

# The Genoa Republican

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We want to impress upon the minds of the men who wore the khaki, that this entertainment is for them and not by them. They will not be asked to parade—we just want them to be our guests. If possible the committee would like to have every soldier wear his uniform, or at least part of his uniform so that he may be picked out from the crowd. Every soldier, whether a Genoa man or not, is invited to partake of the supper which will be served by the Ladies' Aid at the M. E. Church dining room at six o'clock.

#### Soldiers Asked to Register

To assist the committee in determining the number of suppers to provide, and as a matter of record, all local soldiers and visiting soldiers are requested to register at the post-office where a book for that purpose will be provided. If the men will comply with this request it will be a great assistance to the committee, and is about all the work requested of the men in khaki.

Immediately following the aeroplane exhibition, the soldiers and in fact everyone is requested to gather at the school grounds where the program will take place. C. D. Schoonmaker, president of the day, will deliver the address of welcome to which some soldier will respond. As yet no selection has been made for the response, the boys seeming a bit modest about appearing before an audience. Most of them had no fear of Kaiser Bill's Big Borthas, gas attacks and machine gun fire, but they evidently draw the line on facing a sea of familiar eyes. No doubt one of the boys can be induced to assume the task before Tuesday.

The band will furnish music at the grounds, in fact there will be nothing else doing while this important program is under way. All members of the exemption board have been invited to be present and give a few minutes' talk each. It is the desire of the entertainment committee to make the program short but snappy.

## HOME COMING! Genoa to Honor Her Sons TUESDAY, JUNE 17

Music by Camp Grant Band of 26 Pieces, Aeroplane Flying and Thrilling "Stunts" by One and Perhaps Two or Three Army Aviators, Eight-piece Orchestra for Free Dance and a Address By Hon. H. R. Rathbone  
Free Supper for Soldiers

#### The Band Concerts

The Camp Grant Band of twenty-six pieces will arrive in Genoa at noon and immediately after dinner give a short concert on Main street. At 2:00 the band will lead the way to the aviation field one mile north of the city, where the people will be entertained for an hour and a half by Uncle Sam's bird men. In the evening at 7:30 the band will give a concert on Main street, the concert to last until time for the dance at the Kiernan building.

#### The Aeroplane Flights

With a determination not to be outdone by any of our neighboring cities in the line of attractions, the entertainment committee went to Camp Grant Monday to look up some aviators for the occasion. They succeeded in getting an interview with Captain Perry of the recruiting station, who at once granted them their request for the aeroplane exhibition. The committee then went to Lieut. Slade, commander of the Camp Grant patrol. Lieut. Slade promised one plane without fail, weather permitting, and he may bring over the entire patrol of three planes. The lieutenant came over to Genoa

that very afternoon and spotted the landing field. He expects to get to Genoa about noon or before on next Tuesday.

Lieut. Slade and his birdmen are the best in the business and the city's guests may be assured of seeing all that they have in the way of "thrillers" and "stunts" in the air. While the committee was at Camp Grant some of the members nearly lost their dinners in watching the various contortions of the planes far above their heads. Lieut. Slade will take the air at about two o'clock and remain up about an hour or more.

#### The Free Dance for Everyone

We anticipate that not only the young people, but many older ones, will enjoy the free dance at the new warehouse of Kiernan & Son. The dancing space will be approximately 50x150 feet. The cement floor is as well trowled as a cement sidewalk, will be sprinkled with corn meal or flax seed to make dancing a real pleasure.

#### Fred Robinson's Orchestra

The committee was fortunate on Monday in being able to book Fred G. Robinson's eight-piece orchestra of Rockford for this dance. Mr.

Robinson heads one of the best, if not the best, orchestra in Rockford and dancers will appreciate the music.

#### 'Ware the Cops

While home-coming day is one that should create a feeling of joy and thanksgiving, yet there is a certain solemn thought that will tend to keep it clean. Everyone who has respect for the boys should entertain that solemn thought while enjoying the day. Perhaps it might be well to state the case in plain language—no rowdiness will be tolerated, and if one so far forgets the reason for the celebration, he will find himself quickly invited to leave the city. Especially will this be emphasized at the dance. We want everyone to feel that he or she can go to the dance and escape coming in contact with a distillery breath or being "compelled to hear or witness anything objectionable."

If one comes to this glorious welcome demonstration with a skin full of booze, we will consider it an open insult to our guests of honor, the men in khaki.

The Big Salesman—the little Republican want-ad.

## PEOPLE URGED TO DECORATE

Cover Every Building With Flags and Bunting Next Tuesday

### LET US DO HONOR TO THE BOYS

Decorate Every Automobile, Show Patriotism and Appreciation in Every Possible Manner

The citizens of Genoa should bear in mind that the various committees can not, in themselves, make the day a complete success. They can and will make every effort to prepare the entertainment, but every individual citizen must consider himself or herself a committee of one to prepare the city for our guests. Let every yard be clean, the lawns trimmed and a showing of hospitality in every home. Every yard of bunting and every flag in Genoa should be evidence. Those who have neither are urged to get busy at once and prepare for the decorations. Other cities are decorating profusely for their home coming events and Genoa must keep up with the procession. Business men especially are urged to make a special effort in decorating. If there is not enough bunting or flags in town to decorate suitably for the occasion, there is still time to send for some. Everybody get busy; invite your friends and relatives from distant cities to come and see what Genoa can do in honoring her soldiers.

#### THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM

Begins with Band Concert on Main Street at 1:30 o'clock

As near as can be determined at the present time the program of the afternoon of June 17 will be as follows:

- 1:30—Concert by Camp Grant Band on Main street.
- 2:00—Aeroplane circus at the landing field one mile north of Genoa.
- 3:30—Welcome to soldiers and program at school house grounds.
- 6:00—Supper for all soldiers in uniform at the M. E. church dining room.
- 7:30—Band Concert on Main street.
- 9:00—Free Dance at the new Kiernan & Son building.

#### Program at School Grounds

"Star Spangled Banner" by the Band  
Address of Welcome by the president of the day, C. D. Schoonmaker.  
Response by Lieutenant J. W. Ovitz.  
Music by Band.  
Short talk by members of the Exemption Board.  
Address by Henry R. Rathbone.

#### HON. HENRY R. RATHBONE

Will Deliver Address at the School Grounds at 3:30 o'clock

The committee has been fortunate in securing the Hon. Henry R. Rathbone of Chicago to deliver the principal address at the school grounds at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. Rathbone is one of Illinois' best orators and is rapidly becoming a national figure. He spoke at DeKalb Thursday and favorably impressed a monster audience. Mr. Rathbone's father was a man of considerable note in civil war times. He was one of the party in the president's box in the Ford Theatre at the time the president was shot.

Do not fail to hear Henry Rathbone on Tuesday.

#### AUTO IS SMASHED

#### DeKalb Car Crashes into Telephone Pole West of Genoa Friday

A party of DeKalb and Sycamore young people narrowly escaped death near the Illinois Central viaduct, west of Genoa, last Friday night when the car they were driving crashed into a telephone pole, throwing the occupants to the ground. As it was, the men escaped injury and the girls were only slightly hurt. The car, a new Oakland, had been left in the Quinn Garage at DeKalb for repairs, and in the evening young Hopkins, an employe of Mr. Quinn, took the car out and a party of friends for a ride. In approaching the viaduct, the driver failed to see the bend in the road in time to make the turn. Going at fast speed he swung the car to the left, smashing both right wheels and throwing the car against the telephone post, breaking the pole in two. The impact threw all the occupants out thru the top and they landed on the ground, the pole preventing the car from turning over them.

## ALL ROADS LEAD TO CITY OF GENOA

Soldiers Asked to Register at Post Office Sometime During the Day

### TO WEAR UNIFORM IF POSSIBLE

Supper will be Served at the M. E. Church by the Ladies' Aid—Not Asked to Parade

Tuesday, June 17, will be the biggest day in the history of Genoa if

weather permits, for on that day we are going to formally welcome home the men who offered everything that we might continue to enjoy the life that a truly democratic form of government affords. It is a source of regret that all of Genoa's sons can not be here on that day, but the committee realized that it may be many months before all will return, and as other cities are preparing for or have already given a demonstration of appreciation, it was thought best to get busy at once. Genoa has been among the foremost in everything during the past two strenuous years, and she does not care to be a tail ender now.

## American Navy Needs 358,000 Sailors Effectively to Man Its Ships

By CAPT. W. A. MOFFETT, U. S. S. Mississippi



The American navy has accomplished marvelous things, even since the armistice. It has been maneuvering constantly and training its men, and it is in such a high state of efficiency that it could go into battle tomorrow or any day as easily as you or I could go to a tea party.

Nevertheless this great ocean machine is in danger. The reservists are getting out. The enlisted strength on many vessels has been reduced. Important units will have to be tied up at the dock unless there is some relief—and the relief rests in congress.

The authorized strength of the regular navy is 138,000 men. The navy's estimate of its need is 358,000 men. It cannot be effective with a lesser number. But the last congress adjourned without giving us the authorization for this number.

The navy must not be handicapped. If it is all the money spent for Liberty bonds and all the money that will be pledged to the Victory loan will go for naught. The United States must have a navy to back up its ideals. Peace must not dismantle the navy. And this is the problem Chicago and the middle West must solve.

## "We Gave You the Diadem of American Citizenship—and Then Left You"

By U. S. JUDGE CHARLES F. AMIDON, North Dakota

[In sentencing a North Dakota preacher convicted of disloyalty.] You received your final papers as a citizen in 1898. By the oath which you then took you renounced and adjured all allegiance to Germany and to the emperor of Germany, and swore that you would bear true faith and allegiance to the United States. What did that mean? That you would set about earnestly growing an American soul and put away your German soul. That is what your oath of allegiance meant.

Have you done that? I do not think you have. You have cherished everything German and stifled everything American. You have preached German, prayed German, read German, sung German. Every thought of your mind and every emotion of your heart through all these years has been German. Your body has been in America, but your life has been in Germany. If you were set down in Prussia today you would be in harmony with your environment.

There have been a good many Germans before me in the last month. They have lived in this country, like yourself, ten, twenty, thirty, forty years, and they had to give their evidence through an interpreter. There was written all over every one of them, "Made in Germany."

I do not blame you and these men alone. I blame my country. We urged you to come; we welcomed you; we gave you opportunity; we gave you land; we conferred upon you the diadem of American citizenship—and then we left you.

## Premier Lloyd George vs. Northcliffe, With a Forecast of the Future

By J. L. GARVIN, Editor London Observer

The chief significance of the prime minister's declaration in the commons is that it marks him out as not only the nation's leader of new causes of peace and progress after Armageddon but probably the world's leader as well. We must remember what an incomparable advantage British political conditions give in the long run to any man who achieves personal supremacy.

Long after Wilson has ceased to be president of the United States or Clemenceau to be French premier, Lloyd George in all likelihood will not only play the same part as he does now but will be more and more recognized as the strongest statesman of his time.

If the league of nations is to be a living and working reality, if the world is to be saved from war before the lapse of another decade, Lloyd George, in our view, will have to do more than any other statesman to develop the league and to avert calamity in democratic affairs.

It is about as certain as anything in the future can be that if Northcliffe continues the controversy on personal lines such controversy would mean the end of Northcliffe as a proprietor of syndicated newspapers. Legislation would be introduced and carried putting an end to multiple proprietorship of the opinion-making powers of the press.

## "It Is Hard to Find Words to Paint German Portrait Black Enough"

By JOHN BURROUGHS

Such a fighting machine as the Germans turned out the world never before had seen. The tread of their armies seemed to make the world tremble. But lacking moral force, lacking a worthy cause, bent only on murder and arson and pillage, void of enthusiasm for human weal and human rights, they had no sustaining power, and went to pieces on the moral purpose of the enemy as the waves break upon the granite rocks. An empire in ruin is what we now behold. The vulture devours its own vitals.

It is hard to find words to paint the German portrait black enough. Let any fair-minded, cool-headed man sit down and try dispassionately to think of the deeds they have been guilty of in this war, and see if he does not grow hotter and hotter the longer he thinks.

There are still 70,000,000 Germans all unrepentant. In a few generations there will be 100,000,000 of them, and they will not have changed for the good one iota. Their porcine propensities and unscrupulous character will remain unabated. They are of the earth earthy. They wallow in materialism; they have ceased to produce literature, art, music or philosophy; they have run all to materialism for the past two or three generations, and to expect any radical change in them is to expect the serpent to walk upright or to forget to use its fangs.

## SAME CATTLE IN ONE COMMUNITY

Teamwork Is Worth Much In Teaching Efficiency in Care of Rearing Animals.

### WISCONSIN LIKES GUERNSEY

Buyers Attracted to Waukesha County From All Over Country—Many Breeding Associations in Minnesota and New Hampshire.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

#### COMMUNITY BREEDING

Community breeding simply means that the farmers in a certain community agree to do two things:

First, to breed but one breed of cattle, sheep and hogs. Second, they agree to use none but purebred sires, these sires being owned either individually or collectively.

Everyone is absolutely free to do as he pleases just so long as he sticks to one class of stock and uses a purebred sire. These ideas can best be carried out if the farmers are organized in a body and get together at stated periods.

There is no advantage gained by keeping three or four breeds of beef cattle in the same community, except the satisfaction of personal preferences, but there are many advantages to be derived from keeping one and the same breed in the same community.

Probably the most important reason why the same breed of cattle should be kept in one community is that it develops community interest. Community breeding is certain to be a sympathetic tie binding the people together in the accomplishment of anything.



A Purebred Guernsey With a High Record.

they desire. Community teamwork is worth much in the improvement of any community. It teaches efficiency in the care and rearing of animals.

#### Brings Big Results.

Community breeding is a very simple thing, but the value which it will be to the community is tremendous. There are many instances on record which are proof of its advantages. Wisconsin has a large number of community breeding associations, the strongest of these being the Waukesha Breeding association, organized in 1808 to promote the breeding and improvement of high-grade and purebred Guernsey cattle. Although only organized 12 years ago this county is already known as the "Guernsey Capital of America," and buyers for carload lots of grade or purebred cows are attracted there from all over the country.

New Hampshire has many such breeders' associations in operation. Minnesota also has a large number. One of these at Northfield, Minn., a Holstein association, includes 225 herds and upward of 4,000 Holstein cattle, purebred and grades. West Virginia has organized many such associations. Ritchie county, especially, attracted wide attention for the reason that the "scrub" bull has been eliminated and the Hereford adopted and developed as the principal breed. More than 150 "scrub" bulls have been shipped out of the county during the past three years, and purebreds have taken their places, eliminating the "scrub" entirely. Many small herds have been started as a result of this movement. Buyers are attracted to this county without advertising, and they are unable to meet the demands for good breeding and stock cattle.

#### More Associations Needed.

"Are there not more communities in every state which would be richer for having a community breeder's association?" ask the specialists. True there are many purebred sires used, but the need of more inspiration is apparent, such inspiration as is gotten from organization and co-operation, from getting together shoulder to shoulder, and from rubbing of elbows.

The United States department of agriculture or extension department of your state college of agriculture will be glad to hear of any such organizations already perfected or to assist in the organization of others. Is there good reason why communities throughout the South should not be noted for Shorthorn, Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle? Before the South can ever make a big stride as a beef-cattle center it must have community breeding. The first step in this direction is to eliminate the "scrub" sire.

## FARMERS OVERLOOK VALUE OF PEANUTS

Great Difficulty Exists in Procuring Pure Seed.

Few Years of Proper Selection Will Give Grower Strain of Seed That Cannot Be Had From Any Other Source.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Scarcely a day passes that inquiries are not received relative to the peanut industry in the South. It is strange, indeed, that the southern farmers have so long overlooked the real value of the peanut as a part of their cropping system and that the present high market prices of peanuts were necessary to awaken the farmers to their opportunity. Nothing has been found that will excel the true Spanish variety for general cultivation on southern farms. Great difficulty exists, however, in procuring pure seed. The only way that the farmers of the South can be sure of a high-producing strain of pure Spanish is by growing a seed patch from specially selected seed.

Thirty-six pounds of clean Spanish peanuts in the shell will plant an acre, and a one-acre seed patch, if properly handled, will produce enough seed to plant about 30 acres the next year. With this fact before them, it should be a comparatively easy matter for the peanut growers to get on the right basis, so far as the seed supply is concerned. The seed used for planting the seed acre should first be carefully selected in the pod, then shelled by hand, and the shelled peas again carefully gone over, and all that are "off" color or inferior either in size or shape should be discarded.

A few years of proper selection will give the farmer a strain of seed peanuts for his conditions that cannot be had from any other source. By this method, together with proper cultural practices and crop rotation, the yield per acre can be greatly increased. About the only method whereby the farmer can hope to make a profit is by cutting down production costs through increased yields per acre. The future of the peanut industry in the South is almost without limitations, and the farmers who get into the business on the right basis are going to obtain the highest profits.

### ON CONTROL OF COTTON WILT

Demonstrations Have Resulted in Planting Larger Acreage of Resistant Variety.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Demonstrations conducted by the United States department of agriculture on the control of cotton wilt, which have been in progress for several years, resulted last year in the planting of a larger acreage of wilt-resistant cotton than ever before with mals.



Cotton Plant Destroyed by Wilt.

an actual saving greatly in excess of that of any previous year. The great possibilities of this work are shown by reports from two cotton planters in South Carolina who state that their saving last year through growing wilt-resistant cotton was approximately \$115,000.

