

The Genoa Republican-Journal

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

GENOA, ILLINOIS, APRIL 5, 1918

VOLUME XIII, NO. 24

THE GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD

To Schools for Efforts in Selling Liberty Bonds This Month

ONE ROOM SCHOOLS INCLUDED

Mrs. Lowden and Son Also Offer a Fifty Dollar Bond as Reward for Work in Schools

Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who once taught in a little one-room rural school house, has announced to the Woman's Committee of the Third Liberty Loan that he will give a fifty dollar bond to the one room country school that sells the largest number of Liberty Bonds in proportion to their enrollment. The contest for the schools will be state wide and every school in Illinois is eligible.

Mrs. Lowden, wife of the governor, will offer a fifty dollar bond to be given to the elementary city or village school, public, private or parochial, selling the largest number of bonds in proportion to their enrollment.

Pullman Lowden, son of the governor, who is in the United States army, will donate a fifty dollar bond to the high school in the state, public, private or parochial, selling the largest number of Liberty bonds in proportion to their enrollment.

The contest, under the direction of Mrs. Howard T. Wilcox, state chairman for Illinois, is for the purpose of encouraging the sale of bonds by the school children of the state and to give them an opportunity to share in the war for freedom.

Governor Lowden has accompanied his offer with the following statement: "This is a war in which the children of America have more to lose than anyone else, as the greater part of their lives lie before them. Therefore, if we lose, they will have more years short of all that makes life dear than we of mature years. God grant that we may leave to these children the freedom and equality of opportunity which we ourselves inherited from our fathers."

Some of the salient points of the contest are: In plan of organization district superintendents are to be chairman of principals; principals will be chairmen of teachers and teachers will be chairmen of pupils, who may be organized into teams of twenty-five each with a captain to each team. They are to report daily to the teacher and all are subject to the teacher's guidance.

Subscriptions are to be sought from the entire school faculty, children and families, school engineers and assistants. High school boys only will be permitted to make a house to house canvass at a date to be announced later.

Teachers of history are requested to conduct a five-minute history lesson on loans in this country and the loans of allied nations. Libraries are being asked to prepare biography on this subject to aid in this part of the campaign.

It is also suggested that pupils be permitted to make two-minute Liberty Loan talks at the assembly. Mass meetings in the school houses are also suggested as a means arousing enthusiasm.

Parents associations are also asked to call special meetings. The Woman's committee will supply speakers on the loan contest unless the associations have speakers of their own choice.

GERMANS MAKE WOODEN SHOES

There are now 180 firms employed in Germany in the manufacture of whole wood soles for new footwear, with an output of 400,000 pairs weekly. Beechwood has been chiefly used, but any hard wood, with the exception of oak, will serve equally well.

Of the German boot and shoe factories which were in existence before the war only 400 are now at work; of these 25 per cent are working for the army administration alone, 25 per cent are employed in connection with the manufacture of gloves and similar articles, and the remaining 50 per cent have the task of meeting the civilian boot and shoe requirements.

THE DOG AND THE SHEEP

Dog depredations to flocks of sheep are not only disheartening and discouraging to the flockmaster, but they also break up breeding plans and render flocks restless and nonproductive. The government's proposed plan of taxing every dog in the country \$5.00 at this time is not a bad one and would be welcomed by those who would like to take a chance in the sheep raising business. Eliminate the large number of absolutely useless curs that roam the country at night.

TO FILL GUARD DIVISIONS

Many Men Will Soon Leave Camp for Camp Logan, is Report

Orders have reached Camp Grant that approximately 2,700 national army men from this district are to be transferred at once to Camp Logan to fill up the Illinois guards division there.

It is understood that Camp Grant has been asked to furnish 1,550 infantry privates and 520 machine gun men. Inasmuch as the Camp Logan division is fully officered by noncoms the men to be sent south will be all privates.

Noncoms at the camp were worried for fear that they would be picked for transfer and busted as the army vernacular terms the process of reducing men to the ranks. All transfers will be trained men of at least three months.

The call for trained men to fill up nearly filled divisions is taken at Camp Grant to bear out the statement from Washington that 200,000 American soldiers will be dispatched abroad each month.

FLY FLAG ON APRIL 6

In the years to come April 6 will be a sacred day in the American calendar. But don't leave the discovery of its importance in the world's history to future generations. Show that you yourself know what it meant for your country to undertake to do its part in this great war. Begin at the beginning to make it a sacred day, and fly a flag in your window this coming 6th of April in honor of your country and your country's cause.

DROPPED FROM LIST

Rochelle high school was one of the Illinois high schools dropped from the accredited list of the North Central Association of Colleges at their annual meeting in Chicago last Saturday. The general reasons for dropping the schools were given as general neglect of the requirements of the association for accrediting. Thirty-six schools were dropped from the list in seventeen states.

COUNTY AGENTS ENDORSED

Work of Demonstration Agents is Highly Commended in Wisconsin

Three members of the agricultural committee of the County Council for Defense, of Columbia County, the work of county agents in other counties and to report to the county board of supervisors whether it was advisable to make appropriations for either the continuation of the emergency demonstration agent work or for the employment of a permanent county agent. The committee, after carefully investigating the work of the county agents in Wisconsin and other states, made the following report to the board of supervisors:

Report of Committee

First. The county agent is a great aid to the county in encouraging the breeding and raising pure-bred stock, grain and potatoes.

Second. He has saved the farmers of the county many times his salary in aiding them to select breeding stock.

Third. His advice concerning liming and inoculation has enabled us to raise clover and alfalfa when before we were wasting money sowing the seed.

Fourth. He has been able to bring our farmers closer together by arranging for institutes, meetings and contests. We like our business better and are happier.

Fifth. Our county agent answers the medium of exchange and many dollars' worth of stock and seed have changed hands thru his influence.

SUICIDE IN DE KALB JAIL

Thomas F. McGrain, about 45 years of age, a well known farm worker of Clare, northeast of DeKalb, committed suicide last Friday morning at the police station in the latter city by slashing his wrist in two places and also cutting his throat. The implement of destruction was a razor that had been overlooked when the man was arrested Monday night for being intoxicated.

Lieutenant Passes Bad Checks

Search is being made in Chicago and nearby towns for a man who called himself James Keane, who on Thursday of last week passed checks for amounts totaling more than \$175 on Waukegan merchants. He represented himself as being a lieutenant of the 331st Infantry. The checks were drawn on First National Bank or Des Moines, Ia. Most of the checks were passed in a single block in Waukegan.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHICAGO

History of Early Newspapers in Illinois is Very Interesting

FIRST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN 1814

Illinois Herald Appeared at Kaskaskia—First Chicago Paper in the Year 1833

Illinois was wild and not yet woolly when its first newspaper was published. The country was still a territory, news traveled from the river landing to the towns, and thence the store and shop. It was in the last year of the disastrous war of 1812 while Madison was president that Matthew Duncan came up from Kentucky with a Yale degree, a box of type and a handpress and established a printing office at Kaskaskia, the capital. The first edition of the Illinois Territorial laws was issued from his press in 1813. In 1814 he issued the Illinois Herald (later the Western Intelligencer) and in the next year he published the first book printed in Illinois, "Pope's Digest." He sold his plant (the paper going to Vandallia as the Illinois Intelligencer) and retired from journalism in 1817 to enter the army, doing valiant service in the Black Hawk war. The Herald was followed by the Illinois Democrat, published at Shawneetown in 1818, renamed the Illinois Gazette in 1819.

The Edwardsville Spectator saw the light the same year. At that time the population of Madison county, which included all the east side of the state, was about 5,000. Edwardsville, named from Ninian Edwards, the first governor of Illinois, was a town of growing importance and here the Star of the West arose in 1822. It proved to be an asteroid however and was rechristened the Illinois Republican in 1823 and was extinguished after the election of the following year. The Republican Advocate was established at Kaskaskia in 1823, renamed the Illinois Reporter in 1826 and soon afterward expired. As transportation improved, enabling the pioneer printers to receive supplies from the east, and as settlement increased, newspaper, single sheets of course, sprang up in the mushroom towns that dotted the rivers and prairies.

To return to the Illinois Herald, a copy is preserved in the State Library at Springfield, dated December 12, 1814. The title head was in the old black face that has made "Herald" famous and the copy shown chronicles a "Valuable Arrival and Victory," the same being, according to a Savanna date of November 4, the arrival of the British brig Atlanta, 252 tons, from Bordeaux, with a cargo of wines, brandy, fruits, silks, cambricks, British bale goods, etc., the prize of the United States ship "Wasp," Captain Blakely. There is no doubt that Savanna celebrated the victory in the style of the period.

Chicago's first newspaper was the Democrat, which made its appearance November 23, 1833, under the editorship of John Calhoun, whose name, by a singular coincidence, testifies that he was, like Duncan, the founder of the first newspaper in the state, of Scotch origin, tho he was born in Watertown, N. Y., where he edited the Freeman. He brought with him his printing outfit (at no end of labor for transportation) and two competent journeymen. The Democrat supported Jackson's administration and hard money and was the official paper for the town of Chicago, then modestly called a village. Because needed supply of paper failed to arrive before the close of navigation (a trouble experienced by all the newspapers of the time) publication was suspended from January 1 to May 20, 1835, with the exception of two single issues. It appeared weekly until 1840 when it became a daily. John Wentworth, a Dartmouth College graduate, succeeded Calhoun as editor in 1836 and remained at the desk until 1861 when the paper was absorbed by the Tribune. The paper was staunchly Democratic up to the time of the Kansas-Nebraska issue when it joined the pioneers of the new Republican party. The Democrat was followed by the American, 1835-1839, a whig paper; the Daily American, 1839-42; the Commercial Advertiser, a free soil paper, 1836-37, and was removed to Lowell and became Benj. Lundy's "Genesis of Universal Emancipation." The "Voice of the People," 1838, and the Hard Cider Press,

SUNDAY AND THE WAR

The Rev. Billy Characteristically Gives His Opinion an Airing

That international game of war being played on the western firing line in France is in the last half of the 9th inning—Uncle Sam has been called in as a clean-up hitter. He needs our help to win the war. He must have cannon, guns, ships, autos, trucks, flying machines, battleships, submarine chasers, clothes, medicine, food, and it is up to us to do something beside sit in the grand stand and yell. We must win or liberty will perish in the trenches.

Our little trouble with Spain was a coon hunt compared with this scrap we have on hand with that bunch of pretzel, chewing sauerkraut spawn of bloodthirsty Huns.

Sympathy is one of the loveliest traits of human character, but all the sympathy in the world can't win this war unless we come across with the coin. We did not win the war because we declared war, we did not declare war because we wanted German gold or land; we do not want a dollar of their dough nor one acre of their land.

We drew the sword in the defense of free government bounded on the sovereignty of the people, which is in eternal conflict with the baseless, arrogant and hellish claims of the kaiser and his gang of cut throats.

The tragedy of the kaiser is not that he is hellish and cruel but that he thinks he is decent. It is not that he is the mouthpiece of the devil but that he thinks he is the Viceroys of God.

It is not only our duty, but a great privilege to loan our money to the government in this hour of staggering need.

We can win, we must win. We shall win, so dig down deep and let us fill Uncle Sam's bank vault high with our money and help send a shiver down the crooked spine of the Hohenzollern who are dancing on the thin, thin crust of hell, and thus help the guns of the army and navy to dig their peace.

RED CROSS NOTES

Good Showing Made in All Branches of the Work in Genoa

The local branch of the Red Cross received several very generous donations during the month of March, as follows:

H. B. Dance \$16.00
I. O. O. F 10.00
New Lebanon \$10.00
Rebeckah Lodge 5.00
St. Catherine's church \$14.06
Roy Pratt 1.00
Priscilla Club 5.00
Mrs. Oriol 1.00
Mrs. Wm. Scherer 1.00

The H. A. G. T. Club are going to give the proceeds of the basket social (\$27.00) to the local Red Cross, to be paid in monthly installments, beginning in April.

There are eight new Red Cross members for the month: Mrs. Lydia Kirkpatrick, Clifford Rosenfeld, Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman, Miss Esther Gustafson, Miss Helen Gustafson, Master Jack Scherf, Mrs. Ida Carb, Mrs. Harvey Eichler.

The branch has turned in the following amount of knitted articles, hospital garments and surgical dressings: Six sweaters, 25 pairs socks, 43 wristlets, 4 helmets, 14 hospital shirts, 15 suits pajamas, 35 property bags.

Surgical Dressings
Two thousand gauze wipers, 220 gauze strips, 1625 gauze sponges, 625 8x4 compresses, 30 9x9 compresses.

Bandages
Forty T bandages, 30 many-tailed, 10 abdominal, 30 triangle, 10 flannel scultetus, 10 splint strips.

Wanted

Sewing machines in good working order for the Red Cross rooms. Any one who may be going away for a few weeks and is willing to loan a machine, please notify Mrs. A. J. Kohn or Mrs. E. W. Brown. There is an urgent need.

1840, were short-lived political sheets. The first Weekly Tribune, 1840, published by Charles N. Holcomb & Co., was sold to Elisha Star, of Milwaukee the following year and became the Milwaukee Journal. The Express was started in 1842 and was succeeded by the Daily Journal in 1844, and the Chicago Tribune was established in 1847 by Joseph K. C. Forrest (one of the publisher of the Democrat) James J. Kelley and John E. Wheeler. This brings us up to the era of modern journalism.

WRITES LETTER FROM INDIA

Rev. Clarence Olmstead Tells of War Work in Distant Land

GLAD OF AMERICA'S POSITION

Missionary Ladies in Red Cross Work and Many Men are at the Front Fighting the Hun

Rangoon, Jan. 28, 1918.
To the Editor,
The Genoa Republican-Journal.

Dear Mr. Schoonmaker:—

I have had on my desk for several weeks an envelope addressed to you, but thus far it has had nothing to carry to you, so hasn't left the desk. But now there is a little lull in the battle, so I'll try to fill it.

We have had a fine time in Burma since last I wrote to you. Except for an occasional cold, none of us have been troubled with any sort of illness. The colds come easily for the temperature is very changeable and these houses that are two-thirds windows and doors, all of which need to be opened during the day, furnish plenty of opportunity for drafts.

We have just started on our hot season. Four weeks at Christmas, longer than usual, it was real cold, more so than we enjoy sometimes; and the nights were delightfully cool. From now until the first of May it will be getting hotter. But there are still many places where it is hotter than Rangoon. The men who have gone from our city in service to Mesopotamia write back that the heat there is almost unbearable. I am glad to be in as nice a place as Rangoon.

We have reason to be thankful to God for the blessings we have received during the past year in the work at Epworth Memorial church. We held a series of revival meetings just before Easter last year, and then in November an evangelist of our mission, Rev. E. Stanley Jones, came over for our conference sessions and led us in two weeks more of most helpful meetings. If for no other reason than this, our church ought to go forward with great strides. And it has done so. Twenty new members were added during the year giving us now a membership of 205. And this company of people, of itself, subscribed and paid an amount equal to more than \$5,000 on behalf of the work of the Kingdom of God. Almost \$2,000 of this was used to reduce the debt of the church. We feel that this is a great accomplishment, especially in a land where the war has taken away many of the men and commerce is almost at a stand still owing to the impossibility of getting ships to carry it on. It is the land of the Lord, and we praise Him for it.

We have been anxious to get into native work, however, and hoped that we might be appointed to it at the last conference. We did go one step nearer, in that in addition to all my other work, I have been appointed in charge of the Tamil and Telugu circuits in Rangoon, and we have begun the study of the Tamil language, one of the South India dialects, a language which is said to be almost as difficult to learn as Chinese. Some day we may have a chance to use this in our work, especially if another man can be found somewhere in America to come out to Burma and take over our English work.

We Americans in Burma are all glad that America has joined in the war, and one of our men, our district superintendent, has been trying to get leave from his work here to get into the army. We cannot find any one to take his place, however, so I guess he will have to stay here. All of the missionary ladies are doing Red Cross work, and the Ladies' Aid Society of our church and other ladies' organizations are doing all they can. We men come along with our rupees to help pay the bills. And the men of the country, both Anglo-Indian and European, are being organized and trained for the defense of the country. They have taken away for active service about as many as they can, and still enable the business houses to keep going. Those that are left will be used locally. The natives are going to the front in large numbers too.

