

THE GENOA REPUBLICAN-JOURNAL

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

PUBLISHED BY C. D. SCHOONMAKER

GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915

NEW SERIES } VOLUME X, NO. 29

ELECT QUANSTRONG

Defeats Hoover for Mayor by Narrow Margin of Thirteen Votes

LANDSLIDE FOR LEWIS SCOTT

T. M. Frazier Choice for Treasurer by Big Majority—Durham, Duval and Noll Choice for Aldermen

After one of the hardest fought political battles ever pulled off in the city of Genoa, P. A. Quanström was elected mayor Tuesday by the narrow margin of thirteen votes. Quanström's total votes was 319 and Hoover's 306. The vote for Dr. Patterson was not in any way indicative of his strength. The turn of affairs after Quanström's candidacy was announced made it apparent that he could not win and he and his friends made no effort to enter the contest.

For the treasurership T. M. Frazier won over F. H. Holroyd by a big majority, while the victory for Lewis Scott over A. C. Reid for the clerkship was in the nature of a landslide for the former, his majority being 166.

For alderman Dr. A. M. Hill was defeated by Lenny P. Durham by 73 votes. In the second Wm. C. Duval had a majority of eight over P. J. Harlow and in the third Henry Noll had a lead of 13 over Geo. Geithman. It is also intimated that C. D. Schoonmaker

was a candidate, but the returns would lead one to doubt it.

A total of 699 votes were cast in the three wards, the men polling 371 and the women 328. Early in the morning practically every auto that could be hired and several other vehicles were out after the votes, the majority of the votes being cast before noon.

After April 30, the date set for the last meeting of the present city council, the city officials will line up as follows:

Mayor—P. A. Quanström.
Aldermen, 1st ward—J. H. Danforth, L. P. Durham.
Aldermen, 2nd ward—C. H. Smith, W. C. Duval.
Aldermen, 3rd ward—K. Shipman, Henry Noll.
Treasurer—T. M. Frazier.
Attorney—G. E. Stott.
Clerk—Lewis Scott.

It is a matter of speculation regarding the mayor's appointments.

There is a strong sentiment in the city against the appointment of any day policeman and it is likely that Mr. Quanström will be governed by that sentiment. As to the superintendent of waterworks, night police and city collector the mayor-elect has not made public his intentions. As to his attitude regarding city affairs from a moral and economical standpoint, he has already stated his platform thru the press.

Below is the tabulated returns of the election:

	1st Ward	2nd Ward	3rd Ward	Total
Men vote	154	117	100	371
Women vote	145	93	90	328
TOTAL	299	210	190	699
FOR MAYOR				
C. A. Patterson, men	13	9	6	28
women	16	8	9	33
Total	29	17	15	61
T. J. Hoover, men	56	54	40	150
women	58	60	38	156
Total	114	114	78	306
P. A. Quanström, men	90	53	53	196
women	60	24	39	123
Total	150	77	92	319
FOR CITY ATTORNEY				
G. E. Stott, men	73	52	45	170
women	49	30	32	111
Total	122	82	77	281
FOR CITY TREASURER				
F. H. Holroyd, men	69	48	38	155
women	48	28	24	100
Total	117	76	62	255
T. M. Frazier, men	68	57	43	168
women	68	50	54	172
Total	136	107	97	340
FOR CITY CLERK				
Lewis Scott, men	102	74	53	229
women	81	41	43	165
Total	183	115	96	394
A. C. Reid, men	43	32	33	108
women	45	44	34	120
Total	88	76	67	228
FOR ALDERMAN				
A. M. Hill, men	50			50
women	50			50
Total	100			
Lenny P. Durham, men	93			93
women	80			80
Total	173			
P. J. Harlow, men		50		50
women		36		36
Total		86		
Wm. Duval, men		48		48
women		46		94
Total		94		
C. D. Schoonmaker, men			17	17
women			17	34
Total			34	
Geo. Geithman, Sr., men			42	42
women			25	67
Total			67	
Henry Noll, men			35	35
women			45	80
Total			80	

Oregon Merchants Organize

A new association known as the Merchant's Service association of Oregon has been organized there for the purpose of co-operation among the different business houses of the city and extending a service to the people of the surrounding country also. The object is to create a friendly feeling among the merchants and the country people that will be a mutual benefit. An office has been opened for any who may care to use it as a rest room or as a place in which to plan and discuss business. This office will be a sort of bureau of information for any who wish to phone for any information and at three o'clock each day the latest market reports will be given.

Joslin Elected at DeKalb

The bitter municipal fight at DeKalb ended in the election of Joslin, the present incumbent of the mayor's office, Henaughan, being defeated. During the past year Henaughan has been at outs with his entire council. At Elgin Ferham was again elected with three of his commissioners, all being "wets." The proposition to bond the city for a municipal lighting plant was lost by a majority of 24 votes.

Another Class of Mystics

The Mystic Workers will initiate another class on Tuesday evening of next week. After the initiation a dance will be held at Slater's hall, each member being privileged to invite one guest,

Highway Commissioner's Report

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss Town of Genoa.
County of DeKalb }

The following is a statement by C. H. Awe, of the Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Genoa, in the County and State aforesaid, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year just closed, ending on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1915, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during said fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

The said C. H. Awe, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the following statement by him subscribed is a correct statement of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received, and the sources from which received, and the amount expended, and purposes for which expended, as set forth in said statement.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of March A. D. 1915.

G. E. STOTT C. H. AWE
Notary Public

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED

DATE	WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED	AMOUNT
Apr. 21, 1914	Amount of public funds received from M. J. Corson, former Treasurer of Highways	\$ 5347.08
July 23	Received from County Treasurer, delinquent tax (Road & Bridge)	1169.55
Mar. 29, 1915	Received from L. Robinson, Collector of Town of Genoa, road and bridge tax	4560.64
	Total	\$11077.27

FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED

DATE	WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED	AMOUNT
Apr. 21	Bert Fenton, road work	2.75
	Exchange Bank, draft for membership fee Ill. State Ass. Highway Com. & Town Clerk	5.00
May 2	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr. Co., lumber, repairing bridges	27.51
	A. F. Corson, dragging road	19.50
5	L. Layton, scraping, grading & repairing bridges	53.50
11	Colton Bros., scraping roads	11.00
13	W. Hannah, road work	18.00
18	Robert Patterson, road work, repairing bridges & scraping	40.75
29	Henry Holsker, labor and tile	10.00
Jun. 3	Continental Bridge Co., road drag	16.40
8	William Hannah, scraping roads	13.50
	Will Hecht, "	13.50
10	Continental Bridge Co., sewer pipe & grader	48.40
15	John Scherf, scraping roads	13.50
27	G. P. Thorworth, road work	9.00
29	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr. Co., plank & road material	43.71
Jul. 1	R. B. Field, oil on road	80.00
2	Forest Davis, road work	9.00
6	Joe Patterson, gravel and work	23.50
8	John Scherf, road work	141.00
9	Fred Scherf, road work	70.65
14	J. R. Kiernan & Son, mower repairs	4.90
20	W. M. Graham, hauling gravel	25.00
25	C. D. Schoonmaker, publishing report	21.15
25	R. B. Field, oil on road	80.00
27	Loyd Layton, road work	4.00
27	W. H. Graham, hauling gravel	40.25
30	R. B. Field, oil on road	195.00
Aug. 3	L. Layton, repairing bridges, scraping and road work	47.50
	L. Robinson, hauling gravel	20.25
7	E. Harshman, tile	2.50
15	George Carnes, cutting brush and labor	7.87
	Boyd Ainley, repairing bridge	4.50
21	G. C. Kitchen, hauling gravel	27.00
24	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on three cars of gravel	52.92
	John Scherf, road work	58.45
	E. H. Olmsted, tile along roadside	25.00
26	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr. Co., bridge material	74.81
	Rob. Patterson, road work	4.00
20	Wm. Hecht, running grader	23.25
	Robert Johnson, pulling grader	98.00
	Robt. Patterson, hauling gravel and repairing bridge	18.75
31	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on 5 cars gravel	84.16
Sep. 1	August Johnson, cutting willows	1.50
2	Al. Corson, scraping	11.70
3	Richardson Sand Co., 13 cars of gravel	206.65
5	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on 5 cars gravel	110.76
8	Sam De Balle, road work	3.00
	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on 5 cars of gravel	109.20
12	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight 1 car of gravel	21.16
15	L. Layton, hauling gravel, chopping willows & burning brush	57.75
	Loyd Layton, road work	56.50
	Sam De Balle, shoveling gravel	11.00
16	John Scherf, road work	54.00
17	W. Hannah, road work	34.65
19	Ralph Patterson, road work, and gravel	49.75

21	Max Scott, road work	30.15
	Sam De Balle, shoveling gravel	10.00
	John Canavan, freight on 19 cars of gravel	312.02
	Continental Bridge Co., labor on bridge	95.00
	John Westfield, road work	21.50
	Poe Baker, road work	13.50
	Continental Bridge Co., material for bridge	163.00
22	Maynard Corson, hauling gravel	45.50
	Fred Scherf, road work	82.80
23	Geo. Buerer, hauling gravel	47.25
	W. H. Graham, hauling gravel	28.00
24	Charles Holroyd, hauling gravel	40.25
	F. J. Johnson, hauling gravel	14.00
25	Joe Patterson, road work	65.50
26	Robt. Patterson, road work	27.00
27	Elmer Prain, hauling gravel	33.25
	Ralph Patterson, hauling gravel	7.00
	F. Clausen, hauling gravel	22.75
	E. A. Wylde, road work	11.70
	Charles Naker, tile and tiling	5.60
	Wm. Tegtmann, hauling gravel	17.50
30	Joe Patterson, hauling gravel	10.50
	Wm. Hecht, hauling gravel	43.75
	Albert Corson, hauling gravel	92.00
Oct. 1	Robt. Patterson, hauling gravel	19.25
	Edward E. Grover, hauling gravel	40.25
	L. Robinson, hauling gravel	36.75
	Loyd Layton, hauling gravel	28.00
2	Carl Dander, hauling gravel	36.75
	Richardson Sand Co., gravel	108.68
	Chicago Gravel Co., gravel	169.31
3	Will Hannah, hauling gravel	35.00
6	Fred Scherf, hauling gravel	8.75
8	Continental Bridge Co., culvert pipe	34.20
8	Solomon Kropf, digging ditch and laying tile	24.50
9	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on gravel	14.10
10	James Holmes, road work	9.00
	James Coffey, hauling gravel	8.75
	James Holmes, hauling gravel	33.25
13	Illinois Corrugated Metal Co., iron culvert	16.20
17	Elmer Naker, work with engine	25.50
19	W. M. Graham, hauling gravel	15.00
	Thomas Powers, tile in road	5.00
26	Robt. Patterson, hauling gravel and scraping roads	73.50
	Robert Johnson, grading roads	37.50
27	Loyd Layton, hauling gravel and scraping roads	97.00
30	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on gravel	83.50
31	Earle Anderson, hauling gravel	10.50
Nov. 2	J. E. Stott, gravel	9.00
	Holcomb Bros., sewer pipe	9.00
	Richardson Sand Co., gravel	84.28
9	Illinois Central R. R. Co., freight on 2 cars gravel	33.70
10	L. H. Morehart, road work	47.12
14	I. C. R. R. Co., freight on gravel	16.86
16	Joe Patterson, gravel and labor	37.00
20	O. S. Davis, road work	24.50
21	Ralph Patterson, road work	57.75
	Loyd Layton, road work	51.75
	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr. Co., lumber	42.26
	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr. Co., lumber	11.76
	Joe Patterson, road work	56.50
	James Holmes, road work	53.50
24	L. H. Morehart, road work	26.25
	Rob. Patterson, road work	51.75
25	John Scherf, road work	47.70
30	Ben Awe, road work and engine	54.00
Dec. 1	Richardson Sand Co., sand	42.03
7	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr., tile	18.20
	Fred Scherf, road work	60.00
10	E. L. Smith, tiling in road	117.00
15	J. D. Adams & Co., repairs on grader	58.00
1915		
Jan. 4	Scherf & Banks, hauling gravel	20.00
	Tibbitts Cameron Lbr. Co., plank	21.28
9	John Bottcher, gravel	33.50
	Wm. Schmidt & Son, repairs on grader and mower	25.65
21	Ralph Patterson, building bridge	4.50
Feb. 6	H. Crawford, gravel	24.25
9	Geo. Dalby, gravel	17.25
Mar. 3	Will Becker, tiling road	14.95
6	Robert Patterson, hauling gravel & scraping roads	28.50
	Edwin Krueger, chopping and burning brush	2.00
	James Anderson, Road work	14.70
9	L. Layton, hauling gravel and scraping roads	41.95
	Fred Scherf, hauling gravel	10.00
11	Herman Hartman, damages to farm	25.00
27	John Bottcher, gravel	26.10
	Total	\$5846.35

RECAPITULATION

Amount on hand beginning of fiscal year	\$5347.08
Amount of funds received during fiscal year	5730.19
	11077.27
Amount expended during fiscal year	5846.35
Treasurer's Commission	78.46
Balance on hand	5152.46
	11077.27

C. H. AWE

FORM ASSOCIATION

Genoa Athletic Association was Organized at City Hall Wednesday Night

The Genoa Athletic Association was organized at the city hall Wednesday night with about thirty-two members, all of whom have pledged \$10.00 each toward the support of sports during the coming summer. The fee for joining the association is \$5.00 in advance and a guarantee of \$5.00 more if the amount is needed. Base ball and horse racing will be promoted. Besides adopting rules for the conduct of the society, the following seven managers were elected to serve during the year, they to have full charge of the affairs: J. J. Hammond, R. B. Field, Jas. Hutchison, Dr. J. W. Ovitiz, W. W. Cooper, Charles Corson and L. A. Wylde.

The managers will elect their own president, secretary and treasurer and select committees from their own membership to conduct the base ball and racing events. Practically everyone who has been asked to join the association thus far has done so. The grounds used last season will be leased and new uniforms purchased for the base ball team. Now that the political game is at rest for a year, why not all pull together and live up the old town this summer, forget sore spots and get some real pleasure out of life. An effort will be made to put on Saturday ball games instead of Sunday, and this will depend upon the attitude of the people themselves. The association is in favor of the Saturday game.

STOCKHOLDERS MEET

J. P. Mason Again Elected President of Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Company was held at the office of the Company in Genoa on Monday of this week. About thirty stockholders were present and several thousand dollars of stock was represented by proxies. Reports of officers were made, and the following directors were elected: J. P. Mason of Elgin, Mary A. Landon of South Elgin, A. M. Hoover of Freeport, George Brown of Sycamore, P. C. Bruhn of Chicago, Lewis Forsha of German Valley, and T. E. Ryan of St. Charles, were elected directors. The directors then elected J. P. Mason, president; T. E. Ryan, vice president and general manager; A. M. Hoover, secretary; and George W. Buck, treasurer. T. E. Ryan, Mary A. Landon and George Brown were appointed as an executive committee.

A SAD DEATH

Miss June Scott Passes Away

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green
Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes
COPYRIGHT 1914 BY DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

SYNOPSIS.

A curious crowd of neighbors invade the mysterious home of Judge Ostrander, county judge and eccentric recluse, following a veiled woman who has gained entrance through the gates of the high double barriers surrounding the place. The woman has disappeared but the judge is found in a cataleptic state. Bela, his servant, appears in a dying condition and prevents entrance to a secret door. Bela dies. The Judge awakes. Miss Weske explains to him what has occurred during his seizure. He secretly discovers the whereabouts of the veiled woman. She proves to be the widow of a man tried before the judge and electrocuted for murder years before. Her daughter is engaged to the judge's son, from whom he is estranged, but the murder is between the lovers.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

But she would not be denied. She thrust it upon him and once his eyes had fallen upon it, they clung there, though evidently against his will. Ah, she knew that Reuther's exquisite countenance would plead for itself! God seldom grants to such beauty so lovely a spirit. If the features themselves failed to appeal, certainly he must feel the charm of an expression which had already netted so many hearts. Breathlessly she watched him, and as she watched, she noted the heavy lines carved in his face by thought and possibly by sorrow, slowly relax and his eyes fill with a wistful tenderness.

"Parents must learn to endure bitterness. I have not been exempt myself from such. Your child will not die. You have years of mutual companionship before you, while I have nothing. And now let us end this interview, so painful to us both. You have said—"

"No," she broke in with sudden vehemence, all the more startling from the restraint in which she had held herself up to this moment, "I have not said—I have not begun to say what seethes like a consuming fire in my breast. I spoke of a miracle—will you not listen, judge? I am not wild; I am only unconscious of presumption. I am only in earnest, in deadly earnest. A miracle is possible. The gift between these two may yet be spanned. I see a way—"

What change was this to which she had suddenly become witness? The face which had not lost all its underlying benignancy even when it looked its coldest, had now become settled and hard. His manner was absolutely repellent as he broke in with the quick disclaimer:

"There is no way. What miracle could ever make your daughter, lovely as she undoubtedly is, a fitting match for my son! None, madam, absolutely none. Such an alliance would be monstrous; unnatural."

"Why?" The word came out boldly. "Because her father died the death of a criminal?"

"The answer was equally blunt. "Yes; a criminal over whose trial his father presided as judge."

"Quick as a flash, however, came the retort.

