

ARE WORKING HARD

Now Examining Sixty a Day—Some Fail to Report

ABOUT 40 PER CENT EXEMPTED

Escape Service Through Physical Disability and Dependents—Probably Finish This Week

The exemption board at Sycamore is still at work sifting out the men who are physically fit for military service and passing on those claiming exemption, and the list called before that body is herewith continued from last week.

Called Wednesday, Aug. 8

- 301 Emmett Leroy Keller, Kingston.
- 302 Harvey Platt, DeKalb.
- 303 Charles Sims, Sycamore.
- 304 O. S. Beard, Shabbona.
- 305 Arthur Swanson, Sycamore.
- 306 Everett Daniels, DeKalb.
- 307 Obren Kovatch, DeKalb.
- 308 Glenn Montgomery, Genoa.
- 309 William Lovring, Shabbona.
- 310 Allen Lutz, Hinckley.
- 311 William O'Neil, Kirkland.
- 312 Thomas M. Finney, Hinckley.
- 313 Leo L. Litzelman, Sonomausk.
- 314 Frank Trunkham, Genoa.
- 315 Miles O. Stevens, Shabbona.
- 316 Albert Peters, Kingston.
- 317 Benjamin Sallberg, Sycamore.
- 318 August Bulasas, DeKalb.
- 319 Henry Aslet, Sycamore.
- 320 George Sawyer, Shabbona.
- 321 Frank L. Winders, Sycamore.
- 322 George Bridge, Leland.
- 323 Horace Grayton, Sycamore.
- 324 Walter C. Young, Malta.
- 325 Carl A. Holmquist, Fairdale.
- 326 August W. Swanson, Shabbona.
- 327 Elmer E. Wally, DeKalb.
- 328 Everett Picken, Kirkland.
- 329 Lester H. Wade, Waterman.
- 330 Abe Berger, Sandwich.
- 331 Glenn Knappenberger, Sycamore.
- 332 Roy H. Dent, Hinckley.
- 333 Earl M. Canham, Sandwich.
- 334 Robert Christian, Waterman.
- 335 Axel Nelson, Cortland.
- 336 Arthur F. Carstedt, DeKalb.
- 337 John Williams, Kirkland.
- 338 Earl W. Roush, Kirkland.
- 339 Everett P. Snyder, Maple Park.
- 340 Ralph Sect, Hinckley.
- 341 John E. Williams, Cortland.
- 342 Robert Wintrey, Shabbona.
- 343 Frank Upstone, DeKalb.
- 344 Edward Garbert, Kirkland.
- 345 George Eahrlander, Shabbona.
- 346 John M. Weidemann, DeKalb.
- 347 Pearl E. Hume, DeKalb.
- 348 Gale E. Hamilton, DeKalb.
- 349 Lloyd Shafter, Sycamore.
- 350 Odo Kokotich, DeKalb.
- 351 Stanley Orzechski, DeKalb.
- 352 Donald Freeland, Sandwich.
- 353 Arthur E. Waters, Kirkland.
- 354 John W. Heins, DeKalb.
- 355 Rollo Rex Mason, Sandwich.
- 356 C. A. Johnson, Chicago.
- 357 Adams S. Kohl, Sycamore.
- 358 Mike Nichols, DeKalb.
- 359 Arthur Johnson, Sycamore.
- 360 Roy H. Berger, DeKalb.

Called Thursday, Aug. 9

- 361 John C. Bennett, Sandwich.
- 362 Lloyd L. Larson, Sycamore.
- 363 Edwin C. Arntzen, Sycamore.
- 364 Irving P. Legnar, Leland.
- 365 John E. Silverstone, DeKalb.
- 366 George J. O'Keefe, DeKalb.
- 367 DeLoe E. Wally, Malta.
- 368 Albert W. Vadden, Malta.
- 369 George S. Houghty, Shabbona.
- 370 Roy O. Durham, Genoa.
- 371 Frank L. Sotekman, Sandwich.
- 372 William M. Dillon, Sandwich.
- 373 Clarence D. Plapp, Malta.
- 374 Eugene Buremeister, Sandwich.
- 375 Irving Fathgrill, Sycamore.
- 376 Carl Bender, Genoa.
- 377 Nimrod R. Boston, Shabbona.
- 378 Charles D. Blagden, Sycamore.
- 379 Harry B. Baars, Kingston.
- 380 Andrew Hill, DeKalb.
- 381 Crigo Colevich, DeKalb.
- 382 Charles M. Draper, Hinckley.
- 383 Jay G. Worden, Clare.
- 384 Reuben L. Larson, Hinckley.
- 385 Boyd D. Rowan, Kirkland.
- 386 Higa Laketa, DeKalb.
- 387 Robert Ray Young, Malta.
- 388 Peter Larson, Cortland.
- 389 Howard Graham, DeKalb.
- 390 Vodo Vuksevis, Shabbona.
- 391 Gilbert Benjamin, Shabbona.
- 392 Earl Burrs, DeKalb.
- 393 Alvin J. Boerig, Sandwich.
- 394 Ernest Haver, Esmond.
- 395 Joseph Vance, DeKalb.
- 396 Samuel W. Rippi, DeKalb.
- 397 Edward Lindmark, Sycamore.
- 398 William Steinke, Earlville.
- 399 Albert Charlesworth, Waterman.
- 400 Mike Pavich, DeKalb.
- 401 Garland Colvin, DeKalb.
- 402 Alfred J. Nelson, DeKalb.
- 403 Martin Hamont, DeKalb.
- 404 Estaling Stavrakas, DeKalb.
- 405 William J. Deegan, Shabbona.
- 406 Dorsa G. Burbank, Cortland.
- 407 Arthur W. Schule, Maple Park.
- 408 George W. Shearer, Kirkland.
- 409 Henry Balcom, DeKalb.
- 410 Martin Bauer, Sonomausk.
- 411 Joseph A. Chapman, Waterman.
- 412 Juan Vergin, Earlville.
- 413 LeVerne Devine, DeKalb.
- 414 William C. Parkins, DeKalb.
- 415 Herbert Wagner, DeKalb.
- 416 Anton Tarabilla, DeKalb.
- 417 Frank E. Anderson, Kirkland.
- 418 Angelo Piazza, Shabbona.
- 419 Edmond Carstedt, DeKalb.
- 420 Jas. A. Paaska, Sycamore.
- Called Friday, Aug. 10
- 421 Elmer L. Reese, DeKalb.
- 422 Tracy Champlin, Sandwich.
- 423 Iant Lethely, Malta.
- 424 Thomas Refak, Kirkland.
- 425 Albert A. Harrick, Leland.
- 426 Benjamin F. Mowers, Genoa.
- 427 Alfred Larson, Shabbona.
- 428 George H. Littlejohn, Kirkland.
- 429 Fred Frank Horman, Lee.
- 430 Carl Evans, Shabbona.
- 431 Alfred P. Webster, Leland.
- 432 Peter J. Flinn, Clare.
- 433 Morton E. Swift, Waterman.

COWS ARE TESTED

Most Profitable Cow Makes Owner \$30.00 for Month

The DeKalb-Kane Cow Testing Association has completed its second month of testing. Flies and hot weather have made havoc in the milk flow. The fat contents, however, has been higher. The highest herd test was 4.8% from a grade of Holstein herd. In that same herd was a cow giving seven pounds of 10.1% milk per day. Such a high test, of course, is abnormal and was probably caused by a change made in the cow's feed a few days before being tested. After she has been on the new feed for a week or so her test will go back to normal. The lowest herd test was 3.3%. The lowest individual test was 1.0% from a cow suckling a calf. The milk was drawn before the calf sucked and did not test as high as it would have had it contained the stripings. Several cows have already been disposed of as unprofitable and some more will soon follow. The most profitable cow netted a profit of \$30.00 over her feed for the month. Arthur Smith of Sycamore has purchased a pure bred bull to head his herd Mr. Smith has the champion cow this month.

Farewell Performance

Petev Wales, who has been coming to Genoa weekly for several years, putting on motion picture shows, gave his farewell exhibition in this city on Wednesday evening of this week. A contemplated lease of the opera house makes the cancelling of future dates necessary. During the time Mr. Wales has been making his weekly visits he has made hundreds of friends and seems more like a citizen of the city than a visitor. He has always been interested in the affairs of Genoa and never failed to respond with material assistance when asked to assist in any enterprise. He is just a prince among men, fairly radiating with good cheer.

Butter Brings 38 1/2

Twenty-five tubs of butter sold at 38 1/2 cents on the Elgin board of trade Saturday. Buyers put in bids for 100 tubs but no more of the product was available. The week previous bids of 38 cents brought no sales.

Report says that highway commissioner Will Miller has taken the examination for the army engineering corps. He will rank as a lieutenant. He is a man well qualified for the position.

- 434 Axel Anderson, Sycamore.
- 435 Ross W. Parker, DeKalb.
- 436 George Geithman, Jr., Genoa.
- 437 Robert E. Brown, Sycamore.
- 438 John L. Laman, Sycamore.
- 439 Herbert LeRoy Marsh, Sycamore.
- 440 John E. Spele, Sycamore.
- 441 Roy V. Redocker, DeKalb.
- 442 Mark T. Dearmin, Earlville.
- 443 Walter F. Gronberg, Kingston.
- 444 John Sleosal, Sandwich.
- 445 Edward F. Miller, Sonomausk.
- 446 Amandus B. Carlson, Kingston.
- 447 John Cotton, Clare.
- 448 Melvin C. Grover, Malta.
- 449 O. Olson, DeKalb.
- 450 Earl S. Breunig, Sonomausk.
- 451 George Gusafson, Sycamore.
- 452 Sidney Davis, Genoa.
- 453 Harry W. Medine, Kingston.
- 454 William Walters, Genoa.
- 455 Everett R. Bail, Waterman.
- 456 Elmer E. W. Peterson, DeKalb.
- 457 Elmer C. Sherman, Sonomausk.
- 458 Herman E. Mosher, Sandwich.
- 459 Milan Kates, DeKalb.
- 460 Ewald Link, Sandwich.
- 461 Luther P. Hyram, Sycamore.
- 462 Floyd D. Eberly, Sandwich.
- 463 Leon Ray Listy, Genoa.
- 464 Cassius Poust, Sycamore.
- 465 Swan R. Beckman, DeKalb.
- 466 Ludwig Wadge, DeKalb.
- 467 John Pihl, Sycamore.
- 468 Herman E. Sherbheit, DeKalb.
- 469 Rade Kuzomovich, DeKalb.
- 470 Mike Kavich, DeKalb.
- 471 Bernard Osborne, Sycamore.
- 472 Percy P. Haman, DeKalb.
- 473 Vernie B. Salsgiver, Malta.
- 474 Leolus Mondella, DeKalb.
- 475 Alfred M. Raymond, Sycamore.
- 476 Jose Babich, DeKalb.
- 477 Oscar J. Beckberg, DeKalb.
- 478 Shelby H. Parker, Leland.
- 479 Thomas J. Roberts, Hinckley.
- 480 Frank Petretti, DeKalb.

Called for Saturday, Aug. 11

- 481 Vain Tokovich, DeKalb.
- 482 Henry E. Adorer, Waterman.
- 483 Alvin E. Klutz, Sonomausk.
- 484 Earnst L. Baker, Sycamore.
- 485 John Hollenbach, Kirkland.
- 486 Francis L. O'Donnell, Lee.
- 487 Isadore J. Postman, Cortland.
- 488 Ole Gittleson, Malta.
- 489 Harry C. Joslin, Clare.
- 490 August Niss, Genoa.
- 491 Edwin C. Anderson, Sycamore.
- 492 John Darin, DeKalb.
- 493 August J. Bjornson, Genoa.
- 494 Peter Lundgren, DeKalb.
- 495 Clarence Wager, Genoa.
- 496 Rutherford B. Patterson, Genoa.
- 497 Jave Kulas, DeKalb.
- 498 Ernest Teruma, Waterman.
- 499 John W. Young, Shabbona.
- 500 Harry U. Black, Sycamore.
- 501 Oliver Byro, Malta.
- 502 Likero Cucarlo, Shabbona.
- 503 Ernest Rickard, Mayfield.
- 504 Clarence P. William, DeKalb.
- 505 William Robert Jones, Kirkland.
- 506 John H. Brownell, DeKalb.
- 507 William P. Ballou, DeKalb.
- 508 Wilbur G. Weber, Lee.
- 509 Roy E. Holland, DeKalb.
- 510 Arthur V. Skarin, DeKalb.
- 511 Thomas A. Colwell, DeKalb.
- 512 John W. Malm, Sycamore.
- 513 Samuel W. Maki, DeKalb.
- 514 Carl Eklund, Cortland.
- 515 Charles C. Aupach, Waterman.
- 516 Oliver E. Pritchard, Hinckley.
- 517 Clarence W. Radner, Kingston.
- 518 Roy Edgar Huey, Malta.
- 519 Joseph J. Hitchens, Lee.

THIRD REG'T BAND

Will Give Concert in Genoa Friday Evening, August 10

FOLLOWED BY A BENEFIT DANCE

All in Honor of the Company of Volunteers—Big Night for Genoa

The Third Regiment Band will give a concert on the street in Genoa on Friday evening and the band will be accompanied by many of the boys of Company A, now stationed at DeKalb.

Immediately after the concert, a dance will be held at the Auditorium the use of which Mr. Slater has kindly donated for the evening. The band orchestra will furnish the music.

This will probably be the last time Genoa people will have an opportunity to show their loyalty and respect for the volunteers. Let us pack the streets in their honor and patronize the dance, if you are a lover of dancing.

All the funds raised on this evening will be turned into the special emergency fund for Company A.

Remember the date, Friday night of this week, Aug. 10.

MORE WHEAT

Farmers' Institute Inaugurates State-wide Campaign

Recognizing the need of an increased production of wheat in Illinois to meet the war demands, the Illinois Farmers' Institute has inaugurated a State-wide campaign for a bumper wheat crop in 1918. In this campaign it is proposed to carry the message of better wheat growing methods to the thousands of Illinois farmers who seek to serve the State and nation in patriotic endeavor to produce the largest wheat crop ever recorded in the State, the object being to increase the per-acre yields of the crop and in this way contribute first aid to the war needs of the nation.

The average wheat yield in Illinois over a ten-year period is less than 16 bushels per acre. Some farmers are producing 30 or 40 bushels and are doing it largely by giving more careful attention to production methods. An increase of ten bushels per acre is, therefore, possible, and we believe that every effort should be made to bring this about.

Ten bushels per acre more wheat in Illinois in 1918 will FEED AN ARMY OF ONE MILLION MEN FOR TWO YEARS; OR TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FAMILIES FOR LIKE PERIOD.

TUSSOCK MOTH IS HERE

Pest Has Invaded Sandwich and is Ruining Fruit and Shade Trees

The tussock moth has invaded the state and thousands of them have attacked the fruit and shade trees and unless prompt steps are taken the pests will do untold damage to all manner of tree life, says the Sandwich office. Many towns throughout the state have started a war of extermination on these tree destroyers in an endeavor to put a stop to their ravages. The tussock moth is one of the most destructive insects to trees known, as they have been known to destroy whole forests in a very short time after their appearance on the trees.

Although the pest has been in Illinois but a short time hundreds of trees are infested with them, and if the people want to save their fruit and shade trees, it behooves them to adopt prompt measures.

Examine your trees and destroy all those little fuzzy cocoons that you find attached to the bark, as therein is the larva, which within a few days will develop into a full-grown worm of destruction. These cocoons will also be found attached to the siding of the buildings, on fence posts and other places, and should be destroyed on sight.

This pest is right with us. It is being found in Genoa. The farmers are finding it; so it is time to get busy and put up a real fight. Here's the weapon. Go to it.

Spraying is the surest method of extermination, there being a number of sprays recommended for this purpose. The lime and sulphur solution and arsenate of lead are probably the most effective and inexpensive, and which may be found at any drug store. The directions for applying the sprays will be found on the can. It is easy to get rid of these pests and a little effort now will save your trees.

Doing Their "Bit"

That the editor and publisher, as never before, is now being taxed beyond the capacity of the columns of his paper for space to give free notices for different things of a patriotic or public charitable nature. He is almost daily asked to do his "war bit" and the boys are nobly boosting Uncle Sam and are glad to do so. However, in return and as a likely reward, the order is said to soon issue that he will be taxed in real money on his advertising space. All this happened, too, after he is shooed down by the paper trust. In addition to meeting his other duties as an ordinary citizen he feels it is time to cry "help."

It Was Loaded

A down state farmer found a cigar in his boy's pocket. He confiscated the cigar and licked the boy. When he smoked the cigar it blew up and burned his whiskers and the lad is due for another licking as soon as the old man can catch him.

Tire Explodes

Lester Eklor of Virgil was severely cut and bruised about the face the first of the week when a tire, which is due for another licking as soon as the old man can catch him.

MILK MAY GO TO 12 CENTS

Eastern Producers Start Agitation That May Send Chicago Prices Up

Agitation in the East, particularly in Pennsylvania, for a higher rate of compensation for milk producers is reflected in Chicago with the attendant possibility of 12-cent milk next winter.

"It is only fair," the Eastern producers say, "that between October and May, when feed is scarce and high, that milk should bring more than during the summer months, when feed is comparatively inexpensive."

To get the necessary standard in butter fats farmers are compelled to supplement grass feed with protein foods, and protein foods at the present time cost \$55 a ton. Cows consume from eight to ten pounds of protein food a day. The prospects are that faddlers will be scarce this fall.

Options as to the probable increase in prices next winter were expressed conservatively by Chicago distributors. On the theoretical premises that fodder will be scarce and that there is an unprecedented demand for condensed milk for war supplies, it was admitted that 12-cent milk is not improbable.

"It is too early in the summer to make any predictions," says R. A. Aukermann, manager of the Bowman Dairy Company. "I do not believe any Chicago distributor knows whether milk will reach 12 cents a quart next winter. That will be determined this fall when new price agreements are made with the producers."