We think very often of you and the many other Genoa friends, and are glad to hear from any of you occasionally. Your representatives in Burma,

OFF FOR ROCKFORD

Twelve DeKalb County Men Left for Camp Grant Last Saturday

Sycamore people and hundreds of patriots from other places turned out last Saturday to give the twelve DeKalb county men a rousing send-off as they boarded the train for Camp Grant. The following were in the line:

Barth J. Klein, Maple Park.
Harvey G. Rider, Sandwich.
Ezra G. Rider, Sandwich.
C. Opansky, DeKalb.
Lee McCabe, Cortland.
Louis J. Bollett, Malta.
Carl R. Hagman, DeKalb.
Bennie Olmstead, DeKalb.
Emil W. Jespersen, Sycamore.
Veslor Veck, DeKalb.
Louis J. Folona, DeKalb.
Charles E. Carns, Rock Falls, Ill.
Bennie F. Topp, DeKalb.
Downer A. Ewing, Shabbona Grove.
Antonio Peternostro, DeKalb.
Wallace A. Hopper, DeKalb.

They Go to Maine

Ten DeKalb county boys left for Maine Wednesday of this week and the city of DeKalb turned out in vast numbers to do them honors. One of from Genoa township, his home being in New Lebanon.

The list follows:
John McMenamin, Sycamore.
Carl M. Johnson, Sycamore.
Willard M. Carter, Sycamore.
George Holland, Sycamore.
Robert Thyberg, DeKalb.
Ingvar A. Haugen, Maple Park.
Domer A. Ewing, Shabbona Grove.
Richard E. Gallarno, Genoa.
William J. Pfister, Sandwich.

KILLED ON THIRD RAIL

One dead and seven injured is the result of an accident Saturday when the third rail express of the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Railway, running at 45 miles an hour, struck a touring car driven by Frederick L. Burgess, 420 South East street, Oak Park. The collision occurred at the Naperville crossing at Wheaton. They were on a family outing.

COUNTY DOG LICENSE

Assessors Receive Emphatic Instructions Regarding Tax Levy

All the assessors of the county went to Sycamore Tuesday where they received their books and at the same time were given instructions regarding the dog question. Hereafter a dog is a dog, no matter whether it be four minutes or forty years old and the animal will be assessed by the assessor when he makes his visit to your place this spring. At the same time you will be supplied with a tag. This tag must be attached to the animal at all times if you really care for him, for it is a badge of good faith and shows the authorities that you think enough of the beast to pay the price. According to the new law now in effect, a dog found running at large without such tag, may be killed by any person as a nuisance.

The tax is \$1.00 for male and \$3.00 for female dogs. When the assessor comes to your place do not forget to mention the dog and insist on being supplied with the tag.

The assessors also received strict instructions in the matter of listing all property under the name of the real owner. Under the old system of collecting taxes, this did not make a vital difference, altho it was mighty inconvenient to owner and collector at times. Under the new system of collecting, however, there must be a radical change. The county treasurer can give you little satisfaction if you ask for the amount of taxes, the property may be listed in the name of some one who has not been the owner for years. Assist the assessor in getting the books up to date.

Waterman Boy Wounded

Saturday afternoon news reached Waterman of the injury of Private Lawrence W. E. Whitford, son of Mrs. Mae Whitford of that village. The telegram from Washington stated that he had been slightly wounded on March 13, while in action "somewhere in France." He is with Headquarters Co., Sixth Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, and has been in service since April 30, at which time he enlisted.

Clarence and Katherine Olmstead are glad to hear from any of you occasionally. [Rev. Olmstead is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Olmstead of Genoa.—Ed.]

SMALL VOTE FOR TOWN ELECTION

J.W. Brown Elected Highway Commissioner by Big Plurality

WM. REID AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Sycamore Remains in the Dry Column and Maple Park is Still the One Wet Spot

J. W. Brown was elected highway commissioner for Genoa township Tuesday by a large plurality and Wm. Reid was the choice for school trustee. Brown lacked only sixteen votes of receiving as many votes as his two opponents combined.

In the first district 180 men's votes were cast and the women numbered 67; in the second district the men totaled 187 and women 109, a total of 367 men and 176 women. There are in the township approximately 600 male voters and 500 women.

W. J. Sowers, candidate for assessor; W. W. Buck, candidate for town clerk were elected without opposition, with the exception of a few scattering votes. G. C. Kitchen, Geo. White and Harvey Eichler were elected as trustees of New Cemetery. The vote for commissioner of highways and school trustee resulted as follows:

First District
Highway commissioner—
Men Women Total
Brown 85 26 111
Coon 66 36 102
Watson 28 19 47

School Trustee—
Reid 45 22 67
Krueger 36 13 49
S. Hepburn 8 5 13

Second District
Commissioner—
Brown 105 50 155
Coon 23 13 36
Watson 52 35 87

School Trustee—
Reid 60 32 92
Krueger 36 4 40
S. Hepburn 5 4 9

Totals
Brown 266
Coon 148
Watson 134
Reid 159
Krueger 83
Hepburn 22

The Dry Question

The wet and dry question was on the ballot in Sycamore and the dry element again won by a good majority, and such was the case thruout the country with the exception of a very few cases. Maple Park was one of the exceptions. The question was up in Aurora and altho the wet won, their majority was considerable below that of two years ago.

City Election Next

At this writing there is only one candidate in sight for alderman, J. A. Patterson in the second ward, and he may withdraw before the time for withdrawal expires. All of those who were nominated in the primary refuse to become candidates. This means that blank ballots will be handed the voters on election day, as the time for petitioning has passed. Not much like the old days, when the fight for alderman in Genoa interested the entire county.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING

Ample Supply of Binder Twine in Sight for 1918 Harvest

Feed cards for horses are now required in Copenhagen. Since the declaration of war 1591 employees of the department of commerce have entered military and naval service.

A nation-wide organization of merchants is being made to promote sales of war savings securities in dry goods and department stores.

A Navy flying boat, equipped with a liberty engine, flew from Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington, a distance of 180 miles, in two hours.

Cigarette papers, book covers and papers invoiced at the American consulate at Nantes, France, for the U. S. during 1917 were valued at nearly \$1,000,000.

Reports are received every two weeks by the food administration from the 19 binder twine establishments of the country. According to a recent statement there will be an ample supply of twine for the 1918 harvest.

The Australian wheat crop for the season of 1917-18 is estimated at 114,020,000 bushels, compared with last year's yield of 152,565,000. The 25 per cent decrease is the result of reduced acreage and unfavorable conditions.

The King's Castles

By JAMES NEWTON

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In college Yates Barlow had gone in for economics and sociology. When he was graduated and started in law studies, though he did not dub himself a socialist, still he persuaded himself that in the management of the rather comfortable estate left him by his grandmother he would fall into none of those errors of selfishness that too frequently—as he was convinced—characterize the dealings of men of capital with those who labor for them. And although he decided to leave the management of the large up-town apartment house, pretentiously dubbed "King's Castles," that constituted one of his most remunerative investments in the hands of his father's office force until he had finished his law course, he made it perfectly clear that he sought no profits from that undertaking that might be made at the expense of fair play to the folk who worked under the spacious roof of the apartment house.

"Maybe there isn't any eight-hour law for women in this state," he said to his father. "Maybe there isn't—we haven't come to it in law lecture yet. But eight hours is all any woman ought to be asked to work, and I tell you right here that I'm not going to have any woman work longer than the one who works for me."

The genial elder man looked up with a smile, the serenity of which rather annoyed Yates. "She is a nice little girl," he said, with an emphasis on the verb that seemed to betoken that Yates knew to whom the pronoun referred.

"I guess at your age I'd have had the same ideas about working hours for women, especially if the only woman I employed happened to be eighteen and as fresh as a snow apple. She is a nice girl, isn't she?"

"If you mean Miss Sarter—yes. She seems to be a lot better than any womanly get to tend an apartment house telephone switchboard. That's got nothing to do with the fairness of making her work nine hours a day or keeping her at the switchboard on holidays."

"But, man alive, she wants to do it," explained the father.

"No girl of spirit likes to show her unwillingness to do what she's got to do," pronounced the son with the air of one who felt that he possessed keen insight into feminine psychology.

"Well, you've got a lot more sense than some boys your age," was the father's only retort. "If you take a fancy to a pure-hearted country girl like Abby Sarter instead of some empty-pated, over-dressed society girl, you're all right."

Yates had taken a fancy to Abby, but for some reason he did not like to have the fact taken for granted. He could not explain to himself just why his father's remarks that morning proved so irritating.

As time went on Yates developed a keen interest in the management of his apartment house. He loved to think of the time when—his law course ended—he would take over the entire management of the place himself and not actually needing to net the largest possible income from it, strive to run the house along ideal lines. He even thought of putting the girl at the switchboard on a six-hour schedule, but somehow he never thought of Abby Sarter's continuing to sit at the switchboard when he put his plans in working order.

Meantime Abby Sarter sat at the switchboard in the corner of the spacious, many-mirrored, much-beiged entrance of Yates' uptown apartment house, for nine hours a day, and never thought of having a holiday other than Sunday. Sometimes she came in for a few hours even on that day of rest. To Yates that entrance hall was not entirely satisfactory. He could see the cheap plaster behind the thin veneer of marble on the walls. The colors of the heavy plush rugs that lay on the tile floors looked cruder to him every time he saw them. The lights that blazed forth from the chandeliers and were reflected again and again in the long mirrors were garish and smote his eyes offensively. Yet he knew that it was that spacious, garish hall that attracted tenants and made them willing to pay good rents for small apartments, and he realized that he would be benefiting no one but himself if he toned down the garishness to suit his own taste. He had no way of knowing at first how resplendent it looked to Abby—Abby, who basked in the fulgence of a dozen bright lights now, and in the days on the farm had known only the glow of a single oil lamp as she sat in the farmhouse sitting room. To her the entrance of the apartment house was the sum total of urbane luxury and elegance and the people who came and went through the hall and were bowed to by the hall attendants in proportion to their most recent gratuity were to her among the favored ones of the earth. She did not know that her share of one of the farms at home would put her into the possession of a bank account several times as large as that held by any of these cliff dwellers.

Abby knew none of the tenants well. Why should they bother their heads about the switchboard operator, anyway? But with the curiosity and powers of observation bred in the country, she had made for herself vivid pictures of each individual in

the house. Sometimes there were weddings or receptions, dinner parties, or even little dances in the apartments, and then Abby's eyes would be even brighter than usual and her pulses would quicken as she felt the proximity of so much merriment and gaiety.

One of the personages that came under her constant observation was young Yates Barlow. To her he seemed, as the owner of all this grandeur, a veritable modern prince. Whenever he came to the apartment he stopped and chatted with her in a rather shy but friendly way, asking vague questions about her work.

After each of his chats with Abby, Yates Barlow was more than ever convinced that she was overworked. Not that she ever gave any indication of this state of affairs by anything that she said. But how could a charming girl like Abby, he thought, sit for nine monotonous hours making connections for thoughtless tenants, without feeling overworked?

Yates took to calling up the apartment on mythical business matters, just to make sure that Abby's voice sounded as fresh and unfaded as ever. Then spring came. After a hard week at law school, Yates was getting ready one Saturday morning to motor out to a week-end house party in the country. The day was one of those warm and tempting days that sometimes come so early that they seem to be out of season. All his boyish hatred of indoor work made Yates look forward to the two days in the country with enthusiasm. And then he thought of Abby—country bred Abby—used no doubt to wandering about the fields and hillsides at will—tired to that monotonous switchboard. "I'll stay home myself," thought Yates. "That girl certainly deserves a Saturday half holiday. I can't ask any of the elevator boys to run the switchboard, but I can do it myself, and I am going to."

Yates concocted a hurried telephone excuse to his hostess and then with a light heart started uptown to King's Castles. He could visualize the happy smile that would come into Abby's eyes when he told her that she could take the afternoon off. He looked forward, too, with no small pleasure to the ten or fifteen minutes of instruction that he knew must take place while she showed him how to work the switchboard.

"And if I do make mistakes," he thought, "and the tenants get mad, nobody can fire me."

He got up to the apartment house about eleven o'clock and found Abby as fresh and smiling as ever.

"I have nothing to do this afternoon, Miss Sarter," he began, "and it's such a corking day, I thought perhaps you'd be wanting an afternoon off. So I thought I'd stay here and run this switchboard and you could have a little vacation. I don't just know how but I think maybe you could show me, couldn't you?"

Abby looked at him in amazement. "Why, I don't want a vacation, Mr. Barlow. I couldn't possibly do anything that would give me as much fun as running this switchboard."

"But I mean a chance to go some place—out in the country, you know—or something like that," said Yates.

"But I've lived in the country all my life, Mr. Barlow. And this—she waved her hand inclusively about the spacious hall—this is so wonderful. I should think just to own a place like King's Castles would make you happy."

Barlow looked at the girl before him with a new interest. For months he had been growing fond of her, but mixed with his liking there had been a feeling of pity that she should be forced to do ungenial work. Now he felt a new admiration for her. She was doing the work she liked and getting a full measure of happiness from each day at the monotonous switchboard. "Just to own a place like this"—her words rang in his ears. Well, why shouldn't she own King's Castles? He could give it to her for a wedding gift if that would make her happy. He knew now that it was Abby who could make him happy and perhaps he with King's Castles thrown in could make her happy.

"Well," said Yates, "let me stay with you this afternoon, anyway, and let's go some place for dinner together. I'm going to ask you if you'll help me run King's Castles all your life?"

Screw Bore Its Own Hole.

Evidently Charles D. Woodward, of Providence, R. I., has often had considerable trouble in driving the conventional wood screw into hard wood, for he has developed a screw which bores its own hole as it proceeds. According to his patent claims, the Scientific American, he has devised a countersinking gimlet-pointed screw having at the root of its point a bulge constituting the largest diameter of the shank, and having across its thread a spiral groove, one end of which forms a cutter at the bulge. The groove goes once around the screw and terminates at the slant of the head and at the root of the gimlet point.

How to Pour Liquids.

In pouring liquid from a jug or bottle the vessel should be held with the opening downward, rather than horizontally, if convenient, and swung quickly with a circular motion. The liquid will rotate and in leaving the opening will permit air to enter continuously, causing the liquid to run out rapidly and without intermittent gurgling sounds.

If the opening of the container is at one side it is best to hold the container so that the opening is at the highest point of the end, rather than at the bottom. The air may thus enter and permit a continuous flow until the container is empty.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



THE RETURN OF TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Hats reached the limit of plainness last fall after traveling in the direction of scant trimming for several seasons. The first hats of spring—those prepared for sojourns at Southern resorts—ventured tentatively to present a few blossoms that flattened themselves against crowns or nestled on brims in the most retiring manner. Ribbons and certain feathers were used with more assurance but no one predicted or seemed to foresee the coming of abundant trimmings and a variety of them.

As happens in millinery, all at once we woke up to the fact that there were a lot of flowers and fruits, feathers and ribbons on hats that made their appearance in February as the vanguard of summer millinery. It is reported that Paris sponsored this cheerful mode as an expression of her undaunted confidence in the satisfactory issue of the war and her courage and fortitude in the face of it.

Three models that show much moderation when we consider the new order of things are pictured here as examples of tasteful Easter millinery. They are of crepe georgette, or georgette in combination with millinery

braids. At the upper left of the group one of the new russet shades is developed in crepe and chrysanthemum braid—sometimes called "carpet" braid. It has a sash of blue velvet ribbon that passes through slashes in the brim and is tied in a bow with long loops and ends at the back. Two small dahlias in rose shades are posed over the sash at the front.