"A judge, however, who showed him every consideration possible. I was told at the time and I have been assured by many since that you were more than just to him in your rulings. Judge Ostrander"—he had taken a step toward the hall door; but he paused at this utterance of his name—"answer me this one question. Why did you do this? You must have hated him deeply—your feeling for Mr. Etheridge was well known. Then why such magnanimity toward the man who stood on trial for killing him?"

"Unaccustomed to be questioned, though living in an atmosphere of continual yes and no, he stared at the veiled features of one who so dared, as if he found it hard to excuse such presumption. But he answered her nevertheless, and with decided emphasis:

"Possibly because his victim was my friend and lifelong companion. A judge fears his own prejudices."

"Possibly; but you had another reason, judge; a reason which justified you in your own eyes at the time and which justifies you in mine now and always. Am I not right? This is no courtroom; the case is one of the past; it can never be reopened; the prisoner is dead. Answer me, then, as one sorrowing mortal replies to another, hadn't you another reason?"

The judge, unperturbed though he was or thought he was, against all conceivable attack, winced at this repetition of a question he had hoped to ignore, and in his anxiety to hide this involuntary betrayal of weakness allowed his anger to have full vent, as he cried out in no measured terms:

"What is the meaning of all this? What are you after? Why are you raking up these bygone, which only make the present condition of affairs darker and more hopeless? Oliver Ostrander, under no circumstances can I ever marry the daughter of John Scoville. I should think you would see that for yourself."

"But if John should be proved to have suffered wrongfully? If he should be shown to have been innocent?"

His rebuke was quick, instant. With a force and earnestness which recalled the courtroom he replied:

"Madam, your hopes and wishes have misled you. Your husband was a guilty man; as guilty a man as any judge ever passed sentence upon."

"But he swore the day I last visited him in the prison, with his arms pressed tight about me and his eye looking straight into mine as you are looking now, that he never struck that blow. I did not believe him then; there were too many dark spots in my memory of old lies premeditated and destructive of my happiness; but I believed him later, and I believe him now."

"Madam, this is quite unprofitable. A jury of his peers condemned him as guilty and the law compelled me to pass sentence upon him. The inevitable must be accepted. I have said my last word."

"But not heard mine," she panted. "For me to acknowledge the inevitable where my daughter's life and happiness are concerned would make me seem a coward in my own eyes. Helped or unhelped, with the sympathy or without the sympathy of one who I hoped would show himself my friend, I shall proceed with the task to which I have dedicated myself. You will forgive me, judge. You see that John's last declaration of innocence goes further with me than your belief, backed as it is by the full weight of the law."

Gazing at her as at one gone suddenly demented, he said:

"I fail to understand you, Mrs.—I will call you Mrs. Averill. You speak of a task. What task?"

"The only one I have a heart for—the proving that Reuther is not the child of a willful murderer; that another man did the deed for which he suffered. I can do it. I feel confident that I can do it; and if you will not help me—"

"Help you! After what I have said and reiterated that he is guilty, guilty, guilty?"

"Have you any objection to meeting me tomorrow on the bluff overlooking Dark—"

The judge was looking at her; he had not moved; nor had an eyelash stirred, but the rest of that sentence had stuck in her throat, and she found herself standing as immovably quiet as he.

"Why there?" he asked. "Because"—her words came slowly, haltingly, as she tremulously, almost fearfully, felt her way with him—"because—there is no—other—place—where—I—can—make—my—point."

He smiled. It was his first smile in years and naturally was a little constrained—and, to her eyes at least, almost more terrifying than his frown.

"Why have you waited till now?" he called out, forgetful that they were not alone in the house, forgetful, apparently, of everything but his surprise and repulsion. "Why not have made use of this point before it was too late? You were at your husband's trial; you were even on the witness stand?"

She nodded, thoroughly cowed at last both by his indignation and the revelation contained in this question of the judicial mind—"Why now, when the time was then?"

Happily, she had an answer. "Judge Ostrander, I had a reason for it, a good one. Do not ask me for it tonight. Tomorrow I will tell you everything. But it will have to be in the place I have mentioned. Will you come to the bluff where the ruins are one-half hour before sunset? Please be exact as to the time. You will see why, if you come."

He leaned across the table—they were on opposite sides of it—plunging his eyes into hers, then drew back, and remarked with an aspect of gloom but with much less the appearance of distrust:

"A very odd request, madam. I hope you have good reason for it," adding, "I jury Bela tomorrow and the cemetery is in this direction. I will meet you where you say and at the hour you name."

And, regarding him closely as he spoke, she saw that for all the correctness of his manner and the bow of respectful courtesy with which he instantly withdrew, that deep would be his anger and unquestionable the results to her if she failed to satisfy him at this meeting of the value of her point in reawakening justice and changing public opinion.

CHAPTER V.

One of the lodgers at the Claymore Inn had great cause for complaint the next morning. A restless tramping over his head had kept him awake all night. That it was intermittent had made it all the more intolerable. Just when he thought it had stopped it would start up again—to and fro, and to and fro, as regular as clockwork and much more disturbing.

But the complaint never reached Mrs. Averill. The landlady had been restless herself. Indeed, the night had been one of thought and feeling to more than one person in whom we

crowd came in. Then I sold out behind them."

"Was the child with you—at your side I mean, all this time?"

"I never let go her hand."

"Woman, you are keeping nothing back?"

"Nothing but my terror at the sight of Bela running in all bloody to escape the people pressing after him."

Sincerity was in her manner and in her voice. The judge breathed more easily, and made the remark:

"No one with hearing unimpaired can realize the suspicion of the deaf, nor can anyone who is not subject to attacks like mine conceive the doubts with which a man so cursed views those who have been active about him while the world to him was blank."

Thus he dismissed the present subject, to surprise her by a renewal of the old one.

"What are your reasons," said he, "for the hopes you have just expressed? I think it your duty to tell me before we go any further."

"Excuse me for tonight. What I have to tell—or rather, what I have to show you—requires daylight." Then, following lines:



My Darling! If Unhappy Child.

I know that this sudden journey on my part must strike you as cruel, when, if ever, you need your mother's presence and care. But the love I feel for you, my Reuther, is deep enough to cause you momentary pain for the sake of the great good I hope to bring you out of this shadowy quest. I believe, what I said to you on leaving, that a great injustice was done your father. Feeling so, shall I remain quiescent and see youth and love slip from you, without any effort on my part to set this matter straight? I cannot. I have done you the wrong of silence when knowledge would have saved you check and bitter disillusion, but I will not add to my fault the inertia of a cowardly soul. Have patience with me, then; and continue to cherish these treasures of truth and affection which you may one day feel free to bestow once more upon one who has a right to each and all of them.

This is your mother's prayer.—DEBORAH SCOVILLE.

It was not easy for her to sign herself thus. It was a name which she had tried her best to forget for twelve long, preoccupied years. But her purpose had been accomplished, or would be when once this letter reached Reuther. With these words in declaration against her she could not retreat from the stand she had therein taken.

She recommended that rapid walking to and fro which was working such havoc in the nerves of the man in the room below her. When she paused it was to ransack a trunk and bring out a flat wallet filled with newspaper clippings, many of them discolored by time, and all of them showing marks of frequent handling.

The first was black with old headlines:

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

are interested. The feeling we can understand; the thought—that is, Mrs. Averill's thought—we should do well to follow.

The one great question which had agitated her was this: Should she trust the judge? Ever since the discovery which had changed Reuther's prospects she had instinctively looked to this one source for aid and sympathy. But her faith had been sorely shaken in the interview just related. He was not the friend she had hoped to find. He had insisted upon her husband's guilt, and he had remained unmoved, or but very little moved, by the disappointment of his son—his only remaining link to life. Judge Ostrander might seem cold—both manner and temper would naturally be much affected by his unique and solitary mode of life—but at heart he must love Oliver. It was not in nature for it to be otherwise. And yet—

It was at this point in her musing that there came one of the breaks in her restless pacing. She was always of an impulsive temperament, and always giving way to it. Sitting down before paper and ink she wrote the following lines:

POPULAR SPRING COLOR IS REMARKABLY PRETTY.

NEW SHADE OF BLUE

Probably Seen at Its Best in the Tafetas—Illustration Shows One of the Most Effective of the Recent Gowns.

Roses of serge and patent leather form an effective trimming for the bodice. Another frock, with a full skirt cut in large scallops at the bottom, is faced in red patent leather. There is also a half collar of patent leather.

The newest and smartest shade of blue is designated "bleu soldat" or soldier blue, and really is remarkably pleasing. It rather borders on a violet tone, but is not so dark and probably resembles the blue of gentians as nearly as any other known shade.

This is a modish spring color and is particularly good in taffetas, of which the illustrated dress is fashioned.

It will be necessary to have a white China silk waist lining, sleeveless, of course, and just serving as a foundation to which the skirt and little shirred neck yoke may be attached. The shirred yoke is merely added



above the round décolletage of the lining and shows inside the wide V of over-blosure.

The top of the skirt is evenly gathered all round, and an added section above is shirred and corded in three or four more rows. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with two bands of self material, the first a trifle narrower than the second, and both slightly frilled under a finishing cord.

The lower edge of these bands is cut in little square tabs to correspond with the lower edge of the blouse.

In front the short unconfined edge of the blouse runs up at the center. The sides and back are held in a little, about four inches above the waist under a cording. The long sleeves show three encircling bands of self material all slanted to form square tabs.

Over either hip and below the center of the V neck a bit of dull silver embroidery is introduced, taking the form of long, narrow points that are extremely attractive as a trimming.

Patent Leather Trimmings. Patent leather trimmings are very effective and decidedly new. Most of the dresses thus ornamented are in modified empire style, the skirts very short. One in blue serge has on each side of the skirt four narrow bias ruffles edged with patent leather.

ALL HAVE MILITARY EFFECT

Cut and Trimming of New Blouses Are Alike in This Respect in the Season's Styles.

The military effect of trimness and trimness is carried out not only on the cut of the new blouses, but also in their trimmings. Edges are bound with narrow braid, buttons are used in close ranks and bows and all sorts of silk loops and ornaments simulate military frogs. A stunning blouse of coffee-colored golden-rod satin—the supple, soft satin so liked for blouse wear—has a buttoned-up collar in choker style and link cuffs fastened with white pearl buttons.

Four "frogs" of white silk cord, with loops caught over immense ball buttons covered with the coffee satin, appear to fasten the blouse fronts, but underneath are hidden snap fasteners, a safer and snarer closing than the widely separated frogs. A blouse of dutch blue georgette crepe is trimmed with black edge binding braid and small eagle brass buttons in true military style.

One of the most striking new imported blouses, fresh from Paris, is a charming model of sheerest white voile, embroidered with big yellow-centered daisies, and a smart black tie. Pin-tucking and hemstitching add small motifs of hand embroidery and their quota of prettiness to the new spring blouses, which are so soft in material and so delectable in color.

Simple Lines in Frocks. More material and simple lines will be the important points of the new frocks.

NEW IDEA IN DECORATION

People Have Learned the Value of Black and White as Means of Securing Color Effect.

Black and white have taken the world of interior decorations by storm. And the combination isn't only a fad; it promises to last, now that we have discovered how much character to articles and rooms can be given by this color effect. Even the bedroom has not been spared—or it has been honored, whichever way you look at it—with the attention of black and white, and we find black rugs on white floors, and white beds and furniture and woodwork, and sometimes black curtains, and now there have been introduced the most charming lingerie sets for the bed, dressing-table, dresser and chiffonier, the set sometimes including from one to half a dozen boudoir pillows. That part of the lingerie used for the bed includes a spread, bolster slip and pillows or shams. If a bolster roll is used, then only the bolster throw is needed, doing away with the necessity of the bolster slips and shams.

The black-and-white lingerie bedroom set may be embroidered in any design that you would use for the all-white embroidery set. The material used is rather heavy white linen. The design is worked in black mercerized cotton. It must be very carefully worked on the wrong side, few, if any, connecting threads being used when passing from one design to another.

If you do not wish to use black curtains at the window, lawn curtains with black figures are good substitutes. If shades are used with the curtains, they should be either all black or white. A black-and-white carpet may be used instead of all white or all black. Black carpet with white rugs, or vice versa, is also effective. The boudoir pillows should be of white embroidered in black.

They should not, however, be placed over black pillows, as in the case of pink or blue pillows. White pillows must be used for the purpose or the pillow slips will look soiled. A black-and-white room would prove pleasing to a man.

BLACK STOCK IS BECOMING Properly Arranged, It Should Give Just the Right Touch to the Tailored Costume.

For a tailored waist there is nothing quite so trig as a black satini stock, high in proportions and livened by a white frill of some sort sticking out under the chin. A decidedly good-looking one of this order is made in this way: Buy half a yard of heavy black satin or grosgrain ribbon.

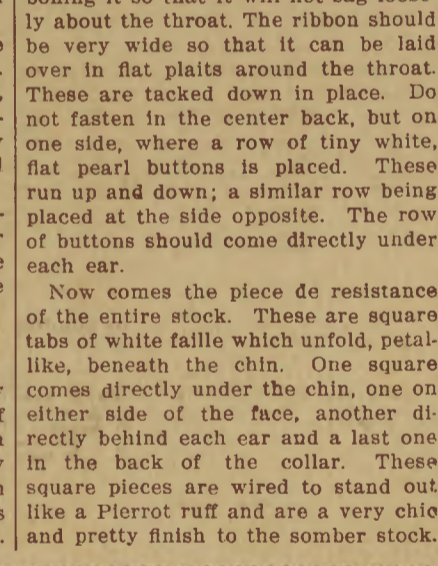
Make this the exact size of the neck, boning it so that it will not sag loosely about the throat. The ribbon should be very wide so that it can be laid over in flat plaits around the throat. These are tacked down in place. Do not fasten in the center back, but on one side, where a row of tiny white, flat pearl buttons is placed. These run up and down; a similar row being placed at the side opposite. The row of buttons should come directly under each ear.

Now comes the piece de resistance of the entire stock. These are square tabs of white fallie which unfold, petal-like, beneath the chin. One square comes directly under the chin, one on either side of the face, another directly behind each ear and a last one in the back of the collar. These square pieces are wired to stand out like a Pterotuff and are a very chic and pretty finish to the somber stock.

LATEST THING IN FOOTWEAR

Military Boots Similar to Those Worn by Russian Cossacks Are a New York Fad.

Military boots, made to imitate the boots worn by Russian Cossacks, are now being introduced in New York city, says an exchange, and furnish the latest surprise in feminine foot-wear. These boots are made of suede to match the costume, with vamps, heels and trimmings of Patent Leather.



These Boots Are Made of Suede to Match the Costume, with Vamps, Heels and Trimmings of Patent Leather.

wear. These boots are made of suede with vamps, heels, and trimmings of patent leather, and are to be worn with a tailored suit of a military type. They come in all colors to match the costume, but are invariably trimmed in patent leather.

Flowered Lawn Dresses. Flowered lawns will be made up into afternoon dresses for summer days.

Give Your Horses a Spring Hair Cut

Clipping Your Horses and Mules Before the Spring Work Begins

They are healthier and render better service. When the heavy coat that holds the wet sweat and dirt is removed, they are more easily kept clean. Look better—get more good from their feed and are better in every way. insist on having

The Stewart
Sole Bearing
Clipping Machine

It turns easier, clips faster and closer and stays sharp longer than any other. Gears are cut from solid steel bar, enclosed, protected and run in oil. Little friction, little wear. Has six feet of new style easy running flexible shaft and the celebrated Stewart single tension clipping head. Get one from your dealer, or send to us \$2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. of balance. Money and shipping charges back if you are not more than satisfied.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., Chicago, Ill.

Write for complete catalogue showing world's largest and most modern line of hoisting and other shafting machinery, mailed free.

Official Denial

No War Tax on Homestead Land in Canada

The report that a war tax is to be placed on Homestead lands in Western Canada, having been given considerable circulation in the United States, this is to advise all enquirers that no such tax has been placed, nor is there any intention to place a war tax of any nature on such lands. (Signed) W. D. Scott, Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, March 15th, 1915.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTLER'S BLENDING PILLS. Low priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen, because they protect their horses from all other causes of black leg.

Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose package, Blending Pills \$1.00 30-dose package, Blending Pills \$2.00

The superiority of Cutler's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in research and development. "Insist on Cutler's." If unobtainable, order direct. The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

EXPLAINING SONGS OF BIRDS

Beautiful Notes of the Nightingale, for instance, Are Inspired by Paternal Love.

It is generally assumed that a bird sings because he is happy, but science goes deeper for an explanation of the why and wherefore of the bird's song. Nature's optimistic joy in constructive progress is expressed in the singing of the male birds who charm their mates to further their wooing, and continue after eggs are laid to encourage the fulfillment of hatching.

The song stops when the little birds come out of the shell. The nightingale, for weeks during the period of nest-building and hatching, charms his mate and human ears near him with the beautiful music of his loving song. But as soon as the little nightingales come from the eggs the song changes to a sort of guttural roak, implying anxiety and sense of responsibility.

If the nest and contents were destroyed the nightingale would at once resume his beautiful song to inspire his mate to help him build another nest and start all over again the loving work of being fruitful and multiplying.

Some men are pleasant to talk to and disagreeable to listen to.

When she reads a historical novel she skips the historic part.

After Winter's Wear and Tear

one requires a food in Springtime that builds up both brain and body.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

made of wheat and malted barley—supplies in splendid balance, the elements necessary for upbuilding and keeping in repair the brain, nerve and muscle tissue.