"The retail price of milk is governed by the factors that enter into the law of supply and demand. It is not fixed arbitrarily and the distributor is compelled to fix his price in accordance with the price he is compelled to pay, which in turn is governed by the cost of production."

"Now if food is scarce and high and if there is an unusual demand for milk to feed the troops, then, naturally, the retail consumer might be compelled to pay as much as 12 cents a quart for his milk."

"However, this is all problematical, and we need not cross any bridges until we come to them."

MADE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY

Former Genoa Editor is Honored by U. S. Secretary of Labor

Reading (Pa.) News-Times: Walter P. Dummer, editor and manager of the News-Times and Telegram, received word from Washington yesterday of his appointment by Secretary of Labor Wilson, as director of publicity of the United States Public Reserve.

Mr. Dummer will probably take the oath of office next Monday and begin active service in Washington, where he will be stationed. He will continue his residence in Reading.

The appointment is considered a high honor in view of the fact that the position has to do with the building up of the great Public Service Reserve, one of the most important war auxiliary departments in the national government. Mr. Dummer as a practical publisher was selected to take charge of the campaign of education and publicity to extend over the entire country and interest the public in phases of war-time industry most essential to the nation's welfare.

MAIL UP TO 20 POUNDS

New Rate on Packages Intended for the Army Abroad

Packages weighing up to twenty pounds may be sent to army men in France at domestic rates. The same ruling applies on packages from the expeditionary forces home.

A ruling recently was published announcing that letters will be forwarded at domestic rates. A bulletin received by postmasters said:

"Parcels of fourth class or domestic parcel post matter not exceeding twenty pounds in weight originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe, and such parcels originating with such forces for transmission to the United States, are subject to the domestic rate, the eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound being chargeable on parcels subject to the pound rate. Such parcels may not be registered, insured or sent C. O. D."

Will Take Six Years

The passage of the prohibition bill by the United States senate this week does not mean any immediate change in the liquor business, as the states must now pass upon the subject, and they have six years to do it. It is, however, an indication of the feeling of the country, as the United States senate would not take such drastic action if the members of the senate were not pretty sure of the feeling of the people they represent.

Arthur Morehouse in France

Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Morehouse of this city, is at present "somewhere in France" with the medical supply department at the Base Group. From this hospital supplies are distributed along the American front. Mr. Morehouse is in charge of a detachment of 38 non-commissioned officers. Mrs. Morehouse and three sons, Norton, Gale and Theodore, are here from Hot Springs, Ark., and expect to make Genoa their home for some time.

Sinnissippi Farm

Governor Frank O. Lowden's Sinnissippi farm embracing some 3,000 acres, will be operated in the future in connection with the Woodlawn farms near Sterling and appropriated to the care of J. T. Williams, president of the Woodlawn Farms Co.

THE FEED PROBLEM

Summer Silage and Soiling Crop are Pasture Supplements

DRY WEATHER—SHORT PASTURES

Agricultural Extension Service of Illinois University Gives Valuable Information

The Dairy Department of the University of Illinois makes the following suggestions: August and September are usually months in which it is difficult to produce milk economically. This is due in part to the hot weather and flies, but more so to the short dry pastures and lack of other suitable feed conducive to an abundant flow of milk. There are several things which dairymen can do to help solve the feeding problem for this trying period. In the first place a succulent feed to take the place of the pasture should be provided.

Summer Silage

Summer silage will come nearer to filling the bill than anything we can feed when we take into consideration the high cost of feed and labor. The dairymen who did not have the foresight to provide enough silage will, of course, have to resort to some other feeds, such as soiling crops. Silage as a pasture supplement has advantages over soiling crops. For milk production silage is as efficient as soiling crops. In addition silage is usually cheaper and more convenient to handle. Soiling crops require more labor during the busy season, as they must be cut every day to prevent rotting. To prevent the soiling of silage during the hot weather the feeding should provide for removing at least 2 inches of silage from the surface daily. At this rate approximately 500 pounds of silage would be removed from a 10-foot silo. Hence in building a silo for summer use, one of small diameter is advisable.

Soiling Crops

Soiling crops may be used to good advantage in case no silage is available. Some of the crops which furnish a good supply of green feed for use during August and September are corn, soybeans, cowpeas, millet and the third crop of alfalfa. Corn is one of the most practical crops for use as green feed, since a large yield per acre may be secured. Soybeans may often be used for soiling but not so palatable as some of the other crops mentioned and also tend to become woody when mature. Cowpeas are sometimes difficult to cure and under such conditions may be fed green. This crop is adapted to the central and southern parts of the State. Millet, while not the best of green feeds, is useful in the case of failure of another crop. As a green feed alfalfa is one of the best, but since for the good of the alfalfa plant it must be cut about a certain time, green alfalfa is available for a relatively short time at each cutting.

Grain Mixture

A grain mixture of bran and hominy feed, equal parts, might very well be fed in connection with either silage or soiling crops. At present prices ground oats alone is a good grain feed. Feed about 1 pound of grain to each 5 pounds of milk produced to the large breeds of cows and 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk to small breeds of cows.

In short, a good way to feed dairy cows during late summer is to use green feeds if silage is not available, and feed a little grain in proportion to the amount of milk produced. Then if the pastures are very short feed all the cured legume hay, such as red clover or alfalfa, the cow will clean up twice a day.

Purchase Winter Feed Early

In view of the fact that so much of the alfalfa and clover was killed, many dairymen will have to purchase hay for winter feeding. August is usually a good time in which to lay in a supply of alfalfa or cowpea hay for the winter. Cotton seed meal and bran can usually be purchased to very good advantage during August and September for October delivery.

WAS THE FORD STOLEN?

Or Did the Fellows Just Borrow the Car for Pleasure Trip?

A Ford car was found over on the race track Saturday morning bearing the number 170295. In going over the records of licenses issued in the state it was discovered that the car was the property of Stewart Crumb of Rockford. The owner was notified and came after his car Saturday.

It is quite evident that the persons who took the machine at Rockford had no intention of stealing the car. They simply borrowed the jitney for the trip to Genoa, leaving it out in the woods to detect them in making their get-away. A stranger would have difficulty in getting out onto the race track grounds, it being about the most out of the way place in the city. It is therefore safe to assume that some one who knew the lay of the land here wanted to get back to Genoa from Rockford and appropriated the car. The car suffered no damage nor was a single item, disturbed or stolen, all the tools and accessories being as the owner had left them.

Expensive Improvement

C. M. Corson is having a heating plant installed and the house pumped thru with toilet below and toilet and bath upstairs. This improvement means quite an outlay of money, costing nearly double what it would have three years ago. It is but another case of supply and demand controlling the cost.

The government recently contracted with the American Radiator Co. to furnish seven millions of feet of radiation for installation in the various compartments now building in various parts of the country. The plumbing contracts are on the same magnificent scale, thus creating an unusual demand and forcing a big advance in all materials used in heating and plumbing.

Good Crop Prospect

C. A. Goding made a five-hundred mile automobile trip thru Illinois last week, visiting the southern part of the state, where he found threshing in progress and big grain yields reported. He says corn was looking good, especially a hundred miles south of here, where rain has been more plentiful.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

Fire Marshal Authorized to Make Purchases for Department

Genoa, Ill., August 3, 1917. Regular meeting of the city council called to order by Mayor Jas. J. Hammond.

Members present: Patterson, Canavan, Jeffery, Hutchison, Frazier, Brendemuhl.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read and approved by the finance committee: Ill. Nor. Util. Co., fifth pay-

ment on motor \$100.00 Perkins & Rosenfeld, supplies 65.00 Reslick-Journal, printing 4.60 Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., supplies 13.55 H. J. Glass, supplies 2.80 Ralph Patterson, labor 5.00 Wm. Heed, salary 70.00 Lloyd Layton, teaming 10.00 Robert Patterson, teaming 10.00 Wm. Duval, teaming 5.00 DeKalb Co. Telephone Co., telephones 7.69 E. B. Crawford, salary 80.00 Geithman & Hammond, insurance 31.60 T. J. Hover, labor and supplies 42.35 J. L. Patterson, teaming 19.39 Crane Company, supplies 5.75 C. M. & St. P., freight 40.16

Moved by Jeffery, seconded by Patterson, that bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for amounts.

Roll call on motion: Jeffery, yes; Patterson, yes; Canavan, yes; Hutchison, yes; Frazier, yes; Brendemuhl, yes. Motion carried.

Report of city treasurer was read. Moved by Frazier, seconded by Hutchison, that report be placed on file. Motion carried.

Report of superintendent of water works was read. Moved by Jeffery, seconded by Canavan, that report be placed on file. Motion carried.

Report of city clerk was read. Moved by Canavan, seconded by Frazier, that report be placed on file. Motion carried.

Report of Hutchison, seconded by Patterson, that finance committee be empowered to pay Illinois Northern Utilities Co. bill when presented. Motion carried.

Moved by Patterson, seconded by Hutchison, that fire marshal be instructed to purchase two pair of rubber boots, six pair of rubber mittens, one ax and repair ladder and chemical wagon. Motion carried.

Moved by Frazier, seconded by Patterson, that council adjourn. Motion carried.

Lewis F. Scott, City clerk.

SOME EXCITEMENT

Fire at Illinois Central Coal Chutes Draws Big Crowd

Smoke was discovered coming from the Illinois Central coal chutes early Tuesday evening and in a short time scores of people were on the scene, just waiting for the flames to burst out, but nothing of the kind happened. The fire started in the west bin which contained about two car loads of coal at the time, and was no doubt caused by spontaneous combustion.

A special train of coal cars was made up at Rockford and hurried to Genoa. Into these cars the coal from the chutes was dumped. No flames were discovered at any time and the coals might have smoldered for several days before bursting into flames, there being very little if any ventilation in the bins.

Back to Business

C. J. Bevan returned Saturday evening from his Eastern trip full of vim and vigor and "hit" to resume work at the bank. He spent considerable time in "Little Old New York" while there, one day saw two trans-ports loaded with soldiers leave the harbor for France. He says the war is regarded much more seriously in the East than here. It is the chief topic of conversation. No business transaction of any importance is discussed without due consideration as to how the war may affect it. Mr. Bevan was in Providence, Boston and other coast cities, making the trip by vessel. He was at Newport-News and saw the flyers doing their turns in the big aviation field. Was at Norfolk and made the trip to Washington. Visited Mt. Vernon, Arlington and many other points of interest.

Expensive Improvement

SHEEP'S CLOTHING

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

AUTHOR OF "THE LONE WOLF," "THE BRASS BOWL," ETC.
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CALLED UPON SUDDENLY TO AID HER FATHER IN HIS SECRET SERVICE WORK, LYDIA IS ATTACKED IN THE DARK BY STRANGERS BUT IS RESCUED.

Synopsis—Lydia Craven, traveling under the name of Lucy Carter, runs away from her home in England to go to Thaddeus Craven, her father, in New York, whom she hasn't seen for five years. Three days out on board the steamer Alsatia, she runs plump into her father making love to Mrs. Merrilees, a young widow, engaged to marry him. There is some embarrassment, for Craven was known as a bachelor in America, but explanations clear the air of doubts. Craven tells Lydia he is a secret service agent of England in New York. The last installment told that Craven had asked Lydia to meet him outside her stateroom at midnight.

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

She had begged to be permitted to help him, and Craven promised to command her services, if ever need should arise; but his tone in promising had been mellow with an indulgence deprecating the implication that Downing Street's secret ambassador could ever need the aid of woman's hands and wits in his occult and momentous affairs.

Yet already that time had come! She was half wild with delight. After some minutes the quiet of the ship was made musical with the mellow and deliberate sounding of eight bells, midnight. She had still half an hour to wait—an almost insufferably protracted vigil, with every faculty tense in apprehension of the premature return of her Dowager Dragon.

But tonight nothing happened to change this custom; and the stroke of one bell of the midnight watch found Lydia, unhindered, leaving her door, a long cloak effectually disguising her light dinner gown.

Cautiously, with swift glances making sure that the alleyway was empty all down its darkened length, she stole forward, slipped quickly through the port doorway into the welcome blankness which closed round her like a magic garment of invisibility.

At intervals electric bulbs incased in hemispheres of clouded glass blotted the obscurity overhead, but lent little aid to the girl's straining vision. And, now that most of the passengers were abed, every port she passed was dark.

At the fifth stanchion, midway between two of the overhead lights, she found no one waiting; and, since she had encountered no one on the way, she groped on to the sixth, found it deserted, and, returning, settled down to wait.

Suddenly Craven stood before her—the effect as mysterious as his business: with no warning of any sort, he was there!

Without speaking, Lydia stretched forth a hand to his. He suffered her caress without apparent emotion, and, peering anxiously into his face, she saw it set in a mold of care and vigilance—even how, when they were utterly alone!

When he spoke it was in a preoccupied tone. "Hope I haven't kept you waiting."

"Only a moment."

He shook his head wearily. "I was detained." For several seconds he seemed deep in thought. Then his words came swiftly, "I'm suspected—watched! Did anyone see you?"

She thrilled deliciously. "I think not. I've been here some time, quite undisturbed."

"Good. But they nearly got me!"

"Who?"

He smiled faintly. "The other side." Lydia's grasp tightened on his plump fingers. "You—you're not in danger?"

"Don't be alarmed. They'd never dare attempt anything aboard this vessel. But I've stolen a march on them—and something else, something more valuable." Straining a dramatic pause to the snapping point, he eased it with a word, "Evidence!"

At this the foghorn whooped like a demon of derision. Until it was quiet again Craven stood moveless, chin on bosom, eyes blank with abstraction.

the evidence in this, one of those Chinese puzzle boxes. If you don't know the combination, it needs an ax to open it. Put it away somewhere—your trunk till we land—but take it ashore in your handbag. A tip from the other side, you know, and the customs inspectors'll turn my luggage inside out; but you're perfectly safe, you see, coming in as an alien. They'll pass you on your declaration."

The girl slipped the box—it was about large enough to hold a deck of cards—into the lining pocket of her cloak. "I'll keep it safe," she said quietly.

"Dear child! It's so good to have you to count on!" Craven patted her cheek affectionately. "Nothing like one's own flesh and blood! I thought I could trust that man; he was my only side this trip." He sighed profoundly, and shook a doleful head.

"Well—good-night again. I'll go aft again; you forward. We mustn't be seen confabulating out here at this hour."

He stepped back two paces and vanished like a shape of dream.

For a moment or two the girl lingered, listening keenly; but, hearing nothing, not even Craven's retreating footsteps, she finally took heart and moved quietly forward beside the rail.

But she had put barely eight paces behind her when she checked smartly, with an inarticulate gasp, just short of one whose burly figure, motionless, barred her path. And then, as she stepped back and turned in toward the superstructure, thinking in her panic to escape by a sudden dash for the companionway, some whim of chance caused the tenant of the nearest stateroom to turn on the lights, and two square windows leaped resplendent out of the gloom, the nearer silhouette of the head and shoulders of another man into whose embrace, as well, she had been on the point of throwing herself.

Simultaneously strong hands fell upon her shoulders from behind, she was whirled about into the hollow of a powerful arm, and an incipient scream was smothered on her lips by the impact of a heavy palm.

CHAPTER VIII.

Later she recalled that one of the foghorn's agonized squalls had seemed like a signal for the attack. It was reverberating in her ears, like the shriek of a damned soul, all the while she was struggling in that brutal embrace. It was still yammering even when she was released.

Throughout her consciousness was faithfully registering nightmare impressions—of the second man closing in to aid her first assailant; of a savage tearing of her cloak; of cynical accents breathed hatefully in her ear. "Easy now! Take it easy, little one, if you don't want to get hurt! Steady—so!" of someone swearing fretfully; of a third voice rapping out an oath of rage; of sounds like the crack of a pistol shot, the thud of a heavy fall, a grunt of pain, a vile expression from him who held her—

And then she was free—and the foghorn still screeching!

She staggered back to the rail, her brain reeling, no true coherence in her consciousness—only the struggle between instinctive desire to scream and the knowledge that for some reason she mustn't.

Then a friendly voice saluted faculties just beginning to comprehend that chance had sent a rescue. "You, Miss Craven? You?" Quoin was bending solicitously over her as she clung trembling to the rail.

Words came with difficulty from a throat parched with fright. "Oh!" she cried, one hand to her bosom. "Mr. Quoin!"

"You're quite safe now. But are you hurt, Miss Craven?"

"I'm all right, I think. Oh, thank you, Mr. Quoin!"

"There! I've done nothing—just happened along at the right time—thank God! But the first thing is to get you out of this confounded fog!"

"No—please—one moment—"

The girl was searching frantically for the lining pocket in her cloak. And then at last she found it, and it was empty.

She turned a vacant stare to Quoin's puzzled regard. A sense of suffocation oppressed her and his voice sounded from a far distance:

"What's the matter? You're sure you're not hurt? Can I do anything?"

"I've been robbed!" she managed to articulate piteously.

"Then," he urged, "let me see you to your stateroom. Afterward I'll find the captain—"

"No, no! Oh, please, no! Don't tell anybody."

He stared. "Let me get this straight," he said after a moment. "You've been subjected to a dastardly attack, and robbed, and don't want me to lodge a complaint with the officers?"

"Yes, yes!" she nodded. "Yes, that's it—don't tell anybody. Promise me that—please promise!"

"If that's your wish," he said coolly, "I've no right to oppose it."

"I'm sorry," she faltered; "but it's something I can't explain. If I'd only myself to think of—"

She checked in consternation at that slip. "I see," Quoin said gently. "It's another's secret—not all your own?"

She was silent.

"But," he persisted, "you've been robbed of something valuable—whether yours or another's. Do you mean to let it go without effort to regain it?"

"Oh, no—something must be done!"

She worked her hands together in helpless torment.

"Then you don't mean to let the matter drop? But can you accomplish anything unaided? I don't want to seem intrusive, but I'm really a bit experienced in such matters, you know. And of the many who have trusted me, none has ever regretted it."

"Oh, I know, I know, Mr. Quoin! But what can I tell you? That I don't know what it is I've lost?"

His brows lifted at this. "Is that possible, Miss Craven?"

