if operating more than one yard, this order applies to each yard) are hereby directed to place no orders for anthracite coal with producers or distributors in excess of two-thirds of the amount that was shipped to the same yard during the year ending March 31, 1917. The owner of such yard is hereby instructed to report such excess receipts to this office for instructions as to its disposition and a copy of such report should be sent to your local county chairman. In arriving at your allotment for this year ending March 31, 1919, you will include tonnage of anthracite on hand April

BEAR IN MIND

Rule No. 2 of the War Industries Board:
"No publisher may continue subscriptions after date of expiration, unless subscriptions are renewed and paid in advance."
Watch your label. The Republican-Journal is giving its subscribers until the first of November to pay up. Those who have not complied with the government order at that time will be taken from the list and the account left for collection.

BIG CROPS FOR COUNTY

Value of Corn and Oats Runs Over 5,000,000 Dollars

DeKalb Chronicle: With a 1918 crop that can be roughly estimated as worth \$14,000,000 why should DeKalb county take a back seat for anybody in the purchasing of Liberty Bonds, or war work of any kind?

The official estimates of the state department of agriculture taken as a basis, yield the astonishing total of \$13,453,975 as the figures for DeKalb county's crops of corn, oats, hay, wheat, barley, and rye, and the other things raised on the farms ought to easily bring the total up to the \$14,000,000 mark or past it.

Here are the DeKalb county totals in the various grains, coming in the shape of definite reports except in the case of the corn crop, which figure is based on an acreage of 146,988 planted in corn and a reasonable price of \$40 per acre for the grain.

The totals for the various grains are:

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Corn | \$5,879,520 |
| Oats | 5,295,420 |
| Hay | 1,740,100 |
| Wheat | 339,906 |
| Barley | 165,564 |
| Rye | 33,465 |

The wheat yield for the county is shown to be 1,204 acres of winter wheat, which yielded 25 bushels to the acre for a total of 30,100 bushels and 4,392 acres of spring wheat, which gave up 131,760 bushels.

There were 198,624 acres planted in oats, which brought forth 75 bushels to the acre, or a total of 8,146,800.

Of rye here were 970 acres planted, which yielded 23 bushels to the acre, or a total of 22,310 bushels.

DeKalb county had 4,599 acres in barley, which gave 40 bushels to the acre, or 183,960 bushels for the county.

Of the county's acreage there were 34,802 planted in hay which averaged two and a half tons to the acre, or a total of 87,005 tons, which sold for \$20.

There were 146,988 acres planted in corn his year, a decrease of 18,167 acres from last year. The condition of this crop was 100 per cent on August 1.

From these figures it will be seen that only the main crops are reported on and there are thousands of dollars' worth of other products not listed that will bring the totals up amazingly.

COMMISSION AFTER RYAN

T. E. Ryan, of St. Charles, vice-president and general manager of the Woodstock and Sycamore traction company, was cited in an order issued Tuesday by the Illinois Public Utilities commission for the failure of the company to make its annual report to the commission and for the discontinuance of its service and disposition of its property without first having obtained authority from the commission to do so.

Cups and saucers at Olmsted's.

1, 1918, and all that you have received on and after that date.

Therefore, it will be necessary for all consumers to provide themselves with one-third of their requirements for the present coal year with fuel other than anthracite coal, and you are requested to urge consumers to put in this supply at once if they have not already done so and to use soft coal or wood until Christmas, reserving their allotment of anthracite for the colder winter months.

We realize that there are many localities thruout the thirteen counties in question where there has been an enormous increase in population, but we have been unable to find any practical or equitable way by which we could readjust the distribution of anthracite coal to provide for this contingency, and this increased population will have to be furnished with soft coal, which places them in the same situation as all people in the same situation as all people in the eighty-nine counties where no hard coal is being shipped.

GENOA'S FIRST GOLD STAR

Private Fred L. Niss Victim of Influenza at Camp Grant

CALLED TO THE COLORS JUNE 28

Was One of Genoa's Cleanest and Most Industrious Young Men—the Sacrifice

Private Fred L. Niss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niss of Genoa, passed away at Camp Grant Wednesday after a struggle of several days with pneumonia, following an attack of Spanish influenza.

It is with the greatest sorrow that Genoa places this gold star upon its service flag. We grieve over the death of this fine young man and grieve more over the fact that he was compelled to make the supreme sacrifice for his country before having an opportunity to take up arms in the actual battle. His sacrifice is no less than that made in battle and Genoa will ever honor him as one who laid down his life that this and future generations might live and enjoy the blessings of democracy.

Private Niss was called to the colors on the 28th of June, 1918, and went to Camp Grant with thirteen other Genoa boys, seven of whom are now in France.

For several years Fred was employed by I. W. Douglass in that establishment, won the respect and confidence of his employer and the trade by his cheerful disposition, affability, and honesty.

Fred was born in Barrington, Cook county, twenty-four years ago, but the greater part of his life had been spent in Genoa.

Funeral services will be held at the home in this city on Sunday at 1:30. Although a private funeral service may attend if they desire, as far as the family is concerned.

SILVER WEDDING

Former Genoa Couple Celebrate this Event at Gresham, Nebr.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Suhr celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home in Gresham, Nebr., Saturday, Sept. 7. About one hundred relatives and friends were present to participate in the happy event. Rev. Meyer renewed the marriage vows and made an interesting sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. Suhr received many beautiful gifts of silver.

Guests from the vicinity all of whom are known in Genoa, were: Mother Suhr, Wm. Pozehl and wife, T. W. Suhr and family, Bert Suhr, Bennie Neuhahr and wife, Albert Pozehl and wife, Herman Erks and family, Rev. Meyer and wife, Wm. Blazing and family, John Meyer and family, Will Richters and family, and John Dey and family. The out-of-town guests were Elmer Langenheim and wife of Utica, Fred Volzke of Utica, Martha Schnckneck of Seward, Mrs. Geo. Buerer and daughter of Ogilvie, Minn., John Schult and family, John Suhr and family, and Will Suhr all of Bertrand, Nebr.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Here is the Answer to All Who Say They "Can't Afford" to Buy Bonds

You can't afford to give a thousand dollars, but you could if your child fell ill.

You can't afford a new house, but you could if it were burned.

You can't afford a new coat, but you could if it were worn out.

You can't afford a Liberty Bond, but you would lose your child and your wife and your home and your business and your coat if the kaiser won this war, which is precisely what would happen if everyone refused to make a little sacrifice. And the kaiser wouldn't give it back with four and a quarter per cent interest, either. Whom are you for?—Chicago Tribune.

REV. LOTT RETURNS

Rev. Lewis B. Lott has returned to Genoa for another year as pastor of the Genoa M. E. Church, an announcement that was pleasing to the congregation.

Other appointments were: Libertyville—T. E. Ream. Pullman—F. F. Farniloe. Earlville—R. E. Pierce. Ottawa—C. A. Sheridan—C. A. Sheridan. Yorkville—E. K. D. Hester.

GUNNER DEPEW

Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY-OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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DEPEW GETS HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE IN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES AT DIXMUDE.

Synopsis.—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

In the communication trench you have to keep your distance from the man ahead of you. This is done so that you will have plenty of room to fall down in, and because if a shell should find the trench, there would be fewer casualties in an open formation than in a closed. The German artillery is keen on communication trenches, and whenever they spot one they stay with it a long time. Most of them are camouflaged along the top and sides, so that enemy aviators cannot see anything but the earth or bushes, when they throw an eye down on our lines.

We took over our section of the front line trenches from a French line regiment that had been on the job for 24 days. That was the longest time I have heard of any troops remaining on the firing line.

Conditions at the front and ways of fighting are changing all the time, as each side invents new methods of butchering, so when I try to describe the Dixmude trenches, you must realize that it is probably just history by now. If they are still using trenches there they probably look entirely different.

But when I was at Dixmude they were something like this:

Behind the series of front-line trenches are the reserve trenches; in this case five to seven miles away, and still farther back are the billets. These may be houses or barns or ruined churches—any place that can possibly be used for quartering troops when off duty.

Troops were usually in the front-line trenches six to eight days, and fourteen to sixteen days in the reserve trenches. Then back to the billets for six or eight days.

We were not allowed to change our clothing in the front-line trenches—not even to remove socks, unless for inspection. Nor would they let you as much as unbuckle your shirt, unless there was an inspection of identification disks. We wore a disk at the wrist and another around the neck. You know the gag about the disks, of course: If your arm is blown off they can tell who you are by the neck disk; if your head is blown off, they do not care who you are.

In the reserve trenches you can make yourself more comfortable, but you cannot go to such extreme lengths of luxury as changing your clothes entirely. That is for billets, where you spend most of your time bathing, changing clothes, sleeping and eating. Believe me, a billet is great stuff; it is like a sort of temporary heaven.

Of course you know what the word "cooties" means. Let us hope you will never know what the cooties themselves mean. When you get in or near the trenches, you take a course in the natural history of bugs, lice, rats and every kind of pest that has ever been invented.

It is funny to see some of the newcomers when they first discover a cootie on them. Some of them cry. If they really knew what it was going to be like they would do worse than that, maybe.

Then they start hunting all over each other, just like monkeys. They team up for this purpose, and many times it is in this way that a couple of men get to be trench partners and come to be pals for life—which may not be a long time at that.

In the front-line trenches it is more comfortable to fall asleep on the parapet fire-step than in the dugouts, because the cooties are thicker down below, and they simply will not give you a minute's rest. They certainly are active little pests. We used to make back scratchers out of certain weapons that had flexible handles, but never had time to use them when we needed them most.

We were given bottles of a liquid which smelled like lysol and were supposed to soak our clothes in it. It was thought that the cooties would object to the smell and quit work. Well, a cootie that could stand our clothes without the dope on them would not be bothered by a little thing like this stuff. Also, our clothes got so sour and horrible smelling that they hurt

our noses worse than the cooties. They certainly were game little devils, and came right back at us.

So most of the pollus threw the dope at Fritz and fought the cooties hand to hand.

There was plenty of food in the trenches most of the time, though once in a while, during a heavy bombardment, the fatigue—usually a corporal's guard—would get killed in the communication trenches and we would not have time to get out to the fatigue and rescue the grub they were bringing. Sometimes you could not find either the fatigue or the grub when you got to the point where they had been hit.

But, as I say, we were well fed most of the time, and got second and third helpings until we had to open our belts. But as the Limeys say: "Gaw blimey, the chuck was rough." They served a thick soup of meat and vegetables in bowls the size of wash basins, black coffee with or without sugar—mostly without—and plenty of bread.

Also, we had preserves in tins, just like the Limeys. If you send any parcels over, do not put any apple and plum jam in them or the man who gets it will let Fritz shoot him. Ask any Limey soldier and he will tell you the same. I never thought there was so much jam in the world. No Man's Land looked like a city dump. Most of us took it, after a while, just to get the bread. Early in the war they used the tins to make bombs of, but that was before Mills came along with his hand grenade. Later on they flattened out the tins and lined the dugouts with them.

Each man carried an emergency ration in his bag. This consisted of bully beef, biscuits, etc. This ration was never used except in a real emergency, because no one could tell when it might mean the difference between life and death to him. When daylight catches a man in a shell hole or at a listening post out in No Man's Land he does not dare to crawl back to his trench before nightfall, and then is the time that his emergency ration comes in handy. Also, the stores failed to reach us sometimes, as I have said, and we had to use the emergency rations.

Sometimes we received raw meat and fried it in our dugouts. We built



They Potted Huns by Guess Work.

regular clay ovens in the dugouts, with iron tops for broiling. This, of course, was in the front-line trenches only.

We worked two hours on the fire-step and knocked off for four hours. In which time we cooked and ate and slept. This routine was kept up night and day, seven days a week. Sometimes the program was changed; for instance, when there was to be an attack or when Fritz tried to come over and visit, but otherwise nothing disturbed our routine unless it was a gas attack.

The ambition of most privates is to become a sniper, as the official sharpshooters are called. After a private has been in the trenches for six months or a year and has shown his marksmanship, he becomes the great man he has dreamed about. We had

two snipers to each company and because they took more chances with their lives than the ordinary privates they were allowed more privileges. When it was at all possible our snipers were allowed dry quarters, the best of food, and they did not have to follow the usual routine, but came and went as they pleased.

Our snipers, as a rule, went over the parapet about dusk, just before Fritz got his star shells going. They would crawl out to shell craters or tree stumps or holes that they had spotted during the day—in other words, places where they could see the enemy parapets but could not be seen themselves. Once in position, they would make themselves comfortable, smear their tin hats with dirt, get a good rest for their rifles and snipe every German they saw. They wore extra bandoleers of cartridges, since there was no telling how many rounds they might fire during the night. Sometimes they had direct and visible targets and other times they potted Huns by guesswork. Usually they crawled back just before daylight, but sometimes they were out 24 hours at a stretch. They took great pride in the number of Germans they knocked over, and if our men did not get eight or ten they thought they had not done a good night's work. Of course it was not wholesale killing, like machine gunning, but it was very useful, because our snipers were always laying for the German snipers, and when they got Sniper Fritz they saved just so many of our lives.

The Limeys have a great little expression that means a lot: "Carry on." They say it is a cockney expression. When a captain falls in action, his words are not a message to the girl he left behind him or any dope about his gray-haired mother, but "Carry on, Lieutenant Whosis." If the lieutenant gets his it is "Carry on, Sergeant Jacks," and so on as far as it goes. So the words used to mean, "Take over the command and do the job right." But now they mean not only that but "Keep up your courage, and go to it." One man will say it to another sometimes when he thinks the first man is getting downhearted, but more often, if he is a Limey, he will start kidding him.

