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PAYING THE FIDDLER

WE ALL realize that when there is dancing going on, whether it be the new-fangled tango or the old-fashioned polka or waltz—some one must pay the fiddler.

We cannot have music without paying for it, nor can we have much of anything in this world without paying for it.

If we expect any person to do something for us, we expect, naturally, to do something in exchange for such favors as we receive. If we accept favors, but evade the responsibility of making any returns for them it will not be long before we discover that the unpaid favors become curtailed.

Probably we become provoked, after the favors have stopped, and acknowledge our own stupidity. It is generally too late when we wake up and then it is merely the old story over again—of locking the door after the horse has been stolen.

Many of us in this community devote more or less of our time to the raising of produce of various kinds. We have vegetables, butter, eggs, milk, etc., to sell.

We find it a convenience to sell such products in the local stores. Some of our business men buy up the small quantities, as well as the larger lots, and ship all together to the more central markets.

This facility for disposing of such articles is a great convenience to us. If the local storekeepers did not buy our produce it would be difficult for us to find a market. In fact, there would be no market for small quantities except at ruinous prices.

Therefore we are favored, to a very considerable extent, by the fact that our local storekeeper stands ready to buy from us. This places us under certain obligations. The local storekeepers are entitled to some consideration from us in return.

HOW MANY OF US APPRECIATE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THIS FACT?
How many of us think of this when we have some cash to spend? How many of us consider that the local storekeeper is entitled to our trade and that we are morally bound to consider him as the proper repository for our orders and the recipient of our trade?

It is regrettable that many of us must plead guilty to an entire forgetfulness of any feeling of obligation. Therefore, we send our orders, with the cash, to the mail order houses, to whom we owe nothing.

We are enticed by cleverly written advertisements and neatly worded descriptions of goods and merchandise so that we deceive ourselves into believing them to be true. We forget the local storekeeper and his favors; we forget that he is a benefit to the community and to every individual in the community; we forget that he is affording us an opportunity to dispose of our produce—that he has his money invested in a stock of merchandise that he has selected because he believed we would need such articles and would wish to buy them at home.

Every dollar we send away from home to the mail order houses brings us closer to the limitations of our local opportunities. Every dollar diverted from local trade adds to the restrictions of our trade facilities at home so that we are not only permitting, but we are inviting, our local merchants to close up shop and go out of business; or to move to some community where their efforts will be more appreciated.

By our lack of appreciation we are urging our local storekeepers to restrict their efforts to carrying only the lines of merchandise that are the most profitable for them and to cut out all goods that we can buy in the city. We are actually inviting disaster.

LET US AWAKEN TO A REALIZATION OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH CONFRONT US. LET US PLACE SOME LIMITATIONS ON OUR DISREGARD FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

We can see what the consequences must be if we fail to do our share toward supporting the establishments of our business men in town, for the handwriting is written plainly on the wall.

Shall we read the writing and profit by the message or shall we continue to dance merrily and foolishly on until the time shall come when we must pay? And how shall we pay?

There will be only one way to pay and that will be with much more than the profit we shall have derived from our dealings with the mail order houses. **WE WILL PAY DEARLY UNLESS WE AWAKEN TO A FULL SENSE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AT ONCE.**

We wish to dance, but let us change the tune—or the fiddler.

NINE MONTHS IN JAIL

Belvidere Blind Pig Owner Must Also Pay \$900 Fine

Following the successful prosecution of a stubborn case on a charge of violating the local option law, members of the Civic League of Belvidere are planning to sweep the entire city clear of blind pigs and other devices to evade the local option law.

Wednesday, Police Chief Haack of Belvidere, caused Oscar Lyman, an expressman, to be brought into court to explain why he had not received for all packages of liquor he had obtained at depots in the city.

Apparently, the law enforcement element of the city plans to prosecute even the most trivial violations of the law.

In the Boone county court Wednesday, Judge Smiley overruled a motion for a new trial made by Attorney W. L. Pierce for his client, Frank Barney, convicted on the charge of violating the local option law, and sentenced the defendant to pay fines amounting to \$900 and to serve nine months and twenty days in the county jail.

The sentence also included the requirement that should the fines not have been paid at the expiration of the jail term then the confinement to continue until the same are worked out at a rate of \$1.50 a day. It was also directed that the jail sentence begin at once and at the close of the session the defendant was taken in charge by the sheriff.

The Ellison Machine company at Marengo has sold its garage, auto supplies, machine shop and auto repair business to W. D. Jarowski, the transfer having taken place on Saturday last.

ADOPT SIMPLE SPELLING

Change Made in Twelve Words Most Commonly Used

Simplified spelling will be adopted by Illinois daily newspapers belonging to the Daily Press Association of the state, according to a resolution offered and passed at the semi-annual meeting of the association in Chicago last week.

Brevity will be the main thought in the new method so many inland daily papers of this state adopted the first of this week and adherence to the rule will be carried out to the letter following the adoption of the resolution referred to here. The twelve words most commonly used and the spelling of which will be changed follow.

Tho for though.
Altho for although.
Thru for through.
Thruout for throughout.
Thoro for thorough.
Thoroely for thoroughly.
Thoro fare for thoroughfare.
Program for programme.
Prolog for prologue.
Decalog for decalogue.
Pedagog for pedagogue.
Catalog for catalogue.

Hotel Changes Hands

The Commercial Hotel is now in charge of Floyd Sowers, son of the owner of the building, G. W. Sowers, Mr. Brayton having moved back to Byron from whence he came some months ago. The new landlord has had no experience in the hotel business, but he is a hustler and knows what a hotel should be to satisfy the traveling public. Several improvements will be made in the place. For several years Mr Sowers has been employed on the C. M. & St. P. road, lately as freight conductor.

THE GAME WAS TIE

Genoa and Kirkland Battle for Six Innings Sunday

Called on Account Darkness
Sluggest Amusement for the Old-timers but Agitating for the Younger Fans—Each Team Credited with 23 Scores

In a superb exhibition of muffed baseball, bad baserunning, bum pitching, and bonehead plays the Kirkland and Genoa men fought to a draw Sunday. The score was tied at 23 apiece at the end of the sixth inning and then the game was called on account of darkness. The only reason the writer can see why they didn't play another inning, is that it would probably have been midnight before the side had been retired.

Kirkland started the scoring in the first round getting two marks. Genoa came to life in her half and pounded across nine runs before they got tired and quit. Kirkland kept pounding away at Browne and in the fourth inning were in the lead 13 to 14. Again the business men awoke from their slumber and scored a few more runs and after that kept in the lead until the end of the fifth when the Kirkland men seemed to realize that they needed a couple of runs to tie and they got them; this left the score a tie 19 to 19. The next inning the Genoa heavy artillery opened fire again and scored four shots. The Kirkland men were very much fatigued after such an exposure of shot and shell and the Genoa men, being good sports, offered to call the game a tie which Kirkland readily agreed to. Neither pitcher had anything on the ball to fool the batters the outs being made on poor base running or trick plays which were as ancient as Archimedes' principles.

Chauffeur Examination

November 5 to 10 inclusive, the state of Illinois will receive applications for chauffeurs' licenses and hold examinations therefor daily between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. at the Court House, Rockford. The State automobile law defines a chauffeur to be "any person operating a motor vehicle as a mechanic, or employe, or for hire." No person may operate a motor vehicle in this state as a chauffeur unless such person shall, through a satisfactory examination, have qualified for and received a license. Any person violating any of these provisions is liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for the first offense and heavier penalties for subsequent violations.

Missionary to Speak

Genoa, Cortland and DeKalb will have the privilege of hearing Miss Nellie E. Dow, returned missionary from China, who will speak in the Advent Christian church as follows: Cortland, Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 7:30 p. m.; Ohio Grove, Wednesday, Nov. 3; DeKalb, Thursday, Nov. 4; Genoa, Friday, Nov. 5. Miss Dow has spent a number of years in China as an instructor in one of the mission schools at Nanking. She has been in this county on furlough for the past few months and is now returning to China. She will appear in Chinese costume and her address will be both interesting and inspiring. All are invited.

Kirkland Fire

A fire, which is supposed to have been started by children playing with matches, totally destroyed the big barn, a large shed and a great quantity of corn fodder on the Henry Groves farm two miles southwest of Kirkland on Saturday afternoon.

J. L. KELLEY DEAD

Former Genoa Resident Passed Away at His Home in Bartlett Friday, Oct. 29

Jeremiah Libbie Kelley, son of Daniel H. and Esther E. Kelley, was born August 22, 1859, on "Derby Line" in Genoa, Ill., and died at his home in Bartlett, Ill., on October 29, 1915, at 8:30 a. m. He was married to Lena Hine, daughter of Mathias and Mary Hine, January 4, 1894.

Mr. Kelley's wife, his son, Harold B., 14 years old; daughter, Dorothy E., 12 years old, and son, Maurice Paul, 9 years old, survive him. His father preceded him in death about eighteen months ago and his brother, Norman, died about three years ago, leaving his mother and sister, Mrs. Mattie Smith, the only surviving members of his father's family.

Funeral services were held at the Genoa M. E. church on Sunday afternoon, Rev. R. E. Pierce officiating. Interment took place in Genoa cemetery.

From his childhood the notion that everybody is entitled to a square deal governed Mr. Kelly's daily life and exerted an influence for good on all with whom he came in contact. He was one of the men who followed right living and having lived, the world is better. The character of the deceased and the reputation he bore is evidenced in the following remark made by a Bartlett neighbor on the day of the funeral: "If I can so live that it can be said of me as it can and is said of Mr. Kelley, I will be satisfied."

Mr. Kelley was a member of Genoa Masonic Lodge. He followed the barber's trade and was manager of the Chicago Telephone Co. Bartlett exchange.

The following from out of town were here to attend the funeral: Thos. J. Lowrie and wife, Redfield, S. D.; John Schram, Elgin; Mr. Loupke, Chicago; Edward Hine, wife and two daughters, Rockford; Jacob Hine, wife and two sons, Elburn; Wm. Power and wife and Mrs. Ella Robinson, Rockford; Mrs. John Hine, Lily Lake; Chester Bartlett, Wheaton; Mr. Westhome, Chicago; J. J. O'Brien, W. E. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Crew, Mr. and Mrs. Krause, Mrs. Cunningham, Arthur Eddy, Mrs. Hunbrock, Bartlett; Dan and Will Brauer, Lily Lake; Mrs. Norm D. Kelley and three sons, Sycamore; Miss Esther Smith, Lombard; Mr. and Mrs. Will Brown and daughter, Marengo; Mrs. Laura Adams and daughter Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. Will Miller and daughter, Belvidere; E. A. Sowers and family, Elgin.

Raid Key Club

Headed by Police Chief D. Frank Gahan, seven police officers successfully raided the "key club" of Chas. Range, 121 Douglass avenue Elgin, at 8 o'clock Friday night. Twenty-five men, the majority of them employes of the watch factory and one or two said to be prominent men about town, were gathered in. The patrol wagon made two trips to the police station. Many of the inmates were allowed to walk. Charles Range, former saloonkeeper, was arrested as the proprietor of the place, and John Conway was taken as barkeeper. Two hours later, William Holtz was arrested as a barkeeper at the place, altho he was not present at the time of the raid. Range was fined \$200, while Conway and Holtz each were assessed \$100.

Kirkland Man Injured

Perry Rowan of Kirkland was taken to St. Anthony hospital, Rockford, Saturday, where he received treatment for a broken arm and bruises about the head and face which he received when his rig was overturned after being struck by a Belvidere auto truck near Belvidere Saturday noon.

MUST REPAIR ROAD

Postal Authorities Warn Road Commissioners of Rochelle

FROM WOODSTOCK TO WAUKEGAN

Papers Issued for New Interurban Line—Other Items of Interest Clipped from Exchanges

Post office authorities at Washington are said to have notified road commissioners that the bad stretch of road three miles west of Rochelle on the Lincoln Highway must be repaired at once or the government will discontinue rural free delivery service on this route. The rural carrier fails to sympathize with the thrifty farmers who've been paid \$2 "per" for hauling tourists out of the mud holes.

There is talk of an electric line between Waukegan and Woodstock. Incorporation papers were issued at Springfield last week to the Waukegan & Woodstock Traction Co. The capital stock is \$50,000.

By a vote of 108 to 125 the public policy proposition of voting a bond issue of \$6,500 failed in the special election of Tuesday at Harvard. The small vote, lack of interest and a misunderstanding of the proposition are advanced as reasons for its failure, according to those who sponsored it. Women had the right of franchise in expressing their views on the proposition, but only two of them voted.

John H. Garrett was arrested at Genoa Thursday on two warrants sworn out by Albert Schaeffer, a Chicago jeweler, who alleges Garrett fleeced him out of \$400 by selling him two bogus mortgages. It is said that Garrett has been arrested several times in connection with alleged land swindles in Peoria, Idaho, and Pineville Ky., but has succeeded in escaping conviction.—Belvidere Republican

Ten thousand additional men are to be employed by the Willys Overland company at Detroit as soon as new additions now under construction and others to be started at once are ready for occupancy, according to Isaac Kinsey, one of the heaviest stockholders of the company. The output of machines is to be increased 1,000 a week, he said.

Down on the Herman Bieler farm near Waterman there is another unusual thing presenting itself—a crabapple tree in full bloom, just as in the spring. The folks are wondering now whether there will be a crop of frost-proof crabs on the tree. May expect most any kind of an irregularity this year.

The Schillo Bros. Pickle company, with factories at Belden and Richmond, received this season 18,650 bushels of cucumbers for which they paid \$16,800. The largest grower was Louis Nuek, who had five acres of cucumbers and realized \$580 from their sale.

Don Bigelow and Clyde McCoughney, Belvidere boys who entered the Ray and Thrush hardware stores and appropriated some of the stock, were sentenced by Judge DeWolf to St. Charles school and were taken there Monday.

W. L. Duske, manager of the Moore estate, Lake Geneva, who had a yield of 80 bushels of oats to the acre this season attributes his success to the one application of rock phosphate he spread up on his land in the spring.

New Orleans is finding it difficult to get enough roofers to repair broken slates that were left behind by the hurricane several weeks ago. Something like 50,000 roofs suffered slightly.

THOUSANDS FOR SEED

Eckhardt and Parke Will Scour North-west for the Best Product

At a meeting of the executive committee of the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association held at the DeKalb offices last week plans were made for the immediate purchase of seeds—in fact, a good many hundred bushels have already been contracted for. The estimated stock which will be bought and supplied to DeKalb county farmers is as follows:

1,000 bushels red clover.....	\$11,000
800 bushels alfalfa.....	8,000
400 bushels alsike.....	4,400
1,000 bushels timothy.....	3,000
2,000 bushels seed corn, cost and labor.....	5,000

\$32,000

The best states in which to buy seed this year are Idaho and Montana, and by action of the executive committee Secretary Henry Parke was authorized to accompany Mr. Eckhardt on the trip to pick up the seed. They expect to start in a few days.

The plan of financing the seed propaganda this year will be much the same as last year, with a guarantee sufficient to carry on the work. Some thirty or more prominent DeKalb county men have signed the guarantee, and some thirty-two thousand dollars will be needed to buy with.

Mr. Galt's salary was increased for the ensuing year to \$1800.00. He is the best assistant to Eckhardt that could be secured anywhere for the position. He has been specially trained in the work through the colleges; he is a persistent, faithful and energetic worker, and is just the man for the job.—Hinkley Review.

LECTURE WORTH WHILE

Lee Francis Lybarger at the M. E. Church Friday Evening, Nov. 16

Lee Francis Lybarger will appear at the M. E. church on Friday evening, Nov. 12, in his famous lecture on the "Survival of the Fittest" or the "Psychology of Success."

This is one of the series of entertainments which will be given at the M. E. church this season and is considered one of the best.

Survival of the fittest dramatizes and impersonates the heroic traits and stalwart qualities of that long line of Warriors, Rulers, Statesmen, Leaders, Inventors, and Reformers whom the world calls Great.

The lecture is amply supplied with wit and humor. It gives hope and inspiration to old and young. It offers a rational explanation of the psychic and social forces which sweep humanity ever onward in the resistless currents of Destiny. It traces in detail of every trade and profession that inflexible Choice, called Natural Selection, by which Fate governs the world and determines who shall win and who shall lose in the tangles and tragedies of the game called Life.

Butter Up Half a Cent

Butter sales on the Elgin Board of Trade Saturday were at 28 cents, half a cent above last week's price. One hundred tubs were sold.

Previous markets:
October 23, 1915—27½ cents.
October 26, 1914—31½ cents.
October 27, 1913—30½ cents.
October 28, 1912—29 cents.
October 30, 1911—31 cents.
October 31, 1910—30½ cents.

Worth \$75,000

George Muirhead, one of the largest land owners of Kane county, who died at his home in Plato on October 18, left an estate valued at \$75,000.

HOG CHOLERA AGAIN

Numerous Cases in South Grove Township Reported

FARMERS SHIPPING STOCK OUT

Statistics Show That Where Hog Cholera Serum is Used 98 Per cent. of Treated Hogs are Saved

Hog cholera has again broken out in South Grove township, and a large number of farmers south of Esmond are heavy losers; and there is much anxiety felt says the True Republican.

John Hutchison and Fred Voden shipped their hogs at a loss before the disease got a hold.

According to a telephone message from Esmond this morning, the disease has appeared with disastrous results on the farms of G. W. Welty, Harry McKenzie, Leona Rand, Frank McQueen and on several other farms west of Sycamore.

Every effort is being made to save the hogs on farms where the disease has not yet appeared, and the veterinarians of Sycamore and DeKalb have hurriedly replenished their stocks of serum, and are kept extremely busy.

This is the first outbreak of this disease for many months.

A year ago because of the prevalence of the disease in adjacent townships, the farmers in South Grove vaccinated with hog cholera serum early, and as a result many escaped an epidemic of the disease. This year this precaution was neglected by some of the farmers, and a great many hogs have been lost already and the trouble is still spreading.

Statistics show that where hog cholera serum is used as a preventative over 98 per cent of the hogs treated are saved, even tho a hog infected with cholera be placed in the herd. One farmer from near Malta reports that as soon as the epidemic made its appearance in his vicinity he had his hogs all vaccinated and every hog has been in healthy condition since.

Many farmers a few years ago thought hog cholera serum worthless because it did not cure sick pigs. They have now come to realize its value as a preventative, instead of a cure.

Juniors Hold Reception

The Juniors of the Genoa high school, held a reception in honor of the high school students Friday evening, October 29, in the high school rooms. The early part of the evening was spent in Hallowe'en festivities such as ducking for apples and getting ducked. If the witch, who told fortunes, has any power at all there will be some millionaire students come out of the old G. H. S. At 10:30 a delicious lunch was served in the laboratory which was prettily decorated in orange and black, and corn sheaves. In fact every thing showed careful work and planning which could not have been better had it been thought of by the seniors themselves.

Divorces Granted

There was quite a divorce carnival at the last session of the circuit court, eight actions of that nature being up for action before Judge Slusser. The case in which separations were granted were Floyd D. Williams vs Gertrude Williams, Athena Rizake vs William Rizake, Hattie Smith vs Israel Smith, Emma Sivwright vs Harry Sivwright, Jennie M. I say vs Byron Lindsav, Fian Drago vs Albert Drago, William Bell vs Nettie Bell. The other divorce suit was the Faxon matter but that has not yet been heard.

WOMEN LOSE VOTE

REPUBLICANS WIN IN NEW YORK -OHIO DRYS ARE DEFEATED.

THREE STATES BAR SUFFRAGE

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts Defeated by McCall, Who Leads G. O. P. Ticket—Constitution Favored by Root Is Beaten.