"It's the truth," she protested. "It—something was given me to take care of, something—I don't know what—in a little wooden Chinese puzzle box, and that has been stolen from me."

Quoin nodded. "These men who attacked you—do you know them?"

"I haven't the slightest suspicion who they were."

There was honesty in her accents; Quoin believed her. "I think—possibly—I can find them for you, with your permission."

"You saw them?"

"No. But among our fellow passengers are two card sharps, one of whom

at least is quite capable of more felonious work. I know both," he smiled gravely, "in a business way."

"But surely you couldn't have recognized either—"

"No. The fog was too thick. But I marked one of the brutes for future identification."

"Marked?"

"The sign of my fist on his face—a heavy blow, so heavy it bruised my own knuckles. Give me permission to do what I can, and I'll look up the quarters of my acquaintances, the card sharps, make them let me in—I know a way to coerce 'em—and see if either wears my brand. If so, you'll have the puzzle within fifteen minutes—and no questions asked!"

"You are very kind," the girl murmured in confusion.

Doesn't the suspicion grow in your mind that Quoin is using his reputation as a detective for some secret, illegal purpose? Do you fathom his game?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Derivation of "Germany." "German" and "Germany" come from the Latin Germanicus and Germania, which were the Roman names for the Germans and their country. The words are supposed to be from a Celtic root which some say meant "shouters" and others say meant "neighbors." The Germans call themselves "Deutsch," which is from the same root as "Dutch" and "Teuton." The root meant "of the people" or "belonging to the people," and may have been the result of an effort to put into barbarian tongue the Greek word ethnikos, meaning the same thing, "of the people" or "racial." The relation between "Deutsch" and "Teuton" is more easily seen when we consider that "Deutsch" used to be spelled "Teutsch."

Man's Love for Country. A man's love for his native land lies deeper than any logical expression, among those pulses of the heart which vibrate to the sanctities of home and to thoughts which leap up from his father's grave.—Chapin.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



FAVORITES FOR BLOUSES FOR MIDSUMMER.

The shops continue to display blouses—tailored and otherwise made—for late summer wear. Tailored models are of crepe de chine and other wash silks, while georgette crepe holds its own first place for dressy wear. The lingerie blouses of fine white voile, trimmed with narrow flit, cluny or lingerie lace, and further ornamented with fine touches—used sparingly—gains ground as midsummer wears. This is a favorite, worn with white wash skirts and with other separate skirts for the street and sports. It launders to perfection, and the silk blouses do almost as well, with careful washing.

A blouse of white pussy willow taffeta is one of the few tailored models which is not uncomplainingly plain. It has a very simple pattern on the front wrought in small white and blue beads. Except for this it is entirely plain, relying for its style upon a wide sailor collar and deep pointed cuffs turned back at the wrists.

In the blouse of georgette narrow revers at the front widen into a collar that is deep at the back and edged with narrow flit lace. Fine tucks, in two groups, extend from the shoulder seams to the line of the bust and a dainty pattern in silk embroidery finishes the decoration. The sleeves are gathered into deep plain cuffs and all seams are hemstitched.

Among new arrivals there are a few blouses that fasten in the back. They are provided with high collars and ja-

The stout woman must begin at the beginning by having a corset that fits and shapes up her figure. Then, if she adopts scientifically designed clothes, and has them perfectly executed, no one will ever couple "ungainly" with her figure, for it will have good lines and style. But in the new designing nothing is left to chance; every line, every button, every drape—everything is a matter of study.

There are two good examples of successful costuming of the stout figure, shown in the picture. In one of them, of plain satin and satin-striped crepe georgette, the designer takes advantage of the newly arrived box-plaited skirt to emphasize long, straight lines in the costume. The plaits are narrow and thoroughly pressed and the skirt is set on to a bodice of satin with long front and plaits at each side of it. It fastens with a row of small satin-covered buttons set close together. In the over drape of striped crepe the satin stripe overlays the crepe stripe. The belt of plain satin slips through slashes in the straight hanging drape and dips to lengthen the waistline at the front. The upper part of the sleeves, of the striped crepe, falls over a deep, close-fitting cuff of satin. Length of skirt is to be determined by becomingness and not sacrificed to styles that shorten the figure.

This is noticeable in the suit shown with a plain skirt cut ankle length. The long lines of the coat are almost



NEW STYLES ADAPTED TO STOUT FIGURES.

bots and are a boon to the too-slender woman. But blouses like those pictured, with open throats, are worn with separate high collars and jabots.

The stout, matronly figure has a dignity and style of its own, and, in the clothes which modern methods make for it, beauty of line as well. There is a system of careful designing, done by specialists in the work, that has resulted in a new order of things. These specialists adapt the new styles to the figures of stout women, but hold them to the "svet" line, and if a new style is incompatible with the svet line, it is the style that is sacrificed, and not the line.

unbroken, even the needlework decoration at the bottom is not extended across the front. The waistline is managed with a narrow belt that dips to lengthen it, and this is emphasized by the row of bone buttons that fasten the coat.

Julie Bottorley

A tonic made from five grains each of powdered alum and sulphate of zinc with a gill of boiled and cooled water is excellent.

ALASKA STIRRED BY WITCH TERROR

Indians Are Circulating Wild Stories of Mysterious Happenings.

BLIND MAN IS WITCH

Daughter Tells of Flying by Night and Peering Into Graves—Federal Authorities Forced to Take Matter Up.

Juneau, Alaska.—Witchcraft has come back to Alaska. The Indians are circulating tales of mysterious happenings. It has reached the point where the United States government has been forced to take official recognition of the witch terror. In the district court here J. A. Smiser, federal attorney, has questioned many witnesses.

A complaint of the practice of witchcraft among the natives of Killisnoo was made some time ago to W. G. Beattie, superintendent of native schools for Alaska. An investigation in the Killisnoo village led Superintendent Beattie to bring a number of the tribe to Juneau for examination by District Attorney Smiser, with the result the witch was found, but no law could be found on which to base a complaint against him.

Blind Man Claims Honor. From the testimony of the witnesses examined before the district attorney, the story of the witchery centers around a blind man, his fifteen-year-old daughter and her grandmother. For several months the blind man has been announcing himself as a witch, and has claimed responsibility for practically all the deaths that have occurred in the village of Killisnoo for the past five years.

According to the story of the little native girl, Mary Moses, or Klan-tosh, as her Indian name is, the first time she knew that her father was a witch was one night a "long time ago" when she was awakened in her sleep and felt cold. She called her father and asked him for more covers, which he brought, and while covering her over, she says,



He Told Her He Was a Witch.

he told her for the first time that he was a witch and that he wanted her to learn to be one, too, in order that she might carry on his work when he died.

In order that she might learn the secrets of the practice she said her father told her she must visit with him an old graveyard across the bay. Mary stated her father told her to take hold of his foot and in a moment they "flew" across the channel to the cemetery. While there she said they were able to look through the earth down into the graves, and could see the bodies in them. After wandering about the graves for a time her father transformed himself into a white duck and on his back she says she rode back across the channel. Mary told the district attorney that that night she learned many things about witchcraft.

Fears for Grandmother. The girl's story was told with straightforwardness and without contradiction, and the reason she said she wanted something done with her father was because she feared he would kill her grandmother with witchery. The child's mother is dead and she is apparently very fond of her grandmother, and is evidently sincere in her fear of her father's power.

The only charges against her father are based upon the firm belief that he is a witch, and in that connection he is accused of being responsible for everything in the way of misfortune which has happened in the Killisnoo Indian village. In the eyes of the law, Mr. Smiser says, it does look a little like hypnotism, but nothing tangible has occurred which can be reached by law.

Town Cats Must Wear Collars. Lakewood, O.—Cats are being registered here. Soon all must wear license tags, collars and there is to be a bell on each one, and the owners must pay the city 50 cents.

Thief Even Carried Off Watchdog. Milwaukee.—The watchdog of John Stefanik fell asleep and was stolen. With the animal were purloined 25 pigeons and two pigs from the barn.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with the Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."

—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass.

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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Best, clean, germicidal, non-toxic, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, one 1/2 pill or 1/2 cup over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 4 each by express prepaid for \$1.00.

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OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED. We pay \$2 to \$15 per set for old false teeth. Doesn't matter if broken. Send by parcel, post and receive check by return mail. Bank reference. Mackey's Teeth Specialty, 207 S. Fifth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Small Sizes of Coal. It is beyond question that the increased tonnage of anthracite shipments recorded during the last two months has been largely made up of the junior sizes. This portion of the fuel output is assuming a much larger share in the supplying of what may now rightly be termed the domestic trade. Under modern methods the use of the smaller coals is of much importance in the heating arrangements of the habitations of a large portion of the city populace—quite as much as the use of the sizes scheduled as domestic coal. It is fortunate that means have been availed of to utilize this tonnage to good advantage elsewhere than in manufacturing establishments, but the fact remains that with so large an output of the so-called steam sizes the retail dealer in the small pieces, where, after all, the old-fashioned domestic trade now has its stronghold, is not able to count on the tonnage for his requirements which the tonnage statements of output would seem to imply.—Coal Trade Journal.

Governed by Impulses. "Any questions?" asked the instructor of the Second battery of the Ninth division, after the completion of a morning period which the men had spent on horseback at Ft. Harrison, says Indianapolis News.

"Captain," asked Ralph Lockwood of Indianapolis, "wouldn't it be possible to develop artillery horses that would start and stop like automobiles, and would guide with a steering wheel? This horse I have seems to be governed by impulses over which I have no control."

"Know thyself," says the philosopher. Yes, but who is to introduce us?

Preparing for Tomorrow. Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance, even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

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WILL NOT HARDEN NOR CRACK

In buying work shoes why not buy a shoe that has a reputation—like the Red Wing—one that always stands the test and makes good.

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American hotels are estimated to lose about \$3,000 daily through the activities of the "hotel beat."

It's all right to be popular, but the good opinion of many a man isn't worth the price.

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We can help.

Do your banking with us by mail.

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PURELY PERSONAL

C. A. Stewart was in the windy city Tuesday. Leslie Blundy of Cropsey is a guest at the W. Elklor home. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holroyd motored to Crystal Lake Sunday.

John Hadsell and son, A. D., spent Sunday at Pleasanton Bay. Sidney Burroughs was home from Libertyville over Sunday.

Charles Cummings is visiting his grandmother in Beloit, Wis. Miss Irene Patterson spent the last of the week with Miss Irma Remm.

Mrs. George Loptin is visiting friends in Sycamore for a few days. Mrs. John Sell spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Burlington.

Misses June Hammond and Marion Brown were Elgin visitors last Thursday. Arthur Strawn and Jesse Weaver of Belvidere were Genoa callers Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Shanahan of Hampshire spent Saturday with relatives here. Mr. and Mrs. H. Doty of Clare were Sunday guests at the Wm. Watson home.

Wm. Hammond of Milwaukee, Wis. is a guest at the home of his brother, Jas. J. Miss Myrtle Geithman spent Saturday with Mrs. Walter Haller in Kirkland.

Miss Mary Johnson of Elgin is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lorin Geithman, this week. Mrs. C. C. Ellis is spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. John Keating, in Chicago.

Benjamin Olmstead of Alligan, Mich., is here visiting at the E. H. Olmstead home. Mrs. E. H. Browne is in Shabbona visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jas. J. Kirby.

Henry Downing returned from Chicago Sunday after a few days' visit with his daughters. Mr. and Mrs. John Duval and Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Merritt motored to Rockford last Sunday.

Mrs. H. Holmes of Mankato, Minn., is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crawford. Miss Marian Slater was a week end guest at the home of Miss Lillian Fredrickson in Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham, Miss Eva Story and Albert Prjahn motored to Geneva Lake Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Mrs. C. A. Goding and Mrs. J. L. Patterson motored to Elgin Thursday.

Mrs. M. D. Corson and daughter, Marton Lucile, spent the last of the week with Wasco relatives. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ovtiz are entertaining the former's mother, Mrs. E. W. Ovtiz, of Plattville, Wis.

Vernie Crawford is expected home from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Saturday on a ten days' furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Ward Olmstead returned to Chicago Sunday after two weeks' visit with Genoa relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Altenberg are entertaining the former's sister, Miss Tillie Altenberg, of Hazel Green, Wis. Mrs. Jas. Hutchison, Sr. left today (Thursday) for Maywood where she will visit her son, Thomas J., for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Nead and two children of Chicago, are guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Guy Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Story and daughter, Carrie, with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mursawick, motored to Rockford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scherf and Mr. and Mrs. Chris Scherf attended the band concert at Burlington last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Mansfield and son, Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shattuck motored to Leke Geneva Sunday in the Mansfield auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Reinken, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geithman and Henry Reinken motored to Geneva and Delavan Lakes Sunday.

Miss Edith Slager and Raymond Schneider of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's aunt, Mrs. W. H. Leonard.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson visited at the home of her uncle, John Patterson, in Rockford Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

F. P. Glass and daughters, Lorene and Lucile, accompanied by Ethel Lannin and Lois Cooper, motored to Belvidere last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stuart of Kingston were Sunday guests of the former's daughter, Mrs. Peter Rosenke.

Dr. Fannie Schutz of Oakland, Cal., spent the last of the week with Genoa friends. While in the city she stopped at the P. J. Harlow home.

Mrs. LeRoy Beardsley, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Evelyn Bidwell, of Elgin, is spending the week at the Parkway Hotel, near Lincoln park, Chicago.

Mrs. J. D. Corson and daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, returned to their home in Leaf River Sunday after a visit of several days with relatives in this city.

Mrs. K. Shipman motored to Elgin Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Orson Shaw and two sons returned with her, Mrs. Shaw and the children remaining for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson, Mrs. Caroline Williams and daughter, Miss Bertha, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Patterson and Helen Holtgren motored to Rockford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Burdick of Chicago are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Craner. Their son, Blondin, is serving in the navy and is at present aboard the U. S. Arizona.

Misses Marjorie Patterson, Emma Floto, Ethel Lannin, Grace and Ideana Vandresser, with George Goding, Vern Geithman, Glen Maybury, Donald McKibbin and Harold Graves motored to Rockford Sunday.

J. W. Wydie, who has been here for the past two months, left Sunday for his home in Los Angeles, Cal. He was accompanied as far as Davis Junction by his son, Lee, and family, making the trip by motor.

E. McMackin returned from Michigan Monday. Elias Hoag was an Elgin visitor last Saturday.

Harold Wilson of Rockford was home over Sunday. J. A. Patterson made a business trip to Paxton, Ill., Tuesday.

Miss Evelyn Zwiger is visiting her grandmother in Sycamore. Oliver Patterson is spending the week with his uncle, M. J. Corson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy of Elgin visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stott Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Watson entertained Mrs. Louis Kenyon of Sycamore Wednesday.

Mrs. C. W. Parker and daughter, Jessie, were Elgin visitors last Thursday.

Miss Ideana Vandresser visited at the Arthur Lamont home in Kirkland Saturday.

Mrs. M. L. Geithman returned Friday after a few days' visit in Earlville.

Mrs. Wm. Lembke and daughter, Elaine, are visiting relatives in Chicago this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lapham and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey King motored to Elgin Sunday.

Miss Helen Geyer of Galena spent the week end with her aunt, Mrs. Frank Russell.

Mrs. Anna Donahue and Miss Laura Crawford are spending the week with Chicago friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leonard are entertaining the latter's father, Lewis Kent, of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. David Burzell and son, Clifford, of Elgin spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renn.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Smith motored out from Chicago Sunday and were guests at the Andy Johnson home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Anderson are entertaining their granddaughter, Sarah Anderson, of Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Green and Mr. and Mrs. L. Beacham of Chicago were Sunday guests at the W. H. Smith home.

Mrs. Jas. Bates of Rockford spent the last of the week at the Robert Bates home. Mr. Bates was here over Sunday.

Misses Irma Remm, Irene Patterson, Laura Crawford, Meredith Taylor and Florence Eppford motored to DeKalb last Thursday.

C. G. Scudder of Chicago is here for an extended visit at the J. A. Patterson home. Mrs. Scudder and Mrs. Patterson are sisters.

Misses Jessie Parker, Birdie Drake, Catherine Burroughs and Jennie Deschner are spending the week at the Deils of Wisconsin.

Ben Fenton returned from Rochester, Minn., on Monday of this week. Mrs. Fenton is improving rapidly and expects to be home shortly.

Mrs. Etta Coy and daughter, Isabella, returned to their home in Rockford Monday after spending a few days at the C. W. Parker home.

J. A. and G. J. Patterson motored to Galesburg, leaving this city Friday returning Saturday. The trip was made in Joe's "Jewish Packard".

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Patterson and daughter, Gertrude; Miss Ruby Flint, Joseph Patterson and Howard Parrish motored to Starved Rock Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parker entertained Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell and the latter's mother, Mrs. Burke, of Kingston on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Elvira Dickens of Warsaw, Wis., Mrs. Fannie Smith of Chicago and Mrs. Elva Davis of Herbert were guests at the Wm. Watson home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Patterson, Mrs. R. B. Patterson, Mrs. Orrin Merritt and Helen Holtgren motored to Elgin last Thursday.

E. H. Olmstead left Monday for Alligan, Mich., to visit his father, George Olmstead. They expect to leave shortly for New York state to spend a few weeks with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruger and daughter, Mary Elizabeth; Mrs. Jas. Watson, Mrs. C. A. Goding and Miss Blanche R. Patterson motored to Rockford and Byron last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ide and daughter, Helen; John Hasler, with George Holland and family of Sycamore, motored to Geneva, Delavan and Crystal Lakes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Duval and daughter, Mildred; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stanley and Mrs. Blanche R. Patterson motored to Oregon, Black Hawk and Byron last Sunday.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the TOWNSHIP TREASURER

Township 42, Range 4, DeKalb County, Illinois, for the year ending June 30, 1917.