Our men, of course, did not say "Carry on," and in fact they did not have any expression in French that meant exactly the same thing. But they used to cheer each other along, all right, and they passed along the command when it was necessary, too. I wonder what expression the American troops will use. (You notice I do not call them Sammies!)

I took my turn at listening post with the rest of them, of course. A listening post is any good position out in No Man's Land, and is always held by two men. Their job is to keep a live ear on Fritz and in case they hear anything that sounds very much like an attack one man runs back to his lines and the other stays to hold back the Boches as long as he can. You can figure for yourself which is the most healthful job.

As many times as I went on listening-post duty I never did get to feeling homelike there exactly. You have to lie very still, of course, as Fritz is listening, too, and a move may mean a bullet in the ribs. So, lying on the ground with hardly a change of position, the whole lower part of my body would go to sleep before I had been at the post very long. I used to brag a lot about how fast I could run, so I had my turn as the runner, which suited me all right. But every time I got to a listening post and started to think about what I would do if Fritz should come over and wondered how good a runner he was, I took a long breath and said, "Feet, do your duty." And I was strong on duty.

After I had done my stunt in the front-line and reserve trenches I went back with my company to billets, but had only been there for a day or two before I was detached and detailed to the artillery position to the right of us, where both the British and French had mounted naval guns. There were guns of all calibers there, both naval and field pieces, and I got a good look at the famous "75's," which are the best guns in the world, in my estimation, and the one thing that saved Verdun.

The "75's" fired 30 shots a minute, where the best German guns could do was six. The American three-inch field piece lets go six times a minute, too. The French government owns the secret of the mechanism that made this rapid fire possible. When the first "75's" began to roar, the Germans knew the French had found a new weapon, so they were very anxious to get one of the guns and learn the secret.

Shortly afterward they captured eight guns by a mass attack in which, the allies claim, there were 4,000 German troops killed. The Boches studied the guns and tried to turn out pieces like them at the Krupp factory. But somehow they could not get it. Their imitation "75's" would only fire five shots very rapidly and then "cough"—puff, puff, puff, with nothing coming out. The destructive power of the "75's" is enormous. These guns have saved the lives of thousands of pollus and Tommies and it is largely due to them that the French are now able to beat Fritz at his own game and give back shell for shell—and then some.

CHAPTER V.

With the "75's."

My pal Brown, of whom I spoke before, had been put in the Infantry when he enlisted in the Legion, because he had served in the United States Infantry. He soon became a sergeant, which had been his rating in the American service. I never saw

him in the trenches, because our outfits were nowhere near each other, but whenever we were in billets at the same time, we were together as much as possible.

Brown was a funny card and I never saw anyone else much like him. A big, tall, red-headed, dopey-looking fellow, never saying much and slow in everything he did or said—you would never think he amounted to much or was worth his salt. The boys used to call him "Ginger" Brown, both on account of his red hair and his slow movements. But he would pull a surprise on you every once in a while, like this one that he fooled me with.

One morning about dawn we started out for a walk through what used to be Dixmude—piles of stone and brick and mortar. There were no civvies to be seen; only mules and horses bringing up casks of water, bags of beans, chloride of lime, barbed wire, ammunition, etc. It was a good thing we were not superstitious. At that, the shadows along the walls made me feel shaky sometimes.

Finally Brown said: "Come on down; let's see the '75's.'" At this time I had not seen a "75," except on a train going to the front, so I took him up right away, but was surprised that he should know where they were.

After going half way around Dixmude Brown said, "Here we are," and started right into what was left of a big house. I kept wondering how he would know so much about it, but fol-



We Started Right Into What Was Left of a Big House.

lowed him. Inside the house was a passageway under the ruins. It was about seven feet wide and fifty feet long.

At the other end was the great old "75," poking its nose out of a hole in the wall. The gun captain and the crew were sitting around waiting the word for action, and they seemed to know Brown well. I was surprised at that, but still more so when he told me I could examine the gun if I wanted to, just as if he owned it.

So I sat in the seat and trained the cross wires on an object, opened and closed the breech and examined the recoil.

Then Brown said: "Well, Chink, you'll see some real gunnery now," and they passed the word and took stations. My eyes bulged out when I saw Brown take his station with them!

"Silence!" is about the first command a gun crew gets when it is going into action, but I forgot all about it, and shouted out and asked Brown how he got to be a gunner. But he only grinned and looked dopey, as usual. Then I came to and expected to get a call down from the officer, but he only grinned and so did the crew. It seems they had it all framed to spring on me, and they expected I would be surprised.

So we put cotton in our ears and the captain called the observation tower a short distance away and they gave him the range. Then the captain "called 4128 meters" to Brown. They placed the nose of a shell in a fuse adjuster and turned the handle until it reached scale 4128. This set the fuse to explode at the range given. Then they slammed the shell into the breech, locked it shut and Brown sent his best to Fritz.

The barrel slipped back, threw out the shell case at our feet and returned over a cushion of grease. Then we received the results by telephone from the observation tower. After he had fired twelve shots the captain said to Brown, "You should never waste yourself in infantry, son." And old dopey Brown just stood there and grinned.

That was Brown every time. He knew about more things than you could think of. He had read about gunnery and fooled around at Dixmude until they let him play with the "75's," and finally here he was, giving his kindest to old Fritz with the rest of them.

Members of the Foreign Legion, all soldiers of fortune, swear vengeance when they see the Germans place Belgian women and children in front of them as shields against the enemy's fire. Gunner Depew tells about this in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

She Won't Believe It.

A man may be a hopeless idiot, but if he admires a woman you can't convince her that he is crazy.

Trinidad is increasing its petroleum production, the output last year being almost 55,000,000 gallons.

THOSE OPEN-WINDOW CRANKS

Writer Gives It as His Opinion That They Are Actuated Solely by Selfishness.

One of the most pronounced nuisances with which seasoned travelers on railroad trains have to contend is the "open-window crank." This fellow—for he is usually a male instead of a female—persists in having his window open, no matter whether other occupants of the car dislike it or not; and it usually results in the other passengers thereabout receiving a liberal supply of dust and fine cinders, as well as enough soft coal smoke to last them the remainder of their lives. These open-window cranks are almost always occasional travelers. It is noticed by those who have taken the pains to observe that the regular traveler—that is, the man who rides every day in summer—never opens the window beside the seat in which he is riding. It does not mean any more comfort for him to do so, as he long ago discovered, but much discomfort instead.

As soon as a railroad car starts to move there is more or less air stirring and if the open-window cranks would only compose themselves a few moments they would be far more comfortable than they would to breathe coal dust, smoke and cinders. But the average occasional traveler will push up his window as soon as he enters the car.

It makes no difference to him how much the rest of the car suffers—he is the only one to be considered. It is a practice that causes great discomfort to passengers who have the necessary sense to know that everybody is better off if the windows are closed on hot days. And it is always noticed that these open-window artists invariably leave the window open when they depart. The first, last and only thought is for themselves—no one else counts. —Hartford Courant.

"MAKE GOOD" WITH CHILDREN

Scheme of Life That Is a Beautiful Thing for Both Parents and Offspring.

From year to year we find everywhere a constantly growing appreciation by parents of their responsibility. It is not the kind of a responsibility really that puts blue specks on life and blurs the distant road, but is the kind of responsibility that makes a father want the companionship of his son and the mother the confidences of her daughter. The parent knows it cannot have these things without getting and holding, truly earning, the child's respect.

A man of affairs, the father of three boys, told me just a few days ago of certain things he had to do that just then he did not feel that he could spare the time nor the money to do. But he said: "I've got to make good with my boys."

"Making good" with your children is about as good a thing as any parent can do. It means keeping a grip on your temper, discretion in your speech and sunshine in your heart. And that is a scheme of life good for you both. —Woman's World.

Force of Compressed Air.

The effects of air resistance are well known in the twelve and one-half mile Shuflon tunnel, where an exceptionally high amount of energy is required for running the electric trains. The tunnel, which is fifteen feet wide and eighteen feet high, into action, but I forgot all about it, and shouted out and asked Brown how he got to be a gunner. But he only grinned and looked dopey, as usual. Then I came to and expected to get a call down from the officer, but he only grinned and so did the crew. It seems they had it all framed to spring on me, and they expected I would be surprised.

One Way to Get a Pass.

"Madam, if I didn't know I would tell you," said the polite commanding general to the lady asking for information to which she was not entitled. The important thing in military censorship is to know just where and when to draw the line. In our Civil war the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment went to Secretary Stanton to ask for a pass for an old man to visit his dying son after a battle. The pass was gruffly refused. Whereupon the applicant said to the secretary, "My name is Dwight, colonel of the 146th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. You can dismiss me from the service if you like, but I am going to tell you here and now what I think of you," which the colonel proceeded to do in language not fit to print. He got the pass.

Fear to Leave Boats in Sea.

Along the troubled shores of the North sea the fishermen take anxious care of the boats in which they earn their livelihood.

When the boats return from a fishing trip—which may be all night or one of many days, according to the luck of the catch—there are men and horses waiting to draw the boats safely upon the land. For the sweep of the winds across the seas are strong enough in winter, and even during the most favorable summer season, to constitute a menace to even the best-anchored boats if they were permitted to lie off the coast.

MANY MILES IN CHASE OF LOVER

Girl Crosses Ocean Four Times and at Last Is Close on Trail.

New York.—Miss Margaret Bale, a pretty American girl of twenty-two years, arrived at an Atlantic port a few days ago on what she hopes will be the last lap of a journey which has extended over a period of four years and has entailed four crossings of the ocean and four trips across the English channel. Miss Bale, early in 1914, became engaged to an American boy in Minnesota. The date for the wedding had been set when the war broke out and the young man hurried



Passed Her Lover in Mid-ocean.

to Canada where he enlisted in the Maple Leaf army and went to France with the first Canadian contingent.

The young woman and her mother crossed to England some weeks later and for two years Miss Bale tried unsuccessfully to obtain permission to visit France. Finally she succeeded, but found upon her arrival in France that her lover had been ordered back to Canada on a recruiting mission and she followed him there, only to learn on reaching a Canadian port that he had rejoined his company for active service somewhere in Flanders.

Nothing daunted, the young woman recrossed the ocean alone and again obtained permission to visit France. When she had crossed the English channel she learned that her fiance had been wounded and had been ordered back to Canada to recuperate. A comparison of the sailing dates indicated that she had passed her lover somewhere in mid-ocean.

The young woman hurried back to England and caught a boat that landed her in an American port not far from the Canadian border. As she jumped into a taxicab at the steamship pier to be rushed to a railroad station that would permit an immediate departure for the town in which her lover was located she said to the railroad officials:

"Gentlemen, if I ever catch up with that man he's going to be married very suddenly."

KNOCKED FROM BIKE, LIGHTS ON TRUCK

Evansville, Ind.—When Miss Cecelia Heeger, sixteen, was knocked from her bicycle by a large laundry truck she bounded through the air and alighted on the hood of the truck. Although somewhat dazed she clung onto the radiator of the truck until it stopped, and she was lifted down by passersby. Her injuries were slight.

SIGN IS SURE EFFECTIVE

Landlord Takes Drastic Means to Get Gamblers Out of His Building.

Stenubville, O.—"This is a public gambling house. I want them to move out. Signed, Harry M. Low."

This sign affixed to the top of a building on a downtown corner here attracted considerable attention, but it got the result desired.

Low, a business man, wanted gamblers to move out of his building but could not secure enough affidavits to bring ejectment proceedings. He hung up the sign. The gamblers who were not wanted moved. Legal proceedings were unnecessary to vacate the building.

Sugar Repeaters Busy.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Sugar repeaters are the latest pests with which the state food administration has to deal, and steps have been taken to stop the practice. In a letter sent to all sugar dealers the state food administration asks that a record of all sales be sent to the county administrator. He will check up the sales, and where persons have "repeated" they will be unable to buy more sugar.

RELICS TELL OF BIG GOLD BOOM

Buildings in Tombstone, Ariz.; Recall Days of Camp's Glory.

WILD TIMES THERE

Bird-Cage Opera House, Can-Can Restaurant and Red-Light Saloon, About All That Remains of Gold Camp.

Tucson, Ariz.—The Bird-Cage opera house, the Can-Can restaurant, the Red Light saloon and the Tucson stage office remain as relics of the one-time glory of Tombstone, Ariz., as a mining camp, but are now occupied by bats and are slowly falling into decay.

The old opera house was the most famous theater in the southwest during the early frontier days. It is a rambling two-story structure with the glass broken by the elements. A long bar occupies one end of the building while the piano player's platform faces it at the opposite end. It was on this platform that the famous sign hung, which read: "Do not shoot the piano player. He is doing the best he can." The most famous variety performers from San Francisco appeared on the stage and lithographs announcing their coming still hang on the walls. Many shooting affairs took place in the Bird Cage and it has been the scene of a number of western stories of frontier life.

Monument Erected for Settler.

At the Can-Can restaurant steaks once sold for \$5 each and men waited in line to be served when the Tombstone gold boom was at its height. The Red Light saloon was a gambling house and the discarded roulette and Faro layouts may be seen stacked in the rear of the building with its broken bar and mahogany fixtures. The stage office is an adobe building with a corral flanking it, and it was here that the stage from Tucson pulled in each day. Another relic of old Tombstone is the monument erected to Ed Schefflin, the founder of the



It Was on This Platform That the Famous Sign Hung.

town and the man who gave it its name. The monument is built of boulders from Schefflin's first mine.

