

# The Genoa Republican

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, MAY 30, 1919

VOLUME XIV, No. 32

## DAYLIGHT LAW FACES KNOCKOUT

### Repeal Attached to Agriculture Bill Now Before Congress

## PROTEST BY MANY FARMERS

### Claiming that Law is Cause of Lost Time and Loss in Production of Crops—10 Reasons

Washington, D. C., May 26.—Repeal of the daylight saving law was attached as a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill, reported out favorably by the house agricultural take effect the second Sunday after the passage of the bill.

Opposition to the daylight saving law is so great in the rural districts that some localities declined to set their time pieces ahead this year and are operating under sun time, regardless of the law. This places them at a great disadvantage in their dealings with townspeople, as they must get to town before the morning trains leave (by the new time) and with their milk and other products and in the afternoon before the banks close (also under new time).

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who has been working in the interests of the farmer in this cause, states that petitions signed by more than 35,000 persons have been received by him praying for a repeal of the law.

The petitioners advance the following reasons for their demand:

(1.) "Daylight saving" adds one hour of darkness instead of daylight to the farmer's day.

(2.) Farmer's shipping milk or other perishable supplies must meet trains an hour earlier than before April.

(3.) Farm children frequently go long distances to school, and mother must get them ready by lamplight.

(4.) During haying and harvesting it takes four hours for the dew to evaporate so hay or grain can be baled or stacked, or a binder operated.

(5.) The hottest part of the day is from 12 to 1 o'clock "old time." Under "new" time a farmer must send his hands and his horses to the field during the most intense heat.

(6.) Extra labor hired during harvest, haying and threshing is usually from the towns and used to working according to the clock. Such hands insist on quitting at 6 o'clock "new" time, or 5 o'clock "old" time, when the sun is still three hours high.

(7.) Farmers attending prayer meetings, neighborhood and community gatherings and entertainments must get an hour earlier than they would under "old" time and thus lose an hour of work time.

(8.) To get into the stores or the banks in towns, which operate under new time the farmers must start an hour earlier than he is accustomed to start.

(9.) There is constant friction and loss of time while exchanging work with neighbors, a custom that is necessary during haying, harvesting and threshing. Farm hands refuse to work by "new time" one day and "old time" the next.

(10.) Threshing is interfered with when part of a crew works according to "new time" and part according to "old."

## FIRE ON HAMMOND FARM

Fire at the south Hammond farm, occupied by his son-in-law, Ezra Lewis, caused considerable excitement shortly after noon last Thursday, but no serious damage resulted. The fire was discovered in the bed chamber, occupied by the farm hands, by Mrs. Lewis, it having evidently started by some article of clothing being placed against the stove pipe which passed up thru the floor. Part of the bedding was burned, but owing to the fact that the windows were closed, the flames could gain no headway.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis desire to express their thanks for the prompt assistance of neighbors and the good intentions of the men who went out to the farm from town with fire fighting equipment.

## CHILD KILLED, PAYS \$2,000

Tony Domenico, son of Rockford, who brought suit against Clarence E. Fort of that city on account of the death of his young son, resulting from being hit by an auto driven by Mr. Fort, has been awarded \$2,000 damages.

## "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

### Senior Class Will Present Laughable Farce on Evening of June 10

Why do people eat hen's eggs and not duck's eggs? "That's easy," you say, "because they prefer them," but the advertising agent gives in the play, "It Pays to Advertise," which the Senior Class will present at the opera house on the evening of June 10. The play is a farce in three acts, every act just overflowing with laughs. The play has been presented with success in Chicago, New York; in Shabbona, Warren and DeKalb by high school classes, the audiences always pronouncing it the best they have ever seen.

You can be sure of liking it, so be just as sure to have a seat reserved for that night. Watch next week's paper for the date of sale.

## THOMAS RYAN TAKEN

### Another Respected Citizen of Genoa Answers the Call Tuesday

Thomas Ryan, Sr. of this city passed away at his home Tuesday morning after an illness of a few days.

He was taken suddenly ill while on duty as crossing signalman for the C. M. & St. P. Railway last Sunday, heart trouble being the cause of his sudden illness and death. In his death Genoa loses one of its best citizens. Mr. Ryan never took an active part in civic affairs, but he was one of those honest, conscientious men whom it is a pleasure to know and call friend.

He was born near Maple Park on July 28, 1854, and married at Sycamore January 6, 1879. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ryan came to Genoa where they have since made their home. To them two children were born, Thomas and Mary, both of whom reside in Chicago, and with their mother mourn the loss of a good husband and father.

Funeral services will be held at St. Catherine's church Friday morning at ten o'clock.

## MILK PRICE NOT CHANGED

### Price Set at \$2.50 per Hundred Pounds for June

The big dealers in Chicago, whose contracts for milk from month to month decree the price for the smaller cities in the Chicago district, have contracted with the Producer's Co-operative marketing company and others for most of their June supply of milk at \$2.50 per hundred pounds. This was the contract price for May and the price which made the retail figure in Elgin ten cents a quart.

It has been expected by members of the Milk Producers' association and the marketing company that the price of milk would be increased a little for June, but there is still a vast quantity of surplus milk being produced, according to the dealers, and this condition prevents the price from going up.

Another reason for the continuing low price is the fact that pasturage has been available for some time now to those dairy farmers whose silage had been used up says the Elgin News.

Avoidance of the necessity for buying feed at the present high prices enables the farmer to produce the milk more cheaply than he would otherwise have to do.

The June price for 1919 is seventy cents per hundred pounds higher than it was for June, 1918, but the reasons for that are the high prices of grain and the high prices of butter.

### LOST FINGERS WORTH \$10,000.

Andrew Johnson has filed a declaration in an action of trespass on the case against George Madison. Plaintiff claims he was employed by defendant on the latter's farm picking corn in March of last year operating a machine known as a corn-picker and said Johnson did not use reasonable care, and as a result his left hand was caught in the machine and so crushed that the first two phalanges of three fingers and the thumb had to be amputated, and he asks damages under the Workmen's Compensation act of \$10,000—Sycamore True Republican.

### WOODMEN VOTE FOR RAISE

At the regular meeting of Genoa Camp No. 163, M. W. A. last Thursday evening, the subject of changing the rates came to a vote. There were thirty members present, of whom eighteen voted for the raise in rates and twelve were opposed to the proposition. Genoa camp has a membership of 184.

## "PRAIRIE DOGS" COMING HOME

### Men of the 33rd Division Now on Way To Demobilization Camp

## GENOA BOYS ARRIVE THIS WEEK

### Lieutenant J. W. Ovitz Lands at Boston—Glen Montgomery at Camp Grant—Jerry Bender Home

The "Prairie Dogs," men of the 33rd division are on their way home, all having landed in New York last week and now on their way to Camp Grant. Glen Montgomery, who was in the 130th Infantry, arrived in Chicago Tuesday and is now at Camp Grant awaiting his discharge.

Second vice president—Ruth Ziegler, Elgin.

Fourth vice president—Emma Jaycox, Cherry Valley.

Secretary—Mrs. Bliss.

Secretary of War Work—Gladys Pierce, Polo.

District Missionary—Charles J. Bernhart, Philippine Islands.

## THEY ARE MARRIED

### Miss Beth Scott Becomes Bride of Ralph G. Ort of Kingston

Mr. Ralph G. Ort of Kingston and Miss Beth Scott of Genoa were married at the M. E. parsonage in this city, Saturday, May 24, Rev. Lott officiating. They were attended by Derwin Scott, brother of the bride, and Miss Beatrice Ort, sister of the groom.

Mr. Ort is a son of Mrs. Olive Ort of Kingston, with whom for the present the couple will make their home. The groom was one of Kingston's volunteers in the late war and is one of the highly respected young men of that village. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott of Genoa. She is a graduate of the Genoa high school and one of this city's best products in young womanhood. The Republican extends congratulations.

## OPERETTAS SUCCESSFUL

### Large Audience Witnesses the School Entertainment Thursday Night

The two operettas, "Snow White" grades. All played their own under the direction of Miss Helen Ibbotson last Thursday evening at the Genoa Opera House were very pretty and well presented.

The first operetta, on the program, "The Sunbonnet Babies," was presented by children of the lower late grades. All played their own individual parts in a pleasing manner as did the several choruses during the short intermissions of the operetta.

"Snow White" the second operetta, was presented by the girls of the high school. The individual characters in this dramatization carried their parts with a remarkable degree of naturalness.

Nearly all of the costumes used in both operettas were made by mothers of the boys and girls, very few having to be rented from outside concerns. To the parents is due unlimited praise for their help in making both of the sketches a huge success.

To Miss Ibbotson is due unstinted praise for her labor and originality in putting on the two plays.

## U. G. FURNACE MOVES

### Leaves Genoa Laundry and Will Conduct Sycamore Plant

U. G. Furnace, who has been conducting the Genoa Laundry for several months, closed the plant this week, having purchased the Sycamore Laundry, taking possession on Thursday. The change was made owing to some misunderstanding between Mr. Furnace and the owner of the Genoa plant, F. P. Glass. The Republican has not learned whether the Genoa Laundry will be reopened or not. Mr. Furnace will call on his Genoa customers on Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each week and deliver later in the week. Work which has been left at the laundry may be taken to the Red Wood Barber Shop where Mr. Furnace will pick it up.

Mr. Furnace has been doing an excellent business in Genoa and may in the near future either lease a building here or build, depending on conditions.

## DRALE-MILLER

Elgin Courier: Miss Lillian Miller of Mosley street was married Saturday at her home to Otto Dralle.

Lois and Rose Kollinger, Walter Miller and Anna Warren were the attendants of the two. The Rev. W. J. Kowert officiated. Thirty-five guests witnessed the nuptials. Mr. and Mrs. Dralle will make their home in Genoa.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION

### About 100 Delegates in Genoa Last Week from Rockford District

The Rockford District Convention of the Epworth League was held in the Genoa M. E. church last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, about 100 delegates being present.

There were several excellent addresses made besides the regular routine business of the convention. The young people seemed to enjoy the holiday as well as the business for which they were here. On Saturday they partook of a picnic supper in Oak Park grove, west of the city.

Albert Morehouse of this place was honored by being elected president of the district league for the ensuing year. Other officers elected were:

Second vice president—Ruth Ziegler, Elgin.

Fourth vice president—Emma Jaycox, Cherry Valley.

Secretary—Mrs. Bliss.

Secretary of War Work—Gladys Pierce, Polo.

District Missionary—Charles J. Bernhart, Philippine Islands.

## MISS BETH SCOTT BECOMES BRIDE OF RALPH G. ORT OF KINGSTON

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## DIED IN WISCONSIN

### Mrs. Lewis Wolter Passes Away After Operation for Cancer

Following an operation for cancer, Mrs. Lewis Wolter passed away at a hospital in Ashland, Wis., on Thursday, May 22.

The body was brought to Genoa and funeral services held at the Friends church Sunday, May 25. Rev. Wolf of Des Plaines officiating. Interment took place in Genoa cemetery.

Hattie Sherwood was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1874, her parents passing away when she was still a little child. On July 21, 1909, she was united in marriage to Lewis Wolter, formerly of Genoa. For some years they have been residing near Brule, Wis., where they had bought an eighty acre farm. Mr. Wolter is the oldest son of Fred Wolter of this city.

Card of Thanks  
I desire to thank the friends who so kindly assisted at the funeral of my beloved wife and wish to express appreciation for the floral offerings.  
Lewis Wolter

## PATTERSON LEADS FIELD

At Lansing, Mich., on the 17th of May, Dillon Patterson, who entered the 220 yard dash wearing the colors of Notre Dame College, led the field, making the distance in 23 seconds, that being just one and two-fifths seconds more than the world's record. In the Lansing meet Notre Dame took 96 points to 32 for the Michigan Agricultural College.

While in Genoa high school Dillon gained considerable local notoriety as a sprinter and pole vaulter.

## STUNG IN HINCKLEY

That stranger who traveled around Hinckley selling hog waterers to the farmers, "went some." Of course the farmers signed an order which turns out to be an iron-clad note. The waterers are coming, and are said to be worth about \$6.00 a dozen, but are selling at \$35.00 per. Farmers can go to the home dealers and get their money's worth, but a stranger will come along and sure knock down the persimmons. The fellow did a big business here and carried away more than a thousand dollars worth of good notes, due this fall and about January 1st.—Hinckley Review.

## HAMMOND WINS BY THREE VOTES

### Elected Mayor for Another Year in Spirited Contest Tuesday

## BEATS A STRONG COMBINATION

### Opposition was well Organized and Worked Faithfully but Could not Overcome Popularity

J. J. Hammond was again elected mayor of Genoa at the special election on Tuesday, this time by a bare majority of only three votes. Considering the combination of conditions which Mr. Hammond had to fight, however, the majority of three was quite satisfactory to him. It is very doubtful if any candidate ever had such an array of conditions against him and still be a winner in a Genoa election, the result plainly proving the popularity of the winning candidate.

In the first place Mr. Hammond had as an opponent a man who is clean in his habits, both morally and physically and against whom as a citizen there was no argument, except that in the past he has taken little active interest in civic affairs.

In the second place Mr. Hammond had been lined up as a "wet" candidate and this brought out the temperance vote against him.

In the third place there were several who had it in for Mr. Hammond owing to the stand he took on the dog question last summer.

In the fourth place Mr. Hammond lost many votes, which would otherwise have gone to him, on account of his choice of superintendent of streets.

It was a combination of conditions that would have completely swamped a candidate who had not been tried in past years and found to be 100 per cent an American citizen and 100 per cent a citizen of Genoa.

And right here The Republican desires to take exceptions to some of the arguments that were put up against the winning candidate, without in the least casting any reflections on the loser, for whom we have the greatest respect. The writer knows that the mayor did all in his power to ascertain whether or not liquor was being sold illegally in the city of Genoa. Of course he knew that the locker clubs were running, but if anyone will take the time to investigate he will learn from the states attorney that the city authorities can not touch the clubs, a court decision having so decided some time ago. It was even stated by some that Mr. Hammond was cognizant of the fact that several blind pigs were doing business in Genoa. We know that the mayor would be grateful to anyone who could or would give him evidence to that effect, and always is all that he wants. He has always been opposed to the illegal sale of liquor and still of the same frame of mind. If anyone doubts this, let him go to Mr. Hammond with tangible evidence and he will do the rest. The writer knows that many months ago the mayor communicated with a detective agency in regard to sending a detective to Genoa, but owing to the cost of securing such a man, he could not put the deal thru. Mr. Hammond as mayor is one of the easiest men to approach and will give audience to any one who has a grievance. Knowing Mr. Hammond, as we have since boyhood, we know that he is open and above board in his office and always ready to listen to reason.

Not only is the mayor "dry" in his intentions as a city official, but personally he is a total abstainer, in fact he has consumed so much butter milk during his career as a public official and when "out with the boys" that he really should be ashamed to look a self-respecting cow in the face.

The Republican is not in sympathy with anyone who might be trying to or is selling or giving away liquor illegally, but we are in sympathy with any official who is misrepresented. Furthermore, if any person knows of any such illegal traffic, it is his duty to swear out a warrant, just as much as it is his duty to oust any official who is really failing in his duty. As stated in the beginning, Mr. Hammond will do the work if he can get the evidence in any manner. We have not interviewed the mayor in this matter since election, but we know the man and know just where he stands on the proposition.

Last summer Mr. Hammond took

## SUPT. TAYLOR LET OUT

### Officially Notified by Township High School Board Monday Night

Superintendent Taylor of the Genoa schools has been notified by the teachers' committee of the township high school board that he will not be engaged as superintendent of the new school. This does not mean that Mr. Taylor has been discharged, for he had never been engaged by this board, but it naturally means that he will be let out of Genoa schools, if the two boards intend to concentrate on one man for the superintendency of schools.

Naturally some people have taken up the fight for Mr. Taylor, but they will find that that gentleman is not weeping. He is a good school man and will find no difficulty in locating a position, in fact several places are now waiting for his application. The teachers' committee of the township board, after careful study of the situation, regarded it best to select another man, and politics had nothing whatever to do with the matter. At the meeting of the committee a secret ballot was taken, and those opposed to retaining Mr. Taylor were in the majority.

## A JUST, SANE LAW

### To Provide for those Who are Unable to Provide for Themselves

There is now being considered by the Illinois legislature a most constructive and economical measure providing for the rehabilitation of disabled persons who are disqualified as a result of accident or disease from supporting themselves. This measure, Senate Bill No. 499, introduced by Senator Swift, deserves the hearty support of every citizen in the state.

In times gone by the cripple has been left to beg or to become a charge upon the community; no course of action was ever suggested to put him back on the payroll as a self-supporting workman. The experience of foreign belligerents in dealing with disabled soldiers has proved beyond a doubt that even the most seriously injured can be retained for some job that they can competently fill. The time is ripe for extending to the civilian cripple the advantages that have been offered to the war cripples.

It is our duty to give every disabled person a chance to help himself. An opportunity of realizing that duty is at hand for every resident of the state, by urging upon the members of the general assembly the speedy enactment of the bill now before the legislature.