DISTRICT FUND	
Receipts	
Balance	\$3,217.88
From Distribution of Trustees	499.80
From District Taxes	6,435.05
From Transfers, Tuition Fees and other Treasurers	382.09
From Sale of School Property	8.33
From Other Sources, Borrowed Money	200.00
Total	\$10,778.55

EXPENDITURES	
School Board and Business	
Offices	\$ 84.60
Teachers	5599.55
Text Books, Stationary, Supplies, Etc.	156.92
Interest on Teachers' Orders	2.50
Tuition of Transferred Pupils	213.43
Janitors, Engineers, Etc.	330.65
Fuel, Water, Light, Etc.	534.52
Maintenance of Plant	906.66
Libraries	10.80
New Equipment	42.99
Interest on Bonds	2,444.52
Total	\$10,778.55

DISTRIBUTIVE FUND	
Receipts	
Balance	\$158.05
Interest, Rents, Etc.	54.00
From County Superintendent	531.93
Total	\$744.98

EXPENDITURES	
Incidental Expenses of Treasurer	\$ 9.00
Publishing Annual Statement	3.00
Compensation of Treasurer	100.00
Distributed to Districts	499.89
Balance	132.18
Total	\$743.98

TOWNSHIP FUND	
Receipts	
Balance	\$723.84
Total	\$723.84

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. L. Aurner, Treasurer. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1917.

L. H. Branch, Notary Public.

Dr. A. M. Hill, Mrs. L. G. Hemenway and daughters, Lorene and Marjorie, and Ione Stott motored to Elgin Saturday. Dr. Hill attended a reunion of the Powers family and the rest of the party went on to Whetaon for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Munger of Rockford and Mrs. N. H. Horton of Chicago motored over from Rockford Sunday and spent the day at the M. L. Geithman home. Mrs. Horton remained for a few days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rebeck and daughter, Myrtle, Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John Scherf and daughter, Martha, motored to Barrington Sunday and visited at the August Scherf home. They party then motored to Lake Zurich and Crystal Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. John Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brendemuhl went to Detroit Sunday, returning Monday in a new Dodge touring car which was sold to Ed. Johnson of Kingston. Mr. Duval is agent for the Dodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Adams of Belvidere visited Mrs. Emma Lord Saturday. They brought with them their little twin granddaughters, Ruth and Ruby Adams, who had been visiting them for the past four weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Nichols motored out from Morgan Park Sunday and were guests at the home of Mrs. Henrietta Baldwin. Mrs. Temperance Haines and Miss Genevieve Baldwin accompanied them back to the city Sunday evening and remained until Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas. A. Briggs and two children, who have been visiting at the R. Field home for some time, left Thursday for Elkhart, Ind., where they will be guests of the former's brother, John Hutchison, for a few days before returning to their home in Ottawa.

Power of Advertising

The pulling power of newspaper advertising was never demonstrated in a more forcible way than by the crowds that swarmed the business district on Dollar day says the Elgin News. All day the stores were filled with local shoppers as well as those from miles around in addition to the trade of the time and occasion, there is added in value in Dollar day in that it gets out of town customers familiar with our fine stores and in the habit of doing their shopping in Elgin.

WANTED: Local representative, young lady. Must live at home and have telephone. Salary, \$6 a week to start. State age, education, selling experience if any, with two business references.

CHASE ADVERTISING AGENCY Advertising Building CHICAGO

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Abraham had Mr. and Mrs. Fred Abraham and son, Fred, of Oak Park; Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Abraham and four children of Morrison; Miss Alta Johnson of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Abraham and daughter, Dorothy; Mrs. Florence Elklor and son, and Tom Abraham with them last Sunday.

OPERA HOUSE ONE NIGHT ONLY Friday, Aug. 10 Gene Stratton Porter's



FRECKLES

8-BIG SONG NUMBERS-8

THE SONG PLAY OF THE SEASON
NOT A MOVIE
PRICES 25 AND 50 CENTS

HAVE YOU PLACED YOUR ORDER FOR YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY OF COAL?

We do not wish to be pessimistic in this matter, but we are of the opinion that before the dead of winter is reached the consuming public will be

FACE TO FACE WITH A COAL FAMINE

We would, therefore, recommend that you lay in a goodly supply of coal at an early date, even though you might be put to some inconvenience in the way of handling and storing the same.

We trust you will give this matter careful consideration and that you will order your coal at once, thereby affording yourself protection as well as helping us to relieve the situation that we shall be obliged to confront at a later date.

We will have a car nut coal on track this week. Phone your orders (Phone No. 1) and same will be filled promptly.

YOURS FOR SERVICE,
Genoa Lumber Co.

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

THE HARDWARE QUESTION SOLVED Why Not Have a Home Work Bench

With a well equipped little work shop of your own you can make many things you would like to have about your home. And you can make lots of things you would otherwise have to pay to have made. It's a matter of economy as well as convenience and pleasure.

We can equip your work bench with everything to make it complete—vise, planes, drawknives, chisels, brace and bits, square, hammers and anything for woodwork. And we have everything for metal work—bench, breast or hand drills, cold chisels, files and rasps, punches, cutting nippers, etc.

Come in and see our stock today.

HARDWARE THAT STANDS HARD WEAR
AT PRICES THAT STAND COMPARISON
PERKINS & ROSENFELD



SELF HELPS FOR THE NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

TURNING THE SQUAD COMPLETELY ABOUT.

We now return to the squad for further instruction therein. "Squad right," which was explained in the thirteenth article of this series, is at once a movement so difficult and so important—important as the basis for changing the front of a platoon or company—that it would be beneficial to go over it again in preparation for "squad right about."

In "squad right," the right man on the front rank, at the command "MARCH!" faces to the right in marching and marks time. He must cease absolutely to advance until the movement is completed. If he inches forward, he then ceases to be a "fixed pivot," and unless "squad right" is performed upon a fixed pivot, the squads will not fit together properly when a column of squads swings into a company front. If, however, the pivot man turns upon the fixed spot and marks time, as he should, the various squads in company front will slip into place like boards with tongues and grooves.

At the command of execution, "MARCH," the three other front-rank men oblique to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot man, and mark time. They do not stumble into position in loose and sagging circles. Each of these movements should be precise and military. Otherwise, the squad formation will be as slack as the movement of the slackest man.

In the rear rank, the third man on the right (No. 3, in the "count off"), followed in column by Nos. 2 and 1, moves straight to the front until he finds himself immediately to the rear of his front rank man. Nos. 2 and 1 place themselves behind their front rank men likewise. Then all face to the right in marching and mark time. The other man of the rear rank—No. 4—moves straight to the front, at the side of No. 3 for four paces and places himself abreast of the man on his right. Each man, as he reaches the new line, glances toward the marching flank—that is, those still to come on to the new line—while he marks time, and when the last man arrives on the line, both ranks proceed with "forward march" without further command.

For the guidance of the squad members, the movement has been worked out in six counts—at the quick time cadence of 120 steps a minute—from the command "MARCH."

In other words, if each man will perform his appointed task while counting six, including the marking time, the squad will be ready to advance in the new direction upon the sixth count.

"Squads left" is, of course, executed as above with the fourth man in the front rank as the fixed pivot.

Now, in order completely to reverse the front of a company and the direction of march, "squads right" (left) about" is executed. At this command, the pivot man (No. 1, front rank) executes "squad right" twice. He does not, however, make this a sloppy merger of the two, but starts the second "squad right" when the last man in the front rank on the first "squad right" has arrived abreast of the rank. They execute the movement in two distinct counts of six.

The front rank moves then, as in "squad right." The movement of the rear rank, however, is somewhat different from the same rank's task in "squad right," and this difference should be carefully noted. Thus, in the rear rank, the third man from the right—No. 3—followed by No. 2 and No. 1 in column, moves straight to the front until on the prolongation of the line (40 inches in the rear of the front rank) to be occupied by the rear rank; changes direction to the right; moves in the new direction until he, and Nos. 2 and 1 also, are each in rear of his respective front rank man, when all face toward the right in marching, mark time, and glance toward the marching flank.

The fourth man marches on the left of the third man to his new position, and, as he arrives on the line, both ranks execute "forward march"—on the second count of six—without further command.

EXTENDED ORDER.

Everything we have taken up so far from "the school of the squad" except "take interval" and "take distance," has been "close order" drill.

Close order is necessary for marching, parade and disciplinary purposes, but in modern warfare—that is, outside of a trench—a squad fights in extended order. Even in a trench, the principle of the extended order is maintained; that is to say, the distance between rifles is approximately the same as when deployed on its skirmish line. Of all the great armies in Europe, the Germans alone at the present time send troops into battle in close order, or "massed formation," with the result that their casualties are appalling.

Extended order, on the other hand, a characteristic of American troops, is also uniformly practiced by the allied armies. The purpose of extended order is so to distribute the men of a squad that they may work in unison and without serious reduction of the amount of fire which can be delivered from a single section of the line, but which at the same time leaves sufficient space between them to minimize the chances of their being hit.

Even a machine gun would not annihilate a squad in extended order

quite so expeditiously as it could dispose of one in close order. For not only does the extended order separate the men, but in that degree increases their chances of escaping bullets, but it also affords them infinitely better chances of finding cover while advancing.

To deploy "as skirmishers," which is the descriptive command for extended order drill, the corporal at the command of execution, "march," springs in front of the squad, if he does not occupy that position already. At a run, the other members of the squad place themselves abreast of the corporal at half pace intervals. Since a pace is 30 inches, there is 15 inches of space between men so deployed. Instead of the four inches of close order, No. 2 of the front rank springs to the corporal's immediate right. No. 2 of the rear rank takes station to the immediate right of No. 2 front rank. No. 1 front rank is on the immediate right of No. 2 rear rank, and No. 1 rear rank on the right of No. 1 front rank. On the corporal's immediate left is No. 3 rear rank, who has No. 3, front rank, on his left, while on No. 3 front rank's left is the remaining member of the squad, No. 4 rear rank.

In other words, with the exception of No. 4 rear rank, in extended order the rear rank men all place themselves on the right of their respective file leaders, and each front rank man, in springing to the side of the corporal, leaves room for the rear rank man of the same number to step into his proper position in the skirmish line.

If there are any extra men in the squad (which sometimes happens), they fall in at the left of No. 4 rear rank, or at the extreme left of the skirmish line. In moving, the entire line conforms to the corporal's gait, whether that be route step, double time, or still faster running. Deployed as skirmishers, a squad does not keep step; but it must take pains to see that a space of 15 inches is maintained between each man. A common error is for the men to bunch after a few steps forward have been taken.

Inasmuch as the normal interval between skirmishers is one-half pace, or 15 inches, each man has practically one yard of front. The front of a squad thus deployed is ten paces, or 25 feet.

WHEN THE SQUAD IS ACTING ALONE IN EXTENDED ORDER.

The squad in combat drill is what might be called a subsidiary first unit. The squad is not the regulation first unit—this is the platoon (one-fourth of a company roughly speaking), as will be explained later. But within a platoon, a closer fire control is often necessary, and to this the squad organization is adapted. Particularly is this essential to "firing by squads" which is, under certain circumstances, the most effective way in which the fire can be delivered.

In addition, the squad is a most practicable unit for patrol and outpost duty, since it places a small and flexible body of men in charge of a noncommissioned officer for work which requires discretion and concealment. This is not to say that patrol or outpost duty is confined to squads, but it is often subdivided finally upon the squad basis. In any event, the squad in extended order work of all kinds has many occasions to work independently, and it is then that the discipline and sense of unity acquired in close order drill will justify itself, as well as obedience and attention to the corporal.

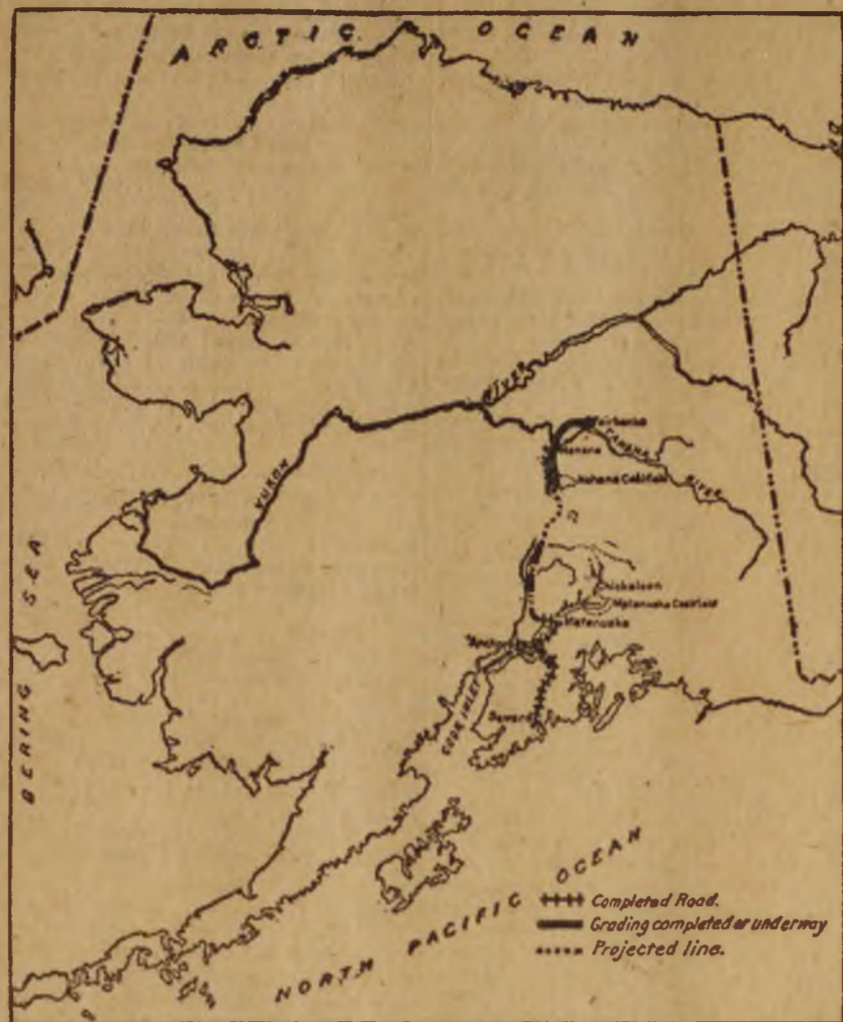
When the squad is deployed with other squads, the front and rear rank men place themselves abreast the corporal at half-pace intervals, as we have seen, but when the squad is acting alone, the skirmish line is formed in the same way upon No. 2 of the front rank. No. 2 stands fast in his place or continues the march, as the case may be. Meanwhile, the corporal places himself in front of the squad when advancing, and in the rear when halted. When he is in line, the corporal is the guide; when he is not in line—that is, when he advances in front of the squad as its commander—No. 2 front rank is the guide of the line, and it is the duty of No. 2 front rank to follow in the tracks of the corporal, with the rest of the squad guiding on No. 2.

The command for assembling the squad may be given either as "Assembly, MARCH," or by the corporal's waving his arm in short circles above his head. At the command, the men move toward the corporal, wherever he has taken his station as a base, and form upon him, in their proper places, in close order. If the corporal continues to advance, they move in double time, form, and follow him. The assembly, while marching to the rear, is not executed.

It will be seen that in deploying as skirmishers, the precise form of movement prescribed for close order drill is not adhered to. A man has more ease and latitude in carrying out the movements. This is to make speed. While men in close order are compelled to turn corners sharply and maneuver, so to speak, in extended order it would be inefficient for a man to turn on an angle to reach his position when he could make a straight cut for it.

Yet this in no sense nullifies the need for precision in close order drill, without it troops would become hopelessly tangled up, and without it also there would not be the uniformity of movement which would cause members of a squad in extended order instinctively to choose the most direct—and in that sense, precise—short-cuts in the least possible time. In fact, without the close order, they could make no short cuts at all, for they would not know where to turn in order to find their places in the squad.

Uncle Sam's New Alaskan Railroad to Help Solve Many War Problems



This map shows the progress that is being made in the construction of the new government railroad which will tap the rich coal fields of Alaska.

The importance of the early completion of the government railroad in Alaska in helping the United States to meet the burdens of war is set forth in a statement authorized by the secretary of the interior. The railroad, it is pointed out, will hasten the development of Alaska's vast resources; will encourage the production of food-stuffs, thus reducing the territory's dependence upon the United States for supplies; will furnish coal in unlimited quantity for the navy, obviating the necessity for the transcontinental shipment to the Pacific of fuel for government vessels, and at the same time release thousands of cars for the transportation of war materials and food-stuffs. The statement follows:

On March 12, 1914, the Alaskan railroad act was approved by the president. This act authorized and directed the president to locate a railroad in the Territory of Alaska not to exceed in the aggregate 1,000 miles. The purposes of the road, as set forth in that act, were as follows:

1. To connect one or more of the open Pacific ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska with the navigable waters in the interior.
2. To connect with the coal fields so as best to aid in the development of the agricultural and mineral or other resources.
3. To provide transportation of coal for the army and navy, transportation of troops, munitions of war, the mails, and for other governmental and public uses, including the transportation of passengers and freight.

The primary purpose of the railroad system authorized in the act was to develop the mineral resources of Alaska, particularly its coal.

Parts Under Construction.
The main line of the road is now under construction from Seward, on the Pacific coast, inland or 470 miles to Fairbanks, on the Tanana river, a large and navigable tributary of the Yukon. There is now in operation 150 miles.

The road taps two large coal fields, the Matanuska and the Nenana. The coal in the Matanuska field has been tested by the navy and found to be excellent for steaming purposes. The Nenana coal was recently tested by the bureau of mines and found to be of fair grade of lignite. It is estimated that the supply in both of these fields is practically inexhaustible. Dredging is under way at Anchorage, the nearest tidewater port to the coal fields, in order that deep-draft ocean vessels may be loaded at the docks. When the gap, about 25 miles in length, along Turnagain Arm, between Anchorage and Seward, is completed, coal can be shipped from the latter port. It is planned to close this gap early in 1918.

Now Using Matanuska Coal.
The commission in charge of the railroad work is now using coal mined from the Matanuska field in the construction of the line. Construction work is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and it is estimated that at the present rate Matanuska coal can be delivered for the needs of the navy and for general use on the Pacific coast in the early summer of 1918.