A cowboy in the Panhandle district of Texas told Schefflin that he would not find gold but a tombstone in quest of a mine in the Huachuca mountains. Schefflin found gold and named the town Tombstone, remembering his friend's prediction.

HAMMER MEETS COLD IRON

Big Spree Follows and Two Immortals Find Themselves Before Bar of Justice.

Middletown, O.—When a hammer meets cold iron everyone can guess what is going to happen.

A couple of fellows went for an auto ride here. During the progress of this ride the men accumulated an assortment of wet goods.

After a perilous career they were arrested on the Dixie highway and were taken before a justice of the peace, charged with driving an auto while intoxicated.

The two men were Wiley Coldiron and Bert Hammer.

JAM FOR THE DOUGHBOYS

Seventeen Carloads of It Ordered by Government for the Soldiers Overseas.

Bellingham, Wash.—Seventeen carloads of special jam have been ordered from a Bellingham manufacturer by the government for feeding the doughboys overseas. This is the largest order of the kind ever placed in the West. As this city is in the heart of a famous fruit and berry district, government purchasing agents are assured of having the order quickly filled.

READY TO REMAKE AMERICAN WOUNDED

Reconstruction Work Has Already Begun in a Number of Large and Well Equipped Hospitals



THE problem of putting the crippled or disabled soldier or sailor back into self-supporting civil life is one with which all the European belligerent nations have been struggling for nearly four years, with only partial success in its solution. Based upon the combined experience of the allies and the central powers, studied at first hand by a corps of specialists, and supplemented by co-operative research under the direction of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, and the National Association of Manufacturers, a programme has been worked out by the surgeon general's office of the army which is calculated to insure to every soldier of the United States who comes back from "over there" minus an arm or a leg, blind, deaf, or otherwise handicapped, a better chance of reinstatement as a useful member of society than was afforded to any of the soldiers of the allies in the first two or three years of the war.

Germany alone, the only nation that was prepared for this war, had included detailed plans for the reconstruction of maimed and mutilated soldiers in its war program from the beginning, and, under its autocratic system of government, has been able to enforce these plans, with the result that every crippled German soldier is put to work at some useful occupation with the slightest possible delay after his injury. The allies have had to evolve their general plans as well as particular methods out of the bitter experience of war, in this as in other phases of the great conflict, writes Frank Parker Stockbridge in New York Times.

It was not until after the United States entered the war—in May, 1917, to be exact—that there was anything like a complete exchange of experiences and principles evolved from them in respect to the war cripple. Out of the first inter-allied conference on reconstruction and re-education of the disabled combatant, held in Paris May 8 to 12, 1917, at which delegates from the United States surgeon general's office sat for the first time as representatives of their nation at war, came an international interchange of knowledge and ideas concerning the war cripple. At a second conference, held in London last November, a permanent inter-allied committee was established which will have its headquarters in a new permanent institute for the disabled, endowed by the French government with 150,000 francs (\$30,000) for building and equipment, and maintained by annual appropriations of 30,000 francs (\$6,000) each by the different allied nations represented.

Already this clearing house of scientific and economic information for the benefit of the war cripple has done invaluable work in enabling the warring nations to profit by each other's experiences and mistakes. Not the least valuable contributions have come from American sources, our army surgeons having had opportunities for comparative observation of methods in vogue in different countries denied to those whose nations had been actually at war for three years. The United States, therefore, will begin its work of restoration with the accumulated experience of nearly four years to build upon.

The first steps toward reinstatement to a self-supporting status, and by far the most important steps, must be begun almost immediately after the soldier receives the incapacitating injury and carried on continuously and cumulatively throughout the period of his hospital care.

This is especially true in the case of the soldier who has lost a limb, or who has been blinded. One of the most important lessons gained from the experience of the allies, if not the most important, is that the problem of the restoration to usefulness of the crippled soldier is a psychological one, even more than it is surgical or economic. The experience of the French authorities, who had to deal with a terrific proportion of maimed in the first two years of the war, was disheartening. Fewer than 17 per cent of disabled soldiers expressed a desire or even willingness to learn how to do useful work. A large proportion had "lost their nerve" at the same time that they lost their limbs or their eyesight, most of them felt that they had done enough for their country—that the nation owed them their living without effort. Because facilities for the early employment of patients, even at trivial occupations, were lacking in the military hospitals, they had acquired the habit of idleness which, when once fixed, is almost ineradicable.

The experience of France differed only in degree from that of the other allied nations. To avoid a similar experience, and not only give every crippled soldier the best possible chance to become self-supporting, but to insure that he avails himself of the opportunity thus afforded, the psychological and economic rehabilitation of every American incapacitated by his injuries for further military service will begin with and go on parallel with his physical rehabilitation, which, in turn, will be a process not merely of "patching up," but of the actual development to their utmost usefulness of all the injured man's remaining physical powers.

The first reaction of the man who has lost a limb is utter despair. He is "done for," in his own estimation. "Nobody has any use for a cripple," is the way in which nine out of ten express it. Unless he is a man whose former occupation has been mental, not dependent upon the use of his physical energies, he sees no ray of hope for his own future. Unless immediately rectified, this state of mind quickly becomes fixed and all but irremediable. So the first step toward rehabilitation, which will begin almost as soon as the injured man comes out from under the anesthetic, is what they are terming in the surgeon general's office "cheer-up work." By every means that can be devised the cripple is to be convinced that his case is not hopeless, that he still has chances of becoming again a useful

PHOTOS BY HARRIS-REWING



WOOD CARVER AT WORK WITH LEFT HAND



KNITTING CAN BE TAUGHT EVEN THE BLIND



WOODWORKING SHOP IN HOSPITAL

industrial unit—perhaps a better chance than he has ever had before.

One of the most important means of instilling this vitally important lesson will be through the utilization of "cheer-up men," themselves cripples, who have lost arms, legs or sight, and who have, nevertheless, made good. Plans are complete for the employment of a large corps of these "cheer-up workers"; they are being enlisted through the aid of the Red Cross Institute, the National Association of Manufacturers, insurance companies dealing with industrial accidents, and from the ranks of Canadian and British soldiers who have suffered mutilation in this war and are again self-supporting civilians. Eventually, unless the war comes to a much earlier termination than Washington is figuring on, our own army will provide a supply of "cheer-up men" from the graduates of the reconstruction hospitals. Those workers are to be attached to the base hospitals, the hospital ships that will bring the incapacitated soldiers back to America for treatment, and to the general and special hospitals on this side.

Supplementing the work of the "cheer-up men," whose function is to demonstrate both orally and visually that a cripple is far from useless, will be books, pictures, motion pictures, and other exhibits calculated to inspire the will and stimulate the ambition of the injured man. In the surgeon general's office a wonderful book is being compiled, under the direction of one of the most famous of American surgeons, in which the life stories of hundreds of maimed and crippled men who have overcome their handicaps are told in simple but convincing fashion. Profusely illustrated, copies of this book will be available for the perusal of every crippled soldier in the hospitals. Motion-picture films showing crippled men who have undergone almost every conceivable form of mutilation, performing useful work for good pay, with and without the use of artificial members, are being prepared by the Red Cross Institute and elsewhere for exhibition to the maimed soldier as early as he is able to see them.

To insure against the habit of idleness, provision is being made for the employment of every crippled soldier at some form of work as soon as he is able to use any of his faculties. Special nurses, male and female, are being trained as "bedside teachers," to give the wounded man a start at employing his faculties before he is able to leave his cot. The things he does at first will necessarily be trivial in their results, but they will be required duties, gauged to the man's capacity and strength, and leading to his future career as a crippled civilian. Thus, the man who has lost his right hand will be taught to use his left for the things he was accustomed to do with his right; the stenographer who has lost a hand will learn to operate a typewriter with one hand—not so difficult a feat as it may seem. As the cripple becomes a convalescent, able to leave his bed, more work will be required of him. By this time he will be on the hospital ship, on his way back to the United States, for every wounded soldier who cannot be quickly restored to active service will be sent back to this country as soon as he can be transported, for further treatment or

discharge. On the hospital ship and in the reception hospital on Ellis Island there will be special officers whose duty it will be to ascertain all the available facts about each man's personal ability, social status, and similar data on which to base a judgment as to the particular form of re-education best adapted to his needs.

Fourteen of the general hospitals being constructed by the war department in as many

different sections of the United States are to be used as reconstruction hospitals, where the maimed may be restored to their fullest usefulness. To each will be attached workshops, where at least the rudiments of different trades may be practiced; gardens and farm land for outdoor work, and every possible facility for encouraging the cripple to do his utmost toward self-restoration. Here, too, will be centered the work of the "reconstruction aids," a corps of instructors in physical training, specially trained for the work of drilling crippled men in the fullest use of their remaining muscles, to the end that they may exercise their faculties to the utmost. The degree to which the stump of an arm or a leg may become mobile and useful has been carefully calculated as a result of French experience; it is surprising to a sound man to discover how useful half a forearm, for instance, may become. The corps of reconstruction aids is being recruited from among men and women instructors in gymnastics under the direction of Miss Marguerite Sanderson of Boston.

The fitting of artificial members to replace missing hands and legs has become almost a science in itself. Wonderful results have been achieved in Europe with marvelous and complicated hand mechanisms that enable their wearers to perform almost miraculous feats. For most crippled soldiers, however, the simpler forms, variations of the plain hook or the various forms of clamps for holding tools, are much more serviceable as working hands. A specialized body of surgeons is studying the whole subject under the direction of Surgeon General Gorgas, with a view to fitting every American soldier who may need such artificial aid with the type best adapted to his civilian needs.

The general plan of reconstruction work contemplates caring for each disabled soldier or sailor in the reconstruction hospital nearest his former home. The plan of vocational rehabilitation contemplates training him to do something as nearly like his former occupation as possible. For instance, a journeyman carpenter who has lost an arm may be trained into a good superintendent of construction. If this can be done by placing him in a school where he will have an opportunity to learn how to read blueprints and understand specifications, such a school will be found. So far as possible, existing schools are to be utilized; most of the large industrial organizations already maintain technical schools for their employees, and these and other similar institutions will be opened to the discharged crippled soldier. And while the soldier or sailor is undergoing such re-education he will continue to receive the disability compensation to which he is entitled under the war risk insurance act. If the advice of those who have studied European experience is taken, any pension to which he may be entitled is to be based upon the nature and extent of his injuries and not upon his earning capacity.

Both the reconstruction hospitals and the general scheme of rehabilitation in all probability will be open to civilian employees of the government injured in the discharge of their duty, and under certain restrictions the vocational rehabilitation may be made available for any person injured in any civil employment, under conditions to be established by the rehabilitation board. Out of the emergency of war, therefore, there will thus develop a permanent asset for peace, a long step toward solving the problem of putting the industrial cripple as well as the war cripple back on the pay roll.

CHEERED HIM UP.

Caller—I sent you a poem about three weeks ago. What have you done with it?
Editor—I'm holding it. Every little while lately I get to thinking that we are not getting out as good a paper as we ought, and then I take that poem and see how much worse the sheet might be, and that makes me cheerful again. Say, how much'll you take for it?

FORCE OF HABIT.

"Where you goin'?" Charlie," asked a friend of an old horseman who had kept up with the pace of civilization and had bought an automobile.
"Oh, I'm just out to let the critter stretch her legs a bit and take the kinks out of the gasoline."

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back, highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 20 years this famous preparation has been an unfailing remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles.

It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Gallant.

"Pardon me, Mr. Gusherly. My foot is asleep," said Miss Sweetleigh.
"And what a light sleeper it must be," returned the gallant swain, looking down at the dainty little, slipper-laced slumberer.

Accounting for It.

"How that woman does chop her words." "No wonder, with such a hatchet face."

We borrow most of our happiness from those to whom we give it.

Right Back at Him.

She was noted for her quickness at repartee, also a habit of worrying over trifles or some unintentional slight. The young husband arrived home and found her in tears. An older, experienced husband would have taken a walk until she recovered, but this one tried to argue, and finally losing patience, he said:
"Well, my dear, I can't provide you with brains."

"Immediately came the reply which cleared the atmosphere: 'I don't expect you to with your limited supply.'"

Dorothy's Bad Manners.

My little niece, Margaret, had been promised a party. The time came for distributing the invitations and I went with Margaret. When we came to Dorothy's house I said: "I'll stay out here while you take Dorothy's invitation in to her."

When she came out I said: "Did you give Dorothy her invitation?"
"Yes," said Margaret, "and I told her, 'you're welcome,' and she didn't even say 'thank you.'"—Chicago Tribune.

The Missing.

The Missus—"You look so strong and well—it's hard to believe you're a wounded soldier." The Medicant—"No, lady, I'm worse'n that—I am one of the 'missing.'"—Sydney Bulletin.

Stock Trouble.

"I saw a big policeman take a tumble on a piece of banana peel."
"I see. A fall in copper security."