The picturesque model at the right is a real poke bonnet developed in crepe georgette with a facing of yellow braid. Sand color faced with blue, gray faced with rose, are among the pretty color combinations that are used in hats of this kind. At the front there is a simple bow of ribbon with a very new sort of quill thrust through it. The quill is made of colored beads. There is a collar of ribbon around the crown. The hat at the bottom of the group is entirely covered with crepe georgette and its brim is bound with velvet. A wreath of fanciful apple foliage and small satin apples in warm, dark colors, lies about the crown, and a small bunch of little grapes finds a resting place on the brim at the front.



What Can We Do?

The Red Cross hopes to accumulate a reserve supply of comfort kits for the soldiers and sailors who will follow those already "somewhere in France," or on the seas. Some systematic and devoted women are giving all their spare time to making these comfort kits, receiving the materials from the Red Cross chapters, and doing the work at home. One Chicago lady has turned in 500 of them and this in addition to other Red Cross activities, and club work. As she attends to her own housekeeping, she has not a great deal of leisure, and finds it best to specialize in kits—so she has become an expert in making them.

There is very great need of mechanics in the ship building arm of the service. Perhaps some of our woman readers can be instrumental in calling the attention of men of their families or acquaintance to this work. The following admonition appears in the Red Cross bulletin, issued by the Southwest division of February 18:

GOOD ADVICE FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Shipping Crisis. Stowed away in the hold of every vessel that clears from our Atlantic ports are boxes, barrels and bundles of Red Cross supplies. The amount of space available for this precious cargo has been woefully limited by the ruthless behavior of the submarine. Should this space be further diminished or finally denied us, all of our preparations for service,

all of our plans for the relief of suffering humanity would go for naught. Ships are needed to win the war, ships are needed to carry succor and sustenance to our armies over seas. We must build these ships with frantic haste unless we are to acknowledge the defeat of all our hopes. The president is calling on the artisans of America to offer themselves for service in the ship yards where vessels in great numbers are building. Two hundred and fifty thousand industrial soldiers are needed at the present moment in order to carry the plans of the Emergency Shipping corporation to fruition. Good wages and steady employment are offered to carpenters, shipwrights and artisans of almost every trade. The enlistment of these men is a matter of vital importance to the American Red Cross and to all Americans. Therefore, we are asking the assistance of chapters in spreading the knowledge of our country's needs. Men available and fitted for this work should offer themselves at once at the state headquarters of the national council of defense or communicate direct with Edward N. Hurley, chairman, Emergency Shipping corporation, Washington, D. C. The headquarters of the Missouri branch of the national council of defense is at 2104 Hallway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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Julia Bottomley

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Oh, better no doubt is a dinner of herbs. When seasoned by love, which no rancor disturbs, And sweetened by all that is sweetest in life. That turbot, bisque, ortolans, eaten in strife!

Socrates said: "Bad men live that they may eat and drink, whereas good men eat and drink to live." Time ripens all things. No man is born wise.—Cervantes.

WHEATLESS FOODS.

We are asked to keep wheatless day, meaning no wheat products are used, just as we under stand meatless means no meat products such as pork, beef or mutton are to be used on such days. Even gravies may be made using corn starch, corn flour, or barley flour as a substitute for the usual wheat flour.

Brown Bread—Take one cupful each of corn meal, rye flour, barley flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, tablespoonful of soda, a fourth of a teaspoonful each of ginger and salt, all well sifted together. The soda may be added to two cupfuls of sour milk and three-fourths of a cupful of molasses, combine the mixtures and mix thoroughly. Steam in well buttered mold for five hours or in baking powder tins for three hours.

Quaker Tea Cakes—Take two cupfuls of quaker oats, one cupful of sugar, two eggs, slightly beaten, one fourth of a cupful of any sweet fat, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Drop on a buttered pan an inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven.

Fig Filling—Take one cupful of chopped figs, add a third of a cupful of corn syrup and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Heat in a double boiler until smooth enough to spread. Spread while hot on the cake. Such a filling may be used as a top frosting, thus saving sugar.

Spoon Bread—Add a fourth of a cupful of cracklings or pork scraps to three cupfuls of boiling water, add a cupful of cornmeal and cook one hour; then add two beaten eggs, a half teaspoonful of salt, and bake in a buttered dish three-fourths of an hour.

By this leak, I will most horribly revenge. I eat and eat. I swear.—Shakespeare.

A GROUP OF FOOD DISHES.

As we are not all alike fortunately in our tastes, each may find some dish which he likes in the good things constantly being combined.

Tripe Fricassee—Scrape a pound of tripe, cut it in small pieces and cover with cold water. Let it stand for 15 minutes, remove the water and put over fresh water, wash again and cover with cold water, then simmer gently for five hours, add one small onion chopped, after cooking, drain off the water and add two cupfuls of milk, a grating of nutmeg, salt and pepper, stir until it boils. Remove from the heat, add a yolk of egg mix well and serve hot.

Sardine Canapes—Cut brown bread in circles, spread with butter and heat in the oven. Pound sardines to a paste, add an equal amount of chopped hard cooked eggs, season with lemon juice, and worcestershire sauce. Spread on rounds of bread, garnish each with the center circle of hard cooked white with the yolk in the center.

By adding potato to our bread we will not only help in conserving the flour but we will produce a product which is both wholesome and palatable. Doughnuts, rolls and biscuits are all improved by the addition of mashed potatoes.

Potato Bread—Take one-third of a cupful of hot water or milk, add two teaspoonfuls each of salt, sugar and fat, three cupfuls of mashed potato, six cupfuls of flour and a half cupful of yeast or a half cake of compressed yeast and a fourth of a cupful of water. Put the hot water or milk, salt fat, and sugar in a bowl, add the mashed potatoes to it and mix well, soften the yeast in the water and add it to the potatoes. Add one cupful of flour and knead thoroughly, then the second cupful kneading and stirring, then the remaining cupfuls. This dough will seem very stiff and difficult to knead, but all the flour must be added or the dough will be very soft at the second kneading. Let rise until double its bulk, knead again and shape into loaves. Let rise until double its bulk and bake in a moderate oven for 60 minutes. This will make two loaves.

Corn Parkerhouse Rolls—Take one cupful of barley flour three-fourths of a cupful of corn meal, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a tablespoonful of fat, one egg, a tablespoonful of sugar and one-half cupful of milk. Sift the dry ingredients together cut in the fat. Add egg and milk to make a soft dough. Roll out and cut a third of an inch thick. Cut with a biscuit cutter, spread with fat and fold. Bake in a moderate oven.

Corn and Rice Muffins—Take a half cupful of cooked rice, a cupful of milk, one egg, a tablespoonful of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-fourth cupfuls of white corn meal and two tablespoonfuls of fat. Combine the mixtures as for muffins and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Bedlam. Bedlam is another example of the English fashion of telescoping words, and comes from Bethlehem. The priory of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London was converted into a hospital for the insane in 1402 and in the course of time the name was shortened to Bedlam, a word that came to be a synonym for madhouse. To open the door and let the inmates escape would be "Bedlam let loose," and frequently the phrase is used to describe intolerable clatter and racket.

Strength Gave Out

Mrs. Schmitt Was Miserable From Kidney Trouble Until Doan's Came to Her Assistance. Now Well.

"My kidneys gave out during the change of life," says Mrs. Margaretha Schmitt, 63 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. "My back ached and pained as if it were broken. When I moved in bed, sharp, darting pains caught me across my back and I couldn't turn. Mornings I was stiff and sore and it felt as if heavy weights were tied to me. I was so worn-out, I often came near falling from dizziness and flashes of fire would come before my eyes, blinding me."

"I had the most severe headaches and my kidneys didn't act regularly. The secretions passed too often and caused much distress. I was hardly able to do my housework and just to walk upstairs took all my strength. As soon as I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, I improved and six boxes put me in better health than I had enjoyed for years."

Mrs. Schmitt gave the foregoing statement in 1916 and on April 6, 1917, she said: "My cure has been permanent. I keep Doan's on hand, however, and take a few doses occasionally."

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

Don't Use Any Other Than Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

Occasionally there are men who would rather pay their debts than be bored to death by bill collectors.

Garfield Tea is Nature's laxative and blood purifier; it overcomes constipation and its many attendant ailments. Adv.

My golden rule is "Use every man as he deserves."

A New Way to Shave
Tender skins twice a day without irritation by using Cuticura Soap the "Cuticura Way." No slimy mug, germs, waste of time or money. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

"SOME SORT OF A BISHOP"
Eminent Churchman May Safely Leave the Classification to the Many Who Know Him.

Bishop Greer of New York, who is a great friend of Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh, entered a restaurant recently and sat down opposite another man. After a time he and the man engaged in a casual conversation and the stranger finally said:

"You look somewhat like a clergyman, sir."

"Well, I am one," said Bishop Greer. "Oh," said the man, "is that so? Episcopal, I should imagine?"

"Yes," nodded the bishop. "Your work is here in New York, I suppose?" the man continued.

"Yes," said the bishop. "Just what is your parish?" asked the stranger.

"Well," answered Bishop Greer, "I really haven't any definite parish. I—er—"

"Some sort of a bishop, then, I assume," said the man.

The waiter at this time brought Bishop Greer his check.

"Yes," he answered as he rose to go. "I'm some sort of a bishop."

The Disturbance.
"Don't you love the silent watches of the night?"

"I would, if it were not for the moonlight chatter of these lovelorn Luna-ticks."

Wakeful Nights

—go out of style in the family that once drank coffee but now uses

INSTANT POSTUM

This wholesome beverage of delicious flavor contains no drug elements to upset heart or nerves and its cheery goodness is just the thing

in the way of a hot table drink

There's a Reason

Work Clothing

Work clothing means clothing that will stand the hard usage it sure to get and should be made of a strong, wearable fabric and not only that but must be well tailored.

That is exactly the points we considered when we put in our line of

Khaki Pants, Shirts and Overalls

and we are proud to say that we have secured the best for the price. We have Khaki

Motor Suits for Men & Boys

in the following sizes:
Boys, 3 to 11 yrs. Sizes, 28--32
Men, Size, 34 to 48
also all sizes of PANTS and SHIRTS

Munson Army Last Shoes

will give complete satisfaction

F. O. HOLTGREN

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

Kingston Market & Grocery

FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Oysters and Fish in Season

A line of Specially Selected Staple Groceries. Goods and Prices Right
R. H. STERNBURG
Telephone 16

"A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH 2 IN THE BUSH"

That old saying applies to your dollars. It doesn't make a great deal of difference what you make, the main point is How Much Do You Save?

A spendthrift never attains very much of a success because he never has the wherewith to get a start and his spending habits make the establishment of credit very difficult.

Don't be a spendthrift, start today to place a part of your income in the bank. Once you acquire the habit, you will be surprised how fast the dollars will pile up. A dollar will start an account.

EXCHANGE BANK

Deposits Guaranteed With Over \$300,000.00

PURELY PERSONAL

Miss Lettie E. Lord was in Elgin and St. Charles last Thursday.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson was a Symore visitor Wednesday.

Wm. Engle is the owner of an Oakland six touring car.

John Duval drove a new Dodge car from Detroit Wednesday.

Walter Brendemuhl was here from Rockford over Sunday.

Frank Russell spent the week end here with his family.

Miss Marion Bagley was an Elgin passenger Saturday.

J. A. Patterson was a Chicago passenger Wednesday.

T. J. Hoover was a Chicago passenger Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Lembke was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Mrs. C. A. Patterson was an Elgin visitor Friday.

Mrs. Martin Malana spent Monday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bargenquast of Elgin spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gnekow.

G. J. Paterson drove out from Elgin Sunday in his Overland and spent the day with Genoa relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin and daughter, Ruth, of Wheaton visited Genoa friends Sunday.

Miss Grace Eichler of Belvidere is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. Harvey Peterson.

Harold Holroyd of Monticello, Minn., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Holroyd.

Mrs. Jennie Wittwer is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Edsall.

Chester Evans was home from Camp Grant Sunday to spend the day with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith.

Edgar Baldwin of Chicago spent part of the week with Genoa relatives and friends.

Miss Ruby Adams is visiting her grandmother and other relatives in Belvidere.

Mrs. Todd of Chicago spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Corson.

James Prutzman of Shannon, Ill., spent the week end with Genoa friends.

Mrs. N. H. Stanley spent the past several days with relatives in Des-
plaine.

Charles Ream of Hampshire is spending the week with Genoa relatives.

Mrs. Scott Waite spent the week end with her son, Frank, at Rock-
ford.

Mrs. H. S. Burroughs and Mrs. L. F. Scott were Elgin visitors Satur-
day.

Mrs. Edwin Clifford and daughter, Jane Ann, are spending the week with the former's sisters, Mrs. C. A. Paterson and Mrs. Roy Beardsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Hammond and daughter, Marcella, returned home Monday, after spending the winter months in New Smyrna, Florida.

Miss Esther P. Smith and L. S. Nutting of Chicago spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Smith.

Misses Nina and Gertrude Paterson, Lila Kitchen and Harold Paterson and Miss Jennie Corson motored to Elgin last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman entertained the latter's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. Munger, of Rock-
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Karl Holtgren was home from Camp Grant the latter part of the week to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Holtgren.

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Arnold Lockner of Detroit and Oscar Lockner of Kenosha spent from Friday until Monday with home folks.

Mrs. Emma Duval of Elgin spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lembke. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Lee Smith of Kingston and Mrs. Duval visited Camp Grant.

Misses Agnes Holroyd and Edith Westover went to Rockford Sunday and entered the Rockford City Hospital, where they will take the course required to become trained nurses.

Mrs. T. L. Kitchen, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. Mrs. Estella Howlett, is again back at her own home on Locust street.

Mrs. Dual, who makes her home with Mrs. Kitchen, returned Monday after a several months' visit with Chi-
cago relatives.

Miss Ruth Crawford of Chicago spent Sunday night with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Crawford. On Tuesday Miss Crawford left for Camp Upton, Long Island, where she will nurse for one month before leaving for France.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leonard and daughter, Beryl, visited Chicago relatives over the week end.

Miss Mary Prain visited friends in Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kohn and daughter, Barbara, spent the week end with Chicago relatives. Mrs. Kohn's mother returned with them to spend the summer.

Mrs. W. C. Parker visited the Sycamore Red Cross rooms Monday and on Tuesday attended the Red Cross dinner in Kingston. The Kingston dinner netted about \$70.00.

Mrs. R. E. Flannigan and Miss Ella Wallace of Chicago and D. F. Wallace of Hampshire were over Sunday guests at the home of their brother, Frank Wallace.

Judge Stott left on Wednesday on a business trip to Muskegan, Mich.

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Sunday School Service Flag

At the Sunday evening services at the M. E. church last week, E. H. Olmstead presented the Sunday School with a service flag, containing 24 stars, representing that number of former members of the school who are now in the United States service. This item was omitted last week on account of shortage of time in the composing room.

With a few well chosen words, Mr. Olmstead presented the flag and it was accepted by Rev. Lott in behalf of the Sunday School. The stars represent the following men, the mark (*) designating those who were members at the time of enlistment:

Frank Hoffman *, George Goding, Robert Westover *, Thomas Abraham *, Ivan Ide, James Cornwell, Vernon Crawford, Dr. C. A. Patterson, Charles Schoonmaker *, Clarence Elklor, Carl Bauman, Harry Carb, Charles Adams, Paul Miller, Ernest Fulcher, John Frazier, Wm. Lankton, Chester Evans, Bayard Brown, Raymond Pierce *, Benjamin Pierce *, Karl Holtgren, Harry Holroyd *, George Wilson *.

SURGICAL DRESSING CLASS

Surgical dressing classes, please note the time of meeting: Every Tuesday afternoon. Every Friday afternoon. 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights. 2nd and 4th Friday nights.

Limping Limbs

Do rheumatic twinges and lumbago continually pester you? Why suffer, when gently, safely, surely and with never a blister, relief awaits you in

GORDON'S Mustard Oil Cream

(Double Strength)

Big in healing power—big in quantity too. The true mustard color. Two Sizes: at all druggists—25¢ and 50¢.

Scott's Pharmacy

Court House News

In Probate Court

Notice from the Elgin State Hospital that Ella Peak was discharged on March 23 as recovered and she is restored to all rights as a citizen.