## YOUR LAUNDRY

Owing to the fact that I have given up my lease of the Genoa Laundry and purchased the Sycamore plant, I will call for Monday's washings on Tuesday and Wednesday washings on Thursday. Leave all bundles at the Red Wood Barber Shop. I want to take this opportunity to thank Genoa people for their liberal patronage since I came here and can assure them that the work taken to my Sycamore plant will be just as satisfactory.  
U. G. Furnace.

## MOTOR INN IS CLOSED

Motor Inn, near Elgin, is closed. This third emporium has been a favorite place ever since Elgin went dry and for the past year its reputation has been shady.

a firm stand on the dog question, but did no more than enforce the ordinance that had been in effect for several years, but for upholding the law in this respect, he has made enemies. Last summer two or three children were bitten by dogs and the mayor himself was chewed up some by one of the dogs that was "ignoring the law." Mr. Hammond was condemned by some for upholding one law and nearly lost his goat because many thought he was neglectful in another direction. Can you beat such a combination? Hammond did, but today he is holding no grudge against his political enemies and is still ready to follow up any clew that may be given him by those same enemies.

The vote by wards was as follows:

First Ward	Hammond	Reed	Total
Men	55	55	114
Women	51	77	128
Second Ward			
Men	59	37	96
Women	31	50	81
Third Ward			
Men	47	29	76
Women	31	27	58
Total	478	275	853

## TO HONOR THE SOLDIER DEAD

### Veterans of Sixty Years Ago and To- Day Will Form in Line

## MEMORIAL DAY FRIDAY, MAY 30

### Boys of World War will Join with the Vets of '61 in Honoring the Heroes Who have Passed

All veterans of the civil war, of the Spanish war, the world war and Sons of Veterans are urged to participate in the ceremonies incident to honoring the soldier dead tomorrow in Genoa.

It is not necessary to urge the boys of '61 for their ranks are becoming thin indeed, and they never miss an opportunity to do honor to the memory of their departed comrades. We wish to impress upon the minds of the young veterans of the world war the importance of the occasion and earnestly urge them to turn out in full uniform, thus showing their respect for the boys who have been left under the sod in France. There are about thirty returned soldiers in Genoa now and they can make a good showing if all will participate, not for the purpose of merely parading, but for the solemn reasons stated above. All should meet at Odd Fellow hall at two o'clock, from which point they will march to the cemetery.

After the ceremony of decorating graves, a program will be held at the monument for the unknown dead. Music will be furnished by the Girls' Glee Club of the Genoa High School. Rev. L. B. Lott will make the principal address. He delivered an excellent address last year and we believe he can duplicate the act. D. C. Morehouse will read Lincoln's Gettysburg speech and give a short talk in connection. He also pleased the audience last year with his eloquence.

### MEMORIAL DAY 1919

—BY—  
D. C. Morehouse  
"Under the sod and the dew  
In the war-stricken valleys of France  
Lie the sons of the Gray and the Blue  
Who together met war's deadly  
glance.

Together they fought side by side,  
Together they conquered the foe,  
Together they sleep side by side  
Where the fairest of flowers blow.

They fought with a courage high;  
No reproach their slumbers may  
break,  
For they died as brave men die,  
For God and humanity's sake.

We may lay no flowers on the  
graves  
Of our heroes who died over there,  
But their deeds are enshrined in  
our hearts,  
And every thought of them is a  
prayer.

O there is no more "North" and the  
"South";  
There can be no East against West;  
When America's manhood dies  
For one cause forever the best.  
May 22, 1919, Genoa, Ill.

## SCHOOL GAINS CREDITS

### Despite Handicap, Genoa High Still Recognized by University

It will be gratifying to the patrons of the Genoa high school to learn that the school is not only still retained on the accredited list of the University of Illinois, but has actually gained 1½ points during the past school year, one in English and one-half in political economy.

Any school would consider this a great boost for the institution, and Genoa people may feel doubly proud of the record in that the work has been accomplished despite the fact that the instructors have been handicapped in not having suitable quarters.

The high school inspector of the state university was in Genoa last week and announced the above news, and will retain Genoa high on the accredited list in view of the fact that preparations are being made for new and suitable buildings and equipment.

## LARGE EAGLE KILLED

An eagle measuring six feet from tip to tip, said to be the largest seen in this section for years, was shot Tuesday by A. E. Engle, a farmer residing near Aurora. Small children in the farmyard saw the eagle attack and kill two ducks. They ran into the barn when the bird started for them. Engle grabbed a shotgun and brought the eagle down as it perched on a lumber pile.

## CONGRESS HEARS MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Recommendations of Much Importance Made in Document Read to Legislators.

### NEED FOR MEASURES TO CHECK ANARCHISM

Prevalent Unrest of Labor Pointed Out as Constituting Grave Danger—Recommends Adoption of Woman Suffrage—Would Have Ban on Liquor Business Delayed Until Nation-Wide Prohibition Comes Into Force.

Washington, May 20.—Patrick J. Hattigan, regular reading clerk of the house, read the president's message to congress today, practically as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the congress. It still seems to me by my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

"I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months.

### Domestic Legislation.

"I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

"The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our people.

### Rights of the Worker.

"By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

### Justice to Capital and Labor.

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to

make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

"Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in recommending what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

### Industrial Democratization.

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare on the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. The members of the committee on labor in the two houses hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out, and if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

### Duty to Returning Soldiers.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of this country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plan shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the congress.

### Future Commerce.

"Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants very much needed and welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation, and make it easy for American merchant ships where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists.

"And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. They are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of these sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with

exercise, fresh air and sunshine, and suppression of acute diseases—all tend to a retention of poison and congestion of mucous membranes, and hence "colds" and tonsillitis. Milk and fruit juices should be the sole diet of a child up to two years, and then fruits, juicy vegetables, nuts and a very few of the cereals should gradually be added.—Exchange.

### How to Command Success.

The man with vim and dash is everywhere crowding out the one who is inclined to go to sleep at his post. The man who would win success must be wide awake, intelligent, and as quick as a lamplighter. He must keep his eyes open for new ideas that will bridge over difficulties and facilitate business. So get into the thick of the action. It is not possible to have too many irons in the fire if you are truly intelligent and know how to make the most of your time. Get something to do and then just peg away until you have made a success of it.

which were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

"The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue-yielding power.

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the federal legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which of will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon.

### Import Duties Correct.

"There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future, any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

### Asks Woman Suffrage.

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more, and very earnestly, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long-delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for.

"The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion; so soon that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of their railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them a complete and certain means of communication.

"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wine and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled, 'An act to entitle the secretary of agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled, 'an act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' and for other purposes,' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

"I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

"WOODROW WILSON."

## Merchants by Advertising Can Help to Get Business Going Once More

By ROGER W. BABSON, Department of Labor



Photo by Western Newspaper Union

Business is reviving after the war, but the process is slow. Reasonable stimulation is highly desirable in order that unemployment and business stagnation may not threaten. There are opportunities in foreign trade and in the rebuilding of Europe, to say nothing of the restoration of our own stocks which were depleted by the war. America is short of almost everything except articles manufactured for war uses, but hesitation about wages and prices is preventing action.

English economists agree with Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale and with the experts of the department of labor that there is no economic basis for the expectation of much lower wages and prices. There will probably be reductions, but they may not be large. The opinion of these economists is that we have reached a new price level, just as we reached a new level when the aftermath of the Klondike rush brought a great mass of gold into this country.

If we have reached a new price level obviously little is to be gained by delay, and a great deal may be lost. Furthermore, reductions in wages cannot be seriously considered, particularly when prices are remaining so high. Wages, according to department of labor figures, have not kept pace by any means with prices. Some wage earners received no increases at all during the war, and the average was only 28 per cent. On the other hand the average increase in commodities making up the family budget—the cost of living—was 65 per cent. These figures speak for themselves, and direct serious attention to the fact that wages in goods are real, while wages in dollars are often deceptive.

To revive business there must be a market for goods. Business is a matter of buying and selling. If people have no money they cannot buy; if wages are low purchasing power is diminished.

It will be no disadvantage to anyone if wages and prices stay about where they are. To my mind the solution of the business problem now is this: Let the public buy now the things it needs; there are plenty of them, because during the war the government besought people not to buy and to devote all their energies toward winning the war. Let the manufacturers go ahead as rapidly as it is safe to do so with production. And let every man who has anything to sell tell his neighbors about it by judicious advertising.

Only by advertising can a demand be created and only through advertising are people enabled to buy wisely and well. Advertising is heavy, but it can't be too heavy so long as legitimate goods are advertised. In the long run everything depends on the consumer. If the consumer creates a demand business will go ahead. Merchants by advertising can help create the demand that will get business going once more.

## It Is Up to America to Justify the Experiment of Marriage by Proxy

By the MARCHIONESS OF TOWNSEND

The announcement that "American soldiers in France are to be permitted to marry by proxy in states where the law allows such procedure" has created a boom in the American marriage market; and a very good thing, too.

I am interested to see the result of marriage by proxy. Curiously enough, Australia would have none of it. In fact, the mere suggestion of such a law was literally howled down in Australia.

Though I object to the proposal on principle it has its good points. Bearing a man's name, for instance, often protects a woman from attentions from other men.

Then marriage in these mad days is an anchor which keeps many a weak human bark off the quicksands, and gives a girl a better social standing than a long-drawn-out engagement.

And marriage by proxy would be a financial benefit in many cases. It would give a man an opportunity to help financially the woman he loves, or endow her with his world's goods without Mrs. Grundy turning up her nose.

But I think marriage by proxy a dangerous innovation, and not at all likely to cure the unrest on the part of separated lovers, nor will it revive "waning affections."

Human nature and modern conditions are against it. Both men and women find separation a strain. Faithful in thought, they miss the companionship which is natural. Some day the loneliness becomes unbearable, and there's the rub.

However, it is up to America to justify this bold experiment, as she has justified many another.

## Camps for Physical Training Are Just as Necessary for Girls as for Boys

By JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON

Camps to teach citizenship and give physical training are just as necessary for girls as for boys; all classes of girls need the outdoor life and the training. The daughters of the wealthy families like the camp life and need some of the things it offers, just as much as the girls from poor districts. The needs of one group of girls may not be those of another group, but all can find work to do that will make them happier and more useful citizens. The Girl Scout camps supply something that the home and the church and the school have failed to give.

I believe that the state should recognize the benefits that can be derived from the training camps for girls. But the camps should be recreational and should provide the things that the girls themselves want.

As a parent I find that having my daughter a member of the scouts is a means of teaching her many things that she would not care to learn if I tried to give them to her as part of the routine of home life. In the scout work we have been able to get young girls to do housework, dishwashing and the drudgery that every woman should learn, and without a whimper from the girls. We try to supply every activity which they desire and give them the training to make themselves efficient. When you can make girls do dishwashing you can teach them anything they ought to learn and not make them unhappy.

## LIFT CORNS OFF IT DOESN'T HURT

With fingers! Corns lift out and costs only few cents



Pain? No, not one bit! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift that bothersome corn right off. Yes, magic! Costs only a few cents.

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the mysterious ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

### What Esau Sold.

Bobby was entertaining the air pilot who was waiting to see his sister. "Fancy," said Bobby, "flying machines are mentioned in the Bible." "Are they really?" asked the interested sub. "Well, in his sermon this morning the vicar said that Esau sold his heirship to his brother Jacob," replied Bobby.—Stray Stories.

### Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do! Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Adv.

### MERELY PIECE OF FOOLING

Course Taken by Germany Resembles Closely Neat Trick That Is Credited to Sheridan.

"The Germans, by fooling us with German bolshevism, hoped to escape the payment of war indemnities," said a congressman.

"It reminds me of a story about Sheridan, the spendthrift playright. "Gunter, the confectioneer, left his statement with Sheridan one morning, and a few hours later Hanson, the ironmonger, called.

"Hanson was very pressing on the subject of his account. He harangued and he harangued. Sheridan, broke, as usual, paced the floor in despair.

"But suddenly an idea struck the spendthrift and he said: "You know Gunter?"

"One of the safest men in London," Hanson replied.

"Then you will be satisfied if I give you his bill for the amount?"

"Certainly." "Sheridan thereupon handed the ironmonger Gunter's neatly folded account, snatched up his hat and rushed forth."

### Old-Fashioned.

"They are old-fashioned children." "That so?" "Yes. They even obey their parents."

### Ominous.

"I don't notice anything of a music rack about here." "Just wait until you hear Sallie begin to play."

## Suffered for Years Miserable From Kidney Trouble. Doan's Made Mr. Barnett Strong and Well.

"I suffered untold agony with my kidneys for years," says John Barnett, 30 Virginia Place, Buffalo, N. Y. "Sometimes I felt that I would burn up with fever, but every now and then would have a severe chill. Often my clothes were wringing wet with perspiration. The kidney secretions were unnatural in color and odor and burned terribly. At night my shoes were so tight on my feet that I could hardly get them off and my hands swelled so I couldn't hold a teacup. My back! Oh how it ached! I walked with two canes and was all bent over like an aged man. When the terrible pains shot through my kidneys, my knees would give way and many times I had to be lifted to my feet by people on the street. I didn't care whether I lived or died, I was so miserable. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of all kidney trouble. Doan's made me strong and well." Sworn to before me, A. A. WILCOX, Com. of Deeds.

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

### Value of Canadian Farm Land.

In the annual report of the Canadian bureau of statistics, recently issued, it appears that the average value of farm land in the dominion, including improved and unimproved land buildings, was \$46 an acre in 1918. The average was \$44 in 1917, \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915, and \$38 in 1914.

### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly induced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrrh conditions. Druggists fee testimonials free. B. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

### LOOKED LIKE LABOR WASTED

Board's Visit Over, Small Boy Couldn't See Further Necessity for So Much Soap and Water.

He was a new little boy at the orphanage and was much impressed by all the scrubbing and cleaning he saw done there, more so because he had come from a home in which disorder and dirt had held sway. He could not understand it; more than that, it irritated him, and when he got the job of scrubbing the dining-room steps he was almost ready to leave.

But just then came a new excitement to the home. The board was coming to make its annual tour of inspection, and the cleaning was doubled. "Get ready for the board," was the home watchword, it seemed, and he, being very human, decided to stay until that big event was over.

The day of visiting came and passed. The next morning the new youngster sought the matron. "Now that them boards has been here, I don't see no use of scrubbing them steps so often—do you?" he asked.

### Appropriate.

Outside Brussels is a large monument of a German general. When the allies started to advance last year, some wit placed a handbag with the words "To Berlin" printed on, in the outstretched hand of the monument.

### Very Likely.

"What killed your case in court?" "I guess it was the fact of its being a short circuit court."

## Is Your Table Drink A Real Part of the Meal?

There's no food value in coffee or tea. They are only accompaniments to the meal.

## POSTUM CEREAL

is part of the meal and a right royal part, as one well-knowns who enjoys a hot, full-flavored cup of this snappy, invigorating drink.

Why do hundreds of thousands of Americans now drink Postum in preference to coffee?

The better health from a 10 days' trial in your home will tell.

Postum is boiled just like coffee (15 minutes after boiling begins), is a beverage of rich, delicious flavor, and economical.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

It is better to say, "This one thing I do," than to say, "These forty things I dabble in."—Washington Gladden.

## SOME GOOD COMPANY DISHES.

It is a pleasure, when entertaining our friends, to give them something unusual and attractive.

**Ham With Cider.**—Have a thick slice of ham cut, lay it in the frying pan and quickly sear it over on both sides, then add a cupful of sweet cider, a tablespoonful of parsley and let it simmer for an hour on the back of the stove or in the oven. Serve with the sauce poured around the ham and garnish with parsley.

**Fried Chicken Southern Style.**—Joint a fat young chicken, dredge it with flour, salt and pepper and place on a platter. In a deep frying pan, try out a half-pound of bacon, add one cupful of lard and when smoking hot lay in the pieces of chicken; turn when brown, giving the thicker pieces longer time to cook. Place on a hot platter and garnish with watercress.

**Rhubarb Baked With Figs.**—Cover well washed figs with water (boiling) and cook until the water is nearly evaporated. Cut a pound of unpeeled rhubarb into inch pieces, put a layer into a baking dish, sprinkle with sugar, then add a few figs; repeat until the dish is full. Add a few tablespoonfuls of water and bake covered in a slow oven until the fruit is tender.

**Frozen Boston Pudding.**—Grate a half-pound of brown bread a day old, pour over it a pint of cream, boiling hot, and let it stand until cool. Prepare a rich boiled custard, using a pint of milk, three eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook until the custard coats the spoon. When frozen remove the cream to a chilled platter and cover with crumbs of macaroons. The cream may be packed in a mold dusted with the crumbs and let stand packed in ice for several hours to develop the flavor.

**Blueberry Cake.**—This is an old-fashioned dish which one never refuses. Cream a tablespoonful of butter, add a cupful of sugar, and when well mixed, two unbeaten eggs. Beat five minutes, add a teaspoonful of vanilla a few gratings of nutmeg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with two cupfuls of flour; then add a pint of well-floured blueberries. Bake in a loaf and serve warm with butter.

The well-informed housewife will find no great difficulty in selecting a combination of foods that is nutritively efficient and at the same time simple and economical.—Jordan.

## CARE IN CONTAGION.

Contagious diseases are due to distinct living things, which are transmitted from one person to another and live like parasites upon a patient. This knowledge will help us to guard ourselves and our loved ones from the spread of contagion. The best protection against contagion is robust health. One who is strong and vigorous is much less liable to yield to disease than one less robust. Wholesome food, exercise and fresh air are essentials in combating disease. An active body is far less liable to disease than an inactive one that has little outdoor exercise.