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can Be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."
—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1215 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

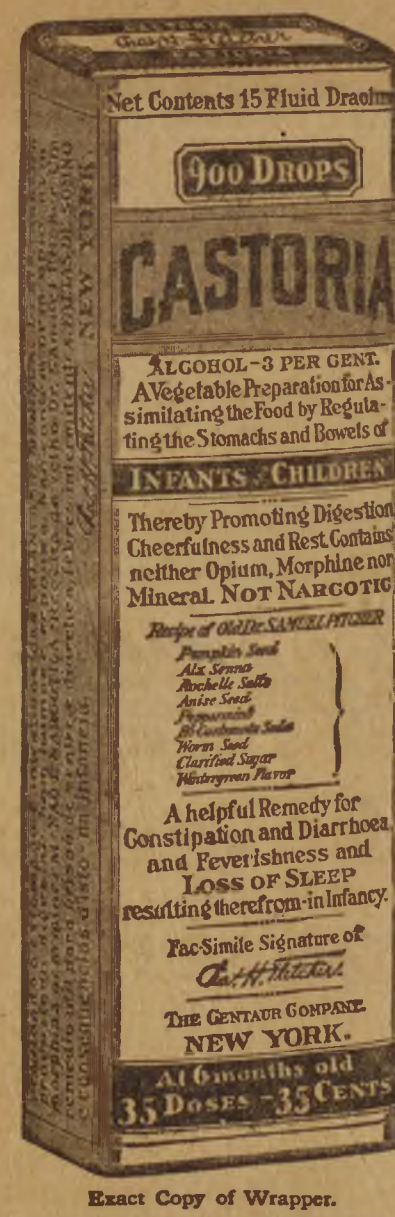
Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Honest Advertising.

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know what the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher honestly advertised, honestly placed before the public and from which he honestly expects to receive his reward.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For



Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Mrs. John W. Derrick, of Lexington, S. C., says: "My children cry for Castoria, I could not do without it."

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Caines, of Ripley, Tenn., say: "We enclose our baby's picture hoping it will induce some poor tired mothers to give your Castoria a trial. We have used it since baby was two weeks old."

Mrs. J. G. Farman, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The perfect health of my baby is due to your Castoria—the first and only medicine he has taken. He is never satisfied with one dose, he always cries for more."

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, of Stevens Point, Wis., say: "When our baby was two weeks old he cried so much we did everything for him, then got some Castoria and he is now strong and fat. We would not be without it, and are very thankful to you."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS

the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Homes of the Old Man.

"If women keep on taking up the essential work once performed by men," remarked a quiet observer
"What a grand looking spell father and some of his sons are going to have after the war. The dressmakers and school teachers' husbands used to have a monopoly on that sort of thing, but I now will have the steam riveters, conductorettes, truck drivers and chauffeurs' husbands. It begins to look as if the old man is coming into his own at last."

Nothing Else.

"How are you going to spend your time this summer?"
"In wondering where I am going to get anything else to spend."

While the little dog is barking the big dog absconds with the bone.



Trimmer—in Corsets.

Steam power was very low on the drifter, so the captain went below and picked out one of the grimy seamen.
"What's wrong? It isn't the coal?"
"What was your rating when you joined the navy? A trimmer?"
"Yes, sir," came the reply. "They asked me my trade and when I said I was a trimmer they shoved me in the stockhold before I had time to explain. I'm not a coal trimmer; my specialty is—corsets."

Heal Baby Rashes.

That itchy, burn and torture. A hot Cuticura Soap bath gives instant relief when followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Best We Can Do.

"Oh, for the wings of a bird!"
"Try rubber heels, dear. They are said to be the next best."

Said It First.

"Did you tell the landlord you were going to move?" "No, He's the one who broke the news."

Lesson One.

"What's the first thing you ought to do when you learn to sail a boat?"
"Learn to swim."

Successful Cataract Operations.

Medical Graphic—Dr. H. E. Parry of Galesburg, Ill., reports thirty-one successful cataract operations done by the new Major Smith Operation. These patients have been blind from one to eight years and they can see to read now. The patients range in age from fifty-four to eighty-seven years. This is considered to be above the average for successful cataract operations. Adv.

Atavism.

"Woman, lovely woman, is sweet enough to eat." "Well, you know, originally she was a spare rib."

Your Eyes
A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Munroe for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Munroe when your Eyes Need Care. M-18 Munroe Eye Remedy Co., Chicago
W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 37-1918.

E. M. Byers, M. D.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE
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Washington and Jackson Streets
Telephone No. 23

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DENTIST
Telephone No. 44
Office in Exchange Bank Building

The Republican-Journal GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER

"PEACE WITH HONOR"

The Kaiser wants "peace with honor." One can hardly blame him for wanting peace, but "peace with honor!" We can not lay the Kaiser's egotism in this case to ignorance of the temper of the American people. It is pure, unadulterated gall. "Peace with honor?" The imps of hell have more right to speak of honor than this man or any of his regime. After devastating Belgium and France, defiling the houses of God, raping and murdering, after his threats and boasts of conquering the world, and even during the very hour that his devilish troops are burning cities and laying waste the land thru which they are retreating, he talks of "peace with honor." The Kaiser told Ambassador Gerard that he "would stand for no nonsense from America." Too late he has learned that it is not nonsense that the United States is handing him. Too late he has learned that his thick headed, driven machines, in the shape of men, are no match for the alert, liberty-loving American boy. Too late he has learned that his very acts of treachery and world demoralization have been the very incentive to make the Allies hate and fight the Hun as they would a beast.

For the Imperial government or the Kaiser to talk of "peace with honor" is only further evidence of the German regard for American ideals. To talk of "peace with honor" to the Allies is an insult to the brave thousands who have given their lives that democracy might live and the German plan of government wiped from the earth forever.

The writer has a boy on the firing line in France. Much as I would like to see that boy, much as I would like to know that he could come back to me in a few months in perfect physical condition—I want him to remain and continue sending shot and shell into the Hun ranks, taking the chances of making the supreme sacrifice, until there can be but one plan for peace and that is "unconditional surrender." And I know that my boy and all the others have no desire to quit until they have accomplished this one objective.

When peace terms are written the Kaiser and his entire regime must be nothing more than prisoners before the international bar of justice—and what international court can create a punishment to fit the crimes?

After all, this peace proposal of Germany's is probably nothing more than further treachery, coming as it does during the Liberty Loan drive. None should entertain the thought

that the war will soon be over. The quickest way of bringing the German Empire to unconditional surrender is by buying bonds to the utmost, building ships, sending men and supplies to France. If the American people fail to make this loan a success, the failure will mean more to Germany than winning miles of territory. Until the white flag goes up, let us buy and fight with every dollar that we can raise and every bit of energy that we can muster.

How about that new winter cloak? See Olmsted's.

Those new dress goods are worth looking at. Olmsted's.

Fancy plaids and new shadings in winter dress goods at Olmsted's.

John Wahl has rented the Mrs. Electa Paterson residence on Washington street.

Private Albert Awe, son of C. H. Awe, is now in Siberia, having left America about seven weeks ago.

John Seymour and his men are now taking up the rails of the Woodstock & Sycamore line in the city of Marengo. Another gang is working south of Genoa.

Horatio Perkins, who has been trying to get into the service as a Red Cross ambulance driver, has been rejected on account of physical disability, his heart not being normal.

"Tony" Strazanza, who formerly worked for J. G. C. Pierce and M. V. Stott, died at Camp Grant last week of influenza. His body was sent to Burlington, where he has a brother, for burial.

I am taking new subscriptions and also renewals for Good Housekeeping magazine at the old price of \$1.50. Have been notified of the advance in price and will appreciate all favors.

Mrs. C. A. Goding

All family washings coming from homes infected with Spanish influenza must be fumigated or sterilized before being brought to the laundry. This is a state order and must be observed.

U. G. Furnace

Mayor J. J. Hammond has received official notice from the federal authorities that all public places must be closed in every town wherein influenza prevails. This will mean that schools, churches, and all public gatherings are under the ban in practically every town in Illinois.

Charles Nichols, over eighty years of age, walked to Genoa from Kingston Thursday and made the return trip in a like manner. In pulling off this stunt, Mr. Nichols put one over on those who thought he could not accomplish the trick. He stepped into the Republican-Journal office upon his arrival in Genoa, as fresh and lively as a youngster.

Gossard and Heferson corsets at Olmsted's.

You will be pleased with the new coats at Olmsted's.

The Home Restaurant was again opened Wednesday by Mr. Nolan of Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackman are now moving from Greensburg, Ind., to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Seymour, formerly of Genoa, are both ill at their home in Chicago with Spanish influenza.

John Albertson received a card last week, announcing the safe arrival of his son, Private Ed Albertson, in France.

Miss Barbara Kohn had her tonsils and adenoids removed by Dr. Laughoist at the Sherman Hospital, Elgin, Tuesday.

After a lay-off of several weeks on account of poor health, S. R. Crawford again took up his work as Illinois Central agent Tuesday.

Harvey Matteson, son of S. H. Matteson, has enlisted in the Marines, successfully passed the rigid physical examination, and is now awaiting his call to colors.

Do not fail to attend the Noy Fair on the 16th and 17th of this month. The exhibits and program will be worth while. Those who attended last year and the year previous were not only pleased but surprised at the showing made.

Mrs. Pearl Werthwein Reinken will be in Genoa every Saturday to give piano and vocal instructions. Mrs. Reinken is a musician of exceptional ability and will prove entirely satisfactory. She has had vocal training under the best instructors in Chicago. Anyone desiring to have her call may address her at Hampshire, Illinois.

Members of the Kilkare Club completely surprised Miss Marion Slater at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Slater, Friday evening. As it was the first time the guest of honor had met with the club for nearly a year, visiting was the principle feature of the evening. Miss Slater has been studying telegraphy in Minneapolis the past few months. She has secured a position with the C. M. & St. P. railroad and left Sunday evening for Dubuque, Iowa, which will be her headquarters.

Clinton Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyland Patterson, of Marengo, passed away at his home in Marengo Monday. He was ill only a few days with Spanish influenza. He leaves a wife and two children. He is well known in Genoa, having many relatives and friends here.

Worthmor \$1.00 waists at Olmsted's.

Wool poplins and serges, all the new shades at Olmsted's.

Buy that new dress while the assortment is good at Olmsted's.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Holker, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Belvidere, Sunday, Aug. 6, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dearduff have received word from their son, Earl, who is with the 313th Field Signal Battalion, stating that he is in England.

School district No. 4 (Hickory Grove) has gone over the top with its quota in the Fourth Liberty Loan, the quota being \$9011.00. This district made the best showing in the War Savings Stamp drive.

NOTICE

After having had charge of the Pleasant Hill cemetery for 20 years, I have decided to give up my work and hereby give notice to that effect. A meeting will be held at the Pleasant Hill school house on Saturday, October, 19 at 2 o'clock, to select a sexton to fill vacancy. I positively decline to serve longer.

Charles Nichols

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

R. E. CHENEY

Expert Piano Tuner
and Repairer

WITH
Lewis & Palmer Piano Co
DeKalb and Sycamore

PHONES
Sycamore 234 DeKalb 338

—SEND ORDERS—

Pianos and Victrolas

T. H. GILL, Marengo, Ill.
Selling Goods in this vicinity Over
Forty Years

Away with DEADLY POISONS
RAT CORN
KILLS RATS, MICE AND GOPHERS

FOR SALE BY
SCOTT'S PHARMACY

GENOA CAMP NO. 163

M. W. A.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
Visiting neighbors welcome
B. C. Awe, V. C.
C. D. Schoonmaker, Clerk

Della Rebeckah Lodge

NO. 330
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month
Odd Fellow Hall
Mae Corson
N. G.
Edna Abraham
Sec.

T. J. REINKEN

Live Stock

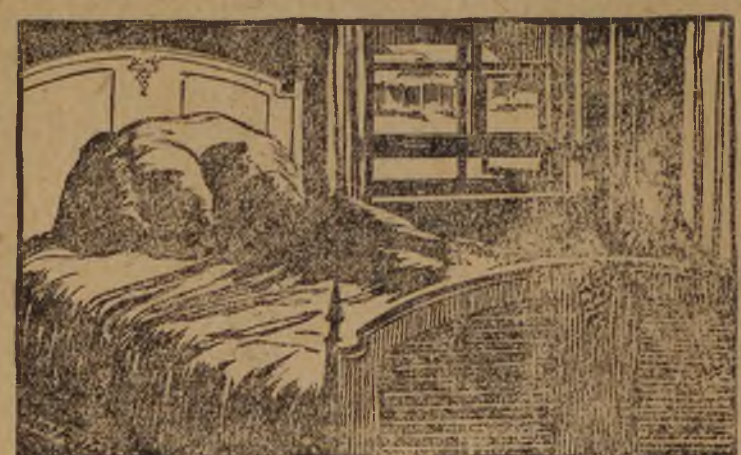
Auctioneer

Farm Sales made anywhere.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Phone 922-22

Genoa, Ill



Save Heat and the Coal Will Save Itself

EVERY householder is wondering how he is going to get through the winter. It is apparent that everybody must get along with less coal than last winter. Coal dealers are permitted to deliver only two-thirds of the amount used last year. The other third is uncertain.

And two-thirds would be enough if every householder would save heat by fitting his house with

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

They keep out the cold and keep in the heat. They keep the house comfortable and healthful by permitting perfect ventilation at all temperatures, by eliminating cold floor drafts—and they make it possible to keep the house warm in the severest weather.

Storm windows and storm doors stop the heat leaks so effectively that a house equipped with them actually requires from one-third to one-half less coal—a saving that pays for them in one or two seasons. If every house were equipped with storm windows and storm doors, the fifty million tons of coal that must be saved would not be missed. Here, then, is the practical man's way of saving coal—without sacrificing the health and comfort of his family.

We'll gladly go into particulars with you. See or phone us now and be ready for the winter.

Genoa Lumber Co.

Do not forget the Patriots' Fund Payment

The Biggest and Best
Store in this District



Quality Merchandise
at Moderate Prices

The women of Genoa can save much money on Apparel at ACKEMANN'S

Take advantage of the Big Store's assortments, smarter styles and greater values when you need apparel of any kind. And especially now, with conditions as they are, you owe it to yourself to get the greatest value possible for the money you spend. And certainly this big store, with its wonderful stocks, can offer you more than the small town stores.