Grape-Nuts has a rich nut-like flavour—always fresh, crisp, sweet and ready to eat direct from package.

Thousands have found Grape-Nuts a wonderful invigorator of both brain and body.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral NOT NARCOTIC

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed—
Aloes—
Sulphur—
Cinnamon—
Molasses—
Ginger—
Cloves—
Custard—
Wine—
Sugar—

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Pitcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Pitcher

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

DAIRY COW NEEDS REST FROM HER LABORS



Profitable Specimens of Dairy Cows.

(By M. COVERDELL.)

Most farmers seem to breed the cow with no concern as to her resourcefulness or enduring qualities. She is bred at an early age; bred again just as soon as she will come in heat after her first calving; held right to her milk as nearly as possible to the next calving time, and handled thus until she is worn out, and no longer useful.

With such management, her unborn calf will have much of its sustenance taken from it on account of the nourishment going toward keeping up the cow, which results in a weakened offspring, and this influence gradually yields a most deteriorating effect on the grade of the herd in general, since each succeeding calf will be still more undesirable than the one before it.

We have seen cows whose nature rebelled against such treatment, and invariably these animals positively refused to come in sufficient heat to be gotten with calf. This shows, conclusively, that the cow requires and

deserves a short period of rest from her labors every season.

We aim to give the cow about three or four months' rest out of every season, feeding and caring for her, with a view to intensive dairying the remainder of the year. This not only enables the cow to do her best while being milked, but yields us greater returns for the time and labor expended in handling her, and her dairy products.

Of course the same rule will not apply to each individual member of the herd, as some can be dried up with very little effort, while some will milk right up to the time they drop their calf.

In either case we discontinue feeding those rations which are conducive to a profuse milk flow, for from two to four months before calving time, and so far, we have always been successful in drying up any cow in time to allow her a good rest before it was necessary to begin milking her again. Regularity in feeding is important,

"LIFE, LIBERTY AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS"

A Western Canada Farmer Writes as to Conditions.

A. G. Hansen is a farmer living near Clavet, Sask., and as an old resident of Minnesota, takes strong exception to some of the articles appearing in American papers disparaging the true conditions in Western Canada. The "Cottonwood Current" of Cottonwood, Minn., an important weekly paper in the southwestern part of the state, recently published a letter from Mr. Hansen, which is interesting reading. In his letter Mr. Hansen makes a splendid case for Western Canada against those who seek to deter farmers in the States from settling in Canada. He says:

"The district in which we live is a fair comparison to any other district in the country, made up mostly of settlers from the States. The majority here consists of Americans from Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas, with a few Canadians and an odd Englishman. We have been here eleven years, ever since this part of the country was settled, and the majority have done well. If they have not, it is certainly not the fault of the country.

"There has not been a crop failure in this district since settled. This year was the poorest, caused by lack of rain, although a fair estimate of wheat is about twelve bushels per acre, average, and oats about ten. Some farmers got as much as twenty-five bushels of wheat per acre, and we all got good prices.

"The laws of Canada are nearly the same as those of Minnesota, and we enjoy the same privileges.

"So far as the European war is concerned, we suffer to a certain extent as all the world does. Canada is giving a helping hand to her Mother Country, and we American-Canadians firmly believe it is Canada's duty to do so. I have not heard one American-Canadian who has expressed a different opinion. Canada is not compelled to send her soldiers. The service rendered is all voluntary service.

"The accusation that old settlers are considered undesirable citizens and are forced out of business, even in danger of being 'mobbed at their own fireside,' is all false, a mere fabrication in the mind of badly informed correspondents. There are a few who have been discovered carrying letters, others papers and plans to prove them spies, and whose object is to conspire against the government. These have just been arrested. Such a class of people cannot be considered good citizens, whether living in Canada or in the United States.

"Some people are failures wherever they are, and as an excuse for failure in their country it may seem easy to put the blame on the Canadian people and the Canadian government. Fact is, thousands of people from the United States are emigrating to Canada at the present time, which shows they are not afraid of the Canadian government.

"The government is giving away, free of charge, provision through the winter to farmers in certain districts affected by the drought, and is also sending seed grain to those in need of help. This is very different from driving settlers away from their own homes.

"I have always observed that the people who love their Mother Country most are those who make the best citizens of their adopted country. The glorious 'Stars and Stripes' will always stand for what is good and noble to us, though we live in a neighbor country where we also enjoy 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"—Advertisement.

Helpful Advice.

"Some of these social workers evolve some profound theories."

"What now?"

"This one advises the poor to modify the cost of living by purchasing their stuff in barrel lots."

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 20 years. At all Drugists. See Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

More.

Cobb—Is it a privilege to know Short?

Webb—Yes; an expense, also.—Judge.

Improved Farms FOR SALE on terms S.A.M.H. AS RENT. Low interest. Netherwood-Red Realty Co., El Dorado Springs, Mo.

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S \$2.50 \$3 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50 \$5 \$5.50 SHOES

WOMEN'S \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES

BOYS' \$1.75 \$2 \$2.50 \$3.00 MISSES' \$2.00 & \$2.50

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal price, can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

The \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing \$4.00 to \$5.00. The \$1.50, \$2.00 and other makes costing \$2.00 to \$3.00, there are many men and women wear shoes. Consult them and they will tell you that W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for value and price.

Wherever you live buy W. L. Douglas shoes. Beware of cheap imitations.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for the name and price stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 32 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearers against the prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Sick Women Attention

Is it possible there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, which proves beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other one medicine in the world?

We have published in the newspapers of the United States more genuine testimonial letters than have ever been published in the interest of any other medicine for women—and every year we publish many new testimonials, all genuine and true. Here are three never before published:

From Mrs. S. T. Richmond, Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"For the benefit of women who suffer as I have done I wish to state what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I did some heavy lifting and the doctor said it caused a displacement. I have always been weak and I overworked after my baby was born and inflammation set in, then nervous prostration, from which I did not recover until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The Compound is my best friend and when I hear of a woman with troubles like mine I try to induce her to take your medicine."—Mrs. S. T. RICHMOND, 84 Progress Avenue, Providence, R. I.

From Mrs. Maria Irwin, Peru, N. Y.

PERU, N. Y.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was very irregular and had much pain. I had lost three children and felt worn out all the time. This splendid medicine helped me as nothing else had done, and I am thankful every day that I took it."—Mrs. MARIA IRWIN, R.F.D. 1, Peru, N. Y.

From Mrs. Jane D. Duncan, W. Quincy, Mass.

SOUTH QUINCY, MASS.—"The doctor said that I had organic trouble and he doctored me for a long time and I did not get any relief. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and I tried it and found relief before I had finished the first bottle. I continued taking it all through middle life and am now a strong, healthy woman and earn my own living."—Mrs. JANE D. DUNCAN, Forest Avenue, West Quincy, Mass.

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

John Ruskin
BEST AND BIGGEST Cigar 5¢

PROFIT SHARING VOUCHER
on the bond of each JOHN RUSKIN CIGAR

Profit sharing catalog free on request. If your dealer cannot supply you with JOHN RUSKIN'S, write us and send us your dealers' name.

L. Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co., Newark, N. J.

ARE YOU a Savings Bank Depositor?
Then this is for you

For a safe and profitable investment, a first mortgage on a good farm is hard to beat. Your Savings Bank, to whom you trust your money, and your Life Insurance Company whom you expect to look after your family when you are dead and gone use good first farm mortgages as a large part of their investment of the funds entrusted to their care.

Taxes on Your Mortgages in Oklahoma are paid by the borrower which is quite an item. Investigate our standing.

Write now for list 191 and booklet.

OKLAHOMA FARM MORTGAGE CO.
OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 17-1916.

A wise man guesses a woman's age ten years too young.

Warner's

Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy

will afford you the same benefit it has given many sufferers for more than 37 years. It is nature's provision for mankind against kidney disease and its oftentimes terrible effects. It is pleasant to take. 50c and \$1.00 sizes at all druggists. Sample and booklet free if you write.

Warner's Safe Remedies Co. Rochester, N. Y.

Florida Lands For Sale to Settlers

In tracts of ten acres and upwards, in Volusia County, adapted to cultivation of citrus fruits, vegetables of all kinds and general crops. Situation healthful. Send for circulars. Write in English. Railroad runs through tract. Will sell on monthly payments. Agents wanted.

Address
Florida Land & Settlement Co.
Care Alex. St. Clair-Abrams, Attorney
615-19 Dyal-Upchurch Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the TROOPS

Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front because it relieves the feet, gives instant relief to Corns and Bunions, hot, swollen, aching, tender feet, and makes walking easy. Sold everywhere, 25c. Try it TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Now You Know.

"Tell me, do women dress for the men or for each other?"

"For both; for the men to admire, and for each other to envy."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU

Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Stinging—long eye comfort. Write for Book of the Day by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The Case.

"Our telephone girl tells me she has broken her engagement."

"Ah; a case with her of ring off."

Suggested a Dental Compromise.

"Boss, dis yuh toof am mighty nigh killin' me!" wailed Brother Ogy.

"How much will it cost to have de blame' thing pulled out?"

"Fifty cents," replied the dentist.

"But, loogy yuh, sah! I hasn't got but a quawtah to mah name. Kain't yo'-all pull it out half way for dat?"—Kansas City Star.

TOUCHES OF ECZEMA

At Once Relieved by Cuticura Quite Easily. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better than these fragrant super-creamy emollients for all troubles affecting the skin, scalp, hair and hands. They mean a clear skin, clean scalp, good hair and soft, white hands.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

After the Meeting.

Orator's Wife—Did the people applaud?

Orator (with bitterness)—Applaud? They made less noise than a rubber heel in a feather bed!

Rich Earth and Abundance of Moisture Are Two Most Important Factors.

Many consider the culture of cauliflower the same as cabbage. In many respects it is similar, but it differs in a number of ways.

In many of the southern states the cauliflower plants are set out in autumn and they live through the winter and head up quite early in the spring. In the central or northern portion of the country the plants are grown in early spring, and kept in hotbeds of only moderate heat, or in cold frames, and in either case should be given plenty of room and a free circulation of air to prevent the plants being too spindling or tender. For late or autumn cauliflower, the seed may be sown in May or early June.

Very rich earth and abundance of moisture are the two most important factors in the culture of cauliflower. Close proximity to lakes, streams or the sea helps to insure a good crop, as the dews are so much heavier.

Important to Feed Acres.

It is just as important to feed the acres as it is to feed the stock. You can hardly expect land to yield a rich crop unless you give it something from which to raise the crop, and you can hardly expect stock to make milk or eggs unless you give them something from which to build these products.

CAULIFLOWER NOT HARD TO MANAGE

RIDDING POULTRY OF LICE IS URGED

Chickens Enjoy Nature's Way by Dusting in Light, Dry Earth—Best Dust Baths.

Nature's way of ridding poultry of lice is a frequent dusting of light, dry earth. Chickens seem to enjoy nothing better, and certainly nothing does them more good.

Birds are sometimes yarded on the farm to prevent their getting into the garden, but wherever they are they should be provided with some sort of a dust bath.

In the summer the best dust baths are made by spading places in the yard, each about a yard square and ten inches deep. If there are any stones in the dirt, it should be sifted. Care must be taken to have the dirt fine and free from pebbles, or the hens will not use it. Make the place where the sun can shine on it, so as to keep the dirt dry, and after every rain the dirt should be turned over with a spade or fork.

If they can have such a place to dust themselves, the fowls will easily keep their bodies free from lice.

WHITE GRUB A MOST TANTALIZING PEST

No Way of Preventing Its Depredations Other Than to Thwart Its Propagation.

(By M. N. EDGERTON.)

In connection with the work of growing strawberries the white grub is a most tantalizing opposing force. Because of the manner in which it works there is no way of preventing its depredations, other than by preventing its propagation.

Land in sod is the favorite place of these grubs, hence it is good policy to fallow such land two seasons prior to setting to strawberries. This is the only way to clean them out effectually.

As it is not good for land to lie idle and bare for such a length of time, it is best to grow some sort of hoed crop. Corn is preferable to potatoes, because the grub seems to thrive on a potato diet, feeding as it does on the tubers.

The practice of growing corn after sod and following with peas is a good one. Thorough cultivation of the corn row kills the grass roots, and the pea crop enriches the soil, both in humus and plant food.

But even when all due precautions have been taken, the grub often remains, although in greatly reduced numbers. Its presence may be detected by the behavior of the plant attacked. When a plant fails to keep up with its fellows in growth and vigor one may be sure there is trouble somewhere, and many times one of these grubs will be found at the base of the plant, feeding on its roots.

As this is the only portion of the plant attacked by the grub the plants cannot be protected by the use of poisons. It is not often that the plant attacked can be saved, but the killing of the grub will save other plants, as a grub goes from one plant to another, destroying a dozen or more if unchecked.

WORK AROUND FARM DURING THE SPRING

Good Plan to Clip Work Horses—Clean Seed Before Planting—Cull Poultry Flock.

Mighty good plan to clip the horses before the spring work begins—but not too soon.

Do not rush the work in the gardens. Time will be saved by waiting until the ground gets warm, no matter what the date may be.

Are you going to sow seed without cleaning it, and then raise a big crop of weeds? Buy, beg or borrow a fanning mill.

Never buy seed from a dealer in a far-away city, unless he is willing to guarantee that it is pure. If he will not guarantee his seed, be sure it is wrong.

Getting seed corn from the crib in the same old, haphazard way this spring? Or, perhaps you are paying fancy prices to dealers rather than save your own seed? Either way is bad business.

Do not let the trees from the nursery lie in the wind a single hour without covering with a wet gunny sack or damp earth. The latter is better.

Best way is to have your nursery orders in long before planting time, with instructions to ship when you are ready to receive them, and not a day before.

Get rid of all the fuzzy-wuzzy old hens and roosters. Remember that any hen over two years old is not worth her keep.

It is a pity to put sitting hens, or hens with chicks, into old, louse-ridden houses, when a bit of burning sulphur, a spraying with kerosene and soap, or a whitewashing will make the premises sweet and clean. Going to try it?

Rake every bit of rubbish from the orchard, leaving not a thing under which a bug may hide to hatch out trouble later. Suppose it does take a few hours to do it—how can we employ the time to better advantage?

If the garden is plowed too early it will be lumpy, and things vegetable will not do well on lumps. Harrow and disk, and then again, and once more, until the ground to the depth of six inches is fine and fluffy.

FLORIDA LANDS FOR SALE TO SETTLERS

Standing Rock Indian Reservation Open to Settlement in May

FILE AT BISMARCK
On Main Transcontinental Line of Northern Pacific Ry

For the land located in North Dakota. This is the capitol of the state and from this point settlers stopping en route to or from the North Pacific Coast, may make a side trip to Cannon Ball or Solen, located on the border of the reservation and inspect the land.

Sent at once for free copy of Standing Rock Indian Reservation and North Dakota booklet, and any other information desired relative to this Big Land Opening.

L. J. BRICKER, Gen'l Imm. Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

L. J. BRICKER, General Immigration Agent
640 Northern Pacific Ry, St. Paul, Minn.

I am interested in the opening of the Standing Rock Indian Reservation and would like to receive information, rates and booklets.



Advertising Rates

Display (type) per inch..... 10c
 Display (plate) per inch..... 8c
 Administrators' Notices, per issue..... \$1.00
 Legal Notices, per line..... 5c
 Locals, per line..... 5c
 First Page at double rates..... 50c
 Minimum Display accepted..... 25c
 Minimum Local accepted..... 25c



FREE RAILROAD FARE TO CHICAGO

We want you to see the largest stock of Pianos and Player-Pianos in the West. It will pay you to select your Piano or Player-Piano here in our big ten story building. If you do we'll pay your fare and from Chicago, here you will see Masons & Hamlin, Conover, Cady, Kinsbury and Wellington Pianos, Carola Ingersoll-Pianos, Euphonia Player-Pianos, Chicago Cottage Organs and Talking Machines. Investigate our offer, it costs you nothing. We'll send you our **Five Factory Catalogs** by return mail, with full particulars of our **EASY PAYMENT PLAN.** In dealing with us you are buying direct from the world's greatest factories. Musical instruments of all kinds taken in exchange. Drop us a post-card now.

Address Dept. D2
CABLE PIANO FACTORIES
 Wabash and Jackson, Chicago



Charter Grove Hatchery

My Incubators Will Keep 15,000—Eggs Hot—
 From now on until your last hen's egg is hatched.

Custom Hatching 3c a Chick
 Baby Chicks 8c Each

Write your wants to
W. R. HIBBARD,
 Charter Grove, Ill.

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

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

Dr. J. W. Ovitz
 Physician and Surgeon
 Office over Slater's Store.
 Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.
 2:00 to 4:30 p. m.
 Phone No. 11 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.

Phone No. 33
Dr. Byron G. S. Gronlund
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
 Office Hours 10 to 12 a. m.
 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
 Mordoff Building, Genoa, Ill.

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

GENOA ENCAMPMENT
 No. 121
 Odd Fellows Hall
 2nd and 4th Friday of each month
 H. SHATTUCK, Chief Patriarch
 R. CRUIKSHANK, Scribe

Genoa Nest No. 1017
 Order of Owls
 Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays Each Month
 W. E. JAMES, Pres.
 J. J. RYAN, Sec.