### FOR SUCCESS WITH PULLETS

Careful, Conscientious Work Is Real Factor in Most Every Case—Don't Take Chances.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For your early laying pullets next fall don't take any chances. Always remember that the future to a large extent is the direct outcome of yesterday and today. One often hears the term "good luck" or "bad luck" in connection with hatchings or broodings, when as a matter of fact, luck, good or bad, would be more properly termed good or bad management. If one is "unlucky" enough to forget to fill the lamp or close the door against cats or rats, one may be unlucky enough to meet with losses. Unfortunately, luck does play a part once in awhile, both for good or bad. Careful, conscientious work is the real factor for success in most every case, however.

## FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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### CONGRESS OF BERLIN, 1878.

A Peace Congress That Helped to Settle the Balkan Situation.

Some one somewhere remarked that the eastern question would perplex mankind until the day of judgment. Those fragments of nations which strew the Balkan peninsula are so divided in race, language and traditions that they dwell side by side in a state of constant discord and belligerence, no one race being able to assimilate the others—a melting pot in which nothing melts, but which is in a constant state of ebullition.

In 1875 the idea of pan-Slavism had become a strong sentiment in Russia. Pan-Slavism in Russia was answered by a revival of pan-Islamism in Turkey. Russian agents were everywhere in the peninsula stirring up the Christian populations and the Mussulman reaction and the increased tyranny of the porte still further excited the peoples already stirred by pan-Slavist dreams.

Uprisings began; Serbia declared war on Turkey; Montenegro and Albania flew at each other's throats; the powers intervened and there were conferences, protocols and armistices, while the Turks put down the uprisings and defeated the Serbians and Montenegrins with great slaughter. The uprising in Bulgaria was put down by the Turks with such cruelty that the "Bulgarian massacres" stirred all Europe. Turkey remained deaf to the proposals of the "concert of Europe."

Declared War Against Turkey. The patience of the czar was exhausted. On April 24, 1877, he gave orders for his armies to cross the Turkish frontier and declared war against Turkey. He had previously concluded an alliance with Roumania by which the Russian armies had the right of passage through that country and the Roumanian army was to cooperate with the army of Russia. England had acquiesced in the Russian move, provided the czar did not occupy Constantinople or the Dardanelles, let Egypt alone and recognized the neutrality of the Suez canal. Austria had been appeased by a secret pact with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina and by the vision dangled before her of an outlet on the east to the Aegean sea at Saloniki. The ostensible object of the war was to force the porte to put into operation under European superintendence his promised reforms and to secure the autonomy of the subject states.

The Russians crossed the Danube in June, took Shipka pass in July and were defeated before Plevna in July and September. They defeated the Turks at Aladja Dagh in Armenia in October and took Kars by storm in November. Plevna fell in December and the Russian army passed through the Balkans, and advanced to the outskirts of Constantinople. On March 3, 1878, a treaty was signed at San Stefano, a little port on the sea of Marmora between Russia and Turkey.

Czar Was Frightened. All the Balkan peoples, except the Bulgarians, broke out into a tempest of protest upon the news of this treaty. Austria, who saw her dream of reaching the Aegean gulf glimmering and even her control of Bosnia and Herzegovina shared by Russia, voted 60,000,000 gulden for war purposes and prepared to seize upon Bosnia. England called out the reserves, and Disraeli started Europe by bringing Indian troops to Malta. The British fleet steamed into the sea of Marmora and lay near Constantinople. The "concert of Europe" demanded that the treaty be submitted to a congress of the powers. The coalition of Europe against him scared the czar and he consented. The congress of Berlin, therefore, met June 13, 1878. Before attending the congress Disraeli made a secret pact with the sultan by which England acquired complete control of Cyprus. The congress lasted until July 13. Bismarck presided and Disraeli, Gorchakov the Russian, and Andrassy the Austrian were the principal figures. Gorchakov and Disraeli fought each other tooth and nail. Once the Russian created a sensation by gathering up his papers and starting to leave the council room. At another time Disraeli started the delegates by ordering a special train to take him to Calais. When the Cyprus convention came to light the diplomats felt that Disraeli had tricked them. That night he attended a reception. As he entered a silence fell upon the angry buzzing of the assembled statesmen. Disraeli understood.

"Of what are you thinking?" asked the Princess Radziwill. "I am thinking of nothing," he replied; "I am enjoying myself." The treaty as finally signed by the congress provided that Bulgaria should not extend south of the Balkans and the military occupation of Russia was reduced to nine months.

Perfectly Willing. "What sort of a fellow is he?" "Well, if you and he have had dinner together and you insist upon paying the check, he won't even give you an argument."

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound. Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

### TREATY OF ADRIANOPLE, 1829.

Independence of Greece Recognized by Turkey and Russia.

The modern kingdom of Greece came into being by a treaty signed at Adrianople in 1829 between Russia and Turkey, by which the Grecian captivity of 350 years was ended. Most of this time Greece was subject to Turkey—but not always. During the latter Middle Ages the Venetians and other foreign rulers temporarily established their power there. In 1715 the Turks drove out the Venetians, who had established themselves on the Grecian peninsula 28 years before, and ruled undisturbed until the beginning of the Greek insurrection in 1821. The city of Athens rose and compelled the Turks to take refuge in the Acropolis; a constitution was proclaimed on the first day of the next year; All Pasha, the Turkish general, was defeated and killed by the revolutionists; the Turks took the revolted island of Solo with horrible cruelties; the Greeks captured Napoli di Romania. A large part of Greece fell into the hands of the revolutionists.

The war continued, with the Greeks generally successful, until 1825. The imagination of Europe had been stirred by the idea of a revival of a nation that was the ancient home of arts and letters, and Byron had lent his money and his name to the Grecian cause, to die at Missolonghi, in the Greek service. Russia was ready to interfere, but the governments of the western nations had no idea of making war for sentimental reasons.

Western Powers Take Notice. Early in 1825 Mehemet Ali, the great viceroy of Egypt, who had an eye on the throne of Constantinople, put 17,000 men into the Morea under his adopted son Ibrahim, who captured Navarino and the island of Sphagia, which lies before it. Early the next year Ibrahim was joined by a Turkish army under Reshid Pasha and Missolonghi was taken after a six-months' siege. All that part of Greece not occupied then by Turks and Egyptians was now under the influence of Kolokotroni, a mere Russian agent. The western powers began to "sit up and take notice." It looked as if the czar and the sultan were about to divide Greece between them. The Grecian question, from being one of sentiment had become one of practical politics.

Delegates of Russia, France and England met in London and, on July 27, 1827, signed a convention which established, on paper, a kingdom of Greece. In August the fleets of England, France and Russia blockaded the Turco-Egyptian fleet of over 90 men-of-war, lying in the harbor of Navarino. On October 26 the allied fleets entered the harbor, and after a battle of five hours, totally destroyed

the Turco-Egyptian fleet. Strangely enough, neither France, Russia nor England had yet declared war against Turkey, which still claimed Greece as a Turkish province, in spite of the convention of London. The sultan, naturally enough, engaged at the battle of Navarino, declared all treaties at an end, and the ambassadors of the three powers left Constantinople. Russia declared war against Turkey in April of 1828. A French army occupied the Morea, but otherwise England and France remained idle spectators of the war which ensued.

Russian Armies Successful. The Russian army crossed the Pruth in May, but winter came and they were still unable to pierce the Balkans. The next summer, however, the Russians passed over the mountains and appeared before Adrianople, which at once surrendered. A Russian army fighting in Asia had also been successful. Russia had entered European Turkey with 150,000 men, but only 40,000 of them reached Adrianople, and those so worn with battle and disease that they could neither advance nor retreat, while between Adrianople and Constantinople the sultan had 20,000 fresh troops. Nevertheless, the czar had boasted that he had 600,000 men to loan his friends and a million and a half to fight his enemies, and rumor exaggerated the force of Russians before Adrianople to 70,000. Turkey was practically "bluffed" into signing a treaty, which she did at Adrianople on September 14, 1829, recognizing the independence of Greece and granting to Russia freedom of navigation of the Black sea, the Danube and the Dardanelles, and confirming and extending the protectorate of the czar over the Danubian principalities. The Turkish and Egyptian troops in Greece withdrew and the new kingdom became a fact.

Where Martin Luther Begged. Martin Luther sang in the streets of Magdeburg, along with other church choristers, for the bread and coins that citizens might bestow. This begging was the recognized means of support of the children of the "poor schools" attended by sons of peasants, who obtained free lodging at the hospices of the church, had free tuition, and were granted the privilege of singing for their meals. In return they were expected to sing in the choir of the church which supported their school. Modern Magdeburg is the capital of the Prussian province of Saxony. The city was well fortified. It is nearly ninety miles southwest of Berlin, lies mostly on the left bank of the Elbe, and is an important railway center.

## THIS WEAK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's

Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2342 North Taylor St., Philadelphia Pa.

The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, back-ache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

## SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

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

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound. Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. However, if you wish to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Poor Relations. "Any poor relations in your family?" "Yes. We are the ones."

If the tongue could kill, good people would no longer have a monopoly of dying young.

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one day's pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for every day. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet they are made so comfortable. Ask your druggist to-day for a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

## POWDER IN SHOES AS WELL AS GUNS

Foot-Ease to be Added to Equipment of Hospital Corps at Fort Wayne.

Under the above heading the Detroit Free Press, among other things says: "The theory is that soldiers whose feet are in good condition can walk further and faster than soldiers who have corns and bunions incased in rawhide."

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

There is no foot comforter equal to Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, for hot, tired, aching, perspiring, smarting, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters or callouses. What wouldn't you give to be relieved of one day's pain of your corns and bunions? Here is relief for every day. You won't realize this until you have tried Allen's Foot-Ease yourself. You simply forget all about your feet they are made so comfortable. Ask your druggist to-day for a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

## Cuticura Soap Best for Baby

Soap 2c, Ointment 25c, Talcum 5c. Sample each mailed free by "Cuticura," Dept. E, Boston.

### Better Than Pills For Liver Ills.

You can't feel so good but what NR will make you feel better.



DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Rest, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers or 6 by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25. HAROLD SOMERS, 160 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**SPRING SHOWS THE HOUSEWIFE WAY TO DISPEL MONOTONY OF WINTER'S MENUS**



Gathering Wild Greens is Not Beneath the Dignity of Anyone Who Knows How Delicious Are These First Plants of Spring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If you want to give your daily meals more variety than has been possible during the winter, you will be interested in reading of the changes one woman, who lived in a town with a fairly good market, made in order that she might use more of the spring foods and less of the heavy foods.

For breakfast, instead of pancakes, sausages, bacon, fried potatoes, and hot breads, to which her family had been accustomed, she gave them fruits, rhubarb sauce, baked apples, stewed prunes, grapefruit, oranges, bananas, many kinds of cereal with cream, toast, and eggs prepared in various ways, not including frying.

**Green Foods Forward.**

For dinners, such vegetables as dandelion greens, spinach, beet greens, kale, onions, cabbage or lettuce were always prominent. Bulky foods like cereals and fruits took the place of rich pastries and cakes. Meat was served in smaller quantities than before, and once in a while was omitted.

For suppers, soups and salads became partially sweetened with figs and raisins, and sponge cake served with fruit gelatin dishes and puddings, were the favorite desserts.

The Office of Home Economics, U. S. department of agriculture, also believes in menus which introduce fresh vegetables and fruits, and has tried out the recipes given below, finding them satisfactory. These menus and the recipes for the less common dishes were given merely as suggestions for those who care to use their originality as this woman did in the preparation of spring menus. The housekeeper who lives on a farm or in a small town can follow the same plan to even better advantage, as she can usually gather many sorts of wild greens and often her own rhubarb, kale, cabbage, and spring onions.

**Some Springtime Menus.**

- BREAKFAST.**  
Rhubarb Sauce.  
Oatmeal (cooked in fireless cooker) Cream  
Poached Eggs on Toast.  
Coffee.
- DINNER.**  
Puree of Spinach  
Scalloped Potatoes  
Creamed Cauliflower  
Bread  
Prune Pudding  
Butter
- SUPPER.**  
Greens and Peas  
Timbales with Sauce  
Baked Potatoes  
Buttered Beets  
Diced Fruit  
Cookies
- BREAKFAST.**  
Grapefruit  
Corn-meal Mush with Cream  
Coddled Eggs  
Bread  
Coffee  
Butter
- DINNER.**  
Clear Soup  
Salmon Loaf with Creamed Peas  
Mashed Potatoes  
Lettuce Salad with Mayonnaise Dressing  
Chocolate Bread Pudding
- SUPPER.**  
Eggs Florentine  
Bread  
Butter  
Apple Celery and Raisin Salad on Lettuce  
Lemon Sherbet  
Cak'
- BREAKFAST.**  
Stewed Prunes  
Prepared Cereal  
Cream  
Muffins  
Bacon and Eggs  
Cocoa
- DINNER.**  
Clear Soup  
Roast Beef  
Brown Potatoes  
Greens with Brown Tomato Sauce  
Rolls  
Butter  
Rhubarb Short Cake
- SUPPER.**  
Potato Salad  
Deviled Eggs  
Creamed String Beans  
Baking Powder Biscuit  
Butter  
Rhubarb Marmalade  
Bananas and Cream  
Cookies

**How to Make Some of the Wishes.**

Puree of Spinach.  
½ peck spinach (washed, picked over and cooked until tender). Drain spinach and rub through sieve. Reheat. Add: 3 tablespoons butter. 1 tablespoon flour. ½ cup cream.

Arrange on serving dish and garnish with hard cooked eggs.

**PRUNE PUDDING.**  
2 cups milk  
¾ cup corn syrup.  
3 tablespoons corn-  
starch.  
12 prunes, cooked

Heat 1½ cups of the milk in double boiler. Mix ¼ cup cold milk with corn starch and add together with the corn syrup, prunes and salt to the hot milk. Cook twenty minutes, cool, add vanilla, and serve with cream. This recipe will make four servings.

**GREENS AND PEA TIMBALES.**  
1 cup pea pulp.  
1 cup greens (cooked).  
3 eggs.  
1½ teaspoons salt.

10 drops onion juice.  
Mix and turn into greased molds, set in pan of hot water and bake un-

**The KITCHEN CABINET**

Our spectacular opportunities for courage may be few or none at all. Our commonplace opportunities for courage start when we wake and last until we go to sleep. "The courage of the commonplace is greater than the courage of the crisis."

**DAINTY DISHES.**

Cheese is such well liked food that a variety of ways of serving it are always welcome.

Take one cream cheese and mix it with a half a pound of snappy American cheese, season with red pepper and add a bit of cream so as to make a smooth roll. Cut stuffed olives in thin slices and decorate the roll. Serve on a paper dolly, passing a cheese knife when serving.

**Cottage Cheese Salad.**—Mix two cupsful of cottage cheese with a half cupful of shredded almonds that have been blanched, a teaspoonful of chopped chives, salt and paprika to taste. Roll in small balls and place two or three in nests of lettuce; serve with a highly seasoned boiled dressing or with a mayonnaise.

**Cheese Pie.**—To a cupful of cream cheese pressed through a sieve, add a tablespoonful of sugar, the juice and rind of a lemon, a tablespoonful of butter melted, the yolks of two well-beaten eggs and lastly the beaten whites folded in. Add salt to taste and bake in one crust.

**Apples Baked in Maple Sirup.**—Cut apples in quarters, peel and put into a saucepan, add a cupful of maple sirup and two tablespoonfuls of butter to eight apples. Bake until the sirup is thick. Serve cold as dessert with whipped cream.

**Whipped Custard.**—To a quart of milk add three slightly beaten eggs, a cupful of sugar and a little salt; cook until thick, cool, then freeze to a mush, add one-fourth of a pound each of chopped walnut meats and steamed chopped figs. Finish freezing and let stand a few hours to ripen.

**Waffles.**—Mix and sift one and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of soda. Separate the yolks and whites of two eggs, beat well, add a cupful of thick sour milk to the yolks and stir in the dry ingredients; then add three tablespoonfuls of melted butter after folding in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake on a well-greased waffle iron.

**Supper Dish.**—Take ordinary link sausages, prick them and put into a pan to try out a little of the fat, pour off the fat and pour over the sausages a batter as follows: A cupful of milk, a pint of flour, two well-beaten eggs, and a spoonful of salt. Bake until the pudding is brown. Serve from the dish in which it was baked. This is the Yorkshire pudding batter.

A nice leg of mutton, my Lucia,  
I pray thee have ready for me;  
Have it smoking and tender and juicy,  
For no better meat can there be.  
—Thackeray.

**SHORT CUTS.**

The progressive woman is learning to divide her hours of labor and multiply her hours of leisure for outside work in the community and for self-improvement.

Why spend two hours doing a piece of work that one hour should finish?

The woman who spends a half hour ironing a sheet that might be ironed under other things like napkins, handkerchiefs, which we are particular about, is wasting golden hours that she might be using much more profitably.

The over-particular woman has no right to waste time on trifles, for her community and country need her. All the reconstruction work will not be done abroad, for we are learning to reconstruct many of our old, worn out handed down from grandmother ideas, and it is high time.

All housekeepers are greatly assisted by a schedule which is carefully followed as possible, though anybody who has tried it knows that no household can be run on an iron-clad rule, for things are always occurring to upset plans which are really good for us to avoid monotony. Monotony is the rust that eats out many lives.

A slate or tablet hanging on the wall with an outline of the week's meals and the daily arrangement of work will prove a wonderful time saver.

The pauses between tasks due to lack of forethought and planning will sum up into many minutes in a day's work.

A list of extras to be done will be so much happier done if we have a plan written out by which to work. Cross off each task as it is accomplished and keep the slips on file, for it is most satisfying to know the amount or number of things done in a month or a year.

When you go to the cellar for vegetables for dinner, do you carry a basket and bring up everything needed or do you make three trips which might have been used in other work!

He that by the plow would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive.  
Buy what thou hast no need of, and  
ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities.  
—Poor, Richard.