Car Fare Refunded

According to Purchase

At any price, from the lowest to the highest, our assortments are the largest in this vicinity—more garments to choose from—more stylish models—more fabrics—more colorings. In coats, suits, dresses, skirts and blouses, our stocks are matchless from every standpoint. Don't buy before you see our displays.

No Matter What Price You Want to Pay, You
Will Get More for That Price Here



Dr. Hobson's Laxative Cold Tablets

For
Coughs and Colds, Coryza,
Cold in the head,
La Grippe

25c

Scott's Pharmacy

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

Kingston Market & Grocery

FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Oysters and Fish in Season

A line of Specially Selected Staple Groceries. Goods and Prices Right

R. H. STERNBURG
Telephone 16

PURELY PERSONAL

Geo. Sowers of Elgin was in Genoa last week.
 Private John Duval of Chicago is here this week.
 C. J. Cooper of St. Charles was in Genoa Tuesday.
 Private John Sell was out from Chicago Sunday.
 Chas. Maderer was in Elmhurst on business Monday.
 Merrill Lott is spending the week with Chicago friends.
 Mrs. John Swanson visited Rockford relatives Sunday.
 G. E. Stott was in Des Plaines on legal business Tuesday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Harvey King were Union visitors Saturday.
 James Mansfield, Jr., was out from Elgin over the week end.
 P. C. Weber of Mt. Clare was in Genoa the first of the week.
 A. G. Stewart and C. M. Corson were in Chicago Wednesday.
 L. E. Carmichael of Rockford called on Genoa friends Saturday.
 Private and Mrs. John Sell spent Sunday with Hampshire relatives.

Vern Corson was a visitor in Rockford and Elgin over the week end.
 Mr. Secort of Alexandria, Minn., is a guest at the home of J. A. Patterson.
 Mr. and Mrs. Grant Smith of Chicago were ever Sunday guests at the Lord home.
 Miss Margaret Wright of Chicago was a Sunday guest at the Jeremiah Brown home.
 Miss Edith Westover, who is training at the Rockford hospital, was home Tuesday.
 Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, Corson were week end visitors of relatives at Libertyville and Chicago.
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hoffman have been entertaining the former's brother of Long Valley, N. J.
 Ira B. Westover, who has been spending several weeks in Canada, returned home Monday evening.
 J. L. Brown returned last Friday from Miller, S. D., where he had been looking after his farm interests.
 Mr. and Mrs. Bert Fenton were over Sunday guests of their daughter.

ter, Mrs. Claude Byers, of South Bend, Ind.
 have been visiting at the home of the Mr. and Mrs. All Opp of Belvidere latter's mother, Mrs. B. Geithman.
 Mrs. Belle Carlson and son of Wheaton are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. May.
 Miss Blanche R. Patterson of Chicago is enjoying a week's vacation at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Corson.
 Roy Abraham, who has been a victim of influenza at Camp Grant, has fully recovered and is now at home for a vacation.
 Fred Kohlburner was here from Rockford Monday. He has been discharged from the army, being declared unfit for military service on account of asthma.
 Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Olmsted and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Worcester visited relatives at Stillman Valley over the week end, making the trip in the former's automobile.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kohn and daughter, Barbara, and Mrs. Kohn's mother, Mrs. Potter, and Mrs. C. D. Schoonmaker and Miss Klea were Elgin visitors Saturday.
 Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kiernan and son and daughter drove down to Elgin Saturday and visited at the home of Mrs. Kiernan's sister, Mrs. Wells, until Monday. Mrs. B. L. Parker accompanied them, returning home Saturday evening.

THE BAN ON BUILDING
 There is not enough to supply both War Needs and non-war Desires
 Citizens of Illinois who find that the curtailment of non-war construction orders of the War Industries Board interfere with their plans, should keep two particular things in mind:
 1.—That the first business of America, as a nation, is to win the war and get back to normal conditions, and therefore the public demands that no private plans can be permitted to interfere with national work.
 2.—That the non-war construction orders were not issued in wantonness but they were forced by the nation's urgent necessity to conserve iron and labor, all of which enter into each piece of construction, no matter how small it is.
 Senator Calder of New York introduced a resolution in the Senate recently, asking the way and wherefore of the non-war construction orders. Chairman Bernard M. Baruch of the War Industries Board replied, giving in detail the reasons behind the orders and the facts which induced the Board to issue them.
 Mr. Baruch stated that direct and indirect war needs call for 21,000,000 tons of steel and iron in the next six months, while the production of the last six months has been but 17,000,000 tons, therefore there is less than one to spare for non-war uses.
 Further, the Fuel Administration reports that the production of construction materials requires 30,000,000 tons of coal per annum; that 25 per cent of the total tonnage moved by the railroads is construction materials, and that the United States Employment Service reports an acute labor shortage, with further reductions in that field impending thru the new draft.
 In justification of the order Chairman Baruch says:
 "It is clear that there is not enough iron, steel, transportation facilities, fuel and labor to supply the direct and indirect war needs of the country, and the non-war needs also, and that resources and facilities used in non-war and less-essential building projects can only be applied thereto by taking them from the war needs."
 "The inevitable result of this would be failure to supply the war requirements of the country as they are needed. It would mean that non-war and less-essential needs would be produced at the sacrifice of war needs, with the consequent postponement of the day when the war will end and when American lives will be freed from the hazards of battle."
 It is also pointed out that building is not stopped by these orders, but only such buildings that do, not directly or indirectly, contribute to the war program. Any person who contemplates construction work that he thinks will aid in winning the war can apply for a permit, and if he makes out his case he will get leave to proceed.

FINAL WARNING REGARDING FUEL
 (Continued from first page)
 The Fuel Administration fully appreciates the serious difficulties, and in many cases extreme hardship, which will be imposed upon people who have to burn soft coal in hot air furnaces, base burners, and other equipment which is not intended for that use. Nevertheless, the Fuel Administration is unable to distribute more anthracite coal than is available and there is no other alternative than for the people to make the best possible use of the soft coal. They can heat their homes and keep warm, even though they may be put to considerable inconvenience and suffer hardships.
 We will distribute in pamphlet form special instructions as to how best to use soft coal in different kinds of equipment. The coal dealers and public are now, and practically all summer have been on notice that it would be necessary to burn soft coal, and the dealers have been urged to put in adequate stocks and to use every effort to get the public to put in their requirements of this coal. There has not been any time in the past four months when any dealer or consumer could not get bituminous coal. There still remains sixty days in which to stock up and procure a supply before the cold weather sets in and everyone should be urged to lay in their requirements of soft coal without further delay if they have not already done so. Anyone who has followed instructions and warnings of the Fuel Administration will have no cause for suffering or inconvenience due to lack of coal during the coming winter.
 Very truly yours,
 Raymond E. Durham
 U. S. Fuel Administrator for Illinois.

ROLL OF HONOR
 The boys whose names appear in bold face type are "over there." We have the proper mailing address for the names followed by an asterisk (*) only. If you have the address of the ones not thus marked, kindly notify the publisher at once. Mr. D. S. Brown is paying for the Genoa Republican-Journal to be sent to every Genoa man in the service. You may be assured that the men will appreciate this, and they will also appreciate the efforts of relatives to keep the publisher posted promptly as to proper address.

Deceased
 Private Fred L. Niss.

Second Lieut. Bayard Brown *
 2nd Lieut. Thos. Nicholson *
 Sgt. Paul Miller *
 Sgt. John Frazier *
 Corp. James B. Cornwall *
 Corporal George Allen Patterson *
 Corporal Frank Hoffman *
 Corporal Floyd Buckle *
 Corporal Carl Bauman *
 Private Charles C. Schoonmaker *
 Private Wm. Harry Carb *
 Private Wm. Schnur *
 Private Chester Evans *
 Private Robert Westover *
 Private Walter J. Brendemuhl *
 Private Thomas Abraham *
 Private Geo. F. Goding *
 Private Ivan Ide *
 Private Ray Listy *
 Private Irvin Thorworth *
 Private Geo. R. Wilson *
 Private Wm. C. Wolters *
 Private Albert F. Prain *
 Private Clarence Eiklor *
 Private Ransom Davis *
 Private Sidney Davis *
 Private Harry Holroyd *
 Private Glen Montgomery *
 Private Howard Stanley *
 Private Fred J. Duval *
 Private Ben Westover *
 Private Edward A. Albertson *
 Private Karl K. Holtgren *
 Private Elmer W. Prain *
 Private Frank Brennan *
 Private Irvin Patterson *
 Private Tony Henry Muhr *
 Private John Kolasmiki *
 Private Albert Awe *
 Private Otto Dander *
 Ernest Fulcher, U. S. N. *
 Charles Adams, U. S. N. *
 Geo. J. Patterson, Y. M. C. A.
 Ruth Crawford, Nurse *

Private Wm. Hannah
 Private Thos. Burke
 Private Leland E. Patterson
 Flying Cadet Luman Colton *
 James Hugh Clark, U. S. N. *
 Dillon Patterson, U. S. N. *

Former Genoa Boys
 Under the above heading the Republican-Journal will publish the names of former Genoa boys who are in service. If you know of any names that should be added to this list, kindly notify the publisher at once:
 Earl Deardurff.
 D. J. Corson.
 Harlan Lord.
 Raymond G. Sisley.
 Edwin Cooper.
 Frederick Foote.
 Elly Wilcox.
 Harry Stanley.
 James P. Brown.
 Harry Brown.
 George Harvey.
 Lawrence Duval.
 Ross Connors.
 Allan Savery.
 Clayton Brower.

"UNCLE JOE" URGES VOTE "YES" FOR ROAD BONDS
 Joseph G. Cannon may be said to keep as close to sentiment among the farmers of Illinois as any man in the state. More than usual interest, therefore, is attached to a statement from him urging the voters of Illinois to follow Governor Lowden's advice and approve the state good roads bond issue on the little ballot at the election on November 5. Congressman Cannon's statement says:
 "In endorsing Governor Lowden's suggestion that the bond issue should be approved this year and the construction of the roads delayed until after the war, the state should not, in my judgment, enter upon any great public improvement that will be in competition with the war industries in demand for labor; and after the war such public work may be a public benefit in furnishing work for those who will need it, as well as in providing the state with a well-balanced system of state highways without calling for new taxation.
 "In my judgment, the act of the legislature authorizing an issue of \$30,000,000 bonds for this public improvement should receive the approval of the voters at the election in November.

A REMINDER TO VOTE.
 Even in times of war, the citizen with his mind set upon the problems of the great world struggle cannot afford to neglect the questions of importance that lie close at home. The vote at the recent senatorial primaries was comparatively small, considering the issues involved and the interest aroused in the campaign. Many voters did not go to the polls. Whatever their reason for staying away from the primary election, the voters of the state should look ahead to the questions of public policy placed before them in the November election. There will be many explanations, but no legitimate excuse if the intelligent citizenship of Illinois should let a question like the \$30,000,000 road bond issue fall through failure to attend the polls in large enough numbers to make it pass. Every man who votes should take the time to vote "yes" on this question on the little ballot.

DON'T LET THE BABY BE CHILLED!



PERFECTION
 SHOCKLESS OIL HEATERS

Any chills in your house? The Perfection Heater is driving cold out of more than 2,000,000 homes. Durable, inexpensive, odorless—and you can carry it anywhere. Come in and look at it.

Perkins & Rosnfeld

SUES FOR \$20,000
 Thru Frank E. Maynard, his attorney, James C. Joshiyn, an executor of the estate of Katie M. Joshiyn, deceased, has filed a suit in press pass on the case against the C. M. & St. P. Ry. company, a corporation, to recover for the death of Mrs. Joshiyn August 20. The declaration alleges carelessness in running trains of said corporation; failure to remove a great growth of high weeds which obstructed the view of the approaching trains from the highway, and a lack of due regard for safety in caring for so dangerous a crossing as this one was and is. The damages asked are \$20,000.
 Letters have been sent out to those who have not responded to the call to purchase Liberty Bonds of the Fourth Loan. Those who fail to put in an appearance now will probably hear from someone else.

PEOPLE RESPOND
 Genoa Contribute 626 Items of Clothing for the Belgians
 The Genoa branch of the Red Cross collected a total of 626 items of clothing for the Belgians, as follows:
 Ladies' Wear
 3 corset covers, 39 waists, 4 night gowns, 2 sweaters, 34 pair shoes, 6 petticoats, 7 hoods, 1 apron, 4 skirts, 4 drawers, and 1 head scarf.
 Men's Wear
 9 pair of socks, 10 shirts, 13 vests, 13 trousers, 19 coats, 17 overcoats, 14 shoes, 12 caps, 1 suit, 2 pajama suits, 10 under shirts, 9 under drawers, and 10 union suits.
 Girl's Wear
 2 petticoats, 1 hood, 2 underdrawers, 1 shirt, 9 pair stocking, 6 pair shoes, 1 union suit, 36 dresses, 3 coats, and 1 underwaist.
 Boy's Wear
 15 coats, 15 trousers, 3 suits, 1 sweater, 2 under shirts, 3 under drawers, 8 pair stockings, 1 middie blouse, and 2 sleepers.
 Infant's wear
 21 diapers, 16 booties, 16 pair of stockings, 5 shirts, 8 pair shoes, 5 blankets, 7 shirts, 10 bands, 4 socks, 1 kimono, 1 cape, 2 bonnets, 3 night-gowns.
 Miscellaneous
 4 blankets, 3 mufflers, 1 scarf, 1 pair mittens, 1 bed tick, 1 fur scarf, 2 pillow cases, and 11 rolls piece goods.