EVALINE LODGE
 No. 344
 2nd & 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
 J. H. Noll, Prefect
 Fannie M. Heed, Secy

Genoa Camp No. 163
 M. W. A.
 Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
 Visiting neighbors welcome
 Wm. James, V. C. R. H. Browe, Clerk

GENOA LODGE NO. 288
 A. F. & A. M.
 Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
 G. H. MARTIN, W. M. T. M. Frazier Sec.
 Master Masons Welcome

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands, City Property

LAND FOR SALE—295 acre farm in Martin county, Minn. 21 acres of timber land in Genoa township. A lot in Oak Park addition, on Main and B. streets. A large lot on Washington street. See H. A. Perkins, Genoa. 4-tf.

FOR RENT—Two fine office rooms in the south-west corner on our 2nd floor. Slater & Son. 49-tf.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Feed mill and large iron clad hay barn, located near C. M. & St. P. Depot in city of Genoa. Machinery and buildings in good repair. J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. 23-tf.

L. P. ALBRIGHT—Red Cloud, Neb. Sells Municipal and School Bonds, Farm Mortgages, Farms, Ranches and City Property. Home-seekers and investors, write him for information. 23-10t.*

Live Stock, Eggs

HORSES FOR SALE—Heavy and light stock, suitable for farm and driving purposes. F. P. Reun, Genoa. 19-tf.

For Sale

FOR SALE—a choice supply of early selected fire dried leaming seed corn germinating 97 to 99%. Ear corn or shelled and graded ready for planting. Write or phone Ed. Wyman. Seed corn dealer, Sycamore, Ill. (In the business to stay.) 23-tf.

FOR SALE—Good Minnesota and Illinois farms. Write or telephone J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 22. 28-tf.

FOR SALE—Five Passenger Touring Car, in good condition. Inquire of W. H. Jackman.

FOR SALE—Two Seater Buggy. Inquire of Frank Wyde, Genoa. *

FOR SALE—Piano, at a bargain. If interested call Mrs. Teyler or Cooper's furniture store. 29-2t.

FOR SALE—Strawberry plants, cabbage and tomato plants, pansy plants, rhubarb and asparagus roots. H. A. Gross, Kingston, Ill. Phone No. 1. 29-3t.

Miscellaneous

WELL WORK—W. M. Seward is fully equipped to drill your well and do any work along that line on short notice. Phone No. 1225. tf

DEAD ANIMALS removed free of charge if the hides are left on. The Genoa Rendering Plant. Telephone No. 909-14 or 37. tf

FARM HANDS FREE—Free of charge to farmers, help paying own train fares. We supply single farm hands, dairy hands and married couples thoroughly experienced. Diamond Farm Hand Agency, 32 So. Canal St. 2nd floor Chicago, Ill. Phone Main 5074 R. Diamond. 24-tf.

If You See a Gold Brick, Duck It!

By MOSS.

Permit us to call your attention today to the man behind the ad. He is important.

The cleverest ad., the most striking ad., the most appealing ad., is economically unsound if the man or the company or the corporation back of the ad. is an unknown quantity.

Don't be fooled by alluring buncombe. Don't fall for cunningly worded statements calculated to palm off a gold brick on you.

Advertising in this reputable newspaper carries with it the warrant of genuineness. You know the people back of the ads.

HE WAS A BRAVE GUIDE.

Likewise Persistent, but He Believed in Safety First.

Mr. Stanley Washburn in "Trails, Trappers and Tenderfeet" declares that the most unpleasant day he ever experienced was when camping on the Saskatchewan, in western Canada, he was persuaded to attempt the ascent of a mountain.

The sides of the mountain were ragged and rocky, writes Mr. Washburn, and every few minutes we would trip over boulders, cutting our hands and barking our shins. But no crusader, bent on the capture of Jerusalem, was ever so keen on the job as our mountain climber.

By and by we got up to about 10,000 feet. I suggested that we could see the view from this point as well as from the top, but at this I got a look from our leader that nearly froze my blood in my veins. What had gone before was mere child's play to what was to come. Long fingers of ice and snow reaching down from the summit had to be crossed again and again. Every time we crossed one of these the expert would exclaim to us that a single false move would precipitate us to a sudden death, which looked perfectly feasible to me.

After we got over some dangerous ledge and to firmer footing, with our hair standing on end—I speak particularly of my own—the mountain climber would sit down in great glee and explain to us how any moment we might be carried off with an avalanche, and back up his statement by a dozen anecdotes about sudden deaths in similar places.

Finally we came to an abrupt ledge of ice. "Ha!" said our leader. "We must cut our way in this ice step by step, but remember, fellows, a single false move and naught but our crushed and mangled bodies will remain to tell the tale."

I did not want to be a crushed and mangled body, neither did "Doc," and in desperation we both said so. The mountain climber looked at us in disgust and pointed out that another thousand feet would see us at the summit. We would go down through the annals of history as the conquerors of Mount Whatever It Was. We objected that we stood a better chance of going down into the ravine. Anyhow, we said that we would wait while he climbed up the annals of history to his own glory.

The mountain climber was very much annoyed and said he would go on alone, at which we all shook hands and off he started. After twenty minutes of fiddling about, he came back and said he could not make it alone, so we turned and started for camp, which we reached at 10 that night.

Jamaica's Rat Plague.

It is supposed that rats destroy every year at least a twentieth part of the sugar canes in Jamaica, amounting in value to a little short of a million dollars. The sugar cane is their favorite food, but they also prey upon Indian corn, on all the fruits that are accessible to them, and on many of the roots. Some idea can be formed of the immense swarms of these destructive animals that infest this island from the fact that on a single plantation 30,000 were destroyed in one year. Traps of various kinds are set to catch them, poison is resorted to, and terriers and sometimes ferrets are employed. They are of a much larger size than the European rat.

His Feelings Under Fire.

At the battle of the Modder river an officer observed Pat taking shelter from the enemy's fire. After the engagement the officer, thinking to take Pat down a peg, said: "Well, Pat, how did you feel during the engagement?" "Feel?" said Pat. "I felt as if every hair of my head was a band of music, and they were all playing 'Home, Sweet Home.'"—London Standard.

Sorry He Spoke.

"He's not what you call strictly handsome," said the major, beaming through his glasses on an utterly hideous baby as it lay howling in its mother's arms, "but it's the kind of face that grows on you." "It's not the kind of face that ever grew on you," was the unexpected reply of the indignant mother; "you'd be much better looking if it had!"—Liverpool Mercury.

Whirlwinds.

Whirlwinds are great storms produced by violent currents blowing from contrary quarters and meeting and striking upon each other, the effect being the creation of circular motion. Whirlwinds usually occur after lengthy calms which have been accompanied by excessive heat, and they generally indicate a breakup of settled weather.

FURY OF THE CULBIN SANDS.

Tragic Fate of a Once Fruitful Spot on the Scottish Coast.

Beneath the drifted sands on the west side of Findhorn bay, Scotland, lie what were once sixteen fruitful farms, orchards and a hamlet. There also is buried the mansion house of an ancient family. Now all this is a wild waste, known as the Culbin sands.

The estate was overwhelmed in the year 1694—and in a single night, according to all accounts. From the west a great wind sprang up. It lifted the sand along the coast, gathering force as it drove along, its increasing momentum sweeping great masses of loose sand along with it. This horror, scarcely imaginable, swept with irresistible force down toward the mouth of the Findhorn. It covered the fields and overwhelmed the estate, burying swiftly, beyond hope of respite, the mansion house, farms and village.

A smiling, happy countryside was transformed as by black magic into a wilderness of sand, and today, standing on one of the great mounds, the eye rests on a succession of huge billows of gleaming sand, literally a desert some four miles long by two miles broad, bare as the palm of one's hand of vegetation, the very picture of loneliness and desolation. The titanic strength, the suddenness of the strange disaster, the pigmy impotence of man before it, seize the imagination. So swift fell the tragedy that, to save his life, a man ran from his plow in the furrow and never saw it again. It was found years afterward and is now in a north county museum, says Chambers' Journal.

Some of the bewildered folk managed to get into their houses from the east side next day and rescued a few household goods, but the demon of the storm rose again, and next morning not a vestige of man's handiwork was visible. An ocean of sand, dashing like spray in the gale, covered the land like a stormy spring tide, and when the gale and the sand drift died down a mocking waste had taken the place of the barony of Culbin. And there the miniature desert can be seen today.

Alexander Kinnaird, the luckless owner, was ruined. The poor man petitioned the Scots parliament in July, 1695, for a relief from the cess or land tax on a statement that "the best two parts of his estate of Culbin, by an unavoidable fatality, was quite ruined and destroyed, occasioned by great and vast heaps of sand (which had overblown the same), so that there was not a vestige to be seen of his manor place of Culbin, yards, orchards and mains thereof, and which within these twenty years were as considerable as many within the county of Moray."

What He Calls Her.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher of the primary class, "let us see whether you can tell us the name of this graceful looking animal with the big pronged horns? Hunters go up into the woods every fall to shoot this beautiful creature. It is very cruel of them to do so, is it not? Can't you tell us what the animal is called? Come, now, think. I am sure you know what it is. What does your father call your mother when he comes home at night?" "He calls her Betsy 'cause it plagues her."—Chicago Herald.

Damascus.

Damascus claims, with very good reason, to be considered the oldest city in the world. The place remains very much what it was before the days of the patriarch Abraham, an island of verdure set in the Syrian desert, and has martial and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. According to Josephus, Damascus was founded by Uz, the son of Aram and grand-son of Shem. It is first mentioned in Scripture in connection with Abraham, whose steward was a native of that place (Genesis xv, 2).

Patchouli.

The odor of patchouli was known in Europe before the material was introduced, in consequence of its use in Kashmir to scent the shawls with a view of keeping out the moths, which are averse to it. The genuine cashmere shawls became known by their scent until the French found out the secret and imported the herb for use in the same way.

The Servian Colors.

The flag of Servia is the flag of the Russian merchant service reversed; for, whereas that is white-blue-red, the flag of Servia is red-blue-white, arranged in three horizontal stripes running across the flag. The royal standard is similar, save that the royal arms are placed in the center of the blue stripe.

NO FISHING LICENSE

Boys May use Hook and Line if They Wish Without Fear of Warden

In reading the fish and game laws someone has arrived at an erroneous interpretation, told others of his "find" and caused no little apprehension on the part of the small boys and a few of the older followers of the Waltonian sport. There is no law in the state of Illinois which provides for a license to fish with hook and line. There are certain restrictions regarding the size of certain fish which may be taken from the stream and most everyone is familiar with these restrictions.

There is now and has been for years a license for seining. There is now and has been for years a license fee for seining. These licenses, however, are rarely taken out by others than those who make a business of fishing in the larger streams for the market.

The fish and game laws this year are precisely the same as they were last year, there having been no new laws of any nature placed on the statute since the session of 1913.

Botanical Divisions.

A teacher in a Woodland avenue school asked the other day: "How many kinds of flowers are there?" Three pupils held up their hands. She chose one to reply. "Well, Isidore, how many kinds of flowers are there?" "Three, teacher." "Indeed? And what are they?" "Wild, tame an' collie."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Famous Connaught Rangers.

The Connaught rangers were originally called the "Devil's Own" because of their rascality, but their superb fighting in the Peninsular war changed the term from one of reproach to one of honor. At Fuentes d'Onoro and at Badajos they fought with amazing fury.

"Penny Situps."

Some of the cheap lodging houses in London are called "penny situps." They provide mere benches, with wooden backs. Each lodger places his arms on the back of the bench before him, and then, resting his head on his arms, tries to sleep.

Butter at Three Prices

Butter sold at three prices again Saturday on the Elgin board of trade. One hundred tubs went at 29 cents, 90 tubs at 29½ cents and 50 tubs at 28 cents.

Officers of the board declined to state what the price is. The decree of the United States court prohibits price making.

Former markets were:
 April 10, 1915—29½, 30½, 31½ cents.
 April 20, 1914—23½ cents.
 April 21, 1913—33 cents.
 April 15, 1912—31 cents.
 April 17, 1911—21 cents.
 April 16, 1910—27 cents.

Notice

To George Pappas.
 You are hereby notified that there is now pending in the Circuit Court of DeKalb County, in the State of Illinois, a certain suit [General No. 19082] wherein Helen Pappas is complainant and George Pappas is defendant; that a summons has been issued in said cause returnable at the Court House in Sycamore, in said county, on the first Monday of June 1915.

W. M. HAY,
 Clerk of Said Court.
 G. E. STOTT,
 Solicitor for Complainant,
 Genoa, Illinois.

Source of Loneliness.

Loneliness is one of the bugbears of mankind. With some people, it is a constant source of unhappiness. They make plans, sometimes exceedingly complex, to keep it at bay. They think that it lies outside. It really lies within their own consciousness.

Daily Thought.

Nine tenths of the good that is done in the world is the result not of laws, however wise, or of resolutions however strong, but of the personal influence of individual men and women.—Sir Samuel Chisholm.

Unbusinesslike Transaction.

Probably the smallest money order ever sent from Eatonton, Ga., was sent recently. A man walked into the post office, asking for a money order for three cents, which he owed to his society, and he said he would have to send a money order, as it didn't take stamps. The money order cost him three cents, and it took a two-cent stamp to send the order.

Telephone 24 THE REDWOOD BARBER SHOP Prompt Service Agency for

JOSEPH BROS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

New Line of Spring Coats
 Priced from \$6.85 to \$13.75

These new coats are splendid examples of the superior values the Big Store is so well known to provide at all times. These new coats are the finest we have shown this season at popular prices. This is a special that we secured at very special prices, so that we can offer them at exceptionally low prices. We strongly urge you to come and see these beautiful coats before purchasing—it will mean a considerable saving to you.

Very Newest Styles at Low Prices

All the stylish materials are included, and in all the latest colorings. There is a good selection of fancy checks, stripes and pretty mixtures, as well as the whole range of plain shades. The styles are the newest, for misses and women. All sizes in the lot. The values are unusually strong. If you wish a high priced coat we have the finest selections in town. But we know that you'll be more than surprised at the wonderful values in these coats.

All Moderate Prices
\$6.85 TO \$13.75

ALTERATIONS FREE
 CAR FARE REFUNDED

Ackemann Bros.
 Elgin's Finest Shopping Center

In Our New Quarters Saturday, May 1

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the trade that I will be located in my own building on the north side of Main street and open for business on Saturday, May 1. The store room has been enlarged and remodeled thruout, giving ample light in any part of the store, commodious shelf and rack room and a general appearance of neatness in every detail. I will open with a complete stock of men's and boys' furnishings and cordially invite the public to call on that day to inspect the place. We want the boys of Genoa to watch this space for an announcement next week. We intend to make the opening day one of interest to them.

The "Royal" Man **F. O. HOLTGREN** GENOA, ILL.

Special Bargains

Three of the best bargains F. W. Olmsted has ever offered, commencing Saturday, April 24, for one week:

Ladies' 15c lisle vests large sizes, 9c.

Ladies' seamless hose, 4 pair for 25c.

Ladies' fine knit union suits (loose or tight knee,) sleeveless, 25c.

H. L. Renn spent Sunday in Elgin.

Children's dresses and coats at Olmsted's.

Miss Minnie Reinken was home from Rockford Sunday.

Mrs. James Gray visited in New Lebanon Tuesday.

Mrs. Fred Knope of Colvin Park is seriously ill.

Kenneth Field visited his grandfather at Rockford Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Will Foote visited in Sycamore Saturday.

Edgar Baldwin came out from Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Laura Crawford visited her sister at Leaf River Sunday.

Miss Zada Corson was out from Chicago over Sunday.

Mrs. Homer Glass was a Sycamore passenger Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clausen spent Sunday at Sterling.

Chas. Corson made a business trip to Chicago Monday.

Mrs. Kline Shipman was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Geo. J. and J. L. Patterson were Elgin visitors Sunday.

Mrs. M. J. Corson was an Elgin visitor Saturday.

Muslin Underwear and Muslin on sale this week at Olmsted's.

Miss Amerette Harlow visited in DeKalb the past week.

H. A. Perkins and son, spent the week end in Chicago.

Mrs. C. H. Mordoff and daughter, are visiting in DeKalb.

M. J. Corson called on his son, Dr. D. J. Corson, at Leaf River Saturday.

Beautiful new spring and summer dress goods at Olmsted's.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Chas. Adams Thursday, May 6th.

Mrs. F. Drake and daughter, Birdie, and Miss Eva Westover were in Elgin Saturday.

Special bargains commencing Saturday at Olmsted's, for one week.

Mrs. H. L. Renn and daughter, Erma, visited in Elgin Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowley of Chicago visited here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Mesdames G. J. and J. L. Patterson were in Elgin last Thursday.

Harvey Matteson of Burlington was a guest Saturday at the home of his son, S. H.

August Rosenske is building a residence in the Eureka Park addition.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Corson of Elgin called on Genoa friends Saturday.

Clarence Thompson of Chicago is visiting Genoa friends this week.

Mrs. Wm. Adams of Pennsylvania is a guest at the home of T. J. Hoover.

Henrietta Latham, Osteopathy Physician, Office over Sycamore rackets store. Phone, 153.

Carpenters began work on L. J. Kiernan's house this week. Robert Wilson has the contract.

Mrs. Arthur Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patch of Austin are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Harvey.

Marjorie were Elgin passengers Saturday.

Miss Lydia Molthan is visiting her sister, Agnes, in Milwaukee this week.