Estate of Wm. H. Dyer late of Genoa. Estate of about \$17,900. Will and petition filed; set for hearing April 22.

Real Estate Transfers

Cortland—Grover S. Hart nw¼ sw¼ and n¼ sw¼ sec 31, \$20,665.

Henry H. Holroyd by heirs wd to Clinton H. Powers, n¼ ne¼ sec 23, \$10,080.

South Grove—Francis E. Finley, agreement Ole A. Hall, se¼ sec 25, \$20,000.

Genoa—John Richter wd to Amelia Langworthy, part lot 2, blk 3, Stephens 3rd addition, \$1.

Marriage Licenses

Harry Wilson, 21, DeKalb and Hazel Campbell, 22, Malta; Sidney F. Burton, 23, Kingston, and Gladys M. Cummings, 17, Genoa.

Too Late.

Little Muffington was a father for the first time, and nothing existed in his world save wife and baby. It was the other morning that, just as he had opened his desk somewhere in the city, the phone bell rang, says Tit-Bits.

"You're wanted, sir!" shouted the wartime office girl. "A lady—"

Rushing to the phone, he grabbed the receiver.

"Yes, dear, what is it?"

"Oh, Cuthbert, dear, come at once! Baby is—"

He waited to hear no more. Flung down the receiver, he seized his hat and rushed into the street. Within half a minute he was being whirled in a taxi to the suburb where all his hopes were centered. His face was lined with anxiety as he burst into the house and ran upstairs three steps at a time.

"Here I am, darling!"

"Oh, you're late, Cuthbert. Baby had his little toe in his mouth, and he looked so pretty. I wanted you to see him."

NEED BIG HERDS

Europe's Meat Supply Must Come From America.

Warring Nations Have Depleted Live Stock at Enormous Rate, Even Killing Dairy Cattle For Food.

American stock breeders are being asked to conserve their flocks and herds in order to meet Europe's tremendous demands for meats during the war and probably for many years afterward.

The United States food administration reports that American stock raisers have shown a disposition to co-operate with the government in increasing the nation's supply of live stock.

Germany today is probably better supplied with live stock than any other European nation. When the German armies made their big advance into France and then retreated virtually all the cattle in the invaded territory—approximately 1,800,000 head—were driven behind the German lines.

But in England—where 2,400,000 acres of pasture lands have been turned into grain fields—the cattle herds are decreasing rapidly. One of the reasons apparently is the declining maximum price scale adopted by the English as follows: For September, \$17.76 per 100 pounds; October, \$17.28; November and December, \$16.08; January, \$14.40. The effect of these prices was to drive beef animals on the market as soon as possible.

In France the number of cattle as well as the quality have shown an enormous decline during the war. Where France had 14,807,000 head of cattle in 1913, she now has only 12,341,000, a decrease of 16.6 per cent. And France is today producing only one gallon of milk compared to two and one-half gallons before the war.

Denmark and Holland have been forced to sacrifice dairy herds for beef because of the lack of necessary feed.

Close study of the European meat situation has convinced the Food Administration that the future problem of America lies largely in the production of meat producing animals and dairy products rather than in the production of cereals for export when the war will have ceased.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the markets at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger extraction, the four pound loaf sells for 16 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Creole and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.

STAMPING OUT PRUSSIANISM



—Harry Murphy in the Chicago Examiner.

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Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder trouble. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy, 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. If Ohio seed potatoes at Douglass'.

JOIN OUR ARMY Of Satisfied Customers

Don't say the food regulations are too severe. They merely necessitate your making a change in your diet. And that change will be a pleasure when you have been to our store and seen the many delicious articles of which Uncle Sam urges you to eat all you want.

A CHUNK OF SATISFACTION WITH EVERY PURCHASE

We never want a grouch to leave our store. We try to change every one to satisfaction, and to that end we strive to please all. Then the quality of our goods and the very reasonable prices do her rest.

E. J. Tischler, Grocer

PRUDENCE SAYS SO

By ETHEL HUESTON

The Story of a Houseful of Loveable Girls

Copyright Bobbs-Merrill Co.

IN WHICH CAROL RECEIVES A MAD KISS IN THE DARK FROM A BOLD MAN—AND ENJOYS THE SENSATION

Synopsis.—The story concerns the household of Rev. Mr. Starr, a Methodist minister at Mount Mark, Ia., and the affairs of his five loveable daughters—Prudence, the eldest; Fairy, the next; Carol and Lark, twins; and Connie, the "baby." Prudence marries and goes away. Her place as "mother" in the home is taken by Aunt Grace. Fairy is engaged to wed. The twins and the "baby," just coming into womanhood, have the usual boy-and-girl love affairs, and the usual amazing adventures of adolescence.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"Oh, no, I like to be out in the night air. I want to talk to you about being a preacher, you know. I think it is the most wonderful thing in the world, I certainly do." Her eyes were upon his face now seriously. "I didn't say much, I was surprised, and I was ashamed, too, professor, for I never could do it in the world. Never! It always makes me feel cheap and exasperated when I see how much nicer other folks are than I. But I do think it is wonderful. Really sometimes I have thought you ought to be a preacher, because you're so nice. So many preachers aren't, and that's the kind we need."

The professor put his other hand over Carol's, which was restlessly fingering the crease in his sleeve. He did not speak. Her girlish, impulsive words touched him very deeply.

"I wouldn't want the girls to know it, they'd think it was so funny, but—" She paused uncertainly, and looked questioning into his face. "Maybe you won't understand what I mean, but sometimes I'd like to be good myself. Awfully good, I mean." She smiled whimsically. "Wouldn't Connie scream if she heard that? Now you won't give me away, will you? But I mean it. I don't think of it very often, but sometimes, why, Professor, honestly, I wouldn't care if I were as good as Prudence!" She paused dramatically, and the professor pressed the slender hand more closely in his.

"Oh, I don't worry about it. I suppose one hasn't any business to expect a good complexion and just natural goodness, both at once, but—" She smiled again. "Five thousand dollars," she added dreamily. "Five thousand dollars! What shall I call you now? Professor is not appropriate any more, is it?"

"Call me David, won't you, Carol? Or Dave."

Carol gasped. "Oh, mercy! What would Prudence say?" She giggled merrily. "Oh, mercy!" She was silent a moment then. "I'll have to be contented with plain Mr. Duke, I suppose, until you get a D. D. Duckie, in a D." She added laughingly. "But in an instant she was sober again. 'Do love your job. If I were a man I'd be a minister myself. Wouldn't I be a peach?'"

He laughed, too, recovering his equanimity as her customary buoyant brightness returned to her.

"You are," he said, and Carol answered:

"Thanks," very dryly. "We must go back now," she added presently. And they turned at once, walking slowly back toward the parsonage.

"Can't you write to me a little oftener, Carol? I hate to be a bother, but my uncle never writes letters, and I like to know how my friends here are getting along, marriages, and deaths, and just plain gossip. I'll like it very much if you can. I do enjoy a good correspondence with—"

"Do you?" she asked sweetly. "How you have changed! When I was a freshman I remember you told me you received nothing but business letters, because you didn't want to take time to write letters, and—"

"Did I?" For a second he seemed a little confused. "Well, I'm not crazy about writing letters, as such. But I'll be so glad to get yours that I know I'll even enjoy answering them."

Inside the parsonage gate they stood a moment among the rose bushes. Once again she offered her hand, and he took it gravely, looking with sober attentiveness into her face, a little pale in the moonlight. He noted again the royal little head with its grown-up crown of hair, and the slender figure with its grown-up length of skirt.

Then he put his arms around her, and kissed her warmly upon the forehead, unexpecting lips.

A swift red flooded her face, and receding as swiftly, left her pale. Her lips quivered a little, and she caught her hands together. Then sturdily, and only slightly tremulous, she looked into his eyes and laughed. The professor was in nowise deceived by her attempt at light-heartedness, remembering as he did the quick quivering lips beneath his, and the unconscious yielding of the supple body in his arms. He condemned himself mentally in no uncertain terms for having yielded to the temptation of her young loveliness. Carol still laughed, determined by her merriment to set the seal of insignificance upon the act.

"Come and walk a little farther, Carol," he said in a low voice. "I want to say something else." Then after a

few minutes of silence, he began rather awkwardly, and David Arnold Duke was not usually awkward:

"Carol, you'll think I'm a cad to say what I'm going to, after doing what I have just done, but I'll have to risk that. You shouldn't let men kiss you. It isn't right. You're too pretty and sweet and fine for it. I know you don't allow it, commonly, but don't at all. I hate to think of anyone even touching a girl like you."

Carol leaned forward, tilting back her head, and looking up at him roguishly, her face a-sparkle.

He blushed more deeply. "Oh, I know it," he said. "I'm ashamed of myself. But I can't help what you think of me. I do think you shouldn't let them, and I hope you won't. They're sure to want to."

"Yes," she said quietly, very grown-up indeed just then, "yes, they do. Aren't men funny? They always want to. Sometimes we hear old women say, 'Men are all alike.' I never believe it. I hate old women who say it. But—are they all alike, professor?"

"No," he said grimly, "they are not. But I suppose any man would like to kiss a girl as sweet as you are. But men are not all alike. Don't you believe it. You won't, then, will you?"

"Won't believe it? No."

"I mean," he said, almost stammering in his confusion, "I mean you won't let them touch you."

Carol smiled teasingly, but in a moment she spoke, and very quietly.

"Professor, I'll tell you a blood-red secret if you swear up and down you'll never tell anybody. I've never told Lark—well, one night, when I was a sophomore—do you remember Bud Garvin?"

"Yes," he said, looking at her with black hair and eyes, wasn't he? In the freshman zoology class."

"Yes. Well, he took me home from a party. And Bud, well—he put his arm around me, and—maybe you don't know it, professor, but there's a big difference in girls, too. Now some girls are naturally good. Prudence is, and so's Lark. But Fairy and I—well, we've got a lot of the original Adam in us. Bud's rather nice and I let him—oh, just a little, but it made me nervous and excited. But I liked it. Prudence was away, and I hated to talk to Lark that night, so I sneaked in Fairy's room and asked if I might sleep with her. She said I could, and told me to turn on the light, it wouldn't disturb her. But I was so hot I didn't want any light, so I undressed as fast as I could and crept in. Somehow, from the way I snuggled up to Fairy, she caught on. I was out of breath, really I was ashamed of myself, but I wasn't just sure then whether I'd ever let him put his arm around me again or not. But Fairy turned over, and began to talk."

"She said that once, when she was fifteen, one of the boys at Exminster kissed her good night. And she didn't mind it a bit. But father was putting the horses in the barn, and he came out just in time to see it; it was a moonlight night. After the boys had gone, father hurried and took Fairy indoors for a little talk, just the two of them alone. He said that in all the years he and my mother were married, every time he kissed her he remembered that no man but he had ever touched her lips, and it made him happy. He said he was always sort of thanking God inside, whenever he held her in his arms. He said nothing else in the world made a man so proud, and glad and grateful, as to know his wife was all his own, and that even her lips had been reserved for him like a sacred treasure that no one else could share. He said it would take the meanest man on earth, and father thinks there aren't many as mean as that, to go back on a woman like that. Fairy said she burst out crying because her husband wouldn't ever be able to feel that way when he kissed her. But father said since she was so young and innocent, and it being the first time, it wouldn't really count. Fairy swore off that minute—never again! Of course, when I knew how father felt about mother, I wanted my husband to have as much pleasure in me as father did in her, and Fairy and I made a solemn resolve that we would never, even 'hold hands,' and that's very simple, until we got crazy enough about a man to think we'd like to marry him if we got a chance. And I never have since then, not once."

"Carol," he said in a low voice, "I wish I had known it. I wouldn't have kissed you for anything. God knows I wouldn't. I—I think I am man enough not to have done it anyhow if I had only thought a minute, but God knows

I wouldn't have done it if I had known about this. You don't know how—contemptible—I feel."

"Oh, that's all right," she said comfortingly, her eyes glowing. "That's all right. We just meant beaux, you know. We didn't include uncles, and fathers, and old schoolteachers, and things like that. You don't count. That isn't breaking my pledge."

The professor smiled, but he remembered the quivering lips, and the relaxing of the lithe body, and the forced laughter, and was not deceived.

"You're such a strange girl, Carol. You're so honest, usually, so kind-hearted, so generous. But you always seem trying to make yourself look bad, not physically, that isn't what I mean." Carol smiled, and her loving fingers caressed her soft cheek. "But you try to make folks think you are vain and selfish, when you are not. Why do you do it? Everyone knows what you really are. All over Mount Mark they say you are the best little kid in town."

"They do!" she said indignantly. "Well, they'd better not. Here I've spent years building up my reputation to suit myself, and then they go and shatter it like that. They'd better leave me alone."

"But what's the object?"

"Why, now, p'fessor," she said, carefully choosing her words, "you know, it's a pretty hard job living up to a good reputation. Look at Prudence and Fairy and Lark. Everyone just naturally expects them to be angelically and dishearteningly good. And if they aren't, folks talk. But take me now. No one expects anything of me, and if once in a while I do happen to turn out all right by accident, it's a sort of joyful surprise to the whole community. It's lots more fun surprising folks by being better than they expect, than shocking them by turning out worse than they think you will."

"But it doesn't do you any good," he assured her. "You can't fool them. Mount Mark knows its Carol."

"You're not going?" she said, as he released her hand and straightened the collar of his coat.

"Yes, your father will chase me off if I don't go now. How about the letters, Carol? Think you can manage a little oftener?"

"I'd love to. It's so inspiring to get a letter from a five-thousand-dollar-a-year scientist; I mean, a was-once. Do my letters sound all right? I don't want to get too chummy, you know."

"Get as chummy as you can," he urged her. "I enjoy it."

"I'll have to be more dignified if you're going to McCormick. Presbyterian! The Presbyterians are very dignified. I'll have to be formal from this on. Dear sir: Respectfully yours. Is that proper?"

He took her hands in his. "Goodby, little pal. Thank you for coming out, and for telling me the things you have. You have done me good. You are a breath of fresh, sweet air."

She moved her fingers slightly in his hand, and he looked down at them. Then he lifted them and looked again, admiring the slender fingers and the pink nails.

"Don't look," she entreated. "They're teaching me things. I can't help it. This spot on my thumb is fried egg, here are three doughnuts on my arm—see them? And here's a regular pancake." She pointed out the pancake in her palm, sorrowfully.

"Teaching you things, are they?"

"Yes, I have to learn. Look at the tips of my fingers, that's where the needle rusted off on me. Here's where I cut a slice of bread out of my thumb! Isn't life serious?"

"Yes, very serious." He looked thoughtfully down at her hands again as they lay curled up in his own.

"Very, very serious."

"Goodby." He held her hand a moment longer, and then turned suddenly away. She watched until he was out of sight, and then slipped upstairs, undressed in the dark and crept between the covers. Lark apparently was sound asleep. Carol giggled softly to herself a few times, and Lark opened one eye, asking, "What's amatter?"

"Oh, such a good joke on p'fessor," whispered Carol, squeezing her twin with rapture. "He doesn't know it yet, but he'll be so disgusted with himself when he finds it out."

"What in the world is it?" Lark was more coherent now.

"I can't tell you, but you'll certainly scream if you ever do know it."

"You can't tell me?" Lark was wide awake, and quite aghast.

"No, I truly can't."

Lark drew away from the encircling arm with as much dignity as could be expressed in the dark and in bed, and sent out a series of deep breaths, as if to indicate that snores were close at hand.

Carol laughed to herself for a while, until Lark really slept, then she buried her head in the pillow and her throat swelled with sobs that were heavy but soundless.

The next morning was Lark's turn for making the bed. And when she shook up Carol's pillow she found it very damp.

"Why, the little goose," she said to herself, smiling, "she laughed until she cried, all by herself. And then she

turned the pillow over, thinking I wouldn't see it. The little goose! And what on earth was she laughing at?"

CHAPTER IX.

Jerry Junior.

For some time the twins ignored the atmosphere of solemn mystery which pervaded their once so cheerful home. But when it finally reached the limit of their endurance they marched in upon their aunt and Fairy with an admirable admixture of dignity and indignation in their attitude.