The Garden a Medicine Chest.
 Every man who has a kitchen garden has a medicine chest in his back yard, although he probably has not seriously looked upon it as such. In the onion, for example, he has a sulphur oil which gives the onion its reputation as a remedy for insomnia and which some physicians hold is a valuable antidote for "rheumatic" pains. There are certain oils in turnips and parsnips that have aperient and diuretic properties. There is solanin in the potato, and spinach contains iron. Cabbage is highly regarded as a preventive and corrective of scurvy and scrofula. The composition of the tomato is chemically so subtle that it is not yet fully understood, although several active principles have been isolated and named have been given to them. Thus the man who eats freely of vegetables is taking medicine without paying for a prescription and without being bothered by the high cost of drugs. In the normal individual the instinctive appetite automatically regulates the size of the "dose."—Portland Oregonian.

Captain C. A. Patterson *
 Lieut. Richard Gormley *
 Lieutenant J. W. Ovit *
 2nd Lieut. Wm. Lankton *
 Corp. C. Vernon Crawford *
 Corp. Sidney Burroughs *
 Corp. Carl Bender *
 Corp. Harold Holroyd *
 Corp. Geo. A. White *
 Private John Meckler *
 Private Aug. Niss *
 Private Everett Naker *
 Private Wm. L. Mowers *
 Private John Jenny *
 Private Philip R. Thomas *
 Private Floyd Durham *
 Private Frank J. Bender *
 Private Albert T. Johnson *
 Private Jay Evans *
 Private Geo. A. White *
 Private Frank Stanley *
 Private Aug. J. Bjornson *
 Private Frank Rebeck *
 Private Fred W. Browne *
 Private John Duval *
 Private John Sell *

Self Respect Doubled
Determination Trebled

Many a man, now successful in business, dates the doubling of his self respect and the trebling of his determination to succeed from the day he opened a bank account

EXCHANGE BANK
 Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

GOV. LOWDEN SAYS: "It would be a calamity if the good roads bond issue were beaten."
 Former Gov. Dunne says: "Every workingman in Illinois should vote for the good roads bond issue. Building the state roads will give employment to labor after the war is over."
 Gov. Lowden says that workingmen will receive in wages more than \$30,000,000 of the \$60,000,000 issue.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties have endorsed the \$60,000,000 bond issue. Vote "Yes" on Nov. 5.

Hand Picked APPLES

I have a Car Load of Hand Picked New York Apples on the road. Leave your order soon for this lot will go quickly and it is doubtful if there be further shipments this season. Quality guaranteed.

E. J. Tischler, Grocer

Just to Remind You Again

Order Now!



Your quota of those cedar slabs for kindling. If you heat this winter with soft coal you will find kindling indispensable and hard to get at any price, in Buy now before transportation facilities make it impossible for us to secure further shipments. Slabs are cut to stove length.

ZELLER & SON

Save Hog's and Grain

by feeding CRESCENT Hog Conditioner. Prevents loss from Cholera and Worms. Makes bigger gains on less grain. Keeps hogs healthy at all times. Contains twenty different drugs.

Crescent Remedy Co., Genoa

Money back if goods are not Satisfactory

The Maid and the Manikin

By BARBARA KERR

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"This is a pretty time of night for two respectable maiden schoolmarmes to be prowling around looking for lost keyholes," giggled Bert Wainwright to Louise Laurent, as they were vainly trying to get into their rooming house without waking the other inhabitants. "I never knew that we were hermetically sealed up from the rest of the world, once we were inside this castle. Let's ring the bell."

"Oh, no; this is so funny! Here, we can stand on this stool, reach that roof and walk right along to the verandah."

"And get shot! Well, give me your hand."

And in a minute more of giggling and clambering they both stood on the upper verandah, when just ahead of them a blind ran up and the window opened, but evidently merely for air, as they heard a man's voice humming softly, and the wind blowing aside the curtain they beheld a man at work. Both were rooted to the spot, for it was most unusual work.

Mr. Reginald Santerre was draping a manikin with yellow gauze.

"Oh," breathed Louise. "How adorable!"

"Sh—for the love of Mike!" whispered Bert, as the draper backed gracefully away from his work, walked to the dresser and picked up a photograph. "Me!" again whispered Bert, when the draper leaned the photograph up against the face of the manikin and smilingly eyed it in mental perspective. She tried to keep Louise from seeing. Was he coming to the window? Hastily they turned the corner and climbed hurriedly into their own room.

"Oh! Oh! Oh!" laughed Bert as she rocked back and forth on the floor. "No, wasn't that the funniest thing? If you ever tell it, Louise Laurent, I'll murder you! Oh! Oh!"

"Tell it? Of course I won't. But isn't it the sweetest thing you ever saw?"

"What?" demanded Bert. "That dress for me?"

"Bert! That's the dearest dress I ever laid eyes on. I always knew Reggie was a wizard in dry goods. You are the luckiest thing I ever saw! Think of him, working all his evenings designing a dress for you! Aren't you crazy to get into it?"

"No! What do I want with a dress like that? You know—"

"Oh, yes, I know you'd rather get into a corduroy hunting suit and tramp all over the country. But you'll have to quit that and settle down. The wife of Reginald Santerre—"

"Hush, Ouida. Think of a man dressmaker!"

"Shame on you, Bert! Think of worth."

"Worth-ness! Of course, not just that; but have I no ambition but to be a dummy to—hang—things on—a Christmas tree?"

"Now, Bert Wainwright, ever since we were in school in No. 6 I've thought sometimes that you were conceited. You ought to be the proudest girl in the world."

But Bert put her hands before her face, and a hard, dry gurgle, much more like a sob than a laugh, escaped her. "Don't talk to me—don't, I'm going to bed."

"Are you crying, Bertie? Are you sick?" came softly out of the darkness.

"No, I was just telling Reggie goodbye. I was giving him to you."

Louise bounded out of bed, turned on the light and got the thermometer. "You are sick, Bert. You've got a fever. Open your mouth."

"Fudge! Take that thing away or I'll bite the end off, and you know what happened to Willy—"

"Twas a chilly day for Willy When the mercury went down."

"I'm not sick. You couldn't understand in a hundred years, Louise, but I couldn't any more marry Mr. Santerre—Why was I such a fool as to think I could?"

"You'll be all right in the morning," "You listen to me."

And then and there Bert unfolded the scheme of presenting her lover to her life-long friend, arranging all the details of the renunciation. Louise listened, at first to humor her, but as she went on planning in the darkness she knew that she meant every word of it. So when morning came she felt a little panicky, but Bert was as cool as though they were swapping sweaters, and things happened just as she had planned. It was Sunday, and they met at the breakfast table. The girls related to Reggie how they had gotten in, and were afraid they might have wakened him, saying nothing of the dress.

"Well, now, isn't that strange? I worked late last night," hesitating a moment. "I had an inspiration for a gown for Miss Wainwright."

"Adorable! Lucky Bert! Could we see it?"

"Tipping!" smiled Bert. "And here I am all togged out for a hike. Is it as nice as this?" smoothing out her old brown corduroy.

turning soon, Ouida proudfest before the admiring designer.

She was more than beautiful. The adventure lent an unusual glow to cheek and lip; her black curling hair was loosened up a little, and tiny ringlets framed her face and fell on her white neck.

"Superb! A dream!" murmured the enthralled Reggie, dropping on one knee to fix a place in the hem. There was a knock at the door and Miss Wainwright was called out.

"What a wonderful talent, Mr. Santerre. It's an exquisite pleasure to be your manikin. I am really crazy about beautiful clothes," said Ouida, as she admired herself and the gown in the mirror. "And doesn't it make the biggest difference in one? Why, I'm almost good looking!" she observed innocently.

"You are beautiful, Miss Laurent; and so appreciative."

"Oh, Bert is appreciative—indeed she is, but she simply does not care for clothes. Now, I've always liked to try things on. I go to the shops and try on things just to enjoy being fussed over. I think, Miss Louise, you'll have to keep this, and I will design something else for Miss Wainwright—something with—pockets."

Bert pushed the door open, saying rather coldly: "They've called for me. Will you folks mind if I tear myself away?" Then, her eyes falling on the frightened Louise: "My, but you're a beauty, Ouida. That ought to be yours. Well, so long; sorry I'm so rushed."

And she hurried away, leaving the man and the manikin to talk dry goods to their hearts' content.

Bert met an old-time friend and a seasoned hiker, Mary Gregory, at the end of the cur line, and they trudged off into the country.

That evening Bert wrote a long, frank, sisterly letter to Mr. Santerre, although she expected to see him at least every day for a few days, expecting in the kindest manner possible that they were unsited to each other; that she could not think of standing in the way of his ambitions, and persuading him to seek a larger field for his unusual talents. She also told him that she and Mary Gregory were going to France to assist in the work that Mr. Henry Allen was trying to do for the Kansas soldiers, winding up with: "And I'll kiss you good-bye like a little sister if you'll get the suit with the pockets ready before I go."

In the night she was awakened by a little sob.

"Bertie, I feel meaner than dirt! Aren't you a little sorry?"

"Sure thing, Ouida, old pard; but it's only a wrench, and as time goes by we'll all honor me because I had the nerve to do the thing that's going to make us all rise up and call me blessed. Mary and I are going to look for Dick Gregory over there. He likes to hike, and he—likes corduroy. Now, will you cut out the weepy stuff and go to sleep?"

Nightdresses and negligees were not neglected; for the eternal feminine may clothe herself in war overalls five or eight hours in the day (in order to be able to buy dainty and frivolous things for other hours) but she will not be weaned away from filmy fabrics and laces. A pretty nightdress and a negligee, shown in the picture, were among the most graceful of several such garments in the exhibit at the style show. The nightdress of main- silk is low-necked, finished with scal-

loped edges and fine tucks across the front. There is an embroidered medallion at each side and full sleeves that are much longer than sleeves have been for several seasons. There is not much needlework on this gown, but what there is, is very well done.

The negligee is a long slip of plaid silk with an overtop of lace that hangs from the shoulders, having the effect of a short, full lace coat. It is open down the front and is to be worn over a lacey petticoat or slipped over the nightdress for bedroom wear. Satin slippers edged with silk fringe are a detail worth remembering for pretty negligees demand the right sort of footwear.

There was a great deal of interest in the new service suits for women who have taken up work usually done by men—as work in factories, munitions plants, gardens and the lighter farm work. The suits are made with trousers instead of skirts and usually in one piece with a blouse. Several varieties of overalls were among them and these workaday clothes proved more slightly than the usual skirt and blouse that are so prone to part company.

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In the Realm of Lingerie



Everything, from richest furs to kitchen aprons and war overalls, was given a chance in the recent style show at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago. It was a real exposition of practical garments of all sorts, designed by Americans, for Americans, and not merely a competition between manufacturers to see which could exhibit the most unusual, expensive and elaborate designs in women's apparel. The garments were made to sell, not simply for exhibition, and therefore one could judge from them the standards reached and the progress made in public taste. It was a valuable and interesting exhibit.

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THE KITCHEN CABINET

Behind the snowy loaf is the mill wheel; behind the mill is the wheat field; on the wheat field rests the sun-light; above the sunlight is God.

For every evil under the sun, There is a remedy, or there is none. If there be one, seek and find it; If there be none, never mind it.

Thrift is simply the happy medium between recklessness and meanness.—The Saturday Evening Post.

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Behind the snowy loaf is the mill wheel; behind the mill is the wheat field; on the wheat field rests the sun-light; above the sunlight is God.

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Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

An Illinois Case
Chas. Mason, Depot St., West Chicago, Ill., says: "Sitting in one position so long at a time brought on kidney trouble. There was a dull ache in my back day and night and often I had to stop work. The pain nearly killed me. The kidney secretions burned terribly in passage and I had to get up at night to pass them. I was nervous and lost flesh. In fact, it was a physical wreck. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me completely and I have worked hard every day since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



JUDGE DECIDES STOMACH REMEDY A GREAT SUCCESS

Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation Board Tries EATONIC, the Wonderful Stomach Remedy, and Endorses It.

Judge William L. Chambers, who uses EATONIC as a remedy for loss of appetite and indigestion, is a Commissioner

High Percentage of Illiteracy in Various Parts of United States

By CHARLES W. ELIOT, President Emeritus of Harvard University



The effort to recruit a large army and navy by conscription has brought home to the minds of the people the fact reported in the last United States census that 7.7 per cent of the people in the United States ten years of age and over are illiterates; that is, they are unable to write their own language. The different states of the Union vary widely in this respect, from Iowa with 1.7 per cent to Louisiana with 29 per cent; from the west North Central states with 2.9 per cent to the east South Central with 17.4 per cent. When the fact was announced that the regular army of the United States had been obliged to abandon its practice of rejecting all illiterate candidates for admission—a practice which it had adhered to for many years—the American people took notice of the general condition of the country with regard to illiteracy and the special condition of certain states. When it appeared that a considerable percentage of the recruits accepted for the National army could receive no instruction except by word of mouth, the military and civil national authorities alike perceived that the so-called system of American education was dependent as to its results on local authorities which were often ignorant and short-sighted, and that neither the nation nor the state had any effective influence on this all-important matter.