The need of fresh air, day and night, is one of the important factors in maintaining health. The belief that night air is dangerous and sleeping in an unventilated room is responsible for much ill health. Sleeping rooms should be well aired by day, bedding sunned often and a free circulation of air in the coldest weather maintained in the sleeping rooms during the night.

The eating utensils used by a patient, or indeed anything else which he uses or handles during a contagious illness, are a menace, as they are easily contaminated with infectious germs. A diphtheria patient who has bacilli in his mouth will contaminate spoons, cups, forks or anything which he uses. This is also true of other contagious diseases to a less extent. Consequently too much care cannot be taken of everything that the patient handles.

Allow no one to use or handle any of his utensils, toys or books. The utensils may be boiled; ten minutes will sterilize them, but toys, books or things that cannot be boiled should be burned.

Paper napkins and dishes of paper may be used, saving the care of linen and utensils, and these may be burned. To ventilate a sick room without a draft, place a board four to six inches wide under the window, and of the same width; by shutting the window down on this board, a current of air will come up between the sashes, keeping a circulation of fresh air, without a draft.

When airing the room, place an open umbrella over the head and shoulders of the patient, cover with a blanket, and open all doors and windows for a few minutes. Do not remove the cover until the room has become warm again.

The utmost patience must be used in dealing with a sick person. One who is ill is out of balance in mind as well as in body.

If you were busy being true To what you know you ought to do, You'd be so busy you'd forget The blunders of the folks you've met. —Rebecca Foresman.

## HELPFUL HINTS.

When baking a cake, set the alarm clock, so that no matter how busy, the attention will be called to the kitchen.

Old stocking legs slipped over the sleeves will keep a gown fresh, when working in the kitchen. A stocking leg slipped over an old whisk broom makes a fine brush for the stove.

Obstinate stains of almost any kind may be removed by using soap with peroxide, then placing the stain in the sun. Sometimes several applications of the peroxide will be necessary. Iron rust is easily removed by a solution of salts of lemon in water applied to the spots, and then the bright sunlight to act upon it.

Candles for use on the table will burn clearer and longer if kept on ice for a day before using. A ring of salt put around the wick will give a soft, steady flame and will burn all night.

Cracks and splits in furniture may be filled with melted beeswax and then varnished, so that they will hardly show.

Swiss chard and chinese cabbage are two vegetables which should be found in every garden. The chard may be canned for winter use, making a most acceptable addition to the vegetables for winter.

Clean soiled plumes in alcohol. Shake, and they will be as fresh as ever.

Pineapple juice is a good cure for indigestion. Pineapple with bananas and an orange, all cut fine, makes a good cake filling. One can of shredded pineapple, three bananas and one orange sliced very thin, will be enough filling for a large cake.

Keep plenty of water in the boiling pots and pans on a damp, rainy day, for the atmosphere absorbs it rapidly.

To cooking rice, use plenty of boiling water, and keep it boiling rapidly at first, so that the grains will be distinct. Apply soap and ammonia to burns from acid immediately, to allay the pain.

Grated horseradish mixed with whipped cream, salt and cayenne makes a good sauce to serve with fish.

The ethics of gastronomy are as marked as those of society, and the arrangement of a bill of fare calls for as much finesse as do the functions of a chaperon.—Elwanger.

## SEASONABLE DISHES.

During the early summer months the appetite needs a little urging and especially attractive dishes to appeal to the appetite.

**Mutton With Peas.**—Cut mutton in serving-sized pieces, brown in a little boiling water and cook at a low temperature until well done. Pour around the mutton a pint of cooked peas and serve when well heated.

**Grilled Chicken and Mushrooms.**—Sprinkle pieces of cold cooked chicken with red pepper and salt, brush with melted butter and toss in fine crumbs. Place in a hot oven. Cut the stalks from a half pint of mushrooms, place them with two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, dust with mace and cook gently for five minutes, then add salt, pepper, a tablespoonful of flour and a quarter of a cupful of stock. Cook until well done, then pour over pieces of toast. Prepare the chicken and serve around the toast.

**Unusual Sponge Cake.**—Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs and beat the whites very stiff; add a cupful of sugar, a little at a time, not to lose the air in the beaten egg, then add the yolks one at a time, cutting and folding them in, not to mix, but leave the whites streaked with yellow. Cut in cupful of flour sifted with a quarter of a teaspoonful of the cream of tartar, and bake in a greased pan in a slow oven. The cream of tartar may be divided and half of it put into the egg whites while beating.

**Sour Meat.**—Take a nice piece of round steak, lay it in vinegar with one onion, a teaspoonful of whole allspice, salt and pepper mixed, one bay leaf and allow it to stand for three days. Brown the meat in a hot oven or frying pan, pour over the vinegar and sufficient water to cover the meat and simmer until tender. Strain the gravy, then thicken it and pour around the meat when served.

From May until late in October if the season is warm, we will find a crop of delicious food just for the gathering. The field mushroom may easily be learned and it will quickly be recognized so that there need be no danger in eating it. It is not wise to ever pick any mushrooms before learning the ordinary kinds.

Nellie Maxwell

# What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Never a season is ushered in without a few models in suits made along the lines of the Russian blouse, and never do these suits go unconsidered. There is just one explanation for this state of things and that is the becomingness of this particular style and its "class." There are certain types of women, including those with slender figures, that are wedded to the Russian blouse because they are wise enough to choose the thing they look best in; and there are other types that cannot wear it.



THE SEASON'S RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS.

The Russian blouse is represented this season by suits more or less like that shown at the left of the two pictures above. This particular suit follows the original Russian blouse—its source of inspiration—at considerable distance owing to modifications that reveal its speaking acquaintance with new features in spring styles. But the flavor is there plain enough. The skirt is long and narrow, and this is the kind of skirt that looks best with the blouse. Whenever the narrow skirt comes in the blouse is sure to follow. In this case it has an overlapped seam at one side that is split up from the bottom and finished with buttons and buttonholes. It can be unfastened to give plenty of freedom in walking. The blouse takes note of current styles in sleeves that flare slightly and



TWO NEW ARRIVALS IN BLOUSES.

adopts a shawl collar that widens slightly at the back. It takes further liberties in the addition of a vestee and collar of figured satin, and vindicates its conduct by its attractiveness.

In the suit at the right the fancy of the designer is not hampered by any attempt to follow a definite type. Having disposed of the skirt by making it according to rule—long, narrow and plain—he spent his energies on the coat, which is a fanciful affair that puts this suit in a class where it has not many rivals. It has a collar and vest of striped tricotette and curious but much admired strap effects at the side that turn up at the bottom and end on the coat in large bone buttons.

The new arrivals in blouses are not very different from the models introduced at the beginning of the season, but they show little, original touches in the details of finishing that make them interesting. The only new de-

novelty of design that gives it character. The embroidery is put on to form panels and the tiniest buttons, set on the tab in the sleeve above the cuff, proclaim this the last word in blouses.

Julie Bottomley

Softened Colors Prevail. Gingham, in the most beautiful colors, are plaiding and checking themselves for service. Muslins and mullis and dimities suggest old garden days. Organdies daintily decorate themselves in shadow disks, stripes or flowers. And everywhere colors, not the bright, flamboyant colors that gossip began to whisper several months ago, but a nice softening of tones that are too soft to be considered brilliant, and with two much character to be pastels—just lovely colors.

# OTHER WOMAN HELPS WIFE OUT

Love Confession Assists Friend to Get Divorce From Doctor.

# SAID HE LOVED BOTH

Two Women in Triangle Reject Doctor and Seek New Life—Declare They Both Had a Disgusting Experience.

Chicago.—The two plighted loves of Dr. P. J. Clotte sat in the law offices of Erbstein, Heyman and Sellick.

They had passed an interesting day. And they were free, one from her husband and the other from her conscience.

Let them be presented—Mrs. Lucille Clotte, assured of her freedom by Judge Jacob Hopkins. Miss Lydia Thomas, who loved and lost.

They Tell It to Judge.

They told their woes to the judge, with promptings by Attorney Alexander H. Heyman. Court hearings are sometimes drab. Let them tell their own stories as they related them in the lawyers' offices.

"I met Doctor Clotte four years ago," said Mrs. Clotte. "And we dropped into the love net—at least I did. Two years ago he met Miss Thomas.

"Well, we both loved him for awhile and he told us he loved us. He would tell me so and then go over and tell Lydia the same story," Mrs. Clotte continued. "Then we got together, Lydia and I, and resolved to put it up to him.

"We went to his office and told him flat that he had to marry one of us or lose us both. He asked me if I would promise on my word of honor to do whatever he decided, and I promised, thinking sure he was going to marry the other girl."

"Yes, and he asked me if I would promise the same thing," spoke up Miss Thomas. "I thought he was in love with Lucille, so I promised on my word."

Then the doctor decided to marry Lucille, and, as she says, "she had to keep her promise."

"Later I found out that he was still



"We Went to His Office and Told Him Flat That He Had to Marry One of Us or Lose Us Both."

seeing Miss Thomas and I asked him about it," said Mrs. Clotte. Attorney Heyman spoke up: "He denied the fact," he said, "and challenged his wife to prove it." "He thought I would lie for him," said Miss Thomas.

**Admits Relationship.** But Miss Thomas came to court and admitted improper conduct with the doctor since his marriage. She brought letters the doctor had written to her, and the judge indicated he would divorce Mrs. Clotte.

Then came the philosophy. "We have both had a disgusting time," said Mrs. Clotte, "and we both have been badly disappointed in love, but it's a long lane that doesn't have a bend and we're both coming to that bend."

"There certainly are some good men left," sighed Miss Thomas, looking at the jonnies pinned to her breast. "We'll find two good men and I hope we'll be able to appreciate them when they come. We couldn't right now, but time will erase the unpleasant memories and we'll never let them go if we do find two good men."

# OPENS SAFE FOR THIEVES

Ohio Business Men Have Taken Precautions Against Amateur Robbers.

Stuebenville, Ohio.—"This safe is unlocked. Go to it." This sign has been displayed in a number of stores in Stuebenville, Ohio, for the information of cracksmen and burglars.

Business men took this precaution to protect their safes from being ruined by amateur yeggs who have been using sledge hammers in place of "soup."

# LONG LASTING



Satisfaction for the sweet tooth.

Aid to appetite and digestion—benefit and enjoyment in LASTING form.

And only 5 cents a package.



The Flavor Lasts

Subtly wins but wisdom holds.

# GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart, and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

# Keeping It Up.

A maid servant applied for a week-end off, as her home was distant, for the purpose of being at home on her parents' silver wedding day.

The leave was granted, and the maid returned.

"Well," said her mistress, "did everything go off satisfactory?"

"Oh, yes, thank you, ma'am," said the girl, "and mother told me to say she is very grateful to you for letting me off."

"And what did your father say?" asked the lady.

"Oh, lor! ma'am," replied the girl. "he wasn't there. He's been dead this 20 years."

# That Friend!

"Mother doesn't think she'll go to the theater with us tonight, Albert."

"Is that so? I have got three tickets. What shall I do with the third one?"

"Give it to the man you always go out to see between the acts. He can sit with us and you won't have to go out and see him."

# Complimentary to Him.

He—But I asked you, dearest, to keep our engagement a secret for the present.

She—I couldn't help it. That hateful Miss Oldum said the reason I wasn't married was because no fool had proposed to me, so I up and told her you had.—Brooklyn Citizen.

# Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

All Druggists: Soap 25c, Ointment 50c and 1.00 each. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

**DAISY FLY KILLER** PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or by EXPRESS, prepaid, 61c.

RABOLD SOMERS, 160 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Mystery Explained.

He stood amid the blaze and splendor of his magnificent mansion, and in his hand he held the portrait of a beautiful woman. His face was pale and haggard, and his lips moved convulsively.

What was this mystery. Was this the picture of his departed wife?

No. Was it the portrait of his dead but dearly remembered daughter?

No. What, then, was the cause of his haggard face?

Was it not the same portrait that two minutes ago had fallen from its nail, and raised a lump as big as a hen's egg on his head?

It was.

# A Diagnosis.

"Oh, doctor," said a worried looking agrarian, "My wife is in an awful condition! From a medium fat woman she has been reduced to skin and bones. She talks incessantly in a loud squawking voice, begins a sentence and never finishes it, and jumps from subject to subject without uttering anything that has the least sense to it."

"H'm! I see!" returned the physician. "Go home, Mr. Gableby, and take out your party line telephone at once. Your wife has been listening in on it too much."—Kansas City Star.

Lots of people make fortunes out of other people's curiosities.

Breakfast is Ready when you have a package of

# Grape-Nuts

for this "tasteful" blend of wheat & barley is ready-cooked!

Not a bit of waste: Usable to the last crumb

Usual price 15¢ per package.

# GRAVEL AND SAND

We are now equipped to deliver, in any quantity, Bank Gravel and Torpedo Sand.

Place your order early.

DO IT  
NOW!

Genoa Lumber Co.



A GOOD GRADE OF COAL  
MEANS  
MONEY SAVED!

We can not say that coal is cheap, but it is cheaper now than it will be later. Order that hard coal now when your coal dollar is the biggest. In a few weeks the price will begin to raise, as is always the case.

ORDER NOW

ZELLER & SON

## The Reliable Plumber

is known for his ability and conscientious efforts to save his customers money. We are that kind of plumbers.

We will not come in and immediately tear up plumbing fixtures when only simple repair is needed.

We have a large stock of material of excellent quality which characterizes the goods we sell and install.

We realize full well that our success depends entirely upon the way in which we serve you, and we will appreciate very much the opportunity of serving you.

Yours for Sanitary Plumbing and Scientific Heating,

J. E. BANGS & CO.

GENOA AND SYCAMORE  
Sycamore phone, office 105; residence 387. Genoa office 187  
Automobile Radiator Repairing a Specialty.

### HOUSE AT AUCTION

I will offer at public auction my house on Main street in the city of Genoa on Saturday evening, May 31, at 7:30 o'clock, sharp. Stephen Abraham will cry the sale. G. W. Johnson.

Mrs. T. J. Hoover called on Genoa friends last Saturday.

Roy Beardsley was out from Chicago the first of the week.

J. A. Patterson was in Rockford and Camp Grant Thursday.

Miss Madeline Larson spent Sunday at her home in Sycamore.

Joe Kniprath of Rockford was a business caller in Genoa Tuesday.

Mrs. Boyd Ainly and Mrs. Will Gray were Elgin visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sowers of Elgin were Genoa callers last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Fisher were week end guests of Chicago friends.

Miss Cora Miller of Waterman is visiting Genoa friends and relatives.

L. J. Kiernan transacted business in Minneapolis the first of the week.

Attorney John Dowdall of DeKalb was a Genoa caller Wednesday night.

Mrs. Herbert Abbott and Mrs. Fred Wahl were Rockford callers Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Merrill of Belplains, Iowa, are visiting Genoa relatives.

Mrs. H. A. Kellogg and Mrs. Martin Anderson were Elgin visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Lott and son, Spencer, were Rockford visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Fannie King is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Hutchison of Joliet.

Arthur Brown has a five passenger Dodge which he purchased thru J. A. Patterson.

Mrs. E. A. Rogers is visiting her sister, Miss Mae Burroughs of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mass will be celebrated at St. Catherine's church next Sunday at ten o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman and daughter, Cecille, were Rockford visitors Sunday.

Rev. Thomas O'Brien is entertaining his cousin, Miss Mary O'Brien of Boston, Mass.

A. C. Smith of Chicago visited at the home of his father, C. H. Smith, last Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Hemenway visited over Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Eddy of Sycamore.

The Missionary society will meet with Mrs. J. W. Sowers, Tuesday afternoon, June 3.

Miss Ellis Gieckler of Chicago was a guest of Miss Irene Corson Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Laura Holmes entertained her mother of West Chicago Thursday of last week.

Thomas Hutchison of Maywood visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. R. B. Field Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Arbuckle of Kingston Sunday.

Mrs. Bert Foster and Mrs. Harry Foster of DeKalb were guests at the T. M. Frazier home Sunday.

Mrs. Grace Wells and son of Elgin were guests of the former's sister, Mr. L. J. Kiernan Saturday.

Walter Brendemuhl is on his way to America from France, according to word received by relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kohn and daughter, Barbara and Mrs. Wm. Reid were DeKalb visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Field of Rockford visited over Sunday at the home of the former's son, R. B. Field.

The Jolly Eight club played 500 at the home of Mrs. J. H. Danforth Thursday afternoon of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson, Mrs. John Sell and Mrs. Winifred Williams were Belvidere visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kiernan visited over Sunday at the home of the former's daughter, Mrs. Ray Dunn of Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Merrell and two children of Belle Plains, Ia., visited over Sunday with Genoa relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Evans Field and Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Field of Rockford spent Sunday at the R. B. Field home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson will have as their guests over Decoration day, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Holtgren of Chicago.

Mrs. Wm. Watson, Mrs. A. J. Kohn and daughter, Barbara, and Mrs. C. D. Schoonmaker spent Tuesday in Elgin.

Miss Irene Corson returned to Chicago Sunday after spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Corson.