New silk messeline dresses, summer dresses, black and colored dress skirts, at Olmsted's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Noble of Hinsdale spent Sunday at the home of Rutherford Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy visited in Chicago the first of the week.

Mrs. D. J. Corson of Leaf River was a Sunday guest at the home of her mother, Mrs. Luella Crawford.

Mrs. C. F. Deardurff is in Beloit this week, having been called on account of the death of her son-in-law, E. C. Wheat.

L. J. Kiernan accompanied a traveling salesman to Peoria last Saturday in the latter's auto, returning by rail.

Henry Smith is now settled in his new home on West Main street, the place recently vacated by E. C. Rosenfeld.

Four pair hose, 25c. Union Suits, 25c. Lisle vests, 9c. All these bargains commencing Saturday at Olmsted's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Crawford of Kenosha, Wis., were visiting Genoa relatives the first of the week.

Monday was the first real warm day of the year, causing men to remove their coats. Thus far the spring has been ideal for plowing, seeding and making gardens, but right now rain is needed more than anything else. The foliage

and blossoms are making a brave effort to come out despite the dry spell. One little shower would change the color of the earth over night.

Dillon Patterson presided at the piano at a wedding in the Dorsey family at Gilberts last Wednesday.

Mrs. Della King of Chicago is a guest at the home of her brother, Fred Zwiger. This is the first meeting of brother and sister in seventeen years.

W. H. Jackman has purchased a Monroe runabout in which he and his father will make an overland trip to Virginia some time in May. The car was brought out from Chicago last Saturday.

On Thursday evening the boys of Mary Pierce's Sunday school class surprised her with a birthday party and supper in the basement of the Methodist church. After the supper she was presented with a good luck pin and with a souvenir spoon.

The Young Peoples' meeting Sunday evening will be in charge of Mary Pierce. Instead of taking up the regular lesson in the study of the life of Christ, a true story of Stenborg's painting, "The Crucifixion of Christ," will be told. Miss Frieda Kohn will give a piano solo.

F. C. Bowen of Sycamore drove thru Genoa Wednesday in a new "six" Apperson Jack Rabbit, having made the trip from Chicago. Mr. Bowen has just sold an Apperson "four" to Gust Modine who resides south-west of Genoa.

Mesdames Alfred Buck and Estella Howlett entertained at dinner Saturday afternoon at the former's home, both the ladies celebrating their birthday anniversary. About a dozen of their former Ney neighbors were present. The afternoon was greatly enjoyed by the ladies.

Thru the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association over four tons of seeds have been distributed to farmers of Genoa and vicinity this spring. This seed was purchased by the association and sold at just enough margin to pay for handling. It was bought directly from the producer and was as near being clean as is possible.

The Cushion Dance. The cushion dance was originally an old country dance in triple time, which was introduced into court at the time of Elizabeth. The dance was very simple. A performer took a cushion and after dancing for a few minutes stopped and threw the cushion before one of the spectators. The one so selected had to kneel on the cushion and allow the dancer to kiss her, after which he repeated the dance.

The Cockatrice. A cockatrice was a fabulous animal of the basilisk species. Its distinguishing characteristic was a crest or comb like a rooster's. Sir Thomas Browne in his "Vulgar Errors," draws a clear distinction between a cockatrice and a basilisk. He even argues for the existence of such an animal.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

NINE IS AN ODD NUMBER.

In More Ways Than One, Too, For It Plays Some Curious Tricks.

There are some curious facts and fancies connected with numbers. The number 9 is perhaps the first as regards such experiments, although number 7 is more prominent in literature and history. When you once use 9 you can't get rid of it. It will turn up again, no matter what you do to put it "down and out."

All through the multiplication table the product of 9 comes to 9. No matter what you multiply with or how many times you repeat or change the figures, the result is always the same.

For instance, twice 9 equals 18; add 8 and 1, and you have 9. Three times 9 equals 27; 2 and 7 make 9 again. Go on until you try eleven times 9—99. This seems to bring an exception. But add the digits—9 and 9 make 18; and again, 1 and 8 make 9. Go on to an indeterminate extent and the thing continues. Take any number at random. For example, 450 times 9 equals 4,050, and the digits added make 9 once more. Take 6,000 times 9, equals 54,000, and again you have 5 and 4. Take any row of figures, reverse the order and subtract the less from the greater—the total will certainly be always 9 or a multiple of 9. For example, take 5,071 minus 1,705, the answer to which is 3,366. Add these digits and you have 18, and 1 and 8 make the familiar 9.

You have the same result, no matter how you raise the numbers by squares and cubes.

One more way is given by which number 9 shows its strange powers. Write down any number you please, add its digits, and then subtract the sum of said digits from the original number. No matter what numbers you start with, the sum of the digits in the answer will be 9.

Try these experiments, and you will be delighted with the exact manner in which they prove the statement. Some quaint puzzles have been made based on these fixed principles.—London Standard.

A Sin of Commission. Jenks had been invited to a Welsh rabbit party by a number of Bohemian young ladies across the hall. The rabbit did not seem to be a complete success, a fact speedily recognized by the young woman presiding at the chafing dish. "Somehow," said she, "it doesn't taste just as Marie's did the other night. I thought I remembered the recipe, but I think I must have left something out."

Jenks, who is a sententious young man, tasted reflectively, and in the best Fletcherian manner.

"My dear young woman," said he, "there's nothing you could leave out that would make it taste like that. It's something you put in."—Exchange.

An Important Omission. A countryman was visiting in Chicago one summer and decided to buy a new panama hat. Going into a store, he asked the price of one that looked good to him.

The clerk replied, "Fifteen dollars."

"Whereat the countryman asked, 'Where are the holes?'"

The clerk appeared bewildered for a moment, but managed to ask, "What holes?"

The countryman replied, "The holes for the ears of the ass that would pay \$15 for a hat like that."

Time's Progress. The age of man, we are told, is threescore years and ten. From twenty-five to forty, if the health be good, no material alteration is observed. From thence to fifty the change is greater. Fifty-five to sixty the alteration startles; still we are not bowed down. In the earliest periods of our life the body strengthens and keeps up the mind; in the later stages of it the reverse takes place, and the mind keeps up the body—a formidable duty, this, and keenly felt by both. Such is time's progress.—Exchange.

Vanishing Cream

Vanishing Cream is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of Vanishing Cream before applying powder—especially Pond's Face Powder—gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, Vanishing Cream is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good POND'S VANISHING CREAM is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

L. E. CARMICHAEL, R. P.
Phone 83

Supervisor's Financial Statement

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
County of DeKalb } Town of Genoa.

The following is a statement by C. H. Awe, Supervisor of the Town of Genoa, in the County and State aforesaid, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year just closed, ending on the 29th. day of March, 1915, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of said fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, the amount of public funds expended and for what purposes expended, during fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

The said C. H. Awe, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the following statement by him subscribed is a correct statement of the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received, and the source from which received, and the amount expended, and purposes for which expended, as set forth in said statement.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of March A. D. 1915
G. E. STOTT
Justice of Peace
C. H. Awe
Supervisor

DATE	FUNDS REC'D. AND FROM WHAT SOURCES REC'D.	AMOUNT
1914		
Mar. 31	Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, commencing the 31st. day of March, A. D. 1914.....	\$2087.50
Jul. 23	Received from County Treasurer, delinquent tax....	134.99
1915		
Mar. 29	Received from L. Robinson, Collector of Town of Genoa, Town tax.....	516.02
Mar. 29	Received from L. Robinson, Collector of Town of Genoa, dog tax.....	88.32
	Total.....	\$2826.83

DATE	FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES EXPENDED	AMOUNT
1914		
Mar. 31	G. E. Stott, auditing.....	2.00
	C. H. Awe, auditing.....	2.00
	C. H. Awe, salary.....	25.00
	J. W. Brown, Commissioner's salary.....	72.00
	Harvey Peterson, ".....	62.00
	M. J. Corson, ".....	74.00
	T. G. Sager, clerk's salary.....	25.00
Apr. 16	John Lembke, judge of election.....	6.00
	L. E. Carmichael, judge of election.....	6.00
20	Ed. Whitney, judge of election.....	6.00
	Howard King, clerk ".....	6.00
	Geo. A. May, " ".....	6.00
	Logan Olmsted, " ".....	6.00
	John Hadsall, judge of election.....	6.00
	C. H. Awe, " ".....	6.00
	L. M. Olmsted, " ".....	6.00
	W. H. Awe, clerk of election.....	6.00
	Chas. Geithman, clerk of election.....	6.00
	Marjorie Rowan, " ".....	6.00
25	Jackman & Son, rent of polling place.....	15.00
May 29	C. D. Schoonmaker, printing ballots and report.....	32.35
Sep. 1	J. W. Brown, Commissioner's salary.....	86.00
	G. E. Stott, auditing.....	2.00
	M. J. Corson, Commissioner's salary.....	58.00
	C. H. Awe, auditing.....	2.00
	J. W. Sowers, assessor.....	219.00
	J. R. Furr, Commissioner's salary.....	12.00
	T. G. Sager, Clerk's salary.....	25.00
	Total paid out on account of papers for year.....	147.94
		\$933.29

RECAPITULATION	
TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	\$2826.83
TOTAL PAID OUT.....	933.29
BALANCE ON HAND.....	\$1893.54

C. H. AWE

FARMERS

Let your Mail Box bank for you during this busy season.

Your business transacted through the mail with this Bank is safe, promptly handled and receipted for at once.

To plant and sow properly now is the first necessity for a rich harvest. We want to help you give your crops a good start, by saving your time for that purpose.

When you receive checks or money orders of any kind whatever, endorse them to us and place in the mail box—we will do the rest.

We make a special effort to assist women who do the family banking.

THE EXCHANGE BANK

Deposits Guaranteed With Over \$300,000.00

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

IT COSTS NO MORE TO DRESS IN STYLE
The secret is to know how.

THE NEW EMPIRE DRESSES

are the latest word in Fashions.



Jacket 6144
Skirt 5909

Bolero 6158
Skirt 6149

Costume 6130

Waist 6156
Skirt 6137

15 cents for each of the above numbers

Select your review from
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS
today, absolutely the best pattern made in America.

THE SPRING FASHION BOOK

only 10 cents extra when purchased with one 15 cent pattern.

APRIL STYLES now ready.

I. W. Douglass

T. R. TAKES STAND

TELS OF WAR AND POLITICS IN DEFENDING SELF IN LIBEL SUIT.

BARNES WATCHES HIS FOE

Leads Up to Political Charges Made Against His Accuser—Invs, Foe's Counsel, Admires Roosevelt—Says Attack Was Dangerous.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 21.—With William Barnes resting his case with the examination of one witness, lasting seven minutes, and Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, taking up almost the entire afternoon relating as much New York state Republican history as Justice William S. Andrews would allow, the Barnes-Roosevelt \$50,000 libel suit was well under way when court recessed.

Roosevelt went into details about the public offices he has held, related how he became lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war, and detailed the fighting in Cuba.

Smile in Evidence. The colonel's smile was in evidence while he was on the stand. Mr. Barnes changed his seat so he could watch his opponent while he was telling of the work of the Rough Riders in Cuba.

"I was elected governor of New York in 1898. Then I became vice-president of the United States. I became president when President McKinley died from a gunshot wound. At the time President McKinley was shot I was in Vermont. I went to Buffalo and stayed there for some time. Later I left and I was with my family when President McKinley died."

Has Been Busy Writing. Coming down to the time he left for Africa, Colonel Roosevelt sketched his movements for the benefit of the jury. Since his return, he said, he had been busy writing, and that at times "I was busy with politics."

"I do not remember just when I first met Mr. Barnes, but I think it was during my campaign for governor. I was introduced to him by the chairman of some committee in New York. Later, in Albany, I saw him many times. In 1889 I had a number of conferences with him. I had more with him than with any other of the leaders, except Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell.

"We had many political discussions. For the most part they were in regard to the relations between myself and the leaders of the Republican organization, especially Senator Platt. There were certain issues between us two. Platt was known as the boss of the organization which controlled the majority of the Republican members of the legislature, who sometimes co-operated with the Democrats. We were at odds principally over legislative matters."

Judge Tells Colonel to Continue. The witness added that he also discussed executive action with Mr. Barnes.

"Did you discuss the proposed franchise tax?" asked Mr. Dowers. Roosevelt answered yes.

Colonel Roosevelt continued: "At one point in the conversation the question arose as to who was interested in the bill. Mr. Barnes said there were large business interests which had contributed to both parties and were against the bill. In Albany Mr. Barnes said Robert Pruyn and Anthony Brady, both interested in rapid transit, were opposed to the bill.

"Mr. Barnes told me the two men contributed to both parties, not as a matter of politics, but as a matter of business.

"Mr. Barnes also told me that if we didn't treat big business right and if the Republican party became socialistic the Democrats would get all the contributions and the Republican party none. I assured Mr. Barnes I did not want to injure any big business interest.

Needed Their Orders. "Later I expressed astonishment to Mr. Barnes that a special message I had sent to the legislature had been torn up. In reply Mr. Barnes said I was foolish to believe that the legislature would do anything so important a matter until orders had been received from the organization."

Colonel Roosevelt named J. P. Aldis, leader in the assembly, as the person who had torn up the special message.

"And," continued the witness, "Mr. Barnes and Speaker Nixon and Aldis would do nothing until they got their orders."

Mr. Barnes rested his case against Colonel Roosevelt after only five minutes of direct testimony. The main Barnes evidence will come in rebuttal.

Says Attack Was Dangerous. Mr. Ivins in opening the case laid especial stress on two points. First, that not until Barnes opposed him politically did the colonel ever allude to him as a boss; second, that Mr. Roosevelt's tremendous importance made his attack upon Mr. Barnes far more dangerous than had it been put out by another man.

The address was full of elaborate compliment to Roosevelt, to whom Ivins frequently bowed with great deference.

EDWARD B. LYMAN



Edward B. Lyman of New York raised nearly \$2,000,000 for the Belgian relief fund of which he is manager and put the money into food for the Belgians at an administrative cost of only a trifle over 1 per cent of the total amount contributed.

END OF WAR IS BELIEVED TO BE NEAR

Immediate Conclusion of Hostilities by All Belligerents May Be Accomplished.

Rome, April 21.—Within the last 24 hours there have arisen in Rome persistent reports that the grave international questions confronting Italy may be solved in the near future by what at first sight seems almost incredible—the conclusion of a general peace in Europe at a not distant date.

While these reports are intangible and cannot at present be ascribed to a definite source, they nevertheless are reflected in high quarters, and they are given heed by careful observers of international politics.

Among other reasons in support of this argument is offered that Rome is an excellent field for the conduct of negotiations of this nature; Prince von Buelow, one of the ablest of German diplomats, is in Rome as ambassador to Italy, and the official relations between Italy and Germany, as well as between Italy and the powers of the triple entente are cordial.

In certain quarters in Rome the idea prevails that the advent of spring has not seen the resumption of aggressive hostilities as had been promised, a fact regarded as significant.

COLMAR MENACED BY FRENCH

Germans Retreat Towards the Rhine—British Troops Win Near Ypres.

London, April 19.—Furious fighting at the extreme ends of the battle line in Alsace and Flanders has resulted in marked progress for the English and French in their joint offensive movement. The most terrific fighting is taking place in the Vosges, where bayonet charges by superior numbers have thrown the Germans down the slopes and placed in the hands of the French positions which, if they do not command the fortified city of Colmar, at least gravely menace the Alsatian stronghold.

The French claim of a victory southwest of Colmar, near Metzeral, which overlooks the valley of the Rhine, is admitted in the official statement received from Berlin.

In addition, the German war office admits a repulse southwest of Ypres by the British, who exploded mines in the German trenches on the northern bank of the Yser canal and occupied three of the craters thus created.

CALLS ACTION UNWARRANTED

Japanese Press Nettled Over Turtle Bay Incident—Assert U. S. Militarism Fostered by Germans.

Tokyo, April 21.—Japanese newspapers were inclined at first to treat as a joke the report that the United States was disturbed over rumors that Japan was trying to establish a naval base at Turtle bay. They have changed their attitude.

One came out with a pointed editorial declaring that Admiral Howard's action in sending a warship to Turtle bay to investigate showed "a gratuitous and unwarranted suspicion of the motives of a friendly navy."

Others asserted the allegations that Japan was seeking a base at Turtle bay indicated a sensitiveness "permeating American militarist circles," which is "fostered by German influences."

Serbia to Spend \$40,000,000. Nish, Serbia, April 19.—The new army credit of \$40,000,000 has been submitted to parliament by the government.

ILLINOIS DRYS WIN

VOTES OF WOMEN OUST SALOONS IN TOWN ELECTIONS HELD THROUGHOUT STATE.

200 TOWNSHIPS STILL WET

No License Territory Is Extended—Three Municipalities Decide to Banish Liquor, and Elmhurst Alone Will Keep Dramshops.

Chicago, April 21.—Illinois drys landed on old King Alcohol again. About one half of the twenty-one incorporated cities and villages that balloted on the saloon issue voted to chase them from their borders. No new counties were added to the "entirely dry" column, but the no-license territory was extended until less than 200 townships in the state are now wet.

The most extensive success of the drys was won in Du Page county, where three out of four communities that had the question up closed the dramshops. Lombard, Naperville and West Chicago, all suburban territory, went dry, while Elmhurst remained wet.