The remedy for the high percentage of illiteracy in the United States is to be found in an increased interest of the state governments and the national government in public education. It clearly appears that it is not safe to leave to the local authorities of cities, towns and counties the exclusive charge of the elementary and secondary schools. It is an intense national interest in peace times and war times that all the people should be able to read, and to read the English language. It is for the United States to see to it that all the children of American, European, Asiatic or African stock learn to read, and in the English language. The national government will probably work through the states, as it has done in regard to instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the states will probably not need much new legislation in order to bring an effective influence to bear on counties and towns. It is for the universities and colleges of the country of all sorts to bring their influence to bear on public opinion in support of these new measures to extinguish illiteracy in the American democracy. A strong influence can be exerted through the college entrance examination board.

All People Called Upon to Unite Under Banner of Universal Liberty

By BARTOW A. ULRICH, Chicago

Overthrow monarchy and autocracy by force, through the combined action of all democratic governments, and the masses in every nation oppressed by despotic rulers. Send forth the universal cry of "liberty," calling upon the people of all the nations of the earth to unite under the banner of universal liberty, asking them to join the armies of the United States, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and Great Britain, in order to force every king, emperor and czar off his throne, if now ruling his people by the old archaic one-man system of absolutism, denying the people a direct representation in a parliament or congress of a representative constitutional government, the ministry to be accountable to parliament and not to a king or emperor, as in Prussia.

Call upon the people everywhere to come out from under the bondage of war lords, dukes, princes and other rulers claiming the inherited right to govern, and join a triumphant international army fighting for liberty. The Hohenzollerns have been a menace to Europe and to liberty since their earliest advent in Germany. They will continue to be a menace, not only to Europe but to the Americas and the world, unless exterminated, root and branch, for all time. It only requires a few hours' study of history concerning central Europe to find this out.

Back of this international army there must be formed and organized an international congress or parliament, composed of representatives from those free nations forming a league, in order to regulate and determine as to what actions should be taken in every case, and to issue the final decrees for action. Methodical and efficient physical as well as moral force must be used to rid the world of imperial and autocratic dynasties. Instead of mobs and revolutions in single states seeking liberty, like France at the time of Louis XVI, and Russia at the time of Nicholas II, the people of all oppressed nations must call on this league to enforce liberty and free democratic systems of government. And it must interfere and change by force the existing tyrannical government and substitute a free republican method of government.

Horse Is Healthiest of All Meat-Producing Animals, Barring Sheep

By GEORGE H. GLOVER, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

There have been several horse-meat markets legalized in this country and there will be more. After all that is said for and against eating horse meat we are obliged to admit that the objection is purely esthetic. The horse lives upon the cleanest cereals and succulent grasses and will die before he will drink stagnant water. The horse is the healthiest of all food-producing animals, barring possibly the sheep. The horse is practically immune to tuberculosis, while 9 per cent of hogs and 4 per cent of cattle under federal inspection are condemned as unfit for food. With a mortality from tuberculosis that is decimating the human family and in this country where less than half of the meat consumed is subject to any sort of inspection, we are facing a problem that must eventually be met by drastic measures. Horse meat is easily digestible, is wholesome and safe.

In our large cities the high price of beef, pork and mutton has made their consumption almost prohibitive for the poor, while pneumonia tuberculosis and other diseases stalk in the wake of the insufficiently nourished. We eat the cannibal whale and shark, oysters and turtle with nothing wasted, the brains, livers, lymph glands and intestines of cattle, sheep and hogs. Consistency demands that we do not object to the eating of horse meat by those who want it, in the interest of food conservation and winning the war.

PROPER TIME TO HARVEST BARLEY

Climatic Conditions Have Some Influence on Stage at Which Crop Is Cut.

JUDGE MATURITY BY SPIKES

Some Varieties Shatter Badly When Ripe, While Others Do Not—Highly Prized for Hay in West Despite Coarse Awns.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The time of harvesting barley depends on the use of the crop, the variety, the climate and the method used.

For seed, brewing, or feed, the crop should be mature. The maturity should not be judged by the earliest spikes. If possible, the latest spikes should be mature, as this will insure that no part of the crop will be shrunken from having been harvested too soon. If the stand is thin or uneven, this may not be possible, as the earlier spikes of many varieties would begin to shatter. By maturity is meant the point where material ceases to be added to the kernel and not that the grain has become dry. There are several popular tests which indicate this period. The kernel at this time can be dented with the thumb-nail and retains the dent for some time. The milky juice largely disappears from the furrow. The hull begins to wrinkle on the ripest grain, showing the shrinkage of the kernel beneath. After this point is reached, ripening is merely the loss of moisture and can take place in the sheaf as well as if left uncut.

Used as Nurse Crop.
Nurse crops of barley are often cut somewhat earlier than grain crops, but this is for the purpose of favoring the development of the grass seeded with the barley and does not enter largely into the general problem of barley harvest.

As a hay crop barley is harvested still earlier. It is not, however, cut while in bloom, as is customary with many of the grasses. The grain is allowed to develop almost to its maximum. The grain content of barley hay constitutes a considerable part of its feed value. Barley is highly prized as a hay crop in the West, despite the coarse awns which frequently cause sore mouths in horses and cattle. Sometimes the hooded varieties are grown for hay, in order to eliminate this objectionable factor. Much of the hay, however, is incidental; that is, the barley is sown for grain. If the season is favorable, it is harvested for grain; if unfavorable, it is harvested for hay.

Time to Harvest.
The time to harvest sometimes depends on the variety. Some varieties shatter badly when ripe, while others do not. Hooded and awnless sorts shatter most easily. The Coast type (Bay Brewing, California Feed, etc.) shatters much less than the other



Barley Ready for Harvester.

types. The types which shatter most are harvested promptly. The best of the Coast type can be left until the full maturity of the latest culms and suffer but moderate losses for some time after complete dryness.

The climatic conditions at the time of harvesting have some influence on the stage at which barley is cut. In a section subject to storms the harvest must be accomplished within a very few days. If the straw is too green it will not dry out properly in a humid climate and there may be mold damage. If harvest is delayed too long much grain might be lost through the occurrence of a storm, as all barleys in humid climates shatter rather easily.

There are but three common methods of harvesting barley, by the use of the binder, the header and the combined harvester. The grain binder is the implement of the intensive farmer and is by all means the best where it can be used. The grain can be cut with less loss. It can be cut at the optimum time and in the humid regions can be stored with less damage than by the other methods. When cut with the header or the combined harvester, the grain is allowed to ripen more completely than when cut with the grain binder.

PRESERVE EGGS FOR USE DURING WINTER

Be Sure They Are Fresh and Then Use Methods Outlined.

Late Summer Is Not Too Late to Put Them Away—Two Ways Are Recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Eggs preserved when they are abundant and cheap mean a supply next winter when they may reach extremely high prices.

Late summer is not too late to preserve eggs, but care must be taken that they are strictly fresh.

The following methods of preserving eggs are recommended.

Use one quart of sodium silicate to nine quarts of water that has been boiled and cooled. Place the mixture in a five-gallon crock or jar. This will be sufficient to preserve 15 dozen eggs;



Preserving Eggs in Water Glass.

and the quantity needed to preserve a larger number of eggs will be in proportion.

First, select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly, after which it should be scalded and allowed to dry.

Second, heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool. Third, when cool, measure out nine quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly.

Fourth, place the eggs in the solution. Be careful to allow at least two inches of the solution to cover the eggs.

Fifth, place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covered over and tied around the top of the crock will answer this purpose.

When water glass cannot be obtained the following method may be used in its stead. Many consider this method entirely satisfactory, though instances are known in which eggs so preserved have tasted slightly of lime.

Dissolve two or three pounds of unslaked lime in five gallons of water that has previously been boiled and allowed to cool, and allow the mixture to stand until the lime settles and the liquid is clear. Place clean, fresh eggs in a clean earthenware jug or keg and pour the clear limewater into the vessel until the eggs are covered. At least two inches of the solution should cover the top layer of eggs.

Sometimes a pound of salt is used with the lime, but experience has shown that in general the lime without the salt is more satisfactory.

SAVE GOOD SEED CORN

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If you have ever found yourself compelled to plant corn that was not fit for seed—a predicament many growers faced last spring—do not be caught that way again. Now is the time to begin preparations for next spring. Get your seed at ripening time when the best quality is most plentiful. Get an abundance—enough for a second planting if necessary, and a hold-over supply. Next year's crop may not be fit for seed. Save seed from the most productive individual stalks with the same care you use in propagating your animals. Care for each living kernel from the time it ripens until it is planted, in a manner that will enable it to develop into a thrifty plant. Do not expect germination tests made in the spring to restore vigor that proper gathering, drying and storing would have retained.

When to Stop Churning.

The time to stop churning has much to do with making good butter. To keep on until the butter is in big lumps makes it waxy and greasy. The time to stop churning is when the grains of butter are about as large as wheat kernels.

Produce Meat Quickly.

Meat can be produced from poultry more quickly than from any other source.

TREES SPARED BY LIGHTNING

Bolts Seem to Pick Out Species for Destruction, and Leave Their Companions Untouched.

The lightning seems to have its favorite victims among the trees. I have never known it to strike a beech-tree, Hemlocks and pines are its favorites in my woods. In other regions the oak and the ash receive its attention. An oak on my father's farm was struck twice in the course of many years, the last bolt proving fatal. The hard, or sugar maple, is frequently struck, but only in one instance have I known the tree to be injured. In this case a huge tree was simply demolished. Usually the bolt comes down on the outside of the tree, making a mark as if a knife had clipped off the outer surfaces of the bark, revealing the reddish-yellow interior. In several cases have I seen this effect. But a few summers ago an unusually large and solid sugar-maple in my neighbor's woods received a charge that simply reduced it to stove-wood. Such a scene of utter destruction I have never before witnessed in the woods. The tree was blown to pieces as if it had been filled with dynamite. Over a radius of 50 or more feet the fragments of the huge trunk lay scattered. It was as if the bolt, huffed so long by the rough coat of mail of the maple had at last penetrated it and had taken full satisfaction. The explosive force probably came from the instantaneous vaporization of the sap of the tree by the bolt.—Century.

ACHIEVEMENT DUE TO WILL

Determination to Succeed is Far More Powerful Factor Than the Possession of Ability.

Charles P. Steinmetz, the \$100,000-a-year consulting engineer of the General Electric company, tells us that men don't do big things until they grow discontented, remarks a writer in American Magazine. He quotes an old Turkish proverb—that the world belongs to the dissatisfied. No truer word was ever spoken.

There is another fact that ought to be brought out in this connection: The big differences between human beings do not lie in ability and intelligence. People come nearer being equal in brain than we imagine. The really big variations lie in force and ambition. One man achieves a thousand times as much as another—not because he is a thousand times as smart, but because he is a thousand times more determined.

On no other theory can you explain man. Yet we see it all the time. Look around your neighborhood and you will find plenty of cases. The "ordinary man" who begins to rise at unprecedented speed does so because he suddenly gets a vision, develops a desire, sees a goal. Having done this, he begins to travel at a pace which he has never shown before.

Jap Islands Made in a Hurry.

It is said in the Ainu folklore that the island of Yezo, in Japan, was made by two deities, a male and a female, who were the deputies of the Creator. The female had the west coast allotted to her as her portion of work, and to the male deity were assigned the south and eastern parts. They vied with each other in their tasks to see which should get through first. But as the goddess was proceeding with her work she happened to meet the sister of Otomino and instead of attending to her duties, stopped to have a chat with her, as is the general custom among women when they meet.

While they were thus talking the time sped until the male deity, continuing to work away, nearly finished his portion. Looking up and seeing this, the female became very much surprised and frightened, and in order to hasten matters did her work hurriedly and in a slovenly manner. Hence it is that the west coast of Yezo is so rough and dangerous.

What Is Cowardice?

However many phases there may be of courage, bravery, valor and fear, there seems to be but one of actual cowardice. It is moral panic—an absolute destitution of courage. It comes about through surrendering to the initial fear and letting it demoralize one. Panic quickly follows and one flees in terror, oftentimes in terror of something that does not exist, something purely imaginary and born of a fear-razed brain. The cause of the original fear often becomes insignificant in comparison to the imagined one. This is best illustrated by a flock of sheep when one of them becomes alarmed and bolts. The others rush pell mell after it, bleating and terror-stricken, not knowing why, or of what they are afraid.—Physical Culture.

Another Kind of War.

The warfare between man and his insect competitors is only to a small degree waged at the point of the bayonet; it is generally a struggle for the means of subsistence. Man has many times been beaten by locusts devouring his pastures, meadows and grain. Crawlers on the ground and buzzers in the air, moths with wings like silver down and caterpillars with brilliant regimental stripes flutter about the gardens and orchards and march up and down the trees and shrubs, either devouring as they go or planting eggs from which future devourers will spring.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps

We will win this war— Nothing else really matters until we do!



The Flavor Lasts

Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat— it is easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

Puts a ... Distemper CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed 60 cents and \$1.15 a bottle, 25.50 and \$11.00 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses. Spohn Medical Co. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

DO WORK AT HIGH PRESSURE

Successful Portable Kitchen. A portable kitchen was used with success in Wilmington, Del., to teach the children how to conserve food. It was transported from school to school as the work required. An exhibition was given of the five varieties of Liberty bread that the children made from conservation recipes in the prize contest conducted by the woman's committee of the state.

Many a man who meanders around the free-lunch route daily likes to be seen entering a first-class hotel.

ASTHMADOR AVERIS-RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA Best Treatment NOW All Druggists Guarantee

Heal Itching Skins With Cuticura

Send for Descriptive Booklet of Delta Iron Furnace. Well secured, profitable investment with stock bonus. It appeals to both large and small investors; will only cost you a stamp for full information. It is well worth it. Try it. G. H. HAMEL & CO. Boatman's Bldg. Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

The man who wins never waits to follow the crowd.