Mr. and Mrs. Orson A. Shaw and two children of Elgin were Sunday guests of Mrs. Shaw's mother, Mrs. Kline Shipman.

Mrs. C. A. Goding entertained her mother, Mrs. W. H. Kennedy and her sister, Miss Ellen of Byron, the latter part of this week.

Fred Shattuck of the marines, has

been discharged from the service and is now visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Wm. Lang.

D. S. Brown is in the sanitarium at Hinsdale receiving treatment for a knee that has been giving him considerable trouble of late.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tischler entertained the H. B. club in honor of their fifth wedding anniversary Tuesday evening of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Austin of Rockford returned home Sunday, after a week's visit at the homes of Dr. T. N. Austin and Ed. Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kiernan motored to Kenosha, Wis., last Sunday where they were guests at the home of the former's daughter, Mrs. Ray Dunn.

Orrin Pierce of Healdsburg, Calif., is visiting old Genoa friends. Mr. Pierce resided north of Genoa for many years, and has many friends in the vicinity.

Merrill Lott went to Sterling, Ill., Thursday to attend the commencement exercises of the Sterling high school, one of his chums of former days being a member of the class.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Scott entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harvey King and son, Junior, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Evans and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson and son, Charles, for dinner, Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Kinkade of Washington, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. A. Wyde, for several weeks, left for her home Friday. Mrs. Wyde accompanied her as far as Chicago.

Martin has a splendid selection of gold watches, tie pins, cuff buttons, Waldemere chains, sterling silver belt buckles, gold knives, tie clasps and finger rings for the boy graduate.

O. M. Leich made a business trip to Milwaukee the latter part of the week. Mrs. Leich and daughter, Florence, joined him in Chicago Saturday, where they visited for a few days.

Special at the Genoa Opera House, June 5th. Marjory Wilson in "The Law of The Great Northwest." Be sure to see this wonderful photoplay. See the northwest mounted police in action.

Private Smalley, brother of H. J. Glass, returned to Genoa the first of the week, having been discharged from the service. He will be associated with Mr. Glass in the electrical business.

Nate Montgomery and family went to Camp Grant Wednesday to see Private Glen, who returned from overseas with the 130th Infantry of the 33rd Division. Glen expects to be mustered out this week.

Bryce Smith has purchased the Merritt cottage on South Sycamore street now occupied by V. S. McNutt, the deal having been closed last Saturday thru Attorney G. E. Stott.

T. G. Sager left for Rochester, Minn., last week where he will consult the Mayo Brothers. Ever since Mr. Sager broke his ankle over a year ago, it has been giving him considerable trouble.

Thursday afternoon the fire department was called to the home of E. E. Lewis on the Hammond farm east of town. The bedding in one of the sleeping rooms came in contact with an over-heated stovepipe and caused the fire, which was soon extinguished without much loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey King and son, Junior, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Paterson and son, Charles, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tischler, Mr. and Mrs. John Sell and Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Scott made up an auto party Sunday and visited Elgin and nearby towns.

The Genoa cemetery has never been in better condition than at present and should be a source of pride to the citizens of Genoa, as well as a source of satisfaction to the sexton, S. Abraham. It is without doubt one of the neatest and best kept cemeteries in the country.

The girl graduate will appreciate any of the following beautiful gifts: gold watch, lingerie clasps, laveliere, sterling silver bar pin, with or without brilliants, cameo broche, finger ring, ivory toilet set or a beautiful piece of cut glass.

B. C. Awe has requested the publisher to warn the boys who are in the habit of fishing along the river to beware of the bull. He has recently turned the animal into the pasture which borders the river directly west of town, and said animal has an ugly disposition. It is very considerate of Mr. Awe to issue this warning, and parents should advise their children of the danger.

William James has purchased the Caroline Sager house on the east side of Stott street in Morningside addition, the deal having been made last week.

On June 15th the local council of Foresters will be organized and it will be a big day, in Catholic circles. At Odd Fellow hall in the afternoon place, followed by a banquet at the church dining room at six o'clock. Full particulars will be published at a later date.

The first car load of road oil for Genoa's streets was shipped from the refinery on Monday of this week and should arrive here Friday or Saturday.

The roads are now in excellent condition to receive the oil and merchants are ready for the improvement, as dust has been plenty during the past few days.

Geo. (Skip) Weber and his man had a close shave at the West Main street crossing last Tuesday evening when approaching the tracks in their automobile. The driver did not see the swiftly moving train, coming from the east, until almost on the tracks, and then the best he could do was to turn the car sharply to the west where it climbed the embankment and crashed thru the fence into Hurley's yard. Under exactly the same conditions Fred Brockman and Herman Mott were killed two years ago, an at the same crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Patterson have been entertaining the latter's uncle, Ed. Wright, of Miles City, Mont., during the past week. Mr. Wright is a veteran of the civil war and while in service was three times shot up by the enemy. He received two bullets in the body, both inflicting serious wounds, and one bullet plowed its way thru the jaw. Despite these injuries, Mr. Wright recovered and today at the age of 51 years is as spry as many men of fifty. He recently took up claims in Montana.

A number of the young people attended the dance in DeKalb Friday evening of last week.

Earl Schattuck of Rockford is visiting his mother for a few days this week.

Edwin Albertson and Maynard Olmsted were Elgin visitors Sunday.

Wayne McMackin of Chicago was a Genoa caller last week.

## PINEAPPLES

Now is the time to buy your Pineapples for canning. We have a large stock on hand and more coming. Place your order to-day.

## E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

Official Tests Give  
Brunswick Tires  
First Place  
Here Is the Evidence:

Mr. T. A. Dwyer, Treas.,  
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,  
35 West 32nd St.,  
New York City.

Dec. 15, 1918

My dear Mr. Dwyer:

I. No doubt you will be somewhat surprised to hear that I have received my discharge and expect to be back in New York in the near future.

2. The following information will probably be of interest to you.

3. While I was serving as expert for the Government on the Motor Transport Board in Washington, D.C., I had charge of the examination and tests of all the different pneumatic tires of "Standard Makes" at Camp Halibrad, Md. Altogether there were three tests:

1. Road Test 2. Chemical Test 3. Overseas Test

4. The Road Test was very severe, being over some of the worst roads in Maryland with an exceptionally heavy load of merchandise. This test proved that your pneumatic tire had gone ten thousand miles before hitting the fabric.

5. The Chemical Test was scientific, the tire being put into a tank of very strong acids and salts and kept therein for forty-eight hours. This test also proved your tire superior to all others. After the Chemical Test it was put through what is known as the Fire Test. This simply means that the tire is put into an oven and baked and the results showed that your rubber was properly cured.

6. The Overseas Test is the most interesting and severest of them all. The tire is put on a spin-wheel with an inner tube with a hundred pound air pressure and spun around on a sort of a Gun Shaft at a terrific rate of speed, hitting all kinds of broken metal and glass, tanks and nails, and in fact several sorts of sharp edges that would penetrate through the rubber and fabric. It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Brunswick Tire came out awfully ahead for endurance and service of all the other tires, which were up for examination before the board, of which I was chairman.

7. All the above experiments required a new pneumatic tire of each make for each test, and the tires were bought at different points throughout the United States, so that the manufacturers would not get special made tires to put over on us.

With best regards to Mr. C. F. Miller and yourself and wishing you a prosperous New Year, I am

*T. A. Dwyer*  
Treas. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,  
Motor Transport Board,  
Washington, D.C.

Brunswick  
TIRES  
and TUBES

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Manufacturers  
Telephone Harrison 6220 General Offices: 623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Genoa Garage

# The Genoa Republican

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT GENOA, ILLINOIS, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1879

GENOA, ILLINOIS, MAY 30, 1919

VOLUME XIV, No. 32

**Optimistic Thought.**  
He who knows nothing knows enough of he knows when to be silent.

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

**Evaline Lodge**  
No. 344  
4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall  
W. J. Prain, Prefect  
Fannie M. Head, Secy

**Genoa Lodge**  
No. 768  
**I. O. O. F.**  
Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall  
L. M. Doty, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec

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

**COMMUNITY SING**  
A new feature in business life has been inaugurated by the Ashton company of Rockford—a community sing in the store in which the officials, heads of the departments and the clerks take part. It is said that in other cities where department stores have tried out the idea the sales have increased from 20 to 30 per cent.

**Pearl Werthwein Reinken**  
Instructor  
**VOICE AND PIANO**  
Address, Hampshire, Ill.  
Genoa Saturday of each week

**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

**Dr. J. T. SHESLER**  
DENTIST  
Telephone No. 44  
Office in Exchange Bank Building

## Genoa School Notes

Edward Christensen, Editor

Ever since the ringing of the curfew at nine o'clock every evening in Genoa, the grades of the underclassmen have been showing a marked improvement—so the teachers say. It is surely a cruel but helpful ruling for them.

Stiles Henderson has given up his seat in school for a seat on a plow. "In the spring the High School fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"—the teachers think they better turn to something more lasting. The senior class has selected for its motto: "Success Comes Only in 'Cans.'" With this motto to urge them on they think they "can" do almost anything.

**HE KILLED THE RATS**  
W. J. Jacobs, residing a short distance north of Morrison, probably would have no opponent for the title of champion rat killer if he cared to claim it, according to a story being told of his prowess in slaying the animals. The story goes that his barn being infested with rats he noticed that one rat hole was greatly used by them. One day last week he backed his auto up near the rat hole, attached a hose to the exhaust pipe of the car and placed the other end in the rat hole, and let the engine run for awhile. A few days later, noticing that no rats were appearing about that hole, he dug in and found ninety-six dead rats which the exhaust fumes had killed.

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION**  
Report of the condition of the Farmers State Bank, located at Genoa, state of Illinois, at the close of business on the 12th day of May, 1919, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

**RESOURCES**  
1. Loans and Discounts. \$241,208.97  
2. Overdrafts. 115.67  
3. Liberty Loan Bonds. 11,650.00  
4. War Savings Stamps. 917.91  
5. Other Stocks and Bonds. 16,227.50  
6. Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures. 13,028.00  
7. Other Real Estate. 14,782.00  
8. Due from Banks. 53,219.40  
9. Cash. 2,399.84  
10. Exchanges, Checks, and Collections. 1,636.00  
11. Revenue Stamps. 69.12  
12. Total Resources. \$356,254.41

**LIABILITIES**  
1. Capital Stock Paid in. \$40,000.00  
2. Surplus Fund. 7,000.00  
3. Undivided Profits. 2,508.73  
4. Deposits. 296,745.68  
5. Bills Payable and Rediscunts. 10,000.00  
6. Total Liabilities. \$356,254.41

I, Flora Buck, cashier of the Farmers State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Flora Buck, Cashier.  
State of Illinois } ss  
County of DeKalb }  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1919.  
Geo. W. Buck, Notary Public.

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION**  
Report of the condition of the Kingston State Bank, located at Kingston, state of Illinois, at the close of business on the 12th day of May, 1919, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the state of Illinois, pursuant to law.

**RESOURCES**  
1. Loans and discounts. \$121,219.91  
2. Overdrafts. 155.47  
3. Liberty Loan Bonds. 2,450.00  
4. Certificates of indebtedness. 10,000.00  
5. Other Bonds and Stocks. 1,000.00  
6. Banking House and Fixtures. 5,000.00  
7. Due from Banks. 28,602.06  
8. Cash. 2,903.97  
9. Exchanges, checks and collections. 1,000.00  
10. Other Resources. 1,144.06  
11. Total Resources. \$171,475.47

**LIABILITIES**  
1. Capital Stock paid in. \$25,000.00  
2. Surplus Fund. 5,000.00  
3. Undivided Profits (net). 4,256.82  
4. Deposits. 137,218.65  
5. Total Liabilities. \$171,475.47

I, L. H. Branch, cashier of the Kingston State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
L. H. Branch, Cashier.  
State of Illinois } ss  
County of DeKalb }  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1919.  
F. P. Smith, Notary Public

**Recognize Value of Canals.**  
The canal system in China is the most extensive in the world, with the possible exception of Holland. Wherever the lay of the land permits the Chinese have made a canal. Thus they are enabled to carry the product of their labor to market at a minimum expense.

## YOU AND YOUR TOWN

A City Can be No More Than Citizens Make It

If there is one idea that The Western Retail Lumberman likes to harp upon, it is that which says that a town is a reflection of its citizenship, and that when they say that a town is "dead" they are simply declaring that the citizens of that town lack nothing but a decent burial. It is a thought that should be pounded into the heads of the citizens everywhere. Houses, store buildings, churches, theatres, etc., don't make a town. It is the men of the town that are the town. If the town is dead, its citizens are in that condition. Pound that thought eternally home, and the merchant will be slow to say, "My town is dead." He doesn't like to feel that he is declaring himself ready for embalming.

Remember this. When you see a big rock rolling, ponderously up a steep hill, you know without going back of it to look that there is some force behind that rock that is pushing to beat the band; and when you see a town that is going forward steadily and surely, overcoming the obstacles that all growing communities have to encounter, riding down its little, old-time, good enough for father and good enough for me obstructionists, you will know without question of a doubt that good men and true are behind that movement, and that they have their shoulders to the job. There may be exceptions to the rule—and if so they only serve to prove the rule—but the fact is that towns and cities are only what their citizens make them, and in such matters, "Citizens" means "Everybody."

You say, "That town has great possibilities," and it is all bosh. Human possibilities are man made; nothing else. They say, "You can't make a purse out of a sow's ear," but the truth is that a skillful man can make a purse out of a cow's ear that has a silk purse skinned to death. It isn't so much what you have as what you think you have, and what you make others think you have. Half a loaf to a wise man is worth more than a whole bakery to the man who does not realize the value of his possessions.

You say, "My town is dead," and you immediately contribute liberally toward its burial ceremonies. Your

town is what you and your other townspeople think it is. Reverse your attitude. Instead of thinking its dead—think its alive and you will immediately begin to contribute to ward its enlivenment. Say its alive, and get others to saying it. They will soon be believing it, and when they begin to believe it, it will become a fact.

Remember, it isn't your town—it's you.  
Make your town what you would like to see it.

## TO INCREASE PENSION

Congressman Fuller Introduces Bill in United States Congress

Congressman Charles E. Fuller has introduced in congress a bill providing an increase in pensions for the great body of those who draw small pensions, the increase to make up in part the increase in the cost of living. The introduction of this bill was one of the first acts of the congressman on his return to Washington. The bill in part, is as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled; that any person who served ninety days or more in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the Civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, or who, having so served less than ninety days was discharged for a disability incurred in the service and in line of duty, and who is not in receipt of an annual income in excess of \$300, aside from his pension, shall be entitled to, and be paid, a pension at the rate of \$50 per month."

## ROADS TO CONSOLIDATE

With a view to the inauguration of thru and fast service on the interurban electric roads from Rockford to Elgin, the interests back of the Elgin & Belvidere line have submitted certain propositions to the owners of the Rockford and Interurban which are understood to have as their object the leasing or the purchase of the electric road from Rockford to Belvidere, the aim being to merge the activities of the two lines into one.

First Secretary of Navy.  
The first secretary of the navy was Benjamin Stoddert of Maryland, appointed in 1798, at the time of Adams' administration; he also served through the administration of Jefferson.

## DR. COOK RETAINED

Will Draw Salary From the State as Lecturer

DeKalb Chronicle: In recognition of his distinguished service to the work of education in this state and the country in general, the officials in charge of the work of education in the state have decided that Illinois can ill afford to allow Dr. Cook to entirely sever his connection with the educational interests of the state.

As a consequence he has been asked to still maintain an official connection with Illinois education, as will be seen by the following announcement from the state superintendent of the department under

which the normal schools come: In view of his long and distinguished service in the interests of education in the state of Illinois, we recommend that John W. Cook, be attached to the Northern Illinois State Normal school as non-resident lecturer in education, and that he be given a salary of \$25,000 per year, during the coming biennium, and that it be understood between the Normal school board and Mr. Cook that he is to lecture as desired at the several Normal schools, and as occasion may suggest is to attend teachers' institutes and other gatherings where he may be helpful to the cause of education in this commonwealth.  
"It Pays to Advertise."

## FRUIT TREES

We have 10,000 fruit trees of all varieties, good hardy stock, which are selling at the following prices:

- Apple Trees . . . \$40.00 per C
- Peach Trees . . . 25.00 per C
- Cherry Trees . . . 60.00 per C
- Pear Trees . . . 60.00 per C
- Plum Trees . . . 60.00 per C
- Grape Vines . . . 20.00 per C

Also raspberry shrubs and strawberry plants at same low prices. Call and ask us about it. We will save you money and guarantee stock.

## HOME RESTAURANT

A-N-N-U-A-L

## Clearing Sale of Pianos

**25** reduced prices. All in first class condition and fully guaranteed. Steinway, Krakauer, Kimball, Melville Clark and many other well known makes, ranging in price from \$85.00 to \$200.00.

Over 40 new pianos and player pianos to select from at this sale. Some of the best known makes. Visits of inspection cordially invited. Easy terms may be arranged. Open evenings. EXPERT PIANO TUNING

## LEWIS & PALMER MUSIC CO.

DE Kalb, Ill. Branch at Sycamore  
DeKalb prone 338. Sycamore phone 234

## Young People Like Leath Home Outfits

Our designs are distinctive and beautiful. Every article is backed by a half a million dollar guarantee. Customers tell us the beauty and comfort of our furniture is worth 25% extra. Our prices are no higher than you pay for ordinary furniture.