New York, Nov. 3.—Woman suffrage was defeated decisively in all three states where the question was an issue in yesterday's election.

In New York it was estimated that the suffragists were snowed under by a majority of nearly 200,000.

Pennsylvania rejected the suffrage amendment by a majority claimed by the anti's to be in the neighborhood of 225,000.

In Massachusetts the vote ran 2 to 1 against suffrage and estimates of the majority varied from 85,000 to 100,000.

In 1232 election districts in New York state the total vote for the suffrage amendment was 124,706, while the total against it was 155,323.

The vote in 520 districts in Manhattan was 56,506 for suffrage and 78,503 against it.

Ninety-one precincts in Massachusetts outside of Boston gave a total of 5,609 for suffrage and 10,967 against it.

Ten to One Against.

The vote in Philadelphia was ten to one against suffrage, but this ratio was not maintained in other parts of Pennsylvania. The majority in Philadelphia against the proposition was 100,000. The suffragists carried Pittsburgh and Allegheny county by a narrow margin.

Early returns from the state election in Ohio indicated that the state-wide prohibition amendment was defeated, though last year's wet majorities in several of the large cities apparently were reduced. Prohibition was defeated last year by a majority of more than 84,000.

For the first time since 1909 the Republicans elected a governor in Massachusetts. Samuel W. McCall defeated Gov. David I. Walsh, Democrat, who sought a third term. McCall's plurality is between 12,000 and 15,000. Two years ago Walsh beat him by nearly 12,000 votes.

Boston gave Walsh a plurality of 22,476.

Everywhere the vote of Nelson B. Clark, the Bull Moose gubernatorial nominee, showed a big falling off from the 32,000 received by Walker last year.

The fight was one of the bitterest ever staged in the Bay state.

Governor Walsh carried Boston, but the outside districts rolled up Republican pluralities that sent McCall in.

The Penrose machine triumphed in Philadelphia, which had a mayoralty contest that eclipsed in interest the state issues. Thomas B. Smith was elected mayor by a majority of 50,000 to 30,000. With Smith, every other Republican candidate for the important local offices was carried in.

Incomplete returns in Kentucky place Morrow, Republican, in the lead for governor. Returns give Morrow a majority of 1,200 over Stanley, Democrat. The wet and dry fight was involved in the contest.

President Wilson went to Princeton to cast a ballot in a New Jersey election for the third time this year, the only issue being control of the joint ballot of the next legislature.

Mississippi went as usual. Lieut. Gov. Thomas G. Bilbo, Democrat, was elected governor, and the entire Democratic ticket won by customary pluralities.

Incomplete figures indicate a slight Republican gain in Maryland and the election of Waller, Republican.

Tammany Triumphs.

Tammany triumphed! New York's new constitution, drafted by the convention over which Elihu Root presided, was defeated. It was opposed by Tammany and part of the labor vote. Republican state headquarters concede defeat of the proposed constitutional changes. In Manhattan and Brooklyn the vote went against the proposed new basic law, 2 to 1.

Tammany also won in the election of district attorney, Edward Swan, nominee of the Tiger, defeated Charles A. Perkins, Republican.

GERMANS TAKE SERB TOWN

Berlin Announces Teutons Have Captured Cacak—Bulgars Occupy Monastir.

Gerlin, Germany (via London), Nov. 3.—Cacak, an important railroad junction point in Serbia, about thirty miles southwest of Kraguevatz, has been occupied by the Teutonic forces engaged in the Serbian invasion. It was officially announced.

Besides the occupation of Cacak, German army headquarters announced that a pass through the heights south of Milanovac into the western Morava valley had been conquered. It was also announced that the heights south of Kraguevatz had been taken. The Bulgarian army under General Boyadjeff is making progress through the Nisava valley.

Monastir, a strongly fortified town in southeastern Serbia, is reported in a dispatch from Athens to the London Evening News to have been captured by Bulgarian troops.

ARISTIDE BRIAND



Aristide Briand, who has succeeded M. Viviani as French premier, has held various cabinet offices before this and was premier for several months in 1913.

ASQUITH TELLS COMMONS THAT BRITAIN NEEDS CASH

Premier Makes Long Expected Statement on the Conduct of the War.

London, Nov. 3.—That the financial position of the British empire is serious was the important and sensational admission made by Premier Asquith to the house of commons in the course of his long-expected statement on the course of the war. This declaration took on even more importance when it was considered that England is financing the war for the allies.

The financial drain upon the treasury is the heaviest it has been called upon to bear in centuries, and the announcement of the premier confirmed fears which have been privately expressed for some time. It was hinted that England may soon be seeking another war loan in the United States.

In his statement the premier said: 1. British losses in France and Flanders up to the end of October were 377,000 men.

2. Since the beginning of the war the admiralty has transported 2,500,000 troops, 330,000 sick and wounded soldiers, 3,500,000 tons of stores and munitions and 800,000 horses with losses of life less than one-tenth of one per cent.

3. The German fleet is locked up in the Baltic and dare not show its face.

4. After fifteen months of war the whole military and naval resources of Germany have been reduced to sporadic efforts of a few submarines.

5. In the western theater of war the Germans have not gained one foot of ground since April.

The premier declared that he had no apology to offer for the government. "We have done the best we knew," declared Mr. Asquith. "We have controlled the military operations with the knowledge that we had the confidence of the great mass of the English people."

In the far distant Persian gulf theater of war, where the British are engaged with the Turks, an important victory is pending, he said.

Premier Asquith declared that the British forces under General Nixon are now within measurable distance of the great Turkish city of Bagdad.

HERMAN RIDDER IS DEAD

Was Editor New York Staats Zeitung and Treasurer of Democratic Campaign Committee.

New York, Nov. 2.—Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats Zeitung, leader of American Germans and prominent Democrat, died here on Monday. Mr. Ridder's death was caused by an acute attack of Bright's disease, following several months' illness. Mr. Ridder suffered a nervous breakdown over the American notes to Germany. Herman Ridder, recognized as a leader of Americans of German descent and long a political force in the United States, was born in New York city of German parents, March 5, 1831, and worked his way from the humblest circumstances to wealth and prominence. Mr. Ridder became a stockholder in the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung in 1850 and was elected a director and the treasurer and manager. These offices he filled until he became the president. Mr. Ridder took an active part in politics as an independent Democrat. He was treasurer of the Democratic national committee during the 1908 campaign.

Car Hits Auto; One Dead. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3.—When a Toledo interurban car collided with an automobile Oscar J. Knagz, thirty-seven years old and a prominent business man, was instantly killed, and his wife Hazel, thirty years old, probably fatally injured.

E. L. Prectorius Kills Self. St. Louis, Nov. 2.—Edward L. Prectorius, publisher of the St. Louis Times and president of the Westliche Post, shot and killed himself in the bathroom at his home here.

RUSSIANS TAKE VARNA

SLAVS INVADE BULGARIA AFTER FLEET SHELLS TOWN ON BLACK SEA.

TEUTONS HOLD ARSENAL CITY

Germana Cut Off Serbs' Chief Supply of Munitions by Capture of Kraguevatz as Bulgars Begin Attacks Upon Nish—French Repulse Foe.

London, Nov. 2.—A Bucharest dispatch to the Times says it is reported in official naval quarters that the Russians have forced a landing at Varna on the Black sea coast of Bulgaria.

Russian transport fleet was sighted off Ballek. Destroyers escorted the flotilla. Approaching the Bulgarian port of Varna, the transports dropped behind and the warships began bombarding the port. Ballek is on the Rumanian Black sea coast, a few miles from the Bulgarian frontier. Varna is 20 miles to the southward.

Varna is the chief Bulgarian port on the Black sea, lying about 200 miles overland from Constantinople. The Russian landing probably will relieve the Bulgarian pressure against Serbia.

Germans Take Kraguevatz. The heaviest blow dealt to the Serbias since the beginning of the Teutonic and Bulgarian invasion was suffered in the loss of the great arsenal town of Kraguevatz, the source of practically all arms and munitions manufactured in Serbia.

Jointly with this announcement, made from Berlin, came the news that the Bulgarian troops advancing upon Nish had opened fire upon the outer defenses of the city.

French Repulse Bulgars. Repulse of the Bulgarians who attacked the heights around Krivolak on the left bank of the Vardar river, occupied by the French, was officially announced in Paris.

The German capture of the Kraguevatz arsenal, however, is the most important event of the day.

French and Bulgarians are engaged in a great battle in the Strumitza and Krivolak regions.

A few French advance posts scouting in the direction of Veles retired before a Bulgarian attack to their base at Krivolak, where a division of French troops were strongly entrenched. The Bulgars then attacked this position three times. The Bulgarians were caught in a crossfire of the French artillery and stopped when they were met by a fusillade from the infantry.

Finally the French charged with the bayonet and the Bulgarians were driven into the Vardar river, which is swollen by recent rains, and many were drowned.

The towns which voted on the saloon question were in southern Illinois counties, which are under the precinct form of county organization. The big wet and dry battles will come next spring, when more than 300 townships in Illinois will vote on the proposition.

Two southern Illinois towns which were captured by the drys two years ago following the passage of the suffrage act swung back on Tuesday into the wet column.

Seven other dry towns where the issue was raised voted to continue without saloons. The wets won in the only two cities where the drys were seeking the conquest of new territory.

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In Thebes the drys won by 82 votes, while in Pinckneyville their margin was 300.

The towns which voted on the saloon question were in southern Illinois counties, which are under the precinct form of county organization. The big wet and dry battles will come next spring, when more than 300 townships in Illinois will vote on the proposition.

SEIZURE OF SHIP ILLEGAL

United States to Protest Capture of American Vessel by British Warship.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The seizure of the American steamer Hocking by a prize crew from a British warship will be made the subject of a vigorous protest to Great Britain. It was learned at the state department. Officials characterized the seizure as "high handed and illegal." It was taken to indicate that Great Britain plans to drive all neutral commerce from the seas. The Hocking and the Dutch steamer Hamburg, which was seized at the same time, were both in coastwise trade and could in no way be classed as aiding the enemies of Great Britain, it was said. The Hocking formerly was the Danish steamer Cron land. She is one of the fleet of vessels purchased by the American Trans-Atlantic company, of which R. S. Wagner of Milwaukee is the president.

TEUTONS ARE DRIVEN BACK

Germans Admit Defeat in Riga Region—Several Towns Taken by Storm and Prisoners Taken.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The German war office issued the following official statement: "Northeast of Mitau our forces, which advanced on the northern bank of the Misa, near Plakenen, repulsed two strong night attacks and then withdrew in the face of another attack into the main position on the southern bank.

"Army of General von Linsingen: West of Komorov a Russian position near Komorov and the town itself were taken. Kamernuch, Huta, Lisovska and Hielgovo were stormed. We took eighteen officers and 929 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

Petrograd reports that the Austro-Germans are evacuating Volhynia, leaving a vast quantity of ammunition and supplies.

BLANCHE WALSH IS DEAD

Breakdown Fatal to Famous Stage Star; Husband at Bedside When She Succumbs.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 1.—Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, died on Sunday at the Lakeside hospital here as the result of a general nervous breakdown. William Travers, husband of the actress, was at her bedside. Miss Walsh was one of the country's most noted actresses a few years ago, having won fame in emotional parts notably as the persecuted heroine in "The Resurrection," in which she starred for several seasons. Of late years she has been a vaudeville star and also appeared in moving pictures.

ROBERT FAY



Robert Fay, the self-confessed plotter against American munitions plants and steamships carrying war supplies, is declared by the authorities at Berlin not to be an officer in the German army, though he asserts he is a lieutenant.

TWO DRY TOWNS GO WET; 7 DRY BY ILLINOIS VOTE

Percy and Willisville to Have Saloons—Only Southern Towns Hold Election.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—Two southern Illinois towns which were captured by the drys two years ago following the passage of the suffrage act swung back on Tuesday into the wet column.

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7 AMERICANS SHOT

BATTLE STILL ON AT AGUA PRIETA, MEX.—U. S. SOLDIER DIES OF WOUNDS.

GEN. FUNSTON AT DOUGLAS

Takes Charge of Troops Across From Town Where Villa Is Attacking Carranza's Men—Gen. Calles Warned Not to Fire Over Border.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Rallying his shattered forces, General Villa resumed the attack on Agua Prieta.

The Villistas approached the Mexican town in two columns, from the east and the west sides.

General Funston, who arrived in the morning to take command of the United States troops, closed the American custom house and ordered all civilians and soldiers to leave immediately swept by bullets in the first assault.

Harry Jones, private in Company C, Seventh infantry, died of the wounds inflicted by a bullet from the Agua Prieta battle lines. Jones was shot in the stomach as he stood guard over an army supply wagon several hundred yards from the boundary.

Seven Americans Wounded. Nine persons, seven of them Americans, have been wounded by the rain of bullets into Douglas and on the trenches occupied by United States soldiers.

Significant action was taken by the American troops during the day. Forces in trenches along the border were heavily re-entrenched and new trenches manned in anticipation of possible entrance of Americans into the fight.

The American troops moved back from the border, were ordered to pack baggage in the wagon train and each man was instructed to take individual rolls, indicating a purpose to take drastic action in event of further firing upon American territory.

U. S. Senas Warnings. American army officers sent two warnings to General Calles following the wounding of two United States soldiers.

Bullets fell thickly on Seventh street, in Douglas, where Jones was wounded. The people of the neighborhood were panic-stricken. Women and children remained in their houses, with bullets pattering on the walls and roofs.

After several desperate night attacks on Agua Prieta, the Villa forces withdrew to the eastward. General Calles' wire entanglements proved too great a barrier for the Villistas to penetrate.

Carranza officers in Agua Prieta declared that Villa left, 400 dead and wounded on the battlefield.

Just too late a large force of Yaqui Indians, estimated at 2,000 men, joined the Villista army.

The Villista soldiers were said to be at the point of exhaustion, having gone 48 hours without food and water.

Arizona Law is Held Invalid. Antislavery Act Declared Illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Arizona antislavery law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court of the United States. The Supreme court's decision affirms the decision of a special circuit court which also held the law unconstitutional. The Arizona law was enacted by the initiative vote of the people of Arizona and made it unlawful for any employer of more than five persons to employ less than 80 per cent qualified electors or citizens of the United States. The case passed on by the court was one in which an Austrian waiter in Hisebe, Ariz., sought to enjoin his employer and the state from enforcing the law as to him.

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PRESIDENT TELLS PLAN OF DEFENSE

Summarizes His Program in a Speech Before the Manhattan Club.

NATION MUST BE PREPARED

Increase of Army, Training of Citizenry and More Rapid Building Up of Navy—Rebuke for Hyphenated Americans.

New York, Nov. 5.—Setting forth his ideas of what should be done in the way of national military preparedness, President Wilson last night in an address at the fifth anniversary dinner of the Manhattan club asked for support for the administration's program.

Our ambition, said Mr. Wilson, is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. We shall, he declared he believed, never again take another foot of territory by conquest, or seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion. Because of the great European conflict, said the president, "from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our action or development."

Though the mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men, declared Mr. Wilson, we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

Plans for the Army. "And we know," continued the president, "that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits."

"It is with this idea, with this conception in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior. For the rest, it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits."

"And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as a part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before."

For Development of the Navy. "It has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the mod-

"Hypocrisy." Nothing is more unjust, however common, than to charge with hypocrisy him that expresses zeal for those virtues which he neglects to practice; since he may be sincerely convinced of the advantage of conquering his vices as a man may be confident of the advantage of a voyage or a journey, without having courage or industry to undertake it and may honestly recommend to others those who attempts which he neglects himself.—Johnson.

ern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year but looking well into the future and planning for a definite consummation. We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study the efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence."

"In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation."

Hits at the Hyphenates. "The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not the spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep union of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gain-say or resist."

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism."

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right."

Enthusiasm. Enthusiasm is always connected with the senses whatever be the object that excites it. The true strength of virtue is serenity of mind combined with a deliberate and steadfast determination to execute her laws. That is the healthful condition of the moral life; on the other hand, enthusiasm even when excited to representations of goodness, is a brilliant but feverish glow which leaves only exhaustion and languor behind.—Kant.

OF DIFFERENT DESIGN

FRENCH AND AMERICAN TAILORED SUITS VARY WIDELY.

Women Here Have Accepted Models Popular in France for Two Seasons—Width of the Skirt May Be Moderated.

Everywhere among the best of the American tailored suits is shown the tendency to elongate the sides of the coat and place the fullness there. There is no material in the front, and in the back the circular part is smoothed out so that the line is graceful and not bunglesome. The French coats, on the contrary, carry the full peplum around the figure on a straight line, and the only irregular line is placed at the hem of the skirt. The latter idea was started by the house of Premet among the first short wide skirts shown, and it was greeted with approval by the designers, but not by the public over here; women thought it savored of a ragged robin effect.

Today it is generally accepted, a year after its inauguration, which is the fate of most fashions, really. Rarely does a marked departure from the prevailing thing have more than a lukewarm attention until two seasons have passed. Over here we talk and accentuate the wide Russian skirt as a novelty, whereas every house in Paris showed it last August, and two seasons have come since then. In France, there is already talk of modifying its width. When we do it here suits will be far better to look at.

Women who brought home full skirts from Paris a year ago, and who were persuaded to have them narrowed, are now wondering why they listened to the advice of those who did not look into the future and who were convinced that the narrow skirt



In This Model Jenny Has Used Out Steel Bands to Accentuate the Dignity and Richness of a Simple Black Velvet Frock.

would never be thrown out; and, yet, today, one cannot even get five dollars, second hand, for a hundred dollar frock that has a yard and a half skirt hem.

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Finishing Touch. For street costumes there are collarettes of velvet and of silk that are extremely becoming and give a smart touch, and in some instances there are similar accessories with upstanding ruffles of tulle that make exceedingly attractive frames for the face.

NEW PATCHWORK IS PRETTY

Many Fresh Ideas Have Been Applied to Handicraft That Was Always a Favorite.

The newest patchwork has a wonderful charm of its own. Quilts, cushions and the like made of it should sell well at one of the many charity bazaars which will soon be in vogue. You take, say, for a child's coverlet, a square of quilted muslin, while for preference, and apply to it a wreath of flowers or fruit that you have cut out in washing silk or linen. A brown basket design filled with little oranges and lemons and grapes is handsome on a green or purple silk cushion. Cherries with their leaves are charming on pale green linen. Serge and other woolen materials for foundation and appliques may be pressed, of course, into the service. Really the quaint and pretty possibilities that lie in the art of the new patchwork are endless. How glad one is that a fresh turn has been given to the dear old handicraft.

Mannish Gloves. There is more and more tendency toward the wearing of mannish gloves when the costume is tailored in simple, smart style. Handsome French kid gloves in one or two button length will give the right finish to the autumn tailleur; suede gloves of more feminine type will accord best with the dainty afternoon frock. Boots also are a burning question now, and there is no doubt whatever that the correct outfit for fall will be high-heeled, graceful of line and possessed of a beautifully fitting buttoned top.

THREE-CORNERED TURBAN



The Material in This Three-Cornered Turban is Gray Satin. The Only Trimming Used Is Two Flat Bows of Gold Brocaded Ribbon Which Gives the Hat an Extremely Chic Air. A Heavy Throw-Over Fur Scarf and Barrel Shaped Muff Are a Charming Combination.

DOING UP THE DAINTY FROCK

Work May Be Successfully Done at Home if One Is Willing to Take a Little Trouble.

Now the art of the "Blanchisseuse de fin," as the French call their very cleverest washerwomen, is not a secret process at all, but it well within the comprehension of anybody who is willing to take a little trouble, so why not save a considerable sum of money by "doing up" the best frocks at home?