**WHAT TO FEED THE CHILD.**

Milk is the child's first food and the one of most importance through his growing years. It behooves every mother to see that she has clean milk, free from disease and of the standard richness.

As the child grows older or he needs food that has bulk on which to exercise the teeth as well as to excite the digestive juices, given in plentiful supply.

An ideal food which comes next to milk and eggs in importance is whole wheat. It may be ground, to crush the kernels, which is an advantage, or it may be cooked long and slowly making a gelatinous mass which is especially good for a breakfast and supper food for a small child. Give it top milk or cream with no sugar. There is something about the food that is so appetizing that the child rarely tires of it. In many homes where the family like the whole grains in food they use a small hand mill, grinding their own breakfast foods and cereals for breads.

Cocoa is a good drink for children, but if given too often they become too tired of it. Hot milk for drink is well liked; malted milk for a change, and different cereal coffees, when one is sure there are no coffee beans put in for flavor. Coffee and tea, no matter how much diluted with hot water, should never be given to children.

Custards, baked, steamed or boiled, of various flavors, combined with chocolate or caramel are valuable foods.

Baked apple, potatoes, scraped beef, milk toast, and cooked cereals of different kinds, if cooked for hours to soften the cellulose, are other foods of high value.

There is no dessert which is more wholesome for the child than a well baked apple. Wash and core it and bake, filling the cavity with sugar; a bit of lemon juice and butter added will improve a flavorless apple.

**Coddled Eggs.**—Place eggs in boiling water a pint to an egg, cover closely and let stand on the back of the stove six or eight minutes if desired soft, 10 to 15 minutes if medium, and a half hour for a hard cooked egg. A hard cooked egg cooked this way is easily digested by the most delicate stomach.

**PLANNING THE MEALS.**

Let us begin at the beginning, which is breakfast. We need follow no law except that of the tastes of our family. In these days of good food habits everybody eats everything and enjoys it, with the exception, of course, of the few unfortunates who have some personal idiosyncrasy which prohibits some well-liked food.

Fruit in the morning is usually enjoyed, a dish of cereal of some kind, to be followed by a piece of toast and an egg, with a cup of coffee, a cookie or a doughnut, will be satisfactory for the average man or woman who works at light labor. For the child a cup of milk takes the place of the coffee, and a large dish of cereal with toast and egg, or simply the cereal will make a sustaining breakfast. The American breakfast, compared to the English meal, is quite a kindergarten affair. Here is a breakfast menu taken from an English cook book, for an August morning: "Blotters on toast, collared tongue (whatever that is), hot buttered toast, marmalade, white bread and butter, brown bread, and bread and milk."

A dainty breakfast, well served, is of more value to the individual than the mere food properties served.

The midday meal, or luncheon, if the heavy meals comes at night, should be light and nourishing and easily digested, for a hearty meal at noon causes sluggishness and inactivity. A simple soup, or a dish of escalloped vegetable for a hot dish, a cup of tea, cocoa or milk, a little fruit and cake will be found sufficiently sustaining for that meal.

For dinner there is a wide range, depending upon the taste and the amount one may expend of energy as well as money in its preparation. Usually the people who have the most money to spend enjoy the simplest fare, for they know often at great cost what too rich and too heavy food will do to one's digestion.

In these days of simple living we have cut down the dinner to three and four courses, often cutting out the soup and serving the meat dish, salad or entree in one course, then the dessert, following with the after-dinner coffee.

Julie Bottomley

Skirts for Sports.  
Binding the bottoms of sports skirts with velvet, or edging them with fringe, is a return to a very old-fashioned style. Usually the velvet binding matches the coat of the suit, which is always in contrast to the skirt.

Nellie Maxwell

**Suits for the Corsetless Figure**



There has been considerable talk of the corsetless figure and much more drawing of it. When artists picture morning frocks or afternoon gowns, and even suits, they hang them on graceful but emaciated figures calculated to make us envy our adorably thin sisters and to remind us of the question put by that naive Japanese lady who asked, "Where do they put their stomachs?" Judging by a few late photographs she would not be impelled to ask that question now. But the season's styles are kind to the natural lines of the figure and just why fashion artists continue to draw inhuman creatures is a mystery not solved. Anyway, they inspire indolent ladies to train down and to diet and do sundry other things in the pursuit of slenderness.

"Corsetless" is not to be taken too literally—it really means a figure that looks uncorseted, with lines like those in the normal youthful body. The best

**In Fabrics Old Friends Are Best**



Because gingham and organdie are so familiar and unpretentious we are always delighted to find them reappearing each season in frocks that have every claim to beauty. And women are coming to realize the distinction of the successful dress that is made of an ordinary fabric, handled with consummate art. There is something sterling about it, something, in fact, more out of the ordinary than can be found in a frock that depends upon novelty in material for its success. Old friends are best in fabrics, and when they appear in frocks as pleasing as that pictured above they are thrice welcome. Imagine what a sensation they would make if we had never seen them before.

This summer we find smart frocks made up in the same designs, of either gingham, chambray or sport silk, and organdie or dotted swiss combined with silk as well as cotton goods. On cottons old-fashioned rick-rack braid reappears and is cleverly used as a finish for edges and to emphasize lines. It looks well in company with chambray, gingham or English prints for morning dresses. When organdie and gingham are as skill-

**"CALLUS CORNS" LIFT RIGHT OFF**



Apply a few drops of "Freezone"—No pain!

Don't suffer! A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store. Apply a few drops on the corns, calluses and "hard skin" on bottom of feet, then lift them off.

When Freezone removes corns from the toes or calluses from the bottom of feet, the skin beneath is left pink and healthy and never sore, tender or irritated.

**King's Stuart Portrait.**  
It is interesting to hear of the king buying an old portrait of James II. for it suggests that the romantic interest in the house of Stuart which Queen Victoria felt very strongly is hereditary. She made collections of Stuart souvenirs, hated Queen Elizabeth, shared Scot affection for Mary Stuart, and reproached Macaulay with having been hard on the memory of her ancestor James II. "Not your majesty's ancestor," said Macaulay, "your majesty's predecessor."—and was very proud of his reply.—London Mail.

**Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.**  
Nothing better than Cuticura Soap, daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Adv.

**Real Cause for Complaint.**  
"Eh-yah!" admitted Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "In the good old days, it was nothing uncommon to have as high as seven fights to every dance. But since this sur infernal bone dry law has cracked down on us we often have seven dances to one fight, which strikes me as spreading the fighting out mighty thin."—Kansas City Star.

**Important to Mothers.**  
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchere*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletchere's Castoria.

**A Bit Slow.**  
"Do you know that my daughter is an extravagant young woman, sir?"  
"I have—er—surmised that she is," replied the suitor, hesitatingly.  
"By George, sir! If you've been running around with my daughter for a twelvemonth and haven't got any further than a mere surmise, you lack the perspicacity I would like for my son-in-law to possess."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**PHYSICALLY FIT AT ANY AGE**

It isn't age, it's careless living that puts men "down and out." Keep your internal organs in good condition and you will always be physically fit.

The kidneys are the most over-worked organs in the human body. When they break down under the strain and the deadly uric acid accumulates and crystallizes look out! These sharp crystals tear and scratch the delicate urinary channels causing excruciating pain and set up irritations which may cause premature degeneration and often do turn into deadly Bright's Disease.

One of the first warnings of sluggish kidney action is pain or stiffness in the small of the back, loss of appetite, indigestion or rheumatism.

Do not wait until the danger is upon you. At the first indication of trouble go after the cause at once. Get a trial box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They will give almost immediate relief. If for any cause they should not, your money will be refunded. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. None other is genuine. In sealed boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

**Fought the Midnight.**  
Johnny came home from Sunday school quite thrilled by the lesson. "It was all about the Midnight," he said.  
"The what?" asked his father.  
"The Midnight," replied the boy.  
"Teacher told us how Gideon fought the Midnight and knocked the day-lights out of 'em in no time."

**His Crime.**  
"I saw a baseball player arrested in the very act."  
"What was he doing?"  
"Stealing a base."—Adv.

**Your Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists or by mail 60c per Bottle. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

# YOU SHOULD

Place your order for a Steel Gate and Steel Posts to-day.

Perhaps you want some fencing. Our Woven Wire Fence is of Superior quality.

DO IT NOW!

Genoa Lumber Co.

# Do You Know

the conditions at the anthracite coal mines? If you do you must realize that you are taking a big chance of being without coal this winter unless you order now. Production is low and a strike is possible at any time. Order the Hard Coal 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.

The last of Genoa boys who went to France with the 129th Infantry of the 33rd division a year ago, returned to Genoa last week, having been mustered out at Camp Grant. The boys are Sgt. Allen Patterson, Privatés Geo. Goding, Thos. Abraham, Robert Westover and George Wilson. Private Ben Westover arrived in Genoa Wednesday after having served several months in France. He went over with the 86th division but was transferred shortly arriving across.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shaffer of Sycamore were guests the first of the week at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. S. H. Stiles.

Rev. and Mrs. L. E. Lott entertained the following the first of the week, who were here to witness the class play: Mrs. Lott's father, George Hart, Frank Gregory and daughter, Georgia, of Downers Grove and Jessie Hart of Lamont, Ill.

Mrs. D. S. Brown submitted to a serious operation at the Hinsdale sanitarium last Friday. Altho in a precarious condition immediately following the operation, she is now recovering rapidly. Mr. Brown, who is at the same place, is not getting on as well as desired, but at the time of going to press is some better than he has been during the past week.

Roy Buck of DeKalb called on Genoa relatives the first of the week.

G. W. Sowers of Elgin was a Genoa caller Monday.

J. R. Kiernan & Son unloaded sixteen car loads of Minneapolis threshing machinery this week.

Mrs. H. S. Burroughs visited her sister, Mrs. D. S. Brown at Hinsdale Sanitarium last Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. Jackman of Chicago is visiting Genoa friends this week.

Sgt. Vernon Crawford of the regular army, who has been stationed in Texas for several months and was recently transferred to the East, came home last week to visit his mother, Mrs. Luella Crawford, having been granted a month's furlough. Sgt. Crawford expects to cross the pond in the near future and join the army of occupation.

Dillon Patterson has returned from Notre Dame University after finishing the fiscal school year.

Miss Dorothy Aldrich of Elgin called on friends in Genoa the first of the week.

John L. McLaury left Tuesday evening for a week's visit with relatives in Elmwood, Minn.

Miss Irene Mackey of Marengo attended the class play in Genoa Tuesday evening of this week.

Harry Perkins was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Mrs. Hazel Harshman Hayes left Saturday for Wyoming, where she will join her husband on his ranch.

Thos. Abraham visited friends in Chicago and Elgin over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. McNutt and son, Junior, will leave Friday of this week for Terre Haute, Ind., for a two weeks' visit.

The American Red Cross class of Home Dietetics, which has been ably instructed by Miss Laura Holmes, has completed their term of work. A picnic supper was served by the class to several friends Thursday evening of this week in the Kingston Park. Mrs. C. J. Bevan, in behalf of the class, presented Miss Holmes with one-half dozen silver salad forks, as a token of their appreciation.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Buck were Belvidere visitors Tuesday.

Miss Johnson of Elgin is a guest at the Steven Abraham home.

Mrs. J. W. Sowers visited her sister, Mrs. Thos. Shanahan, of Hampshire Thursday of this week.

Martin has a beautiful selection of "Kum-apart" link cuff buttons. Just the thing for a soft shirt. The price is reasonable.

Mrs. Etta Anderson entertained her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Glidden of Franklin Park Sunday.

Richellen pearls, positively indestructible, prices reasonable. See Martin.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Patterson and son, Richard, and Mrs. Edwin Clifford a daughter, Jane Ann, visited Genoa friends Thursday of this week.

Mrs. L. Carlson and Mrs. James Smiley and daughter, Leola, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Mary Christensen.

Mrs. S. H. Fisher and daughter, Flora, of Rockford visited at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Carrie Duval, Thursday of this week.

Corporal Walter J. Brandemuhl of the 116th Supply Train, A. E. F., received his honorable discharge on Thursday of this week and returned to his home in this city.

G. H. Martin made a business trip to Chicago Thursday of this week.

F. W. Olmsted spent this week Thursday in Chicago.

E. W. Brown and J. W. Ovitiz called on the former's father at Hinsdale Sanitarium Wednesday.

Dr. Brown, president of the Epworth Seminary, Epworth, Iowa, who will give the address at the Commencement exercises on Friday night, will speak at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson and son, Charles, and Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Scott will drive to Hinsdale Sunday. The former will visit at the F. E. Roth home and the latter will visit Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Brown at the Hinsdale Sanitarium.

E. E. Keating of Huntley was a Genoa business caller Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hasler were DeKalb visitors on Thursday of this week.

Mrs. Caroline Sager entertained her daughter, Miss Maude, of Elgin, over the week end.

John DeWayne of Belvidere was a business caller in Genoa Saturday.

W. E. Gnekow was a Chicago passenger Saturday.

Judge Pond of Sycamore visited his sister, Mrs. H. S. Burroughs, on Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. Jackman and daughter, Jane, are guests at the home of Mrs. O. M. Leich.

Miss Agnes Holroyd of Rockford visited at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Holroyd, over Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Furr and Miss Minnie Johnson had as their guests over the week end, Mrs. Elrich Nelson of Hinckley, Miss Alta Nelson of Washington, D. C., Col. and Mrs. A. J. White of Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Frank Little is receiving treatment for rheumatism at the Belvidere hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford and sister, Mrs. James Watson, were Chicago visitors Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Frazier were guests of Elgin relatives Saturday.

Miss Laura Holmes entertained her mother of West Chicago the latter part of the week.

Miss Ella Chestnut and her niece, Mary Ellen Bevan, of Atlanta are the guests at the home of the latter's father, C. J. Bevan.

Mrs. C. A. Stewart and Mrs. Lillie Dyer were Elgin visitors Wednesday.

J. L. Patterson made a business trip to River Forest, Tuesday.

Thursday evening of last week the Senior class entertained several of their friends at a wienie roast in the Kingston Park. Those who enjoyed the supper served about the huge bonfire were: Misses Myrtle Pratt, Pearl Russell, Gladys Buck, Gertrude Rowan, Roberta Rosenfeld, Marjorie Holroyd, Nellie Geithman, Guyula Buck, Laura Holmes, Hazel Rylander; Messrs. Derwin Scott, Floya Mansfield, Edward Christensen, Merrill Lott, Griffith Reid, Roy Pratt, and Paul Mitchell.

E. W. Lindgren, the local distributor, will have a car load of Fords on the floor of his warehouse on Emmett street the last of this week.

The machines are now in DeKalb and will be brought over at once.

Forty-five auto loads of soldiers passed thru Genoa last Friday on their way to Ottawa from Camp Grant. The men were all of Co. C of the 129th Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Shattuck attended the funeral of the former's aunt, Mrs. Orton, in Sycamore last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Magers of Glenwood, Minn., were guests during the past week of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Olmsted. Mr. and Mrs. Magers are on their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parker entertained Saturday Mr. and Mrs. L. Vandeburg of Kingston and cousin, James Pippis, of Macom, Mo. The latter has just returned recently from France. A reunion of the Vandeburg family was held at the Alfred Sexauer home in Kingston Sunday in honor of Mr. Pippis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson and grand-daughter, Helen Holtgren, Mrs. Caroline Williams and daughter, Miss Winifred, Mrs. R. B. Patterson and son, Charles, and Miss Blanche Patterson of Chicago were Elgin visitors Saturday.

J. J. Hammond purchased the Harvey King farm of two hundred acres at \$175 per acre, the first of the week.

The Pond farm on the Sycamore road was sold the fore part of the week to Joe Mosher.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sowers and Mrs. Randolph of Elgin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Wyde's Sunday.

Miss Blanche Patterson, who has been spending the past ten days with her mother, Mrs. Electa Patterson, returned to Chicago Tuesday.

The new toll rates authorized by Postmaster-General Burleson, which were to have gone into effect January 21st last, but, on account of contention between the State Utilities Commission of Illinois and the Government, were held up for a time, have now been sustained by the United States Supreme Court and were put into effect by the DeKalb County Telephone Company at midnight, Saturday 7, 1919.

Harry, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Little, who had a rivet lodged in his lungs a year ago last December has had a cough, following an attack of the influenza and Monday morning when seized with a hard coughing spell he dislodged the rivet and spit it up. It was corroded.

Mrs. E. W. Brown and sons, Dillon and Bob, visited Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Brown at the Hinsdale Sanitarium Tuesday.

Mrs. W. W. Cooper entertained the members of the H. A. G. T. club, Mrs. W. H. Jackman of Chicago, and Mrs. J. L. Patterson at a theatre party on Wednesday evening. After seeing "Hell's End" at the Opera House, the guests were served dainty refreshments at Baldwin's Pharmacy.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ovitiz returned Saturday from a several days' visit at the former's home in Plattsville, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Eunice Casey and family are moving from the Canavan residence on Genoa street to the Rebeck house on Brown street.

John Clark came out from Chicago Wednesday to spend the summer months in farm work.

Mrs. E. H. Crandall attended the alumni banquet of the Hampshire high school Saturday evening.

Fred Zwiger and family moved to Rockford Saturday.

The H. G. L. Club formed a motor party Sunday and enjoyed the day in Rockford. The day's program was: a picnic dinner at Blackhawk Park, supper at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Brungart and a visit to Harlan Park in the evening.

"Yourex" silverware makes a very appropriate wedding gift. It will give years of splendid service, for it never wears out. Let Martin show you his selection.

# WHY NOT

Eat light lunches during the hot summer months instead of the heavy dinners? Our store contains a delicatessen variety of summer luncheon dainties. Try our sandwich preparations, Peanut Butter, Assorted Pickles and delicious salad dressing.