The railroad is also being constructed southward from Fairbanks to tap the Nenana field, making the coal here available for the development of such mineral deposits as copper, antimony, and gold in this part of the country. Mining here is practically at a standstill, owing to the lack of suitable fuel. The Nenana coal will also be made available for use on the railroad locomotives and on the river steamers of the interior.

Rich Valleys Traversed.
The railroad traverses several rich agricultural valleys, the development of which will add to the increase of our food supply, in that it will supply

Alaska's needs and obviate the necessity of making shipments of food products from the states. Along the many streams adjacent to the railroad is found a plentiful supply of cottonwood and spruce, from which large quantities of pulp for paper making can be derived.

The importance of immediately completing this railroad can more readily be appreciated when it is seen that the navy could then be supplied with fuel on the Pacific coast, without having it shipped across the continent by rail, thus releasing thousands of cars for the transportation of war materials and food; and would also release the ocean tonnage which is now required to carry from the states practically all of the coal consumed by the mining, fishing, and other industries in Alaska.

TO FEED ARMY WELL

Uncle Sam Training Thousands of Military Cooks.

Officials Seek to Remove Causes for Complaint That Have Existed in Previous Wars.

The general staff is working on a plan to feed the more than half-million rookies who will assemble in the 16 cantonments for training.

The variety of the menu will necessarily be limited to the regular army ration. But it will be properly prepared and served.

In recent wars the "grub" of the valiant volunteer has been the object of scandal. It was "embalmed beef" in the Spanish war. On the border last year the National Guard howled lustily against the army mess. The answer was incompetent cooks.

To guard against repetition of such complaints, the general staff has completed plans to train a gigantic army of cooks. Thousands of young men will be instructed in the art of military culinary. When the cantonments open the new cooks will be right on the job, ready to feed the recruits.

The instruction will include how to feed a company of 150 men three times a day on schedule time, kitchen sanitation—of utmost importance to the health of the men—and how to lend a touch of variety to the limited possibilities of the army ration.

There will be no cause for apologies for the food, officials are determined. The regular army soldiers thrive on it. It will be properly prepared. And there will be enough to keep every soldier well and fit, military heads say.

Gets Recipes.

Organization of the home economy library of the food administration has been begun by Miss Isabel Ely Lord, former librarian at Bryn Mawr and Pratt institutes. Tested recipes, domestic science bulletins, issued by the federal and state department of agriculture; food conservation posters and popular and scientific works on dietetics, home management and allied subjects are to be collected.

Sao Paulo Honors President.

The department of state received a dispatch from the American consul general at Rio de Janeiro to the effect that the municipal council of the city of Sao Paulo had changed one of the principal avenues of the city, Avenida A'Jhangabahu, to "Avenida Presidente Wilson."

DEPLORES GREAT WASTE OF COAL

Head of Uncle Sam's Bureau of Mines Sounds Warning to the Nation.

AFFECTS EVERY HOUSEHOLDER

Loss Through Inefficient Use of Fuel Is Estimated by Government Experts at Half a Billion Dollars Annually.

Fully half a billion dollars, or one-fourth the first issue of Liberty Loan bonds, was wasted last year in this country through inefficient use of coal, according to Van H. Manning, director of Uncle Sam's bureau of mines.

He further declared that this waste was continuing at an even greater rate and at a much larger penalty to the country because of the increase in the price of coal. "The penalty is not only a heavy tax on the American pocketbook," said Mr. Manning, but it is also an unpatriotic thing, for every pound of coal we waste there is much less available to put into energy to end the war.

"Last year the United States mined 600,000,000 tons of coal, the greatest production ever witnessed in the world, and of this amount we wasted 150,000,000 tons, or 25 per cent, through inefficient use.

"As an example, in the modern, efficient power plants of the country 20 per cent of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in the small power stations the efficiency of all kinds of steam-power plants in the United States can be only a matter of guesswork. It is quite probable that the average is somewhere in the neighborhood of 5 or 6 per cent of the energy of the coal transformed into useful energy ready for distribution. So you can see that, if it were possible to elevate the average efficiency to something near the maximum now attainable in steam plants, about three times as much energy would be available for the productive industries of the country.

Care in Furnace Room Needed.

"You will find business men, however, making the statement that in order to attain these savings it will be necessary to put in new equipment, and that this is not the time for changes with the factories working at their maximum to supply the materials needed in the war. This is partly true, but there is hardly a manufacturing establishment in the country which cannot, with a certain amount of care and supervision in its furnace room, use much less coal and obtain much greater results.

"Owing to the great abundance of coal here, in the past the manufacturer has paid but little attention to the amount of coal he burned or how it was burned. In addition, technical training in our colleges has placed relatively small emphasis on the principles and the processes of combustion, concentrating their attention rather upon the improvement of the engine. The more evident facts of combustion seemed so simple as to offer little inducement for an intensive study of the process, but, as a matter of fact, the burning of a fuel is by no means a simple process, and the misconceptions that have resulted from a too casual study of the phenomena have led engineers to construct uneconomical and inefficient devices.

"The nature of coal has also been misunderstood by many users. Coal is an extremely complex substance, behaving quite differently under different conditions of combustion, and as the United States is extremely rich in a great variety of mineral fuels, it would seem necessary that the furnace design should vary with the different fuels used.

Bureau's Reports to Aid.

"The bureau of mines has for a number of years been engaged in studying these problems and has by this time completed a number of reports that tend to solve many of the difficulties met with in the burning of coal. These reports are not only of extremely great value to the engineers and firemen of power plants, but they are also a practical aid to the householder in keeping up his furnace in an economical manner. Many of the conclusions of the bureau, as embodied in these reports, can be put into operation at once with a great saving of coal and without any expensive new equipment being installed.

"Looked at in a broad way, it is not economical to transport high-grade coal through long distances into districts where fuels of lesser value are to be had in abundance, when, as a matter of fact, the cheaper fuels could be satisfactorily used if the user would show a little patience and judgment. The suitability of fuels for use in any locality is, therefore, a matter of public education in which the bureau of mines takes a deep interest. As an illustration, the substitution of coke for anthracite coal in many localities is very desirable on the score of economy, and the bureau desires to stimulate the use of coke as a domestic fuel because of its cleanliness."

Average Man Richer by Chart.

With the circulation wealth per capita of the United States reaching \$45.86, the average man today is \$11.51 richer than he was in 1914. The circulation wealth per capita in 1914, was \$34.35; in 1915, \$35.44; in 1916, \$39.29.

CARING FOR PRISONERS

Uncle Sam Already Preparing to Solve Big War Problem.

Adjutant General of Army to Have General Control, Acting Through Five Principal Bureaus.

Prisoners of war and their problems are already with us. Inside wire fences at three war prison barracks Uncle Sam's war department has even now a considerable number of German prisoners and, since its business is to be ready ahead of time, is completing plans for handling any number of thousands that the future may bring.

Work and pay for prisoners, their care and food, censoring of their mail, guarding them, and a dozen other parts of the whole problem have been gone over and are now so near final solution that an outline of the organization and plans can be given.

All war prisoners, whether military or naval, will ultimately be placed in the custody of the war department, and the adjutant general of the army will have general control through five principal bureaus.

1. A bureau of administration charged with the composition and personnel of the guards, the pay, rations, clothing and transportation of them.

2. A bureau of employment in charge of the labor of prisoners, both within their places of internment and on federal, state and private projects without the prisons.

3. A bureau of religious and educational welfare, to which bureau all matters connected with religion, education, recreation and the dealing with Red Cross and benevolent assistance will be conducted.

4. A bureau of inquiry charged with the custody of the records of war prisoners, and through which information concerning the prisoners will be transmitted to the enemy's government and to the National Red Cross society. This bureau is also charged with the forwarding of mail, money orders, and packages sent from the prisoners' home country for delivery to individual prisoners; and,

5. A bureau of repatriation, charged with the final restoration of prisoners to their home country at the conclusion of hostilities.

The places of detention are known as war prison barracks and at present three such barracks have been established, located at Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Douglas, Utah. Each barracks is commanded by a colonel of the regular army, assisted by a staff of officers similar to that of a commanding officer of an army post or camp.

Has a Cork Leg but Would Fight for Uncle Sam.

Believing that the use of a cork leg should not prevent him from serving his country, John Franklin walked over fifty miles from a farm near Wilburton, Okla., to apply for enlistment in the United States marine corps.

Franklin had spent two months plowing the fields previous to his long walk, and supported himself on the hike by working at odd jobs along the way. He surprised the Marine corps medical examiner by walking without the slightest sign of lameness.

Although Franklin expressed the opinion that his cork leg should be considered a handy life preserver in case of submarine attack, he was not accepted.

ASPHALT OUTPUT IS LARGER

Value of Raw Materials Produced in United States Increased 75 Per Cent in 1916 Over 1915.

Statistics compiled under the supervision of J. D. Northrop of Uncle Sam's geological survey, indicate that the year 1916 was one of prosperity for the asphalt industry in the United States. The quantity of natural asphalt, including bituminous rock, granitic, gilsonite, wurtzilite, and the natural paraffin, ozokerite, produced and sold at mines and quarries in the United States in 1916, was 98,477 short tons, valued at \$923,281, a gain of 27,726 tons, or 30 per cent in quantity, and \$396,791, or 75 per cent, in market value, compared with 1915. All branches of the asphalt industry shared in the general prosperity, and the gains in output included, except for grahamite, each of the principal varieties of natural asphaltic material produced in the country. Ozokerite from domestic sources reappeared in the statistics of production for the first time since 1907.

The total sales in 1916 of manufactured asphalt derived from domestic petroleum amounted to 683,334 short tons, valued at \$6,178,851. Of this quantity 404,000 tons, valued at \$3,158,603, consisted of road oils and fluxing material, and 284,325 tons, valued at \$3,020,248, consisted of solid or semisolid products utilized for paving.

California led all other states in the production of manufactured asphalt, its output from 16 refineries in 1916 amounting to 257,930 short tons, valued at \$1,958,946, and consisting of 108,228 tons of road oils and fluxes, valued at \$633,579, and 149,702 tons of paving residuals, valued at \$1,325,367.

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a result of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will be about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for \$15 an acre is changing hands at \$60 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little pioneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today—schools, churches, railways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best of crops.

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not available, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuff which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the allied countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and bespeaks whole-hearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea. Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage.

"The crop of storeable foods grown in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."—Advertisement.

Mild Malevolence.

"I hope I haven't a mean disposition," remarked the man whose head resembles a billiard ball.

"Of course, you haven't."

"But every time I see a fellow with a few wisps of hair laid out to the best advantage on top of his cranium, I can't help wishing something would happen to it."

Swift feet get a man out of lots of trouble that his tongue gets him into. Adversity sometimes brings out a man's good points—by the roots.

MANY FARMERS KEEPING BOOKS

Adopting More and More the Practice of Analyzing Their Business.

GET AID FROM UNCLE SAM

Experts of Department of Agriculture and County Agents Are Co-Operating With Agriculturists in Making Surveys.

That the farmers of the country are adopting more and more the practice of analyzing their business carefully and using this analysis in keeping books is the opinion of experts in the office of farm management of Uncle Sam's department of agriculture.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the office of farm management, which is trying in every way to help build up the farming business, has provided blanks for use in analyzing a farm business in such a way that the farmer can readily ascertain the various sources from which he derives his income, the ways in which he spends his money, the total income from the farm and the amount which should be charged off for interest on his investment.

County Agents Aid.
County agents of the department, it is said, make good use of these blanks. They take them to the farmer, sit down with him and work out with him a complete analysis of his business, so that he is able to see exactly in what respects he is losing money and in what respects he is making it.

Furthermore, these blanks are frequently used when farmers write to the department for advice and assistance. In many cases it is customary to request the inquirer to analyze his business. The information thus obtained is compared with similar information on file in the department and the specialists in the office of farm management are thus enabled to point out the mistakes which are causing trouble in any one individual case. It may be found, for example, that a dairyman is spending from three to four times as much money for labor as other farmers conducting business on a similar scale.

Farm Surveys Made.
To secure the necessary data that enable the department to determine whether or not a farmer is conducting his business as efficiently in any one respect as he should, extensive farm surveys are made in representative localities. A group of from 500 to 700 contiguous farms is selected, and a detailed analysis of the business of each one of these made by trained experts. They ascertain what the investment is, how much of it is in land and buildings and how much in live stock, machinery, feed, supplies, etc. The production of the farm in crops and live stock is next studied and the returns from the sales of all products ascertained. The survey also includes an estimate of the amount of depreciation of the buildings, work stock machinery, etc., on the farm. With this information it is possible to determine approximately what the average farmer in that section is doing, and when this average is compared with individual cases it is possible to throw light on why the prosperous farmer is succeeding and why his less fortunate neighbor is not.

It is said that approximately one-third of the farmers who have been induced to analyze their business in this way are now keeping books. Hitherto, say these farm experts, many farmers have been discouraged from this by the apparent complexity of the systems employed. By simplifying these systems so that the farmer can tell what the figures are all about and how to use them the department is greatly increasing the amount of book-keeping being done on the farms.

PEANUTS GREAT WAR FOOD

Are Rich in Nutritious Value, and Easily Cultivated, Declares Uncle Sam's Experts.

The humble peanut, eaten casually when one happens to pass a vender's cart, is coming into its own in this war, according to officials of Uncle Sam's food administration.

For peanuts make peanut butter, which, it is predicted, is going to play a more important part in the dietary as ordinary butter is conserved in line with the food administration's milk-saving campaign.

Peanut butter has 26 per cent protein, 30 per cent of fat and 24 per cent of carbohydrate, and affords a total of 2,500 calories per pound. Thus peanut butter has a marked nutritive value.

Peanuts have been forging ahead anyway, for since 1899 the culture of peanuts has increased rapidly in this country. Then the peanut acreage was 516,654. Only last year it was 1,245,000, and this year it is 2,001,000.

Shelled peanuts yield from 40 to 50 per cent of oil. This edible oil, it is stated, compares favorably with olive oil and is used for culinary purposes and also for making oleomargarine.

An important feature of the peanut crop from the standpoint of the food administration is that it is a crop of which the production may be stimulated to almost any extent without undesirable after results in the disposal of the crop.

MEANING OF INSIGNIA

Strips of Ribbon Worn by Soldiers in Place of Medals.

Congressional Award Is Most Coveted of Ten Honors Recognized by Uncle Sam's Army.

The war department is receiving many inquiries from a pardonably curious public as to the meaning of the various insignia worn on the uniforms of the officers and enlisted men of the army, says an announcement from the department.

The spectacle of so many soldiers in uniform is a new one, and most interesting attaches to the little strips of parti-colored ribbon worn on their left breasts.

These little strips, each of a prescribed length of one and three-eighths inches, are army-service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the bearer is entitled to wear.

There are ten of these honors recognized by the army. Two are medals of honor, one a certificate of merit, and the others badges of historic campaigns.

Obviously it would be impractical for the possessor to wear his medals and badges on his service uniform, and so wears the little ribbon symbol instead.

The ribbons are as follows:
Congressional medal of honor—white stars on a field of light-blue silk. This medal is awarded only by congress for some particular deed of gallantry in action. It is the most coveted of all army honors.

Certificate of Merit badge—two red, white, and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outermost in each instance. This honor is conferred by the president.

Philippines Congressional medal—Blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white, and blue, the blue on the outermost edges of the ribbon. This ribbon is worn by those men who stayed in the service after the conclusion of the Spanish-American war to put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War—Campaign ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and gray.

Indian Wars—Bright red, with narrow edges of deeper red.

Spanish Campaign—Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons.

Philippine Campaign—Blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue, and white.

Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish war and several years thereafter)—Blue in center, flanked by narrow red stripes, then broader red stripes, and finally blue borders.

Cuban Pacification (indicating service in Cuba during the period of 1900-1909, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the new republic)—Broad olive drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white, and blue, the red on the outermost edges.

China Campaign (indicating service in the march to Peking)—Broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue.

Ribbons for gallantry in action are worn farthest to the left, followed by campaign ribbons in chronological order.

Iowa Has One Automobile to Every 11 Persons.

Iowa led the United States in 1916 in the number of motor cars registered in proportion to population. She had one car for every 11 persons. California was a close second with one car to every 12 inhabitants. Nebraska and South Dakota had one for every 13. Arkansas could show but one for every 116.

The average for the United States is one car for every 29 persons, according to figures presented by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES USELESS

Cannot Be Used in Warfare Because No Safe Method of Transportation Has Been Devised.

"America can make new and powerful explosives enough to blow Germany to kingdom come in five weeks. The problem is in devising a safe method of transportation."

That is what a high official of the ordnance department declared when asked if Uncle Sam would utilize "terrors," an explosive said to be so powerful that five grains would lay the Woolworth building in a pulverized wreck.

Every day chemists and inventors besiege the ordnance department with formulas for explosives hundreds of times more powerful than dynamite. Many mark a new record of strength in explosives. But all have failed to solve the problem of transportation.

Necessarily such high-powered explosives must be "handled with care." The slightest vibration is sufficient to cause a discharge. Commanders of ammunition trains are nervous when carrying such simple articles of war as dynamite and shells. Their hair grows gray transporting higher explosives as nitroglycerin and trinitrotoluol. They balk at any more powerful explosives.

SAVING SOIL MOISTURE

Crop of Corn Depends on Farmer's Skill to Keep Rainfall.

Description of Implement That Will Make Best Mulch With Least Injury to Plants—Device Is Dragged Over Surface.

The farmer's supply of moisture for maturing a crop of corn often depends upon his skill in preserving the rainfall. This may be done by keeping a dust mulch or "dust-blanket" over his cultivated field. With this aim in view, some farmers drag a mower wheel between the corn rows. While this is successful in a large degree, it has been found that the wheel often injures the brace roots of the corn.