The secret lies in first carefully washing a delicate frock in the ordinary manner and then rinsing it through water in which a little gum arabic has been dissolved in proportion of a piece about half the size of a nutmeg to a gallon and a half of water. If you come across any spots and you do not know what caused them, dip an old, clean toothbrush or nailbrush in kerosene and scrub the spot lightly with this, and nine times out of ten the kerosene will remove the spot without further effort, and the odor always evaporates when the dress is washed.

To keep delicately tinted wash dresses from fading, a little care must be used. They should never be hung in the sun, but must be dried in the shade or in the house. You can keep green cottons or linens from fading by adding half a cupful of vinegar to 2 1/2 gallons of water and dipping the frock in this and letting it drip dry in the shade. Half a cupful of salt used in the same way will fix the color of pale blue dresses or washable mourning materials.

Late Paris Models. An evening frock designed for a young wearer that was enchanting was of white tulle, hung from the waist to hem with lines of black velvet ribbon rather less than an inch wide, and placed about five or six inches apart at the waist, each trail held down by a wee coral pink rose and a bit of foliage. The corsage—what there was of it—was of black velvet disposed in the high belt form, and supported by shoulder draperies of white tulle modeled in one of the short chemise sleeves, these, together with the décolletage, being stitched with tiny pale coral pink beads.

PRETTY FRAME FOR PICTURE

Inexpensive Article That May Easily Be Made at Home in the Spare Moments.

A pretty and inexpensive picture frame is made out of molding. This can be bought for a few cents of any dealer in lumber. Cut the molding into the lengths desired, cutting each corner on a slant as is shown in the illustration. Nail pieces together with fine wire finishing nails. Then on the back of the frame tack narrow strips of thin material about three-eighths of an inch from the inside of frame. Next stain frame any color desired. When dry place in the piece of glass which should be the right size to fit inside the little strips which were tacked onto the back. Then put in the picture and tack strips of veneer across the back to little strips which hold glass in place. Now put in two small screw eyes and through these the wires by which to hang the picture and the job is complete.

To get the corners of the frame cut on the right slant it is best to use a mitre box which can be borrowed from any carpenter.

Evening Gown.

A lovely blue-and-silver evening gown shows the uneven bottom, which is a feature of the fashionable gown and the cascaded side drapery.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

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

PROHIBITION VICTORIES.

(Excerpts from the address of Miss Anna A. Gordon, president National Woman's Christian Temperance union, before the forty-second annual convention of that organization, held in Seattle, Wash., October 9-14, 1915.)

Looking backward over the past twenty months and forward to the year 1916 one might epitomize the temperance movement in retrospect as "a movement of victorious yesterdays and confident tomorrows." These months chronicle an unprecedented number of prohibition victories. The temperance transformation of Russia; the anti-liquor measures in effect in German, French and English military circles; the complete abolition of alcohol in the United States navy and in the Panama Canal zone; the outlawing of the liquor traffic in Virginia, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Alabama and South Carolina; the majority vote for state-wide prohibition in both branches of Utah's legislature; the triumph of the enemies of the saloon in a large number of counties and cities; the upholding by the United States Supreme court of the constitutionality of the prohibition provision of the Indian treaties—making one-fifth of Minnesota dry; the victorious prohibition elections in forty-five of Minnesota's counties; the battle royal for prohibition in the District of Columbia; the total abstinence rules enforced by many industrial and railroad corporations; the decrease at the rate of \$1,250,000 a month of the internal revenue collections on distilled spirits despite the fact that wines are paying a high tax as a result of the emergency war tax enacted by the last congress; the enactment in prohibition states of stricter enforcement laws; the discussion of total abstinence and prohibition by press and popular magazines, and the marked decrease of their liquor advertising; the growth of anti-liquor sentiment in the medical world—these, with the indorsement of national constitutional prohibition by hundreds of influential organizations and the outspoken declarations of men prominent in the official and political life of the United States and other nations in favor of prohibition and total abstinence, have given a marvelous impetus to the movement for the banishment of John Bull from the life of the social, and the political life of the civilized world. The majority vote on the Sheppard-Hobson bill in the United States house of representatives on December 22, 1914, even though it fell short of a decisive victory, was a triumph for nation-wide prohibition.

Because the alcohol disease is the deepest-seated, most chronic organic disease known to the body politic and body social, the permanent cure must be not only organic state legislation, but organic national legislation. The object of a national prohibition amendment is to destroy the agency that debauches the youth of the land. The W. C. T. U. agrees with Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson when he asserts: "The liquor trust is wise enough to know that it cannot perpetuate its sway by depending on debauching grown people, so it uses an organic method of teaching the young to drink. We apply exactly the same method to destroy the traffic. We do not try to make old drinkers stop drinking, but we do aim to put a stop to the systematic, organized debauching of our youth through thousands and tens of thousands of agencies throughout the land."

It is not difficult for the student of temperance history to account for the deep conviction and the earnest work of many men and women who today are foremost in the great struggles against the drink monopoly. The boy who two score years ago was taught by a W. C. T. U. mother at the twilight hours to offer his childlike prayer for the temperance cause, as her hand rested tenderly upon his little head, is today a temperance warrior battling against home's most relentless foe. Boys and girls who twenty-five and thirty years ago were taught by white-ribbons to shout, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up!" and whose heads hearts, hands and feet received temperance training in public school, Sunday school, and Loyal Temperance Legion, are grown up, and are rapidly dethroning King Alcohol.

The history of our reform proves that it is well-nigh impossible to take prohibition from a state constitution when once placed there by the voters of a commonwealth. Constitutional prohibition is not dependent upon party politics. Unlike a statutory law it is not at the mercy of each incoming legislature. The liquor traffic constantly defies the laws of the prohibition states. Nothing short of nation-wide prohibition will give to these states the power to effectively enforce their prohibition laws.

DECEPTIVE APPEARANCE.

The appearance of health among beer drinkers is deceptive. The congested ruddy face is an index of the paralyzed blood vessels of the brain, and the faulty control of the circulation. The increased deposit of fat is of degenerative cells lacking in vitality.—T. D. Crothers, M. D.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

TOWN HAS DIPHTHERIA SCARE

Two Hundred Children Exposed at Funeral at Duquoin Are Barred From Schools—Several Deaths Occur.

Duquoin.—As a precaution against the spread of diphtheria, Mayor Knauer and the board of health have taken steps to prevent children who have been exposed from attending school until physicians have passed upon each case. Nearly 200 children were exposed in attending the funeral of one of their schoolmates who died of diphtheria. Several deaths have occurred.

Peoria.—Mrs. M. Brown of Peoria will be the next president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association. The name of the former second vice-president of the state body heads the list of nominations made at the opening session of the annual forty-seventh convention of the organization, and was opposed by none. The members expect an unanimous election Saturday morning. The selection of Mrs. Brown is regarded as a definite quietus to the wranglings and attacks of the national upon the state body and the coming administration is hoping for national results in the labor (or suffrage).

Peoria.—Three state senators and one representative were after-dinner speakers at the banquet which traced the social functions of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association convention. Senator M. H. Cleary extended greetings to the delegates and their friends. Richard J. Barr of Joliet spoke on suffrage from a legislative standpoint and Senator H. S. McGill talked on suffrage. Representative Claude U. Stone of Peoria led the program with a welcome address. Miss Zona Gale gave a reading and Mrs. Frank Shepperd of Elgin closed the program with a toast on suffrage and marriage.

Chicago.—Mrs. Samantha L. Hundley, artist, who painted a portrait of former Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, was awarded damages of \$900 by a jury before Judge Goodwin in the superior court in the suit brought by her against Col. Charles A. Houts, former United States district attorney at St. Louis; Louis Nolte, former sheriff of St. Louis county, Missouri; Moses Shoenberg and Frank M. Rumbold, members of a committee who passed judgement on the picture. The jury deliberated more than four hours. Mrs. Hundley sought to recover \$2,000.

Ipava.—The expected happened here when fire wiped out the north side of the business district, entailing a loss of \$60,000. For three months the town has been frantically boring for water. Three wells have been sunk hundreds of feet without result. Not a stream of water was put upon the blaze, for the mains and water tower were dry. The Canton fire department, summoned in haste, arrived too late.

Thebes.—The Farmers' and Teachers' institute was attended by 1,200. Cairo was well represented, 300 being present. Speakers from Pana, Carbondale and Cairo made addresses. Contests among the county and Cairo schools were lively. Thebes school leading all others. Exhibits of farm products, poultry, fancy work fruits, etc., were numerous. The officers were re-elected and Thebes won the institute for next year.

Chicago.—Carnegie hero fund commission medals were awarded to three Chicagoans and five other residents of Illinois by the commission in its burgh. Eight silver and fifty-two bronze medals were awarded in all and an appropriation of \$44,185 was authorized for pensions and educational purposes for the heroes or their dependents.

Pittsfield.—Pittsfield's new speedway, the mile of state road out in Newburg, is finished and traffic is in a fair way to become congested, so much is it used by the auto fiends. It is a rural road leading from the Illinois river by way of Florence and Detroit, and much travel is made over it.

Danville.—Mrs. Emma Depke, widow of Charles Depke, a leader in German circles of this section of Illinois, and herself prominent in charitable and church work, is dead from cancer after a long illness. She was forty-three years old, and a native of Danville.

Chicago.—Major E. M. Lewis, Ninth United States infantry, assigned as senior inspector-instructor of the Illinois National Guard, with headquarters in Springfield, received notice from the war department of his promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Chicago.—Police of Chicago Heights, a suburb, fought a revolver battle with five safe blowers, shot one of them dead and captured two others.

Pana.—A man who gave his name as Peter Thompson of Chicago, applied six times to Dr. Roscoe Dunford for physical examination to take the place of William Thompson as mayor of Chicago. He said he had been elected. Subsequently he told Chief Warraven that he had been appointed chief of police of Chicago. He admitted three years' treatment in an asylum at Dunning. A medical commission adjudged him insane.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

Chicago.—Most of the 700 employees of the Edwards Valve and Manufacturing company at East Chicago went on strike. The firm is making shrapnel shells for the nations now at war in Europe.

Chicago.—James Ryan, sixteen, 4144 Berkeley avenue, was electrocuted when he climbed an electric light pole at East Forty-second street and Oakwood avenue and came in contact with a charged wire.

Mattoon.—The circuit court grand jury of Coles county indicted Oscar Dallas and Joe Cox as principals in the murder of William Honu at the Clover Leaf shops at Charleston on October 24.

Springfield.—Delegates to the fifth annual convention of the National League of Compulsory Education Officials to be held in the city of Milwaukee between 18-20, have been appointed by Governor Dunne.

Canton.—Fire wiped out the north side of the business district of Ipava, south of here, entailing a loss of \$60,000. Not a stream of water was put on the blaze, for the mains and water tower were dry.

Peoria.—Although the twelve janitors were at work in the building, burglars blew open a safe in the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen and escaped with \$300.

Springfield.—Mystery surrounds the killing of Mert Killen, whose body, with a bullet hole through the heart, was found on the campus of Concordia college. Robbery is the supposed motive for the murder.

Astoria.—A monument has been erected on the grave of Abraham Carlock, a soldier of the War of 1812, and one of the pioneers of central Illinois. He and his two sons fought with a company of Tennesseeans against the British in the War of 1812, the elder Carlock taking part in the battle of New Orleans.

Belvidere.—The Kishwaukee river has been stocked with 15,000 bullheads, bass, pike and catfish, brought from ponds in the vicinity of Savanna. In other years millions of small fish have been frozen in shallow ponds in the lowlands of Carroll and Jo Daviess counties. This year deputy wardens are seeding them out and putting them into the northern Illinois rivers and creeks.

Greenville.—State's Attorney John D. Biggs has filed suit in behalf of A. L. Bone against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Mr. Bone represents 15 residents of Greenville who attended the Odd Fellows' meeting at Hillsboro. They traveled in three autos and were held up at 11:30 on August 45 minutes by a train of empty coal cars at a crossing on the Burlington road.

East St. Louis.—More than 3,300 horses were bought by the entente powers. A total of 174,285 horses, costing more than \$25,000,000, has been purchased here by England and her allies since the opening of the war. Last week's shipments were as follows: To England, 753; France, 1,182; Italy, 652; Belgium, 770. Large numbers of mules are being shipped to the belligerents from Lathrop, Mo.

Grayville.—John Perry, who resides near Dogtown, below Maunie, is exciting the envy of a good many of his friends by a fine pearl, which he found while musseling in the Wabasha river. The pearl weighs 30 grains and is perfect in every way. F. L. Edwards of Maunie, authority on pearls, states that it is the finest he has ever seen, and that he saw one that brought over \$2,000. Mr. Perry has had a number of pearl buyers throughout the country to see his rich find, but to date hasn't disposed of the pearl.

Petersburg.—Probably the biggest pumpkin in the world was raised near this city, in Menard county, this year. The pumpkin weighs 128 pounds. It is 21 inches long and 58 inches in circumference. After it had obtained a good start all the other pumpkins were removed from the vine and no more vines permitted to grow. The vine just beyond the pumpkin was cut off and the end inserted in a bottle of milk. The pumpkin thus obtained nourishment from two sources, the roots and the milk.

Jerseyville.—Isaac R. Ely of this city was shot and killed by Villa followers at Eban, Mexico, on May 1, according to messages received by relatives of Mr. Ely here. The fate of a son and a daughter of Mr. Ely have not yet been learned. Ely owned oil fields near Eban and a coffee plantation near Tabasco. A year ago when the situation in Mexico became critical Ely and his family returned to the United States. Soon after that he wrote to his mother in Jerseyville that his plantation was raided, his horses stolen, his yacht sunk and other personal property taken. That was the last letter Mrs. Ely received from her son.

De Kalb.—Jacob Haisch, a millionaire wire manufacturer of De Kalb, gave a \$100,000 building to the University of Denver and in appreciation of the gift the Denver students leased a telephone wire from Denver to De Kalb for one hour to visit with their benefactor.

Newman.—Mrs. William Lucas wife of a well-to-do farmer, residing six miles east of Newman, was gored to death by an enraged bull. The woman went into the pasture to drive home the cows when she was attacked, afterward dying from her injuries.

Nov. Sale on Men's and Boys' Coats and Mackinaws

100 Men's Overcoats at \$10.00, 12.00, 15.00
50 of the newest style Balnacans, \$10, 12, 15

30 Boys' Overcoats from 4.00 to 10.00
Big line of Men's and Boys' Mackinaws from \$3 to \$10

40 Men's Mackinaws, Specially Price for this Sale \$5.50 while they last.

A New Line of Fall and Winter Hats at \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00

The Home of
WALK OVER SHOES
\$3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00
A. E. PICKETT
The One Price Cash Clothier

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schmidt, at Rockford Hospital, Nov. 1, a son.

That little job of electric wiring may not cost as much as you think. Take the matter up with H. J. Glass tonight. He will give you interesting prices.

Mrs. Esther Kelley has had a new roof put on her barn on Sycamore street which not only adds to the usefulness of the building but helps its appearance.

If you want a special Ledger, or record book of any nature, talk to E. H. Brown. He represents a house that makes anything in this line just as you want it.

You will never know just how good a dinner at the Cozy Lunch really is until you try one. Home cooking is no better and a meal at home cost more for a small family.

W. W. Cooper is receiving new pictures every week, and as the holidays arrive will have the most complete line in the country. Right now is the time to make selections for Christmas gifts.

The masquerade dance held in Slater's hall Saturday evening was a success in every way. Elna Lord and Clayton Brown were the best dressed couple and Andy Johnson the comical prize winner.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bevan, Saturday, Oct. 30, a daughter.

E. H. Driver is now equipped with machinery for pressing hay, and will come direct to your farm. If you want his services call phone No. 1225.

Having sold out my dairy business to S. Q. Burroughs, I desire to thank the people of Genoa for their patronage and bespeak the same liberal treatment for my successor. All accounts due me should be paid at once. Harold Hooker.

W. E. McIntosh of Marengo township, who has an ad elsewhere in this paper as auctioneer, was in Genoa last Saturday. He made his debut as an auctioneer in these parts by selling the barn at the race tracks Saturday and made a good impression.

James H. Letcher, former foreman in the Republican-Journal print shop, is now located at Wilmette, Ill. After several years' separation he and his wife are now living together. They expect to go to Ohio soon to visit their daughter and grand-son. Mr. Herbert (as he was known here) has many friends in Genoa who will be surprised to hear this and pleased to know that the sun is again shining for the Letcher family.

Mrs. Fred Scherf submitted to an operation at Sherman Hospital in Elgin Monday. At last reports she was recovering satisfactorily.

Fourteen Mystic Workers, including the drill team, motored over to Aurora last Sunday and spent the day with the district manager, Mr. Reilien.

The Ladies' Home Missionary Society will meet at the M. E. church on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 4. All members are requested to be present.

Arrangements are now complete for the big dance at Slater's hall on Friday evening of this week, to be given under auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Club of Genoa.

Mass will be celebrated at St. Catherine's church next Sunday morning at ten o'clock. In the afternoon, from twelve until two o'clock, dinner will be served, the proceeds being for the benefit of the orphans' home.

"The Diamond from the Sky" is being shown at the Genoa opera house every Saturday night. This is the most famous motion picture ever produced and is attracting attention all over the United States. Every Saturday night at the opera house.

The Mystic Workers will give a dance at the opera house on Friday evening, Nov. 12, and every other Friday night thereafter until after the holidays. Patterson's four-piece orchestra has been engaged for this series of dances. Don't forget the final dance, Friday, Nov. 12.

For sale—"Sode Honey" at Swan's.

A masquerade ball will be given at New Lebanon on Saturday evening of this week. Bahe's orchestra has been engaged for the evening. The young people always report a good time when they attend dances at this place. The mask ball will be the event of the season.

A little early to talk about Christmas, perhaps, but we want to remind you in time that it is the early purchaser, especially in selecting jewelry, that is the most satisfied. Early buying prevents disappointments at the last hour. Come in today and talk it over with us. G. H. Martin.

The Suffragette dance held under the auspices of the Suffragette club Friday evening was a great success in every manner. The hall was prettily decorated in Hallowe'en colors and banners. About sixty-five couples were there to enjoy the dance and the music rendered by the Patterson-Toennies orchestra.

Mrs. Quint Cochrane, daughter of Mrs. Electa Patterson, is in a hospital at Minneapolis, recovering nicely from an operation performed last Friday, for the removal of a growth from the spine. Chas. Corson was in Minneapolis last week and called on Mrs. Cochrane, finding her cheerful and optimistic.

A five hundred pound cheese is on display in the show window of the Genoa Cash Grocery and it looks good enough to eat. No one may have a taste of it, however, until the day before Thanksgiving when it will be cut. Orders are now being taken for the cheese in lots ranging from one pound up to several pounds.

The stretch of new cement walk from State street to the C. M. & St. P. tracks on Main street is a big improvement and one that will be appreciated by the residents of the west side. The old tile walk was always a menace to life and limb during icy weather. The crossing between Pickett's and Slater's store will be raised so as to do away with the steps, another improvement which will help some.

The Seven Cairns Brothers appeared in Genoa last Thursday and made good. They carry an exceptionally good band which gave a concert on the street at noon and in the evening. They stopped in front of the Republic building and rendered a special selection for Mrs. Schoonmaker, an act that was greatly appreciated. The play "In Oklahoma" was presented to a large audience in the evening and made a hit.

A. D. Hadsall and Dr. C. A. Patterson took the former's new motor boat, "Ella Poppin," to Spring Valley the first of the week where they launched it in the Illinois river. They may run down as far as Peoria, hunting ducks along the way. In "Ella Poppin" A. D. is confident he has a boat which will make other boats on the river look like primitive dug-outs. The speedy craft was designed and built in Genoa by the owner.