"Who's haunted?" inquired Carol abruptly.

"Where's the criminal?" demanded Lark.

"Yes, little twins, talk English and maybe you'll learn something."

"Then, in common vernacular, though it is really beneath us, what's up?"

Fairy turned innocently inquiring eyes toward the ceiling. "What, indeed?"

"Oh, don't try to be dramatic, Fairy," counseled Lark. "You're too fat for a star-starr."

The twins beamed at each other approvingly at this, and Fairy smiled. But Carol returned promptly to the charge. "Are Jerry and Prudence having domestic difficulties? There's something going on, and we want to know. Father looks like a fallen Samson, and—"

"A fallen Samson, Carol! Mercy! where did you get it?"

"Yes, kind of sheepish, and ashamed, and yet hopeful of returning strength. Prudence writes every day, and you hide the letters. And Aunt Grace sneaks around like a convict with her hand under her apron. And you look as heavy-laden as if you were carrying Connie's conscience around with you."

Aunt Grace raised her eyebrows. Fairy hesitated, nodded, smiled. Slowly then Aunt Grace drew one hand from beneath her apron and showed to the eagerly watching twins a tiny, hand-embroidered dress. They stared at it, fascinated, half frightened, and then looked into the serious faces of their aunt and sister.

"I—I don't believe it," whispered Carol. "She's not old enough."

Aunt Grace smiled.

"She's older than mother was," said Fairy.

Lark took the little dress and examined it critically. "The neck's too small," she announced critically. "Nothing could wear that."

"We're using this for a pattern," said Fairy, lifting a yellowed, much-

knew nothing of the deed until long after it had occurred. He was convicted with John H. Wilson, who has little to say about the robbery except that he also is innocent.

The robbery of the Citizens' National bank at Glenwood Springs was one of the holdest in the criminal annals of Colorado. Two men hired horses at a livery stable in the town and rode to the bank, tying the horses in an alley. They entered, covered Vice President Drach and Bookkeeper T. H. Davis with revolvers and proceeded to gather in \$10,000 in cash.

At the trial Edwards was identified as one of the robbers. He made a personal plea in his own behalf, declaring that the men who identified him as a bank robber might be honest in their statement, but he said, "I am not the man they take me for." It took him eight years to prove this assertion. Edwards and Wilson were sentenced to from 20 to 30 years for the crime.

Edwards, according to his own admission, had been in Glenwood Springs, the town in which the bank robbery occurred, taking treatment for rheumatism, and there met the men who committed the crime. He asserts: he had no knowledge of their plot and

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MAN CLEARS SELF AFTER EIGHT YEARS

In Another Place on Day of Robbery for Which He Was Convicted.

Canon City, Colo.—James E. Edwards, for nearly eight years an inmate of the state penitentiary here, after conviction as a bank robber, is about to establish his innocence. With the aid of C. W. Shores, formerly head of the Denver and Rio Grande secret service, and now a rancher at Grand Junction, Edwards has been able to prove that he was in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the day of the robbery, pawn-ing some personal jewelry. The police of Salt Lake City and the pawnbroker, as well as his pawn ticket, clinch this evidence.

Edwards, according to his own admission, had been in Glenwood Springs, the town in which the bank robbery occurred, taking treatment for rheumatism, and there met the men who committed the crime. He asserts: he had no knowledge of their plot and



An Inmate of the Penitentiary.

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At the trial Edwards was identified as one of the robbers. He made a personal plea in his own behalf, declaring that the men who identified him as a bank robber might be honest in their statement, but he said, "I am not the man they take me for." It took him eight years to prove this assertion. Edwards and Wilson were sentenced to from 20 to 30 years for the crime.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh! how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today eases the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1838 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Wanted to Be Helped Out. Mrs. Styles—Will you come over to tea tonight?

Mrs. Myles—Surely.

"And will you bring your husband?"

"Why, yes."

"And your knitting?"

"Most assuredly."

"Oh, yes! I almost forgot. And will you please bring over some sugar and coal with you?"

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

Bit of Persiflage. Alden (showing heirlooms)—Here's a faded old document that was written on board the Mayflower. It's a receipt given by Thomas Dudley to my ancestor for two pounds which he had borrowed before they started.

Atkins—Ah! Then your ancestor came across on the Mayflower in two seas.

Alden—Yes, he really had the distinction of being the first settler.—Boston Transcript.

To restore a normal action to Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels, take Gall Field Tea, the mild herb laxative. All druggists. Adv.

As She Understood It. Mary's mother was buying some changeable silk. After the purchase was made Mary said: "Mamma, do they call that changeable because you can take it back tomorrow if you want to?"

The man who has no self-respect cannot respect others.

UKRAINE'S STRUGGLE for SELF-GOVERNMENT

By Professor Michaelo Hrushevsky
PRESIDENT OF THE UKRAINIAN RADA

Leader in Nationalistic Movement Tells How Race Kept Its Individuality Under Alien Masters—He Was Not in Favor of Complete Independence

THE history of the Ukrainian question dates from the middle of the seventeenth century, that is, the time of the great Ukrainian revolution of 1648, which had given a glaring publicity to the problem and caused at the same time the partition of the Ukraine between the Muscovite empire and the kingdom of Poland. From that day began the decadence of national Ukrainian life. About the middle of the sixteenth century Ukrainian life had lost much of its strength. The aristocracy, deprived of any participation in politics, was forced to submit to the paramount race (Poles and Lithuanians), while the middle classes were subjected to every kind of vexation.

The peasant had lost the right to possess either house or land. He had become a serf. Numerous taxes weighed him down till he was a mere accessory of the earth. The Orthodox church, which in those times was the representative of the nation, had become dependent upon a government as ill-disposed toward it as to the peasants. It underwent a crisis which nearly brought about its dissolution. Up to this period Lithuanian Ukraine had progressed slowly, but from the middle of the sixteenth century it progressed more rapidly under the influence of the Polish institutions. Moreover, about 1500, nearly all the districts of Lithuanian Ukraine were taken from its rule and simply annexed to the Polish republic. They were Volhynia, Eastern Podolia, Podlachje (the western Bug district), and Kyjover. The Polish aristocracy came in numbers to reside in its new territory, the Ukrainian aristocracy became influenced by the Poles, and the individual life of the Ukraine ceased to exist.

This did not take place without a reaction and a desire for a national renaissance. Having regard to the special circumstances in western Ukraine, where the aristocracy in particular had been nearly demolished, one will see that the intellectual and national regeneration could not hope to succeed in the long run. It found support, however, in a new social and political factor which at this critical moment appeared in eastern Ukraine, that is to say, the Cossacks.

The Cossacks did not hesitate to proclaim the immunity from all jurisdiction, all foreign suzerainty, all taxes, and all personal service of those who submitted to the power and jurisdiction of the Zaporogue (Cossack) army. Thus they drew toward them an enormous number of peasants, who at the end of the sixteenth century were leaving western and northern Ukraine for the east in order to escape the heavy burdens of serfdom. About 1590 the Cossacks came into conflict with the Polish government, and their disagreements grew more serious as time went on. Each struggle inspired fresh energy in the Ukrainians, till at last prolonged reprisals (1638-47) led to a revolution. In 1648 the people rose, led by Bohdan Chmelnitzyky.

The Polish army was beaten, and the rising spread over the Ukraine, even to the distant regions of the west. In spite of the number of insurgents, who totaled about 300,000 men at the beginning of the war in 1648, their leaders did not consider the liberation of the people possible by the means at their disposal. Chmelnitzyky hesitated between two methods. The one was to create a federation of the orthodox states, Muscovy, Ukraine, Moldavia, and the Slavs of the Balkans. This alliance would have been directed against Poland and Turkey. Several reasons, and above all the weakness of the Turkish government, inclined Chmelnitzyky to decide for Muscovy. For some time Muscovy had not dared to accept the protectorate of the Ukraine. It feared war with Poland and remembered the cruel defeats which that nation had inflicted at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Not till 1653 did Muscovy decide to extend its protection to the Cossack army and to the Ukraine by committing itself to war with Poland. In March, 1654, the treaty was signed bearing the name, "Articles of Bohdan Chmelnitzyky," therein was defined the position of the Ukraine to Muscovy.

From the moment the Empress Catherine came to the throne the days of the Ukrainian autonomy were, however, over.

In 1772, when Poland was first divided up, western Ukraine, now eastern Galicia, became part of the Hapsburg kingdom in virtue of certain long-standing claims of the Hungarian crown to this country. Some years later, Bukovina (the present region), which formerly belonged to Moldavia, was added to it. This passing of western Ukraine into the rule of Austria awoke a new national fervor in the country. Insignificant as were in reality the reforms brought about, this attitude nevertheless created a deep impression upon the Ukrainian population, which once again enjoyed a sense of nationality and lost the feeling of despair with which it was stricken during the later years of Polish supremacy. Even after the Austrian government, under the influence of the Polish aristocracy, had characterized its Ukrainian policy by a strongly reactionary feeling, the energy of the national movement was not completely dissipated.

On the other hand, the Ukrainian territory which had fallen to the share of Russian rule on the partition of Poland had no cause to look for any revival of nationalist aspirations. The rigor with which the Polish or Polonized aristocracy ruled the Ukrainian peasantry became now more merciless still, supported as the Poles were by the authority of Russia.

The longing to see the old constitution restored made itself manifest from time to time, especially on such occasions as the Russian government sought to recruit the Cossack militia in the Ukraine. The study of ethnography, and dialects, the researches into the life of the people, the renaissance of the Ukrainian language and literature, such as we see at the end of the eighteenth century and especially in the first half of the nineteenth century, brought together the intellectual classes.

Under the influences of the ideals we have just spoken, and thanks to the ideals imported from western Europe, Ukrainian political thought abandoned its aspirations toward an independence that was no longer feasible in order to replace them by a realizable political program. The oldest of these programs that was in any



way realized dates from 1846. It was started by the Ukrainian organization of Kiev, known as the Guild of Cyril and Methodius. They desired a democratic and liberal constitution which would abolish privileges and classes and everything in fact of a nature to debase the people. Absolute freedom of speech, of thought, and of religion was to be guaranteed. Actually all this practical activity was killed at birth. For, in the year 1847 one of the students informed on the leaders and denounced them, with the result that they were arrested and condemned. This repression put a stop to any development of political thought in the Ukraine, now that the most talented and active leaders were reduced to silence. When they returned from their exile and assumed their patriotic task, circumstances, such as the suppression of serfdom in Russia and the amelioration of the lot of the peasantry, compelled them to labor chiefly for the comfort of the peasants. They were occupied in teaching the agricultural classes and in educational work of various kinds as well as in creating a popular literature, etc.

In spite of such moderation in thought, the Russian government regarded this activity with an unfavorable eye, because at the outset it hated any national Ukrainian movement, however moderate it might be. Moscow held strongly to the doctrine of "the unity of the Russian people." Moreover, it regarded as dangerous any desire to establish a separate Ukrainian literature and any endeavor to awaken national feeling in this unfortunate race. For these several reasons then, the activities of the Ukrainians of Kiev were suppressed, no matter how modest or how politically innocent they might be. Any establishments or organizations where Ukrainian scientific workers congregated were forbidden, and in the spring of 1876 the celebrated ukase appeared determining the fate of the movement for many years. This ukase forbade the publishing in Ukrainian of any work other than those of a historical or literary nature.

The Ukrainian movement, however, was not to be extinguished by such coercive measures. The educated classes of the Ukraine fought incessantly in Russia for the national movement from 1880 to 1900, and endeavored to turn to their own advantages any possibilities which offered themselves. When the movement became no longer possible in Russia, it sought an outlet beyond the frontier in the territory of Austrian Ukraine. The exodus of the Ukrainians or the divergence of the national activity toward Austrian Ukraine, toward Lemberg, which became a center for the national life, was weighty with results not only for the Ukrainian movement in Russia, but also for the development of Austrian Ukraine itself. Already, about the year 1890, after the first prohibition of the Ukrainian language in Russia, this event had contributed to the sustenance of the Ukrainian national life in Austria at a very critical moment in the development of this section of the subject people. After the movement had gradually grown weaker in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, under the pressure of the general reactionary movement in Galicia, the year 1848 poured a refreshing breath over the Ukrainians of Austria. The Austrian government sought in the Ukrainian population something to set off against the Polish revolutionary movement. The final liberation of the serfs, the admission of the moral and political rights of the Ukrainian people (or Ruthenians), the creation of the first institution of any importance in the domain of culture and politics, the nationalization of the schools, the formal promise of a university for Lemberg, the administrative separation of the two Galicias (Ukrainian and Polish), which had been artificially united in 1772; all these influences assisted the birth of a

new era in the life of the Austrian Ukraine. But these years that were so full of hope soon passed, to be followed in their turn by the reaction of 1850, which brought to the Ukrainians of Galicia the most bitter deceptions. The promises made were completely forgotten for the most part, and the Ukrainians of Galicia, after having aided the Austrian government in its combat against the rising of the Polish aristocracy, were left to the unscrupulous rule of these same nobles, into whose hands the whole administration of Galicia passed once again in the year 1850.

Thus arose a painful crisis in the national life of the Ukrainians of Galicia. Dissillusions and doubts followed one another, and the way was open for the Russophil current toward which the Polish aristocracy was eagerly driving the Ukrainian element.

The arrival of fresh Ukrainian immigration, coming in 1883 to employ their activity on Galician soil, after the suppression of the Ukrainian movement in Russia, cannot, under the circumstances, be too highly appreciated. At a critical moment this influence brought the necessary aid to the Ukrainian element, chiefly of the younger generation—which had remained faithful to the program of 1848.

From about 1880 this "popular" Ukrainian movement, as it was called, took a firm hold of the people in Galicia, nor did it fail to keep in touch with the Ukrainian movement in Russia as well. The end of the century was signalized by a rapprochement between the two Ukraines. This had a most happy result for the national life, thanks to the reciprocal control exerted on political questions.

From this moment the progress of national culture in Russian Ukraine has made rapid progress, in spite of all attempts made to stop its course.

The stormy years of 1904-1906 brought to the fore the whole question of the Russian reactionary powers. The Petrograd academy addressed a memorandum to the Russian government proving that the current conception that the Russian literary language (Great Russian) was employed by the whole of Russia, was false, and did not include the Little Russians (Ukrainians). In the most positive manner this memoir affirms the right of existence to the Ukrainian language and literature. In spite of this, the delay brought about in the progress of the language was not immediately dissipated; this only occurred in 1906, when the law concerning newspapers was repealed. This law did away with all restrictions in respect of special idioms, under which term the Ukrainian language was included.

It looked at this period as if the most joyous future were in store for the Ukrainian movement in Russia. Influenced by the aspirations toward political liberty shown by their brethren, the Austrian Ukrainians also claimed universal suffrage. Galicia was moved by a stronger national impulse than it had ever known before. It was hoped that once "occidental" Ukraine achieved freedom in Russia, its intellectual and political power would be strong enough to release its sister states from foreign hegemony. These hopes, however, were not realized. A new reactionary movement disappointed all hopes, and all the promises made to the Russian people in 1905 and 1906 were completely forgotten. This blow was especially hard for Ukrainians.

Under the blow of the survival of the old aspirations and the disillusion they had received, there arose a party in the Ukraine who wished to attempt once again the fight for the independence of the country. Such hopes which are found in the associations of the nationalist youth at the end of the nineteenth century awoke once again with renewed energy in spite of the ill-luck which had always hitherto pursued them.

DOG IS CAUSE OF LONG LITIGATION

Pup Bit Chicago Lad, Thus Carving His Name in Court Records.

RUNS ALONG 8 YEARS

Canine Has Long Since Passed Away, but His History is Written Permanently and Expensively in Court Annals.

Chicago.—Eight years ago a nameless dog bit Willie Herzog. The dog has long since gone to the place where biting dogs go, but his history as well as that of Willie is written permanently, voluminously and expensively in the Cook county court records. The final entry was made recently by Judge Tutthill at a special holiday session in the Circuit court.