The implement that will make the best mulch with the least injury to the corn is the one described. Procure two boards 5 feet long 10 inches wide, and 2 inches thick for the frame. Beneath this frame run cross sections of 2-by-4-inch material about 12 inches apart diagonally with frame of drag. Let the back ones be longer than the front ones, and extend toward the inside of the frame. The frame is fastened together at the front end with an eye-bolt bent in U-form so it can be



Dust Mulch Cultivator.

fastened through the frame. This allows the drag to take an A-form if the chain hitch is fastened on the outside corners. Across the rear end is an adjustable chain for regulating the width of the spread. This is used to allow the drag to spread and close, so as to accommodate itself to the width of the corn rows. It works all the ground between them, and does not injure the brace roots. The instrument is especially needed after the corn has become too large to cultivate with a cultivator.—Ralph A. Page, in Popular Science Monthly.

PRACTICAL WORK IN GARDEN

Cultivate Often and Thoroughly, Keeping Surface Soil Loose—Kill Weeds at the Start.

(By R. S. MACKINTOSH, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Cultivate your war garden often and thoroughly.

Cultivation means the keeping of the surface soil, the upper two inches, loose.

Cultivate more in dry weather than in wet.

Cultivation makes a dust blanket and prevents the loss of soil moisture by evaporation.

To know the tricks of the enemy is half the battle. Know the insects and diseases which attack your vegetables and you will know how to fight them.

Soil when thoroughly broken up makes the soil richer. The job is to get it broken up and worked into the soil.

The easiest time to kill weeds is just as they begin to start. Therefore, start the garden hoe and the cultivator early.

Skill is shown and good results obtained when the gardener does each job at the right time and in the right way.

CARE OF FRESH VEGETABLES

Garden Truck Should Not Be Allowed to Wilt or Lose Flavor—Store in Cool, Dry Place.

Don't let fresh vegetables or fruits wilt or lose their flavor or begin to rot because they are handled carelessly. Keep perishable vegetables in cool, dry, well-aired, and for most vegetables, dark rather than light places.

Learn how to store potatoes, cabbages, root crops, fruits, and other foods so that they will keep properly for later use.

Don't think that any place in the cellar or pantry is good enough to store food.

Heat, dampness, poor ventilation, bruising or breaking will rapidly make many vegetables rot, ferment, or spoil. Warmth and light make vegetables sprout and this lowers their quality.

TO ERADICATE WILD CARROT

Root of Tap-Root Type and Does Not Spread, Hence Plant Is Propagated Only by Seed.

Wild carrot is a biennial or two-year plant ordinarily; that is, it normally blossoms and produces seed the second year after germination and then dies. Occasionally a plant matures seed the first year, or, on the other hand, it may live for several years if seeding is prevented each year. The root is of the tap-root type and does not spread, hence the plant is propagated only by its seeds. For this reason the weed can be exterminated if seed production is prevented.

LIMITATION ON CROP YIELD

Good Farming Requires That Lack of Lime Be Supplied—Amount to Apply Will Vary.

Crop yields are limited by a lack of lime. Good farming requires that the lack be supplied. The tendency of soils to lose their lime results finally in clover failure and gives opportunity to sorrel, plantain and other worthless plants which thrive with a lower percentage of lime in the soil.

The amount of lime that should be applied to land varies. If a soil is a tenacious clay and physical improvement is desired, an application of two or three tons of stone lime may be profitable. Ordinarily, lime is applied to make a soil friendly to clover and other plants; and the equivalent of one to one and one-half ton of stone lime per acre, applied once in each rotation, is usually a maximum amount. In many instances 1,000 pounds per acre will accomplish the desired result, and smaller amounts may be sufficient. The equivalent of 1,000 pounds of stone lime represents between 1,300 and 1,350 pounds of slacked (hydrated) lime, or a little less than one ton of raw limestone reduced to a powder.

While some experiments seem to show that ground limestone has given a little better return than the caustic forms such returns are not usually sufficiently greater to justify the use of ground limestone at a disproportionate price.

GROOMING HORSES IS URGED

To Improve Texture of Animal's Coat and Its Appearance, Skin Should Be Cleaned Often.

(By C. H. McLEROY, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)

In many ways the skin of an animal is like that of a man, except that it is more densely covered with hair, which affords protection, but leaves a place for the lodgment of dust, bacteria and filth, and these are retained by perspiration.

To improve the texture of the animal, the skin should be cleaned frequently. This is probably best done by the use of a brush and metal comb. The comb is used to remove the hard material, and care should be exercised to use the comb lightly. Then use the brush vigorously.

Animals should be groomed immediately after exercising, thus removing perspiration that tends to dry on the skin. After all coarse material is removed, the loose material can be removed from the hair by using a moist cloth. Manes and tails can be cleaned by using a coarse brush (mane brush), using care to work only a small portion at a time. Manes and tails should be washed once in each month and brushed out straight, with the addition of a blend oil, and kept it soft. In warm weather wash the horse, using water from which the chill is removed, and at this time rub the skin. Then dry and brush the hair straight.

NEW HARVESTER FOR CLOVER

Heads of Plant Clipped Off to Secure Seed Contained in Them—Blow Into Receptacle.

This clover seed-harvester works partly on the principle of a vacuum cleaner. An engine drives a powerful rotary-air fan to produce a blowing and a suction blast of air. The "blowing" blast is driven under the clover as the machine is driven across the field to lift up any tangled and "down" clover so the cutting mechanism can get at it. A cutter is provided to clip off the heads of the clover plants. Then

World's Sugar Production.

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The History of Pearls.

The modern recognition of pearls, dates back to about 300 B. C. but they were known to yet older peoples, and especially to those of the East," says the author of a book published under the title, "The History of Pearls."

The Chinese records go still farther back, and oyster pearls were received as tribute in the twenty-third century B. C. It is probable that they were found in the waters of Ceylon and India two thousand years ago, and the Greeks of course knew the pearl and recognized its value. But it was not until the Roman empire was beginning to rise that the knowledge of the value of the pearl became general. It seems that in early times Britain played its part in the production of these gems, and Tacitus refers to British pearls, but calls them dull-colored and dirty brown. Origin, on the contrary, declared that the pearls that came from Britain held the second rank in value. It was not, however, until about the twelfth century that pearls were used in England, when they became conspicuous in church ornamentation.

Well, of Course.

The raising of a flag recently on the premises of a factory at Anderson had to be postponed a day because of weather conditions. Arthur S. Birge, factory superintendent, was hopeful that more of the children of the neighborhood could attend the next day.

PREPARING CORN FOR STOCK

While Little or No Difference Is Found With Hogs Dairy Cows Prefer Ground Feed.

While feeding experiments which have been conducted by several stations show that pigs do just as well on shelled as ground corn, tests in the feeding of dairy cows show that grains commonly used as feed for milk cows, if ground, result in an increase in milk flow of close to 10 per cent above that obtained if the grains are fed in the natural state.

SUGGESTIONS FROM HOG LOT

Lack of Exercise Is Cause of Much Loss Among Young Pigs—Push for Early Maturity.

Thousands of young pigs are annually lost through lack of exercise. The cost of the product is lessened by pushing the pigs for early maturity.

A liberal feeding of roots to the brood sows insures healthy pigs. Early maturity decreases the risk from disease.

CELEBRATE THE RUSS REVOLT

Civilians and Soldiers, in Remarkable Procession, Display Powers of Organization.

In the Nevsky Prospekt the interminable procession was formed in two columns, marching parallel with each other and made up of groups of about a hundred men, women and children, old and young, walking arm in arm, according to the account of an eyewitness in Scribner's. The files were of equal length, and no troops could have shown better alignment. At the head of each group, like a captain leading his company, walked a leader, who wore a wide red scarf crosswise, to make him more easily distinguishable. When he lifted his hand the members of his group went forward; when he lowered it they stopped. It was exactly like the order and discipline of troops on the march, and trained soldiers could not have marched better—indeed, the soldiers did not, for one of the strange things about this prodigious procession was that in it civilians and soldiers were mingled. After some groups of workmen came battalions of troops, then workmen and women again. This fusion of soldiers and civilians made an impression which I can never forget. And as they marched they sang revolutionary hymns; as a matter of course the "Marseillaise," and also other songs which must have been composed only recently, for the marchers had not had time to learn the words by heart, and some read them from sheets which they carried in their hands. The soldiers also sang, and their thousands of deep voices made a chorus of marvelous power and sonority.

None of these songs were fierce or revengeful. On the contrary, they were sad, profoundly sad—the accents of mourning and not of hate.

No police, no marshals were needed to control this manifestation. Those who took part in it policed themselves, and surely never was discipline better maintained.

As I looked at this spectacle I thought of all the pessimists, all the philosophers steeped in gloom, all the prophets who only predict calamity for Russia. Why should not a people who are able to organize and carry out such a wonderful display be capable of organizing themselves?

Let us, then, give them our confidence—and also a little time.

Banana Is City of Future.

At the mouth of the great Congo river, here as wide as an arm of the sea, stands the important city with the picturesque name of Banana. The importance of Banana lies in the future rather than the present. It is the port of entry to that immense wilderness filled with a thousand undeveloped possibilities known as the Belgian Congo. If Belgium comes through the war with her African empire intact Banana will probably grow into the leading Belgian colonial metropolis. At present it is little more than a name and a possibility.

Banana consists of an excellent natural harbor and a village of a few score homesick Europeans. Considering the importance of Congo trade even today it is surprising that local development has not gone farther. There is no adequate wharf or pier. There are no adequate unloading facilities. There are only stretches of sandy beach dotted with noble palms, great mangrove trees with their multitudinous earth gripping branches, a pier of rotting and battered piles and native canoes with their ebony oarsmen. The prospect is beautiful in a natural way, but there is a surprising lack of industrial development.

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Intelligent Alarm Clock.

An alarm clock awakened a lady in Philadelphia just in time to allow her to escape from a burning building. She had set the clock as usual at five o'clock, but that morning it failed to ring. During the afternoon she lay down for a nap on the divan. At five o'clock the alarm clock started. Its ratchet twelve hours late. She awoke to find the house full of smoke and flames creeping up the stairway. She was aroused just in time to escape to the street. "That clock has been my pal for years," said she. "I never knew it to miss its regular morning alarm before. It must have known something."

Promise Easily Kept.

"Your honor, let me off this time and I'll never appear before you again," pleaded the culprit.

"Am I to take this as a promise to reform?"

"Yes, your honor. And I might add that I am on my way to Australia. If I should happen to backslide, some other court would attend to my case."

How Sad.

Bess—Poor Grace! Her husband died of cigarettes just as she had almost enough coupons for a vanity box.

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canada wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Canadian Government Agents.

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The Republican-Journal GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

By C. D. Schoonmaker



"Our country!" In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.—Stephen Decatur

Some years ago Mrs. Potter Palmer paid half a million or so to obtain a title for her niece, who married a Russian nobleman. Since the revolution it is Mr. and Mrs. Speransky. The two Speransky girls are soon to visit their grandmother, Mrs. Fredrick Dent Grant and their great aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago. Mrs. Michael Speransky, their mother, is engaged in Red Cross work in Russia.

It is just a few years ago that governmental appropriations reached a billion dollars and the National house and senate began carrying the brand of "The billion dollar congress." Now we talk as carelessly about a billion as heretofore concerning millions, and now seven billions isn't much to a man who has a Liberty Bond pretty near paid for.

Have you ever thought of what a conflict of emotions there is in the mother who worries just as much over the son who is pronounced physically unfit for war as over the one who is accepted for military service?

Imagine how the V-necks in the audience rose and fell in emotions of tragic sympathy when the lecturer shouted: "Emancipate women from the tyranny of clothes!"

How about it, girls? An exchange says: "One man was rejected from service in the army because the doctors couldn't find his heart."

The kind of peace that suits God is what the world will have as a result of the present conflict.

Save 20% on Rugs in the Clean-Up Sale at Swan's

Our entire stock of Crex Grass rugs, Bozart fibre rugs and all wool fibre and part fibre rugs are priced for clearance in the August Clean-Up Sale at a reduction of 25% from our regular low prices. All sizes from 27x54 inches up to 8'12 ft. are included. Theo. F. Swan, "Elgin's Most Popular Store."

The Dutch Kitchennette at Cooper's. Miss Nellie Gehlman is recovering from a recent illness.

Miss Ideena Vandresser is enjoying a vacation of two weeks from her duties at the local telephone exchange.

Street commissioner Heed is doing good work this week, trimming out the lower limbs of the shade trees.

Diamonds and other precious stones at Martin's. The full value for your money absolutely guaranteed.

Now is the time to buy that new table. Make sure it is a Twin Pedestal, at Cooper's.

Miss Lettie Lord of the I. W. Douglas force, is having a vacation of two weeks. Miss Marion Bagley is waiting on trade in her place.

The 4-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson, fell while at play last Sunday and fractured her arm.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. church will meet in the church parlors Tuesday afternoon. Come prepared to work on the missionary quilt.

Take that watch to Martin for repairs or cleaning. A watch that really keeps time is a source of pleasure. Martin will make yours keep time.

Thel "H. J. Glass, your electric troubles. He is an expert and "knows." No contract too small nor too large for his attention.

Sanol Eczema Prescription is a famous old remedy for all forms of Eczema and skin diseases. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. Get a 35c large trial bottle at the drug store. tf

C. H. Altanberg closed the doors of his restaurant Saturday, Aug. 4, and he, with his worthy wife, will take a much needed rest. They expect to leave for their old home in Hazel Green, Wis., the last of the week and will be back to reopen their place of business September 1.

Charles Lloyd was one of the first, if not the first to thresh and deliver small grain in DeKalb. He raised thirty acres of barley which he marketed last week at Spearman realizing \$2,000 for the crop. His tenant, Nels Jones, was the man behind the guns.

P. A. Quanstrom has the contract and is now at work putting in two and one-quarter miles of cement tiling on the Casey farm, seven miles from Genoa. The aggregate cost of the improvement will amount to \$2,000. Pete has sold this season so far, over one hundred thousand tile.

During the month of August the Epworth League of the M. E. church will have charge of the entire Sunday evening services of the church from 7:00 to 8:00 p. m. All members and the public are invited to these services, which are designed to be interesting, enthusiastic and profitable to all. Come and enjoy the hour of praise and worship with the young people and be young again.

When you have the backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store. tf

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WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

MRS. HELEN SEYMOUR, Editor

Lawn Party Fred Scherf, Jr. entertained a number of friends at a lawn party Saturday evening. All sorts of out door games were played beneath swaying lanterns. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

Priscilla Club Mrs. W. W. Cooper very pleasantly entertained the members of the Priscilla Club at her home Tuesday evening. Tables were made up for cards and after several games the hostess served a delightful luncheon.

Picnic Supper About thirty friends gathered on the lawn at the P. J. Harlow home for a picnic supper Saturday evening. They came to renew acquaintance with Dr. Fannie Schultz, who is here on a visit from California.

Camping in Robinson's Woods A party of girls including Misses Lenora Worcester, Helen Holroyd, Irma Perkins, Beth Scott, Mary Pierce, Gladys and Lorene Brown, Ruth and Marian Slater, are enjoying camp life in the bungalow in Mrs. Robinson's woods, west of the city.

Celebrates Eightieth Birthday Last Sunday about twenty relatives gathered at the G. Rowen home, north of the city, to help Mr. Rowen celebrate his eightieth birthday. The day was delightful and the spacious grounds about the home afforded an ideal place to spend the day. A picnic dinner was served at noon. The guests presented Mr. Rowen with a beautiful gold headed cane.

Reunion of "Jolly Eight" The beautiful lawn at the water works station was the scene of a happy reunion, when on Friday members of the "Jolly Eight" Club of former years, met and spent a few pleasant hours in reminiscences. A delightful picnic supper was spread under the trees. The members present were Misses Osia Downing, Etha Pierce, Catherine Burroughs, Maude Sager, Mrs. Jennie Stewart Hill and Mrs. Jessie Hutchison Briggs, the latter of Ottawa. Mrs. Zula Hewitt Mansfield of Elgin and Mrs. Florence Pratt Malone of Montana were unable to be with their former girl friends.

Birthday Party Mrs. Robert Patterson had in six little folks last Friday afternoon from two until six in honor of her daughter, Lucille, who on that day reached the age of six. During the afternoon various games, both in and out of doors, amused these little people. Then came supper and they were seated in the dining room where a decorations were in sweet peas. A large pink and white birthday cake decorated with six candles made a very pretty centerpiece. Other rooms in the home were adorned with nasturtiums and sweet peas. Miss Lucille's guests were Jeanette Bates, Helen Holtgren, Ruby Russell, Virginia Harshman, Jeanette Jeffery, Horald Fossler and LeRoy Patterson.

H. A. G. T. Club The H. A. G. T. Club members and their husbands went to Thurlby's woods last Thursday evening for supper. A large bonfire was made and over this juicy steaks were cooked. There were a great many other good things to help make up the delicious supper. The meal over, several of the party tried their luck at fishing, while others who were not quite so ambitious, played games.

Womans friend is a Large Trial Bottle of Sanol Prescription. Fine for black heads, Eczema and all rough skin and clear complexion. A real skin Tonic. Get a 35c Trial bottle at the drug store. tf

Save on Hosiery and Underwear in the Clean-Up Sale at Swan's

Women's fibre silk hose in two shades of gray, excellent quality, are priced special in the August Clean-Up Sale at 29c a pair. Children's fine ribbed hose in all sizes from 6 to 8 1/2, very special at 15c a pair. Women's knit union suits with cuff or lace trimmed knee, sizes 35 to 44, in the Clean-Up Sale at 35c.

Real Estate Transfers Shabbona—Edward Spray wd Illinois Northern Utilities Co., w 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 14-38-3, and w 2 1/2 ft lot 1, \$125. Genoa—Jeremiah W. Brown wd Isaac Clayton, lot 1 blk 7 Stephen's addn \$1.

DeKalb Review: Four hundred Russian girls, mostly university students, have cut their hair, donned uniforms, and are now training with rifles, to soon take their place with the enlisted troops of the great Slav republic. Their example at least ought to smite the slacker with shame.