**COME OVER TO OUR HOUSE**  
Says Leath's  
Furnishers of  
Beautiful, Comfy Homes

**A. Leath and Co. Stores.**  
Elgin, 70-74 Grove Ave.  
Dubuque, 576-584 Main St.  
Aurora, 31-33 Island Ave.  
Freeport, 103-105 Galena St.  
Waterloo, 312-314 E. 4th St.  
Beloit, 617-621 4th St.  
Rockford, Opposite Court House  
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32x3 1/2	19.45	23.35	32.50	37.80	3.70	4.25
31x4	25.65	31.25			4.40	4.80
32x4	26.20	31.85	44.65	48.95	4.55	5.10
33x4	27.40	33.35	45.85	49.30	4.75	5.25
34x4	28.10	34.10	47.20	50.65	4.95	5.50
32x4 1/2	35.55	42.50	50.40	54.05	5.80	6.40
33x4 1/2	36.60	43.85	51.65	55.50	5.95	6.60
34x4 1/2	37.80	45.25	53.10	57.00	6.10	6.80
35x4 1/2	39.55	47.30	54.30	58.45	6.15	7.00
36x4 1/2		48.00	55.60	59.75	6.45	7.35
33x5	42.50	52.40	63.00	67.50	7.15	7.85
35x5	45.10	55.55	66.00	70.80	7.45	8.35
36x5	49.95	56.40			7.60	8.55
37x5		58.85	69.00	74.05	7.75	8.75

## Genoa Garage

Treasure

By R. RAY BAKER

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It was a rather haggard, care-worn, frowning face that Gaylord Sumner carried into the private den of Otis Layard. He chewed more than smoked the cigar that his host gave him as they took seats before a crackling log that furnished heat and an atmosphere of comfort from its repose within the blackened confines of a fireplace.

No word was spoken for a spell. Layard leaned back and waited for his friend to state his errand, but Sumner seemed in no hurry. He simply champed on the cigar and occasionally partook of some smoke and stared dreamily and somewhat morosely into the fire. Finally he announced abruptly:

"I've quit my job."

Layard's eyebrows elevated in surprise. "That's queer," he observed. "You haven't had it more than two months and it pays a pretty fair salary, according to my ideas. The Superior Auto company is quite some concern and to be its sales manager is no mean occupation. What's the idea?"

Layard rested his elbows on his knees and with his hands formed a cup for his square, determined chin. He sat in moody silence for another brief period, then smiled a wry kind of smile and explained:

"I'm going hunting—for that treasure of yours."

Layard laughed, as though something had struck him as being ridiculously funny. When he recovered



Discerned a Thin Wreath of Smoke.

from the outburst Gaylord was maintaining a grave although not rebuking demeanor.

"You can't mean it!"

"I do, though," Gaylord contradicted. "I'm sick of this burg and everybody in it with the exception of you and two or three other people. Yes, I'm going after that treasure—if your offer to split fifty-fifty still holds good."

Layard was frowning.

"Look here, Sumner. That was all very well a year ago—when I made the offer. You will not resent it, I am sure, if I recall that you did not amount to a great deal, financially and ambitiously speaking, about that time. You had no responsibility in life and were hitting a pretty rapid pace. I put that treasure proposition up to you more to get you away from that gang you were traveling with and to get you out in some pure air than with any idea that the money could be found. I never did take any stock in the thing, myself, and I have kept the map the old miner gave me more as a curiosity than anything else."

Gaylord was staring intently at the burning log. A girl's eyes persisted in gazing at him from the fireplace, a girl with a somewhat plain but attractive face, with hair that was a blend of auburn and gold. He knew full well that Layard told the truth about the way he (Gaylord) had been living a year previous. He knew it well, because it was what had cost him the girl, who had meant a very great deal to him and who, now that she was gone, he had come to realize was life itself to him.

They had been engaged and their wedding planned to take place in a year. The year was up today, and here was he, lonely and morose, without knowledge of her whereabouts.

The girl would have stood by him, he was convinced in spite of his glaring faults, and in spite of the repeated shattering of his resolution to do better; but there was her father to reckon with. Gaylord could see now that the father had been square enough about it and had only looked after his daughter's happiness; although at the time the decree, "You have had your last chance" seemed wholly unjustified. Twice the girl's father had tried to reason with Gaylord and persuade him to change his mode of living and finally had given

it up as hopeless and closed the doors of his home to his daughter's fiancé who then and there ceased to be a fiancé. The girl insisted to the last that she loved Gaylord and cried when she gave him back the ring, but declared she knew her father's course was the best and that duty to him made it impossible for her to disregard his wishes. Furthermore, she said, she knew Gaylord would not lead the life he did if he really cared for her.

Thereupon, Gaylord set out to "change his ways." The climax of his only love affair awoke him and gave him a new perspective on life. He worked hard and kept away from his former boon companions. He said he would "show her," but he didn't have much of a chance, because the girl and her father moved away a week after Gaylord had received his ultimatum. No one knew where they had gone. But Gaylord lived in hope of receiving a letter some day and kept his life clean in spite of the temptations that assailed him to indulge in various stimulants that might induce forgetfulness. Well, here it was a year later and he had a good position, and had won respect, but no letter had come. Finally his hopes had vanished, and in search of some relief for his heavy heart he had determined to accept Layard's offer.

"I have given up my job on the strength of the chance to hunt for your treasure," he said, "and you surely won't go back on me. Maybe it is a wild-goose chase, but I want to try it, just the same."

Layard cast his partly consumed cigar into the fireplace and went into an adjoining room, from which he returned shortly with a tin box, from which he took a piece of parchment that cracked from age and seemed on the point of falling to pieces. The two men drew their chairs close and bent over the paper.

In a canyon of the Cascade mountains, out in Oregon, some time after the conference dealt with above, Gaylord Sumner lay beside a stream suffering from injuries received in falling from a cliff only a few yards away. He was so weak from loss of blood that it had taken him fully two hours to crawl to the stream, where he was endeavoring, with indifferent success, to bathe his most serious wound, which was in his right side. His right shoulder also had been badly wrenched and his entire body felt bruised.

"Treasure!" he laughed, hoarsely. "I found the cache all right, but the treasure—a lot of old tin cans and a pickaxe. Treasure! Bah! A wild-goose chase is right."

As he spoke he discerned a thin wreath of smoke ascending over a hill on the other side of the stream. He became curious and determined to get a glimpse over the crest of the hill, if it was his last act in this world. After resting a few minutes longer to gain strength, he staggered across the shallow stream and gained the opposite bank, where he rested again. This time he could scarcely stand on his feet, so he contented himself with crawling, with the same speed and perseverance as a snail, toward the crest of the low hill. He paused frequently to gasp from the exertion, and he felt that he would like to go to sleep forever, something that was not at all unlikely to happen.

At last, with a final desperate effort, using all of the rapidly dwindling strength that he could muster, he dragged himself over the top of the hill and found himself looking down on a cozy-looking little hut. The smoke was from its chimney.

Otis Layard drew rein and halted his horse.

"Hello," he called, and the door of the cabin opened. A young man came out.

"Well, what on earth are you doing here?" inquired the latter after greetings had been exchanged.

"I was told to take a trip for my health, so I came out here to look you up," Otis explained, as he dismounted. "I was afraid you might have got eaten up by mountain lions; and," he added, grinning sarcastically, "I was curious to learn whether you had found the treasure."

Gaylord's eyes lit up.

"Come on into the cabin," he urged, and Otis followed him.

A girl with a somewhat plain but attractive face, with hair that was a blend of auburn and gold, arose from a seat near a window.

"A friend of mine from the East has just arrived," Gaylord told her. "You may have met him in the East, but I believe not. His name is Otis Layard."

Otis grasped the slender, well-formed hand that was extended.

"Mr. Layard," said Gaylord, continuing the ceremony of introduction, "I want you to meet—the treasure."

It is astonishing to find that there is anyone living at the present day who has had his teeth pulled out by the village blacksmith. Yet there are such.

It was quite a common thing at one time to go to the village blacksmith for extractions. His principal qualification for the job was a strong pair of pincers. After gripping the offending tooth with the pincers he would screw the long handles in a vise so that the patient could not move.

Then, putting a bar of iron in the fire till it was blazing hot, he would dab it on the victim's nose. He would, of course, violently draw back, leaving the tooth behind. It was all done very quickly and cleverly.—London Tit-Bits.

Capes and Gowns for Spring Wear

Garments in Vast Array Make Choice Wholly Up to the Individual.

UNIFORMS AMONG PAST EVILS

Mannish Dressing Does Not Admit of Women Looking Their Best; Pretty Clothes Bring Out True Disposition.

Clothes reflect current events and the spirit of the times in which we live to a greater extent than appears to the casual observer. Fashions are now as topsy-turvy as the rest of the world, observes a prominent fashion correspondent. Many things are shown, but few are chosen, so the best thing we can do is to select the clothes that best express beauty and harmony and that above all are lovely and feminine.

Let uniforms and mannish dressing for women be among past evils. It may be that uniforms are inspiring to feminine wearers—some people think so—but why be inspired to be an efficient machine? Who wouldn't prefer the inspiration that comes from frills and furberlows? If a woman is beautifully and becomingly dressed she has that soul gratifying assurance that comes with the knowledge that she is looking her best, and she is possessed of something akin to the faith that removes mountains. There is no doubt about it—pretty clothes make us cheerful and happy and charming.

There are ever so many new French ideas that we can use in making our spring frocks smart and becoming—for instance, the little undersleeves of white mull that peep from beneath short, tight sleeves of either silk or serge dresses are beautiful. Many of these have picot finished frills of the mull set on flatly, and sometimes these frills are edged with real lace.

Worth showed directoire gowns of silk with tiny undersleeves, and often a matching treatment was carried out in the rousing neckline. Here a little gilet of mull was edged with one of these perky fluted frills that barely showed itself from beneath the cloth. Short-waisted dresses of taffeta are corded both at the waistline and rounded neck, and sometimes at the bottom of the sleeves as well. Several of these dresses have small di-

pendulum of fashion in the opposite direction by being very scanty. The cuffs are unusually narrow; in fact, they are little more than facings. To make this overcoat warmer as well as smarter it is given a red cloth lining.

Linen of coarse weave is used to make surplice waistcoats for still other topcoats. Marine blue is the color most often chosen, and a leather collar and cuff in the same hue is added. One new motor coat that I saw was of black and white plaided worsted. It was a loose, baggy affair with raglan sleeves, and tan leather faced the collar and cuffs. Another good-looking one was of champagne-colored camel's hair cloth—the real camel's hair cloth which is so difficult to procure now. The coat was swung from a deep yoke, and the collar, which in this instance was of the cloth, rumped up along the ears in becoming folds. Champagne-colored silk with a broad purple stripe made a striking lining.

Humble Straw Makes Its Debut.

There is a French coat that has gone so far as to have a straw collar. Collars and cuffs of other coats are adorned with bandings of tightly interlaced straw. This idea of trimming clothes with straw is rampant. The other day I saw some tailored sport shirts of white linen, and under the tucks in the front was set a finely fluted trimming of brown linen woven so as to appear like straw. A prim Eton collar and turned-back cuffs were bordered to match.

Why faille silk should be selected as a material from which to evolve sport clothes is a bit difficult to say, especially when there are so many beautiful silks of rough weave that are made for nothing but this type of dress. However, the fact remains that faille and Angora have formed an alliance to make some sport clothes so good looking that we scarcely dare question their practicability. One suit that I saw was of buff-colored faille and had bands of brushed Angora down either side of the skirt, from waistband to hem. The Angora, which was light brown in color, encircled the bottom of the short box coat and formed a scarf collar just like the scarfs we have worn on our sweaters. These loose, scarf-like collars are much used.

Dove-gray silk made another suit that had smoke-colored Angora as its trimming. Brick red silk was chosen for a cape. A straight strip of the faille was taken and gathered to a band of gray Angora. Any one who can use a needle could easily make such a wrap—and it was so pretty and effective! The more serviceable red velvets might be substituted for silk, or turquoise blue cloth with white Angora would be effective.

Rectoires capes to complete them. Such capes are cut short in the front and longer in the back.

Winged Moths Luring the Flames.

A slender, straight-line dress with a cape that makes its wearer look like a little winged moth is picturesque enough for any woman who does not wear strictly tailor-made things and practical enough to adapt itself to any hour of the day. Wide box plaits of the cloth that hang loose except where they are caught at the neckline and underneath the hem at the bottom of the skirt are a new feature. The round neckline appears in this model and it is softened by a rolling collar of white silk. Venetian red buckles are used to fasten the belt, which is somewhat wider than is usually worn on gowns of this type. The cape is made like those just described, which curve shorter in front, and it is slit for armholes at either side. White satin is used for its lining. Many of these capes shown at the French openings were lined with cotton fabrics. Old-fashioned white cotton-barred muslin frequently was used to line both capes and coats.

Oiseau bleu is the name of this frock of chiffon velvet with flowing Chantilly lace sleeves.

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Topcoats have not been neglected, this season. They, too, have come in for their share of trimmings at a time when everybody seems to be quite mad on the subject of ornamentation. Leather and tweed are favorite combinations for country wear. Coarse grained black leather without even a suspicion of gloss forms a voluminous shawl collar, cuff and even ample patch pockets on a coat of dark gray homespun, and with a narrow strip of leather it is belted high under the arms; then it flares toward the bottom after the manner of swagger topcoats. Smooth red leather trims a motor coat of dust-colored Irish tweed. The large buttons that fasten it are leather-covered, and this time the leather collar and revers swing the



Navy blue tricotine gown and cape to match affords one of the favorite combinations.

pendulum of fashion in the opposite direction by being very scanty. The cuffs are unusually narrow; in fact, they are little more than facings. To make this overcoat warmer as well as smarter it is given a red cloth lining.

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NYE WAS 'WAY OFF

How Humorists Were "Stung" in Business Venture.

Anecdote James Whitcomb Riley Used to Tell, Dealing With the Wiles of the Publisher—All They Got Was a Feed.

Among the many comical stories told of James Whitcomb Riley's experiences with Nye was the history of a book called "Nye and Riley's Railway Guide," which gave them a broad personal and legal experience with publishers. From their first tour in 1888 their fancy ran riot with the idea of a comic railway guide for just such poor, ill-fated travelers as they themselves proved to be, for the man, as they wrote in the introduction, "who erroneously gets into a car which is sidetracked and swept out and scrubbed by people who take in cars to scrub and laundry."

"Nye and I," Riley used to say, "thought a little book made from our readings might perhaps stanch a long-felt public want. In fact, we grew enthusiastic as our eyes swept the prospect. Nye, indeed, thought there was money in it. I remember that, in his optimism, he wrote: 'Let us make some money, he gosh, and put it in our inside pocket. It feels bully.' Riley always chuckled reminiscently at this point in the story.

"Well, we went to Chicago to look for a publisher, and there we found one Ketchum & Skinnem who had a sign on the door, 'Drop MSS. Here.' We dropped ours and went away feeling pretty good."

Riley then told of a long wait, during which they wondered whether the manuscript would be accepted; then how glad they were to find the book on sale at the news stands, and finally how they paid a visit to the publishers to inquire timidly into the matter of royalties. The door was locked. Some months later, in response to their letters, came an invitation to a banquet given by the publishers in their honor. Hopefully they presented themselves. "As we filed in to dinner Nye whispered to me, 'Think they'll hand us checks with the cigars?' Well, when the cigars were passed at length the publisher at the head of the table pushed back his chair, put his finger tips on the cloth, beamed on us, and said:

"Gentlemen and publishers, we have met to do honor to our two illustrious humorists tonight in an unusual way. We appreciate their humor, especially that which has made our book so successful. And in token of our appreciation we now present to them one hundred shares apiece in our great company. Ahem—I believe that is all!"

"It was all, Nye and I hoped at first for the best, but neither of us secretly could find any market for our shares and the company never paid any dividends before it went out of business."—Harper's Magazine.

His Fortunate Investment.

Stothene Gallais, former wholesale oyster and ice cream dealer, who entered into business in St. Louis as a scissors grinder, and who accumulated a fortune estimated by his family at \$3,000,000, through investment, several years ago, of \$30,000 in Oklahoma land, on which oil later was found, died recently at his home in Tulsa, Okla.

Gallais' rise to riches is one of the most interesting of the many oil romances in Oklahoma. His original investment had lain dormant for years and he did not know that oil had been discovered on his land until he received his first royalty. Since then his wealth had increased by leaps and bounds until it enabled him to become the largest individual property owner in Tulsa, caused him to erect a 10-story office building there as a monument to the city near which he found his wealth and carried him into affluence.

The Kaiserin's Baggage.

The kaiserin seems to have been more fortunate than some queens in the matter of luggage in her flight to Holland, since her baggage, though described as rather shabby, was apparently plentiful. As a rule escaping queens have been badly provided. When Charles X and his entourage were turned out of France one who went down to see them remarked that they had nothing in the way of "furnishings," though they had money. Louis Philippe and his queen crossing the channel as Mr. and Mrs. Smith, were ill-provided, and there is the case of the ex-Empress Eugenie, whose message to a friend when she reached England was "Come to me; I have nothing—not even a handkerchief!"