Neighborhood sympathy often turns out to be about nine-tenths curiosity.

KINGSTON NEWS

ROLL OF HONOR

The following Kingston boys are in Uncle Sam's service. If there is any mistake in this list or any omissions, kindly notify correspondent, Miss Edith Moore, at once:

- Emmett J. Anderson
- Harry B. Baars
- George C. Bacon
- Arthur E. Baker
- Harley R. Ball
- Fred L. Bulla
- Myron A. Brainard
- Clarence Bugg
- Ernest Bozzy
- Willard Carlson
- Carl Eckstrom
- Ernest E. Ecklund
- John L. Hallin
- George Johnson
- Leo Juddins
- Emmett Keller
- John Kelasmfki
- Guy Knappenberger
- Ralph G. Ort
- George Packard
- Robert Packard
- Francis G. Schandelmeyer
- John Schmock
- Fred Schmock
- Geo. A. Stark
- Fred Stark
- Maurice Stark
- Orrin S. Silburn
- Lewis Weber
- Milton Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Uplinger and Mrs. Ida Moore autoed to Belvidere last week Thursday.

Lee Smith and James Howe were Sycamore visitors Monday.

Earle Russell of Genoa spent the first of the week with Stiles Harlow. Mrs. E. L. Bradford returned home from Sycamore Saturday evening.

Frank Shrader was home from Camp Grant Sunday.

Miss Bessie Weber returned home Saturday night from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Chicago.

Eddie Phelps is home from Rockford this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barney and two children spent Sunday with Mrs.

Barney's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blackford in Kirkland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Uplinger and daughter, Eleanor, and Miss Ida Moore autoed to Sycamore Saturday. Misses Mary and Frances Sullivan were Chicago passengers Saturday.

Miss Daisy Ball was home from Sycamore Sunday.

Frank Bradford has accepted the position as janitor of the Kingston school, and began his work Monday.

Mrs. Stuart Sherman spent Monday in Sycamore.

J. H. Uplinger transacted business in Sycamore Monday.

Joe Maltby came from Iowa Monday to visit his father, who is very sick at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Otto Swanson.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball were in Sycamore Monday.

Mrs. Nancy Scott returned home Monday from a visit with relatives in Kirkland.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shaffer of Sycamore were calling on friends here Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Ardith Rodocker returned to her home in DeKalb Friday after a week's visit with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weber received a card from their son, Private Lewis Weber, saying that he had arrived safely in France.

E. E. Bradford of Sycamore visited relatives here Saturday evening. He was accompanied home by his wife and son, Clyde, who had spent the past two days with Mrs. Bradford's mother, Mrs. Nina Moore.

Mrs. Anna Baars and daughters, Bessie and Florence, spent Sunday with relatives near Monroe Center.

Homer Witter was home the first of the week.

The Kingston schools and churches were closed Tuesday on account of the Spanish influenza.

Every new shade in winter dress goods at Olmsted's.

NEW LEBANON

Minnie Bahe of Hampshire spent Sunday at Wm. Japp's.

Sylvester Finley, Albert Corson, Henry Keornor, and Chas. Coon motored to Sycamore Tuesday on business.

Miss Murrita Washburn went to visit home folks at Waukegan while school was closed this week.

Mrs. Albert Corson called at Chas. Coon's Friday.

Earl Cook was a Chicago passenger Tuesday.

The home of Oscar Johnson and family was saddened Monday by the death of their only daughter and youngest child. The little one was accidentally hit at the side of the temple by a wagon wheel and died instantly. It leaves to mourn its death two brothers, parents, and relatives.

Services were held at the home at two o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Burial was in the Genoa cemetery. The family have the sympathy of this community in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coon motored to Elgin Friday and called on Mrs. Carrie Peterson at Rest Haven sanitarium.

Arthur Hartman and family motored to Elgin and surrounding towns one day this week. Mr. Hartman is buying up some blooded stock.

J. Botcher and family, Gus Japp, John Maynard and family, Wm. Dumbolin, Jr., Mrs. John Gantz, Emil Jenney and Mr. and Mrs. Drendell have had an attack of the influenza. All are improving at this writing.

Mrs. M. Printup and daughter of Chicago are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hartman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Magistrelly are packing their household goods and are planning to move to Wisconsin.

The T. B. Gray residence burned to the ground Tuesday, but all household goods were saved. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook occupied the house at the time. The fire started in a little shed at the rear of the house.

A CLOSER ORGANIZATION

Every Citizen of each Community to be Called upon to do Team Work

Consolidation in each community of all local efforts in behalf of winning of the war is to be undertaken at once. This is to be done by having the organization of the State Council of Defense conform more closely to the reorganization of the Council of National Defense, recently effected at Washington. Under the plans that have been worked out for this change, the intention is to have the Neighborhood Auxiliaries (the new organization) combine into effective, central community bodies, all the activities under the State Council, and to get every person of each community directly interested in State Council war work.

A bulletin from the State Council is in the mails for all county executive committees and to other prominent people of each county setting forth the organization plans.

With the bulletin will go a request of the secretary of the committee, Walter S. Brewster, that it be read and acted upon promptly. These neighborhood groups should be ready for action by the opening of the United War Work campaign for funds on November 11.

The Neighborhood Auxiliaries are expected to mobilize the full strength of the civilian population of each community to assist by real co-operation and team work all the recognized war activities, and to direct the sentiment and energies of the people to the winning of the war.

It is not the plan of the State Council to set up a new organization where one already exists that can be used as a nucleus, nor in any way to duplicate the work of other war organizations. Rather it will be a clearing house for the local representatives of war activities, and in addition it will have a working membership of all the people of the community.

On the program for the Neighborhood Auxiliary work will be the community gatherings and rallies; patriotic education; investigation of resources; food production and conservation; Americanization; community safeguards; labor and industry; community thrift; community subscriptions; soldier's aid work; co-ordination of war work; execution of various requests issued by the National Government and by the State Council of Defense.

The county chairman of the Neighborhood Committee will be responsible for and have under his jurisdiction all matters pertaining to the Neighborhood Auxiliaries, and he will be the medium of communication with the county executive committee.

Specialized activities of the Neighborhood Auxiliaries will be directed by the approximate county chairman who is a member of the County Executive committee.

The working unit will probably be the township, except in districts that

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands and City Property

FOR SALE—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$600.00 to \$6,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. 35-tf D. S. Brown.

FOR RENT

HOUSE FOR RENT—Electric lights, and city water. Inquire of J. A. Patterson, Genoa. 43-tf

For Sale

FOR SALE—Three tons of No. 1 timothy hay and 2 tons of mixed clover and timothy hay. Sam R. Crawford

PIANO FOR SALE—Weber piano in good condition. Will sacrifice for \$100.00. Liberty bonds accepted as cash. Inquire Republican - Journal office. tf

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Morse Jack of all Trades Gasoline engine. Inquire of Chas. Maderer, Genoa. tf

Live Stock

FOR SALE—Choice Duroc hogs. Ernest Corson, Genoa. 51-2t*

FOR SALE—12 young pigs. M. V. Stott, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Milk cows. Have on hand quite a number of milkers and springers, also 80 head of choice feeding steers. Ralph E. White, Kingston, Ill. 49-3t*

DUROC BOARS—To make room for our fall pigs, we are closing out the balance of our Duroc Boars at bargain prices. See them at once. 48-tf A. M. Simmons, Kingston, Ill.

Wanted

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

LADIES—Prominent Elgin business house will pay you well for your spare time. Also give you needed help. Address Republican-Journal, Genoa. 51-2t

Lost and Found

ESTRAY—A two-year-old Red bull strayed from my farm recently. Find or please notify me or Chas. Lane. 51-2t L. C. Brown

the population is too dense to make this unit easily handled.

The main thing sought will be to reach all the people in all communities and impress upon them that the efforts of every one of them is needed to help carry out the activities that will help win the war.

NEW LEBANON FIRE

Large Residence of T. B. Gray Was Destroyed Tuesday

T. B. Gray's large dwelling house in New Lebanon was burned to the ground Tuesday forenoon. The cause of the fire is not known.

It started in a shed at the rear of the house and due to lack of fire-fighting apparatus, the flames quickly spread. The house was burned to the ground and only hard work by the volunteer fire fighters saved the general store, a short distance away.

Earl Cook, conducts the store, occupied the house. At the time of the fire, he was in Chicago. Practically all the furniture was saved. The house was large, containing about ten rooms, and was built some years ago by the late L. S. Ellithorpe.

NOTICE

To Daniel Wilcox, Emma D. Lane, Abbie Allen, Herbert Stone, Clarence Stone, Dollie A. Noel, Wesley Wilcox, Hector Wilcox, Raymond Razos, Richard Razos, Albert Razos, Susie Noel, Ellen Parent Ernest Crawford, John Crawford, Laura Michel, Clare Crawford, Hazel Edwards, Mary Stone, Edward Beach, Glenn Stone, Charles Stone, Zella Stone Hoskins, Bernice Stone, Velma Crawford Corson, Vernon Crawford, Clara Pearcey, Jessie Bowes, Richard Durant, Ruth Durant, Bryant Durant and all unknown owners of and all unknown parties in interest in and to the whole or any part of the following described real estate, to-wit: The west 20 acres of the east 1/2 of the south-west 1/4 and the east 40 acres of the west 1/2 of the south-west 1/4 of section 34, township 42 north, range 5, east of the third P. M., situated in the township of Genoa, DeKalb county, Illinois.

You are hereby notified that there is now pending in the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, in the State of Illinois, a certain suit (General No. 19-885) wherein Helmer Johnson is complainant, and you together with Ephraim Shurtleff, Julia Johnston, Etta Harrington, W. H. Durant, Nellie Strong Ewing, Thresa Smith, Howard Crawford, Eward Crawford, Eva Marks, Kate Crissey, Edward Shurtleff, Laura Price, Alice Beach, Frank Crawford, Arla Crawford and Laura Gormley are defendants; that a summons has been issued in said cause returnable at the Court House in Sycamore in said County, on the Fourth Monday in October, 1918.

Geo. A. James, Clerk of said court. G. E. Stott, Solicitor for Complainant, 49-4t Genoa, Ill.

BIXBY-HUGHES CLOTHING CO.

Style Is Not Enough For Men



The big fashion shops, likewise the high-price concerns are talking hard on "style" while quality is apparently lost sight of. Mere style isn't enough—men want style, good fit and well tailored clothes, but to be right in every way the quality must be "up to standard."

Our Best Tailored Suits \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30

Made from all wool in choice assortment of practical weaves such as plain and fancy serges, tweeds, chevrons, diagonals and quiet tone mixtures meet the approval of every man who wants style and service combined. The prices are in keeping with Uncle Sam's expressed policy of giving the best possible value at the lowest price consistent with the value.

Buy Winter Overcoats Now

Back up your Boys Back up your Town

Delay Means Regret

Genoa is backing up her boys with the true spirit in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Buy again if you can.

Back up your boys with every dollar you can spare, back up your town by purchasing every dollar's worth of supplies here.

For—if you spend your money away from home and I spend my money elsewhere we are disloyal to our home town that expects and deserves our support. Every dollar for Uncle Sam will be returned with interest—every dollar spent at home will help your own interests here.

Many men put off buying an overcoat until "after the holidays," expecting and often getting lower prices. Take our advice "real seriously." Buy your overcoat now—Overcoat fabrics are very scarce and all indications point to a "big bulge" in the already extreme prices. \$40.00, \$50.00 and \$60.00 are the figures for even the ordinary kinds in many localities. Our selection is still strong but we cannot replace them this year. So come for yours at once.

SAME OLD PRICES

\$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00 \$30.00

Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.
Genoa, Your Home Town



You Can't Eat Meat 100 Miles Away

Preparing meat is only a part of Swift & Company's usefulness.

The finest meat in the world wouldn't do you any good one hundred miles away from your table.

Swift & Company efficiency has made it possible to place complete lines of products in the smallest and most remote communities.

To be sure the work is done well Swift & Company, through its branch houses and car routes, brings the meat to the retail dealer for you.

Swift & Company lays out car routes covering towns—big, little, medium size—which are not served by a Swift branch house.

Salesmen find out in advance what is wanted by the dealers in every town.

They are followed by refrigerator cars loaded with retailers' orders, which are delivered at each town—fresh, clean, and sweet—once or twice each week.

Swift & Company operates a large number of car routes like this, from fourteen distributing plants.

This is a necessary and natural part of the packers' usefulness. It fits into the industry in an orderly, effective way. It makes better meat cheaper from one end of the land to the other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



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| Genoa Lodge No. 288 A. F. & A. M. Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month F. F. Little, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec MASTER MASONS WELCOME | Evaline Lodge No. 344 4th Tuesday of each month in L. O. O. F. Hall W. I. Prain, Prefect Fannie M. Head, Secy | Genoa Lodge No. 768 I. O. O. F. Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall John Gray, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec. |
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Are You Satisfied with Your Meat Service

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If you are, there is nothing more to be said. If you have been trading here and have not been fully satisfied and pleased with the meat and service, you will really be doing us a favor by telling us at once. If you have not given this market a trial order, and are dissatisfied, we would suggest that you call and let us help you. We know that our meat is the best obtainable and our cutter knows how to put it up for you, while we always have a variety. These three points mean "Meat Service." Remember we have chickens every day and fish every Friday.

ERNEST GEITHMAN
The West End Market