To Cut Stovepipe.
It is often found necessary to cut a joint of stovepipe, and it is usually a difficult task unless one has the tinner's snips. Try this method. Take the measure of the pipe, and mark it where it is to be cut. Then take a can opener; drive it into the pipe and follow the mark. By proceeding slowly and carefully, you will find that you can hold the knife to the exact line.—McCall's Magazine.

The Stranger in Town.
"Now, Uncle," said young Spriggins, showing the old gentleman the sights, "shall we take a ride in a taxi, an omnibus or a sight-seeing coach?" "Wa-al, Jimmie," said Uncle St. "ef ye're goin' to th' expense of a waggin to show me around, I kind o' think I'd like to take a spin in one o' them cabarets I've heerin tell so much about."

Premonitory.
Junior—"So you didn't propose to her, after all?" Weed—"No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom."—Puck.

Bazaar

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will give their annual bazaar next Thursday, Nov. 11. This will be an 'all-days' meeting with a big chicken pie dinner and a good supper. Dinner 30 cents. Supper 25 cents. Fancy work, aprons and comfoters will be on sale. Come!

Criticism of Modern Ways.
Today the tendency is, not to endeavor to make youths strong to resist, but to try to remove all stress from them. They must not be given hard tasks at school; indeed, the cry is that children must feel that school is play. They must not be taught obedience and respect, lest they be servile. They must have much amusement. All this is dependent upon the idea that life is meant for pleasure and that work is a curse.—Dr. Charles W. Burr.

Haiti a Rich Island.
The republic of Haiti occupies about one-third of the island of Haiti. It is one of the richest islands in the Caribbean world. That part which composes the republic of Haiti is a land of mountains and valleys, a little larger than the state of Massachusetts. It presents an astounding variety of climate and vegetation, varying all the way from tropical jungle near the coast to high mountain ridges covered with forest not unlike that of Maine and Canada.

Bacon and Wealth.
I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue; the Roman word is better, "impedimenta;" for as the baggage is to the army, so is riches to virtue; it cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hindereth the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory; of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.—Bacon.

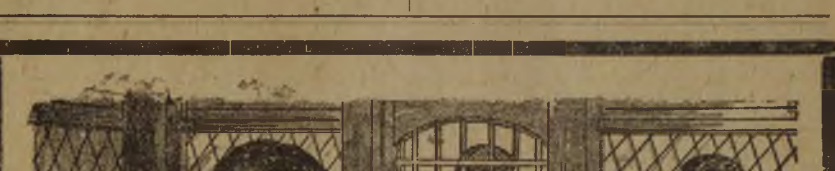
Doing Somebody Good.
A traveling man who came this way recently goes to the post office of every town he makes and inquires about the letters which are held for postage. He pays the shortage and sends the letter on to the addressee. He says that he feels that he is doing somebody good, and he considers this a fine way to show real charity without letting his left hand know what his right hand doeth.

BIG TYPE Poland China Hogs!



I have for sale a number of Spring Boars and Gilts at farmers' prices. You cannot find better bred nor bigger type Hogs. Come and see for yourself. Farm 4 1/2 miles north-east of Genoa, Ill. Phone 903-13
J. R. FURR

Daily Thought.
Gentle words, quiet words, are, after all, the most powerful words. They are more convincing, more compelling, more prevailing.—W. Gladden.



Optimistic Thought.
If you are rich you will have many friends; but if you are poor you will have few, and no longer be the good man you were before.

This Bank is Guaranteed

by the state. Under the laws the depositors in this bank are guaranteed against loss by the government of the state. You have therefore the most absolute security when you deal with us. Your money is as safe here as in the state treasury. Let us tell you the advantages of opening an account here—today.

FARMER'S STATE BANK

Genoa, Ill.

Petey Wales Motion Pictures

for
Next Wednesday Night

"The Counter Intrigue"
3 Reel Feature

"Old Doc Yak"
Chicago Tribune Weekly

"Breaks Of The Game"
Drama

"With The Aid Of The Law"
Western

"The New Valet"
Billy Reeves Comedy

Admission One Dime

Palmer Coats

VELVETS, CORDUOYS, MIXTURES, PLAIN GOODS
All the latest styles

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$16.00 \$20.00

Good all wool coats, special price, \$5.00
Extra large sizes, in fine Broad Cloth, Novelties, Persian Lamb, at \$15. 16, 18, 20.
Children's Coats, All prices from \$2 up.

SWEATERS--50 to select from, all new up-to-date styles at 98c, \$2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

DRESS GOODS--Silk poplins in the new shades of blue, green, rose, wine, brown, black, 40 inches wide for \$1 per yard.

CAPS, AUTO HOODS--A big assortment for ladies and children at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and 1.50.

New Neckwear, Fancy Hosiery Gloves

RIBBONS--A splendid assortment for fancy work, 4 to 12 inches wide, for 10, 20, 50c per yard.

SHOES--We get new shoes and new styles twice a week. Extra large and extra large ankle shoes for stout people. Shoes at \$2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50.

Children's Shoes

Basement Bargains, 10c

F. W. Olmsted, Genoa

Winter Comfort

SWEATERS--All kinds for young and old. We also have a fine line of sweaters at only 75 cents, just a few left. They are real bargains.

UNDERWEAR--for children and grown-ups. Unions in Wool and fleeced, also the separate garments.

FLANNELETTES--for Dresses and Kimonos in very pretty patterns.

BOYS' WAISTS--in Gingham and Flannels, at only 75c cents each.

DON'T FORGET to visit our bargain shoe counter. Any pair of shoes at only 75c.

JOHN LEMBKE

KINGSTON NEWS

—MISS ETHEL MOORE, CORRESPONDENT—
—F. P. SMITH, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE—

Miss Bessie Sherman has been visiting friends in Chicago. Miss Nellie Sullivan was a Chicago caller one day last week. Miss Doris Sherman visited with friends in Belvidere over Sunday.

A dance will be held in H. A. Lanan's Hall Saturday evening, Nov. 6.

Mrs. H. G. Burgess and daughter, Gladys, were in Sycamore Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. E. C. Burton and children autoed to Rockford Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ball and daughter, Daisy, were Belvidere callers last Thursday.

Rev. E. J. Houghton and wife of Hinsdale called on friends here last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Mattie Sisson and son, Floyd Yonkin, of DeKalb visited Mrs. Sarah Wyllis this week.

Mrs. Jack Murphy has returned to her home in Douglass, Wyoming, after visiting with relatives here a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Ar buckle, Mrs. Nina Moore and daughter, Edith, autoed in the former's car to Belvidere Sunday afternoon.

Clayton Gibbs of Chicago was visiting relatives here Sunday. His son Kent, who has been visiting here a few weeks, returned home with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Daniels left Tuesday for California.

George Moore and John Uplinger were Belvidere callers Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heckman entertained their son, Harry, of Elgin Sunday.

Merle Foster has returned home from South Dakota where he has been visiting the past month.

The Ladies of the M. E. Aid Society will hold their annual bazaar in the M. E. Church Thursday, Nov. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tazewell and children autoed in the former's car to Belvidere Sunday.

A shower was given in honor of Mrs. George Baars at her father's home, Frank Lettow, Monday afternoon. She received many beautiful and useful presents.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith entertained the former's brother, A. S. Smith, from Sycamore over Sunday. Ross Gibbs from Beloit, Wisconsin, was visiting relatives here over Sunday.

Mrs. C. A. Myers of Spring Valley, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith for a few days, went to DeKalb Wednesday. She will visit with relatives in Sycamore and DeKalb and will then return to her home.

Mrs. Aug. Baars and family, who have been living on the A. J. Lettow farm west of town, have moved to Kingston and are living

in the house on Railroad street, which they recently bought of Mrs. Sarah Wyllis.

Mrs. Wyllis has purchased the house on Main street which Otto Swanson owned and will occupy it this week. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are moving into their new home on East street which has been remodeled.

At the Kingston Baptist church Sunday, Nov. 7: 10 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning worship; "A Beautiful Picture," followed by communion. 7:30 p. m., evening worship: "Who's Your Friend?" J. W. Green, pastor.

The people of the Kingston Baptist church celebrated the first anniversary of their membership in the Rock River Association on the 29th. Services were held in the afternoon and evening, being decidedly interesting and well attended. Several ministers were present from out of town.

IN FREE AREA

DeKalb County Now Out of Foot and Mouth Disease Quarantine

DeKalb county is again free area so far as the foot and mouth regulations are concerning a new order having gone into effect last week from the Illinois board of live stock commissioners.

This changes the last order relative to DeKalb county some weeks ago, which placed DeKalb county in the restricted area class as a matter of precaution on account of the fact that there were some cases in the northern part of the state, although not in this county.

At that time the classification was a general one, every county in the northern half of the state, being concerned.

The epidemic seems to be on the wane now and the ban has been removed from all the counties except a very few.

Alpine Glaciers.

The Alps contain at least 230 glaciers over five miles in length.

NOTICE

State of Illinois, County of DeKalb.

In the County Court Thereof. In Probate.

To the Heirs at Law and Legatees of Albert Shurtleff, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Albert Shurtleff, deceased, has been filed in said Court, and that Everard Crawford and Emma Lane have also filed their petition in said Court, asking that said instrument be admitted to probate as and for the Last Will and Testament of said Albert Shurtleff, deceased, and that Letters Testamentary may issue to them.

Said petition names the following, as heirs at law and legatees of said deceased, to wit:

Daniel H. Wood, Pomona, California; Unknown heirs of Asael Wilcox; Julia Johnston, 211 South Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Illinois; Henrietta Harrington, Sycamore, Illinois; William Durant, Menrad Avenue No. 138, Austin, Illinois; Abbie Allen, Logan, Iowa; Clara Durant Peary, Jamestown, Kansas; Jessie Durant Bowers, Jewel, Kansas; Richard Durant, address unknown; Ruth Durant, Jewel, Kansas; Bryant Durant, Jewel, Kansas; Herbert Stone, Pasadena, California; Nellie Stone Ewing, 423 South Lake St., Aurora, Illinois; Clarence Stone, No. 728 South Los Robles, Pasadena, California; Alice Beach, Sycamore, Illinois; Edward Beach, Williams Bay, Wis.; Glen Stone, Care of Mrs. Ella Davis, Reading, Michigan; Zella Stone, Care of Mrs. Ella Davis, Reading, Michigan; Bernine Stone, Care of Mrs. Ella Davis, Reading, Michigan; Theresa Smith, Genoa, Illinois; Ernest Crawford, Care of Mrs. Henry Crawford, Storm Lake, Iowa; John Crawford, Care of Mrs. Henry Crawford, Storm Lake, Iowa; Laura Crawford, Care of Mrs. Henry Crawford, Storm Lake, Iowa; Clare Crawford, Care of Mrs. Henry Crawford, Storm Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Hazel Edwards, Care of Mrs. Henry Crawford, Storm Lake, Iowa; Hoyd Crawford, Address unknown; Velma Crawford Corson, Leaf River, Illinois; Vernon Crawford, address unknown; Frank Crawford, Genoa, Illinois; Arla Crawford, Genoa, Illinois; Laura Crawford, Genoa, Illinois; Eva Marks, Edward Shurtleff, conservator, Marengo, Illinois; Kate Crissey, Geneva, Illinois; Edward D. Shurtleff, Marengo, Illinois; Laura Price, Chicago, Illinois; Mary Story, Whitehall, Wisconsin; Howard Crawford, Genoa, Illinois; Emma Lane, Batavia, Illinois; Everard Crawford, Genoa, Illinois; Ephraim B. Shurtleff, Sycamore, Illinois.

Said petition has been set for hearing at the December Term, A. D. 1915, of said Court, at the Court House in Sycamore, in said County, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1915, at which time and place said Will is to be offered for Probate.

Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1915.

S. M. HENDERSON, Clerk.

Free Concert!
Olmsted's Store, Genoa
Friday, Nov. 5
at 2:30 p. m.

PROGRAM

"KING COTTON MARCH".....Arthur Prior's Band
"I.O. HEAR THE GENTLE LARK".....Melba
"MINUET IN G".....Elman
"KALAI O PUE".....Toots Paka Hawaiian Troup
"LITTLE GRAY HOME IN THE WEST".....Gluck
"AVE MARIA".....Enric Caruso
"ACROSS THE STILL LAGOON".....Neapolitan Trio
"BY HECK".....Fox Trot
"BEULAH LAND".....Hayden Quartet
"LIGHT CAVALRY OVERTURE".....Pietre Deiro

BITTEN BY DOG

Face of Elmer Sowers' Little Daughter Badly Lacerated Last Sunday

Marion, 2 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer A. Sowers of Elgin was severely bitten by a Scotch collie dog at the Harvey King residence near Genoa Sunday afternoon.

Marion was playing in the yard, while the dog was eating nearby. The animal suddenly left its meal and attacked the girl. Mr. Sowers was standing within ten feet when he saw the dog leap at the girl. Before he could prevent the attack, the dog had bitten the little girl in three places above the eyes, twice on the cheek, and several places on the arm.

The child's parents jumped into their machine with the injured baby and drove to Elgin, a distance of 21 miles in 50 minutes. Upon their arrival at Sherman hospital, Drs. O. L. Pelton, Jr., and S. L. Gabbv took the necessary stitches to close the wounds. It was necessary to put the child under anaesthetic. The child was later taken home.

The canine is not ordinarily vicious, but apparently feared its meal might be disturbed. The animal is being watched to discover whether it has rabies, a condition that would complicate the victim's case. The child is now able to play about the house. The physicians believe there will be no lasting scars, altho it is said to be one of the worst dog-bite cases in that vicinity in years.

Ancient Egypt.

There are no statistics for the population of ancient Egypt. Herodotus says that in the reign of Amasis the number of inhabited cities was not less than 20,000. Amasis reigned somewhere about 525 B. C. The number of cities given by Herodotus is held to be impossible. Authorities on ancient Egypt are Maspero, Champollion, Flinders, Petrie, and Rawlinson. The Encyclopedia Britannica has an exhaustive article on the subject.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of DeKalb County and State of Illinois, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Margaret Rowe in favor of D. S. Brown and C. A. Brown out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Margaret Rowe, I have levied on the following property, to wit: All right, title and interest of Margaret Rowe in and to the east 1/2 of the north-west 1/4 and the west 1/2 of the north-east 1/4 of section 17, and the north-west 1/4 of the north-east 1/4 of section 20 in township 42 North Range 5 East of the 3rd P. M. The 5 acres more or less in the south-west 1/4 of the south-east 1/4 of section 15 in township 42 North Range 4, East of the 3rd P. M. and known as lot (3). Lots 9 and 10 in Block 3 in J. E. Stott's addition to Genoa, and the lot in the city of Genoa bounded by State Street, and on the south by the C. M. and St. P. Ry., all situated in the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Margaret Rowe in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the south door of the Court House in the City of Sycamore, DeKalb County, Ill.

Dated at Sycamore this 20th day of October, 1915.
JAMES SCOTT,
3-3t Sheriff of DeKalb County, Ill.

W. E. McIntosh
GENERAL
Auctioneer

SPECIALIZING IN

FARM SALES

Have had ten years experience in crying sales and having been in farm work all my life, know the value of live stock and farm machinery. Drop a card and I will call on you.

POST OFFICE
MARENGO, ILLINOIS
R. F. D.

MARENGO PHONE NO. 471

Dr. J. W. Ovitz

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

C. A. Patterson

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

Phone No. 38

Dr. Byron G. S. Gronlund

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.
12 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Mordoff Building, Genoa, Ill.

Dr. Franklin R. Turner

Diseases of the Rectum
Suite 501 Trust Building
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

F. L. KIRSCHNER
TEACHER OF VIOLIN

BEGINNERS A SPECIALTY
REASONABLE TUITION
Hadsall Ave., Genoa

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

Genoa Camp No. 163
M. W. A.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
Visiting neighbors welcome
Wm. James V. C. R. H. Browe, Clerk

GENOA LODGE NO. 288
A. F. & A. M.

Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
G. H. MARTIN, W. M. T. M. Frazier Sec.
Master Masons Welcome

GENOA LODGE
No. 768
I. O. O. F.

Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.
T. E. GIBBS, J. W. Sowers, Sec.
N. G.

Linoleum Logic
No. 1



No More Backache

Take the backache out of house-cleaning. Use linoleum for floors.

Armstrong's Linoleum

is made in patterns for the parlor as well as the kitchen. Fits the needs of the bathroom and the bedroom.

It is clean, sanitary, durable and economical.

Plenty of patterns to pick from—nearly a hundred new ones that are decidedly out-of-the-ordinary.

No trouble to show them—and you need not do more than look.

S. S. Slater & Son

IDEAL CEMENT BURIAL VAULT



OLD WAY OF BURIAL



NEW WAY OF BURIAL

For centuries the ordinary wooden rough box has been used as a receptacle for the casket containing our dear departed. The rapid disintegration of the rough box and casket has created a desire for a more lasting receptacle.

In recent years we have seen erected receiving vaults of slate, stone and masonry, to keep the earth from caving in on the casket and crushing it; and in the hope that water might be kept out, all of which have failed to satisfy the thoughtful kinship.

These vaults are like cisterns holding water, and are horrible places for the burial of a friend. The rapidly increasing demands for a receptacle to take place of the wooden rough box has induced us to place upon the market an invention of high merit, and one which complies in every respect with that demand. Our new mode of burial consists of an absolutely air tight, water and vermin proof cement burial vault.

Our Ideal Cement Burial Vault is lighter in weight and less costly to manufacture than, those now upon the market and at the same time combining as good, if not better points. Our vault has no competitors; it weighs about 1,000 pounds. Every inch of our vault is reinforced with expanded steel metal centered in Portland cement. The cement is water-

proofed, making the vault absolutely dry.

It comprises in its construction but two parts, a body and a top or cover, which cover is adapted to fit into a recess in the top of the body. After the casket with its contents is lowered in the vault the top is then placed and sealed with waterproof cement, which hermetically seals the vault. The vault will then be absolutely proof against the entrance of air or moisture.

Our vault has been given the most thorough tests possible, and with highly satisfactory and most perfect results. We have aimed at perfection and attained it. It is the only receptacle on the market that unquestionably meets every requirement, and there is absolutely no comparison between it and the old wooden rough box.

The thought is repulsive of placing the dear departed in a wooden box, which in a short time, decays and crumbles, leaving the remains unprotected from vermin and water. Isn't it preferable to lay the loved ones to rest in a cement vault where we know they will have the best method of burial that can be provided, in a house that cannot decay and crumble, which is the most desirable place in which the remains of friends and relatives can be laid at rest?

There can be no sunken grave, which is sure to follow the use of a wooden box. The Ideal cement Burial Vault should appeal to everybody, as its price is such that it is within reach of all, costing no more than an oak box. Remember if you want the best, the Ideal Vault is the one to buy.

J. E. & M. V. STOTT, GENOA
Also Manufacturers of Cement Blocks and Other Products

Cortina and the Dolomites

THE GHOSTLY Dolomites, the wildly splendid ruins of a once mighty Alps, where all the forms the architect ever designed, and many more, cut, in chaotic profusion, into the skies, were, before the war began, a cherished playground of the world. Today, among their crags, peaks and rock splinters, their weather-torn crests and weather-fretted precipices, an inferno of mountain cannons, machine guns and rifles has transformed the playground into the most savage war theater to be found in all war-ridden Europe, says a bulletin of the National Geographic society. The nucleus of the Dolomites is the southeastern part of Tyrol, a region quite as untamed now as when Roman legionaries threaded its dangerous passes with their shields in testudo to guard against rock masses from the heights above.