Decay of Mourning Wear.

Nothing is more remarkable in our social life at this time than the rarity of conventional mourning, says London Daily Chronicle. There are millions of bereaved people in these islands, yet it is uncommon to encounter anybody who wears the "trappings and the suits of woe." We have found a juster way of showing respect for the dead than by changing the hue of our clothes. Only at the two extremes, east and west, will you now discover a woman wearing widow's "weeds."

Crowns to the Discard.

Dentist—What seems to be the trouble today? Your face is all swollen.

Patient—What some of my teeth have started a revolt and have picked on the crown you put on my back tooth.

SUGGESTS GUNS AS POSTMEN

Englishman Cites War Tests as Argument for Plan That Seems to Have Possibilities.

New uses have been found for many things that were invented largely or entirely for war. Submarines may yet assist us in peace time for certain purposes in connection with salvage, airplanes as a means of rapid transport, munition factories for the manufacture of sewing machines. Of these things we have heard much, but what of that first and foremost instrument, the shell?

Men are being demobilized in millions, but shells in hundreds of millions.

A shell has all the points that go to make a good servant and a reliable messenger. It is quick, punctual, certain, accurate, is not unromantic, can travel in all weather, can carry a heavy load 5, 10, 20 or 75 miles, brooks no outsiders on its journey, and is, moreover, available in such immediate and abundant supply that it is a little short of an act of folly to relegate to the scrap heap or war museum, without fair investigation of its possibilities, our vast and wonderful array of artillery.

Every one is familiar with the system of collecting and receiving customers' payments in big shops. The money is put into balls which roll along skeleton tubes to the cashier's desk, where they are unscrewed, the money taken out and the ball sent rolling back with the change and the receipt.

Here is an army of messengers, each of whom is a rolling ball. Do not think that my suggestion that shells should be used likewise is altogether new.

When a brigade is "going over the top" one of the gun teams of the Stokes mortar battery is sometimes told off for a "mysterious purpose." They have been attached, with their gun, to headquarters, and supplied with a strange-looking kind of shell that unscrews to receive messages, which they fire to battalion headquarters across the barrage. The shell contains a smoke cartridge, and when it falls the stream of smoke shows the position so that the battalion signaller can dash from their cover to pick it up.

This method was improvised to meet certain contingencies; it contains, however, the possibilities of infinite extension and elaboration. Instead of the casual Stokes gun, imagine that we are going to use a 9.2 howitzer, which is accurate to a yard in 12 miles—so accurate indeed that a shell could be depended upon to arrive at the appointed spot without the aid of a smoke stream to advertise its position—and can carry not a hastily scribbled note, but a mail of 2,000 or 3,000 letters.

Air Current to Grade Coal.

An interesting method of grading fine coal by means of an air current is in use at an English colliery. The coal is delivered to the washery by a bucket elevator and discharged onto shaking screens. The grading apparatus is fixed immediately over the delivery chute of the elevator, the mixed coal allowed to flow over a hinged weir plate. Immediately under this plate is an orifice through which a powerful current of air is drawn by means of a centrifugal fan. The size of the opening is capable of adjustment by means of a sliding plate. The passing stream of coal is brought nearer to or kept farther from the section by adjusting the hinged weir plate, so that any desired proportion of small coal can be drawn off. A deflecting plate is fitted into the receiver, which serves to throw the larger pieces of coal to the bottom; the fine dust, passing with the air through the fan, is finally collected in cyclone separators.

Sir Douglas Haig's Popularity.

The prime factor in Sir Douglas Haig's great popularity among the British armies was undoubtedly the interest he always showed in the boy soldiers. During the many inspections in France it was the invariable practice of nearly all generals—Kitchener and French included—to hurry along the ranks until they came to the old soldiers with the rows of campaign ribbons on their breasts. Sir Douglas Haig always singled out the youngest boys for his attention. You could see them flush and stammer and straighten up with pride at being noticed by the commander in chief. Nor did he ever omit in these early days his special word of thanks "to all those who have left their benches, shops, and offices to help us professional soldiers to see it through."

Incidence of Flu.

An interesting example of the incidence of influenza was given by Sir St. Clair Thomson. In a sanitarium for consumptives seven miles from the nearest town there was an outbreak

It will be worth your while to see our display of---

- Massage Cream
- Mouth Washes
- Tooth Paste
- Toilet Water
- Facial Soap
- Shampoo Liquid

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**Cutter and Crossette Cravats**

They are style, quality, and distinction combined. You must see our haberdashery supplies to appreciate up-to-dateness and smartness. Our lines are check-full of stylish men's wear.



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1870-1871 1/2 1872-1873 1/2 1874-1875 1/2 1876-

# The Light in the Clearing

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of EBEN HOLDEN, D'RI AND I, DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES, KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, Etc., Etc.  
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CHAPTER XVI—Continued.

"One day the ol' squire got me to dig this grave an' put up the headstone an' then he tol' me the story. He turned the poor gal out o' doors. God o' Israel! It was in the night—yis, sir—it was in the night that he sent her away. Goldarn him! He didn't have no more heart than a grasshopper—no, sir—not a bit. I could 'a' brained him with my shovel, but I didn't."

"I found out where the gal had gone an' I follered her—yis I did—found her in the poorhouse way over on Pussey Hill—uh huh! She jes' put her arms round my neck an' cried an' cried. I guess 'twas 'cause I looked kind o' friendly—uh huh! I tol' her she should come right over to our house an' stay jest as long as she wanted to as soon as she got well—yis, sir, I did."

"She was sick all summer long—kind o' out o' her head, ye know, an' I used to go over hockback an' take things fer her to eat. An' one day when I was over there they was wonderin' what they was goin' to do with her little baby. I took it in my arms an' I'll be god dummied if it didn't grab hold o' my nose an' hang on like a puppy to a root. When they tried to take it away it grabbed its fingers into my whiskers an' hollered like a panther—yis, sir. Wal, ye know I jes' fetched that little baby boy home in my arms, ay uh! My wife scolded me like Sam Hill—yis, sir—she had five o' her own. I tol' her I was goin' to take it back in a day or two but after it had been in the house three days ye couldn't 'a' pulled it away from her with a windlass."

"We brought him up an' he was always a good boy. We called him Enoch—Enoch Rone—did ye ever hear the name?"

"No."

"I didn't think 'twas likely but I'm always hopin'."

"Early that fall Kate got better an' left the poorhouse afoot. Went away somewhere—nobody knew where. Some said she'd crossed the lake an' gone away over into York state, some said she'd drowned herself. By'm by we heard that she'd gone way over into St. Lawrence county where Silas Wright lives an' where young Grimshaw had settled down after he got married."

"Wal, 'bout five year ago the squire buried his second wife—there 'tis over in there back o' Kate's with the little speckled angel on it. Nobody had seen the squire outside o' his house for years until the funeral—he was crippled so with rheumatism. After that he lived all 'lone in the big house with ol' Tom Linney an' his wife, who've worked there for 'bout forty year, I guess."

"Wal, sir, fust we knew Kate was there in the house livin' with her father. We wouldn't 'a' knowed it, then, if it hadn't been that Tom Linney come over one day an' said he guessed the ol' squire wanted to see me—no, sir, we wouldn't—fer the squire ain't sociable an' the neighbors never darken his door. She must 'a' come in the night, jest as she went—nobody see her go an' nobody see her come, an' that's a fact. Wal, one day las' fall after the leaves was off an' they could see a corner o' my house through the bushes, Tom was walkin' the ol' man round the room. All to once he stopped an' p'inted at my house through the winder an' kep' p'intin'. Tom come over an' said he cal'lated the squire wanted to see me. So I went there. Kate met me at the door. Gosh! How old an' kind o' broke down she looked! But I knew her the minute I set my eyes on her—uh huh—an' she knew me yis, sir—she smiled an' tears come to her eyes an' she patted my hand like she wanted to tell me that she hadn't forgot, but she never said a word—not a word. The ol' squire had the palsy, so 't he couldn't use his hands an' his throat was paralyzed—couldn't speak nor nothin'. Where do ye suppose he was when I found him?"

"In bed?" I asked.

"No, sir—no, sree! He was in hell—that's where he was—reglar ol' fashioned, down-east hell, burnin' with fire an' brimston, that he'd had the agency for an' had recommended to every sinner in the neighborhood. He was settin' in his room. God o' Israel! You orto 'a' seen the motions he made with his hands an' the way he tried to speak when I went in there, but all I could hear was jest a long yell an' a kind o' rattle in his throat. Heavens an' arth! how despit he tried to split out the thing that was gnawin' his vitals. Ag'in an' ag'in he'd try to tell me. Lord God! how he did work!"

"All to once it come across me what he wanted—quack as ye could say scat. He wanted to have Kate's headstun took down an' put away—that's what he wanted. The stun was kind o' layin' on his stummick an' painin' ol' him day an' night. He couldn't stan' it. He knew that he was goin' to die purty soon an' that Kate would come here an' see it an' that everybody would see her standin' here by her own grave, an' it worried him. It was kind o' like a fire in his belly."

"I guess, too, he couldn't bear the

idea of layin' down fer his las' sleep beside that hell hole he'd dug fer Kate—no, sir!

"Wal, ye know, mister, I jes' shook my head an' never let on that I knew what he meant an' let him wiggle an' twist like a worm on a hot griddle, an' beller like a cut bull 'til he fell back in a swoon."

"Dama him! It don't give him no rest. He tries to tell everybody he sees—that's what they say. He bellers day an' night an' if you go down there he'll beller to you an' you'll know what it's about, but the others don't."

"You an' me are the only ones that knows the secret, I guess. Some day, fore he dies, I'm goin' to take up that headstun an' hide it, but he'll never know it's done—no, sir—not 'til he gets to the judgment seat, anyway."

"The old man rose and straightened himself and blew out his breath and brushed his hands upon his trousers by way of stepping down into this world again out of the close and dusty loft of his memory. But I called him back."

"What has become of Enoch?" I asked.

"Wal, sir, Enoch started off West 'bout three year ago an' we ain't heard a word from him since that day—nary a word, mister. I suppose we will some time. He grew into a good man, but there was a kind of a queer streak in the blood, as ye might say, on both sides kind o'. We wrote letters out to Wisconsin, where he was p'intin' for, an' to places on the way, but we can't git no news 'bout him. Mebbe he was killed by the Injuns."

We walked out of the graveyard together in silence.

I could see a glimmer of a light in the thicket of pines down the valley. I unlitched and mounted my horse.

"Take the first turn to the right," said the old man as he picked up his scythe.

"I'm very much obliged to you," I said.

"No ye ain't, nuther," he answered. "Leastways there ain't no reason why ye should be."

My horse, impatient as ever to find the end of the road, hurried me along and in a moment or two we were down under the pine grove that surrounded the house of old Squire Fullerton—a big, stone house with a graveled road around it. A great black dog came barking and growling at me from the front porch. I rode around the house and he followed. Beyond the windows I could see the gleam of candlelight and moving figures. A man came out of the back door as I neared it.

"Who's there?" he demanded.

"My name is Barton Baynes from St. Lawrence county. Kate Fullerton is my friend and I wish to see her."

"Come up to the steps, sor. Don't git off yer horse—'til I've chained the dog. Kate'll be out in a minute."

He chained the dog to the hitching post and as he did so a loud, long, wailing cry broke the silence of the house. It put me in mind of the complaint of the damned which I remembered hearing the minister describe years before at the little schoolhouse in Lickitysplit. How it harrowed me!

The man went into the house. So he came out of the door with a lighted candle in his hand, a woman following. How vividly I remember the little murmur of delight that came from her lips when he held the candle so that its light fell upon my face! I jumped off my horse and gave the reins to the man and put my arms around the poor woman, whom I loved for her sorrows and for my debt to her, and rained kisses upon her withered cheek. Oh God! what a moment it was for both of us!

The way she held me to her breast and patted my shoulder and said "my boy!"—in a low, faint, treble voice so like that of a child—it is one of the best memories that I take with me into the new life now so near, from which there is no returning.

She led me into the house. She looked very neat now—in a black gown over which was a spotless white apron and collar of lace—and much more slender than when I had seen her last. She took me into a large room in the front of the house with a carpet and furniture, handsome once but now worn and decrepit. Old, time-stained engravings of scenes from the Bible, framed in wood, hung on the walls.

I told all that I had heard from home and of my life in Cobleskill but observed, presently, a faraway look in her eyes and judged that she was not hearing me. She whispered:

"Sally?"

"She has been at school in Albany for a year," I said. "She is at home now and I am going to see her."

"You love Sally?" she whispered.

"Better than I love my life."

Again she whispered: "Get married!"

"We hope to in 1844. I have agreed to meet her by the big pine tree on the river bank at eleven o'clock the third of June, 1844. We are looking forward to that day."

A tall, slim woman entered the room then and said that supper was ready. Kate rose with a smile and I followed her into the dining room where two tables were spread. One had certain

dishes on it and a white cover, frayed and worn. She led me to the other table which was neatly covered with snowy linen. The tall woman served a supper on deep blue china, cooked as only they could cook in old New England. Meanwhile I could hear the voice of the aged squire—a weird, empty, inhuman voice it was, utterly cut off from his intelligence. It came out of the troubled depths of his misery.

So that house—the scene of his great sin which would presently lie down with him in the dust—was flooded, a hundred times a day, by the unhappy spirit of its master. In the dead of the night I heard its despair echoing through the silent chambers.

Kate said little as we ate, or as we sat together in the shabby, great room after supper, but she seemed to enjoy my talk and I went into the details of my personal history.

The look on her face, even while I was speaking, indicated that her thoughts wandered, restlessly, in the gloomy desert of her past. I thought of that gay, birdlike youth of hers of which the old man with the scythe had told me, and wondered. As I was thinking of this there came a cry from the aged squire so loud and doleful that it startled me and I turned and looked toward the open door.

Kate rose and came to my side and leaned toward my ear whispering:

"It is my father. He is always thinking of when I was a girl. He wants me."

She bade me good night and left the room. Doubtless it was the outraged, departed spirit of that golden time which was haunting the old squire. A Bible lay on the table near me and I sat reading it for an hour or so. A tall clock in a corner solemnly tolled the hour of nine. In came the tall woman and asked me in the brogue of the Irish:

"Would you like to go to bed?"

"Yes, I am tired."

She took a candle and led me up a broad oaken stairway and into a room of the most generous proportions. A big four-post bedstead, draped in white, stood against a wall. The bed, sheeted in old linen, had quilted covers. The room was noticeably clean; its furniture of old mahogany and its carpet comparatively un worn.

When I undressed I dreaded to put out the candle. For the first time in years I had a kind of child-fear of the night. But I went to bed at last and slept rather fitfully, waking often when the cries of the old squire came flooding through the walls. How I longed for the light of the morning! It came at last and I rose and dressed and went out of doors.

Kate met me at the door when I went back into the house and kissed my cheek and again I heard those half-spoken words: "My boy." I ate my breakfast with her and when I was about to get into my saddle at the door I gave her a hug and, as she tenderly patted my cheek, a smile lighted her countenance so that it seemed to shine upon me. I have never forgotten its serenity and sweetness.

CHAPTER XVII.

I Start in a Long Way.

We reached Canton at six o'clock in the evening of a beautiful summer day. I went at once to call upon the Dunkelbergs and learned from a man at work in the dooryard that they had gone away for the summer. How keen was my disappointment! I went to the tavern and got my supper and then over to Ashery lane to see Michael Hackett and his family. I found the schoolmaster playing his violin.

"Now God be praised—here is Bart!" he exclaimed as he put down his instrument and took my hands in his. "I've heard, my boy, how bravely ye've weathered the capes an' I'm proud o' ye—that I am!"

I wondered what he meant for a second and then asked:

"How go these days with you?"

"Swift as the wren's shuttle," he answered. "Sit you down, while I call the family. They're out in the kitchen putting the dishes away. Many hands make light labor."

They came quickly and gathered about me—a noisy, happy group. The younger children kissed me and sat on my knees and gave me the small news of the neighborhood.

How good were the look of those friendly faces and the full-hearted pleasure of the whole family at my coming!

"What a joy for the spare room!" exclaimed the schoolmaster. "Sure I wouldn't wonder if the old bed was dancin' on its four legs this very minute."

"I intend to walk up to the hills to-night," I said.

"Up to the hills!" he exclaimed merrily. "An' the Hackets lyin' awake thinkin' o' ye on the dark road! Try it, boy, an' ye'll get a crack with the ruler and an hour after school. Yer aunt and uncle will be stronger to stand yer comin' with the night's rest upon them. Ye wouldn't be routin' them out o' bed an' they after a hard day with the hayin'! Then, my kind-hearted lad, ye must give a thought to

Michael Henry. He's still alive an' stronger than ever—thank God!"

So, although I longed for those most dear to me up in the hills, I spent the night with the Hackets and the schoolmaster and I sat an hour together after the family had gone to bed.

"How are the Dunkelbergs?" I asked.

"Sunk in the soft embrace o' luxury," he answered. "Grimshaw made him; Grimshaw liked him. He was always ready to lick the boots o' Grimshaw. It turned out that Grimshaw left him an annuity of three thousand dollars, which he can enjoy as long as he observes one condition."

"What is that?"