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

# The Whole Secret of A Better Tire

Simply a Matter of the Maker's Policies

This you will realize—once you try a Brunswick—that a super-tire is possible only when the name certifies that the maker is following the highest standards.

For tire making is chiefly a matter of standards and policies—cost plus care. Any maker can build a good tire if he cares to pay perfection's price.

All men know Brunswick standards, for Brunswick products have been famous for 74 years.

Formulas, fabrics and standards vary vastly in cost. Reinforcements, plies and thickness are a matter of expense. And these variations affect endurance. It rests with the maker how far he wishes to go—how much he can afford to give.

For there are no secrets nor patents to hold one back.

To ascertain what each maker offers one must analyze and test some 200 tires—as our laboratories have done.

Then it is a matter of combining the best features and building according to the highest standards.

Once you try a Brunswick you will understand how we have built model tires, regardless of factory expense.

Yet Brunswick Tires cost you the same as other like-type tires. Our saving is on selling cost, through our nation-wide organization.

We realize that you expect more from Brunswicks, and we assure you that you get it. ONE Brunswick will tell the story.

And then you'll want ALL Brunswicks. No other tire, you'll agree, gives so much for your money.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 623 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

There's a Brunswick Tire for Every Car Cord—Fabric—Solid Truck



Cord Tires with "Driving" and "Swastika" Skid-Not Treads  
Fabric Tires in "Plain," "Ribbed" and "BBC" Skid-Not Treads  
Solid Truck Tires in all sizes authorized by the Society of Automotive Engineers

# Genoa Garage

The erection of a suitable memorial is a sacred duty we owe our dead. Order now for Memorial Day Delivery Special Sailor and Soldier Designs. Write for Booklet No. 45 ROBERT TRIGG & SONS 114-116 So. First St. Rockford, Ill. Established 1874

**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

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



Description—Color, black, with white points; weight 1200; 16½ 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.

**COUNCIL RAISES SALARIES**  
Police Allowed Enough to Meet the Present Day Conditions  
Genoa, Ill., June 6, 1919  
Regular meeting of the City Council was called to order by Mayor Jas. J. Hammond. Members present, Patterson, Cruikshank, Canavan, Hutchison, Frazier, and Shipman. Minutes of last regular and special. The following bills were read and approved by the finance committee: Ill. Northern Utilities Co., \$539.64; DeKalb County Tel. Co., 14.43; Indian Refining Co., 399.34; R. B. Field, 30.47; Genoa Republican, 44.50; E. E. Crawford, 3.00; John Connors, 14.00; W. H. Heed, 118.18; Walter Noll, 1.00; George Loptein, 3.00; H. Downing, 8.50; L. Morehart, 21.00.

Hattie Quanstron	13.50
John Swanson	13.50
Lloyd Layton	49.60
Genoa Lumber Co.	5.05
F. A. Tischler	2.90
Tibbits Cameron Lumber Co.	12.53
Chicago Gravel Co.	16.82
Zeller & Son	67.00
George Ide	6.00
Wm. Watson	6.00
Mabel Zwiger	6.00
Vina Sowers	6.00
Nettie Merritt	6.00
W. H. Awe	3.00
Stephen Abraham	3.00
E. E. Crawford	6.00
Lila Young	6.00
Margaret Patterson	6.00
Agnes Field	6.00
W. W. Cooper	3.00
Jay Evans	3.00
S. A. Waite	6.00
R. D. Ide	6.00
George Loptein	6.00
Ralph Browne	6.00
Mary Etta Fulcher	6.00
Irma Perkins	3.00
Louise Harvey	3.00
Mabel Abbott	3.00
Margaret Frazier	3.00

C. M. & St. P. Fire 11.50  
Downing Fire 14.50  
Motion by Shipman, seconded by Frazier, that bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for amounts. Motion carried.  
Reports of City Treasurer and the City Clerk were read. Motion by Hutchison, seconded by Patterson that reports be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.  
Motion by Hutchison, seconded by Frazier, that the city clerk issue a warrant on July 1, 1919, for the payment of funding bond and interest falling due on that date and that he bring bond and coupons to next regular meeting for inspection and destruction. Motion carried.  
Motion made by Frazier, seconded by Canavan, that city clerk issue a warrant for payment of oil and the freight on same upon receipt of bill. Motion carried.  
Ordinance Chapter No. ... was read. Motion made by Patterson, seconded by Hutchison, that the ordinance be passed, approved, and published as read. Roll call on motion, all yes. Motion carried.  
Motion made by Hutchison, seconded by Shipman, that the city council extend to Mrs. Minnie O'Bright a vote of thanks for the presentation of the American flag.  
Motion made by Patterson, seconded by Canavan that the city council sell the government bond of \$200 and donate \$150.00 to the Home-Coming celebration of June 17, 1919. The warrant for said celebration to be issued forthwith. Roll call on motion, all yes.  
The mayor appointed the following committees: Finance, Canavan, Frazier, and Shipman; street and Walk, Patterson, Hutchison, and Cruikshank; Lights, Cruikshank, Frazier, and Shipman; Buildings and Grounds, Frazier, Hutchison, and Shipman; Fire and Water, Hutchison, Canavan, and Patterson; Miscellaneous, Shipman, Patterson, and Cruikshank.  
The mayor appointed E. E. Crawford as city marshal, Wm. Heed as superintendent of water, streets, sewers, and day police, and Wm. Jeffries as fire marshal. Motion made by Frazier, seconded by Patterson, that the appointments be approved.  
The bond of W. H. Heed of \$3,000 with sureties Fred Holroyd and Fannie Heed was presented. Bond of E. E. Crawford as city marshal in the sum of \$100, with sureties W. W. Cooper and Samuel T. Zeller was read. Motion by Frazier, seconded by Cruikshank that the bonds be approved and placed on file. Roll call on motion, all yes.  
Motion made by Canavan, seconded by Shipman that council adjourn.  
R. B. Field  
City Clerk

The following orders were entered in the chancery cases:  
Frank E. Sandall vs. Grary Gleason et al, bill to quiet title. Decree as per draft.  
William Reid vs. William M. Adams et al, bill to foreclose. Dismissed.  
John Sunderlin vs. Theresa Sunderlin, bill for divorce. Decree as per draft.  
Phares M. Johnson vs. Golda Johnson, bill. Decree as per draft.  
Olive A. Eddy vs. Cillie L. Neuman et al, bill to foreclose mortgage. Judgement for \$2,409.61 and solicitor's fees, \$175. Decree of foreclosure.  
**CHAUTAUQUA JULY 31**  
Opening Day of the Redpath Assembly in this City Announced  
The Redpath Chautauqua will open in Genoa July 31 for five days. Several men have guaranteed the \$800.00 necessary to bring the chautauqua to this city and this means that 400 season tickets must be sold at \$2.00 each. The committee will need help in disposing of these tickets and all who are interested in the future as well as the present success of the venture are requested to act as volunteer workers in selling tickets.  
The Redpath is the best that travels in the Middle West and no one will be disappointed in purchasing a ticket this year. Any day of the entertainment will be worth the price of a season ticket.

**Genoa Lodge No. 268 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. Heed, 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.

The Big Salesman—the little Republican want-ad.

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

**PIANOS AND ORGANS**  
TUNED AND REPAIRED  
**HARRY H. HOLMES**  
TEL. 168 GENOA, ILL.

**Pearl Werthwein Reinken**  
Instructor  
**VOICE AND PIANO**  
Address, Hampshire, Ill.  
Genoa Saturday of each week  
Read the want-ad column.

**Delicious Pies**  
Even better than Mother used to make.

Seven pies or twenty deserts from every carton. Our pie fillings are put up in the following flavors: Lemon, Pineapple, Chocolate, Ox-Heart Cherry, Red Raspberry, Cream Custard, and Orange.

We also carry a Superior Brand of Baking Powder, Whole Egg Powder, Fruit and Food Coloring, Icing Powders.

Satisfaction guaranteed or your money cheerfully refunded.

**BOWMAN and BOWMAN**  
739 North Tenth Street  
DEKALB, ILLINOIS  
Full price list sent upon request. Mail orders promptly filled.

**COMMITTEES APPOINTED**  
O. M. Leich Heads Teachers' Committee of the City School Board  
At a recent meeting of the board of education, the following committees were appointed by the president, A. C. Reid:  
Teachers—O. M. Leich, F. A. Holly, E. H. Crandall.  
Text Books—Crandall, V. S. McNutt, E. J. Tischler.  
Finance—McNutt, S. T. Zeller, Tischler.  
Building and Grounds—Zeller, Holly, Leich.  
Supplies, Holly, Zeller, McNutt.  
Miscellaneous—Tischler, Crandall, Leich.  
Give Plants Air and Light.  
If potted plants are set in jardinières, be sure no water stands in them and that the jardiniere is large enough to permit of circulation of air around it. Plants need light, pure air, and cleanliness as much as human beings.

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR  
Full line of  
**FORD**  
Repairs and Parts now on hand  
**E. W. Lindgren**  
Genoa, Illinois

**FARMERS ORGANIZATION NEEDS YOU**

Farmers have never had a word to say about the price they shall receive for their products, or the price they shall pay for supplies.

Farmers organized into county units, and these county units into state units, and the different states into one solid national federation of Farmers, will make the business of farming respected and secure the rights of Agriculturists.

Between June 23 and July 12, 1919 a State Solicitor in Company with one of your neighbors will call upon every Farmer and Land Owner in DeKalb County to join both the County and State Organizations.

We hope that DeKalb County has not one Farmer Slacker.

**Illinois Agricultural Assn.**  
[State Organization]  
**DeKalb County Soil Improvement Assn.,**  
320 North Fifth Street—DeKalb, Illinois

**IN CIRCUIT COURT**  
Grand Jury Returns Many Indictments Last Week  
Sycamore True Republican: A large number of indictments were returned, a number of persons were naturalized, many cases continued or set for trial at this term and several orders entered in chancery cases in circuit court this week, the opening week of the June term. Judge Carnes presided.  
The Grand Jury with Ward McAllister as foreman, which were sworn on Monday after being charged by State's Attorney Smith, reported on Wednesday as to the condition of the jail, which they visited and found in fine order, and returned the following indictments:  
Adolph O. Swanson, larceny. Charged with stealing from the C. & N. W. railway money to the amount of about \$200. Bond \$3000.  
Flayd Munson, John Nelson, and Walter White, burglary and larceny. Charged with stealing from Jacob Haish Company factory at DeKalb, brass and aluminum patterns and other property to the total value of \$930. Bond, \$1000.  
Floyd Munson, John Nelson, and ceny and burglary. Charged with entering the store of Luigi Cincci and stealing cigars and cigarettes to the value of \$11. Bond, 100.  
Charles Schradelley and Malcolm Tauser, robbery. Charged with assault on Fred Swanson and stealing from him \$5. Bond, \$1500.  
Same as above, larceny. Charged with stealing \$12 from Ray George.  
Porter Shaffer, receiving stolen property. Charged with receiving brass and aluminum and other property to the amount of \$200 stolen from the Jacob Haish Company. Bond, \$1,000.  
Fred Medine, malicious mischief. Charged with unlawfully taking an automobile belonging to William A. Eiklor, Genoa. Bond, \$500.  
William Jones, adultery. Charged with adultery with Sarah Jennings, a married woman. Bond, \$500.  
The following men were naturalized: George A. Larson, Carl Klages, Henry Rolf, Horace H. Drayton, and Jabez E. Ritchen. Three other applications for naturalization papers were continued.

**READY FOR YOU**

THROUGH SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT THERE IS NOW AVAILABLE TO YOU A LIMITED NUMBER OF CUMULATIVE SHARES OF THE

**Illinois Northern Utilities Company**  
**PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK**

**DIVIDENDS 6 per cent** **TAX FREE**  
\$1.50 Per Share Payable Each Three Months  
In Illinois and from U. S. normal Income tax

**PRICE**  
Yielding a return of 71-2 per cent. \$80 a Share and Accrued Dividends.

**TERMS**  
\$10 a Share on Subscription. \$7 a Share each Month for 10 Months.

**LIMIT**  
Not MORE than Ten Shares to Each Subscriber.

**MAKE YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO**

**ILLINOIS NORTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY** **YOUR BANK** **OR** **ILLINOIS NORTHERN UTILITIES COMPANY**  
Bond and Stock Department  
**GENOA ILLINOIS** **FREEPORT, ILLINOIS**

## WORKING PLANS FOR HAYMAKERS

Helpful Suggestions for Farmer in Solving Labor Problem During Busy Season.

### KEEP MACHINES IN REPAIR

Oil on Mowers Makes Them Run Easier and Last Longer—Crew at Barn Should Be Kept Busy—Bale More Hay in Field.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Better working methods that will mean more work accomplished by the same force of workers in harvesting hay will help the hay grower in solving the farm labor problem during a busy season. Following are a few labor-saving practices in haymaking that may be found useful:

**Keep Mowers in Repair.**—Mowers should be kept in good repair, especially if operated by laborers or others who know very little about machinery. The most important thing is to see that the cutter bar is lined up properly in order to prevent breaking knife bars. It is a good practice to start mowing in the morning with two sharp knives, the extra one to be used in the afternoon or to replace a broken knife. Mowers should be oiled often, as oil makes the machine run easier and last longer.

**Use Water Bottle to Clean Cutter Bar.**—In some parts of the South the mower is not started until after the dew is off on account of trouble caused by mud clogging the knife. This mud is caused by the dirt from crawfish chimneys mixing with the dew from the hay. After the dew is off the dry dirt does not do much damage. While the dew is on, a mower can be run



Mowing a Field of Heavy Mixed Hay.

without trouble. One large hay grower keeps a barrel of water and several quart bottles in the field that is being mowed. When the mud begins to dry and clog the knife, the mower is taken to the water barrel and driven in a circle, while in gear, and water is poured from the bottle onto the knife and the mud is soon all washed out. This practice allows a full day's mowing.

**Keep the Barn Crew Busy.**—When a crew is kept at the barn to unload and store away the hay it should be kept busy all of the time. If the hay does not come in fast enough to do this, it is often a good practice to put the barn crew to loading and hauling and have enough men, usually three, come in with each load and put it into the barn.

**Gasoline-Operated Press Requires Lean Men Than Steam Press.**—The steam press requires more men to operate it than a press driven by a gasoline engine. The steam press uses at least two more men, an engineer and water boy. Those who are intending to purchase a power press should keep this fact in mind.

**More Hay Should Be Baled in the Field.**—Baling from the windrow or cock is the cheapest method of making hay that is to be baled. It saves a great deal of time, and requires considerably less labor than when hay is stacked or put into the barn and afterward baled. Those growing hay for the market should investigate this method of making hay, since it has been tried in many parts of the United States and found to be practical if done right.

### FAVOR SPREAD OF DISEASES

Damp, Poorly Ventilated Poultry Quarters Encourage Such Ailments Among Flocks as Roup.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cold, damp, poorly lighted and ventilated poultry quarters favor the spread of such diseases as roup. Contagious diseases are difficult and sometimes impossible to control unless given attention in the early stages. Whenever preventive measures fail, separate sick birds from the flock as soon as there is evidence of disease and then consult expert advice to effect a cure.

### COTTONSEED MEAL FOR HENS

Feeder Should Be Careful Not to Replace More Than Half Beef Scrap With Substitute.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If it is desired to substitute cottonseed meal for beef scraps in the dry mash for hens the feeder should be careful not to replace more than half the beef scrap with this substitute, as the result in egg production and in the quality of the eggs will be unsatisfactory.

### WEIGHT OF LEGUMES

The following are the number of pounds required to make a bushel of the common legumes:

- Alfalfa, 60 pounds to the bushel.
- Alsike clover, 60 pounds.
- Bur clover (in the bur), 10 or 11 pounds.
- Canada field peas, 60 pounds.
- Cowpeas, 60 pounds.
- Crimson clover, 60 pounds.
- Lespedeza, Japan clover (unhulled), 25 pounds.
- Mellilotus, sweet clover (hulled), 60 pounds.
- Peanuts, 22 to 28 pounds.
- Red clover, 60 pounds.
- White clover, 60 pounds.
- Vetches, 60 pounds.

Some of these are sold only by the pound. But where a bushel is spoken of the legal requirement must be accepted or given.

### MOISTURE IN WHEAT AND MILL PRODUCTS

Importance in Effect on Quality of Flour Is Recognized.

Various Methods of Tempering to Give Right Content Are in Use at Mills—Results of Investigations at Kansas City.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of the moisture content of wheat in its effect on yields and quality of flour is recognized by millers, and has led to their co-operation with department of agriculture investigators in making tests of moisture content of wheat and mill products at a number of flour mills.

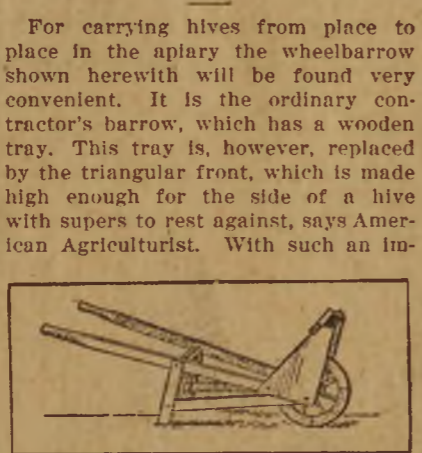
Wheat when received at the mill is seldom, if ever, in the best condition for milling, its moisture content being too high or too low or not properly distributed through the kernel. Various methods of tempering wheat to give it the right moisture content for the outer and inner parts of the kernel are in use at mills.