Feminine Vote Decides. The feminine vote was the deciding factor in at least two of the Du Page dry triumphs. In Naperville 478 women voted dry and 295 wet, while of the men 222 voted dry and 286 wet. The dry proposition carried by 117 votes, through the strength rolled up by the feminine electors.

The outcome was similar in West Chicago. The men voted for the saloons. They cast 277 dry ballots and 366 wet. The women were against the saloons almost two to one. They voted 365 dry and 197 wet, and the dramshops were put out of commission by a majority of 39.

Lombard went dry by a margin of 102 votes, and Elmhurst remained wet by 468.

Beardstown and Cullom, however, remained wet. The women in Cullom gave a wet majority, as well as the men.

One of the most bitter fights was in Ottawa in LaSalle county. The wets won by 1,320. This was another community in which the women voted wet. The men voted by 1,150 majority and the women favored the saloons by a majority of 170.

Summary of Results. The dry leaders estimated the present extent of dryness in Illinois as follows:

Table with 2 columns: County, Votes. Counties entirely dry: 55. Counties partially dry: 46. County all wet (Monroe): 1. Total: 102.

London, April 19.—Simultaneously with the arrival of the czar at the front, the Russian army has commenced a sudden attack against the Austro-German army between the Dnieper and Pruth rivers in Bukovina, according to dispatches from Copenhagen.

The objective of the Russians appears to be to recapture Czernowitz. Vienna (via wireless to London from Berlin), April 19.—The war office issued the following statement: "The situation in Russian Poland, western Galicia and on the Carpathian front is unchanged."

"On the latter front, in the mountain forests, we repulsed several fierce Russian attacks and took seven officers and 1,452 men prisoners, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

Grief Over the Death of His Wife Causes Nobleman to Commit Suicide. London, April 20.—Baron Auguste Julius Clemens Herbert Reuter, managing director of the Reuter Telegram agency, committed suicide on Sunday, shooting himself at his Regatte home. The baron was sixty-three years old.

Grief over the death of his wife, who had not yet been buried, is believed to have caused the baron's suicide. The couple had been inseparable during life.

VILLA ARMY IN FULL RETREAT

General Obregon's Force Pursues Defeated Troops After Battle at Celaya.

El Paso, Tex., April 20.—Gen. Francisco Villa, commander in chief of the conventionalist army, has been administered a crushing defeat at the battle of Celaya and his army is now in full retreat northward closely pursued by Obregon at the head of 20,000 Carranzistas. This confirmed report was received in this city by both Carranza and Villa representatives on the border.

GERMANS REGAIN TOWNS

Berlin Announces Capture of Ember and Menil in the Vosges—Claims Other Successes. Berlin, April 21.—Pronounced German successes against the French west of Avrecourt, including the re-occupation of the villages of Ember and Menil, are announced in the official statement here. The German forces have taken the French main position near Croix des Larmes.

Welsh Wins by Shade. St. Paul, Minn., April 21.—Welsh won by a shade over Red Corbett Watson of California in ten rounds.

MRS. WILLIAM F. M'COMBS



Mrs. William F. McCombs, wife of the chairman of the Democratic national committee, it is said is about to seek divorce after eighteen months of married life. Mrs. McCombs was Miss Dorothy Williams of Washington, a sister of Mrs. Joseph Leiter.

AMERICA FIRST, WILSON'S PLEA

Keep Your Head, Climax in World History Is Coming, He Says—U. S. Must Play Big Part.

New York, April 21.—President Wilson, in an address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, declared the neutrality of the United States not a petty desire to keep out of trouble, because there was something so much greater to do than fight. A great distinction, he said, was coming to the United States—the distinction of a nation of self-control and self-mastery. He said such a nation was bound to play an important part in adjusting the affairs of the world once the fighting is ended.

"We have no hampering ambitions," he declared; "we do not want a foot of anybody's territory. Isn't such a nation bound to be free to serve the other nations?"

The president was introduced by President Frank B. Noyes of the Associated Press and was greeted with cheers.

RUSSIANS START NEW DRIVE

Czar's Arrival at Front Signal for Advance—Vienna Says Austrians Took 1,452 Prisoners.

London, April 19.—Simultaneously with the arrival of the czar at the front, the Russian army has commenced a sudden attack against the Austro-German army between the Dnieper and Pruth rivers in Bukovina, according to dispatches from Copenhagen.

The objective of the Russians appears to be to recapture Czernowitz. Vienna (via wireless to London from Berlin), April 19.—The war office issued the following statement: "The situation in Russian Poland, western Galicia and on the Carpathian front is unchanged."

"On the latter front, in the mountain forests, we repulsed several fierce Russian attacks and took seven officers and 1,452 men prisoners, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

BARON REUTER KILLS SELF

Grief Over the Death of His Wife Causes Nobleman to Commit Suicide.

London, April 20.—Baron Auguste Julius Clemens Herbert Reuter, managing director of the Reuter Telegram agency, committed suicide on Sunday, shooting himself at his Regatte home. The baron was sixty-three years old.

Grief over the death of his wife, who had not yet been buried, is believed to have caused the baron's suicide. The couple had been inseparable during life.

VIENNA CLAIMS RUSS LOST

3,500,000 Men Engaged in Gigantic Fight—Czar's Losses Said to Be Appalling.

Vienna, April 17.—"The most gigantic battle in the history of the world has resulted in the complete defeat of the Russians attempting to cross the Carpathians," said an official statement from the war office. "In the four-week engagement 3,500,000 men participated. The conflict reached its climax several days ago when the Russian offensive stopped, entirely repulsed. The enemy's losses were appalling. Daily as many as 600 trains carried the wounded into the interior."

RAID ENGLAND AGAIN

GERMAN AVIATORS MAKE MID-DAY ATTACK ON BRITISH TOWNS NEAR LONDON.

SEA AND AIR MOVE FEARED

Invaders Pass Over Canterbury, Drop Bombs at Chatham Military Station, Visit Sittingbourne and S.erness—Allies' Aviators Shell German Towns.

London, April 17.—The third German aerial raid on England within thirty-six hours, and menacing activity of the kaiser's high seas fleet under its new commander in chief, Admiral von Pohl, has created extraordinary alarm and led to the belief that a concentrated offensive by land and sea is being actively planned by Germany.

The appearance of a German aeroplane on the outskirts of London during the day has aroused grave anxiety, as it is the first actual aerial menace to the capital. Aeroplanes also dropped bombs near the Chatham naval station, passing within ten miles of London. Taubes also raided Kent in the afternoon. Bombs were dropped at Herne Bay, Sittingbourne and Faversham. Two hostile flyers appeared over Canterbury, but retired without attempting to damage the famous cathedral. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard against further Zeppelin raids at night.

This aerial activity is taken by experts to be in the nature of a scouting expedition to pick a way for a concerted attack. Naval developments point to the same conclusion.

German Navy Menace. Discussing the German naval menace, a recognized British authority says the appearance of cruiser squadrons in the North sea and destroyers near Holland must not be regarded lightly.

In the aeroplane raid on England one German taube dropped several bombs upon Faversham at about 2 p. m. and then proceeded to Sittingbourne, where it dropped one bomb. After passing over Sittingbourne the aeroplane proceeded for Queensborough and Sheerness, with a British plane in pursuit. The German plane was fired upon and apparently hit. It dipped sharply, but ascended and continued at terrific speed.

The appearance of a German aerial scout at a high altitude over Selby, in the Yorkshire district of England, as reported in London dispatches; the German official announcement of an aeroplane bombardment of Greenberg, in the heart of the capital, and reports of the aerial bombardment of Strasburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, were the chief developments on Saturday in the recent unprecedented activity of aerial combatants in the European war zone.

The lack of news from England of further German air raids, which have been of daily occurrence since Zeppelin attacks on Wednesday night, is interpreted in this country to mean that rigid censorship has been placed on news of this character.

Two Struck in Strasburg. Amsterdam, April 17.—A hostile airship at 1:30 o'clock Saturday morning dropped twelve bombs on the city of Strasburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine. Searchlights showed it disappearing in a northerly direction under bombardment of antiaircraft guns. Two persons in Strasburg were slightly wounded; otherwise no damage was done by the bombs from the airship.

Flyers Near Baden. Basel, April 17.—French aviators dropped bombs near Krotzingen and on Villingen and Donaueschingen, towns in Baden, April 3, says the National Zeitung. These places are said to be without antiaircraft guns. Four school children and two men were killed.

TEUTONS TAKE DARING FLYER

Aviator Roland Garros Captured Near Courtrai—Shot Two Germans to Death.

Berlin, April 20.—The report on the progress of hostilities given out here by German headquarters relates that Lieut. Roland G. Garros, the famous French aviator, has been made a prisoner by the Germans at Ingelmunster, Belgium, seven miles north of Courtrai.

Lieutenant Garros is well known in the United States, having flown in many competitions in that country. Since the beginning of the war he has been among the most intrepid and daring of the French military aviators. His latest exploit was at Dunkirk, three days ago, when he shot dead in the air the aviator and the observer of a German aeroplane.

VIENNA CLAIMS RUSS LOST

3,500,000 Men Engaged in Gigantic Fight—Czar's Losses Said to Be Appalling.

Vienna, April 17.—"The most gigantic battle in the history of the world has resulted in the complete defeat of the Russians attempting to cross the Carpathians," said an official statement from the war office. "In the four-week engagement 3,500,000 men participated. The conflict reached its climax several days ago when the Russian offensive stopped, entirely repulsed. The enemy's losses were appalling. Daily as many as 600 trains carried the wounded into the interior."

LIVE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

F. W. Strong, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers' association, died at his home at Urbana, Ill.

A quarter of a million bushels of wheat were destroyed in a \$400,000 fire at the Huhn elevator at Minneapolis.

The late Nathan Mayer (Baron Rothschild) left an estate of \$12,500,000, according to a provisional estimate sworn to at London.

John Cudahy, prominent as a member of the Chicago board of trade, banker and member of the Cudahy family of packers, is seriously ill at his home at Chicago.

John Merella, a youth of nineteen, pleaded guilty at New York to a charge of attempted extortion in having written two letters to Vincent Astor, demanding \$500 under penalty of death.

The cabinet at Tokyo has fixed November 10 as the date for the coronation of Emperor Yoshitoh. The diet has appropriated 4,000,000 yen (\$2,000,000) for the expenses of the ceremony.

Lloyds ascertained at London definitely that the striking of a mine caused the sinking of the Swedish steamer Polke. It was thought for a time that she had been hit by a submarine torpedo.

Announcement was made at New York by the Western Union Telegraph company of an eight-hour day in place of nine hours for woman employees, to take effect at once throughout the country. The order affects 2,000 women.

Ellsworth G. Lancaster resigned as president of Olivet college at Olivet, Mich., his resignation to take effect July 1. Doctor Lancaster has been at the head of the institution for the last ten years. His successor has not been determined upon.

Mayor Donn M. Roberts and the 13 other officials of Terre Haute, Ind., convicted and sentenced in connection with an election conspiracy, arrived at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and were "dressed in" and assigned to temporary duty.

Justice Hendricks of the New York supreme court reserved decision until Thursday after hearing argument on Harry K. Thaw's habeas corpus writ which asked that Thaw be released from custody or be given a trial by jury on the question of his mental status.

Japan has ordered all her warships in Pacific waters near the American coasts, except those salvaging the wrecked cruiser Asama in Turtle bay, to return to their home stations. Advances to that effect were received from Tokyo at the Japanese embassy at Washington.

PRISON PLANT IS CLOSED

Gov. Philipp of Wisconsin Shuts Down Twine Factory—Shows Big Loss.

Madison, April 21.—Governor Philipp shut down the state prison binding twine plant because it is running behind \$60,000 a year on a \$600,000 investment. None of the twine already manufactured is to be sold because dealers now owe the state \$9,000, of which half is uncollectable. He canceled the purchase of \$16,000 worth of second-hand machinery, experts asserting the price was far too high. The machinery, the governor said, was bought from a Boston firm whose head is a brother of a prison twine factory official.

PEACE NEAR IN BIG STRIKE

Both Contractors and Carpenters Agree to Truce at Chicago—Mediation Accepted.

Chicago, April 20.—Carpenters and contractors agreed to a truce in Chicago's labor war. The carpenters' officers and their arbitration committee accepted mediation. The state arbiters have asked the contractors to give their answer by Thursday noon, April 22. They will meet here at eleven o'clock for preliminaries and expect to get the answer of the employers at that time.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes sections for New York, April 20; Chicago, April 20; and Milwaukee, April 20.

Stop That Backache!

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story. Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness. Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

An Iowa Case

Mrs. M. Clinker, "Berry N. State St., Tama, Iowa, says: 'My back was weak and painful and the pains extended up into my arms and shoulders. I had to have help in getting up in the mornings and my back was so lame and stiff I could hardly dress. Doan's Kidney Pills acted wonderfully, restoring me to good health. The cure has lasted.'

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

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Why He Went to a Concert. Josef Hofmann has a story which illustrates the attitude of many people toward recitals of piano music.

A pianist was to give a concert, and as the audience was filling in the ticket taker stopped a man who presented two tickets.

"You can't go in," the official said. "You're not in fit condition."

"Didn't I pay for my tickets?" questioned the would-be auditor. "Aren't they in order?"

"They're perfectly in order," was the reply, "but the truth is you're drunk."

"Drunk? Drunk?" mused the other, solemnly placing the passports in his pocket. "Of course I'm drunk. If I weren't drunk would I come to a piano recital?"

Bad Language. Thomas A. Edison on his sixty-eighth birthday said to a reporter: "The result of this war will be a German republic that in fifty years will forge ahead of all of us."

The reporter, impressed by Mr. Edison's war knowledge, asked the Belgians use—Walloon, French, German? "Humph," said Mr. Edison, "I know well what language I'd use if I were a Belgian."

Had a Reason. Cat—Doesn't her singing move you? Nip—It did once; when I lived in the next flat.—Town Topics.

A FOOD DRINK Which Brings Daily Enjoyment. A lady doctor writes: "Though busy hourly with my own affairs I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment obtained daily from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee."

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago; not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long, weary periods to be dreaded and an unlifting me for business during the day."

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used cream and no sugar, I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look like a new saddle."

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many substitutes for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years."

"Continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being," in pgs. Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and with cream and sugar makes a delicious beverage instantly, 30c and 50c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious and cost per cup about the same. "There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.



TELLING the FARMER WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT

By EDWARD B. CLARK

STAFF CORRESPONDENT of the WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

CARL VROOMAN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON.—For nearly two years there has been an attempt on the part of the agricultural department to spread useful agricultural and household information among the people through the medium of the press of the country. The attempt has been highly successful, as perhaps the readers of newspapers do not need to be told, for the interesting and at times compelling writings of the service men have been before them from day to day.

In the department of agriculture there is an office of information which was created in June, 1913. Before its establishment there had been no active effort to give directly to the people the results of the department's work. Walter H. Page, at present the American ambassador to Great Britain, said on this subject of getting agricultural information to the people that the department "had been reserving an enormous mass of information collected with the people's money and which the people were entitled to get."

In the past there were issued at frequent intervals publications largely in bulletin form, but with the exception of more or less perfunctory notices of their appearance comparatively little was done to make the public aware that they were at its disposal. One of the first things that the office of information did, therefore, was to develop a system by which absolutely accurate newspaper stories based on the material contained in these bulletins could be sent out to such newspaper, which it seemed reasonable to expect from the nature of the various subjects would be interested in publishing them for the sake of their readers. This work still forms a large part of the activities of the office.

Some time ago there was a criticism of what were called the publicity efforts of the department of agriculture. The critics did not understand at all the nature of the work which was being done. They seemed to think that a press agency had been established simply for the purpose of booming the activities of the agricultural department with a view, perhaps, as some of the critics may have thought, of saying something kindly occasionally about the officials of government concerned in the work. Criticism passed quickly, for congress was told in a letter to Speaker Champ Clark of the house of representatives of just what the information work of the department consisted, and a sharp line was drawn between the nature of the information which was being sent out and the usual stuff which is turned out by a publicity bureau which is not at all necessarily an information bureau.

In the letter to the speaker of the house the secretary of agriculture said this:

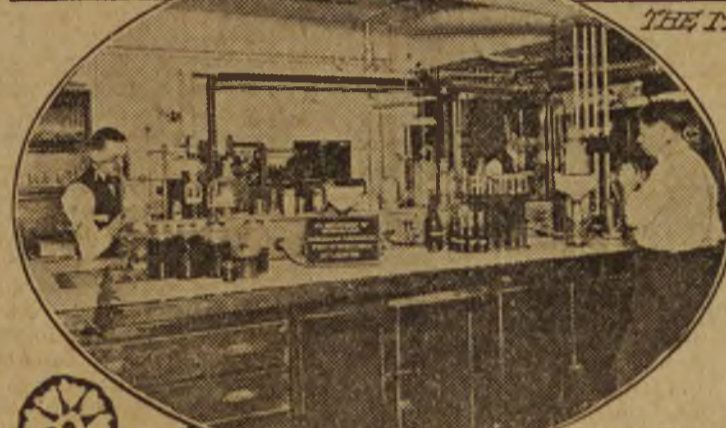
"The nation is spending through the department many millions of dollars in acquiring agricultural information. It would be little short of criminal to spend millions of dollars to acquire information and not to use every possible efficient agency available for placing it at the disposal of the people as promptly as possible. It is the purpose of the office [the office of information], with as little delay as possible, through every proper medium, to give the knowledge which the department possesses as the result of investigations and field work to all the people who desire it or should have it. The office undertakes to deal solely with facts, with suggestions of remedies, and of methods of applying them in every field of agriculture."