Elgin Advocate: Of all peoples, the happiest and longest lived is the southern negro and he practically lives on corn cake. Arguing from this point of view, we should do likewise if we would cultivate a good disposition and longevity. With an extraordinary crop of corn in view we may look forward to a large increase this winter in good nature and a material decrease in the death rate.

Yorkville Record: It has been asked whether Charles Chaplin should enlist with his brothers and fight in France or whether he should remain to make America laugh. It would be a relief to many Americans if they could go to movie show and not have Charlie and many of his kind thrust upon them. A thousand dollars a week looks good, but a little patriotism looks just as well.

Elgin News: Boys who have been drafted may take satisfaction in the fact that each and all are in line for promotion. It is announced that it will be the policy to pick officers from the ranks as they are needed. While the training camps will undoubtedly furnish many officers, there will hardly be enough to completely equip the new army. Hence the old saying comes true that every soldier carries a marshal's baton. Many a boy that goes a private will return with a title.

Earlville Leader: The plan to create a cabinet department of aeronautics has little to commend it, except that it will provide a \$12,000 job for a deserving democrat and many lesser jobs for others in the same category. There might just as well be a department of artillery, or of motor trucks or of ambulances, or of general nursing. What the successful prosecution of the war demands is not more executive departments, but a better coordination of the officers which already exist.

Kendall Co. News: DeKalb county has done and is doing every bit their bit and much more in the Red Cross work. Their quota was 5,018 and they have more than 9,000 members and still growing. We hope they will win the beautiful silk flag made by the hands of Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, wife of our Governor, which is to go to the county getting the most Red Cross members in accordance with their population. We would be awfully disappointed if Kendall county in the finals wasn't many leagues ahead of their quota.

Hinckley Review: There are other things that help build up a community besides the fertility of the soil. In the great Judith Basin there has been quite a drought, but if a pessimist should poke his nose into that country and try to find some weak spots in the crops the natives would knock his block off. The Judith Basin, Montana, is no place for a pessimist. And, they have the kind of stuff in their citizens that makes a community prosper. It makes a splendid mixture with fertile soil.

The Hinckley Review: The persistent efforts of Somanauk township to acquire good roads have shown wonderful results. Traveling over the country by auto one has a splendid opportunity to learn the roads of the various townships and no place around here are there any roads such as Somanauk can boast of. Lots of crushed rock used in Somanauk; nearly all the main country roads are oiled, perfectly rounded and drained, and are as smooth and free from chuck holes as it is possible to make a stone or gravel road.

Court House News

In Probate Court Notice received from Elgin State hospital of the parole on July 19 of Liza Heyward, a DeKalb county patient.

In matter of estates of—Walter O. Wiltberger. Petition for citation filed. Rufus Ecker. Final report approved; estate settled and administrator de bonis non with will annexed, discharged.

Jerry Gowen. Current report of executor approved. Supplemental inventory filed and approved.

Frank J. A. Carlson, insane. Conservator's report of sale of real estate filed and approved and conveyance ordered made.

Frank D. Kellogg. Appraisal bill approved. Widow's award \$800. Ray W. Rowland, minor. Charles Steafbold appointed guardian of said minor's estate and letters issued upon his filing bond in sum of \$2,600.

Chauncey Smith. Will and petition filed, ordered set for hearing August 27, 1917.

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INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Facts and Figures as Found in Manufacturers' News

Missouri farmers recently worked nights to replant flooded-out corn. United States in 1916 produced 6,191,110 bales of cotton.

Netherlands in 1916 imported 840,000 sacks of flour of 50 pounds each. It requires yearly 120,450 tons of coal to operate the factories of the Willys-Overland company in Toledo.

Yale college seniors in four years have earned \$53,352 and expended \$1,500,000.

There are now 7,635 national banks in operation in this country, according to a report of the comptroller of the currency. The number in operation June 30, 1916, was 7,588.

The University of Kansas is preparing its students for foreign trade by the establishment of courses in Dutch, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese and Russian, in addition to the usual French, German, Spanish and Italian.

"A million motor trucks a year is not a 'vision' or even an improbability; it is more than likely," says J. Elmer Pratt, president of the Higrade Motors Co., of Grand Rapids. "The war will stimulate the demand by demonstrating the efficiency of the power wagon."

There is a disposition in some financial and industrial circles to draw encouragement rather than to view with misgiving the government's stupendous expenditures planned for the war during the next year. The

expenditure of between \$12,000,000,000 and \$14,000,000,000 will put a prodigious—almost incalculable sum of money into circulation and that always makes for prosperity. It will keep our workmen employed at good wages and increase their purchasing capacity and this in turn will keep the factories not engaged upon war contracts in operation.

The United States Government has closed a contract for 3,000 field guns of the 75 millimeter French type with T. H. Symington & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and has taken an option on an additional 1,000 guns. Between \$26,000,000 and \$30,000,000 is involved in the contract.

For three months to June 30 it is reported the Ford Motor company produced 270,000 cars, bringing the yearly average to above 1,000,000 cars. At present the company is said to have on its books unfilled orders for 130,000 cars, with sales managers asking for more speed.

Inland Steel is booked so far ahead on its regular lines at full capacity that it is not taking any new business. Its capacity was almost doubled the last year by the erection of new open hearth furnaces, blooming, and other mills, and now exceeds 1,000,000 tons annually.

A Kick The ham in the wartime sandwich seems to have been sliced with a safety razor. Probably the next step will be to photograph it on the bread.

Oregon Votes Bonds At a special election last Tuesday Oregon voted \$20,000 bonds for the construction of sewers and street improvement.

PROGRAM AT Grand Theatre, August

Saturday, Aug. 11—"The Storm"—Lasky—Blanche Sweet10c
Wednesday, Aug. 15—"The Intrigue"—Pallas—Lenore Ulrich15c
Saturday Aug. 18—"Her Father's Son"—Morosco—Vivian Martin10c
Wednesday, Aug. 22—"Witchcraft"—Lasky—Fannie Ward10c
Compare shows of other cities and you no doubt will be better pleased at your—

HOME THEATRE Show Starts at Eight-Fifteen

BOOKKEEPERS AND STENOGRAPHERS WANTED The call for trained office assistants from both the United States Government and from business firms is greater than ever before. LET US TRAIN YOU FOR A GOOD BUSINESS POSITION Brown's Business College ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

A New Square-Tube Bed Comes into the August Sales A GENUINE Simmons bed; a bed of marked quality in workmanship, as well as of marked style and beauty. The fact that we offer such a bed as this at such a price as we quote, proves our oft-repeated statement, that this store is the headquarters for SOLID VALUES. NO BETTER BED PURCHASABLE FOR \$12.00 It is made of all-steel tubing in the square mold now so greatly in vogue. It is enamelled after the flawless Simmons style. It is an electrically welded bed and therefore does not rattle or creak. It is mounted on frictionless castors and is therefore easy to move. It is one-third lighter in weight than a similar iron bed would be. All our assortments are as unimpeachable in point of quality. We are displaying furniture of every period, in every finish, for every room in the house. We believe that no other sale anywhere offers such superb values as we now give. THE BED ILLUSTRATED SIMPLY TELLS YOU WHAT TO EXPECT IN PRICE AND QUALITY THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE STORE. THIS SALE OFFERS AN ADMIRABLE OPPORTUNITY TO ENRICH YOUR HOME WITHOUT IMPOVERISHING YOUR POCKETBOOK. S. S. SLATER & SON THE HOME OF SERVICE AND QUALITY FURNITURE GENOA, ILLINOIS

Special Announcement OUR SEASON-END Clean-Up Sale Begins Tomorrow and Lasts the Balance of the Month of August NINETEEN DAYS OF REAL BARGAINS Coats, Suits, Dresses, Children's Coats and Dresses, just the thing for early school wear, at one half price. 10% to 50% from regular price on all Summer Garments. WM. E. BORDEAU CO. The Spurling Building, Du Page St. ELGIN, ILLINOIS

Warm Weather Suggestions Why not select for your picnic lunch materials from our stock of baked beans, sardines, peanut butter, potted ham, and other high-class goods suitable for lunches? MAYONAISE DRESSING FOR SALADS From the National Line we supply you with Nabiscos, Uneda Biscuits, crackers of all kind and everything needed in baked goods. E. J. TISCHLER, GROCER



DEEP GROWING INDIAN CORN

Now Red Man Solved Food Problem of His Day

By Robert N. Moulton



HOPI MAIZE FIELD

We owe him a large debt for our knowledge of corn culture and are still learning from him how to increase yields of grain

FOOD we must have for ourselves and our allies, and that we can make this country the granary of the world is due to that magician of the globe—the aboriginal Burbank—the North American Indian.

There are many who hail the red man as the greatest of agriculturists, for his work on this continent in developing and cultivating food plants has been nothing short of colossal. Not only staple products, but also numerous varieties of edible grains, vegetables and fruit, owe their present usefulness to his skill. It is a popular fallacy that the Indian was merely a hunter, that he lived a haphazard and hand-to-mouth existence by fishing and the chase and that his tilling the soil was only an incident of his communal life. It is a late day which so many times kept our forefathers from starvation and furnished the cornstalk bridge on which civilization came to these shores, and yet even now credit should be given where it is due.

Most of the valued articles of diet of which the discoverers and explorers of the early day found the Indian in possession was not indigenous at all, and many of them came originally from tropical countries many thousands of miles distant. The Indian tribes made frequent war excursions to the lower latitudes and brought back grains and vegetables of all kinds which they used as food. Maize, or Indian corn, in its present form represents one of the great achievements of primitive planters. It came originally, it is now generally accepted, from southern Mexico and was eaten by the Maya tribes. At first it was nothing more than a coarse grass on which were tiny ears resembling the top of the wheat stalk. Each grain had its own envelope of husk. Occasionally even now grains of corn are found which have their individual husk, thus showing how the maize of our day reverts to type. The plant was essentially tropical and even now after centuries of culture in the temperate zone it is sensitive to frost.

The tribes of North America saw the possibilities of the grain and hastened its evolution. There has been crossbreeding since by white farmers, yet as a matter of fact the corn culture of the present day is practically as it came from the hand of the Indian. He has adapted and modified it to various sections of the country by a process of careful selection.

All the kinds of corn which exist today are described in the accounts of the white settlers. Black and red corn, the white corn, the yellow corn, are all mentioned, not forgetting the soft, sweet variety, the so-called gummy corn of the Indians. The culture of corn was more than farming—it was a religion. The selection of the seed for the next planting was done with such care, the various colorings were so studied and modified that there grew up a veritable maize tradition.

All the methods of raising corn were taken over directly by the early settlers, and although there have come into being mechanical appliances for plowing, planting and harvesting, the methods have really not changed since they were developed by the Indian. The ground was loosened with hoes made either of wood or of bone or antler or flint with wooden handles. The well-chosen grains were put in holes made by planting sticks. If the planting season had been delayed, by frost the Indians soaked the grain in water so that lost time might be made up in germination. Frequently a little hellebore or some other powerful drug was added to the water. This did not injure the grain and either stupefied or killed any of the crows which might dig up the seed. Often snares were laid for the feet of the birds, and later fantastic human figures were placed in the corn clearings, the precursors of the modern scarecrows. The weeds were hoed away from the young plants, and as the season advanced the young corn was hilled. The main work of cultivating corn was done by women among the Eastern tribes, while in the tribes of the West and the Southwest the crop was looked after by the men.

The planting of the corn was in reality a festival, as was the harvesting. The success which attended the development of the scraggly little tropical plant to the splendid stalk often 18 feet tall and with ears a foot and a half long, as specimens of the raising of the Iroquois are described, was due to the zeal and the scrupulous care of the planters, inspired by romance. Corn in the Indian tradition became the food which came direct from the breast of Mother Earth. The keeping of the proper seed was a matter of sentiment and of faith. Mighty Mandamin, committed to the grave, was to rise again, and it was the duty of the tillers

of the soil that his stalk should be perfect, that ears should escape the insect and the blight.

The harvesting of the corn is in our modern practice essentially the same process as that of the Indians. The method of curing and storing has not changed. The corn was placed in ventilated structures on stilts, for the cornered every farmer uses is an Indian invention also.

So much for the Indian corn as seen in the so-called corn belt of the United States. Here the aborigines had developed it into the lordly plant. The ingenuity of the Indian farmer came into play in the Southwest, where he raised excellent corn in what seemed a sandy desert. To insure moisture for the plant the Indian buried the seed a foot or more underground at the bottom of a hole bored out by his planting stick. The deep-growing corn is one of the wonders of Hopi husbandry. When deeply interred Mandamin comes to life, he sends some slender roots upward, but under the new conditions the main roots are not put forth until they are within an inch or so of the surface. The Hopis build wind screens for the further protection of the plant. When the plant at last matures the part above ground looks like a low bush, and yet it bears fine, well-formed ears. The United States government used to try to teach the Indians of the Southwest how to farm, but now it finds it about as profitable to go to school to them.

It has been accepted for many years that in the Dakotas and much of the Northwest it was impossible for the white farmers to grow corn because all of the varieties tried were killed by frost. Recently it occurred to some scientists that despite the drawback of the weather the Mandan Indians were raising corn. An expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History made a study of the agriculture methods of the Mandans. It developed that for centuries the farmers of the tribe had been developing a hardy corn. The seed had been selected from year to year from stalks which showed no effect of frost. The stalks of this variety are so stunted that they are more like shrubs than the plant which is common to other latitudes. Seed corn raised by the Mandans is to be sown all through that region, which, according to the official maps, is not at all fitted for raising corn, and thus the food supplies of the nation will eventually be increased by many millions of bushels every year.

The secrets of the cultivation of this strangely acclimated tropical plant were found by an archaeologist and not an agriculturist, and were handed over by Buffalo Bird Woman and others of her tribe in the belief that they might help the white neighbors. This, by the way, is returning good for evil, for in the early years of the white race on this continent the Indian was ill required for all that he did for us.

The Indian discovered for himself the science of irrigation. Many of the tribes, such as the Crows and the Apaches, early made use of the river bottoms for the cultivation of the staple crop—corn. When the condition of dryness came they would construct a rough temporary dam of logs with which they could divert the course of part of the stream into their lands. There were primitive ditches which distributed the water.

Southwestern Indians, however, were hydraulic engineers, who played every point in the game against drought. They, and also the primitive people who had preceded them, worked out extensive ditches with channels and lateral branches. These ditches as seen in Arizona and New Mexico show how thoroughly the Indians had developed irrigation on lines which we would hail in this day as scientific and efficient. There is much to be learned even by the farmer who has had the training of the agricultural college if he will study the system of irrigation perfected by these tribes of the Southwest, who in so many respects resemble the Egyptians. They made the Gila river their Nile, and, strange as it seems now, we find the people of the Pueblos now taking up the culture of an Egyptian cotton under tutelage of the United States department of agriculture, and from seed brought from the land of the Pharaohs. In this region are also seen terraced gardens, which are watered in accordance with the demands of approved agriculture.

It is one of the ironies of fate that in Oklahoma and other regions where the Indian and the Caucasian race meet in competition in agricultural arts, as, for instance, in the county fairs, that many prizes are awarded to our first farmers. This especially applies to corn and other cereals. The great help which the work of the Indian will be to this country will no doubt be shown later when an effort is made to utilize to the full the products which he has so much developed. The shortage of wheat, as reported, shows much could be done in the cultivation of corn, the planting of which in many parts of the country begins in June. This grain is put in this country in much the same category as the Great Chain of Literature placed out when he declared that it was a grain used in England for horses and in Scotland for men. The people of the United States have been shipping large quantities of corn for use of other nations as human food and reserving their own supply principally as feed for horses.

Modern science has given us wizards in the arts of hybridization, like Luther Burbank, and yet with all the knowledge which civilization has accumulated it has never been better served on this continent than by the real founders of our agricultural resources—the American Indians.

World's Most Powerful Searchlight

It is ten feet high, its mirror has a diameter of five feet, and it weighs three tons. Its beam is as brilliant as the sun at eight o'clock in the morning or four in the afternoon, New York latitude, and you can read a newspaper by its light 30 miles away. The heat of its focused beam is so intense that it will set paper afire at a distance of 250 feet. It has a candlepower of more than one and a quarter billion.

These are a few astonishing facts about the Sperry searchlight, the invention of Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is already known as the inventor of the airplane stabilizer and ship gyrocompass bearing his name and the first electric arc light. When the last big air raid over London was made by Zeppelins, the Sperry searchlights bathed the big dirigibles in beams of light they could not escape. According to some London accounts the Sperry searchlight is the Zeppelin's Nemesis.

One of the most powerful beacons along the coast is the Sandy Hook lighthouse. But the Sperry searchlight is 22 times more brilliant than that light. Were the Sperry lamp substituted for the lighthouse beacon, a ship passing out to sea could be bathed in light until it disappeared below the horizon. By swinging the light back and forth across the sky it has been made visible 150 miles away. For navy use the Sperry lamp illuminates a target ten times more brilliantly than any other projector devised.

Equipped with a carriage that permits the lamp to be turned in a circle and in any direction up to 90 degrees, the giant searchlight is of the greatest value in detecting aircraft. The operator cannot control it near at hand; the great heat prevents

that. He must stand 50 feet away. At that distance he is able to focus accurately upon any moving object. Because the rays projected by the lamp are nearly parallel, there is no diffusion of light over a wide area. The beam is concentrated.

When the searchlight is being operated, the temperature of the arc is 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit—7,000 degrees higher than the melting point of the metal holders of the carbons. Consequently, in order to prevent these parts from melting, a current of air is forced, by means of a motor-driven blower through the carbon supports and discharged through the heat-radiating disks that surround the holders. In the Beck lamp the holders are sprayed with alcohol to prevent them from melting.

The several factors which combine to make the Sperry lamp so powerful are the small electrodes, the special carbons used, the manner in which they burn and the parabolic mirror.—Popular Science Monthly.

COULD HARDLY BE EXPECTED.

The teacher was trying to show the children how it was that our forebears were so ignorant of other countries. She talked for an hour about the lack of knowledge of navigation, the smallness of ships and the fear of the unknown. Then she noticed that Jimmy was not attending.