The results of investigations of moisture content made at Kansas City on wheat before and after its preparation for milling, on tempered wheat, and on different mill products during the course of their manufacture are contained in Department of Agriculture Bulletin 788 just issued. This publication contains tables showing moisture content of hard red winter wheat before and after cleaning and tempering, and also tables of moisture content of the various mill streams of mill stock. In general the moisture content of the flour streams is reduced as milling proceeds from the first break to the end of the process.

One of the conclusions of the investigators is that very little of the water added to the wheat during tempering penetrated deeper than the pericarp. The moisture content of the better grades of flour milled, irrespective of the amount of water added during tempering, closely corresponded to the percentage of moisture contained in the untempered wheat.

### BEE KEEPERS' WHEELBARROW

Will Be Found Convenient in Carrying Hives From Place to Place in the Apiary.



Convenient Wheelbarrow.

For carrying hives from place to place in the apiary the wheelbarrow shown herewith will be found very convenient. It is the ordinary contractor's barrow, which has a wooden tray. This tray is, however, replaced by the triangular front, which is made high enough for the side of a hive with supers to rest against, says American Agriculturist. With such an improvement it is possible to carry six to ten sectional-supers or three to five broad chambers filled with honey or a dozen or even more empty supers. If a platform with a back is placed upon it, as many as 50 empty shipping cases can be carried at one load. No matter how heavy a colony of bees may be this wheelbarrow can handle it with ease. It is just the thing for doing heavy work in the apiary yard.

### SOY BEANS GOOD AS PASTURE

Crop Can Be Utilized for All Kinds of Stock, Especially Hogs—Increases Fertility.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The soy bean can be utilized to advantage as pasture for all kinds of stock, the most profitable method, perhaps, being to pasture with hogs, supplementing the corn ration. This is especially desirable when the harvest is interfered with by bad weather, lack of labor, or other causes, and when the crop is grown for soil improvement. In this way the crop is profitable not only from the standpoint of feeding value, but also in the increase of soil fertility due to the manure and refuse vines.

## FARM STOCK

### CATTLE SCAB IS CONTAGIOUS

Disease of Skin Which Affects All Animals Can Be Eradicated by Dipping and Spraying.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Small insectlike parasites, commonly known as mites, are responsible for cattle scab, a contagious skin disease affecting cattle of all ages and conditions. There are several forms of the disease, known by such names as "scab," "mange" and "itch." Though the disease itself may not cause death directly, it is responsible for serious losses by causing a shrinkage in the weight of animals, failure of young stock to thrive and gain weight normally and by increasing the death rate of poorly nourished animals of poor vitality, especially range cattle exposed to inclement weather. Cattle scab can be eradicated by dipping or spraying, dipping being the most reliable method, and lime-sulphur, nicotine and crude petroleum dips can all be used with success.

In the western part of the United States, especially where cattle graze on the open range, the losses caused by common scab have been a serious drawback to the live stock industry. It has been greatly reduced and brought under control, but has not been entirely eradicated from the herds of the Western states, and it is important that control measures be practiced continually to completely eradicate the disease and prevent it from again becoming prevalent.

The mite which causes common cattle scab may attack any part of the body covered thickly with hair, but the first lesions usually occur on the withers, on top of the neck just in front of the withers, or around the roots of the tail. From these points it spreads over the back and sides, and



Cattle Being Put Through a Dipping Vat to Rid Them of Small Parasites.

unless checked it may involve practically the entire body. The mites attack the skin to obtain food, and in so doing probably introduce a poisonous secretion. A slight inflammation is caused, followed by intense itching. In the advanced stages of the disease large scabs are formed which frequently are stained with blood. The disease should never be allowed to reach this stage, however. In the early stages it yields readily to proper treatment, and heavy losses can be avoided only if the disease is taken in hand early.

While cattle scab can be cured by spraying if the work is done properly, this method is recommended only when the number of cattle to be treated is not large enough to justify the owner in providing a dipping vat. Dipping, however, which consists of immersing animals in a medicated liquid that will kill the parasites, is the only method recognized by the bureau of animal industry in the official treatment of scabby cattle. All animals in the herd should be treated, regardless of the number showing lesions of scab. One dipping generally is sufficient for cattle which have not been exposed to infection but upon which the disease has not yet become apparent. Infected cattle require two or more dippings, according to the variety of the disease present.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES

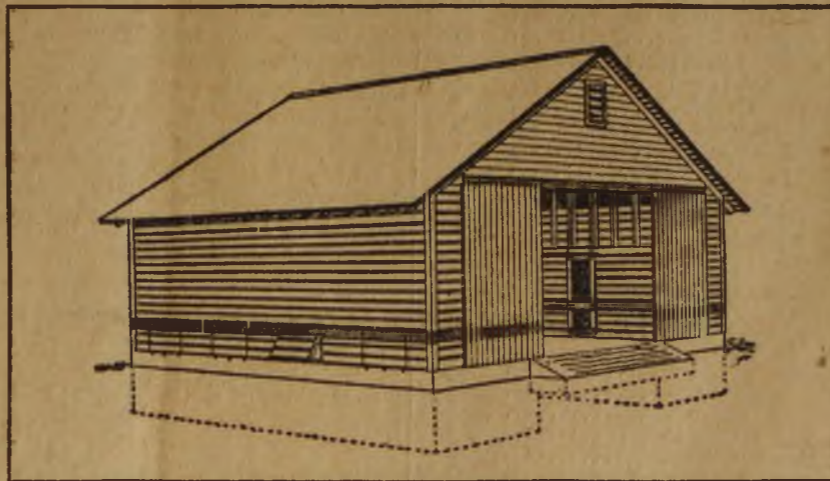
It pays to care well for any animal we keep.

Succulent feed is important any season of the year.

From an economical point of view, it is best not to crowd the horses when first beginning the spring work.

When the sow is about to farrow she should be confined in a rather small area, with a clean, dry bed in a well-sheltered spot away from drafts.

### REDUCTION OF RAT AND MOUSE DAMAGE



Perspective of Rat-Proof Corncrib, Showing Concrete Foundation by Dotted Lines; Also Belt of Metal.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Among domestic animals employed to kill rats are the dog, the cat and the ferret.

**Dogs.**—The value of dogs as rat-killers cannot be appreciated by persons who have had no experience with a trained animal. The ordinary cur and the larger breeds of dogs seldom develop the necessary qualities for rat-killers. Small Irish, Scotch and fox terriers, when properly trained, are superior to other breeds and under favorable circumstances may be relied upon to keep the farm premises reasonably free from rats.

**Cats.**—However valuable cats may be as mousers, few learn to catch rats. The ordinary house cat is too well fed and consequently too lazy to undertake the capture of an animal as formidable as the brown rat. Birds and mice are much more to its liking. Cats that are fearless of rats, however, and have learned to hunt and destroy them are often very useful about stables and warehouses. They should be lightly fed, chiefly on milk. A little sulphur in the milk at intervals is a corrective against the bad effects of a constant rat or mouse diet. Cats often die from eating these rodents.

**Ferrets.**—Tame ferrets, like weasels, are the inveterate foes of rats, and can follow the rodents into their retreats. Under favorable circumstances they are useful aids to the rat catcher, but their value is greatly overestimated. For effective work they require experienced handling and the additional service of a dog or two. Dogs and ferrets must be thoroughly accustomed to each other, and the former must be quiet and steady instead of noisy and excitable. The ferret is used to bait the rats, which are killed by the dogs. If unmuzzled ferrets are sent into rat retreats, they are apt to make a kill and then lie up after sucking the blood of their victim. Sometimes they remain for hours in the burrows or escape by other exits and are lost. There is danger that these lost ferrets may adapt themselves to wild conditions and become a pest preying upon poultry and birds.

**Fumigation.** Rats may be destroyed in their burrows in the fields and along river banks, levees, and dikes by carbon bisulphid. A wad of cotton or other absorbent material is saturated with the liquid and then pushed into the burrow, the opening being packed with earth to prevent the escape of the gas. All animals in the burrow are asphyxiated. Fumigation in buildings is not so satisfactory, because it is difficult to confine the gases.

Chlorin, carbon monoxid, sulphur dioxide, and hydrocyanic acid are the gases most used for destroying rats and mice in sheds, warehouses and stores. Each is effective if the gas can be confined and made to reach the retreats of the animals. Owing to the great danger from fire incident to burning charcoal or sulphur in open pans, a special furnace provided with means for forcing the gas into the compartments of vessels or buildings is generally employed. Hydrocyanic acid gas is effective in destroying all animal life in buildings. It has been successfully used to free elevators and warehouses of rats, mice and insects. However, it is so dangerous to human life that the novice should not attempt fumigation with it, except under careful instructions. Directions for preparing and using the gas may be found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 699.

Carbon monoxid is rather dangerous, as its presence in the hold of a vessel or other compartment is not manifest to the senses, and fatal accidents have occurred during its employment to fumigate vessels. Chlorin gas has a strong bleaching action upon textile fabrics, and for this reason cannot be used in many situations. Sulphur dioxide also has a bleaching effect upon textiles, but less marked than that of chlorin, and ordinarily it is not noticeable with the small percentage of gas it is necessary to use. On the whole, this gas has many advantages as a fumigator and disinfectant. It is used also as a fire extinguisher on board vessels. Special furnaces for generating the gas and forcing it into the compartments of ships and buildings are on the market, and many steamships and docks are now fitted with the necessary apparatus.

**Rat Viruses.** Several micro-organisms, or bacteria, found originally in diseased rats or mice, have been exploited for destroying rats. A number of these so-called rat viruses are on the American mar-

ket. The biological survey, the bureau of animal industry and the United States public health service have made careful investigations and practical tests of these viruses, mostly with negative results. The cultures tested by the biological survey have not proved satisfactory.

The chief defects to be overcome before the cultures can be recommended for general use are:

1. The virulence is not great enough to kill a sufficiently high percentage of rats that eat food containing the micro-organisms.
2. The virulence decreases with the age of the cultures. They deteriorate in warm weather and in bright sunlight.
3. The diseases resulting from the micro-organisms are not contagious and do not spread by contact of diseased with healthy animals.
4. The comparative cost of cultures is too great for general use. Since they have no advantages over common poisons, except that they are usually harmless to man and other animals, they should be equally cheap; but their actual cost is much greater. Moreover, considering the skill and care necessary in their preparation, it is doubtful if the cost can be greatly reduced.

The department of agriculture, therefore, does not prepare, use, or recommend the use of rat viruses.

**Enemies of Rats and Mice.** Among the natural enemies of rats and mice are the larger hawks and owls, skunks, foxes, coyotes, weasels, minks, dogs, cats and ferrets.

Probably the greatest factor in the increase of rats, mice and other destructive rodents in the United States has been the persistent killing off of the birds and mammals that prey upon them. Animals that on the whole are decidedly beneficial, since they subsist upon harmful insects and rodents, are habitually destroyed by some farmers and sportsmen because they occasionally kill a chicken or a game bird.

The value of carnivorous mammals and the larger birds of prey in destroying rats and mice should be more fully recognized, especially by the farmer and the game preserver. Rats actually destroy more poultry and game, both eggs and young chicks, than all the birds and wild mammals combined; yet some of their enemies amongst our most useful birds of prey and carnivorous mammals are persecuted almost to the point of extinction. An enlightened public sentiment should repeal all bounties on these animals and afford protection to the majority of them.

### POTATOES IN DAIRY RATION

Unmarketable Product Will Add Succulence and Increase Milk Flow—Avoid Choking.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Unmarketable potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually and be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.

### AIR LANE PATROLS

Britain Already Looking into the Future.

Necessity of Having Force to Guard Country's Merchant Ships in the Clouds Against Sudden Attack Is Pointed Out.

The Dutch paper Telegraaf reported that on November 15 airplanes dropped bombs on the castle at Swalmen, where the ex-crown prince of Germany is staying.

No suggestion is made as to the nationality of the airplanes, except by the parenthetical remark that Swalmen is only three miles from the German frontier. The report does not mention any casualties, nor does it say how the ex-prince bore himself under fire, though it would have been interesting to have known, since, according to popular report, he has had no previous experience during the war of being under fire, having left all that to the German "cannon fodder," which he so recklessly and cynically sacrificed.

The report is vague in the extreme, but whether or not true, it suggests various exciting possibilities in the future. Piracy and smuggling by airplane are possibilities not to be overlooked. Of course, while all Europe is still armed, and the German army resembles a pack of wolves without a pack leader, nothing could be easier than for some German airmen who disapprove of the ex-crown prince's conduct in general and are resolved that no counter-revolution shall ever make him emperor, to paint out the national marks on their machines, fly high above the clouds into Holland, dive upon his residence and release their bombs. In any force still retaining its discipline and the discipline of active service at that, such action would be wildly impossible.

In times of peace such raids would be less easy. All airdromes and their airplanes will of course be registered; the movements of aircraft will be ever more strictly under observation than those of seagoing ships, for the simple reason that their periods of absence from terra firma are necessarily much briefer.

Moreover, air pirates could never stop a commercial airplane and call on it to "stand and deliver." They could never get away with booty, and therefore their operations could only be destructive and not profitable.

But one must not overlook the possibility that a power as evil disposed and reckless as Germany was in 1914 might suddenly begin a systematic attack on all the aircraft of a rival. The experiences of the past warn us to be cautious in the future.

It will be the task of the royal air force to guard the air merchantmen of Britain. For years their work may be as bloodless as was the work of the navy from Navarino to 1914, but the navy was needed at last, and it would be very rash to declare that the royal air force will never again send a foe down in flames.

We must remain prepared on land, on the sea and, last but not least, in the air.—London Mail.

### Life of a Collier.

A Scottish correspondent of the Yorkshire Post living in a colliery district, writes: The sentimental pity extended on the "poor devil who never sees the light of day" is sheer rubbish, and when uttered by union leaders is merely clap-trap. I meet plenty of our local miners coming home daily between two and three in the afternoon, having done their shift from 7 a. m. and probably earned \$5 in the meantime. If you stopped one of these men to commiserate with him on his "dreddful" employment, he would stare at you in amazement, and wonder what on earth you were talking about. At a smoking concert some months ago one of our miners sang a song called "Down in the Mine." It drew a lurid picture of a miner's life, and one line referred to his "tolling for a bare existence." The miners roared with laughter, in which the singer joined.

### Novel Counter-Claim.

A novel plea was put forth by Liefur Sigurdson, an Icelander, described as an accountant, who was committed for trial at the Guildhall, London, charged with embezzling money belonging to his employers. When the chief bookkeeper of the firm was called to the colors, Sigurdson was engaged at \$12 a week, and later it was discovered that smaller sums had been paid into the bank than had been received. Questioned, he agreed that he had used about \$1,000 for his own purposes, and after arrest added: "I have a heavy counter-claim against them for lincing a young man to commit forgery." He went on to argue that by not keeping a sufficient check on him the firm had induced him to use their money, and that he had a claim for damages against them.

### As the Parade Passed.

Smith (glancing at friend)—What's the matter, old top? You look pale around the gills.

Jones (smiling bravely)—Oh, I don't know, Sam. Thinking of what those boys went through has kind of demobilized me.—Buffalo Express.

### Four Dollars a Peck, Ap Peas!

"By the way," suggested the facetious feller, "didja ever notice how loud some of these vegetable peddlers can holler about prices?"—Indianapolis Star.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

### REFUGE FROM SUDDEN STORM

Easily Constructed Shelter Which Should Have Place on Every Public Picnic Ground.

There is not much pleasure to be had in the woods if no shelter is near when rain threatens at any minute. Many picnics are broken up by showers which last but a few minutes, simply because there is no way to protect the food or to keep dry until the squall passes over, writes C. L. Meller, Fargo, N. D., in Popular Mechanics Magazine. A shelter, such as illustrated, will take the discomfort out of walks and picnics, and will induce people to tempt the weather more often, since they know that protection is within easy reach.

A dead tree, the trunk of which is still quite sound, makes an excellent start for such a shelter. It should be cut off about ten feet from the ground, care being taken to make the saw cuts as even as possible. It may be necessary to erect scaffolding to make this cut properly. After the cut surface is worked smooth, eight rafters are fitted into the top of the trunk. The rafters are 12 feet long, four of them being two by four inch timber, and four, four by four inches. They are supported at the outer end by four by four inch posts, driven into the ground and extending eight feet



Picnickers Have Little Fear of Passing Rainstorms When a Substantial Shelter Is Near to Protect Clothing and Food.

above it. The four by four inch rafters should be fitted into the log first, the two by four inch being added later. Upon this framework, which forms an octagonal, umbrella-shaped structure, seven-eighths inch boards are nailed to form the roof. This may be covered with shingles or some roofing material.

For greater comfort, a seat built around the trunk may be added, and other seats may be built near it. The whole structure should be finished in a dark, neutral brown, with just a touch of white trimming. If the roof is stained a moss-green, the color scheme will be in harmony during all seasons of the year, with the prevailing colors throughout the surrounding woods.

### BUILD TO SUIT HOUSEWIFE

Designers Appreciate Importance of House Construction From the Standpoint of the Women.

The average citizen, supported by the women of his household, is demanding improved home building at this will, of course, influence all future building operations. From now on, consideration of the housing question must be primarily from the point of view of the housewife. Consequently labor-saving devices will be increasingly stressed. Landlords have learned that it can be just as profitable to own well-kept properties as it is to own dilapidated tenements, or vacant lots filled with rubbish or billboards.

The United States Housing corporation, however, has not adopted a Utopian building scheme. It has simply recognized that the efficiency of the workman is seriously depreciated if he and his family must live in sanitary dwellings. It has been proved that if he is to work to his best capacity he must be not only well housed but housed adequately and comfortably within reasonable distance from workshop and at a rental he will be able to pay.