The Dolomites are in their nature sinister, cruel, uncanny. Their desolation is weird. The paths among their crags are treacherous. Wind, rain and frost have scarred them with a multitude of shapes, with teeth and claws and ugly wrinkles. Yet, despite the fierce aspect of these mountains, they have fascinated all who have visited them, and brought many tourists back summer after summer for tramps in the bracing air that bathes them

mountain excursionists and of Dolomite tourists. While in itself an unimportant little village, Cortina has borrowed from the popularity of the magnificent Dolomite region surrounding it, and its picturesque cluster of houses upon the great mountain thoroughfare that winds through it is well known to many Americans who have spent vacations scrambling through the lesser mountains of the eastern Alps.

The village shelters 1,000 inhabitants, fenced in among the mountains 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. In summer it has regularly been crowded with visitors, coming from all parts of the western hemisphere, and so, though isolated from the world about, it has considerable cosmopolitanism in its makeup. In the immediate neighborhood of Cortina some of the finest paths in the Dolomites can be pursued. On the northeast of the town rises the Cristallo group; to the east is the Tre Croci saddle and Crespel; and to the north are Col Rosa, Lavinores, Seekofel and Croda dell'Ancona.

Cortina is a knot in the wonderful Dolomite road. It is situated in the Italian-speaking part of Austrian Tyrol, not far from the Italian border. Besides being host to many visitors, Cortina has made somewhat of a name for itself in an art which was brought



VIEW OF CORTINA

and for feasts upon the richly varied scenery which they offer.

Change From Year to Year.
The Dolomites are not the same from year to year. The rock of which they are composed is not as durable as that which enters into the composition of our Rocky mountains and the Alps. Each year the thousands of fantastic modelings are carved anew. The strange Dolomite needles become more pointed and longer, while knife-like ridges run to sharper edges. The "tusks," "obelisks," "pyramids," "cathedral spires," serrate "teeth" and etched walls disintegrate noticeably from year to year. Scattered throughout their area are great fields of broken stones, and deep streams of eroded matter slope against their higher walls.

Titian, the great master of colors, was born in this mountain region. His birthplace was Campo di Sotto or Pieve di Cadore. At least, he spent his boyhood in the latter village, once the capital of a sturdy Dolomite republic, the republic of Cadore, which was founded 500 years before America was discovered and which existed for 800 years, losing its liberty to no less a conqueror than Napoleon, who, at the peace of Campo Formio in 1797, rearranged this part of Europe.

The Latins and the Germans have fought from time immemorial on the Dolomites' cyclopean battleground. A race of warriors grew up in this border land, and also, one might say, a race of peasant aristocrats. There are humble people here who can trace the family pedigree back unbroken through centuries and who treasure ancient family documents signed by popes and emperors, dogs and great nobles. Some of our sturdiest immigrants, Italian, German and Slav, come from these mountain fastnesses. Few of them remain, however, for their wonderful mountain homeland calls them irresistibly after they have made their "stakes."

Cortina Beloved of Tourists.
Cortina di Ampezzo in peace times was the favored starting point of

to it from India by a visiting Englishman, the art of inlaying with silver. The village has a school for the teaching of this work and its productions are noted far from their source for their quality of design and perfection of finish.

Old Fort Bridge at Leavenworth.
The federal government has ordered the removal of a famous landmark of the Missouri valley, the "Old Fort bridge," the iron structure that spanned the Missouri at Ft. Leavenworth, completed with much rejoicing in the West almost half a century ago. The bridge was one of the first to be built in the valley, and the question of its location was bitterly fought over by the towns of that section, for a bridge and the railway lines it brought were strongly deciding factors in the making of a future metropolis. It was the best built bridge in the West in its day, and its span was high enough to permit the passage of the steamboats that then plied on the river. In its strange career of usefulness and neglect, it had many owners, until it finally passed entirely into the possession of European capitalists. They have lost their interest in it; army engineers will dismantle this former pride of the West, dynamite its piers and sell the superstructure for old iron.

Origin of Familiar Expressions.
The phrase "blue-blooded nobles" originated in Spain, where light-complexioned persons, whose veins normally have a blue appearance, claimed pure descent from the old Spanish stock without Jewish or Moorish admixture. Hence blood came to stand for aristocracy. "Blue-bellied Yankees" is slang without any particular application, like blue-noses as applied to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, though some have thought the phrases referred to the effects of cold weather. The term blue has been made to serve in a good many slang phrases, as blue-stocking for a literary woman; blue-ruin, English slang for utter ruin.

LET HIS OPPORTUNITY GO

Now New York Lawyer Is Regretting His Lack of Foresight That Cost Fortune.

"I suppose every man who has lived very long among the men who do things looks back with some degree of regret upon not exactly what he has lost, but what he might have had if his foresight had been as good as his hindsight," said a New York lawyer. "I am one of these, and it didn't happen a great while ago, either."

"An inventive friend of mine who had given me his legal business to attend to came around one day with a new thing in doing something or other to rubber and told me if I cared to go in half with him I could do so by putting up a certain amount of money. The amount was small enough, but I hadn't any to spare and less to lose, and told him I was satisfied with the legal part of my connection, and didn't care to risk any of my hard-earned savings. He wasn't broke by a whole lot, and told me he wasn't offering the chance to anybody else, and I'd better take it, but I wouldn't be persuaded. He gave me a gentle laugh of scorn and went his way."

"Not long after he went abroad with his invention and was gone three or four months, letting me hear from him occasionally, and saying all was going well. Next I had a cablegram telling me when he was sailing, and to meet him the following week Tuesday at a certain dock. I was there feeling so good that he fairly yelled at me as he came down the gangway. And he had reason to yell and I had reason to kick myself, for he had sold his process or invention for \$735,000 in cash and \$2,250,000 in the stock of the new corporation. You see I would have been a millionaire that very minute if my foresight had been worth anything and I had taken his offer when I had the chance. Of course it meant some luck to me, for the fees grew, and I got \$20,000 or more out of it, but \$20,000 doesn't make a millionaire, does it?"

Big Field of Sweet Peas.
The largest single field of sweet peas in the world is to be found in southern California, near Redondo, London Tit-Bits states. It comprises 350 acres, in which are grown sweet peas of nearly every known variety and color. It constitutes a truly interesting sight, and the fragrance from the flowers loads the air so heavily as to be almost unbearable. Another single field of carnations, 20 acres in area, located near by, yearly affords a similar marvelous sight.

Besides these immense fields of sweet peas and carnations there are many smaller areas in California devoted, respectively, to the growing of market of chrysanthemums, violets, daisies, asters, dahlias, all kinds of lilies, roses and so forth. They are cultivated in much the same way as vegetables, requiring on an average about the same care. Many of the flowers are sold through the flower shops of the cities, but the chief income to the growers comes from the sale of seeds. The annual shipments of flower seeds from California amount to many tons.

Novel Fruit Barrels.
A partitioned barrel has been invented by a fruit man in British Columbia, patents for which have been applied for in Canada and this country. It is similar to an ordinary barrel, according to a commerce report, but it is divided into two equal parts by partitions which are adjusted so that the barrel may be sawed in two without injuring the contents, practically making two half barrels. The advantages claimed for the new barrel are that it can be made of cheap sawed lumber, shipped in the "knock down" state and assembled easily at the packing house; also that the fruit can be shipped without wrapping because of the firmness imparted by the central partition. The fruit shipped in it is said to arrive in perfect condition.

Digs Up Ancient Homes.
Prof. Nels O. Nelson of the American Museum of Natural History, excavating the ruins of the Taos, near Santa Fe, New Mexico, this summer has cleared out 470 rooms and one kiva in six pueblos ranging in age from the time of the cliff dwellers to late Spanish dates.

In San Marcos, Pueblo, he has outlined 43 separate stone buildings with a total of 3,000 ground floor rooms. Sixteen skeletons have been taken out whole and 45 more reentered, while Professor Nelson has recovered and classified thousands of implements, pieces of pottery, bones of various animals and perfectly preserved corn, beans, squash and pumpkins.

He also has outlined immense irrigation or water storage works built by the prehistoric dwellers in these villages.

China Awakening.
The Chinese business men of Hangchow, in the Shanghai district, have organized the United Association for Advancing the Nation to Use Native Goods. At the initial meeting six means of advancing the usefulness of the association were pointed out: Enlist the sympathies of all schools and colleges throughout the country, print short notices in the daily press, employ men to go around and give public addresses to the people, distribute handbills giving names and short descriptions of native goods, keep in touch by letter and otherwise with the chamber of commerce and dealers in foreign goods, and call upon the nation to use native goods.

PROPER SELECTION OF FOOD FOR DUCKS



Just Ducks.

(By GEORGE E. HOWARD, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The food of the duck is both vegetable and animal in nature. In the wild state it gathers its food from brooks and marshes, consisting of flag, grasses, small fishes, water insects, etc. When the birds are raised in confinement this diet must, in a measure, be imitated to get the most satisfactory results. The duck has no crop, the food passing directly from the throat to the gizzard, and as a consequence the food must be in a soft mushy state. Too much hard food, such as grain, does not agree with these birds and they cannot thrive on it. While some raisers use a small allowance of grain others do not, and it has not been proved to be of any advantage to feed it. Soft food is their natural diet, together with grasses, vegetables and animal food. The proper selection of the food is extremely important to secure the rapid growth of the duck, and the ingredients of the food must be such as will afford a well-balanced and substantial ration. As a whole, it may be said that the rations used by the largest duck raisers are essentially the same, differing only in the quantities used in the mixing. Investigations show the real value of the food to be the same for producing rapid growth and early development. The duckling grows twice as rapidly and is a much heavier eater than the chick, and to produce the best results its food must be such as will be easily assimilated. The various methods of feeding given in this article are recommended for raising ducks successfully.

It costs from 6 to 12 cents a pound to raise a duck for market at ten weeks of age. It costs from \$1.75 to

RIGHT BREED FOR BEGINNER

Well-Established, Long-Bred and Popular Varieties Are Best to Attain Greatest Success.

New breeds of poultry are brought out from time to time and with the introduction of each the claims made for their virtues over long-established breeds is calculated to make any beginner feel that he must have the new ones if he is to attain the greatest success.

The fact of the matter is that the new breeds are the ones that the beginner should usually keep away from. They are yet in the making. In a way, and require the skill of the expert breeder to develop into practical, true-to-type fowls.

It is with the well-established, long-bred and popular varieties that the beginner should generally start. The new breeds are no better in any way than the old ones and as a general rule are not nearly so good in a practical way.

Don't get the idea the poultry business is going to be revolutionized every time some new breed is brought out.

ERADICATE LICE AND MITES

Whitewash Is Effective Against Vermin—Free Use of Lice Powder Is Always in Order.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order in the poultry house.

A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice.

In applying powder hold the fowl by the feet, head down, and work the powder well down into the feathers.

The free use of kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks will exterminate mites.

Whitewash is very effective against vermin.

Loss by Faulty Methods.

Forty-five million dollars a year is the loss due to faulty methods of handling on the farm where eggs are not collected frequently and marketed regularly, and because nests are not kept clean and males are allowed to run with the hens in the warm months after the breeding season.

Fix Up Winter Quarters.

Fix up the poultry quarters now so that the flock will be in clean, comfortable and sanitary conditions for the winter. Make the walls air-tight and afford good light and ventilation.

Cull Closely.

Many farm poultrymen do not cull down their flocks nearly as closely as they should. The chief reason for this neglect is doubtless that on the general farm no account is kept of the feed consumed by the poultry.

\$2.50 each to keep breeding ducks a year.

The three different methods of feeding ducks are as follows: (1) Feeding ducks for market (ten weeks old); (2) feeding young ducks to be kept as breeders; (3) feeding old ducks. The first method, for the sake of convenience and to explain more fully the composition of the rations, is subdivided into four parts, as follows:

(1) From time of hatching to five days old provide the following mixture: Cracker or bread crumbs and cornmeal, equal parts by measure; hard-boiled eggs, 15 per cent of the total bulk of crackers and meal; sand, 5 per cent of the total of crackers and meal. Mix with water or milk, and feed four times a day.

(2) From five to twenty days old, the following mixture: Wheat bran, two parts by measure; cornmeal, one part; rolled oats, 50 per cent of this bulk; beef scraps, 5 per cent; sand, 5 per cent; green food, 10 per cent. Mix with water to a dry crumbly state and feed four times a day.

(3) From twenty to forty-two days old, the following mixture: Wheat bran, two parts by measure; cornmeal, one part; beef scraps, 5 per cent of this bulk; sand, 5 per cent; green food, 10 per cent. Mix with water to a dry crumbly state and feed four times a day.

(4) From forty-two to seventy days old, the following mixture: Cornmeal, two parts by measure; wheat bran, one part; beef scraps, 10 per cent of this bulk; coarse sand or grit, 5 per cent; green food, 10 per cent. Mix with water to a dry crumbly state and feed four times a day.

The hours for feeding are 6 a. m., 10 a. m., and 6 p. m.

CULLING FLOCK IN THE FALL

"200-Egg Hens Always Have White Legs at End of Their Pullet Year," Says Professor Barrows.

Trap-nest records with many hundred fowls at the Maine station make it possible to say positively that no bird which has been a heavy layer will have bright yellow legs at the end of the laying season. Prof. H. R. Barrows says that "200-egg hens always have white legs at the end of their pullet year." The yellow coloring matter in the legs and skin seems to be used up in coloring the yolks for so many eggs, and thus the skin and legs bleach out nearly white.

It is worth while knowing this when culling the flock and deciding which pullets to keep over to use as breeders the next year. If the poultryman has no trap-nest records the color of the shanks furnishes him one of the best indications he can have as to the way in which these pullets have laid during their first year of life.

His first selection should always, of course, be on the strength and constitutional vigor, but after having picked out the good, strong, healthy birds he should then choose from among those the ones which show the whitest legs. Poultrymen often make a mistake on this point, frequently practicing just the opposite—that is, picking out carefully those which have yellow legs which are the poorest layers in the flock.

MARKING SYSTEM FOR HENS

Age of Fowls Can Be Determined by Punching Holes in Web When Chick Is Very Young.

A farmer should know to a certainty the age of his hens. This can only be determined by a marking system. A good system of marking is what is known as "web" marking. A small hole is punched in the web between the toes when the chick is very young. This hole never grows up and increases in size as the chick grows larger.

Any number of markings can be made and for this reason it is believed that this system is superior to marking with leg bands, for the reason that unnumbered leg bands can record but two readings.

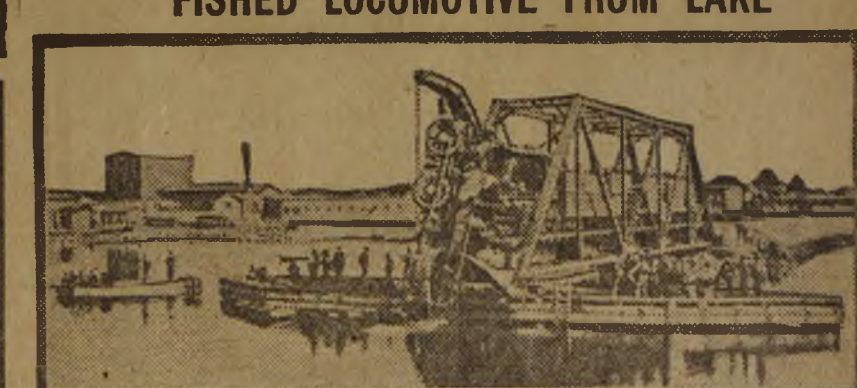
Keep Producers Only.

The idea is to winter over only the cream of the breeding flock and the winter layers. Look over your flock now and cull it down closely to the producers. Fatten and market the surplus stuff and cut down the feed bill.

Growth Producer.

A good quality of beef scrap is a growth producer for the developing chick.

FISHED LOCOMOTIVE FROM LAKE



The Locomotive Was Valued at \$10,000, so the Railroad Officials Figured That It Was Worth While to Recover It From the Bottom of the River. Divers Were Sent Down to Inspect the Engine and Fasten the Wire Cables to it. A Wrecking Crane Soon Lifted the Locomotive on to the Bridge and Placed It Gently on the Rails.

GOOD WORK BY DIVERS

BROUGHT LOCOMOTIVE UP FROM DEEP WATER.

Engine Worth Ten Thousand Dollars Replaced on Rails in Short Time, Little Damaged by Its Unusual Bath.

It can be statistically proved that the safest place in the world is in a Pullman car and the most dangerous, your own home.

Only once in a while something goes wrong on the best regulated roads. The locomotive shown in the picture published in Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance, ran off the bridge and plunged into the river at Bay City, Mich.—one of these "once in a while" occasions.

Today all railroads have as part of their equipment cranes, known as "wreckers," and regularly employed in construction work of the heavier kind, such as bridge building and handling

ENGINEER'S WORK IN ALASKA

Record of Achievements in Which All Americans May Well Take a Special Pride.

The recent decision of congress to devote \$40,000,000 toward railroad building in Alaska calls attention to the many daring feats which the engineer has already to his credit in this wonderful land. Here, amid the terrors of an Arctic climate, he has thrown the iron road over steep mountain passes, across gaping ravines and over swiftly moving rivers, work which has only been accomplished after a stern battle against ice and snow, bitter cold and cruel winds.

Before enumerating what the railroad engineer has done away up under the Arctic circle here, it is interesting to note that when the United States paid Russia \$7,200,000 for Alaska almost everybody agreed it was one of the worst real estate transactions ever consummated. Then came the discovery of gold, the famous rush to the Klondike, and rebound Alaska was found to be in every sense of the word a veritable gold mine. Since its purchase from Russia something like \$420,000,000 worth of products, represented mostly in minerals and fur, have been taken out of the country—certainly not a bad return on the money invested.

What is badly needed, however, for the successful development of this interesting land is better transportation facilities. In its whole 600,000 square miles of area there are today only some 400-odd miles of railroads, all of which have been built by private enterprise. Now that coal and oil are known to exist, in addition to gold, silver and copper, and the summer, though short, permits of the cultivation of grain and vegetables, thus enabling the land to support a large population, the government intends to open up the country by at once laying down a number of railroads.

World's Railroad Mileage.

A world-wide reduction in railroad construction was experienced during 1913 as compared with 1912, according to the annual railroad statistics of the world compiled by Archiv fur Eisenbahnen, the official publication of the royal Prussian department of public works. The railroad mileage of the entire world for 1913 was 684,614 miles, an increase of 15,000 miles for the year, as compared with an increase of 16,770 miles reported for 1912. The gain in mileage was also less than that for 1911 and even less than that for 1908. The increase in 1911 was 15,078 miles; in 1910, 14,387; in 1909, 14,139, and in 1908, 16,672. How pre-eminently the United States is the railroad nation of the world is shown by the fact that over 37 per cent of the entire mileage falls within its borders. The increase for the United States, as compiled by this publication, was 4,979 miles, or almost one-third of the entire gain for the year; while out of the entire 15,000-mile increase 9,910 miles were contributed by the two Americas.

Nearly Fifty Years on Road.

Uniformed employees of an eastern railroad are being decorated with gold stars and bars on their coat sleeve. The star signifies 25 years' continuous service and each of the bars five years.

Probably the oldest division employee in point of service is Conductor Frank Norris of Brunswick, Md., who is wearing one star and four bars. On January 16 next he will have the bars taken off and another star added, making 50 years of service.

turn tables. These cranes are always ready to be rushed to the scene of an accident. Equipped with a set of tools designed to handle derailed or damaged cars and locomotives, they lift an overturned car and place it back on the rails or else carry it to the shops for repairs.