"Why was it that we know so little about other countries 400 years ago, Jimmy?" she said, springing the question upon him.

"Please, miss," said Jimmy, without a moment's hesitation, "because we weren't born."

DEACON CONFESSES MANY BOMB PLOTS

Federal Officers and Detectives Nail Church Official by Means of Dictagraph.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Deacons are not always angels. This was proved in the case of W. S. Clark, who confessed to dynamiting the Federal Dye and Chemical corporation at Kingsport last May, killing one man and wounding several.

Clark also plotted to destroy the remainder of the plant, to blow up the Panama canal, to wreck a bridge and



Dynamited a Dye and Chemical Plant, troop trains at London and do other damage.

Federal officers and detectives who had installed a dictagraph in a hotel room where he was conspiring with a government secret service agent from Memphis, heard him assure the agent that, being a deacon in a church and having boosted the sale of Liberty Loan bonds in his community, he, Clark, would never be suspected of wrongdoing.

Counsel for Clark and relatives and friends say he was never near the Kingsport plant and is suffering from insanity.

Officers charge he once attempted to blow up the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore.

The secret service agent says Clark declared he had a confederate in the Kingsport plant and, with the knowledge supplied by the explosives company, could install his bombs in the plant, lay wires out a safe distance from the confederate, and, upon a signal from the pal, which he would catch with a pair of spyglasses, touch a button and blow up the works. The government agent had won the confidence of Clark and enticed him into the trap at the hotel.

SAVES ROLL BY PREMONITION

Kansas City Woman Returns for \$2,500 and Finds a Burglar in the House.

Kansas City.—A premonition saved just \$2,500 for Mrs. Lucile Twombly. Mrs. Twombly is a widow and recently received the money from her husband's life insurance. She has been carrying the money in her pocketbook, which she left on her dressing table when she started for the grocery store. A premonition caused her to go back and get the money, however, after she had nearly reached the store. She then went to the store and when she returned she found a man ransacking the sideboard in her dining room. His back was toward her and he walked into the bedroom without seeing her as she entered.

She thought it was a young man roomer, and said:

"You thought you would fool me, didn't you, Bert?"

"Bert" turned and dived under the bed. Mrs. Twombly made a hurried exit and called the police. The thief had escaped, taking a pair of portieres with him, but Mrs. Twombly had her money, and she told the police she was going immediately to put it in the bank.

WIFE-BEATER THRICE "DUCKED" IN RIVER

Kansas City, Kan.—George Martin was sentenced to 100 days in the workhouse for beating his wife and the patrolmen who took him there were instructed to stop at the Kaw river and duck Martin under the water three times.

"Martin, your spirits are too fiery," Judge Herrod commented. "They need quenching."

MUST GIVE PIG DAILY BATH

Only Condition Under Which Portland Man Can Keep Animal in City Limits.

Portland, Ore.—George Green of this city must bathe his pig every day. The city council has granted him permission to keep his pig within the city limits if he will give the young porker a daily bath and keep it perfectly clean. Green promised to wash and scrub his pig daily, so that he may have pork for his family this fall.

The KITCHEN CABINET

"Eat what you want when you want it" is wise counsel only for those who have trained themselves by long practice and careful attention to their peculiar needs to want what is proper.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Croquettes of lamb are made much more appetizing by the addition of a little parboiled and chopped green pepper.

Fish Souffle.—Make a white sauce of two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of milk, salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of onion juice. When cooked, pour over two well-beaten egg yolks, add one cupful of cooked whitefish flaked. Add two stiffly beaten whites of eggs and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Corned Beef Puff.—To a cupful of cooked corned beef, chopped fine, add two cupfuls of mashed potato, which has been seasoned with four tablespoonfuls of milk and three of butter, season with salt and pepper and add the beaten yolks of two eggs, then fold in the whites. Bake 25 minutes in a quick oven.

Mint and Parsley Sandwiches.—Take a cupful each of mint leaves and parsley, pound them to a paste with a tablespoonful of onion juice; when smooth, add two tablespoonfuls of butter and cream them until well mixed. Chill and use as a butter for sandwiches.

Tutti-Frutti Sandwiches.—Put through a meat chopper a cupful of pecan meats, one tart apple and a cupful of raisins; moisten with a little thick sirup made from white sugar and water boiled together, add a little lemon juice and spread on buttered whole-wheat bread.

Rice Custard.—Wash a half cupful of rice, put it in a double boiler with one quart of milk and cook until tender, then add four well-beaten eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. Mix well and put into a pudding dish. Cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs with four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown in the oven.

Chocolate Sultana.—Make a custard of a third of a cupful of milk, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one egg and a third of a cupful of cocoa, a fourth of a cupful of raisins and the same amount of walnut meats. Spread on white bread, the top slice being cut with a doughnut cutter, and the cavity is filled with the mixture.

Coated cherries finely chopped, moistened with orange and a little lemon juice makes a most delicious sweet sandwich filling. Use on either white or brown bread. Cold cooked eggs or broiled ham chopped fine and mixed, using a little butter to make the filling creamy is another nice filling.

A girl who would have a graceful carriage, a sound digestion, a clear complexion and fine teeth must work for them every day, and no work is better for the purpose than the ordinary work about the house done with diligence and carefulness.

SWEET OMELETS AS DESSERTS.

As eggs are now at their cheapest, which is not cheap by any means, but far cheaper than they will be when December comes, it is wise to use eggs more freely and pack them for winter use. When they are 75 cents a dozen we may congratulate ourselves that we have a supply for everyday needs.

For a sweet omelet to add lightness one or two whites may be added to the usual combination. Most tastes prefer the fluffy, foamy omelet, made by beating the whites until stiff, then stirring in the beaten yolks lightly, after adding a tablespoonful of water for each egg, and a pinch of salt.

Orange rind, finely grated, sprinkled over the omelet, after it is ready to fold, using the juice of the orange for the moisture instead of water and sections of orange laid around the omelet just as it is ready to serve is one nice, sweet omelet. Sprinkle with powdered sugar just before serving.

Almond and Maple Omelet.—Put a handful of blanched and halved almonds into an omelet pan that is ready for the omelet. Pour in the egg mixture and cook well on the bottom, being careful to run a knife around the edges, to let the soft egg cook well, through to the center, and using care not to scorch the almonds. Roll and place in the oven to finish, and pour a hot maple sirup over the omelet just as it goes to the table. A spoonful of creamed peas, asparagus, chopped ham, or many other bits of fish, flesh or fowl may be added to an omelet, enhancing its food value as well as its palatability.

Strawberry or raspberry jam spread over an omelet, just before folding, or fresh berries, using a few mashed with sugar for a sauce to serve with the omelet, is a most dainty dish.

Omelet aux Marrons.—Make a sauce of 25 large chestnuts, cook them until soft, then pound to a paste, add cream, mix a little grated cheese

late or cocoa and sugar and cook a few minutes. Cover the omelet with this mixture, fold and sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve.

There are no friends like old friends To help us with the load That all must bear who journey O'er life's uneven road; And when unconquered sorrows The weary hours invest, The kindly words of old friends Are always found the best.

CREOLE DISHES.

The Creole housewife can make an appetizing meal from what many of our servants would throw away; and she is proud of her art. On special occasions elaborate menus are offered, but as a rule economy governs the cookery.

Lost Bread.—Stir two well-beaten eggs into a pint of milk, adding a bit of salt and sugar if desired. Cut six slices of white bread and soak them a few minutes in the custard, then fry in a little hot butter or sweet fryings.

Molasses pies are very popular 'way down South. Take a pint of molasses, beat into it three eggs and one large spoonful of butter. Pour the mixture into a pie plate lined with rich paste and bake.

Pork and Apple Pie.—Line a deep dish with nice fat pork, cut very thin and slice some apples. Place a layer of apples then a layer of pork. Sprinkle each layer with allspice, pepper and sugar. Have three or four layers and let the last one be apples. Sprinkle with sugar and spice and cover with a top crust. Bake one hour.

Milk Cracker Pudding.—Soak milk crackers and place a few raisins inside, put the halves together and lay them in a cloth bag. Lay in a steamer or tie closely and drop into boiling water; leave room enough in the cloth for the crackers to swell. Remove in 15 minutes and serve with a rich sauce of butter, sugar, fruit juice and nutmeg.

A loaf of bread may be cut nearly through in four or five places, raisins sprinkled into the slits and then the loaf is tied up. Place in a cloth and boil half an hour. Serve with a rich pudding sauce.

Combo.—Slice two onions and brown in butter, add a pound each of ham and lean beef, cut in cubes and well dredged with flour; put into the kettle with the onions, when well fried add one each of okra, corn and tomatoes, salt, pepper, six or eight cloves and a little paprika. Boil all together in about two quarts of water all day. Serve with a spoonful of rice in the center of each serving.

There is in the world a Paradise That no man enters alone, For only the light of a woman's eyes Can make the pathway known.

BEGIN NOW TO PREPARE RELISHES.

The following is an excellent and simple recipe for pickling onions. Take the silver-skinned onions the size of marbles, peel with a silver knife, wipe dry. Prepare a strong brine of salt and water, and let the onions soak in this two days, then drain them and wipe them quite dry. Put them into jars with a little pepper, mustard and allspice, steeped in a little vinegar, pour this hot over the onions, using two teaspoonfuls each of allspice, whole peppers and a teaspoonful of mustard seed to a quart of vinegar. When the jars are filled see that two inches of vinegar or more are above the onions or they will not keep.

Walnuts are pickled just as one does onions. They must be picked green and tender enough to be pierced with a needle.

Bengal Recipe for Chutney.—Take one-half pound of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half a pound of garlic, one-fourth of a pound of powdered ginger, one-half a pound of onions, one-fourth of a pound each of dried chillies, and mustard seed and three-fourths of a pound of stoned raisins, two pints of the best vinegar and 30 unripe sour apples. The sugar is cooked with part of the vinegar to make a sirup. The garlic, onions and chillies are pounded into a mortar. The mustard seed is washed in cold vinegar and dried in the sun, the apples cored, sliced and boiled, and one and one-half pints of vinegar. When all this is done and the apples quite cold, put them into a large pan and gradually mix the ingredients, and cook, including the remaining vinegar. Stir until the whole is well blended and then put into bottles for use.

Tomato Chutney.—One pound of ripe tomatoes put through a sieve, one pound of peeled, sliced apples, a half pound of raisins, a fourth of a pound of peeled onion, the same of brown sugar, a fourth of a pint of vinegar, one-fourth of an ounce each of powdered ginger and black pepper. Mince and simmer together until dark and thick.

Nellie Maxwell

BUY YOUR FALL AND WINTER SUIT NOW

THE SAMPLES FOR FALL AND WINTER ARE HERE. A SUIT MADE TO MEASURE

\$13.75 UP TO \$35.00

ANY STYLE. BUY NOW AND GET THE BENEFIT

A nice lot of 75c caps for 50c

The biggest and strongest line of shoes we have ever had. We handle the

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CAN'T BE BEATEN

Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co., Genoa

KINGSTON NEWS

—MISS EDITH MOORE, CORRESPONDENT—
—E. P. SMITH, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—

John Helsdon is working at Almore for a few weeks.

Mrs. B. F. Uplinger spent one day last week in Chicago.

Miss Grace Helsdon of Byron is visiting at the Helsdon home.

H. A. Cross visited relatives in Rockford one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ollman and children motored to Cloverdale Sunday.

The Epworth League has been discontinued during the month of August.

Miss Edith Bishop of Belvidere is the guest of Miss Doris Sherman this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson are guests of Mrs. Anna Stuart and daughter, Alta.

The Herbert Camp Fire Girls picnicked in the grove on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Howe had her Sunday school class over at the park for a picnic last Saturday.

Mrs. M. J. Murphy of Douglass, Wyoming, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Aurner.

Mrs. John Helsdon spent Monday with her son, George, who is still in the DeKalb hospital.

Miss Ferne Aurner returned home last Friday after a week's visit with relatives in Belvidere.

Mrs. Ida Moore returned home last Saturday after a few weeks' visit with relatives in Leona, N. Y.

The Kingston Tigers and the base ball team from Esmond will play in the Kingston park next Sunday, August 12.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Uplinger and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Uplinger motored to LaSalle, Deer Park and Starved Rock last Sunday.

Dr. Matlock was here to hold the 4th quarterly conference at the M. E. church Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Quist of Stillman Valley were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Helsdon last Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Bradford and son, Marion, enjoyed a few days last week with Mrs. Marion Arbuckle, north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Partlow and daughter, Doris, of Spokane, Wash., were guests of Mrs. Nina Moore a few days last week.

Mrs. E. H. Schuelzler and children spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wells, near Sycamore.

A number of people from Kingston and vicinity went to Sycamore Monday to the concert that was given by the Third Regiment Band.

The Epworth League and the Sunday school gave a very profitable social on the parsonage lawn Tuesday evening. The attendance was good.

Mrs. Nina Moore and daughter, Edith, Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Partlow and daughter, Doris, motored to DeKalb last Friday.

The Kingston Tigers defeated the Genoa boys in a ball game that was played in the Kingston park last Sunday by a score of 11 to 7. The Tigers are hoping they have as good luck next Sunday in the game with Esmond.

There will be a big dance in the Kingston park both afternoon and evening at the Old Settlers' picnic August 23. Six piece orchestra, including banjo and saxophone. A good time is assured. Don't forget the date, Thursday, August 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Vickery and children of Dora, Ill., and Miss Lida Steele of Malden, Ill., spent Monday and Tuesday at the R. S. Trzewell home. The trip was made by automobile.

Miss Lella Locke visited at Hampshire this week and also spent a day with the life family at Crystal Lake.

Miss Elizabeth Brown of Malta visited at the M. E. parsonage last week, returning home Monday.

About twenty-five of Mrs. R. E. White's friends from Genoa, Sycamore and DeKalb gave her a very pleasant surprise when they came to her home about 10:30 a. m. last Tuesday bringing with them a bounteous picnic dinner which was greatly enjoyed.

The funeral services of Mrs. Marie Scott King, who passed away August 4, were held in the Mayfield church Monday afternoon, Rev. Rits of Sycamore, officiating. Interment took place in the Brush Point cemetery.

The deceased was born in Crawford County, Ohio, September 15, 1841. In 1859 she was united in marriage to Philip King and they moved from Ohio to Mayfield where she died. They were the parents of seven children, all living. They are Mrs. Rose Reed, Mrs. Margaret Vosburg, Mrs. Rilla Wike and Henry King all of Rockwell, Iowa; Mrs. Amelia Lawrence, Mrs. Laura Deverill and Frank King of Mayfield, and one step-daughter, Mrs. Mary Baker, of Villard, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Japp motored to Sycamore Saturday.

Mrs. Louis Hartman and sons spent Tuesday at Arthur Hartman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coon called at the Harvey Peterson home last Thursday.

William Japp and wife attended the funeral of the latter's grandmother at Schaumburg, Monday.

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Irwin Confer of Beloit, Wis., is here for a month's visit at the Chas. Coon home.

William Bottcher and family, with Mrs. Lem Gray and daughter, motored to Elgin Friday.

Mrs. T. B. Gray was a week end visitor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Colton.

Godfrey Johnson is the owner of a new Allen, which he purchased thru the agency at Aurora.

Mrs. Will Coughlin and daughters of Moline are here for a three weeks' visit at the home of E. Kiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Japp, William Japp and family, John Japp and family, went to the mission feast held at Sycamore Sunday.

The members of the H. O. A. Club motored to Sycamore last Thursday and spent the day with Mrs. Alvina Hartman. A delicious luncheon was served in the late afternoon. The club will meet with Delia Jonison on Thursday, Aug. 16.

Raymond, son of John Japp, was pleasantly surprised one day last week in honor of his ninth birthday anniversary. Those present were Charles Reiser and family, John Reiser and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Japp, John Bottcher and family and Mrs. Minnie Schur of Elgin.

Friday, Aug. 3—Miss Golda Graham of Elgin visited at the L. D. Kellogg and Fred Patterson homes last week.

Miss Ruth Ughland is visiting her sister, Mrs. Will Furr.

Mrs. Fred Grubbe visited at the Clyde Shipman home last week.

Mrs. Clark of Belvidere is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Geithman, Jr.

Misses Lila Kitchen and Nina Patterson are visiting at Lake Bluff this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Town and Mr. and Mrs. Golden were at Rockford Saturday.

Miss Ruby Flint of Lake Bluff is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Patterson this week.

Miss Mary Warrington of Hampshire spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Colton.

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Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands and City Property

FOR SALE—Vacant lots and improved city property in Genoa, in all parts of town. Lots from \$200 up. Improved property from \$1000 up to \$5000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 4f

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS. Legal fight over land at last ended. Title vested in United States. Land, by Act of Congress, ordered to be opened under homestead laws for settlement and sale. Two million three hundred thousand acres. Containing some of the best Timber and Agricultural Lands left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map showing land by townships and sections. Laws covering same and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland Oregon. 41-12f

For Sale

FOR SALE—Atwater-Kent system for four-cylinder motor. As good as new. S. S. Slater & Son, Genoa, Ill. 43-2f

FOR SALE—Bull Tractor. Will trade for automobile. F. R. Rowen, Genoa, Ill. 43-2f

FOR SALE—Four auto casings, 32x4 nearly new. Also several 32x4 inner tubes. Bargains for someone. S. S. Slater & Son, or Genoa Garage.

FOR SALE—A hard coal heater in good condition. Installing heating plant and have no use for it. Inquire of Mrs. C. M. Corson, Genoa, Ill.

FOR SALE—Forty head of cows, some fresh now and some heavy springers. These are mostly red and good ones. Ralph E. White, Kingsford, Ill. Phone 24. 43-3f*

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE—Owing to the fact that I am leaving the city I offer my household goods for sale including beds, dressers, chiffonier, cook stove, nearly new; kitchen cabinet, library table and many other articles. E. McMackin.

PIANO FOR SALE—Golden Oak Thompson piano, in excellent condition. Pronounced to be the best ever turned out of the factory. Will sell at low figure as the owner has no use for the instrument. Inquire at Republican-Journal office. 4f

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