Industrial housing is a comparatively new proposition in America. In an old one in England, and in many ways it has been adequately solved. The problem there is now largely of with from the woman's angle.

### Need for City Planning.

The need of city planning and pushing of public work is greater day than ever before, said Walter Moody, managing director of the cargo plan commission, in an interview with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. Not only is this because public work needs to be done to aid in the solution of the problem, continued Mr. Moody, but cities in the United States have grown so rapidly in the last twenty years and the problems of city life are so complex that the new conditions not be coped with for the well-being of the people in their own nite city plan to work to. The lens of parks, better housing, station, ample means for recreation, facilitation of traffic and the relief of traffic congestion, must be given equal attention.



**A Woman**  
instinctively knows  
quality and style in  
men's wear.

She can understand  
values, match colors,  
and appreciate quality.  
She will recognize  
better qualities in

**Cutter & Cressette  
Cravats**

You men justify  
your good judgment  
of men's wear by  
bringing the woman  
who understands  
with you to the store  
where you both are  
understood.

**F. O. Hotgren**  
GENOA, ILLINOIS

We appreciate the work that  
has been well done by Genoa's  
men in the World War and ex-  
tend to them a hearty home-  
coming

**WELCOME**

**W. W. COOPER**  
GOOD FURNITURE  
AND RUGS

## ECONOMY

Economy in your home is easily practiced, if you start right. That start must be made in a savings account. Just set aside a certain sum each week for the bank account and your household demands will soon adjust themselves to the conditions. Economy may mean less misery in later years. Start an account to-day.

**Exchange Bank**

Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

## The Genoa Republican GENOA, ILLINOIS.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES:**  
In First Zone, \$1.50 per Year  
Outside First Zone, \$2.00 per Year.

**C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER**

### ABOUT THE BOND ISSUE

The question of issuing \$66,000.00 worth of bonds by the Genoa Township High School District will come before the voters on Saturday of this week, June 14.

There are some conditions to consider seriously regarding this question, aside from the attitude of being opposed to the school.

Those who fought the school had a perfect right to do so, but the majority has decided most emphatically that such a school is wanted. We assume that those opposed have been just as good losers as they were fighters and will now get behind the proposition and work for the very best in the school line that is consistent and adequate.

Opposing the bond issue, and even defeating the issue Saturday will not stop the organization of a school, for the school is now really organized and the board of education is engaging teachers. The Genoa Township High School is a reality and we might as well make up our minds to the fact.

It is temporarily left to the voters whether that school will be conducted in rented quarters for several years or have a suitable home of its own within a year. The question will be decided next Saturday.

The fact must be emphasized that defeating the bond issue will not stop the board of education from building a suitable school house; the defeat of the bond issue will only delay matters and nothing more—but that is enough. If the vote is unfavorable next Saturday, the board will simply levy the full amount possible each year (2 per cent.) until sufficient funds are on hand for building purposes. This means that tax payers will have to pay for the building in about three years as approximately \$24,000.00 can be raised by levying two per cent. Would it not be better to issue the bonds and pay each year until 1936 less than one-half of one percent? By adopting this plan of issuing bonds the future generation will help pay for the school which they will attend during the next few years.

Weigh this matter carefully.

History is surely being made rapidly these days. One can scarcely comprehend the great changes that have been made during the past four years. The map of Europe will be changed completely, the wireless telephone has been perfected, airships have developed from dangerous playthings to comparatively safe necessities, John Barleycorn is on the run and makes his exit on July 1, the women will soon be on an equal footing with men in politics, and William Jennings Bryan has been placed on the political shelf.

At last the United States Senate has been "let in" on the real doings of the peace conference. The big four has at last granted the senate the privilege of reading that which it soon will be expected to ratify. There was really nothing "secret" about the peace conference except the text of the treaty. We were always kept posted on President Wilson's daily trips, his attacks of "severe cold," etc. Did not Mr. Wilson himself tell us that there should be no secret diplomacy?

Mrs. George Evans visited her sister, Mrs. Fred McBride, of Elgin Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Olmsted are entertaining Mrs. John Olmsted and son, Ben, of Allegon, Mich.

Miss Oecia Downing of Rockford spent the week end at her home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Fisher and daughters, Zella and Lucille, were guests of Perryville friends Sunday.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Augusta B. Stott, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of Augusta B. Stott late of the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby, gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County at the Court house in Sycamore at the August Term, on the first Monday in August next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 3rd. day of June A. D. 1919.

G. E. Stott  
33-3t Executor

Explained.  
Said the facetious feller: "A cynic is merely a philosopher with chronic indigestion."

## New Lebanon

Wm. Botcher's spent Sunday at the G. Loplein home in Sycamore. F. Mayard and family motored to Huntley Sunday and spent the day at the F. Fischback home.

H. Kruger and family attended the High school play at Sycamore Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clas. Coon attended the funeral of John Hurd at Hampshire, Monday.

Will Drendell and family were Sunday guests of Aug. Becker.

F. Mayard and family, Chas. Coon and family spent Sunday evening at Wm. Drendell's.

Lem Gray and family, Edgar Gray and Miss Mary Warrington motored to Elgin Sunday.

Chas. Coon and family called on L. Eweing's at Marengo, Sunday.

Arthur Hartman went to Springfield Tuesday to attend a sale of full blooded short horn cattle.

Walter Barrington and family of Paw Paw and Chas. Hackman and wife were Sunday guests at the Art. Hackman home.

Born June 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Awe, Jr., a son.

E. Kiner and W. Coughlin called at Archie Mitchell's of Riley Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartman attended a sale of blooded stock at Galesburg, Ill., Wednesday.

The New Lebanon school closed last Friday for the fiscal year. A large number attended the program and picnic given by the pupils in the afternoon.

Miss Emma Drendel spent the week end with Charles Reiser and family.

### INITIATION OF FORESTERS

The Catholic Order of Foresters will install a Charter Court at Genoa in the I. O. O. F. hall on Sunday afternoon, June 15, beginning at 2:00 p. m. The initiation team will come

from Elgin for the work.

At 5:30 the public installation of officers will take place at the same hall, to which the public is cordially invited. At 6:00 p. m. a banquet will be served at St. Catherine's Hall by the parish societies. Mrs. Wm. F. Ryan, of Chicago, Fr. Hauser, of Elgin, and well-known local speakers will enliven the banquet program. The public is also invited to the banquet.

### NICHOLS NOT IN IT

I understand that it is rumored around in your vicinity that my name is used in connection with the auto stealing and accident. I would consider it a great favor if you would rectify the impression of the people thru your columns.

As ever yours  
Lieut. Earl T. Nichols.

Daily Thought.  
Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm.—Emerson.

### TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

A tractor corn-cultivating demonstration by the Moline Universal tractor will take place on the Ephraim Hall farm, 4½ miles north of Sycamore on the Genoa road, on Monday, June 16, from one to six o'clock. All other tractor dealers are welcome to enter the demonstration.

T. J. Hoover,  
Sycamore distributor Moline  
Universal Tractor \*

## SAMPLE BALLOT

Special Election of Genoa Township High School District, being District No. 404 of DeKalb County, Illinois, Saturday, June 14, 1919.

Place a (X) in the space to the right of the word indicating the way you desire to vote.

The proposition of the borrowing of the sum of Sixty Thousand (60000.00) Dollars, by the Genoa Township High School District, District No. 404 of DeKalb County, Illinois, for the purpose of the purchase of a site for the Genoa Township High School and the building of a schoolhouse thereon, and the issuing of bonds therefor, said bonds to be sixty in number, for the sum of One Thousand (1000.00) Dollars each and numbered from one to sixty inclusive, and dated July 1, 1919;

Bonds No. 1, 2, and 3 to be due July 1, 1922  
Bonds No. 4, 5, and 6 to be due July 1, 1923  
Bonds No. 7, 8, and 9 to be due July 1, 1924  
Bonds No. 10, 11, and 12 to be due July 1, 1925  
Bonds No. 13, 14, and 15 to be due July 1, 1926  
Bonds No. 16, 17, 18, and 19 to be due July 1, 1927  
Bonds No. 20, 21, 22, and 23 to be due July 1, 1928  
Bonds No. 24, 25, 26, and 27 to be due July 1, 1929  
Bonds No. 28, 29, 30, and 31 to be due July 1, 1930  
Bonds No. 32, 33, 34, and 35 to be due July 1, 1931  
Bonds No. 36, 37, 38, and 39 to be due July 1, 1932  
Bonds No. 40, 41, 42, 43, and 44 to be due July 1, 1933  
Bonds No. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49 to be due July 1, 1934  
Bonds No. 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54 to be due July 1, 1935  
Bonds No. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60 to be due July 1, 1936.

All of said bonds bear interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable July 1st of each year.

FOR

AGAINST

Goods that are right  
Prices as low or  
lower than else-  
where. If goods are  
not right, let us  
know and we will  
make it right.

**F. W. OLMSTED CO.**

GENOA, ILL.

The Store that Sells for Cash

Make this store  
your store. Let us  
know your wants.  
Will do our best to  
give you good ser-  
vice.

We come to you again this week with a few interesting prices for staple articles in dry goods. Look over these prices and compare them with others. See the goods and then you will buy. Every item is of high grade and worthy of your attention. Prices are not going lower and you can make no mistake in buying at these prices

### Cotton Foulards, 50c yard

#### WHITE SKIRTS

A new lot of white skirts, in plain linen  
finish ..... \$2.75  
Fancy weaves ..... \$3.50 to \$5.00

#### HOUSE DRESSES

Blue and Grey, all sizes, .... \$1.85 and \$1.95

#### OXFORDS

White Canvas, high heel, lace ..... \$2.95  
White Canvas, low heel, lace ..... \$2.75  
Patent Leather, high heel, lace ..... \$5.45  
Plain kid, high heel, lace ..... \$5.45  
Strap Sandals, black kid, low heel .... \$2.75  
Hand turned, rubber heel, a very fine kid  
this is a style for real comfort ..... \$4.75  
Children's White Canvas Sandals, also dull leather,  
and barefoot Sandalls.

#### COVERALL APRONS.

Light Colors ..... \$1.13  
Dark Colors ..... \$1.18 and \$1.29

#### GINGHAMS

Plaids and stripes, light and dark, 27 inches wide ..... 25c  
Tissue Gingham, stripes and plaids,—just  
the thing for a nice cool summer dress  
per yard ..... 50c

#### GINGHAM DRESSES

Plaids, white pique collars ..... \$3.45

### Ladies' Hats, \$1.00

#### VOILES

A new lot of fancy voiles, 40-inch, per yd., 50c

#### WHITE SKIRTING

A fancy plaid, 36 inches wide, per yard, \$1.00  
Plain weave, white and linen color, per  
yard, ..... 60c

#### CURTAIN SCRIMS

Special \$1.25 values for ..... 98c  
Marquisettes, in white ivory and ecru, .. 42c

#### MUSLINS

Bleached Muslin, 36 inches wide ..... 20c  
Muslin, 10 yard pieces, ..... \$1.95  
Pillow tubing, 40 inches wide, per yard, .. 40c  
Pillow tubing, 42 inches wide, per yard, .. 42c  
9-4 Sheetng, per yard, ..... 60c  
Sheeting, 63 inches wide, per yard, ..... 50c

#### KNIT UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Vests, ..... 23c  
Children's Vests, ..... 15c  
Boys' Union Suits ..... 75c  
Ladies' Vests, extra large size ..... 50c  
Ladies' Union Suits ..... 48c

#### GEORGETTE WAISTS

Extra large, sizes 38 to 44 ..... \$6.95

# The Light in the Clearing

A Tale of the North Country in the Time of Silas Wright

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Dri and I," "Dare of the Blessed Isles," "Keeping Up With Lizzie," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

He had a priceless and unusual talent for avoiding school-reader English and the arts of declamation and for preparing a difficult subject to enter the average brain. The underlying secret of his power was soon apparent to me. He stood always for that great thing in America which, since then, Whitman has called "the divine aggregate," and seeing clearly how every measure would be likely to affect its welfare, he followed the compass. It had led him to a height of power above all others and was to lead him unto the loneliest summit of accomplishment in American history.

Not much in my term of service there is important to this little task of mine. I did my work well, if I may believe the senator, and grew familiar with the gentle and ungentle arts of the politician.

One great fact grew in magnitude and sullen portent as the months passed: the gigantic slave-holding interests of the South viewed with growing alarm the spread of abolition sentiment. Subtly, quietly and naturally they were feeling for the means to defend and increase their power. Straws were coming to the surface in that session which betrayed this deep undercurrent of purpose. We felt it and the senator was worried, I knew, but held his peace. He knew how to keep his opinions until the hour had struck that summoned them to service. The senator never played with his lance. By and by Spencer openly sounded the note of conflict.

The most welcome year of my life dawned on the first of January, 1844. I remember that I arose before daylight that morning and dressed and went out on the street to welcome it.

I had less than six months to wait for that day appointed by Sally. I had no doubt that she would be true to me. I had had my days of fear and depression, but always my sublime faith in her came back in good time.

Oh, yes, indeed, Washington was a fair of beauty and gallantry those days. I saw it all. I have spent many years in the capital, and I tell you the girls of that time had manners and knew how to wear their clothes, but again the magic of old memories kept my lady on her throne. There was one of them—just one of those others who, I sometimes thought, was almost as graceful and charming and noble-hearted as Sally, and she liked me, I know, but the ideal of my youth glowed in the light of the early morning, so to speak, and was brighter than all others. Above all, I had given my word to Sally, and—well, you know, the old-time Yankee of good stock was fairly steadfast, whatever else may be said of him—often a little too steadfast, as were Ben Grimsaw and Squire Fullerton.

The senator and I went calling that New Year's day. We saw all the great people and some of them were more cheerful than they had a right to be. It was a weakness of the time. I shall not go into details for fear of wandering too far from my main road. Let me step aside a moment to say, however, that there were two clouds in the sky of the Washington society of those days. One was strong drink and the other was the crude, rough-coated, aggressive democrat from the frontiers of the West. These latter were often seen in the holiday regalia of farm or village at fashionable functions. Some of them changed slowly, and by and by reached the stage of white linen and diamond breastpins and waistcoats of figured silk. It must be said, however, that their motives were always above their taste.

The winter wore away slowly in hard work. Mr. Van Buren came down to see the senator one day from his country seat on the Hudson. The ex-president had been solicited to accept the nomination again. I know that Senator Wright strongly favored the plan but feared that the South would defeat him in convention, it being well known that Van Buren was opposed to the annexation of Texas. However, he advised his friend to make a fight for the nomination and this the latter resolved to do. Thenceforward until middle May I gave my time largely to the inditing of letters for the senator in Van Buren's behalf.

The time appointed for the convention in Baltimore drew near. One day the senator received an intimation that he would be put in nomination if Van Buren failed. Immediately he wrote to Judge Fine of Ogdensburg, chairman of the delegation from the northern district of New York, forbidding such use of his name on the ground that his acquiescence would involve disloyalty to his friend the ex-president.

He gave me leave to go to the convention on my way home to meet Sally. I had confided to Mrs. Wright the details of my little love affair—I had to

—and she had shown a tender, sympathetic interest in the story.

The senator had said to me one day, with a gentle smile:

"Bart, you have business in Canton, I believe, with which trifling matters like the choice of a president and the Mexican question cannot be permitted to interfere. You must take time to spend a day or two at the convention in Baltimore on your way. . . . Report to our friend Fine, who will look after your comfort there. The experience ought to be useful to a young man who, I hope, will have work to do in future conventions."

I took the stage to Baltimore next day—the twenty-sixth of May. The convention thrilled me—the flags, the great crowd, the bands, the songs, the speeches, the cheering—I see and hear it all in my talk. The uproar lasted for twenty minutes when Van Buren's name was put in nomination.

Then the undercurrent! The South was against him as Wright had foreseen. The deep current of its power had undermined certain of the northern and western delegations. Ostensibly for Van Buren and stubbornly casting their ballots for him, they had voted for the two-thirds rule, which had accomplished his defeat before the balloting began. It continued for two days without a choice. The enemy stood firm. After adjournment that evening many of the Van Buren delegates were summoned to a conference. I attended it with Judge Fine.

The ex-president had withdrawn and requested his friends in the convention to vote for Silas Wright. My emotions can be more readily imagined than described when I heard the shouts of enthusiasm which greeted my friend's name. Tears began to roll down my cheeks. Judge Fine lifted his hand. When order was at last restored he began:

"Gentlemen, as a friend of the learned senator and as a resident of the county which is the proud possessor of his home, your enthusiasm has a welcome sound to me; but I happen to know that Senator Wright will not allow his name to go before the convention."

He read the letter of which I knew. Mr. Benjamin F. Butler then said: "When that letter was written Senator Wright was not aware that Mr. Van Buren's nomination could not be accomplished, nor was he aware that his own nomination would be the almost unanimous wish of this convention. I have talked with the leading delegates from Missouri and Virginia today. They say that he can be nominated by acclamation. Is it possible that he—a strong party man—can resist this unanimous call of the party with whose help he has won immortal fame? No, it is not so. It cannot be so. We must dispatch a messenger to him by horse at once who shall take to him from his friend Judge Fine a frank statement of the imperious demand of this convention and a request that he telegraph a withdrawal of his letter in the morning."

The suggestion was unanimously approved and within an hour, mounted on one of the best horses in Maryland—so his groom informed me—I was on my way to Washington with the message of Judge Fine in my pocket. Yes, I had two days to spare on my schedule of travel and reckoned that, by returning to Baltimore next day I should reach Canton in good time.

It was the kind of thing that only a lithe, supple, strong-hearted lad such as I was in the days of my youth, could relish—speeding over a dark road by the light of the stars and a half-moon, with a horse that loved to kick up a wind. My brain was in a fever, for the notion had come to me that I was making history.