Prior to the time that the office of information was created nearly all the printed matter conveying information was in the form of bulletins and circulars and the issues were not very voluminous. Frequently a great deal of time was required finally to prepare the bulletin, to print it and to distribute it. It was inevitable for many reasons that these bulletins could not reach the great mass of the people who would be interested in them. Many farmers did not know that the service was at their disposal. They knew nothing about the bulletins or which ones of them would be helpful to them, nor did they know how to secure them. Moreover, the publications largely were technical, were difficult to interpret, to understand and to apply.

One of the particular duties of the department's office of information is to put the matter which comes from the different bureaus in technical or scientific form into language which lay readers can understand. It seemed easier and better to the department officials that the office of information should choose the matter of special value to particular districts or sections of the Union and to have it distributed to such sections quickly. It had been found that delay in issuing the official printed bulletins and in mailing them often defeated the ends of real service. In case of the appearance in some district of an insect plague or of a disease that menaced the stock, quick action, of course, it was realized, was necessary to accomplish results.

The inauguration of the service of information as it is at present carried out necessitated a most efficient mailing system which would enable the office to circulate its material among those classes of publications and in those sections of the country which could derive benefit from it, and at the same time avoid a distribution that would be expensive to the government and useless to the newspapers and, if they should publish it, to their readers.

Now there is a mailing system installed and under operation by the division of publication and by means of it the publications of the country are classified geographically and by their character. Now it is possible to transmit a story to all the newspapers in the United States, to all the newspapers in any city or group of cities, to all the farm publications in the country or in any state, omitting the general newspapers, to the trade papers of any one or all of the trades, to daily newspapers in big cities alone, or to those in small county seats alone—in short, practically any desired combination of publications is possible.



WATCHING FOOT AND MOUTH CONDITIONS

From this it will be seen that each story, with its fund of human interest and useful information combined, reaches a different circulation, "the distribution being governed entirely by the range of applicability of the information it contains." It is the desire of the office of information to prepare these stories so that they may be printed without editing or revision. It is in this that lies one of the strengths of the agricultural department information service, for it means that scientific terms and phraseology are eliminated wherever possible, that the significance to the people of the bulletin on which the story is based is emphasized, and that specific, but easy, instructions are given to enable the people to do that which the bulletin recommends. The stories, therefore, can be called "constructive news." They tell the people what they can do and how to do it.

The department of agriculture takes great care to make its stories accurate. Everything that is put out by the office of information is submitted for approval, first, to the author; second, to the chief of the office or bureau which has charge of the subjects with which the story is concerned; third, to a second chief of bureau in order that he may check up any undue emphasis on one particular aspect of a given problem, and, fourth, to the secretary or assistant secretary of agriculture for final approval.

It would seem that with these safeguards nothing can be sent out which will be misleading to the people. It can be said that since the office of information was created it has been a rigid rule to avoid any appearance of personal publicity. In the information stories which are sent out neither the names of individuals nor even the names of the different offices and bureaus in the department are printed unless they are absolutely essential to the story. Every statement that is made is given upon the authority of the department and not upon that of a part of it.

No stories are sent out from the office of information about what the department of agriculture intends to do or hopes to do. Neither is anything said in praise of the department's work. Plain statements are given of what has been done and recommended. This is all. It can be said that seemingly this policy has brought about a very appreciable change in the way in which the newspapers regard agricultural news. Once the daily press was inclined to consider that the only interesting stories were those which were personal in character, were sensational or what might be called freakish. Now it is believed that the newspapers are much more disposed to measure the value of a story as news by the value of the information it conveys.

The office of information does not measure the worth of newspaper circulation by numerical standards, but rather by the appropriateness of each story that it sends out to the necessities of the readers. So it can be said that the farm papers are regarded as a much more valuable medium than the daily press for purely agricultural stories, and the papers circulating in rural districts as much more valuable for the same kind of reading matter.

No absolutely accurate information can be had as to the extent of the circulation given to information stories by the agricultural department service. It is said that clippings are received

from only one clipping bureau and that these afford only a rough kind of indication of the extent of the use of the material. Calculations, however, have been made and it is perhaps likely that they are under rather than over the mark. It is believed that just before the outbreak of the European war the material furnished by the information office appeared each month on approximately 300,000,000 printed pages. At the close of the last fiscal year, just about twelve months after the information service had been established, the division of publications made a report to the effect that the demand for Farmers' Bulletins was 44 per cent greater than during the previous fiscal year. Of course a certain proportion of this percentage must be laid to the increased number of publications and to the increased population, but making all allowances it seems to be plain that the public was much better informed about the existence of the bulletins and much more interested in them than ever it had been before.

While the department extends the usefulness of the Farmers' Bulletins among the people by familiarizing them with the publications' contents and value, it also sees to it that stories are prepared for publication that are much more strictly news from the point of view of the newspaper editors. These stories are usually warnings of frauds or of pestilence, or decisions and announcements connected with the enforcement of the meat inspection law and food and drugs act and other statutes of regulation which are administered by the department of agriculture.

In the days before the creation of the office of information the only organized method of spreading news of this character, which is almost always of considerable and even great commercial importance, was to send it out through the mails in the form of circulars. The delay frequently was costly to the people and the interests concerned and it was necessarily unsatisfactory. Under the present system information is sent out at once from the department's office by telephone or messenger to the press associations and to representatives of newspapers which are likely to be interested in the matter and who are within reach.

The usefulness of this work is shown in the prompt publication of every quarantine order affecting the foot-and-mouth disease. This subject, however, had attained such proportions that it is likely the newspapers themselves would have secured the information through their own representatives, but there are other cases and many of them, where the stories could not be covered because if the department did not give out the information voluntarily nothing would be known of it. A case in point which may be cited was an elaborate attempt to palm off on the farmers in the corn belt region a preparation alleged to cure hog cholera. The sellers pretended that the preparation was recommended by the department of agriculture. This fraud was suppressed when through the office of information the newspapers in the territory concerned received a full statement of the facts in the case.

Many of the department's activities, moreover, have to do, not with the farmer, but with those who manufacture farm products into food or handle, store, or market them. The department's specialists are constantly making discoveries for preventing losses, devising methods for manufacturing new products or improved methods for handling or manufacturing old products. Here, therefore, it frequently happened that one progressive manufacturer would learn of these things and thus gain an advantage over others in the same trade who had no knowledge that the information was available. Under the present system the office of information quickly communicates the details of these discoveries or improvements to all trade papers in the class affected and to all important dailies in the territories where such manufacture is a prominent industry.

The office of information in addition to the service of the character outlined prepares a "Weekly News Letter" to crop correspondents which has taken the place of the "Crop Reporter." This "Weekly News Letter" is sent to all the voluntary crop correspondents serving the department, to inspectors, agricultural colleges, correspondents, and to other persons in a position to make use of the material. It has a circulation approximately of 103,000 weekly.

In all the work of the office of information the effort is simply to place at the disposal of the people the information which the department of agriculture primarily was organized to obtain for their benefit. In none of the material is there any attempt to gain prominence for any individual or branch of government, or to praise or to criticize anyone or in any way to influence legislation.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Judge Pollock of North Dakota, pronouncing sentence upon a man condemned to spend the remainder of his natural life in the state penitentiary, made a scathing denunciation of the liquor traffic. The man had murdered his wife while under the influence of liquor procured across the river in Moorhead, Minn.

"I do not know, and under the present state of our law I never want to know," said the judge, "who sold you the liquor under the influence of which you committed this unnatural crime. Let that man's conscience bring such remorse that its energizing power will never let go, until the largest possible reparation be made. Whoever he was, and wherever he may be at this sad moment; whether his place of business is in the well-adorned and highly-decorated room where tempting viands appeal to the taste, where sweet music delights the ear and lulls to sleep the reasoning faculties; or whether it was in the lowest, dirtiest, man-abandoned, God-forsaken and death-dealing charnel house of despair, where only abides the thoughtless and sullen greed for gain, it matters not; before the bar of God, if not of man, he stands alike with you morally responsible for this horrible crime. The trouble is he is not here with you to receive a merited punishment.

"If your partner in this offense were here he would plead by way of defense that he did not 'by fraud, contrivance or force' occasion your drunkenness—a plea which would have to be sustained. An enlightened and long-suffering public will some day, and that day very soon, rise in the majesty of its power, and demand that the legislature strike out the words 'by fraud, contrivance or force' and 'for the purpose of causing him to commit any crime,' and boldly declare that he who in any manner sells intoxicating liquors to another, under the influence of which a crime, whether of murder or of some lesser offense is committed, is equally guilty as a principal in any such crime committed."

BREAD OR WHISKY?

"What shall we now plant, barley or poison and kill our citizens, our young mothers and the unborn, or wheat, to grow bone and brawn and blood and brains and bravery for Britain?" asks Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F. R. S. E., the noted English medical authority, in an article in the Daily Chronicle of Manchester, England. He deprecates the worse than waste in raising barley to make beer and whisky, and turning food material into poison. He quotes the words of the czar of Russia to his minister of finance, "It is not meet that the welfare of the exchequer should be dependent upon the ruin of the spiritual and productive energies of numbers of my loyal subjects," and urges his fellow-countrymen "in this epoch-year of 1915" to "plant wheat instead of whisky; bread instead of beer; life instead of death," adding that "never, perhaps, was there a more fateful choice for the English nation."

WHEN IS A MAN DRUNK?

Judicial authority in Topeka has ruled that a man is drunk if a policeman can detect the odor of liquor on his breath. If, in addition, he talks and laughs boisterously he is drunk and disorderly and guilty of a breach of the peace. If this standard were applied to the city of New York it is estimated that 750,000 people would be arrested as drunk and disorderly every day. In Chicago the number would be 400,000; in Philadelphia, 300,000. The claim of the liquorists that Topeka has a high percentage of drunkenness will not hold water—or any other kind of liquid.

In this connection it may be noted that Topeka, with a population of 47,102, has 29 policemen. The average for 20 American saloon-infested cities with a population of 43,000 to 49,000 is 46 policemen.

SALOON VS. MODERN BUSINESS.

"It isn't the crank who is putting the saloon out of business," remarks the Wichita Beacon. "It's the business man, the railroad man, the banker, the lawyer, the merchant, the men who have to depend upon someone else for efficiency in the various departments of the important work and who have observed the killing effect of booze on the men who have to be responsible for important work.

PASSING OF "BLUE MONDAY."

"Blue Monday in the industries of Kokomo is a thing of the past," says J. E. Frederick of the Kokomo Steel and Iron company. Kokomo City is without saloons. "On Monday our factories are able to secure the same output as on any other day of the week. This was not the case when saloons were running."

OUTLAWED DEBT.

The supreme court of Georgia has decided that a liquor debt is not collectable in that state.

ILLINOIS NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Wire Reports of Happenings From All Parts of the State.

WOMEN BARRED IN PARADE

G. A. R. Veterans Decide They Want None But "Military" in March to Be Held on Monday, May 31.

Chicago.—Were the gray old spider who lives in his silver flagpole high in a corner of Memorial hall a war correspondent he would probably report a terrific battle among members of the Memorial association, in which highly charged opinions were expressed in tones which are yet reverberating in the nooks and crannies of the public library. "The news have it," announced President Commander O. S. McKenney at the conclusion of hostilities, and by that decision the Memorial day parade of G. A. R. veterans, Spanish war veterans and Sons of Veterans will be held Monday, May 31, instead of the preceding Saturday. Another fight developed on whether the G. A. R. posts should attend church Sunday, May 23, or Sunday, May 30. A vote favored May 23. No smoking, no firing, no slouching will be permitted in the parade this year. Wives and daughters will be barred from marching with the veterans. "This is a parade of the ex-military. We have no place for pipes, cigars and ladies in the ranks," announced Commander McKenney. Gen. Joseph Rosenbaum was elected grand marshal of the memorial day parade and Gen. R. E. B. Koch adjutant general, to assist him. William Gaskell of U. S. Grant post No. 28 was named marshal of the G. A. R. veterans. The Spanish war veterans were permitted to select their own marshal. Twelve hundred veterans will take part in the parade this year, according to George C. Abbott, registrar of the association. "The boys are dwindling," he said, "and every year the parade is slimmer and slimmer."

Springfield.—Lieutenant Governor O'Hara, replying to charges that he is a candidate for judge of the circuit court of Chicago and that he is jockeying for such a judgeship by holding up the Igoo bill creating six new circuit judges in Cook county, has issued a statement denying that he is playing politics by not signing the bill and further denying that he is a candidate for such a judgeship. Until the lieutenant governor signs the measure it cannot be sent to Governor Dunne for the signature which will make it a law. Mr. O'Hara's statement, which was made from Chicago over the telephone, said: "The judgeship bill has not yet been presented to me to look over and sign. As soon as I return to Springfield and have an opportunity to go over it, as is my duty to do with all bills, I shall act upon it."

Springfield.—The deportation of Angelo Lunardi, a leper in custody at Highland Park, having been made impossible by the European war, Dr. Percy L. Prentiss, chief of the federal immigration bureau at Chicago, notified the state board of health that Lunardi would be freed in a day or so. Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, secretary of the board, sent Edward Hart of Chicago to see to it that the patient was not given his liberty. Lunardi was brought to America from Genoa on a North German-Lloyd steamer. The Anglo-French blockade has stopped the movement of all North German-Lloyd ships and no other steamship company can be found which will carry the leper back to Italy.

Chester.—The Illinois legislative junketing committee visited the southern Illinois penitentiary and the Chester State hospital and were entertained at the prison and asylum. The party of 35 included Thomas O'Connor of the board of administration; Senator and Mrs. Boehm, Senator and Mrs. App, Representative and Mrs. Foster and two daughters; Representatives Wilson and Meyers, and Senator and Mrs. Vickers.

Galesburg.—Yeggmen entered the bank of Wataga at Wataga and escaped with \$90 in gold. They ruined the safe, which contained several thousand dollars cash and securities, but failed to get at its contents. Sheriff Hocker and Deputies of Galesburg are scouring the surrounding country for the robbers. The robbery was not discovered until President F. P. Robins went to the bank.

Rockton.—J. A. McFarlane, Robert Ferguson, J. M. Waite, L. B. Hopkins and Charles G. Gayton have obtained a permit from State Auditor Brady for the organization of the Rockton State bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Springfield.—The supreme court refused to interfere in the case of John Kinzie, sentenced to hang April 30, for the murder of Mrs. Agnes Pobelinski, at Morris.

Virginia.—Leonard F. Milton, who was acquitted of a charge of murder at the March term of court, and the leading witness, Miss Ella Drake, who refused to testify against him, were married here.

Geneva.—The Kane County Good Roads association is offering \$217.50 in gold for the best essays written by the grade and high school pupils of Kane county.

News Brevities of Illinois

Alton.—An organization is being formed among union labor people in Alton to co-operate with the churches and make Alton a dry town next year. Mulberry Grove.—Luther Stultz, a farmer, was struck by a stock train on the Pennsylvania railroad here and died.

Geneva.—Residents of Geneva and Batavia are discussing plans to consolidate the schools of Geneva and Batavia and place them under one superintendent.

Quincy.—D. L. Mussellman and Dr. M. K. Germann were elected members of the school board and George Gobull was elected president over two organized labor candidates.

Quincy.—Pleading that he did not know a warrant was out for his arrest, G. A. Hildebrand, charged with embezzling \$3,000 from the Western Catholic Union, was arrested after he had returned from Lewistown, Mo. He is unable to give bond.

Champaign.—Dr. Charles Spencer Williams of Chicago was called to attend President James of the University of Illinois, who is ill. According to a statement issued from the president's office, the physician diagnosed the illness as bronchitis following a severe attack of the grip.

East St. Louis.—The decorations committee appointed to make arrangements for the convention of Illinois Elks, to be held here May 25, 26 and 27, have selected thirty-six blocks to be decorated. State street, from Collinsville avenue to Tenth street, will be transferred into a "white city."

Chicago.—After awaiting death two weeks, Dr. Clarence H. Wall, Chicago police tuberculosis expert, died a victim of poisoning. Doctor Wall was infected while treating a charity patient. In reaching for an instrument his hand struck a needle containing the serum and it was injected into his veins. Blood poisoning developed.

Carmi.—In 1886 Frank E. Pomeroy, president of the White County bank, was treasurer of the Methodist Sunday school in Carmi. In brushing out his private safe he found an old envelope marked: "Sunday school collection, April, 1886." The package contained seventy cents.

Peoria.—Fire, which started in the basement of the board of trade building at Washington and Liberty streets did damage estimated at \$50,000. The Western Union offices and equipment are a total loss. When the general alarm was sounded the Peoria firemen were attending their annual ball and dress suits were covered with rubber coats as they made their way to the fire.

Springfield.—The Illinois library extension commission has made a collection of 40 slides, illustrating the exhibition of the Springfield survey. The slides represent city and county administration schools, social center, playgrounds, city planning, health department, recreations and juvenile courts. A smaller collection has been made containing only 17 slides on public schools, correctional system and municipal administration.