To begin at the beginning immediately after Willie had been attacked by the dog Charles Albrecht was charged with being the owner of the animal and was sued for damages in the municipal court. Despite his denial of ownership Mr. Albrecht, after a trial of three days, was assessed \$75 damages and costs of \$23.50. Mr. Albrecht paid the bill near the date of the first anniversary of the dog bite.

Makes Perjury Charge. Mr. Albrecht began to check up the 100 pages of testimony in the case and declared that Mrs. Mary Herzog, mother of Willie, had committed perjury because she had sworn that Willie was at home for a period after the accident and Mr. Albrecht's inquiry indicated he was in school all the time.

Mr. Albrecht visited the state's attorney. After some consideration a high salaried assistant decided there was ground for a perjury prosecution and sent the case to the municipal court.

A highly paid judge, an assistant prosecutor and a clerk turned their attention to the matter and after due time a warrant was issued for Mrs. Herzog. She was arrested, a hearing was had and Mrs. Herzog was discharged.

Round Three Begins.

Mrs. Herzog then started round three by beginning suit against Mr. Albrecht, charging malicious prosecution. There were more judges seen, more papers served and more motions heard. There were delays and continuances until one day recently when the case went to trial. A jury was sworn and numerous witnesses heard. After four days, the taking of evidence was completed.

Among the witnesses called to tes-



A Nameless Dog Bit Willie Herzog.

tify in the case were a judge, two assistant prosecutors and the court reporters who took the testimony in the original case.

After the evidence was all in Judge Tutthill took the case from the jury and ordered it dismissed.

"And they're asking what's the matter with our judicial procedure," remarked a lawyer who has watched the eight years' proceedings."

CONVICT PICKS PRISON LOCK

Storm Drives Man Back After He Had Elected His Escape.

Columbia, Mo.—The second jail delivery here in two weeks took place the other night. On Dec. 28 Francis Branham, Irby Conley, Fred Scott, Byron Evans and a negro broke jail. All were captured next day. Evans had no shoes when he escaped and his feet were frozen so badly that it was necessary to amputate one of them.

Scott picked a lock on the cage section of the jail and went to the upper story, where he picked the lock on the cell occupied by Branham and Conley. They removed bricks from the outer wall and Scott walked four miles down the "Katy" track with the other men, but was turned back by the blizzard and crawling in through the wall picked the lock and let himself back into the cell section of the jail. Branham and Conley have not been caught.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS—CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
THE GENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

HORSE SALE DISTEMPER
You know that when you sell or buy through the sales you have about one chance in fifty to escape **SALE STABLE DISTEMPER**. "SPOHN'S" is your true protection, your only safeguard, for as sure as you treat all your horses with it, you will soon be rid of the disease. It acts as a sure preventive, no matter how they are "exposed." 50 cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 dozen bottles, at all good druggists, horse goods houses, or delivered by the manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goschen, Ind., U.S.A.

Easy to figure the Profits
Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15 to \$30 per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2 wheat—its easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop. Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.
Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her **Free Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each** or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising. The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to **C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. McClines, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents**

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In one instance the daughters of a purebred Holstein bull yielded 94% more milk and 68% more fat than their scrub dams. Granddaughters yielded 245% more milk and 168% more fat.
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THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of America, Box 312, Brattleboro, Vt.

Patrons of matrimonial agencies pay their money and take their choice. Talk is cheap, women are fond of bargains—and that's all there is to it. Being bad all the time is doubtless monotonous. A man is never too old to learn. If he is, then he is too old to live.

Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops
Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY
The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.
Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist
Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.
Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels
To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.
Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.
Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.
Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.
For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CHICAGO, ILL.; BLOOMINGTON, ILL.; DANVILLE, ILL.; JOLIET, ILL.; GALESBURG, ILL.; ROCKFORD, ILL.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Republican-Journal
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER
L. C. YOUNG, Managing Editor



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

Your garden is your physician's most trusted assistant.

Dr. Root seems to have made a wrong diagnosis of the Russian ailment.

When the butchers begin selling whale meat, will a man take a market basket or an auto truck to carry home a soup bone?

Every now and then we read of some sage declaring that men are superior to women, and we believe it—until we get home.

Mayor Bill Thompson of Chicago has heard from that city in no uncertain terms. Since receiving the message, his senatorial bee has only a far-away buzzing sound.

The war seems to have reduced ever resource of the kaiser except his family. That still remains intact. Hohenzollern patriotism is of the safe variety.

Lovers of the succulent cabbage, properly fermented, can now indulge their appetites without suspicion of disloyalty. There is no longer any kraut. "Liberty cabbage" takes its place.

George Creel is worried because he can not exercise censorship over the talk at the knitting bees. He'll be all kinds of a fool if he ever undertakes it.

While the government is rooting out the hogs at Hog Island, it might also try its hand at locating those million hides said to have been retired from circulation by the packers. Some of us are going to need new shoes before long.

Constructive criticism will be welcomed by every government department; destructive fault-finding has no place in the American scheme of war. Unless you know that you can better existing conditions, can the fault finding and back up your government.

Billy Sunday is reported to have come \$16,000 short of expenses in his Washington campaign. Billy should remember that while the hell he is advising men to shun may be a verity, Washington just now is engaged in making a war on a hell much more real and menacing.

Over in England the have sentenced a man to prison for making derogatory remarks about the United States. It's very humiliating to have to be taught the first principles of loyalty to a friend and ally, but we will have to endure it.

Perhaps when Hindenberg announced his intention to be in Paris by April first he didn't contemplate taking his armies along. Better watch the roads for disguised tramps.

An American lately returned from Germany states that among the many Americans still in that country not one has been accused of any overt act against the government. Certainly not. They have accepted the courtesies and protection of the government, even tho it be only for a season, and Americans are not given to abusing the hospitality of a host. We wish we could say as much for many German subjects in this country.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1918.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Week's Social Events

Cummings-Burton
Miss Gladys Cummings and Mr. Sidney Burton were united in marriage Saturday afternoon, March 30, at one o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Lott performing the ceremony.

The bride and groom were attended by Miss Lettie Lord and Mr. Chas. Cummings, a brother of the bride. After the ceremony a several course dinner was served. The dining room was artistically decorated in red, white and blue. The dress of the bride was Alice blue taffeta and her traveling suit was gray, with hat to match. The bride and groom left for a trip to Mason City, Ill., where they will visit Mr. Burton's brother.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Cummings and has a large circle of friends to wish her happiness. The groom is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burton of Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. Burton will make their home on the farm belonging to the groom's father, located a half mile east of Kingston. Mrs. Martha Coon and Mr. Bruce Cummings of Beloit were among the guests.

Miss Naker Entertains

Miss Vila Naker entertained a number of girl friends on Saturday afternoon, March 30, in honor of her 12th birthday. The afternoon was spent at games, followed by a delicious lunch. The table decorations were in red, white and blue. Miss Vila had as favors for her guests little crocheted nut baskets which she had made. After lunch the guests departed for their homes, assuring their hostess that they had enjoyed the event and leaving many pretty gifts. The following were present: Marie and Vila Naker, Leone Naker, Margaret Eiklor, Nellie Geithman, Mable and Freida Montgomery, Florence Floto, Leota Duval and Florence Brown.

Meyers-Renn

Miss Erma Renn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Renn, and Mr. Frank Meyers, son of Mrs. Charles Meyers of Belvidere, were united in March 27. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers will make their home on the farm belonging to the groom, near Herbert. Friends in Genoa, where the bride is so well known and admired, will be more than glad to wish this couple all the happiness in the world. Mrs. Meyers was always a favorite with her associates, being always of good cheer and affable.

Jolly Eight Club

The members of the Jolly Eight Club and Mrs. James Hutchison played five hundred at the home of Mrs. R. B. Field Tuesday afternoon. After several games of cards the hostess served a two-course luncheon.

Gloves of all kinds at Olmsted's.

Eating potatoes at Douglass'.

Hose in white, black, brown and gray at Olmsted's.

A splendid assortment in silks and silk poplins in all shades at Lembke's.

A big assortment of rugs at Cooper's.

Miss Maria Holroyd fell from a small box while putting up clothes line Tuesday and sprained her wrist.

A great bargain in ladies' waists from one dollar up at Lembke's.

Silk poplin in green, gray, blue and black, 36 inches wide, \$1.00 at Olmsted's.

Remember the Columbia Graphophone at Cooper's. New records every month.

Sure, Olmsted has spring coats. See them.

If you are looking for a good pair of shoes at right prices, call at John Lembke's.

Stop winding bobbins. Buy an Eldrede two-spool rotary sewing machine at Cooper's.

C. W. Warkentien of Woodstock, manager of six of the Squire, Dingee pickle factories, including the one in this city, was here last week arranging for the placing of seed.

C. H. Maderer was in Elmhurst Monday where he purchased the latest in incubators, to be used in his commercial chicken hatching business.

At the M. E. church next Sunday at the eleven o'clock hour Rev. Lott will speak on "The Price of Freedom." At the evening service Miss Helen Hewitt of Elgin will give the Thank Offering address to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Good music at both services. The evening hour of services from now on will be as follows: Epworth League at 7:00; evening service at 8:00.

Birthday Party

Last Friday night a crowd of young married folks decided to help Dr. J. W. Ovitz celebrate his birthday. To do so, they drove out to the entertainment at Ney in J. L. Patterson's truck. After the entertainment they went to the A. H. Sears home, where they spent a few hours at various stunts. Before leaving the guests were invited into the dining room where they found the table loaded with delicious refreshments. A large birthday cake was the principal feature of decoration.

Mrs. Soderberg Surprised

Mrs. Sophia Soderberg was completely surprised when she returned from town Monday afternoon to find her home filled with friends and neighbors. It was Mrs. Soderberg's birthday and her twelve-year-old daughter, Helen, decided to give her mother a party looking after every detail herself. She cleverly decorated with red, white and blue the dining room, where at six o'clock a delightful luncheon was served. The ladies passed the afternoon at cards.

Community Club

The regular monthly meeting of the Community Club will be held at the home of Mrs. D. S. Brown, Friday, April 12. A very interesting program will be given, including a talk on "Conservation," by a DeKalb woman. Each member is entitled to invite two guests.

West End Knitting Club

The West End Knitting Club spent a very pleasant time with Mrs. Harry Smith last Monday evening. When the club was first organized, it was decided that refreshments would be strictly forbidden at the meetings, but this being the last one, the eats were allowed. The ladies exchanged cooking recipes and also gave a report of the knitting done for the Red Cross. The total number of articles made by the members is as follows: 24 sweaters, 23 helmets, 29 pairs wristlets, 15 pairs sox and 2 scarfs.

Auction Bridge Club

Members of the Auction Bridge Club were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Leich Monday evening. After several hours at cards, delicious refreshments were served.

Foreign Missionary Society

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will meet with Mrs. Henry Merritt, April 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

J. G. C. Club Entertained

Mrs. Frank Wallace and Miss Marie Koehnke entertained the J. G. C. Club of Burlington at an Easter luncheon last Thursday at the home of the former. The table decorations were in keeping with the Easter season.

Silk and wool sport sweaters, all sizes and colors at Olmsted's.

Car potatoes at Douglass'.

Gossard and Henderson corsets. A full line at Olmsted's.

Beautiful line of curtain goods at Lembke's.

Worthmore \$1.00 waists, none better. Olmsted's.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. C. W. Parker next Thursday, April 11th.

House cleaning time calls for new curtains. Olmsted is showing scrims in many different designs.

All trains are running on the new time, that is, with the clock as regulated by the government.

Gingham dresses are very neat if you get a pretty pattern. See showing at Olmsted's.

That line of cut glass at Martin's will appeal to you and will please anyone as a gift. Call and price some of the pieces.

The Woodstock & Sycamore car, which was laid up last week for repairs, was again placed in commission Sunday and is now running on schedule time.

Those silver initial belt buckles at Martin's are about the thing for the young man who wishes to dress well. The price is within reach. Call and see them.

We like this new stunt in the evening.

And have set the old clock ahead. Oh! it's nice to get up in the morning.

But it's better to lie in bed.

Mrs. Wm. Richard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham, has received a letter from her husband who arrived safely in France some time ago. He states that the weather there is delightful at the present time and that everything is all O. K. with him.

All the Genoa churches were well attended on Easter morning, the day being ideal with the exception of a disagreeable wind which caused the new millinery to become awry. The evening services at the M. E. church consisted of a cantata by the choir and a brief address by the pastor. The auditorium was well filled by an appreciative congregation.

Sanol Eczema Prescription is a famous old remedy for all forms of Eczema and skin diseases. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. Get a 50c large trial bottle at Scott's Pharmacy.

That some vegetables will be raised in Genoa this year is evidenced by the great demand for garden tracts. Practically every available lot in the city has been engaged. It is now plowing and spading time and also time to keep the chickens at home.

Perry Cornell is now doing the cooking at the Home Restaurant with an oil burner which is attached in the fire box of the range. The burner gives heat as intense as desired and can be regulated for baking, frying or boiling purposes. Mr. Cornell has the agency for the burner.

It is now time for the city to set a date for the annual clean-up day. This stunt last year was a decided success, there being very few slackers. Set the date and all will get busy with rake and shovel.

Tissue gingham, very neat patterns at Olmsted's.

C. D. Schoonmaker received official notice Monday that his son, Charles, had landed safely at a French port. He was with a detachment of the 149th Field Artillery, Rainbow Division, and will probably see action almost immediately. Raymond Pierce, son of Rev. R. E. Pierce, former pastor of the Genoa M. E. church, was on the same boat. He is in Y. M. C. A. Work.

Have you seen the hats at Olmsted's.

Womans friend is a Large Trial Bottle of Sanol Prescription. Fine for black heads, Eczema and all rough skin and clear complexion. A real skin tonic. Get a 50c trial bottle at Scott's Pharmacy.

Thinking of spring gardens? Also think of spring dresses. See Olmsted.

Announcement

Mrs. C. B. Silver announces the arrival of Spring and Summer samples of

World's Star Hosiery

The kind that wears, and

Klean-Knit Underwear

In Sanitary Packages for every member of the family.

Specialties

Baby Outfits in wool and silk and wool; and ladies' One Dollar Silk Hose.

Would like to serve all old customers and many new ones.

Will Call on Notice

Phone No. 1143

Does Your Back Ache?

DO YOU find it difficult to hold up your head and do your work? Distressing symptoms caused by unhealthy conditions. Generally no medicine is required, merely local application of Piso's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic effects—simple in action and application, soothing and refreshing. The fame in the name Piso guarantees satisfaction.

PISO'S TABLETS Sold Everywhere 60 Cents
Sample Mailed Free—address postcard THE PISO COMPANY 500 Piso Bldg. Warren, Pa.

Measure the service of your inner tubes by the calendar, not the speedometer

Empire Red Tubes
Last as long as the average car itself

To invest money in poor tires is like throwing it away. If you have a car you must have tires and the only plan is to

Buy Tires That Will Last

Our stock of tires are of the best and most durable made and every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We put in a large stock of tires last fall when the price was low and for that reason we are able to sell

10 Per Cent Under the Present List Price

But we will be forced to advance soon as the wholesale price is continually advancing. Protect yourself and buy now before our present stock is exhausted.

We have a large assortment and quote herewith the guaranteed mileage of each tire:

Vacuum Cup	6000
Racine Horseshoe	5000
Racine Country Road	5000
Ajax	5000
Arabian	5000
Empire	4000
Fisk	3500

OUR TERMS: STRICTLY CASH

M. F. O'BRIEN

SCHOOL NOTES

by EDWARD CHRISTENSEN

The orchestra was invited by Ernest Rowen to come out to his home Tuesday evening for practice. After arriving there, they played a few numbers and then listened to some victrola music, later being served with a delightful lunch.

The Freshman class will entertain the Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors at a reception on Friday night of this week. It will be held at the school house.