The lure of fame and high place hurried me on. With the senator in the presidential chair I should be well started in the highway of great success. Then Mr. H. Dunkelberg might think me better than the legacy of Benjamin Grimsaw. A relay awaited me twenty-three miles down the road. Well, I reached Washington very sore, but otherwise in good form, soon after daybreak. I was trembling with excitement when I put my horse in the stable and rang the bell at our door. It seemed to me that I was crossing the divide between big and little things. A few steps more and I should be looking down into the great valley of the future. Yet, now that I was there, I began to lose confidence.

The butler opened the door. Yes, the senator was up and had just returned from a walk and was in his study. I found him there. "Well, Bart, how does this happen?" he asked. "It's important business," I said, as I presented the letter. "Something in his look and manner as he calmly adjusted his glasses and read the letter of Judge Fine brought the blood to my face. It seemed to puncture my balloon, so to speak, and I was falling toward the earth and so swiftly my head swam. He laid the letter on his desk and, without looking up and as coolly as if he were asking for the change of a dollar, queried: "Well, Bart, what do you think we had better do about it?" "I—I was hoping—you—you would take it," I stammered. "That's because the excitement of the convention is on you," he answered. "Let us look at the compass. They have refused to nominate Mr. Van Buren because he is opposed to the annexation of Texas. On that subject the will of the convention is now clear. It is possible that they would nominate me. We don't know about that, we never shall know. If they did, and I accepted, what would be expected of me is also clear. They would expect me to abandon my principles and that course of conduct which I conceive to be best for the

country. Therefore I should have to accept it under false pretenses and take their yoke upon me. Would you think the needle pointed that way?" "No," I answered. Immediately he turned to his desk and wrote the telegram which fixed his place in history. It said no.

Into the lives of few men has such a moment fallen. I looked at him with a feeling of awe. What sublime calmness and serenity was in his face! As if it were a mere detail in the work of the day, and without a moment's faltering, he had declined a crown, for he would surely have been nominated and elected. He rose and stood looking out of the open window. Always I think of him standing there with the morning sunlight falling upon his face and shoulders. He had observed my emotion and I think it had touched him a little. There was a moment of silence. A curious illusion came to me then, for it seemed as if I heard the sound of distant music. Looking thoughtfully out of the window he asked:

"Bart, do you know when our first fathers turned out of the trail of the beast and found the long road of humanity? I think it was when they discovered the compass in their hearts."

So now at last we have come to that high and lonely place, where we may look back upon the toilsome, adventurous way we have traveled with the aid of the candle and the compass. Now let us stop a moment to rest and to think. How sweet the air is here! The night is falling. I see the stars in the sky.

Just below me is the valley of Eternal silence. You will understand my haste now. I have sought only to do justice to my friend and to give my country a name, long neglected, but equal in glory to those of Washington and Lincoln.

Come, let us take one last look together down the road we have trav-



I Took the Stage to Baltimore Next Day.

eled, now dim in the evening shadows. Scattered along it are the little houses of the poor of which I have written. See the lights in the windows—the lights that are shining into the souls of the young—the eager, open, expectant, welcoming souls of the young—and the light carries many things, but best of all a respect for the old, unchanging way of the compass. After all that is the end and aim of the whole matter—believe me.

My life has lengthened into these days when most of our tasks are accomplished by machinery. We try to make men by the thousand, in vast educational machines, and no longer by the one as of old. It was the loving, forgiving, forbearing, patient, ceaseless toll of mother and father on the tender soul of childhood which quickened that instinctive sense of responsibility to God and man in these people whom I now leave to the judgment of my countrymen.

I have lived to see the ancient plan of kinglycraft, for self-protection, coming back into the world. It demands that the will and conscience of every individual shall be regulated and controlled by some concealed prince, backed by an army. It cannot fail, I foresee, to accomplish such devastation in the human spirit as shall imperil the dearest possession of man. If one is to follow the compass he can have but one king—his God.

I am near the end. I rode back to Baltimore that forenoon. They had nominated Mr. Polk of Tennessee for president and Silas Wright for vice president, the latter by acclamation. I knew that Wright would decline the honor, as he did.

I hurried northward to keep my appointment with Sally. The boats were slowed by fog. At Albany I was a day behind my schedule. I should have only an hour's leeway if the boats on the upper lakes and the stage from Plattsburgh were on time. I feared to trust them. So I caught the west-bound train and reached Utica three hours late. There I bought a good horse and his saddle and bridle and hurried up the north road. When he was near spent I traded him for a well-knit Morgan mare up in the little village of Sandy Creek. Oh, I knew a good horse as well as the next man and a better one than she I never owned—never. I was back in my saddle at six in the afternoon and stopped for feed and an hour's rest at nine and rode on through the night. I reached the hamlet of Richville soon after daybreak and put out for a rest of two

hours. I could take it easy then. At seven o'clock the mare and I started again, well fed and eager to go on.

It was a summer morning that shortens the road—even that of the young lover. Its air was sweet with the breath of the meadows. The daisies and the clover and the cornflowers and the wild roses seemed to be waving a welcome to me, and the thorn trees—shapely ornament of my native hills—were in blossom. A cloud of pigeons swept across the blue deep above my head. The great choir of the fields sang to me—bobolinks, song-sparrows, meadowlarks, bluebirds, warblers, wrens, and far away in the edge of a spruce thicket I heard the flute of the white-throated sparrow.

I bathed at a brook in the woods and put on a clean silk shirt and tie out of my saddlebags. I rode slowly then to the edge of the village of Canton and turned at the bridge and took the river road, although I had time to spare. How my heart was beating as I neared the familiar scene! The river slowed its pace there, like a disgruntled traveler, to enjoy the beauty of its shores. Smooth and silent was the water and in it were the blue of cedar and tamarack and the reflected blossoms of Iris and meadow rue. It was a lovely scene.

There was the pine, but where was my lady? I dismounted and tied my mare and looked at my watch. It lacked twenty minutes to eleven. She would come—I had no doubt of it. I washed my hands and face and neck in the cool water. Suddenly I heard a voice I knew singing: "Barney Leave the Girls Alone." I turned and saw—your mother, my son. (These last lines were dictated to his son.) She was in the stern of a birch canoe, all dressed in white with roses in her hair. I raised my hat and she threw a kiss at me. Old Kate sat in the bow waving her handkerchief. They stopped and Sally asked in a tone of playful seriousness:

"Young man, why have you come here?"

"To get you," I answered.

"What do you want of me?" She was looking at her face in the water.

"I want to marry you," I answered bravely.

"Then you may help me ashore if you please. I am in my best, white slippers and you are to be very careful."

Beautiful! She was the spirit of the fields of June then and always. I helped her ashore and held her in my arms and, you know, the lips have a way of speaking then in the old, convincing, final argument of love. They left no doubt in our hearts, my son.

"When do you wish to marry me?" she whispered.

"As soon as possible, but my pay is only sixty dollars a month now."

"We shall make it do," she answered. "My mother and father and your aunt and uncle and the Hackets and the minister and a number of our friends are coming in a fleet of boats."

"We are prepared either for a picnic or a wedding," was the whisper of Kate.

"Let's make it both," I proposed to Sally.

"Surely there couldn't be a better place than here under the big pine—it's so smooth and soft and shady," said she.

"Nor could there be a better day or better company," I urged, for I was not sure that she would agree.

The boats came along. Sally and I waved a welcome from the bank and she merrily proclaimed:

"It's to be a wedding."

There is a cheer from the boats, in which I joined.

I shall never forget how, when the company had landed and the greetings were over, Uncle Peabody approached your mother and said:

"Say, Sally, I'm goin' to plant a kiss on both o' them red cheeks o' yours, an' do it deliberate, too."

He did it and so did Aunt Deel and old Kate, and I think that, next to your mother and me, they were the happiest people at the wedding.

There is a lonely grave up in the hills—that of the stranger who died long ago on Rattleroad. One day I found old Kate sitting beside it and on a stone lately erected there was the name, Enoch Rone.

"It is very sorrowful," she whispered. "He was trying to find me when he died."

We walked on in silence while I recalled the circumstances. How strange that those tales of blood and lawless daring which Kate had given to Amos Grimsaw had led to the slaying of her own son! Yet, so it happened, and the old wives will tell you the story up there in the hills.

The play ends just as the night is falling with Kate and me entering the little home, so familiar now, where she lives and is ever welcome with Aunt Deel and Uncle Peabody. The latter meets us at the door and is saying in a cheerful voice:

"Come in to supper, you rovers. How solemn ye look! Say, if you expect Sally and me to do all the laughin' here you're mistaken. There's a lot of it to be done right now, an' it's time you jined in. We ain't done nothin' but laugh since we got up, an' we're in need o' help. What's the matter, Kate? Look up at the light in God's window. How bright it shines tonight! When I feel bad I always look at the stars."

(THE END.)

Get on Right Road at Once.

It often requires courage to turn back when we have taken a wrong step, but it is easier to turn back after the first than after the second or third, and much safer and pleasanter,

## THINK DOCTOR IS MISTREATING BOY

Physician, on Errand of Mercy, Is Beaten by Angry Italian Women.

## MOTHER GRABS CLUB

Beats Doctor Who Is Trying to Give Sick Lad Pills—Neighbors Take Hand in the Proceedings—Rescued by Autolot.

Chicago—While on an errand of mercy in the Italian district, Dr. James E. Smedley, a well-known north side physician and volunteer Red Cross worker, was clubbed into unconsciousness by a crowd of excited women, who believed he was mistreating his patient, a little boy.

The physician is recovering from scalp wounds at his residence, under the care of his wife, a graduate nurse. He is 60 years old, but of powerful physique.

After being rejected for the army Dr. Smedley offered his services to the local Red Cross organization. For months he has given his time to charity cases, often being called from his bed late at night.

Gets Emergency Call. One day recently he received an emergency call to 1212 Vine street, where Tony, the little son of Mrs. Mary Canlino, was ill. It looked like diphtheria.

The doctor took the boy on his knee and pinched his cheek. Then he tried to slip some pills into the lad's mouth, but his patient became rebellious.

"Come, now, be a good boy," urged the doctor. "They'll make you feel better."

Tony still refused. Then the physician resorted to the customary expedient of holding the boy's nose, thus forcing him to open his mouth and swallow the pellets.

Mother Clubs Doctor. The mother, who had been friendly, suddenly became infuriated. She

struck Doctor Smedley on the head. Smedley on the head. He fell to the floor stunned.

Again and again the heavy club descended. Her screams brought several women to the house. They took a hand at the clubbing. Then they locked him in the house and left, presumably to seek some of the male neighbors to wreak further vengeance.

The physician, bleeding profusely from the nose and from deep scalp lacerations, finally broke a window and balled a passing autolot, who helped him out and took him home.

"The woman simply didn't understand, that was all," said Dr. Smedley. "She thought I was trying to hurt the boy."

BUY DOGS TO CHASE CONVICTS

Police Hounds Are to Be Used on Sing Farm to Run Down Escaping Prisoners.

New York.—For the purpose of chasing convicts who escape from Sing Sing's farm at Windale, Capt. J. A. Warner of the state constabulary has installed two mammoth police dogs in the Brewster mobilization station.

Sergt. Charles Broadfield, in charge of the state troopers there, believes the dogs will be able to scent the trail of escaping prisoners who flee from the farm, overtake and capture them. Warden Moyer has lost seven prisoners from Windale in the last two years. William Thomas, one of the fugitives, was trailed as far as Brooklyn several weeks ago and is still hiding there.

The police dogs were given to the constabulary by Mrs. L. F. Warner, who had them on her country place near Hempstead, L. I. On one occasion when two convicts fled the farm they stole the prisoner's watchdog by bribing it with meat and also stole a horse and rig.

Court Relieves Him.

Boston.—Arthur M. Loonie nearly went crazy because his friends rubbed "a fact that he was 'loonie.'" The courts decided he may use the name 'oomis.



A cream sauce poured over tender, uniformly water-like slices of Libby's Dried Beef makes a delightful luncheon at little cost. Ask your grocer today for Libby's Dried Beef.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

## Western Canada's "Horn of Plenty" Offers You Health & Wealth



Western Canada for years has helped to feed the world—the same responsibility of production still rests upon her. While high prices for Grain, Cattle and Sheep are sure to remain, price of land is much below its value. Land capable of yielding 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre can be had on easy terms at from \$15 to \$30 per acre—good grazing land at much less.

Many farms paid for from a single year's crop. Raising cattle, sheep and hogs brings equal success. The Government encourages farming and stock raising. Railway and Land Companies offer unusual inducements to Home Seekers. Farms may be stocked by loans at moderate interest. Western Canada offers low taxation, good markets and shipping; free schools, churches and healthful climate.

For particulars as to reduced railway rates, location of land, illustrated literature, etc., apply to Supt. of Immig., Ottawa, Can., or C. J. Braughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 116 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

## FELT SOLDIER SPOKE TRUTH

No Doubt Colonel Blank, in His Heart, Realized Just How Tough He Did Look.

Colonel Blank, who had been such a tartar at all inspections that his name was a byword in his regiment, was in the thick of the Argonne fighting and for six days was unable to shave. For six days he was unable to pry the mud from his clothes or rake it from his hair. And in this unfamiliar state he was hailed at the end of the sixth day by a doughboy who seized a moment of leisure to shave by a mirror hung on a knife stuck in a tree.

"Hey, there, Buddie!" the doughboy shouted. "Do you know you look like h—? Better come up and get a shave or Colonel Blank will land on you like a ton of bricks!"

Colonel Blank accepted the invitation.—Stars and Stripes.

The Elephants. Little Bobby was taken to see the welcome home parade. His previous experience with parades had been limited to those of Ringling Bros. After watching the passing lines of soldiers for about half an hour, he turned to his mother and asked, "When will the elephants get here?"—Indianapolis News.

Why shouldn't soldiers sleep on their knapsacks? An enemy knocks a man down and then a friend proceeds to kick him.

At Least He Was There. When he was minister of the interior in the Sarrien cabinet, M. Clemenceau prescribed for the functionaries of his department precise office hours which were to be rigorously observed. One day, early in the afternoon, he called his bureau chief, Mr. Winter, and said: "Let us take a turn in the bureaus." Obviously his command had had little effect. Office after office was found empty. At last, in a nook under the roof, they came upon a poor devil of a clerk who, overcome by the heat, had fallen asleep at his desk. Mr. Winter sprang forward to shake and rouse him, but Mr. Clemenceau checked him: "Sapristi! But, no! Don't waken him, or he, too, may run away!"

Both Got There. "Sammy" Coles of Luxborough, West Somerset, England, a famous pedestrian preacher, during 40 years walked 35,000 miles to keep preaching engagements.

When war broke out Capt. John MacGregor, M. C., D. C. M. Canadian mounted rifles, who has been awarded the Victoria cross, snowshoed over 100 miles to join the colors.

Lobsters Served Promptly. "A lobster in a hurry, waiter." "Yes, sir; I'll attend to you right away."—Boston Transcript.

No, Not Always. "A woman is as young as she looks,"—but not always as young as she thinks she looks.—Boston Transcript.

## Why Complain of Poor Coffee Or The High Price of Coffee

when you can have a superior beverage of rich flavor and health value by drinking the original

## POSTUM CEREAL

It's an American drink whose high quality never varies. Its price doesn't change and it's economical.

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

Everywhere at Grocers.



# MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

By John Dickinson Sherman



PULPIT ROCK



Endorsed by the Mississippi Valley Association as a Part of "One of the Biggest Economic Moves Ever Launched on the American Continent"



T HE Mississippi Valley association endorses the plan to establish the Mississippi Valley National park along the Mississippi river near McGregor, Ia., and and Prairie du Chien, Wis.

This action was taken at the first annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley association in Chicago. Five hundred delegates were present from 22 states in the vast basin between the Alleghenies and the Rockies—1,725 square miles, an area about eight times the size of either France or Germany. It is one of the garden spots of the world. A century ago all of it to the west of the Mississippi was an unexplored wilderness. We bought that wilderness from the French in 1803 for \$15,000,000. Half a score of states have been carved from that "Louisiana Purchase."

The whole Mississippi valley contains more than half of our 110,000,000 people. "We have banded to promote the interests of this big region" said President Harry H. Merrick in his keynote address, "and we are determined nothing shall prevent the accomplishment of our purpose. The Mississippi valley wants certain things. Some of them we shall have to get at Washington. Our 22 states control 52 per cent of the men in congress, and if they don't do what we want there'll be hell to pay and no pitch hot."

The association would touch the valley interests from Chicago and Minneapolis to New Orleans and Galveston; from St. Louis to Kansas City, from Detroit to Denver, and so on and out all along the line, that Mississippi valley means from the Dominion border to the gulf and from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, and that the easiest way out is not over the Rockies to the Pacific nor via the narrow bottle neck of New York to the Atlantic, but by waterways nature intended for man's use.

**Value of National Parks.** "We are putting American citizenship above the dollar," said Honorary President John M. Parker of New Orleans in the opening address. "We are considering conditions brought about by the war. These changed conditions open a new chapter in the history of our valley empire." The "changed conditions" of which Mr. Parker spoke include the recognition of the national parks of the United States not only as one of the great economic assets of the nation, but also as public playgrounds necessary to the mental, moral and physical welfare of the people. The United States now has 18 national parks. Their standard is high. They contain some of the most magnificent scenery in the world. The system is to be still farther enlarged by creating several new parks.