As soon as the accident pictured occurred at Bay City, a wrecking crane was sent for. It was found that the 75-ton locomotive lay in deep water, and that it would be necessary to send divers down to attach the lines. After the divers had inspected the locomotive they came up and selected the tools they desired to use, comprising different kinds of wire rope slings, hooks, eyes, clevises, hoist beams and yokes.

Then they went down and attached the slings and lines to the locomotive. In three hours the submerged locomotive was once more on the rails and very little the worse for the experience. Getting it out of the water so promptly saved it from damage by rust or prolonged contact with the river bottom.—From Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance.

HAVE YOU A SAND PILE?

I observed a locomotive in the railroad yard one day; I was waiting at the roundhouse, where the locomotives stay; It was panting for the journey, it was soiled and fully manned, And it had a box the fireman was filling full of sand.

It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip; On their slender iron pavements, 'cause the wheels are apt to slip; So when they reach a slippery spot their tactics they command, And to get a grip upon the rail, they sprinkle it with sand.

It's about this way with travel along life's slippery track— If your load is rather heavy, and you're always sliding back; If a common locomotive you completely understand, You'll provide yourself in starting with a good supply of sand.

If your track is steep and hilly and you have a heavy grade, And if those who've gone before you have the rails quite slippery made, If you'd ever reach the summit of the upper tableland, You'll find you'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.

If you strike some frigid weather and discover to your cost That you're liable to slip upon a heavy coat of frost, Then some prompt, decided action will be called into demand— And you'll slip 'way to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen; If there's fire beneath the boiler of ambition's steam machine; And you'll reach a place called Flounders at a rate of speed that's grand, If for all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

What Might Be Done.

Some months ago the officials of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad company made an appeal to their employees to be more careful in handling freight cars. They had, after careful investigation, determined that the careless handling of these cars was costing them heavily in the way of payments for damaged shipments. The employees responded loyally to the appeal, and in five months they have saved the company \$146,000.

This country is losing immensely because employees do not look upon the interests of their employers as concurrent with their own interests, the Leavenworth Times remarks. So many are careless, never giving a thought to the proposition that as the employer prospers so is he able to pay wages; some are vicious, regarding with envy the prosperity of others and willing to hinder that prosperity, and a great number are indolent, counting it gain if they get good pay for poor service. Employers are sometimes to blame for not recognizing and encouraging good service, but there is recompense for such service in the consciousness of having done well. The laborer who does the best he can for his employer does the best he can for himself and he is the real freeman.

British Railroads Suffer.

The net income of British railroads for 1914 as shown in the official government tabulations just issued, showed a decrease of \$6,000,000, or about 2 per cent. The total net income was \$305,000,000. The official returns on the railroads of the country, which in ordinary years has furnished a Blue Book of many pages, is this year a single-sheet volume and is prefaced with the note: "In consequence of the war no further return will be published regarding the statistics of the railway companies for the year."

Leave Your Order Here Right Now —FOR THOSE— THANKSGIVING CLOTHES

If you intend to order a new suit for Thanksgiving, right now is the time to do so. Bear in mind that you can afford a suit made to your measure as well as anyone. In fact the made to measure garments cost no more than the suit taken from the rack, and it gives so much more satisfaction in style, wear and fit.

The Royal
Taylor-Man **F. O. HOLTGREN**

PURELY PERSONAL

Mabel Pierce is visiting in Chicago this week.

Chas. Hall of Chicago visited home folks over Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Duval visited in Elgin and Chicago this week.

E. W. Brown transacted business at Fargo, N. D., this week.

Wm Peacock of Rockford was a guest of J. E. Stott last Friday.

Miss Alys Sowers of Elgin was a week end guest of Miss Irene Patterson.

W. W. Cooper was in Minnesota last week, looking after his land interests.

Fred Robinson of Rockford called on Genoa friends the first of the week.

Mrs. Shaffer of Sycamore is a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. H. Stiles.

E. A. Sowers and family visited at the country home of Harvey King last Sunday.

John Seymour was here this week, looking after his interests in the interurban line.

Mrs. A. A. Stiles and daughter, Margaret, are visiting at the E. A. Sowers home in Elgin.

Carl Harvey of Savanna, Ill., called on his brother, Elmer, the first of the week. Carl is fireman on the C. M. & St. P. road.

Harley Gilchrist and sister, Mrs. F. W. Duval, of Fairdale were in Genoa Tuesday morning.

Misses Ruth Morgan and Cora Christian were week end visitors at the home of the former in Evanston.

Mesdames W. C. Cooper and E. C. Chapman visited at the home of the former's son, Ellis, at Irene last week.

Miss Gladys Brown attended the wedding of her friend, Miss Lettie Fulrath, at Savanna on Wednesday of this week.

Miss Morgan, high school science teacher, was confined to her bed the first of the week on account of sickness.

Mrs. Margaret Rowe went to Rochester, Minn., last week where she entered the Mayo Bros' hospital for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stott were in Chicago last Saturday and witnessed the great motion picture "The Birth of a Nation."

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Kiernan motored over to Kenosha Sunday to visit the former's daughter, Mrs. Ray Dunn, and family.

Attorney Jas. Cliffe and Miss Jennie Little, court stenographer, were over from Sycamore last Friday, taking a deposition in a law case.

C. A. Stewart, accompanied by G. J. Patterson, went to Kansas City Sunday night where he will purchase a bunch of young stock for feeding.

Mrs. A. M. Carlson of St Charles was here the first of the week, looking after matters pertaining to the estate of her father, Andrew Swanson.

M. D. Bennett, who has been working out of Jefferson, Iowa, during the past eight weeks for the Crescent Remedy Co. of Genoa, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Smith of Charter Grove visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Esther Kelley, Monday afternoon. They also called at the Henry Smith home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Corson and son, Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Patterson and Mrs. Abbie J. Patterson went to DeKalb in the Corson car Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham and Mrs. Frank Russell motored to Chicago Sunday, spending the day at the home of Mrs. W. R. Richards who resides on Sheridan Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Patterson of Rockford visited the former's sister, Mrs. Caroline Sager, last Thursday and went from this city to Sycamore, making the trip in their auto.

Mrs. D. D. Talcott and daughter of Crofton, Nebr., visited Genoa friends a day last week. Mrs. Talcott, formerly Miss Milner, taught in the Genoa schools some years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hoover and daughter, Helen, returned Monday after a week's visit in Moline, Mr. Hoover's mother, who resides in that city, being seriously ill.

E. H. Griggs, formerly of Genoa, who has been in the South for several years, has returned to Illinois and at the present time is visiting at home of his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Helsdon, in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stott, Prof. O. E. Taylor, F. A. Holly and Dr. J. W. Ovitz visited the famous consolidated school at Rollo last Thursday and found it to be fully in accord with the reputation it bears. The trip was made in the Stott car.

As stated many, many times, the editor would be more than pleased to have you telephone in any personal items or leave them in the item box at the postoffice. This means YOU. We will consider it a favor. Tell us about your company and your own trip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sears returned Tuesday from Ida Grove, Iowa, where they have been visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. F. D. Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Monday. Mr. Babcock is a brother of the late editor of the Marengo Republican.

Mystic Worker dance Nov. 12.

Evolution of Rings.
When mankind attained the art of working in metals copper rings were common, and as the art progressed and more precious metals were discovered more and more elaborate and costly rings were made. Soon settings were placed in the broader bands, or it was found interesting to make a hoop and fit into the two ends after cutting a revolving disk, inscribed with a design. The disk is now called the bezel and the circlet the hoop.

Turpentine and Vaseline.
Equally effective and probably more convenient to apply than the familiar mustard plaster is a mixture of equal quantities of vaseline and turpentine, the vaseline melted in a saucepan over the fire and mixed well with the turpentine. It should be applied warm and rubbed well into the skin, the clothing being protected, as the liniment leaves an oily stain.

Ring Weighed a Pound.
One of the largest rings is the one which was presented to President Franklin Pierce in 1852 by some citizens of San Francisco. It weighed one pound. The hoop of the ring is cut into squares, on each of which was shown some scene in the history of California. The bezel, bearing the seal, has engraved upon it the arms of the state of California, surmounted by the stars and stripes of the United States, and the name of Franklin Pierce. This ring was valued at \$2,000.—Washington Post.

Virtues of Our Friend.
To have known an ideal friendship, and had it fade from your grasp and flee as a shadow before it is touched with the sordid breath of selfishness, or sullied by misunderstanding, is the highest good. And the constant dwelling in sweet, sad recollection on the exalted virtues of the one that has gone, tends to crystallize these very virtues in the heart of him who meditates them.—Elbert Hubbard.

Avoiding Waste of Time.
"There are two sides to every question," said old Codger to the village bore, "but inasmuch as I am not interested in the other side and you would not understand my side, I shall not explain either of them to you."—Kansas City Star.

No Two Eyes See Alike.
"There is an old saying that 'Seeing's believing.' In ordinary matters this may be so," writes Prof. John Aitken in a letter to Nature, "but the belief is not necessarily true, and in questions of color full of pitfalls. No two pairs of eyes see colors alike. This does not refer to color-seeing and color-blind eyes only, but there is reason to believe that all eyes differ more or less in their perception of color."

Bull Upset Justice.
An enraged bull attacked a justice of the peace of Lurganreagh, County Donegal, Ireland. The man was sitting on a bridge when the bull came at him and tumbled him into the water. It went in after him, seriously wounding him about the head and body. Some farm hands managed to drive the bull off and rescue the justice.

Balsa Wood Like Cork.
The balsa wood is a very light wood, which grows in large quantities in the tropical regions of Central and South America. It weighs as little or less than cork, but has a noticeable grain. It dries with comparative quickness unless treated. It is useful for any purpose where a buoyant material is required.

Our Space Worth While!

By MOSS.

Newspaper advertising is a tangible commodity.

Take this paper, for instance. We sell our space to the merchants. They use it to attract the attention of our readers in order to induce them to buy. The readers in turn compare the ads. and go where they can get the best for the lowest price.

If this valuable commodity were done away with the merchant and the reader would have a hard time getting together. We'd be way back in the days of stage-coaches and muzzel loading guns.

MORE COMFORT

As the cool evenings of fall approach, you instinctively begin thinking about the comforts of an evening around the lamp.

A big, roomy rocker well upholstered, built on comfortable lines is pleasing and inviting to the last degree. Every season at this time we have such a big demand for comfortable rockers that we have made an unusually careful selection this season, and now we have them all lined up on our first floor—over seventy five patterns—so you can come in, sit down in all of them, try them out, and make the selection that just suits you.

You will not be obligated in any way to purchase if they don't suit, but come in anyway, before some one else beats you to it, and see if there isn't something here that is just what you have been wanting.



S. S. SLATER & SON
FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE ONLY

The Only Place in Town Where Hoosier Cabinets Are Sold

Have You Seen That Big CHEESE In the Cash Grocery window?

— IT WEIGHS —
500 LBS.

Leave your order now for a piece of this cheese. It will be cut on the day before Thanksgiving. Call and see it in the window. It's the famous Monarch brand.

Genoa Cash Grocery
F. E. WELLS, Manager

STATIONERY PAPETRIES

We are closing out our stock of about 50 boxes of Fancy Linen stationery for

25c Per Box

some of this stationery retails for 50c and 75c per box. We have just received our fall stock of new goods and wish to close out the old stock. We have some very good bargains in this line and would be pleased to have you call and look them over.

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

Phone No. 67

All calls for groceries at that number will bring satisfaction every time, not only in quality of goods but prompt delivery. Our big business, in which several clerks are kept busy, was established thru fair dealing all the time. If you have never given us an order, try us today. We know we can please you. If goods are not just as you want them, send them back. This has been our policy in the past and is now.

I. W. DOUGLASS
Phone 67 GENOA

FARM LOANS

We have secured additional connections for obtaining first mortgage loans on farm property. We are more able than ever to promise quick results at reasonable rates consistent with the security offered and privileges granted.

We invite applications for farm loans for use now or later.

THE EXCHANGE BANK
D. S. BROWN, Pres. E. W. BROWN, Asst. Cash.
C. J. BEVAN, Cash. Deposits Guaranteed With Over \$300,000.00 BESSIE BEARDSLEY, Bookkeeper

Napoleon Flour

MANUFACTURED FROM
MINNESOTA HARD WHEAT

We have the exclusive agency for this excellent flour. There is none better made and there are few equals.

Ask For Prices on Five Sack Lots
E. J. TISCHLER

The Ball of Fire

By GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER
and LILLIAN CHESTER
ILLUSTRATED BY C. D. RHODES

SYNOPSIS.

At a vestry meeting of the Market Square church Gail Sargent tells Rev. Smith Boyd that Market Square church is apparently a lucrative business enterprise. Allison takes Gail riding in his motor car. She finds cold disapproval in the eyes of Rev. Smith Boyd. Allison starts a campaign for consolidation and control of the entire transportation system of the world. Gail becomes popular. Allison gains control of transcontinental traffic and arranges to absorb the Vedder court tenement property of Market Square church. Gail tells Boyd that the cathedral Market Square church proposes to build will be out of profits wrung from equities. At a meeting of the seven financial magnates of the country, Allison organizes the International Transportation company. Rev. Smith Boyd undertakes Gail's spiritual instruction and Gail unconsciously gives Allison a hint that solves the Vedder court problem for him. On an inspection trip in Allison's new subway the tunnel caves in. Gail goes back to her home in the West. Her friends lure her and Arly back to New York. In the midst of a struggle with the dregs of humanity in Vedder court, Rev. Smith Boyd suddenly finds that he is a real living—and loving—man. He proposes to Gail but, on the verge of acceptance, she remembers their religious differences, and refuses.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Public Is Aroused.

Clad in her filmy cream lace gown, Gail walked slowly into her boudoir, and closed the door, and sank upon her divan. She did not stop tonight to let down her hair and change to her dainty negligee, nor to punctiliously straighten the room, nor to turn on the beautiful green light; instead, with all the electric bulbs blazing, she sat with her chin in her hand, and, with her body perfectly in repose, tried to study the whirl of her mind.

She was shaken, she knew that, shaken and stirred as she had never been before. Something in the depths of her had leaped up into life, and cried out in agony, and would not stop crying until it was satisfied.

"I need you to walk hand in hand with me about the greatest work in the world!" That was it; the greatest work in the world! And what was that work? To live and teach ritual in place of religion; to turn worship into a social observance; to use help less belief as a ladder of ambition; to reduce faith to words, and hope to a recitation, and charity to an obligation; to make pomp and ceremony a substitute for conscience, and to interpose a secretary between the human heart and God!

For just an instant Gail's eyelids dropped, her long brown lashes curved upon her cheeks, while beneath them her eyes glistened, and a smile touched the corners of her lips; then she was serious again. No, she had decided wisely.

There was a knock on the door, and Gail smiled again as she said:

"Come in."

Mrs. Helen Davies entered, tall and stately in her boudoir frills and ruffles. She sat down in front of Gail and prepared to enact the role of conscientious mother.

"Doctor Boyd proposed to you tonight," she charged, with affectionate authority.

"Yes, Aunt Helen," and Gail began to pull pins out of her hair.

A worried expression crossed the brow of Aunt Helen.

"Did you accept him?" and she fairly quivered with anxiety.

"No, Aunt Helen." Quite calmly, piling more hairpins and still more into the little tray by her side, and shaking down her rippling waves of hair.

Aunt Helen sighed a deep sigh of relief, and smiled her approval.

"Gail, dear, you have shown a degree of carelessness which I am delighted to find in you. If you handle all your affairs so sensibly, you have a brilliant future before you."

"I must be an awful worry to you, Aunt Helen," observed Gail, and walking over, she slipped her arm around Mrs. Davies' neck and kissed her and looked around for her chocolate box.

Gail's maid came in, and Mrs. Davies bade her sister's niece good-night most cordially, and retired with a great load off her mind; and half an hour later the lights in Gail's pretty little suite went out.

If she lay long hours looking out at the pale stars; if, in the midst of her calm logic, she suddenly buried her face in her pillows and sobbed silently; if, toward morning, she awoke with a little cry to find her face and her hands hot, all these things were but normal and natural. It is enough to know that she came to her breakfast bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked and smiling with the pleasant greetings of the day, and picked up the papers casually, and lit upon the newest sensation of the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press!

The free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press had found Vedder court and had made it the sudden focus of the public eye. Those few who were privileged to know intimately the workings of that adroit master of the public welfare, Tim Corman, could have recognized clearly his fine hand in the blaze of notoriety which obscure Vedder court had suddenly received. After having endured the contamination and contagion of the Market Square church ten-

ements for so many years, the city had, all at once, discovered that the condition was unbearable! The free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press had taken up, with great enthusiasm, the work of poking the finger of scorn at Vedder court. It had published photographs of the disreputable old sets of buildings, and, where they did not seem to drip enough, the artists had retouched them. It had sent budding young Poes and Dickens down there to write up the place. It had sent the sob sisters there in shoals to interview the down-trodden, and, above all things, it had put prominently before the public eye the immense profit which Market Square church wrung from this organized misery!

Gail turned sick at heart as she read. Uncle Jim permitted four morning papers to come to the house, and the dripping details, with many variations, were in all of them. She glanced over toward the rectory and the dignified old church standing beyond it, with mingled indignation and humiliation. A sort of ignominy seemed to have descended up it, like a man whose features seem coarsened from the instant he is doomed to wear prison stripes; and the fact which she particularly resented was that a portion of the disgrace of Market Square church seemed to have descended upon her. She could not make out why this should be; but it was. Aunt Grace Sargent, bustling about to see that Gail was supplied with more kinds of delicacies than she could possibly look of Gail's face, and went straight up to her sister Helen, the creases of worry deep in her brow.

Mrs. Helen Davies was having her coffee in bed, and she continued that absorbing ceremony while she considered her sister's news.

"I did not think that Gail was so deeply affected by the occurrences of last night," she mused; "but of course

"That is my unalterable position in the matter," he declared. "If Market Square church has a mission, it is the responsibility of these miserable human wrecks whom we have made our wards."

"We can't feed and clothe them," objected Banker Chisholm, whose white mitten chops already glowed pink from the anger-reddened skin beneath.

"It doesn't pay to pauperize the people," supplemented Willis Cunningham, stroking his sparse Vandyk complacently. Cunningham, whose sole relationship to economics consisted in permitting his secretary to sign checks, had imbibed a few principles which sufficed for all occasions.

"I do not wish to pauperize them," returned the rector. "I am willing to accept the shame of having the city shop Market Square church its duty, in exchange for the pleasure of replacing the foul tenements in Vedder court with clean ones."

Joseph G. Clark glanced again at Chisholm.

"They'd be dirty again in ten years," he observed. "If we build the new type of sanitary tenement we shall have to charge more rent, or not make a penny of profit; and we can't get more rent because the people who would pay it will not come into that neighborhood."

"Are we compelled to make a profit?" retorted the rector. "Is it necessary for Market Square church to remain perpetually a commercial landlord?"

The vestry gazed at Rev. Smith Boyd in surprised disapproval. Their previous rector had talked like that, and Rev. Smith Boyd had been a great relief.

"So long as the church has property at all, it will meet with that persistent charge," argued Chisholm. "It seems to me that we have had enough of it. My own inclination would be to sell the property outright, and take up slower, but less personal, forms of investment."

Old Nicholas Van Ploon, sitting far enough away to fold his hands comfortably across his tight vest, screwed his neck around so that he could glare at the banker.

"No," he objected; for the Van Ploon millions had been accumulated by the growth of tall office buildings out of a worthless Manhattan swamp. "We should never sell the property."

"There are a dozen arguments against keeping it," returned the nasal voice of old Joseph G. Clark. "The chief one is the necessity of making a large investment in these new tenements."

Rev. Smith Boyd rose again, shutting the light from the red robe of the Good Shepherd out of quietly concentrated Jim Sargent's eyes.