Chloe Geithman returned to school Wednesday after being absent for about a week on account of sickness. A literary program will be held in the high school assembly room next Friday, April 5. The program will be rendered by the Senior class. A debate, "Resolved, that the United States should own the railroads" will be argued by Walter Albertson. Then the class will take up Bret Hart's life. Visitors are invited to come.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock eggs for hatching from the famous Parkes strain. \$1.00 per setting. 24-4t.* Alve Peterson, phone 928-11

Dead Animals

Highest Prices Paid for Horses and Cows

We Pay Phone Charges Automobile Service

Gormley's Rendering Works

GENOA, ILL. Plant Phone 90914 Office Phone 24



Real Building Service

Every man who pays us a visit before he builds is sure to feel well repaid for the time he has spent. We have hundreds of building plans covering all kinds of buildings—and we give real practical help and suggestions that cut the cost of work and material.

Material at a Saving

We are quoting exceptionally low prices on all kinds of lumber, flooring, roofing, doors, windows, interior trimmings, cabinet work and building materials of all kinds.

Estimates gladly furnished and advice cheerfully given.

TIBBITS CAMERON LUMBER CO.
C. H. ALTENBERG, Mgr.

WE AIM TO PLEASE
PROMPT SERVICE - FRESH COAL

If you intend using Anthracite or Hard coal next year, now is the time to

PLACE YOUR ORDERS

Provision will be made for orders placed now, so come in and see us and make sure of getting coal for next years' use.

QUALITY COAL AT ALL TIMES

ZELLER & SON
GRAIN - COAL & MILL FEED
PHONE 57 GENOA, ILL.

Plan Outlined for Making Melting Pot Do Its Full Duty Toward Democracy

By DR. I. N. HOLLIS, President of Worcester Polytechnic Institute



Through our workshops and our schools and through associations we should teach ideals of citizenship. This is more important than importing into the United States great examples of art in Europe. The perpetuation of German or other foreign societies in America is unthinkable, and we ought to break that down in one way or another.

There should be a great organization within the United States for Americanism, and it ought to be used to counteract all other influence by public speaking and by a more effective propaganda than the Germans can ever again set up in America. This is the melting pot, and it is our duty to make sure that, when the whole mass is fused, it remains an American democracy firm in its convictions.

If there is to be service in war, the whole nation, every individual, men, women and children, must share in the sacrifice and must be prepared. We listened too closely to the politician a few years ago, and we have been fed up with three or four thoughts that would destroy the discipline and the correct reasoning of any nation if that nation believed them.

I have never been a believer in the German system, because it gave too much control into the hands of a comparatively small number of officers constituting the German general staff. The idea of service beneath that system is, however, good. It makes for the education of young men and for obedience to law.

Military training is probably the best method we have of Americanizing the young men who come to us from foreign countries, and every one of them ought to be required to take his turn of service. It is not necessary that a foreign citizen making his home here should be required to bear arms against his old country; but he should, for the sake of teaching him American ideals and American institutions, be obliged to take his place in the camps with young Americans if he is permitted to make his living on our soil. The simplest of military training is learning how to keep step, and that is a great moral influence. We need it beyond everything else in this country, where the forces are so pronouncedly centrifugal. Keep step!

American People Should Not Forget Foremost Fighting Man in the World

By FRANK J. KIRCH, Private, 38th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Company, 3rd Division, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

The regular of our army is an independent, care-free fighting man, who will never complain in any circumstances. I should like to say a word in behalf of this straight soldier, who goes ahead with his task and does not whimper because the other fellows get all the "goodies" and attention from the folks at home.

So much has been made of National army men and National Guardsmen, whose home ties are, perhaps, stronger than those of the regulars, that the man who enlisted under Uncle Sam's flag to fight as a "sure-enough regular" is receiving less thought and less of the good things of life. The regular will not ask for anything except that which is his due from the constituted military authorities. He can growl, perhaps, as frequently as any civilian, but he growls only when he knows he is not getting what the law intends he shall have.

For mollycoddling he cares not a bit, but he is just as human as any selective service man or National Guardsman in this whole broad land.

In these days, when solitude is felt for the selected man and Guardsman, let some heart thought go out to the regular. He does not get as many letters from home as the other men get. Frequently the regular has no family ties except those of the great human family, but at that he appreciates it when he knows he is being remembered.

No one ever asks about the fighting qualities of the regular, because the question is unnecessary. He is licked only when he is dead. He doesn't ask for kind thoughts or kind gifts, but he is grateful if he receives them.

The American people should not forget the foremost fighting man in the world, the United States regular, and they should try to convince him in some way that they appreciate the fact that he is taking his life in his hands for their sake and the sake of democracy.

Democrats Are Willing to Go on Fighting Until Thrones Disappear

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, American Alliance for Labor and Democracy

In all the leading countries of the world the Tories are uniting for an immediate or German peace. They are not friends of the Prussian junkers—not by any means—but they realize that to defeat the Prussian junkers and the semidemocratic governments of the entente countries, England, France and Italy, may have to be further democratized. This democratizing would mean the end of the entente Tories. Therefore the plutocrats and aristocrats of these countries are now ready for a junker peace. If the war is prolonged for another year or more their estates, monopolies and privileges will be confiscated.

Lansdowne in England has secured the support of a large part of the British lords and earls for his policy of surrender.

Caillaux in France was involved with a large number of the leading plutocrats and aristocrats of that country. It took over a year before the French chamber of deputies dared to put this powerful personality on trial.

In Italy Giolitti has the support of a large part of the plutocracy and aristocracy, and has been working steadily for a German settlement from the very beginning of the war.

In a late dispatch from England, Sir Algernon Methuen gives the Tory reason for supporting the Lansdowne peace movement.

Unless the war is settled forthwith, Sir Algernon says: "Thrones will disappear and foundations of society be shaken."

Exactly! If the war is prolonged a year or so—the time required to administer a thorough defeat to the junkers—thrones will disappear, aristocracies will be abolished and plutocracies will receive their death blow. Therefore, say the Tories, let the war be ended forthwith.

Therefore, say the world's democracies, let the war continue.

PUT MOON BACK IN THE SKY

At Least, Turkish Official Thought He Did, Which Amounted to the Same Thing.

One of the stories given by Mrs. Hester Donaldson Jenkins in "Behind Turkish Lattices," as typical of the narratives by which women in Mohammedan lands entertain themselves of an evening, seems amusingly suggestive of certain complacent persons—in all lands—who take an exalted view of the significance of their own discoveries and doings.

Once upon a day, once upon a time, Nasr Eddin Hodja called to his wife: "Haanum! Haanum! Come and see; the moon has fallen into the well!"

She ran, and, looking into the well, sure enough, she saw the moon floating on the water.

"What shall we do," he asked, "to get it out?"

It was a sad thing to lose the moon down the well. She rubbed her head to think better, and finally said: "I will bring you a hook and rope, and you can pull it out."

This she did; and the hodja let the rope down into the water and pulled. The hook, catching on a stone, would not come up easily, and so he pulled, pulled, pulled.

Suddenly the stone gave way and the hodja fell backward to the ground. As he looked up to the sky, he saw the moon in the heavens.

"Haanum! Haanum!" he cried, "I have put it back into its place!"

She, looking up, agreed with him, and they went peacefully into the house.—Youth's Companion.

SUCCUMB TO ARCTIC TENSION

Few Explorers in High Latitudes Successfully Resist Peculiar Psychological Effects.

In a paper dealing with the University of Oxford expedition to Siberia, of which he was a member, H. U. Hall of the University of Pennsylvania referred to the striking psychological effects of long daylight and long darkness in high latitudes, the Scientific American states.

As to the former, apart from the tendency to shorten sleeping hours in order to make the greatest possible use of the long day, there seems to be a kind of stimulation of the nervous system, urging people to a feverish and purposeless activity. This is especially noticed in newcomers, but the natives are not exempt from it. On the other hand, the coming of the long winter night is followed by a kind of reaction, though no general depression of vitality is apparent.

With the cessation of work the period of sociability begins, and the circumstances favor a lapse of self-control. This is the time when "Arctic hysteria" is likely to show itself. Such, for instance, is a form of hysterical seizure for which the Tungus have a special name, in which the patient sings improvisations of his own which are likely to contain absurd exaggerations or laughable glorifications of himself.

Cherokees Once Powerful.

The Cherokees are an important tribe of North American Indians. The name means upland field, the tribe being peculiarly upland. They may have so designated themselves to their first European visitors. They are probably the people known traditionally to the Delaware as Talligewi, a powerful body which once occupied the valleys of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and afterward was driven south by the Delaware and Iroquois. When first known to Europeans their center was in the southern Alleghenies, and they occupied the mountains of southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Their chief settlements were on the head waters of the Savannah and Tennessee rivers, and were respectively called Elati Tsalaki, or Lower Cherokee, and Atali Tsalaki, or Upper Cherokee, speaking two different dialects. As the white settlers pressed upon them they retreated westward until by the treaty of 1835, they sold all their remaining country, and the main body removed to a tract assigned to them west of the Mississippi. A considerable number remained behind, and gradually concentrating in western North Carolina, are now known as the eastern band of Cherokees, numbering about 2,000.

Brute Traits in the Human.

The raising of the voice in anger is manifestly akin to the roar of the angry carnivora. Darwin has pointed out the connection between the human sneer and the snarl of the angry dog, and I have myself seen a refined woman in a transport of spite lift her upper lip and show her teeth in a manner absurdly like an enraged beast. But nothing shows more clearly the essential identity of the fighting instinct in man and the lower animal than the way in which a child, soon after it can toddle, will rush at the object of its passion and proceed to bite and scratch—that is, to use teeth and claws, as any of the carnivora might.—Exchange.

Charm You Overlook.

It is rather strange that the girl who spends a great deal of thought on dressing prettily and arranging her hair attractively, will not make the effort to acquire beautiful speech. The girl whose language is slangy and ungrammatical, makes as serious a mistake as if she were careless about her appearance. Pleasing speech is a charm many of you overlook.—Girl's Companion.

Says Pile Remedy Worth \$100.00 a Box.

Columbus Man Knows What He Is Talking About.

I have had itching piles ever since my earliest recollection. I am 63 years old and have suffered terribly. I have tried many remedies and doctors, but no cure. About 8 weeks ago I saw your ad for Peterson's Ointment. The first application stopped all itching, and in three days all soreness. I have only used one 25c box and consider I am cured. You have my heartfelt thanks, and may everyone that has this trouble see this and give Peterson's Ointment, that is worth a hundred dollars or more a box, a trial. Sincerely yours, A. Newth, Columbus, Ohio.

"It makes me feel proud to be able to produce an ointment like that," says Peterson. "Not only do I guarantee Peterson's Ointment for old sores and wounds, but for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Itching Skin, Pimples, Blackheads and all skin diseases. I put up a big box for 50 cents, a price all cashed into the money back from your druggist if not satisfied." Adv.

Rugs Made From Tissue Paper. Rugs are now being made entirely from fine tissue paper and mixtures of paper and wool. The tissue paper is twisted into threads and woven into a compact heavy mat or fabric.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.

Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, for use among the troops. Shake into the shoes and sprinkle in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease gives rest and comfort, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere 25c. Try it today. Adv.

If you have no beauty in your soul—the mind—then how can you radiate beauty?

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

It may be all right to give credit where credit is due, but spot cash is always preferable.

It takes Congress to settle a strike, but an unruly stomach is subdued by Garfield Tea. Adv.

Where now are the men who used to say: "The women do not know enough to vote."

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored

my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. ALTERS, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Alters.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Alters' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.



22 Million Families in the United States

4 CUPS OF WHEAT FLOUR TO THE POUND

If each family used 4 cups of flour less per week, the saving would be 22 million pounds or 112,244 barrels every week.

The greatest help housekeepers can give to win the war is to make this saving and it can be done by using this recipe in place of white flour bread.

Corn Meal Biscuits

1/2 cup scalded milk
1 cup corn meal
2 tablespoons shortening

1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup white flour
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Save 1/2 cup of the measured flour for board. Pour milk over corn meal, add shortening and salt. When cold, add sifted flour and baking powder. Roll out lightly on floured board. Cut with biscuit cutter and bake in greased pan fifteen to twenty minutes.

Our new Red, White and Blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes," containing many other recipes for making delicious and wholesome wheat saving foods, mailed free—address

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Dept. W, 135 William Street, New York

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR

Embarrassing Economy. Wife (desperately)—"Can't you give the car away?" Husband—"I hate to ask so much of a friend."

He who loves and runs away will have fewer bills to pay.



IN THE SPRING

will be the great test of a life and death struggle on the Western front. In the everyday walks of life, it is the spring time that brings ill health. One of the chief reasons why the run-down man finds himself in a bad state of health in March or April, is because he has spent nearly all his hours for the past four or five months penned up within the walls of home, factory or office. It is the result of our diminished resistance—that is, lack of out-door life, coupled with perhaps over-eating, lack of good exercise, insufficient sleep, and constipation.

In other words, we keep feeding the furnace with food but do not take out the "clinkets," and our fire does not burn brightly. Always keep the liver active. There is nothing better for health than taking an occasional mild laxative, perhaps once a week; such a one as you can get at any drug store, made up of May-apple, jalap, aloes, (sugar-coated, tiny, easily taken), which has stood the test of fifty years of approval—namely, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. But for the "Spring Fever," the general run-down condition, the lack of ambition, the "blues," one should take a course of treatment every spring; such a standard tonic as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, now to be had in tablet form in sixty-cent vials. Watch the people go plodding along the street. There's no spring, no vitality. A vitalizing tonic such as this vegetable extract of Dr. Pierce's gives you the power to force yourself into action. The brain responds to the new tonic in circulation, and thus you're ready to make a fight against stagnation which holds you in bondage. Try it now! Don't wait! Today is the day to begin. Gain a little "pep," and laugh and live. Vim and vitality are the natural out-pouring of a healthy body. It does not spring up in a night. Try this spring tonic, and you gain the courage that comes with good health.

1916 Seed Corn
Field, grass, garden seeds and pure bred poultry. Free book. AYE BROS., Box 20, BLAIR, NEBR. Seed Corn Center of the World.

The Way of It. "There is a man of sterling worth." "A church member?" "No; a silversmith."

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Chopping Him Off. "Ah, Mr. Gloom!" began the suave representative of a large Eastern publishing house, who called on only the few persons in each community who were of sufficient culture to appreciate the valuable works which he was purveying "I recognize you instantly. A gentleman told me of your remarkable resemblance to Daniel Webster, and—"

"Ah, yes!" interrupted J. Fuller Gloom. "The likeness is truly astounding—neither Dan nor I ever had more than one nose. But, still more amazing, I also greatly resemble the late Captain Kidd, in that I never give nor ask quarter, especially to or from a book agent."—Kansas City Star.

Inquisitive Bobby. Bobby is of the inquisitive boy age. His father, a physician, took him to his office recently and Bobby asked questions about everything in sight. Finally he got into a room where the doctor keeps some curios, including a skeleton.

"What's this, papa?" asked Bobby. "The bones of a man." "Whose bones, yours?" "Hardly," the father replied. A flat worm preserved in alcohol in a glass jar next attracted Bobby's attention. "Oh, papa, here's a noodle. Got any more? Let's take them home for soup."

Pessimism is the fog of life, optimism is the sunshine. Make your life one of continued sunshine.

If you would become a bondholder keep a hen.

True renown only awaits the truly good.

Term Defined. "What's your idea of a separate peace?" inquired Broncho Bob. "Well," replied Pinto Plute, "the practical kind of separate peace is the kind that keeps a man perfectly peaceable while he is being separated from his money."

Its Destined Change. "What is going to become of the kaiser's divine right after this war?" "It is going to be left."

Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

FOR
CONSTIPATION

have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion. Genuine bears signature.

Brewer's Food

Generally indicate a lack of Iron in the Blood

Carter's Iron Pills

Will help this condition

PEOPLE WONDER at my success in selling and exchanging farms. That's easy. Because I have medium priced farms, and can deliver. My list will convince you; sent only by request. Why not consult E. W. Hart, Warren, Ohio?

BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively—by promptly using a dependable remedy—

PISO'S

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 13-1918.

Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle per steer	\$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29

There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere — free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

KINGSTON NEWS

Miss Valda Baars was home from Garden Prairie over Sunday.