Quincy.—Officers of the German Old People's Home of the German church conference were elected as follows: President, J. M. Rhode, Mascoutah; vice-president, J. G. Hildenstein, Granger, Mo.; secretary, M. F. Koelsch, Quincy; superintendent, Rev. W. C. Kowlesch, St. Louis. The home was founded in 1890 and is one of three, the other two being in Brooklyn and Los Angeles. There are about sixty inmates at present.

Chicago.—James Hill, forty-nine years old, 6540 South Forty-eighth avenue, Clearing, formerly state veterinarian and reputed to be wealthy, was found dead in a ditch partly filled with water at Forty-eighth avenue and West Fifty-ninth street. The body was found by a conductor on a Forty-eighth avenue car. The police of the New City station took it to the undertaking rooms of S. L. Luce, 1648 West Sixty-third street.

Duquoin.—In one of the most exciting elections ever held here, W. J. Llausa, Andrew Mayor, Jr., and Ned Straught were elected members of the city board of education over the present administration candidates. Their majorities were more than 200. Both the township high school and city boards of education have new members who favor abolishing the present plan of having one superintendent over both schools and separate supervisors.

Springfield.—At the request of Senator Stephen D. Canaday of Hillsboro and Representative George U. Lipschulch of Chicago, authors of bills now pending in the legislature abolishing capital punishment, Governor Dunne granted a reprieve to July 2, 1915, to John Kinzie, under sentence to hang at Morris, Grundy county, April 30. He killed Mrs. Anna Pobelinski. If the bill abolishing capital punishment passes, it will become a law one day before the date now set for Kinzie's execution.

Springfield.—Mystery surrounds the death of Lloyd Davis, eighteen years old, Springfield, whose body was found on the tracks of the Wabash railroad with two bullet holes back of the right ear. Earlier in the evening Davis engaged in a fight in a dance hall. The police were called to quell the disturbance.

Bloomington.—At the township election in Clinton Mrs. Mattie M. Hoff was elected justice of the peace to succeed the late Lawrence Murphy. There are now two woman justices in Clinton, Mrs. Mary Phares having been elected two years ago.

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Mrs. M. J. Witter is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Helsdon spent Sunday in Chicago.

John Helsdon of DeKalb visited with relatives here Sunday.

Miss Edith Aurner was home from Cicero, Illinois, over Sunday.

Miss Marjorie Patterson of Genoa was a Sunday guest of Miss Bessie Stuart.

Mrs. Rebecka Burke has been visiting with relatives at Rockford for a few days.

Mrs. Delia Branch of DeKalb visited with relatives here the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Peary and daughter, Mrs. W. H. Bell were Elgin visitors Monday.

Harry Cross of Grinnell, Iowa, spent one day last week at the home of his father Prof. H. A. Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wylls entertained their grandson, Floyd Yonkin, of DeKalb Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Leon Uplinger, teacher of the Sunday school class No. 8 of the Kingston Park

Methodist church, will be in charge of the Kingston Park Tuesday afternoon and they enjoyed the first picnic of this season held there. Lunch was served.

The "Live Wires" and "The Hustlers" (a couple of young peoples societies of the M. E. church) will give a good time social in the Kingston M. E. church Saturday evening, April 10. A program will be held and games and refreshments in the basement. Everyone is welcome. Admission ten cents.

Miss Cora Bell is spending a few days at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Gleason, near Kirkland.

Miss Bessie Sherman was the guest of friends in Belvidere Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Tazwell of DeKalb was the guest of relatives in Kingston last week.

Miss Grace Lettow was the guest of friends in DeKalb last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. J. P. Ort is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Floyd Hubler, at Rockford.

Mrs. Mary Miller of Fairdale was the guest of relatives in Kingston one day last week.

Mrs. Emily McCollom entertained Mrs. W. H. Tuttle of Pearl City, Ill., Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Geo. Ackerman and son of Chicago were guests at the home of C. Ackerman in east Kingston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wells and daughter, Lorena, of Sycamore visited at the Schmeltzer home Wednesday.

Mrs. Mattie Sisson of DeKalb visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wylls the fore part of this week.

The following services will be conducted in the Kingston Baptist church next Sunday: 10 a. m. Sunday school, 11 a. m. preaching services, Subject: "Seven Great Facts. 7 p. m. prayer meeting, 7:30 preaching services, subject: "Who is your master, Satan or Christ?"

At the school election held in the village council room Saturday evening, John Gray was elected as school director of the Kingston school. In other districts in this vicinity the following were elected as school directors: Clint Cooper was elected in the McDonald district, John Vosberg in the Stuartsville district, Alfred

Deverill in the Vanderburg district, Albert Stray in the Ar buckle district and in the Hix district Geo. McClelland was elected for full term and Ed. Beckner was elected to fill vacancy.

It was a quiet election held in Kingston Tuesday, April 20. Seventy-nine votes were cast, 45 being cast by men and 34 by women. The following was the result; the first column being men's votes, the second, women's and the third, total:

For President—		
O. W. Vickell	44	32 76
For Trustees		
Benj. Knappenberger	43	33 76
F. P. Smith	44	33 77
R. S. Tazwell	44	33 77

ZEPPELIN AND SCHURZ.

A Story the Count Told at the Expense of the General.

Count Zeppelin, the famous inventor of dirigible balloons, gives in his reminiscences an amusing picture of Carl Schurz as he saw him at the time of the war between the states. Schurz was a federal general, and Zeppelin, then a very young man and an officer in the army of Wurttemberg, was an attaché with the federal army.

"One day I rode over to Fairfax courthouse, where the Eleventh division, commanded by General Schurz, was stationed.

"There was something theatrical about Schurz's appearance. He liked to drape himself in his cloak, and was obviously engaged in giving himself a soldierly look. That effort may have sprung from an uneasy feeling that his military ability and knowledge hardly measured up to his rank and his martial exterior.

"The German officers under Schurz seemed to have no very high opinion of their commander's military genius. The following little occurrence gave me a good idea of the cheerful attitude of mind that prevailed in the division.

"Schurz invited me to dine with him and his staff. When the talk turned to the military operations being undertaken, he began to give his opinion of how the northern army ought to act during the next few days. Some distance away from General Schurz there sat an officer named Dilger, who had formerly been in the army of the grand duchy of Baden. There, unless I am mistaken, he had never held a commission, but under Schurz he was the commander of a battery. As such he had often distinguished himself, and on account of his steadfastness in remaining under fire mounted on a white horse he had received the nickname of 'White Horse Harry.'

"When General Schurz had finished his eloquent outburst Dilger dryly called out from his seat far down the table:

"But, general, surely you would do nothing so stupid!"

"Everyone laughed at this sally, and Schurz was good tempered enough to join in the mirth and thus deprive the incident of serious consequences."

Silent Lies.

There are silent lies in addition to those spoken aloud. And these are equally despicable. Living a lie, turning life into a deceptive machine, is not only demoralizing, but it is always a confession of weakness. The strong, balanced mind does not resort to subterfuge. It can afford to be transparent, open, because it is conscious of strength and does not need to hide anything. Great minds are open to the light, with no dark corners. With them nothing is hidden or veiled. Everybody is afraid of the opaque mind—the mind that acts in the dark, underground. Nobody trusts the man who is always covering his tracks. We all love a transparent mind.—Exchange.

Hawaiian Pronunciation.

The letter "a" in Hawaiian is always given the Roman sound, as in "ah," while "i" always has the sound of "e." "Hawaii" is pronounced therefore nearly "Hah-wy-ee," with the accent on the middle syllable, or "Hah-vy-ee," some authorities holding that "w" should always take the sound of "v." The letter "o" always has the sound as in the word "no," and the pronunciation of the name of the capital city of the territory is "Ho-no-lu-lu" and not "Hon-o-lu-lu," as generally spoken by the Anglo-Saxon.

Hinged on the Cows.

The London Outlook speaks of a lover with an agricultural cast in his eye which boded ill for his lass. He was a dairyman who owned thirty or forty cows. He was arranging with the minister about his wedding and was bidden to name the hour.

"Well, sir," he replied, "I canna say just to an hour or so. There's the cows, ye see. But I'll be there as soon as ever I can."

A BUDGET OF PUNS.

Some Clever Repartees in the Form of Plays on Words.

Although puns from the beginning of time have been in bad odor among the elite of mirth makers, some of the cleverest repartees, nevertheless, has been in the form of puns.

Here are two puns made by children with a quickness quite remarkable. A small boy, who had a sister engaged to a Mr. Tatum, wished one evening to ask a service of her. "It's no use, though," he said; "she just spends all her time tete-a-Tatum."

He was no quicker than a girl of the same age, a sister of the late Smith Homans. He, as a lad home from boarding school, offended her taste in some small way, and she remonstrated. "They all do it in school," he answered, "and when you're in Rome you must do as the Romans do." "Yes," she answered like a flash, "but when you're at home you must do as the Homans do."

As quick was the man who was invited to take a dip into the ocean because the water was as "fine as silk," and replied, "You can't make a silk purse out of a souse here."

Still another was a man of New Jersey, who was trying to take a sleigh ride through melting snow that was chiefly red Jersey mud, and murmured sadly, "At last I understand Emerson's cryptic line, 'When the red slayer thinks he slays.'"

A trifle less spontaneous was the man who said that the modern Italian version of the old Latin tempus fugit should read "The da(y) goes."

But there was no premeditation in the woman who, when she was asked how she liked the New York public library, answered at once, "You must read between the lines" (lines).

Some men like Horne Tooke will joke at the doctor of death. A man so ill that his doctor kept him flat on his back and allowed him only the nourishment that could be taken through a glass tube, kept his humor. "I might be called a victim of tubercular consumption," he whispered to his nurse. He got well.

No recitation of wit in pun form could be complete without the two that are world known—one by an Englishman who promised a pun on any subject offered him. He was given the Latin gerund, and immediately wrote:

When Dido found
That Aeneas didn't come,
She wept in silence
And was Di do dum.

Apt as is this verse, the second is quite as good. It was, I think, a woman who was given Henry Ward Beecher as a subject for a pun. Her poem read:

A very illustrious preacher
Called the hen a wonderful creature.
The hen, upon that
Laid an egg in his hat.
And thus did the hen reward Beecher.
—New York Tribune.

Horseshoes.

Horseshoes are of uncertain date and have caused some discussion among military historians. Nailed shoes were not known by the Greeks, for Xenophon gives minute instructions for hardening the hoof. Nor did the Romans use them. Nero had mules shod with a plate of silver fastened by crossed thongs to the hoof. Poppaea, his later wife, had her mules shod with solid gold. The earliest positive evidence of nailed shoes is furnished by the skeleton of a horse found in the tomb of Childeric I. (458-81) at Tournay in 1653.

The Gypsies.

The origin of the people known as gypsies remains largely a mystery. Egypt, India, Persia and Arabia have in turn been pointed out as their original country, but there is but little definite knowledge on the subject. The weight of evidence is in favor of their having originated in India. They first appeared in Europe about 1400, and from the Danube region spread all over the continent, appearing in England about 1520.

No Deformity There.

Tommy (allowed to sit up)—Why, Sister Clara, Mr. Tadwell's feet are both alike. (Embarrassment of Tommy's sister.)
Mr. Tadwell (coming gallantly to the rescue)—Of course, Tommy. What did you think?
Tommy—I didn't think nothin', only Sister Clara says you're always puttin' your best foot backward, and I wanted to see which one it was.

Placing Both of Them.

"It was simply a question of veracity between us," said the oldest inhabitant. "He said I was a liar, and I said he was one."
"Humph!" rejoined the village postmaster. "That's the first time I ever heard of either of you telling the truth." — St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

KEY OF THE BASTILLE.

Why It Hangs in the Washington Home in Mount Vernon.

Probably few Americans are aware that the famous key of the Bastille is among the objects of interest at the home of Washington. That it hangs upon the walls of the house at Mount Vernon is due to Lafayette.

Lafayette was commander of the national guard at the time of the destruction of the Bastille, and he directed and assisted in razing it to the ground. The key fell into his hands, and a few months after the demolition of the prison he sent it by Thomas Paine, who was in London at the time, to General Washington. The correspondence between the Frenchman and Washington is most interesting.

Lafayette wrote: "Give me leave, my dear general, to present to you a picture of the Bastille as it looked a few days after I ordered its demolition, with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an aid-de-camp to my general, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch."

In reply, Washington said: "I have received your affectionate letter of the 17th March, 1790, by one conveyance, and the token of the victory gained by liberty over despotism by another, for both which testimonials of your friendship and regard I pray you to accept my warmest thanks. In this great subject of triumph for the new world and for humanity in general it will never be forgotten how conspicuous a part you bore and how much luster you reflected upon a country in which you made the first displays of your character."

The picture mentioned was a pencil sketch and hangs beneath the glass box containing the key in the old hall at Mount Vernon.

In his "French Revolution" Carlyle refers to the taking of the key across the Atlantic to lie on Washington's hall table, and in giving the number killed at the capture of the building (eighty-three of the besiegers and one of the besieged) adds, "The Bastille fortress, like the City of Jericho, was overturned by miraculous sound."—New York Tribune.

Veracity Paid.

Once upon a time there was a boy, and he applied for a job.

"We don't want lazy boys here. Are you fond of work?" asked the boss.

"No, sir," answered the boy, looking the boss straight in the face.

"Oh, you're not, aren't you? Well, we want a boy that is."

"There ain't any," insisted the boy doggedly.

"Oh, yes, there are. We have had a dozen of that kind here this morning looking for a situation with us."

"How do you know they are not lazy?" persisted the boy.

"Why, they told me so."

"So I could have told you so, but I'm not a liar."

He got the job.

National Anthem Authors.

Some of the best known patriotic songs were written by men who have no other claim to immortality.

The "Marseillaise" is the only product of Rouget de l'Isle which has survived, and "The Wearing of the Green" was the work of an anonymous purveyor of ballads for the street hawkers of Dublin. When the British bombarded Baltimore in 1814 a young lawyer of the town, Francis Scott Key, was inspired to write "The Star Spangled Banner," which in a few months was known throughout the states. Key wrote many other poems now forgotten.—London Chronicle.

Explained.

"I don't understand this picture, Mr. Dauber," said Mr. Hibrow.

"There is nothing to it but a man wearing a blue suit and a cap, and you have named the picture 'Friendless.' Who is this man, and why is the picture named 'Friendless'?"

"That," replied the artist, "represents an umpire after the home team has lost a close game."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Accounting For the Hyphen.

Mrs. Dearborn—You say that is Mrs. Burke-Martin?

Mrs. Wabash—Yes; Burke was her name and Martin was her husband's name.

Mrs. Dearborn—But why does she use the hyphen between the names?

Mrs. Wabash—To show that she is separated from her husband.—London Standard.

Lucky Letter.

"My case is peculiar," remarked the letter B.

"How so?" chorused the other letters of the alphabet.

"Well, when it comes to making 'boodle,' I always lead, and you will notice there is absolutely no reason why I should be in 'debt.'"

Petey Wales Kinodrome Shows OPERA HOUSE

EVERY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Follow the Crowd and see

"The Hazards of Helen"

And 5 Other Good Reels



Take the position That You are From Missouri!

When anybody tells you that GOOD LUMBER can be sold for less than we offer it. We didn't buy this big stock of lumber just to look at. While it is pleasing to the eye, we bought it to sell and you

CAN COUNT ON OUR PRICES BEING RIGHT!

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., Genoa, Illinois.

Warnings! Hints! Reminders!

On a Burning Subject

Come Tell us Your Coal Troubles!

We like to hear them here. With us they'll be like soap bubbles and as quickly disappear.

WE SELL THE BEST OF COAL

ZELLER & SON
TELEPHONE 57

Plowman Seed Corn

Plowman Corn is the highest yielding corn known for DeKalb County, Illinois.

Plowman corn is a rich yellow corn resulting from crossing Edmond's corn, Golden Early Dent, and Western Plowman corn, about eighteen years ago.

Plowman corn has been grown for the past eight years in DeKalb County by the Illinois Experiment Station, yielding for a six-year average from 3.7 to 19 bushels per acre above other varieties.

One bushel more corn per acre at prevailing market price will pay for your seed corn at \$4.00 per bushel. A profit on this seed corn will enable the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association to buy or build a seed house, saving rent for seed house and office. This seed house will be your property.

The seed will all be tipped and butted by hand, shelled and graded. You will get fifty-six pounds of shelled corn for a bushel. The seed house is in DeKalb, and you are invited to look this corn over any day you are here.

Those farmers who have followed our advice on alfalfa, clover, and the treatment of oats for smut have been greatly repaid for the same. The man who will buy enough of this corn for 20 to 40 acres will have his money back two or four times at the end of this corn crop.

Price \$4.00 Per Bushel
Bags 20c Each

Improved Reid Seed Corn

Hecker's Improved Red Corn is an extremely early variety of corn. There is no better corn for the silo. There is no other variety that can be planted on peat soil, or on sod land that must be planted late on account of worms, which will make as good corn as will this variety.

Not only is it good in maturing, but it is equal in yield to Reid's Yellow Dent. This corn is not desirable for the market, as it usually sells below mixed corn. Some dislike it in husking. John Francisco, B. W. Lyons, and Arthur Dodge all used this corn in the season of 1914 and found it extremely good.

For the above purpose it deserves a place in DeKalb County Agriculture.

Price \$3.00 Per Bushel
Bags 20c Each

Telephone Orders Promptly Shipped

DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association
126 N. Third St. DeKalb, Illinois