"I object to this entire discussion," he stated. "We have a moral obligation which forbids us to discuss matters of investment and profit within these walls as if we were a lard trust. We have neglected our moral obligation in Vedder court, until we are as blackened with sin as the thief on the cross."

Shrewd old Rufus Manning looked at the young rector curiously. He was puzzled over the change in him.

"Don't swing the pendulum too far, Doctor Boyd," Manning reminded him, with a great deal of kindness. These

two had met often in Vedder court. "Our sins, such as they are, are more passive than active."

It was, of course, old Nicholas Van Ploon who fell back again on the stock argument which had been quite sufficient to soothe his conscience for all these years.

"We give these people cheaper rent than they can find anywhere in the city."

"We should continue to do so, but in cleaner and more wholesome quarters," quickly returned the rector. "This is the home of all these poverty-stricken people whom Market Square church has taken under its shelter, and we have no right to dispose of it."

"That's what I say," and Nicholas Van Ploon nodded his round head. "We should not sell the property."

"We cannot for shame, if for nothing else," agreed the rector, seizing on every point of vantage to support his intense desire to lift the Vedder court derelicts from the depth of their degradation. "We lie now under the disgrace of having owned property so filthy that the city was compelled to order it torn down. The only way in which we can redeem the reputation of Market Square church is to replace those tenements with better ones, and

conduct them as a benefit to the people rather than to our own pockets."

"That's a clever way of putting it," commented Jim Sargent. "It's time we did something to get rid of our disgrace," and he was most earnest about it. He had been the most uncomfortable of all these vestrymen in the past few days; for the disgrace of Market Square church had been a very reliable topic of conversation in Gail Sargent's neighborhood.

The nasal voice of smooth-shaven old Joseph G. Clark drewled into the little silence which ensued.

"What about the cathedral?" he asked, and the hush which followed was far deeper than the one which he had broken. Even Rev. Smith Boyd was driven to some fairly profound thought. His bedroom and his study were lined with sketches of the stupendously beautiful cathedral, the most expensive in the world in which he was to disseminate the gospel.

"Suppose we come back to earth," resumed Clark, who had built the Standard Cereal company into a monopoly of all the breadstuffs by that process. "If we rebuild we set ourselves back in the cathedral project ten years. You can't wipe out what you call our disgrace, even if you give all these paupers free board and compulsory baths. My proposition is to telephone for Edward E. Allison, and tell him we're ready to accept his offer."

"Not while I'm a member of this vestry," declared Nicholas Van Ploon, swiveling himself to defy Joseph G. Clark. "We don't sell the property."

"I put Mr. Clark's proposition as a motion," jerked W. T. Chisholm, and in the heated argument which ensued, the Good Shepherd in the window, taking advantage of the shifting sun, removed from the room the light of the red robe.

In the end, the practical-minded members won over the sentimentalists, if Nicholas Van Ploon could be classed under that heading, and Allison was telephoned. Before they were through wrangling over the decision to have him meet them, Allison was among them. One might almost have thought that he had been waiting for the call; but he exchanged no more friendly glances with Clark and Chisholm, of the new International Transportation company, than he did with any of the others.

"Well, Allison, we've decided to accept your offer for the Vedder court property," stated Manning.

"I haven't made you any, but I'm willing," returned Allison.

Jim Sargent drew from his pocket a memorandum slip.

"You offered us a sum which, at three and a half per cent, would accrue, in ten years, to forty-two million dollars," he reminded the president of the Municipal Transportation company. "That figures to a spot-cash proposition of thirty-one millions, with a repeating decimal of one; so somebody will have to lose a cent."

"That offer is withdrawn," said Allison.

"I don't see why," objected Jim Sargent. "The property is as valuable for your purpose as it ever was."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Rev. Smith Boyd Protests.

The doves which in summer flitted about the quiet little vestry yard, and cooed over the vestry door, would have flown away had they been at home; for it was a stormy affair, with loud voices and clashing wills and a general atmosphere of tenseness, which was somewhat at variance with the red-robed figure of the Good Shepherd in the pointed window of the vestry.

The late arrival was Joseph G. Clark, and his eye sought that of Banker Chisholm, before he nodded to the others and took his seat at the Gothic table. Rev. Smith Boyd, who was particularly straight and tall today, and particularly in earnest, paused long enough for the slight disturbance to subside, and then he finished his speech.

"That is my unalterable position in the matter," he declared. "If Market Square church has a mission, it is the responsibility of these miserable human wrecks whom we have made our wards."

"We can't feed and clothe them," objected Banker Chisholm, whose white mitten chops already glowed pink from the anger-reddened skin beneath.

"It doesn't pay to pauperize the people," supplemented Willis Cunningham, stroking his sparse Vandyk complacently. Cunningham, whose sole relationship to economics consisted in permitting his secretary to sign checks, had imbibed a few principles which sufficed for all occasions.

"I do not wish to pauperize them," returned the rector. "I am willing to accept the shame of having the city shop Market Square church its duty, in exchange for the pleasure of replacing the foul tenements in Vedder court with clean ones."

Joseph G. Clark glanced again at Chisholm.

"They'd be dirty again in ten years," he observed. "If we build the new type of sanitary tenement we shall have to charge more rent, or not make a penny of profit; and we can't get more rent because the people who would pay it will not come into that neighborhood."

"Are we compelled to make a profit?" retorted the rector. "Is it necessary for Market Square church to remain perpetually a commercial landlord?"

The vestry gazed at Rev. Smith Boyd in surprised disapproval. Their previous rector had talked like that, and Rev. Smith Boyd had been a great relief.

"So long as the church has property at all, it will meet with that persistent charge," argued Chisholm. "It seems to me that we have had enough of it. My own inclination would be to sell the property outright, and take up slower, but less personal, forms of investment."

Old Nicholas Van Ploon, sitting far enough away to fold his hands comfortably across his tight vest, screwed his neck around so that he could glare at the banker.

"No," he objected; for the Van Ploon millions had been accumulated by the growth of tall office buildings out of a worthless Manhattan swamp. "We should never sell the property."

"There are a dozen arguments against keeping it," returned the nasal voice of old Joseph G. Clark. "The chief one is the necessity of making a large investment in these new tenements."

Rev. Smith Boyd rose again, shutting the light from the red robe of the Good Shepherd out of quietly concentrated Jim Sargent's eyes.

"I object to this entire discussion," he stated. "We have a moral obligation which forbids us to discuss matters of investment and profit within these walls as if we were a lard trust. We have neglected our moral obligation in Vedder court, until we are as blackened with sin as the thief on the cross."

Shrewd old Rufus Manning looked at the young rector curiously. He was puzzled over the change in him.

"Don't swing the pendulum too far, Doctor Boyd," Manning reminded him, with a great deal of kindness. These

two had met often in Vedder court. "Our sins, such as they are, are more passive than active."

It was, of course, old Nicholas Van Ploon who fell back again on the stock argument which had been quite sufficient to soothe his conscience for all these years.

"We give these people cheaper rent than they can find anywhere in the city."

"We should continue to do so, but in cleaner and more wholesome quarters," quickly returned the rector. "This is the home of all these poverty-stricken people whom Market Square church has taken under its shelter, and we have no right to dispose of it."

"That's what I say," and Nicholas Van Ploon nodded his round head. "We should not sell the property."

"We cannot for shame, if for nothing else," agreed the rector, seizing on every point of vantage to support his intense desire to lift the Vedder court derelicts from the depth of their degradation. "We lie now under the disgrace of having owned property so filthy that the city was compelled to order it torn down. The only way in which we can redeem the reputation of Market Square church is to replace those tenements with better ones, and

conduct them as a benefit to the people rather than to our own pockets."

"That's a clever way of putting it," commented Jim Sargent. "It's time we did something to get rid of our disgrace," and he was most earnest about it. He had been the most uncomfortable of all these vestrymen in the past few days; for the disgrace of Market Square church had been a very reliable topic of conversation in Gail Sargent's neighborhood.

The nasal voice of smooth-shaven old Joseph G. Clark drewled into the little silence which ensued.

"What about the cathedral?" he asked, and the hush which followed was far deeper than the one which he had broken. Even Rev. Smith Boyd was driven to some fairly profound thought. His bedroom and his study were lined with sketches of the stupendously beautiful cathedral, the most expensive in the world in which he was to disseminate the gospel.

"Suppose we come back to earth," resumed Clark, who had built the Standard Cereal company into a monopoly of all the breadstuffs by that process. "If we rebuild we set ourselves back in the cathedral project ten years. You can't wipe out what you call our disgrace, even if you give all these paupers free board and compulsory baths. My proposition is to telephone for Edward E. Allison, and tell him we're ready to accept his offer."

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In the end, the practical-minded members won over the sentimentalists, if Nicholas Van Ploon could be classed under that heading, and Allison was telephoned. Before they were through wrangling over the decision to have him meet them, Allison was among them. One might almost have thought that he had been waiting for the call; but he exchanged no more friendly glances with Clark and Chisholm, of the new International Transportation company, than he did with any of the others.

"Well, Allison, we've decided to accept your offer for the Vedder court property," stated Manning.

"I haven't made you any, but I'm willing," returned Allison.

Jim Sargent drew from his pocket a memorandum slip.

"You offered us a sum which, at three and a half per cent, would accrue, in ten years, to forty-two million dollars," he reminded the president of the Municipal Transportation company. "That figures to a spot-cash proposition of thirty-one millions, with a repeating decimal of one; so somebody will have to lose a cent."

"That offer is withdrawn," said Allison.

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GETTING A START

By
NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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THE SOCIAL LIFE OF BUSINESS.

Business, while often hard and even cruel, does not refuse to consider the human side of life.

Thousands of captains of industries and merchant princes recognize the needs of man as well as those of trade, and encourage many forms of social intercourse among their employees, including the establishment of libraries, reading rooms, gymnasiums, and the organization of athletic and other societies.

Exhaustive experiment has shown that healthy social life can be added to business without detriment to financial profit, and that the more employees get together, play together as well as work together, the more efficient they are likely to be.

Workers of the same grade naturally have much in common, and there is no reason why they should not enjoy one another's company in business and out of it, why they should not have a common business interest and a social acquaintanceship and friendship.

Of course, business must be attended to, and any social life which interferes with the conduct of business cannot very well be tolerated, but there are forms of sociability which the well-regulated store or factory should recognize, and many of them do.

Fellow employees should be friends as well as business associates. They should enjoy one another's company at work as well as out of hours.

A hearty "Good morning," an exchange of smiles, a pleasant joke, a kind word, even during the heat of business, helps to bring the strenuousness of work to a livable level and assists rather than retards the action of business.

Get acquainted with your fellow clerks. Know something of their personal life, as well as of their business. Organize ball teams, associations for business and social betterment. Connect with the employees of similar institutions. Intermingle and interchange.

The greatest business men in the world are members of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and other organizations. They lunch together unafraid of competition. Their principles should be emulated by the employees, who, collectively, are as strong a factor in success as are those who command them.

Let your wife come into this social and business life, if she will. Do not draw too sharp a line between business and family.

Pass along the good things you have to others, and they will reciprocate. The more you get together, the greater will be your accomplishment.

Remember that you alone amount to very little, that you as a part of a composite mass may hold great responsibility.

The successful man is not a hermit. He circulates rather than boards. He shakes hands with his competitors, exchanges experiences with those of similar callings. He has a normal social life, the kind that does not interfere with his business. He renders unto business all that business deserves, and does not forget there is something besides business, something which, if properly handled, will push rather than handicap trade.

Don't live by yourself. Get away from yourself. Get together.

Snakes Fight to the Death.

One of the jungle secrets is the cause of deadly enmity that exists between the "tomiga" and the blacksnake. O. E. Malsbury, engineer in charge of land surveys at Panama, describes a fight he saw between two of these. While cutting a trench along the edge of a swamp his machete men ran across a "tomiga" whose head was sticking out of a pile of leaves. One of the men cut the head off and pulled the body out to see why the snake had not made an effort to get away. Half way down the body was a blacksnake coiled and biting savagely. The blacksnake was driven off, but remained near and twice came into the open and bit savagely at the dead "tomiga."

Owing to its peculiar actions no effort was made to kill the blacksnake, but the men continued their cutting for an hour or so longer. Then they returned to the spot and found the body of the "tomiga" encircled by that of the blacksnake, which also was dead. It had been bitten about midway between head and tail and its body was swollen. It was concluded that the "tomiga" had started the fight by biting the blacksnake, which got hold of its enemy before it could coil again for another attack.

Careless.
"I'm afraid I shall have to let that new servant go."
"What's the trouble?"
"She couldn't pay less attention to the children if they were her own."

The Limit.
Willie—What is the most unintelligible thing that you ever heard?
Gillie—A magazine poem, set to musical comedy music, played on a phonograph.—Ju2ge.

"THE OTHER FELLOW."

Ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent of failures, men of the never-get-there class, intentionally or unintentionally, forget themselves and think about "the other fellow."

If the other fellow is promoted, they are jealous, feel that their employer has discriminated unfairly, and that favoritism or luck is responsible for the good things which he has received.

If they make a mistake, instead of attempting to learn better, they hunt up the mistakes "the other fellow" has made and excuse themselves because he has blundered.

Many a young man, who has not been promoted or received a raise of salary, instead of analyzing himself, goes to his employer and says, "You raised Smith's salary, I think mine ought to be raised too."

The employer naturally asks him what Smith has got to do with it. Smith had his salary raised because he deserved it. Yet a proportion of men who ought to know better, use this feeble and unbusinesslike argument, forgetting that it is "up to" them, not "up to" "the other fellow," that it is all important to them what they do to themselves, and of less consequence what happens to "the other fellow."

Don't envy "the other fellow;" be friendly with him and exchange experiences with him; congratulate him when he is promoted; learn of him, if he is a good teacher. His promotion, even if you do not receive a like one, is an indication that the firm for which you work is prepared to do by you as it has done by him as soon as you are worthy. The advancement of "the other fellow" should incite you to greater effort. Instead of stirring up jealousy, let it make you say:

"Good for 'the other fellow' if he has been promoted. Your turn will come next, if you 'deliver the goods.'"

Don't harbor the delusion that your employer does not want to pay you more money. Unless he is an exception, he regards you as a part of his business plant. It is policy for him to use you to his advantage and he cannot do this unless it is to your advantage also. He would rather pay you \$20 a week than \$10, if you are worth it and the business will warrant. If you show that you are able and ready to bring him service the equivalent of, or of greater value than, that extra \$10, he is more than willing to give it to you.

No business man worthy the name wants to have inefficient employees about him. They injure his business and injure him. The modern business man requires efficiency, and in most cases he is ready to pay the price necessary to obtain it.

Ninety-nine per cent of young men who are down, are down because they downed themselves and did not realize that, however subordinate their positions might be, they, above all the world, were masters of their destiny.

It is you, not "the other fellow."

Child's Narrow Escape.

Snake stories so frequently degenerate into mere fabrications that a serious chronicler hesitates to tell of an incident such as that which W. F. Beyer, lighthouse engineer, witnessed on the Sirolo river, near Panama. The river had been swollen by the first heavy rains and at its junction with the Trinidad was very swift. Five men and a child came down to the ford at Largarata and prepared to get into a cayuco for crossing. The river looked so treacherous, however, that they decided to make the crossing in parties of three.

One man, the child, a boy of four years, and the paddle man got into the canoe and put off. The first eddy caught them when they were not 25 feet from shore and upset their boat. As they struck the water a huge boa dropped from a limb overhanging the water, coiled itself around the child and started for shore. It glided up the steep bank and made for the jungle. The child's body caught between two stalks of bamboo and while the snake was trying to pull itself through the man on the bank ran up and killed it. Two bright welts around the body of the child are the only injury he sustained.

Gatun lake now covers an area of about fifty square miles. At its final height of 85 feet, which it will attain about Nov. 1, it will cover 164 square miles.

Leave It to a Woman!

He—As it is to be a secret engagement, dearest, it would not be wise for me to give you a ring at present.

She—Oh, but I could wear it on the wrong hand, you know.—Boston Transcript.

Sanitary Floors Important.
Sanitary stable floors are important if milk quality is desired.

CELLARS FOR FRUIT AND VEGETABLES



A Good Type of Cellar for Storing Fruit and Vegetables.

(By P. M. RISLEY.)
There were two, one at the house, the other at the barn, built on a side-hill, a favorable location.

Roots are 90 per cent water, accounting for their shriveling when kept in a warm, dry place; all moisture evaporates, therefore the roots lose most of their fine feeding value, but if one's cellar is moist and warm, then rot sets in.

Beet roots will stand a little frosty spell without harm. We kept cabbages, carrots, etc., in the house cellar for convenience, being well sand packed in large boxes, the windows left open.

The air is kept away, as coolness prevents rot, sprouting and shriveling. We found them fresh, crisp and tasty in the spring.

The other part of the cellar was cemented, of course, and we spread some fruit on the floor, yet no earthy taste was noticeable.

Apples kept well packed in layers,

some distance apart and sand covered. Those in boxes were elevated a trifle on bricks. One season we packed apples in a barrel, with oats between the layers and those proved a success also.

The roots for our stock were uniformly good, handy to feed.

Our barn-cellar was on a side-hill excavation into the high bank. It had a cement wall, several feet high, and a nice driveway on the upper side. The roots were very easily unloaded by a chute through a convenient, removable window, which furnished light as well.

One season we kept a quantity of roots and apples in a pit, in the side-hill—about three feet deep. We spread straw on the bottom, filled the pit to the top and covered all with good straw, with dirt heaped over that, and then a board cover, to protect the contents from water. In February and March they opened out, with only a few defective specimens.

SILO IS OF MUCH VALUE TO FARMER

No Man Who Buys Steers to Fatten Can Afford to Be Without Huge Receptacle.

Those farmers who have never studied the silo question, naturally do not know how much money they are losing every year in their feeding operations. No man who buys steers to fatten can afford to be without a silo.

It is a poor cornfield that will not yield an average of from ten to fifteen tons of green corn per acre. If this is cut into silage it will make a sure profit at present prices of cattle at from \$30 to \$34 per acre.

It has been demonstrated conclusively that silage-fed steers bring more money on the big market than those that are fattened on whole corn. It is also a fact well known to experienced feeders that silage saves grain and hay.

It is true that corn fodder contains under chemical tests more protein carbohydrates and fattening material than silage, but the fact remains that steers do not get all of the benefit from corn fodder, while about everything that is valuable is consumed in the silage.

Then silage being quite bulky, it is an excellent feed given in connection with ground grains and heavy meals, as it aids greatly in their digestion.

Another thing, steers like silage. It tastes good to them and they eat it with avidity.

A steer prefers silage to dry corn fodder, just as a boy prefers pie to dry corn bread, but in the case of the steer, the silage is better food for him than the pie is for the boy.

Place silage and dry corn fodder before a bunch of steers and they will not touch the latter until they have entirely disposed of the first. This is an important factor in feeding, because palatability adds to digestive qualities of feed, and the more a steer digests the more fat he will put on.

WELL-TIMED HINTS ON SEED SELECTION

When Corn Is in Stiff Dough It May Be Safely Taken—Keep All Ears Separated.

Because of unusual conditions this year, many farmers will find it desirable to practice early field selection of seed corn.

Seed corn may be safely selected in the stiff dough stage, if properly cured. The vitality of corn selected earlier than this is likely to be uncertain.

Early picked seed corn must begin drying rapidly at the earliest possible moment. If left lying in a pile for as much as a few hours the growth of mold is likely to start.

In drying immature corn, it is important to keep the ears from close contact. While drying, rainproof buildings which provide a free circulation of air and a temperature above freezing are highly desirable.