C. A. Anderson transacted business in Chicago recently.

John Helsdon of DeKalb visited relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell motored to DeKalb Sunday.

Miss Daisy Ball is home from Sycamore this week.

Frank Shrader was home from Rockford Sunday.

Ira Bicksler was a Sycamore visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, of Sycamore were the guests of Mrs. Nina Moore Sunday.

Mrs. O. W. Vickell visited last Friday and Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Lily, in Durand.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Helsdon and daughter, Marjorie, of Chicago, are visiting with relatives.

Word has been received that John Hollins has arrived safely "somewhere" in France.

Misses Doris Lundstrum and Eva Anderson visited their home folks Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landis and daughter, Marie, of Kirkland called on friends Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton entertained Mrs. O. F. Lucas of Belvidere Tuesday.

Earl Knappenberger had his tonsils removed at the DeKalb Hospital last Friday.

Miss Mary Knappenberger came home from Genoa Sunday to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. Mattie Sisson of DeKalb visited her mother, Mrs. G. D. Wyllys, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. White accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rodocker and children of DeKalb to Camp Grant Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Uplinger, Mrs. Arthur Phelps and F. P. Smith motored to Sycamore on Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball returned home Sunday evening from a few days' visit with their daughter in Chicago.

A dinner and supper were given for the benefit of the Red Cross Tuesday. The proceeds were \$101. In the afternoon a patriotic address by Lowell B. Smith was greatly enjoyed.

While Charles Cunningham was having a bonfire at his home on the D. J. Tower place Monday afternoon the wood house caught fire and was burned to the ground.

At the township election Tuesday the following officers were elected: F. P. Smith, town clerk; Ira Bicksler, assessor; Peter Paulson, highway commissioner; J. H. Uplinger, Park commissioner; Ed McDonald, school trustee; E. A. Burke, D. L. Arner, constables; A. J. Lettow, Justice of the peace.

NEY

Miss Irene Mackey of Riley spent Saturday with Miss Nina Patterson.

Mr. and Mrs. George Geithman, Jr. were Belvidere callers on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Shipman spent Easter Sunday in Marengo.

The Misses Margaret and Caroline White pleasantly entertained the Ney Ladies' Aid Society last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall of Chicago spent the week end at the L. D. Kellogg home.

Miss Sara Lester of Rockford spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Harvey Eichler.

Mr. Frank Colton of Rockford visited his brothers, Elmer, Luman and Ellis, on Sunday.

Kenneth Furr of the University of Illinois spent his Easter vacation at his home.

Howard Stanley of the Chicago University spent his Easter vacation at home.

Mrs. N. H. Stanley is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stott, in Desplaine, this week.

Mrs. Fred G. Patterson, son, Harold, daughter, Gertrude, Mrs. Jennie Corson and Miss Lila Kitchen were Elgin callers Saturday.

Misses Ruth and Irene Corson of Chicago were at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corson, for the Easter holiday.

The play given by the Ney Farmers' Club last Friday night was well attended and proved a success in every way, \$37.50 being taken in at the door.

NEW LEBANON

Earl Galanor of Padale called on New Lebanon friends Sunday.

Henry Krueger and daughter, Martha, were in Genoa Saturday.

Roy Crawford called at Charles Coon's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook and niece, Dorothy Seaman, called on A. Bicksler at Kingston, Sunday.

Miss Hilda Flodin visited home folks in DeKalb Saturday and Sunday.

A large number of voters were at Genoa on Tuesday, from this locality.

Will Gahl and family of Huntley and Lem Gay and family were Sunday guests at the home of Will Botscher.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Koerner and son, Walter, returned Sunday from a two weeks' visit with relatives in Nebraska.

Miss Wilma Botcher, Mr. and Mrs. John Gentz, Miss H. Flodin, Miss Martha and Lillie Botcher were in attendance at the birthday party given for Miss L. Schoof of Hampshire Tuesday evening.

The H. O. A. members met at Maude Grimes' Thursday afternoon. Sewing was taken up and a lunch was served. Members meet at Alvina Hartman's in Sycamore on the 11th of April.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Printup, Mrs. J. M. Printup of Oak Park, Bert George, Mrs. C. Moss and daughter of Woodstock, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hartman of Sycamore, Louis Hartman and family of Hampshire, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook and Dorothy Seaman were Sunday guests at the Arthur Hartman home.

ENLARGE COAL BINS

Advice Straight from the Federal Fuel Administration at Washington

The United States Fuel Administration is of the opinion that the greatest aid that can be rendered the fuel situation by the domestic coal consumer is to provide necessary storage space for all normal coal requirements. Most houses are equipped with coal bins erected as an after thought, their capacity bearing little or no relation to the amount of coal consumed in furnace and range. A house requiring thirty tons of coal in the winter will have capacity for ten tons or less. Each householder should buy as soon as possible the largest quantity, under his requirements, that can be paid for and stored.

Rearrangement of cellars, the erection of outside bins, if necessary, the expansion of bin space by every possible device, should engage the attention of all consumers who want to aid the government in every way to do away with any possibility of local coal shortage next winter.

If the man who burns thirty tons and buys in ten ton lots can achieve a bin capacity of twenty tons, and get the coal stored in the summer, he will contribute in an important way to the solution of coal difficulties.

The old slogan of "Save a Shovelful of Coal" may well be supplemented, in the face of the new and clearly defined regulations, with a new slogan: "Build a Bin."

SURGICAL DRESSING CLASS

Surgical dressing classes, please note the time of meeting: Every Tuesday afternoon. Every Friday afternoon. 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights. 2nd and 4th Friday nights.

HAVE YOU DONE ENOUGH?

A Glencoe Citizen, says the Chicago Tribune, to whom was extended the privilege of contributing to the war recreation fund, declined without thanks, stating that he "felt he had done enough." In other words, so far as he is concerned, the war is over and done with. Men whose time is more valuable than the money they give or raise are devoting their entire days to the country's service; but the Glencoe man feels that he has done enough. Women discharge servants, do their own housework, labor in Red Cross and other work shops; but the Glencoe man feels that he has done enough. Soldiers, discharged from hospitals in France, feel that they still have something to give, and return to the trenches; but the Glencoe man feels that he has done enough. Mothers, with aching hearts, are sending their sons away to an unknown fate; but the Glencoe man feels that he has done enough. It must be pleasant to be so circumstanced mentally. Few of us are able to forget that the war is still going on.

Top Knotch in Wages

What is believed to be the top knotch in wages to farm help is to be paid to George Croones of Wyanet. He is to receive a dwelling, garden plot, orchard, keep of 25 chickens, use of two cows, 500 pounds of fresh meat for the 12 months, besides \$75 per month cash.

When you have the backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 50c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at Scott's Pharmacy.

The dance given by the H. B. Club last Thursday evening was well attended, about \$16.00 being netted and turned over to the Red Cross. Paterson's orchestra was at its best. The club members are deserving of congratulations in making the event a financial as well as social success.

SOME WAR FACTS

The Records Show that Uncle Sam has Been Going Some

The following statements are from the Official Review of the First Year of the War, made public by the Committee on Public Information:

Total estimated expense of the United States Government in the first year of the war, without loans to the allies, \$12,067,278,679.07.

During the first year of the war the United States army has increased in actual strength from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men. Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men. The total number of men now in the naval establishment exceeds 425,000.

The first contingent of the expeditionary forces landed safely on French soil 88 days after war had been declared. American troops went on the line for their baptism of fire 187 days after war was declared.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Some 300 woolen mills are working on army contracts.

Over 20,000,000 pairs of shoes have been ordered for the army.

Treasury department floated \$6,616,537,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Loans to a total of \$3,882,900,000 had been made to cobelligent nations to the end of 1917.

Total weight of steel thrown from a broadside from the Pennsylvania today is 17,508 pounds; maximum broadside from largest ship during Spanish-American war was 5,650 pounds.

Two weeks after April 6, 1917, contracts had been made covering the requirements of an army of 1,000,000 men, this material comprising 8,700,000 items.

More than 11,000 manufacturers bid for navy business.

Total deaths in army from April 6, 1917, to March 14, for all causes, was reported to the adjutant general's office to be 1,191. Of this number, 132 were reported as killed in action and 237 died or were lost at sea. The total number wounded in action was 404. Thirty-five men have been reported as missing; 28 of them are said to have been captured. Casualties in the navy and marine corps from April 6 to December 31, 1917, include 5 officers and 139 enlisted men, killed or died of wounds. No officers were reported as wounded in action, but 10 enlisted men were so reported.

Government now operates 260,000 miles of railroad, employing 1,000,600 men and representing investment of \$17,500,000,000.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, was saving certificates and thrift stamps issued by the government up to March 12 totaled \$8,560,802,052.96.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,436,329,750.

To March 12 the war-risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,465,114,500 to the armed forces.

Allotments and allowances to soldiers' and sailors' dependents paid by the government in February amounted to \$19,976,543.

The ordnance department manufactures about 100,000 items. One type of gun with its carriage has 7,990 parts, exclusive of accessories.

For training troop in cantonments 1,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been bought.

The navy has developed a mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in large quantities.

Army medical training schools have been created with capacity for 21,000 officers and men—15,000 enlisted men and officers already trained and graduated.

Naval communication service operates all radio service; 5,000 youths are studying radiotelegraphy at two naval schools.

Medical officers numbering 1,075 are members of the medical department of the navy. Navy maintains 12,000 hospital beds and 5,000 are being added.

Of 63,203 candidates for officers' commissions at two officers' training camps 44,578 were successful; a third series is now in progress with 18,000 attendance.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed that call for 949 more.

Before the war a total of \$1,500,000 had been appropriated for air service.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands and City Property

FOR SALE—Vacant lots and improved city property in Genoa, in all parts of town. Lots from \$200 up. Improved property from \$1000 up to \$5000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 1f

For Sale

FOR SALE—A few new milkers and springs. May have choice from complete herd. C. H. Awe, Genoa.

FOR SALE—A good second hand piano. Inquire at the Republican-Journal office.

FOR SALE—100 bushels of choice Spring wheat. Albert Corson, Phone 20-4t

FOR SALE—40-acre farm, 3 miles south-east of Genoa on Derby line road. All under cultivation, fine residence and good barn. Will give possession in fall or spring. Inquire of John Gray, Genoa, Ill. 24-tf

FOR SALE—1½ horse power gas engine mounted on truck. A bargain. 22-2t* F. R. Rowen

FOR SALE—We have in the vicinity of Genoa a strictly high grade piano. This instrument is practically brand new and will be sold at a tremendous sacrifice to a quick buyer. Suitable terms may be arranged if desired. For particulars, write Schumann Piano Co., Rockford, Ill. 23-3t

FOR SALE—A few lots, cheap and on easy payments. J. A. Patterson, 23-tf Genoa, Ill.

FOR SALE—Choice home grown early Ohio seed potatoes. 24-2t J. L. Brown, Genoa

FOR SALE—one seventy-egg incubator. No better hatchery made, good as new. For quick sale, ten dollars. Egg tester free. Jacob Heckman, 22-2t Kingston, Ill.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Our store building on Main street, just west of the laundry. 4-tf Geithman & Hammond.

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

Live Stock

HOGS—I have agency for the full blood Chester White Hogs. One stock hog to sell at once. Ask about stave silo for which I am agent. Phone 916-12. H. E. King, Genoa. 17-7t*

CHICKENS—Have Charles Maderer hatch your chickens. Capacity for 500 chicks. Price reasonable. See him at Olmstead's store. 23-tf

SEND ORDERS

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

Evaline Lodge
No. 344
2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
W. J. Prain, Prefect
Fannie M. Heed, Secy

Genoa Lodge No. 288
A. F. & A. M.
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month
F. F. Little, 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
John Gray, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

Congress has made \$691,000,000 available for the aircraft production in the first year of war.

Over 20 large companies are manufacturing airplanes, 15 are producing engines, and more than 400 are producing spare parts, accessories and supplies.

Naval training camp have a capacity of 102,000 in summer and 94,000 men in winter.

In 16 cantonments 650,000,000 feet of lumber were used.

Paymaster General of the navy drew checks for more than \$30,000,000 in one day—February 23—for munitions; total advertised purchases for the navy for 1915 were \$19,000,000.

NOTICE

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate of Andrew C. Merritt, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Persons having accounts against said estate are requested to present the same at once.

Henry J. Merritt
Hattie Quanstrong

GENOA CAMP NO. 163
M. W. A.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors welcome. B. C. Awe, V. C. A. R. Slater, Clerk.

Della Rebeckah Lodge
NO. 330
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month
Odd Fellow Hall
Blanche R. Patterson Edna Abraham
N. G. Sec.

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

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 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Dr. D. Orval Thompson
OSTEOPATH
SYCAMORE - ILL.
Member Faculty Chicago College of Osteopathy

R. E. CHENEY
Expert Piano Tuner and Repairer
WITH
Lewis & Palmer Piano Co
DeKalb and Sycamore
PHONES
Sycamore 234 DeKalb 338



To Be Sure of Your
Indiana Silo
Order NOW

The Nation is mobilized for war service. Raw materials are being fast diverted for Government use. Silo next year, order now. It will cost nothing to do this and it will save you much money later on. This is no time for experiments. You need a proved, practical silo. You need an Indiana Silo. Sixty thousand Indiana Silos are now in use. Every owner is a booster. The war is demanding the products of the farm. An Indiana Silo will make your corn go twice as far. It means you can feed twice as much stock or keep the same number of head on half the grain. It means cheaper costs for producing beef and pork. It means increased production of milk and butter. It means money for you and victory for the cause.

Harvey E. King
Genoa, Ill.

MASTER IN CHANCERY'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
State of Illinois, }
County of DeKalb, } ss
In the Circuit Court of said county in Chancery
George Loption
vs.
Stephen S. Hollingsworth
and Fannie S. Hollingsworth.
Gen. No. 19743

In pursuance of an order and decree of said court entered in said cause at the February Term, A. D. 1918, to-wit: on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1918, I shall, on Monday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1918, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Sycamore in said county, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:
Lot No. twenty-three (23) in block number one (1) of Wm. A. Gott's addition to the village of Kirkland, Illinois, according to the plat thereof recorded in the Recorder's office in the said City of Sycamore, county of DeKalb and State of Illinois, and situated in the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, or so much thereof as may be necessary to realize the money required by said decree.
Dated this 19th day of March, A. D. 1918.

W. J. Fulton,
Master in Chancery
E. W. Brown,
Solicitor for Complainant 22-4t

Liberty Loan Honor Flag
A new and distinctive feature will be introduced in the Third Liberty Loan campaign and every city or town in the country which subscribes more than its quota of Liberty Bonds will be awarded by the treasury department an Honor Flag. The flag will be 36 inches wide and 54 inches long. The body of the flag will be white with a red border, and three broad blue vertical stripes denoting the Third Loan.

Have You Seen Our
Wonderful Suit Bargains
\$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00

You will make a good investment to buy now; a still wiser one to buy two at the Prices. Everything in this store that men and boys wear.

Don't Forget Us on
Shoes and Work Clothing

A Big Selection of
Odd Trousers

Exclusive Styles in
New Shirts and Hats

We Bought a
Sample Line of 50c Socks
To Sell to You for 25c

Bixby-Hughes Clo. Co.



Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, Heals Cuts, Wounds, Scratches.
For Mange, Sheep Scab and other skin troubles.

Prevents Hog Cholera
and all contagious diseases of live stock by keeping the premises sanitary

CLEANSSES EASY TO USE DISINFECTS ECONOMIC PURIFIES

Write for free booklets on the care of all live stock, Hog Cholera Prevention and the construction of a hog wallow.
Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages
For Sale by

SCOTT'S PHARMACY

Good Building Paper

Used properly in the walls and roof of any structure keeps out the cold in winter and the heat in summer because it is a non-conductor—practically speaking.

Our Supply

Of Wall Board, Building and Roofing paper is the best and we guarantee the wearing qualities,

Come in and tell us your building plans. We can help you to save money and time and avoid waste.

Genoa Lumber Co.

The Republican-Journal Reaches all the People Interested in Genoa.