"He must not let his daughter marry one Barton Baynes, late o' the town o' Ballybeen. How is that for spite, my boy? They say it's written down in the will."

I think that he must have seen the flame of color playing on my face, for he quickly added:

"Don't worry, lad. The will o' God is greater than the will o' Grimshaw. He made you two for each other and she will be true to ye, as true as the needle to the north star."

"Do you think so?"

"Sure I do. Didn't she as much as tell me that here in this room—not a week ago? She loves ye, boy, as true as God loves ye, an' she's a girl of a thousand."

"Why did they go away? Was it because I was coming?"

"I think it likely, my fine lad. The man heard o' it some way—perhaps through yer uncle. He's crazy for the money, but he'll get over that. Leave him to me. I've a fine course o' instruction ready for my lord o' Dunkelberg."

"I think I shall go and try to find her," I said.

"I am to counsel ye about that," said the schoolmaster. "She's as keen as a brier—the fox! She says, 'Keep away. Don't alarm him, or he'll bundle us off to Europe for two or three years.'"

"So there's the trail ye travel, my boy. It's the one that keeps away. Don't let him think ye've anything up the sleeve o' yer mind. Ah, my lad, I know the heart o' youth! Ye'd like to be puttin' yer arms around her—wouldn't ye, now? Sure, there's time enough! Ye're in the old treadmill o' God—the both o' ye! Trede bein' weighed an' tried for the great prize. It's not pleasant, but it's better so. Go on, now, an' do yer best an' what-ever comes take it like a man."

A little silence followed. He broke it with these words:

"Ye're done with that business in Cobleskill, an' I'm glad. Ye didn't know ye were bein' tried there—did ye? Ye've stood it like a man. What will ye be doin' now?"

"I'd like to go to Washington with the senator."

He laughed heartily.

"I was hopin' ye'd say that," he went on. "Well, boy, I think it can be arranged. I'll see the senator as soon as ever he comes an' I believe he'll be glad to know o' yer wishes. I think he's been hopin', like, that ye would propose it. Go up to the farm and spend a happy month or two with yer aunt an' uncle. It'll do ye good. Ye've been growin' plump down there. Go an' melt it off in the fields."

A little more talk and we were off to bed with our candles.

Next morning I went down into the main street of the village before leaving for home. I wanted to see how it looked and, to be quite frank, I wanted some of the people of Canton to see how I looked, for my clothes were of the best cloth and cut in the latest fashion. Many stopped me and shook my hand—men and women who had never noticed me before, but there was a quality in their smiles that I didn't quite enjoy. I know now that they thought me a little too grand on the outside. What a stern-looked lot those Yankees were! "All ain't had gold that glitters." How often I had heard that version of the old motto!

"Why, you look like the senator when he is just gittin' home from the capital," said Mr. Jenison.

They were not yet willing to take me at the par of my appearance.

I met Betsy Price—one of my schoolmates—on the street. She was very cordial and told me that the Dunkelbergs had gone to Saratoga.

"I got a letter from Sally this mornin'," Betsy went on. "She said that young Mr. Latour was at the same hotel and that he and her father were good friends."

I wonder if she really enjoyed sticking this thorn into my flesh—a thorn which made it difficult for me to follow the advice of the schoolmaster and robbed me of the little peace I might have enjoyed. My faith in Sally wavered up and down until it settled at its wonted level and reassured me.

It was a perfect summer morning and I enjoyed my walk over the familiar road and up into the hill country. The birds seemed to sing a welcome to me. Men and boys I had known waved their hats in the hayfields and looked at me. There are few pleasures in this world like that of a boy getting home after a long absence.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wrist Blotter.

In these days of wrist watches there seems to be a call for the simple wrist blotter recently invented by Harland W. Cardwell of Texarkana, Tex. This device consists merely of a curved blotter back, blotter and a wrist strap, so that the blotter may be worn on the right hand of the user. Thus the blotter is instantly available for use, and the pen does not have to be laid down.

Optimistic Thought.

If illness has its trials it also has its blessings.

## ZEST ADDED TO HOUSEWORK BY STRIVING FOR EASIEST WAYS OF WASHING DISHES



Upper—Dishes Stacked in Disorder. Lower—Cooking Dishes Washed Before Meal and Dishes Neatly Stacked.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Thoughtful housewives in these days of thrift and economy are asking themselves pertinent questions as to the use they are making of their time. Is it wasted, or does each minute count for something worth while? Mere speculation over the subject will not help, but constructive thinking, backed by experimentation, will. Remember that each housekeeper can plan better for herself than can anyone else. By watching herself, becoming acquainted with her own efforts and habits and by using some of the efficiency-engineering which is in each of us, time and strength may be saved in the performance of household tasks.

No woman is fond enough of dishwashing to spend any more time over it than is necessary, and yet from lack of planning many hours are squandered over the dishpan. If you accuse a housekeeper of wasting time over that task, the retort is likely to be: "Waste time washing dishes? I should say not, for I don't like to wash dishes that well. I hustle through them as fast as I possibly can, but even then it does seem to take hours." Would it, if she had used her brains as well as her hands?

"Working Like a Whirlwind."

There are women who start cleaning a room as though they were going to be through within the next ten minutes, but instead, the work hangs on for the next two hours. Why? Because all the hurrying was creating more work every minute. They sweep as a whirlwind does—and with much the same result. They are the type who think housework is drudgery and they do not see that it can be bettered.

Everyone has been in homes where the housekeeper, overtired from work caused by lack of planning, was too tired to be pleasant. For this kind of a housekeeper salvation lies in studying her methods, observing where time and effort has been wasted and then standardizing her tasks.

"One of the best ways to observe yourself," says the office of home economies of the United States department of agriculture, "is to make a time, method and motion study of the different duties about the house. It will add zest to the housework, help to make you see measures necessary for your own reform, and make you

ready to assist an inefficient neighbor."

How to Find Best Way.

A time, method and motion study sounds much more formidable than it is. Take the task of dishwashing, for instance. You have done it in many different ways and probably have wondered which method was really best. To find out, try one method each day, keeping accurate count of the motions necessary and the time taken up.

Looking at the accompanying sample record shows that on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday the methods saved more time than those on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On the days when time was saved you washed the pots and pans while you were preparing dinner. You will also note that time was saved by stacking the dishes before washing them and by drying in a drainer instead of wiping them. Having found these time-saving ways, why not continue to follow them, practicing your methods and improving still further by repetition?

Watch for waste motions. A fourth column can be made for the number of motions, counting as one motion each step made necessary by the placing of the dishes and each complete motion of the hands, as placing the dish in the drainer and back again. This does not mean that you should do your work like an automaton, but thinking about it in this way will show you that you are in the habit of making needless motions.

Would it not be worth while to cease guessing as to your efficiency and know the best way for you to do the work? In some cases it will be more efficient to do the work one way than another because of some special arrangement of your time or kitchen conveniences, but you are the one to find that best method and benefit by the discovery.

PROTECTS BOTTOM OF SKIRT

Clever Woman Will Stitch Narrow Lace Edge to Bottom Hem—Gives Dainty Finish.

A clever woman when making her thin summer dresses stitches a narrow lace edge to the bottom hem, leaving about one-fourth inch to show. This protects the bottom of the skirt and also is a dainty finish.

## STUDY OF WASHING DINNER DISHES

Day.	Method.	Number of Minutes.
Monday.	Stacked in order at right of pan—glassware, silver, china, pots, and pans. Washed dishes, then wiped them.	48
Tuesday.	Did not stack dishes. Washed dishes as they happened to be piled, then washed pots and pans. Wiped all dishes.	55
Wednesday.	Washed pots and pans while preparing dinner. Stacked dishes. Washed and wiped dishes alternately.	30
Total		45
Thursday.	Washed pots and pans while preparing dinner. Stacked, washed and scalded all table dishes, glassware and silver, and let them dry in drainer.	10
Total		25
Friday.	Same as Thursday and noted that the repetition of method saved time.	35
Saturday.	Washed cooking pans while preparing dinner. Washed all table dishes under faucet without pan. Let all dry in drainer, except silver and glassware, which were wiped dry.	20
Total		35
Sunday.	(Note: More dishes than usual). Washed cooking pans while preparing dinner. Stacked dishes very carefully. Washed them in order, drained china until dry, but wiped silver and glassware.	15
Total		35
Total		50

## NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have

been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework

and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it. Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.



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W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 21-1919.

**Too Busy.**  
A new suit of clothes was bought for Alfred, age nine, so that he might look as well as all the other boys in his Sunday school class. His other suit was good enough to wear to town and to visit his relatives; but not to go to church. So a very expensive suit was bought. And with the suit he got a ball and bat.

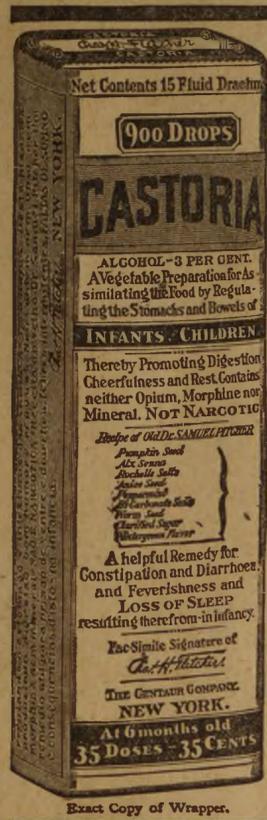
Mother carried the suit home and Alfred carried the ball and bat. He was swinging it from side to side when he suddenly said: "You can take the suit and hat back if you want to, mother. Now since I've gotten this ball and bat I'll probably be too busy Sunday mornings to go to Sunday school any more."

## WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

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## FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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### TREATY OF BASLE, 1795.

The Treaty That Brought Recognition to France After Her Revolution.

The fall of Robespierre in 1794 introduced a more moderate and conciliatory spirit into the councils of republican France, while at the same time the victorious campaigns of the French armies cooled the ardor with which the hostile princes who surrounded the young republic had been prosecuting the war. The smaller German princes were especially desirous of bringing such a ruinous war to an end. At a diet of the empire it was declared that Germany had no intention of interfering with the domestic affairs of France and negotiations looking to a satisfactory peace should be begun. Before this France had, since the revolution and the execution of the king, been an outlaw among European nations. In Italy the grand duke of Tuscany was already negotiating with France for a peace, being the first of the European rulers to recognize the French republic. Austria and England, however, declared that the war must go on. But Austria had almost ceased fighting and the emperor retired to Vienna in discouragement. The republican armies held Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine and had even made conquests beyond that river.

#### Opened Strongholds to French Forces.

The prince of Orange fled to England and the Dutch opened their strongholds to the French forces. Savoy and Nice were in the hands of France, and the Austrians in Piedmont were held in check by Bonaparte—whose military genius was now beginning to be universally recognized and who had been promoted to be a brigadier general.

Spain, which had suffered many reverses, many of her cities being in French hands, was only kept in the coalition by the desire of the king to safeguard the children of Louis XVI and the pressure of the British. Prussia was already negotiating with France. In the spring of 1795 Hardenberg, an experienced French diplomat, on the part of the republic, con-

cluded at Basle, Switzerland, a treaty which was approved by the committee of public safety, of which Cambaceres was the head. The Jacobins objecting, Cambaceres said: "Do you wish perpetual war? If so, I can tell the people they are ruined by too many demagogues. We shall trace the natural limits of the republic, make sure of the rivers which, after watering several of our departments, flow to the sea; set limits to the countries now occupied by our arms."

The treaty was signed between Prussia and France at Basle on April 5, 1795. By this treaty the Rhine was made the eastern boundary of France until peace was concluded with the empire and a line of demarcation fixed the neutrality of northern Germany, for which Prussia was to be responsible. By a secret article it was agreed that if, at the conclusion of a general peace with the empire, France retained the left bank of the Rhine Prussia should receive a territorial indemnity for its possessions there, the same to be taken from Austria or some other handy nation, and France would see that she got it.

#### Treaty With Holland.

In May a treaty was concluded with Holland by which Dutch Flanders, Maestricht, Verloo and Flushing received French garrisons. Holland paid an indemnity and gave up half her land and sea forces to France. On July 22 a treaty with Spain was signed at Basle, by which all conquests in that country were abandoned, but Santo Domingo ceded to France. The little duchy of Brabant was in his prison, but the princess royal it was arranged to exchange for certain French officers. At first France demanded that Spain give her back Louisiana, but that claim was abandoned. A retrocession was forced five years later, however.

Prussia, Spain, the republics of Genoa and Venice, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanseatic towns and Tuscany now followed the example of the United States in entering into peaceful relations with the French republic.

### PEACE OF TILSIT, 1807.

Napoleon, the Conqueror, Cut Up Europe to Suit His Needs.

The treaty of Tilsit signaled the defeat of the fourth coalition against France, which consisted of Russia, Prussia, Austria, England and Sweden. Napoleon had won the battles of Jena, Auerstadt, Eylau and Friedland; all continental Europe was at his feet; he dictated the terms of peace. The Russian army had been thrown back over the river Niemen in the northeast corner of Prussia. Napoleon went to the town of Tilsit on that river and opened negotiations with Emperor Alexander. The king of Prussia, whose domains were entirely in the grasp of the conqueror, came to Tilsit but was allowed no part in the negotiations.

In a stately pavilion erected on a gorgeously decorated raft anchored in the middle of the river Alexander and Napoleon met on June 25 and began the drafting of a treaty between Russia and France which was signed by the two emperors on July 7. Russia was given practically a free hand in Turkey, allowed to seize, if she could, the Danubian principalities, and, in case Turkey did not assent to the peace, to have all of Turkey in Europe except Constantinople and Roumelia. The two emperors also discussed the fate of Prussia. Frederick William begged the czar to make the best terms he could for him.

#### What His Reason Disapproved.

Napoleon said to Alexander: "Whatever I grant to Prussia I grant at your intercession," adding that in that matter his "heart caused him to seal what his reason disapproved."

The best terms Czar Alexander could get for his friend the Prussian king, were these: All the lands that Prussia had stolen in the partition of Poland in 1793 and 1795 were taken from her and erected into the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, an independent Polish state. Prussia ceded to Napoleon all her territory west of the Elbe, most of which was added to the new kingdom of Westphalia, which was constructed for Napoleon's brother, Jerome. A small portion of Prussian territory was given to Russia and a small portion to Saxony. King Frederick William was allowed to retain only Old Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg and Silesia. And even the latter province had "a string to it," for the king of Saxony, to whom the grand duchy of Warsaw was assigned, was to keep open a military road across Silesia. Prussia was reduced to half her former territory and deprived of her most important towns; for Danzig became a free city and Magdeburg went to Jerome Bonaparte. Prussia was obliged to close her ports against British commerce. A war indemnity of a large amount for those days was imposed on the Prussian nation, and she was allowed to keep a standing army of no more than 42,000 men. She was reduced to a second-rate power.

Frederick William sent for his wife, Queen Louise, in the hope that her wit and beauty might induce Napoleon to recede somewhat from these hard

terms. But she was unsuccessful and on July 9 the treaty between Prussia and France was signed.

Hard as the conditions imposed on Prussia were Napoleon had been too lenient; for he left the bandit nation still in existence, the Hohenzollerns still on the throne, the germs of woes unutterable to future generations. Afterwards, at St. Helena, Napoleon bitterly regretted that "his heart had sealed what his reason disapproved."

#### Regretted Great Haste.

"I was in too great a hurry at Tilsit," said he. "I should have remained a year on the Niemen and in Prussia and then devoured Prussia. I should have deposed Frederick William and issued a proclamation declaring that the house of Hohenzollern had ceased to reign."

Says Lord Rosebery: "It is strange indeed to observe how heartily, as if by a foreboding, he hates Prussia."

Not strange at all, for his keen mind in the retirement of St. Helena saw even more clearly than at Tilsit the danger to the world of Prussianism under the lead of the robber barons of Zollern.

Prussia immediately after the treaty of Tilsit began to circumvent the conditions with regard to her army by instituting short terms of enlistment so arranged as to amount to universal military service, and to prepare the way for her future aggrandizement. One hundred and seven years from the time she seemed utterly crushed she attempted world empire—and nearly "got away with it."

By the treaty of Tilsit Czar Alexander agreed that if England did not assent to the peace he should declare war against her. If Sweden objected he was to send an army into that country.

#### In Praise of the Arab Steed.

This polyphonic prose about the Arab horse is raked up by George Jemison, of the Manchester Guardian: "Allah made the horse before man, and Allah said: 'I have called this horse; I have created thee Arab; I have bestowed upon thee the color kounmitte. I have attached good fortune to the hair that falls between thy eyes. Thou shalt be the lord of all other animals. Men shall follow thee wheresoever thou goest. Good for pursuit as for flight, thou shalt fly without wings. Upon thy back shall riches repose, and through thy means shall wealth come.' And he signed the horse with the ghora in the middle of the forehead—the white star of glory and of good fortune."

#### Mastering Worry.

The person who knows no worry is a fortunate individual (if such a human being possibly exists), but worry as well as its first cousins, nerves, can be mastered if we sensibly take each day as it comes, sullying at its problems, and forgetting all about the "doubtful future" which some folks declare is full of woes.

## GOODBY, WOMEN'S TROUBLES

The tortures and discomforts of weak, lame and aching back, swollen feet and limbs, weakness, dizziness, nausea, as a rule have their origin in kidney trouble, not "female complaints." These general symptoms of kidney and bladder disease are well known—so is the remedy.