The army of national park enthusiasts will cry with one accord: "Would that the Mississippi Valley association could establish the Mississippi National park as easily as it can its \$25,000,000 bank!" But this is one of the things the association will "have to get at Washington," since it can be established only by an act of congress. And congress has no fixed policy regarding the establishment of national parks. It is a platitude to say that politics should be eliminated from the establishment of these public playgrounds. Nevertheless some of the fiercest political contests in congress are fought over their creation. By way of example it may be stated that it took six years of persistent effort to pass in 1915 the act creating Rocky Mountain national park, the most popular of all the scenic national parks, and ten years to pass in 1919 the Grand Canyon National park act.

In each case, unofficial leaders of the national park movement say, the influential opposition was the active hostility of the forest service, the bureau of the department of agriculture which has charge of the national forests. The reason for this active hostility is plain. Both these national parks were taken from national forests and automatically came under control of the national park service, a bureau of the department of the interior. The creation of these two national parks thus took away a large area from the control of the forest service and correspondingly weakened its political influence.

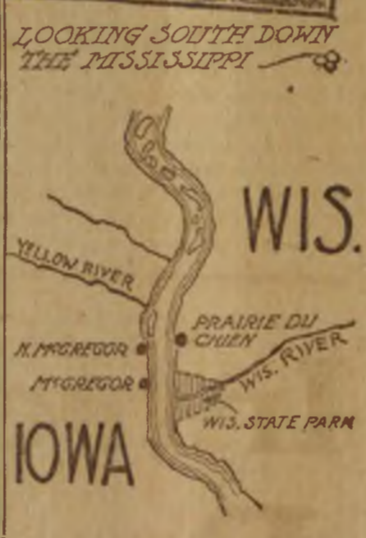
The forest service defeated the Greater Yellowstone National park bill in the last congress after it had been passed by the house; brought to naught the Roosevelt National park bill in the house public lands committee after it had been passed by the senate, and is opposing the Greater Rocky Mountain National park bill for the addition of Mount Evans.

Students of political conditions predict a showdown between the department of the interior and the department of agriculture in the immediate future.

In the case of Mississippi Valley National park there will be no forest service opposition because the proposed park area is in a national forest; the lands are privately owned and must be ac-



OLD IMMIGRANT TRAIL



LOOKING SOUTH DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI

quired by the federal government. If the forest service does oppose its establishment, national park leaders say, it will be because it opposes all national park legislation. Again the reason for this general opposition is plain. The agricultural department is waging a public campaign to get the control of the national parks away from the interior department and hence is endeavoring to discredit the rival department in every way.

The forest service was created in 1905 to take charge of the national forests, which were then set aside for strictly industrial and commercial purposes—scientific forestry, lumbering and grazing—and transferred from the interior department to the agricultural department. Now the forest service is developing the recreational possibilities of the national forests and wants to get back national park areas which have been taken from national forests by act of congress.

In view of President Merrick's declaration that the Mississippi valley controls 52 per cent of the men in congress, the progress of the park bill in congress will be well worth watching.

**Middle West Has No Park.** The progress of the bill will be well worth watching for another reason: The establishment of this park involves a question of congressional policy for which there is no precedent. This is undoubtedly the reason why no action whatever was taken by the last congress on a bill for its establishment. The question is this: Hitherto congress has established national parks out of the public domain; it has never voted an appropriation for the purchase of privately-owned property for national park purposes. Will it make a new departure in the case of this national park?

About 20,000,000 people are within a night's ride by rail of the park site. Thus the location of the park is a feature of decided interest. There is no scenic national park worthy of the name between Rocky Mountain in Colorado and Lafayette in Maine. Yet this proposed park lies in the center of a circle rimmed by Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis. Several railroads touch it. River transportation is available.

The bulk of the tourist travel to the national parks is now by private automobile. The park site is convenient to the transcontinental motorist. The selected area lies along the Mississippi in northeastern Iowa and southwestern Wisconsin. It totals about 15,000 acres, land and water. The river area is about 4,000 acres; the two states own the land under the river; the federal government controls its navigation.

One tract of land in Iowa of 1,671 acres has been appraised at \$82,755. Another tract on the Wisconsin side contains 7,458 acres and has been appraised at \$141,042. A third tract is a Wisconsin state park of 1,651 acres; there is a reasonable prospect that the legislature would turn this over. Mrs. Martha B. Munn of New York, who owns the 125 Iowa acres which form the scenic keystone of the park, offers to donate this land, appraised at \$12,500. Thus the federal government is asked to appropriate \$223,797.53 for the purchase of about 9,000 acres out of 15,000 acres.

This area may be truthfully said to have scenic, historic and educational features of national importance. Careful private ownership has protected the heavy forests, which are still practically primeval. The hills rise abruptly from the river to about 500 feet. The view from Pike's Peak, and the nearby Pictured Rocks, have more than a local reputation. The broad sweep of the river is magnificent and there are attractive islands. There are deep ravines and valleys containing springs, lakes and streams. Many bayous, home of the water lilies, meander from the river.

Indian mounds are many in the park site. There is, for example, a system of them half a mile long on the east bank. Their unique character makes them exceedingly interesting from the scientific viewpoint. The park area is botanically and geologically interesting.

Great Historical Interest. Historically the region is genuinely interesting. The first white man known to have journeyed by way of Green bay, Fox river and Wisconsin river was Jean Nicolet; he may or may not have kept on to the Mississippi. Pierre Radisson's suppressed "Journal," brought to light in Paris in 1885, shows that he and Jean Grosseiller in 1659 went down the Wisconsin and the Mississippi and up the Missouri to the Mandan villages (Bismarck, N. D.). In 1673 Joliet and Pere Marquette, usually credited with the discovery of the Upper Mississippi, went down the Wisconsin and the Mississippi to the Arkansas, returning to Quebec by way of the Illinois and Lake Michigan. La Salle explored the region before going down the Mississippi to the Gulf in 1682 and taking possession of "Louisiana" in the name of Louis XIV.

Local history begins before 1800. In 1737 Sieur Marin, a French commander, built a fort near Pike's Peak. In 1794 Basil Girard, a Frenchman, held a conference in Madison with the Spanish governor of Louisiana and secured a grant of 7,000 acres on the present site of McGregor. The United States confirmed the grant after the Louisiana Purchase. "Prairie du Chien is very old." In 1778 it was a Sac and Fox village at which an annual mart of fair was attended by fur traders from the St. Lawrence and the Lower Mississippi. In 1803 it was a trading post of the Northwest company, the rival of the Hudson's Bay company. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., was there in that year, exploring the headwaters of the Mississippi. He crossed over to Pike's Peak and raised the flag for the first time in what is now Iowa.

When John Jacob Astor established the American Fur company as a competitor of the Missouri Fur company and the Northwest company in 1808 he set up a trading post at Prairie du Chien that played an important part in the American fur trade. In 1814, during the War of 1812, the United States built Fort Shelby at Prairie du Chien. It was captured the same year by the British and Indians and was called Fort McKaye until its evacuation in 1815. It was burned and the Americans built Fort Crawford on its site. This was abandoned in 1826 and a larger Fort Crawford was built farther down the river; the ruins of this still stand. The arsenal of Fort Shelby is still in existence.

In 1831 the Black Hawk war broke out. Abraham Lincoln was a captain of Illinois volunteers, Col. Zachary Taylor and Lieut. Jefferson Davis also fought. When Black Hawk was overpowered he was taken to Fort Crawford. Colonel Taylor commanded Fort Crawford for a time and Lieut. Davis was under him. Local tradition tells of the elopement of Davis and Taylor's daughter. Natives will show you the very window through which the young woman climbed. The last garrison marched out under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, bound for the Mormon campaign in Utah.

When Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready," hero of the Mexican war, became twelfth president of the United States in 1849, Jefferson Davis was the pro-slavery leader in the United States senate.

When Abraham Lincoln was president of the United States during the Civil war and commander in chief of the Federal army, Jefferson Davis was president of the Confederacy and commander in chief of its armies.

## "FAKE" ASPIRIN WAS TALCUM

Therefore Insist Upon Genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin"



Millions of fraudulent Aspirin Tablets were sold by a Brooklyn manufacturer which later proved to be composed mainly of Talcum Powder. "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" the true, genuine, American made and American owned Tablets are marked with the safety "Bayer Cross."

Ask for and then insist upon "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" and always buy them in the original Bayer package which contains proper directions and dosage.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

### The Reason.

"I call this my war garden."  
"Why so now?"  
"Because I feel it has only a fighting chance."

### His Style.

"Did that rich fellow travel in-cognito?"  
"No; he traveled in a Pullman."

## Weak From Pain

Mrs. Gibbert Was in Misery, But Doan's Brought Her Splendid Health.

"About 15 years ago my kidneys were in bad condition," says Mrs. Lucy Gibbert, 15310 Columbia Ave., Harvey, Ill. "There was a constant, dull, bearing-down pain in the small of my back. I couldn't turn over in bed without such pain I could hardly breathe. Mornings I was stiff, sore and lame all over; my back was like a rusty hinge."

"Inflammation of the bladder nearly drove me wild. The kidney secretions passed every little while, day and night, a little at a time, and burned like fire. Great sacs of water formed under my eyes."

"I was in such misery, I would become weak and so nervous I would scream. I had nerve-racking headaches and the back of my neck pained me. I was so dizzy I didn't dare bend over for fear of falling on my face. My sight became blurred. I was sick all over."

"Five boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of kidney trouble. Since then I have enjoyed splendid health and I owe it all to Doan's."  
Sworn to before me,  
SAMUEL DANIK, Notary Public.



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

It isn't pride that makes the gallery gods look down upon the rest of the audience.

We wonder if the Lord loves a cheerful giver as well as the cheerful giver loves himself.

## BILIOUSNESS Caused by Acid-Stomach

If people who are bilious are treated according to local symptoms they seldom get very much better. Whatever relief is obtained is usually temporary. Trace biliousness to its source and remove the cause and the chances are that the patient will remain strong and healthy.

Doctors say that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to an Acid-Stomach. EATONIC, the marvelous modern stomach remedy, brings quick relief from these stomach miseries which lead to a long train of ailments that make life miserable if not corrected.

EATONIC literally absorbs and carries away the excess acid. Makes the stomach strong, cool and comfortable. Helps digestion; improves the appetite and you then get full strength from your food. Thousands say that EATONIC is the most effective stomach remedy in the world. It is the help YOU need. Try it on our money-back-if-not-satisfied guarantee. At all druggists. Only 50 cents for a big box.

## EATONIC (FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

Every Woman Wants *Partine* ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE • Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. Size all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 23-1919.



## THERE HE STANDS!

GRAND old "Bull" Durham. He belongs in this country's Hall of Fame. Can you think of a more familiar figure? For over half a century Bull has been part of the landscape; the tobacco he represents has made millions and millions of friends.

You can roll fifty-thirty cigarettes from one bag. The Government tax on 50 "Bull" Durham cigarettes that you roll yourself is less than 1½ cents; the Government tax on 50 machine-made cigarettes is 15 cents. It's real good sense to roll your own.

## GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO



With *WILLIAMS* paper you can roll the best "Bull" Durham cigarettes.

# KEEP KOOL

Everything in Hot  
Weather Togs

We save you  
10 per cent.

The Sale is still  
Running

## Hughes Clothing Co.

**C**LEANING PRESSING, REPAIRING  
Men's and Ladies' Suits and Coats  
Over Holtgren's Store  
**JOHN ALBERTSON**

**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.

Build a House  
—AND—  
Make a Home

and thus identify your-  
self with your com-  
munity. Do not mere-  
ly live in the com-  
munity--be a part of it.

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

### KINGSTON NEWS

D. W. Ball was in Belvidere and Rockford Thursday.  
James Tibbs of Chicago is visiting at I. A. Vandenburg's.  
Arthur Lilly of Durand is visiting his brother at O. W. Vickell's.  
Don't forget the movies in Knappenberger's hall, Friday June 13.  
Mrs. Ida Moore and Eleanor Uplinger spent last Thursday in DeKalb.  
Don't forget the movies in Knappenberger's hall Friday, June 13.  
Mrs. Charlie Arbuckle of Genoa was visiting relatives here Thursday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ira Sandall of Belvidere visited at Mrs. Ida Moore's Sunday.  
Mrs. A. E. Hix and grandson, Leslie Ackly, returned to Chicago last Friday.  
Mr. Lewis Weber arrived in Kingston Tuesday evening from Camp Grant.  
Miss Vivian Burd left Tuesday morning for her home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.  
Miss Esther Branch of DeKalb was visiting her mother, Mrs. H. Branch, Sunday.  
Miss Wilda Witter is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. R. Worden, for a few days.  
Mrs. George Helsdon and children of Belvidere were visiting relatives here Saturday.

### Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

### Lands and City Property

**FOR SALE**—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$600.00 to \$6,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. 35-4t      D. S. Brown.

### For Sale

**FOR SALE**—Pure bred Holstein Bull. Just ready for service. C. J. Cooper, R. F. D. No. 3, Sycamore, Ill. 32-4t

**ADDING MACHINES**, Sundstrand and Burrows, new and second hand. Typewriters, all makes, new and second hand, for sale or rent. Jack Killian, DeKalb, Ill. 25-4t\*

**FOR SALE**—18-inch second hand lawn mower, in good condition. Inquire at Republican office.

**FOR SALE**—5 passenger Ford and a Ford Truck, both in good running condition. Inquire at McLauri Garage.

### FARMS FOR SALE

240 acre farm, 5 1/2 miles from Genoa, level black land, 2 sets improvement 240 acres, 4 miles from Genoa, level black land, well tiled, fair improvements.

160 acres, 3 miles from Genoa, all level black land, fair improvements, on a very good road.

150 acres, 6 miles from Genoa, good improvements, all good land and well tiled.

150 acres, 5 1/2 miles from Genoa, all level black land, good improvements.

180 acre farm, 3 miles from Sycamore all good land, fair improvements.

200 acres, 3 miles from Burlington, all level black land, well tiled, fair improvements.

80 acres, 1/2 mile from town, all level black land, well tiled, fair improvements.

80 acres, 6 miles from Genoa, all fine land, some tile needed, fair improvements.

122 acre farm 6 miles from town, level black land, good improvements.

160 acres 5 miles from Hampshire, level black land, well tiled, good improvements 160 acres level black land no improvements, 4 miles from New Leebanon, \$110 per acre.

Geithman & Hammond, Genoa, Ill. 34-4t

**FOR SALE**—My residence on Genoa street and house on East First St. Dr. J. W. Ovitiz 34-4t

### Wanted

**WANTED**—Middle aged women as a housekeeper in family of three. Olaf Ruder, Kingston, Ill R. F. D. 2 34-2t\*

**HAY**—I am in position to buy hay and bale by the ton. L. W. Wyde, 28-4t      Genoa, Ill.

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

**RENDERING**—The Genoa rendering plant having changed hands, we will give the best of service. Wyde & Whipple. Phone 63 or 172. 7-4t

**WANTED**—A cook for a small family Inquire of Mrs. D. D. Brown, DeKalb. Phone 69. 2t \*

### Things Evened Up.

Bobbie walks home from kindergarten with a little neighbor girl who goes to public school. He calls her his sweetheart. So the other day his big brother said to Bobbie: "Oh, Bob, she's too big to be your sweetheart." But Bobbie met the proposition thus: "Her head's higher than mine, but her feet ain't."

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Simmons and their children were in Belvidere Wednesday forenoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phelps of Chesterville, Ohio, are visiting his brother, Mr. Chas. Phelps.

Mrs. H. G. Burgess left Wednesday morning for Madison, Wisconsin to see her daughter, Gladys.

Henry Mackason, recently returned from overseas, called on friends here Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. O. W. Vickell went to Rockford, Saturday and her mother, Mrs. R. Burke, came home with her.

A number of people from here attended the "Home Coming" of the Sycamore boys at Sycamore Tuesday.

Mrs. Pence of Belvidere and her sister, Mrs. Sawyer of East St. Louis visited Mrs. R. S. Tazewell Wednesday.

Mrs. Ann Stuart and daughter, Alta, went to DeKalb Wednesday to visit Mrs. Emma Tazewell and daughter, Edna.

Mrs. P. D. Worthly and Mrs. Chas. Worthly of Minnesota are visiting relatives here on their way home from Mudlavia, Ind.

Mrs. Jennie Pratt and son, Donovan, left last Thursday for their home in Beloit, Wis. They have been here since Decoration Day.

Mrs. Floyd Hubler and son, Jack, and Miss Beatrice Ort left Saturday night for Duluth, Minn., after visiting here for a couple of months.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, Mrs. Kellogg and daughter, Flossie, and Miss Alice Fox of Sycamore were callers at Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bradford's Sunday.

### Plants Affected by Sun.

Some remarkable variations in plant structure and color from exposure to the sun at different hours of the day have been brought to the notice of the Royal Microscopical Society of England by Col. R. E. Rawson. In flowers of the common nasturtium—tropaeolum majus—the low sun of the early morning developed yellow coloring matter, the middle sun of midday stimulated the violets, blues and purples. The color of the foliage and lobing of the leaves also changed.

# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



Copyright 1919  
by  
R. J. Reynolds  
Tobacco Co.

PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a hand-out for what ails your smokeappetite!

For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was scheduled in your direction!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped-on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokesystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

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

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

## Introducing Schall's Box Candy

# 49<sup>c</sup>

We have taken the exclusive agency for Schall's famous Candies and to introduce them to our customers, we will, beginning

**SATURDAY, JUNE 14**

and continuing for one week, sell

**65c Box of Schall's  
Whipped Cream Chocolate Drops  
For only 49<sup>c</sup>**

This is the biggest bargain in candy since the price of sugar took its first jump upward and we know that Schall's is the best candy on the market. Remember, this snap lasts one week only, just to introduce the goods, from June 14 to 21, inclusive.

## Baldwin's Pharmacy