Well-preserved seed corn a year old is very satisfactory.—Nebraska College of Agriculture.

DOES CUTTING CORN FODDER ROB SOIL?

Few Ways of More Quickly Killing Soil Than to Grow and Remove All of Crop.

There is much said now about the value of corn fodder by those who advocate the use of the silo. It is true that the corn plant, at maturity, exclusive of the ear, contains much valuable feed if properly harvested and stored, says Kansas Journal.

Yet experienced ones say that there are few ways of more quickly killing the soil than to grow corn and remove all the crop by cutting the fodder.

It is good farm practice to cut up the corn and feed it on the place, provided that land from which it is cut is immediately manured to restore the plant-food elements taken from it by the crop.

When no equivalent is returned the soil is left sadly depleted of its balanced chemical store of life-producing elements.

The ear of corn, being largely starch and composed of water and carbon dioxide, free compounds of the atmosphere, does not remove much fertility from the soil. But the entire corn plant contains nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus which the soil can ill spare.

These cornstalks should be allowed to remain in the field and be plowed under the following season to return these vital elements and form soil humus.

KEEP POULTRY FREE FROM ALL VERMIN

One of Best and Most Common Methods Is to Apply Insect Powder—Good Formula.

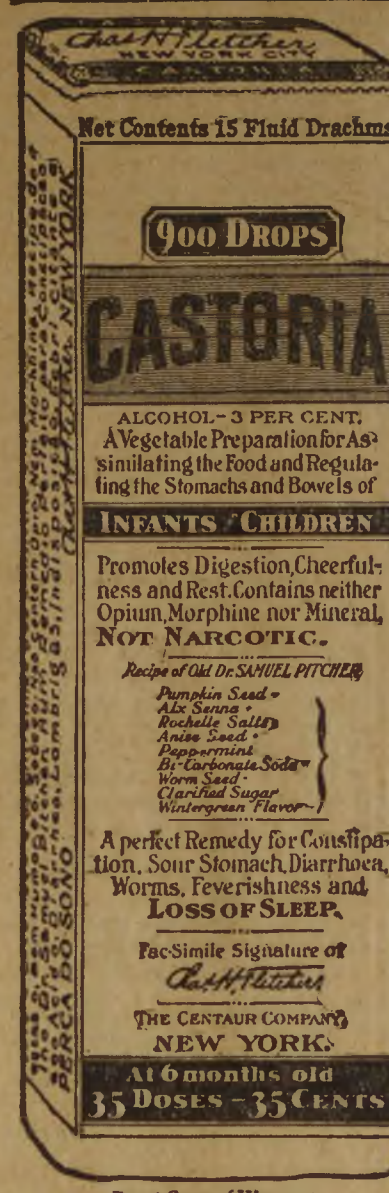
(By H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station.)

The offspring from a single pair of lice will in six weeks be approximately 125,000. This fact emphasizes the importance of keeping the poultry free from them.

Lice live upon the bodies of the poultry. They deposit their eggs in the plumage, generally near the vent, and live upon the scurf, dead skin and feathers. To get rid of them remedies must be applied to the bird. Spraying the roosts with lice-killing remedies is of little value. One of the best and most common methods of getting rid of lice is to apply insect powder, which should be well dusted into the feathers. A second application ten days after the first will catch the second brood of lice and make a thorough job of it. Otherwise if these live the first application is of little value.

A good, cheap and effective louse powder is made by adding a mixture of one part of crude carbolic acid and three parts of gasoline to plaster of paris, all that the powder will blot up. When the plaster is dry pulverize it and store in tight cans. Another effective remedy is to rub a piece of blue ointment the size of a pea well into the skin just beneath the vent.

Guard Against Rabbits.
As soon as the fruit crop is harvested the young trees should be protected against rabbit injury. Wrapping the trees with newspapers is a good protection from this trouble.



Children Cry For



What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

SCHOOL TOTS TREE A BEAR

Barking Like Dogs, Six Youngsters Frighten Bruin and Bring About His Death.

Six school children, the oldest of them aged nine, treed a bear at the Oak Run schoolhouse.

During the afternoon recess while the tots were at play, bruin ambled to the school grounds. The children, barking like dogs, took after the bear, who, taking fright, climbed a tree to get out of danger.

Miss Vivian Brauer, the teacher, fainted when she saw what the children had done. She called the children to the schoolhouse, locked the door and, womanlike, pulled down the blinds.

A few minutes later the bear climbed down the tree and ran into Amos Welch's field 50 yards farther up the creek. Welch shot and killed the bear.

There was a barbecue at the Oak Run schoolhouse Friday afternoon, bear meat being the important item on the menu.—Redding Dispatch to San Francisco Chronicle.

Compromise.
Jimmie's mother had promised to give him five cents every day provided he would keep out of mischief.

The other day when the boy came home from school, she opened her purse and asked: "Have you been a good boy today, Jimmie?"

The youngster hesitated a moment and then said: "I'll tell you what, mother. You give me two cents and ask no questions."

MOTHER'S "NOTIONS" Good for Young People to Follow.

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are.

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy and Postum has been the principal factor.

"I was induced to give him the Postum because of my own experience with it.

"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came.

"I used to read the Postum advertisements in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, but finally something in one of the advertisements made me conclude to try Postum.

"I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and used good, rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said, 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee and taking Postum, and now after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum. —sold by Grocers.

CUTICURA COMPLEXIONS

Are Usually Fresh and Clear, Soft and Velvety. Try Ours.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Thus these supercream emollients promote and maintain the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands under conditions which if neglected might disfigure them.

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

Wedlock is truly a combination lock.

ANURIC!

The Newest Discovery in Chemistry

This is a recent discovery of Doctor Pierce, who is head of the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a 50-cent package of

Had Experience.

"So," said the old general, "you think you would make a good valet for an old wreck like me, do you? I have a glass eye, a wooden leg and a wax arm that need looking after, not to mention false teeth, and so forth."

"Oh, that's all right, general," replied the applicant, enthusiastically. "I've had lots of experience. I worked six years in the assembling department of a big motor car factory."—Tit-Bits.

The candidate elected by a large majority is apt to become a cheery official.

The Household Boss.

He—Ann, I intend to put my foot down on the next purchase for this house.

She—All right, William; you'll put it down on a new carpet.

When all others fail to please Try Denison's Coffee.

When it comes to an alarm clock, no mechanical contrivance has anything on an industrious housefly.

Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago for illustrated Book of the Eye Free.

A dollar unjustly gained cannot be justly kept.

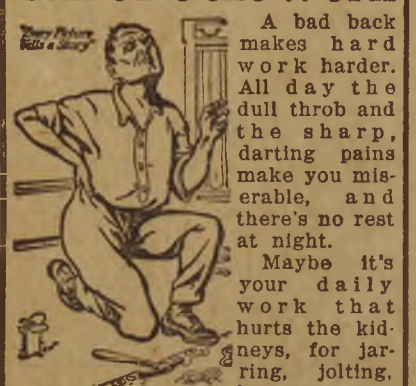
For Varicose Veins and Ulcers, Hemorrhoids (Piles), Eczemas, Painful Swellings, Abscesses, Sores, Etc., use

MOONE'S Emerald Oil

The famous and unexcelled antiseptic and germicide, only a few drops required at an application. So marvelously powerful that Enlarged Glands, Wens and Varicose disappear with its use. Price \$1.00 sent anywhere charges paid on receipt of price.

Generous sample sent on receipt of 10c from Moone Chemical Co., Dept. W, Rochester, N. Y.

Can't Do the Work



A bad back makes hard work harder. All day the dull throbbing and the sharp, darting pains make you miserable, and there's no rest at night.

Maybe it's your daily work that hurts the kidneys, for jarring, jolting, lifting, reaching, dampness and many other strains do weaken them.

Cure the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have helped thousands and should do as well for you.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

50¢ at all Stores
Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed For Douches

In the local treatment of woman's ill, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Sharpen Your Safety Blades

With a Stag Sharpener \$1 PAID The only one of its kind. Now when I PAID in holder, one blade always at proper angle. Sharp, easy to use. Sharpens any safety razor blade GUARANTEED. Will last a lifetime. High quality blades at Postum-Paxtine Exposition. Complete metal plated holder, barbed jaws and action in one case. Money back if dissatisfied. The Stag Company, 108 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Farm-Near New York City

108 acres cultivated, producing bumper crops. Will sacrifice for \$1000 to close estate. It is one of the best. E. Slocum, 142 Broadway, N. Y.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 45-1915.

W. C. T. U. Notes

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. John Pratt, on West Main street, Nov. 11. A good attendance is desired and everybody is welcome. The last meeting with Mrs. O. E. Taylor was a very interesting mothers' meeting. The program was in charge of Mrs. S. H. Matteson and showed careful thought and planning, some very good ideas being brought out. Arrangements were also made to send our annual box of fruit to the Temperance Hospital. Any one who has a can of fruit or jelly to contribute may

leave the same with Mrs. C. A. Smith on Genoa street at any time within the next two weeks. It will be thankfully received and forwarded before Thanksgiving. We consider this a very worthy object and try to help a little each year in caring for those who are unable to pay, and there are many of them.

His First Line.

"Pa, what is the first line of defense?" "That depends on the circumstances, son. If this country were at war, the first line of defense would be the navy. When a man's married, it's usually the telephone line, by which he tries to square himself before he comes home."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

In Precarious Condition

R. M. Patrick, the Marengo banker who was injured two weeks ago by being run over by a touring car, is in a precarious condition. Concerning the accident the Nsws says: "The ligaments were torn from his right shoulder, causing a partial dislocation of the joint; both arms, both legs and his right foot were badly bruised. But more serious than the others was the injury on the right side of the head. His scalp was cut and torn from a point well up on his forehead on a semi-circular line to a point back of and below the ear. At places the periosteum of the skull was scraped off. Portions of the scalp were missing and not enough remained to cover the area stripped. Into this sand and dirt was ground so deeply that it could not be thoroughly cleansed and this condition has been giving anxiety. The shock, which was feared, was not particularly noticeable."

LATER—Mr. Patrick died Tuesday of this week.

Hamilton Gets New Trial

A recent decision of the Appellate court will be of interest to friends of A. G. Kennedy who is the attorney for the defendant in the case. The case in question is the one of the People versus Hamilton, on serious charges preferred by the parents of a young girl. The Circuit court declared the man guilty and sentenced him to the Joliet penitentiary. The recent Appellate court's decision reverses the lower court's decision and the man is entitled to a new trial. Hamilton is now in the county jail at Sycamore awaiting the new trial.

One-sixth of the railroads of the United States are now in the hands of the receivers. This ought to satisfy the most enthusiastic heckler of corporations.

CURIOUS HAWAIIAN GRASS.

Why Thousands of the Islands' Cattle Never Drink Water.

The proverbial horse which can be led to water, but which cannot be made to drink, exists in large numbers in the Hawaiian Islands. Among the cattle he has thousands of cousins of the same proclivities.

It is a surprising statement to make and yet one that is literally true and so commonplace that no one there thinks anything about it, that there are hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle which never take a drink of water throughout the whole course of their lives.

On all the islands the upper altitudes of the mountains are given up to cattle ranges. The cattle run wild from the time they are born until they are rounded up to be sent to the slaughter house. Except during the possibly two or three months of the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle range.

But everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass, known by the native name manina. This is both food and drink, says a recent traveler. Horses and cattle grazing on it neither require water nor will they drink it when offered.

Our first experience with this fact was on a trip to Heleakala. A party were mounted on horses which had just been brought in from the range. The journey they made was fourteen miles, in which distance they ascended 9,000 feet. The party started in the afternoon and at sunset halted for supper. They thought it strange that the horses should leave a feed of grain to nibble the scanty grass which grew near by, but were willing to trust their instinct in the matter.

However, before starting, they insisted that they be given water. The native guide demurred, saying that they didn't need it, but with the good natured compliance of his race yielded to requests and led a detour of about a mile, which brought the party to a ranch house where there was a well. But to the utter amazement of the travelers the horses would not drink.

They took it as another case of instinct and assumed that the water for some reason was not good and so refrained from drinking it themselves. It was not until the return the second day to Kawaapae that the travelers learned the secret of the wonderful manina grass.—Philadelphia North American.

Who Owns the Highway

A mistake seems to exist as to the rights of the public to the land along the public road, says an exchange. Some appear to believe that the general public has the privilege of pasturing cattle, cutting grass and hauling away dirt and stones from any part of the road reservation of four rods wide. This is not the case. The man who furnishes land for the road does not relinquish his ownership of the same and pays taxes yearly on that part of his land the same as the remainder. He can cut the grass or crops on the land and others who infringe on his rights in this respect are liable for trespass or theft the same as if they went on his farm and cut crops and pastured the land. The public has no claim whatever except that of being allowed to travel along. Where a road crosses a stream, the owner can legally prohibit fishing just as fully from the shore or bridge as from other parts of the stream inside the boundaries of his farm.



GRINNELL LAUNDRY QUEEN WASHER & WRINGER

You can wring from the washer to the rinse tub—then to the blueing—then into the basket—without any lifting or stooping—just swing the wringer.

Other Laundry Queen Features

Waterproof motor; solid wood dolly; washer and wringer may be used together or independently; safety wringer device; light, strong steel bench; wonderful planetary gear drive.

And by the simple pulling of a lever the top with dolly swings over the proper tub and does your rinsing.

The LAUNDRY QUEEN has but few moving parts and they are all on top and completely guarded. It stops operating the minute you lift the lid and costs but a cent an hour for electric power.

Labor Saving Methods FOR THE HOUSEWIFE WHY NOT?

On the farm the man takes advantage of the new labor saving machinery, why not take the housewife into consideration too. This machine will save her hours of labor and backache and make life sweeter for all concerned. If you can not connect with electric power we will sell you a small

GASOLINE ENGINE

that will do the work just as well and the price will not be much compared with the joy it will bring.

J. R. KIERNAN & SON

BED BLANKETS RUGS

The biggest and best line ever shown in Genoa, and we are selling them every day. These goods are right out where you can see them without loss of time or any inconvenience. Call and look over the line. We are always glad to show you for we have confidence in the goods and your judgment.

The House of Good Furniture and Rugs

W. W. Cooper

DANCE

The Mystic Workers Will Give a Dance at The Opera House

ON

Friday Night NOV. 12

and every two weeks thereafter until after the holidays.

Patterson's 4-Piece Orchestra

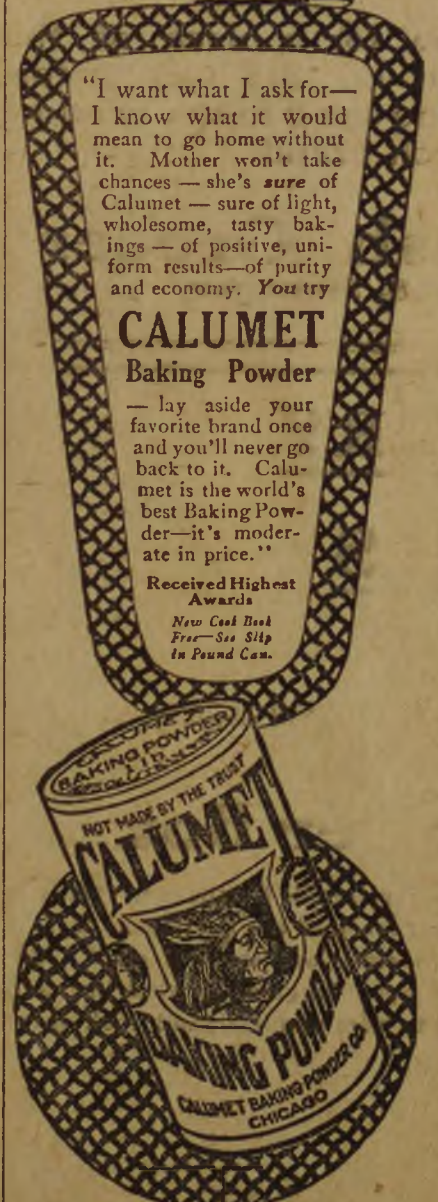
SILOS TO SAVE THE CORN

The backward season and late planting will undoubtedly result in an unusual amount of soft and immature corn this fall. The silo offers the best and only sure way of utilizing and saving this feed to the best advantage. Don't wait until it is too late but see us about one right now. We have them in stock.

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co.



"No!—I Said Calumet!"



Cheap and big can Baking Powders do not save you money. Calumet does—it's Pure and far superior to sour milk and soda.

Expense No Object.

During an inclement spell of weather a lady of the order of the newly rich was so unfortunate as to contract a painful affection of the throat, and she accordingly accepted the advice of a friend that she consult a great London specialist noted for his expensive fees.

"Your ailment is not a serious one," said the specialist after examination. "You'll soon be all right. I'll just indicate to your family surgeon precisely where to touch your throat with nitrate of silver, and I think that will meet the case exactly."

"Oh, doctor," protested the rich matron in a tone of mingled surprise and indignation, "do order him to use nitrate of gold! Expense is a matter, I assure you, quite immaterial to me!"—London Answers.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands, City Property

FOR SALE—Five lots in Eureka Park addition in Genoa. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of W. W. Cooper. 4-1f

FOR RENT—Residence on First street, three doors west of the school house. In good repair. Inquire on the premises. 2-1f

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 \$3000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 31-1f

FOR SALE—Good Minnesota and Illinois farms. Write or telephone J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 22. 28-1f

Miscellaneous

ORGAN FOR SALE—Kimball make, in excellent condition. Will sell cheap. Inquire of Mrs. A. T. Hewitt. 2-1f

FOR SALE—Full Blood Poland China Boars. Inquire of Thos. Holmes, Genoa. County Phone. 51-1f

INSURANCE—Call on C. A. Brown Genoa, Ill. for insurance. Surety and indemnity bonds. City Lots for sale, large and small. 30-1f

DEAD ANIMALS removed free of charge if the hides are left on. The Genoa Rendering Plant. Telephone No. 909-14 or 37. 1f

FOR SALE—Soft coal stove, in good condition. Inquire of Mrs. W. H. Sager, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 6. 4-3f

FOR SALE—Base Burner in good condition, has been used but a short time. Inquire of Wm. Reid. *

FOR SALE—Good Full Blood Duroc Jersey Boar. Inquire of Geithman & Hammond. 4-1f

His Well Earned Popularity.
"My small nephew, Peterkin Pluck, is deservedly the most popular child in our neighborhood," stated Cyrus K. Savage. "When there is company at the house and the lad's mother drags him out to elocute, read his latest school composition or whack off a classic on the piano with one finger, the young philanthropist absolutely refuses to come through with the performance, no matter how earnestly solicited."—Kansas City Star.

Daily Thought. Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles. Sincerity is the way of Heaven.—Confucius.

Inspiring Manliness. First find the man in yourself if you will inspire manliness in others.—A. Bronson Alcott.

We have your Household Hardware



IF YOU WANT "ECONOMY" IN YOUR KITCHEN, THE FIRST THING YOU NEED IS A PAIR OF KITCHEN SCALES. YOU NOT ONLY CAN CHECK UP THE GOODS YOU RECEIVE, BUT YOU CAN WEIGH THE THINGS YOU USE--THAT SAVES MONEY AND WASTE.

AND WE HAVE LOTS OF OTHER THINGS YOU NEED, THAT DON'T COST MUCH BUT SAVE YOU TIME AND STEPS. COME IN AND SEE THEM.

PERKINS & ROSENFELD

Warnings! Hints! Reminders!
On a Burning Subject

IT'S BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

But the earlier the better when it comes to putting in your winters supply of coal. YOU SAVE MONEY AND INCONVENIENCE —BY—

EARLY ACTION
ZELLER & SON
TELEPHONE 57