Next time you feel a twinge of pain in the back or are troubled with headache, indigestion, insomnia, irritation in the bladder or pain in the joints and lower abdomen, you will find quick and sure relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This old and tried remedy for kidney trouble and allied derangements has stood the test for hundreds of years. It does the work. Pains and troubles vanish and new life and health will come as you continue their use. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported from the laboratories at Haarlem, Holland. Do not accept a substitute. In sealed boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

#### The Wish and the Thought.

Little three-year-old Ruth had very curly hair, and it was a great trial whenever her mamma combed it.

One day during the ordeal she cried and struggled more than usual and her mamma said:

"Why, Ruth, what will the neighbors say if they hear you?"

"I duss they'll say," answered Ruth, between sobs, "if zat was my kld I wouldn't bother wif her old frizzy hair."

To think is to act, but to act well one must think wisely.

The secret of success is constancy to purpose.

## Grow Wheat in Western Canada

One Crop Often Pays for the Land



A Clean Hit. She—The women, young and old, must now send out a ringing cry. He—Oh, the young and pretty can get rings without crying for them.

That's Enough. Edith—"Is your engagement announced yet?" Alice—"Well, I've told you, haven't I?"—Boston Transcript.

And Where? "Jenkins is wrapped up in his auto." "Indeed? When did the accident occur?"—Cartoons Magazine.

Between Dudes. "I say, old fellow, let's go shooting, eh, what?" "Nothin' in it, old chap. We shouldn't bag anything but our trousers, y' know."

Lucky. "Going to the banquet tonight?" "No. Thank heavens, the wife is ill and I've got to stay home."

It is as hard to impose on some men the second time as it was easy to impose on them the first time.

## Make This Test For Acid-Stomach

There are millions of people who suffer almost daily from the horrors of an acid-stomach—indigestion; sour, gassy, stomach; distressing heartburn; sickening food-repeating; painful bloating and that miserable, puffed up, lumpy feeling after eating. Many of these people have tried treatment after treatment; medicine after medicine; others have gone to doctors and stomach specialists and some to hospitals, but in spite of all their efforts they have obtained no lasting relief or a permanent cure.

These symptoms simply mean acid-stomach. If allowed to run on, they are very likely to cause a lot of serious trouble. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, splitting headache, dizzy spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, mental depression, melancholia, a feeling of listlessness and all-goneness—these are just a few of the disorders which can be traced to acid-stomach. As a matter of fact, acid-stomach is often the direct cause of those almost incurable conditions known as catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, and cancer of the stomach. The lives of those who suffer from these serious troubles are nothing short of daily agony. Surely, then, you must see how important it is to get at once to the seat of the trouble—acid-stomach. You know

what acid-mouth does to the teeth—how it eats right through the hard enamel and causes them to decay. Think then of the havoc that must be caused by excess acid in the stomach!

Even if you are not suffering any immediate stomach pains, but are not feeling just as fit and fine as you should, you should by all means make this test: Go to your drug store at once and get a big box of EATONIC. It is in the form of pleasant-tasting tablets—you eat them like a bit of candy. EATONIC is prepared for just one purpose—correcting acid-stomach by driving out the excess acid. EATONIC literally absorbs the excess acid. It brings instant relief from the pains of indigestion, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, bloating, etc. It makes the stomach pure, sweet, cool and comfortable, puts it in a normal, healthy condition, so that your food is properly digested. You need every bit of strength you can possibly get out of the food you eat—and EATONIC helps you get it.

Don't put this test off if you value your future good health and happiness. You run no chance at all because EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed to give you relief or your drug-gist will refund your money. The cost is a mere trifle.

# EATONIC

FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

Very Naturally. Gert—What did Myrt do when she found out you said she was homely? Mabel—Oh, she got real ugly about it.

If a man is wide awake during the day he can afford to sleep at night.

Most of us are willing to take up our cross, but it must be a gilt one.

Counterfeiter Caught! The New York health authorities had a Brooklyn manufacturer sentenced to the penitentiary for selling throughout the United States millions of "Talcum powder" tablets as Aspirin Tablets.

## Aspirin "DON'TS"

Don't ask for Aspirin Tablets—say "Bayer!" Don't buy Aspirin in a pill box! Get Bayer package! Don't forget that the "Bayer Cross" is your only protection against dangerous counterfeits.



Don't fail to say to druggist: "I want 'Bayer Tablets of Aspirin' in a Bayer package." The genuine! Buy only the regular Bayer package with the safety "Bayer Cross" upon it and on each tablet inside.

## Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

The genuine American owned "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" have been proved safe by millions for Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Grippe, Influenza Colds, Joint Pains, Neuritis. Proper dosage on every "Bayer" package.

Boxes of 12 tablets—Bottles of 24—Bottles of 100—Also Capsules. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid



## HE'S THE OLD RELIABLE

GRAND old "Bull". He's the best there is. He sold over 300,000,000 bags last year.

You know genuine "Bull" Durham—never an enemy; millions of friends.

Genuine "Bull" Durham tobacco—you can roll fifty-thirty cigarettes from one bag.

That's some inducement, nowadays.

GENUINE

# "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO



Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

You pipe smokers; mix a little "BULL" DURHAM with your favorite tobacco. It's like sugar in your coffee.

**HUGHES CLOTHING CO.**  
Genoa, Illinois  
New Straw Hats \$3.00 Values for \$3.00  
Guaranteed Shoes for Men and Boys

If he doesn't notice this advertisement, tell him about it. Tell him that we will save him \$5.00 to \$10.00 on his suit because our expenses are low. We have a beautiful line that is priced from \$20 to \$35.



**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**—I own and control 100 lots in the city of Genoa which are for sale cheap, on easy terms, also several houses for sale. Several farms near Genoa, ranging from 80 to 240 acres, and some exceptionally good bargains in fine improved Minnesota farms. J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. Phone 22. 27-ft

**FOR SALE**—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$800.00 to \$6,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. D. S. Brown. 35-ft

**FOR SALE**—Lot in Citizens addition to Genoa. \$50 will take it, either cash or Government bond. Geithman & Hammond, Genoa. 24-ft

**FARMS FOR SALE**

440 acre farm near Genoa. All good, level black land, good improvements. 200 acre farm 1 1/2 miles from town, all good level black land, well tilled, very good improvements, very easy terms. 360 acre farm near Genoa, very good improvements, all level black land. 200 acre farm 3 miles from town, all level black land, well tilled, fair improvements. 80 acre farm near Genoa, level black land, no improvements. 30 acre farm near Genoa, level black land, no improvements.

**JACK**  
"Iowa Taxpayer"  
(7500)



**Description**—Color, black, with white points; weight 1200; 16 1/2 hands; big bone, rugged and extra good action.

Will Stand at my barn in Village of Kingston during the season. Service Fee, \$20.00.

R. E. WHITE  
Phone 24 Kingston, Ill.

**KINGSTON NEWS**

Charlie Anderson spent Monday in Chicago.  
Miss Beatrice Ort was a Belvidere shopper Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell autoted to DeKalb Saturday.

Miss Lois Packard of Genoa visited with Miss Daisy Ball Sunday.

Mrs. Moyers and son, Ross, of Sycamore were at Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner's Sunday.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached in the Baptist church last Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Worden and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. Witter.

Mrs. D. J. Tower and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hoffman were taken into the Eastern Star last Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, of Sycamore spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bradford.

Mrs. Carl Gustavason and children of Rockford are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Phelps for a few days.

Guy and Glenn Knappenburger arrived in Kingston Saturday, having received their discharge from the army.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell autoted to Rockford Sunday to see her mother, Mrs. Burke, who is not in the best of health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ort and his mother, Mrs. Olive Ort, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Helsdon of Belvidere.

Mrs. B. Knappenburger and Mrs. Guy Knappenburger were at Camp Grant last Friday to see Guy, who arrived there from overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worden and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gleason and daughter spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell.

The Kingston baseball team played at Genoa last Sunday against Genoa. The score was twenty two to six in favor of the Kingston boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Helsdon and daughter, Marjorie, went to their home in Chicago last Friday after spending a few days with relatives.

Miss Mary Bicksler is home from Hampshire, having finished her school term there. She was teaching in the country near that village.

Last Saturday afternoon Miss Beth Scott of Genoa and Mr. Ralph Ort of Kingston were united in marriage by Rev. Lott in the M. E. parsonage at Genoa. Miss Beatrice Ort, sister of the groom and Mr. Derwin Scott, brother of the bride, witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Ort will make their home with Mrs. Olive Ort. We extend to them our warmest congratulations.

**New Lebanon**

Harvey Peterson has purchased a new Ford.

H. Keornor and family motored to Elgin Tuesday.

Will Becker's called on Berkley's Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook called at Bert Cook's Sunday.

Mrs. F. Hubler of Duluth, Minn. is visiting Mrs. E. Cook.

Will Knecker's of Coral called on W. Bottecher's Wednesday.

Mrs. G. Johnson and daughters called at Chas. Coon's Friday.

Herman Hartman and wife are visiting relatives in Woodstock this week.

Art Hackman and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Lutz of Malta.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartman and Leona Roth spent Sunday with Bert George of Woodstock.

H. Hartman is having his farm residence painted. Tony Hooker of Genoa is doing the job.

Harvey Peterson shipped hogs to Chicago Monday. Rae Crawford Shipped 4 carloads of fat steers also.

Herman Hartman and wife and grandson, Harvey Hartman, motored to Paw Paw Saturday, visiting Chas. Hackman.

Mesdames Chas. Coon, Arthur Hartman and Lem Gray attended the Royal neighbor social at Hampshire Wednesday evening.

R. White and family of Charter Grove, H. Gray and family of Ney and A. Becker and family spent Sunday at Rae Crawford's.

Harvey Peterson and sisters, Mrs. Chas. Coon and Mrs. Will Engle motored to Elgin Sunday and called on their mother, Mrs. J. Peterson at Rest Haven.

E. Kiner's and H. Ford and wife motored to Marselles Saturday and spent the week end with W. Kiner. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are now visiting at their son's, Sidney Ford.

**MRS. TRINKHORN DEAD**

Mrs. Hattie Trinkhorn, wife of Joe Trinkhorn, passed away at her home in this city Tuesday morning, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held at the German Freidens church this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Wolf of Desplaines officiating.

**SOLDIER RECORDS**  
County Clerk has Big Task in Filing Data of County

Although housecleaning work prevails in the County Clerk's office at Sycamore, County Clerk Henderson states that his biggest task at this time is the compilation of the historical work, to be made a permanent part of the county records, of every soldier in service.

"This is a bigger task than most people seem to think," said the clerk yesterday afternoon, "but if the people of DeKalb county would help with the work as they should be more than willing to, the record could be completed in a short time. At this time I have the record of about 400 or more soldiers who went into service from this county, and this is a small part of the total."

The system that is being used by Mr. Henderson is one worthy of note. A large filing cabinet has been fitted up with large envelopes. The envelopes are lettered from A to Z, and each lettered envelope with the record of a soldier is numbered. This envelope contains his enlistment papers, discharge papers, or rather copies, photograph, letters, and such other interesting data that may be available. Deceased soldiers' records are so marked with a small gold star sticker.

In addition to the envelope system there is a large record book of the loose leaf variety, each page lettered and numbered to correspond with the envelope files, and when the work is completed, a more authentic or detailed record of a soldier boy will not be found elsewhere.

"It is probable," concluded Mr. Henderson, "that it will be necessary to visit many of the towns in person, and visit relatives of soldier lads in order to get the desired information, but that will be done if the occasion demands. We want a complete history of all of DeKalb county's soldier boys and we are going to get it."

The blanks furnished by the clerk for this work have been sent to town clerks, city clerks, banks, and supervisors, and it is planned to go after the work with an added vim upon return of the boys of the county many of whom are with the 129th regiment.

**Court House Notes**

**Real Estate Transfers**  
DeKalb—George Earl articles of agreement to Clifford S. Hunt, pt sec 11, \$22,000 Malta—Albert H. Bivens and Laura E. Wolfe wd to William Reeda, 1-5 w 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 34, \$1.

Florence Snow wd to G. E. Stott, pt e 1/2 ne 1/4 sec 8, \$200

**Probate Court**  
Hearing had on People vs. Edward E. Hadlock, child abandonment, and judgment that he pay to the clerk for use of children \$9 per week beginning May 26. His recognizance in sum of \$500 filed.

Notice from Elgin State Hospital that Joe Riley escaped on May 12 1919.

Petition of Walter Ruback to have George Henry Jones declared insane dismissed by petitioner.

**Estates of—**  
Mary Jane VanDusen, distracted. Bond W. K. Sell sum \$12,000 approved and letters issued.

Andrew Lovell. Inventory approved. Request that inheritance tax appraiser be appointed. E. M. Burst appointed.

Ephraim B. Shurtleff, late of Sycamore. Will proven. Ruth A. Clark, executrix. July term for claims. Proof of heirship made.

Edward, Vivian and Hubert Brockman, minors. Inventory and report of guardian approved.

Fred W. Brockman. Final report approved. Estate settled and administratrix discharged.

Ira Evans. Order fixing inheritance tax at \$237.02 entered.

**Declared Delinquent Child**  
Harold Muzzy was brought before the court on petition representing that he is 9 years of age; that he violated the criminal laws of the state; wanders about the streets at night, that his parents do not control him, and asking that he be declared delinquent. After a two days' trial by jury, verdict was rendered that he be declared delinquent child, and order entered by the court committing him to the St. Charles School for Boys, to which institution he was taken by the sheriff.

**NEW OIL COMPANY**  
R. D. Barber, formerly auditor for the DeKalb county telephone company, has recently been named as manager of the DeKalb Independent Oil company, and assumed his duties here this week. The oil company was just recently incorporated, the old business having been taken over by Cooper of Sycamore, and McCormack of St. Charles, both experienced oil men.

**HER FIRST REAL MONEY**

"This card represents my first real money," recently said a farmer's wife, with an odd look of mingled pride, deprecation and something very like triumph.

"At home, as a girl, I had no money. Mother bought things for us children with whatever money father gave her. Since I've been married it's been much the same. I've got things at the town stores and Jim's paid for them. Even my egg and butter money has gone, as a rule, to help with the household upkeep—turned in on the grocery bill, usually. I've never seemed able to hold on to a penny.

"But when the War Savings Stamps came along I said to myself, 'Here's your chance, Mary!' And now I buy War Savings Stamps regularly, take 'em in change as regularly as I sell chickens or cash the creamery check at the bank. I've filled several cards already, and I can tell you I gloat over 'em! When those War Savings Stamps mature I'll have real money of my own."

**CAPITALIZE YOURSELF**

**Hold On to Your Stamps.**  
Do not sell your War Savings Stamps. The government borrowed the money for a specific purpose. If the securities are not retained your purchase will have been of no permanent benefit to the government. The men who buy and save, who follow the principles of thrift, are the people who will shape the destiny of the nation.

**FOR A RAINY DAY.**



Sing a song of sixpence!  
A pocketful of "tin."  
Four and twenty Thrift Stamps  
All tucked in.  
When the card is finished  
The stamps begin to gaily,  
Isn't that a pretty plan  
Against a day of rain?

**Bar "Stamp Shark" Advertisements.**  
Newspapers throughout the country gradually are banishing from their columns all advertisements inserted by unscrupulous persons who conduct a business of purchasing War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds at a discount.

**JOSEPH BROTHERS**  
**Cleaners and Dyers**  
Leave Orders at the Redwood Barber Shop, Genoa.  
Goods called for and Delivered Every Week

DR. D. ORVAL THOMPSON DR. C. STUART CLEARY  
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays Hours 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.  
Other hours by appointment  
Telephone Genoa, 188

**Osteopathic Physicians**

OVER MARTIN'S STORE, Genoa  
Telephone Sycamore 188  
Graduates of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

**"Your Rent Will Buy A Home"**

Why not use that "nest egg" as a down payment on a new home? You'll find it easy to finance and builders will put up your home for a small down payment. Best of all, homes are always saleable and especially now when homes are scarce. The day you move in, your friends and business associates will have a little more respect for you and there'll be opportunities presented that pass by the renter.

Don't you want to build? We'd like to help you with your plans and when the time comes, to furnish the materials. We have everything you need, the best qualities and fair prices.

What do you say?

OUR SLOGAN: "Onward With Improvements"

**Tibbits, Cameron L'mb'r Co.**

Telephone 59. Genoa, Illinois

**Junk**

I pay the highest market prices for old iron and all kinds of metals, rags, paper, etc... Also buy Furs and Hides. If you have any of these items, phone and I will call on you at once.

MIKE GORDON  
Phone 138

**PRINCE ALBERT**



LAY your smoketaste flush up against a listening post—and you'll get the Prince Albert call, all right! You'll hunt a jimmy pipe so quick and get so much tobacco joy out of every puff you'll wish you had been born twins! For, Prince Albert puts over a turn new to every man fond of a pipe or a home made cigarette. It wins your glad hand completely. That's because it has the quality!

And, right behind this quality flavor and quality fragrance is Prince Albert's freedom from bite and parch which is cut out by our exclusive patented process. We tell you to smoke your fill at any clip—jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette—without a comeback!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.