

## SAVE THE POTATOES

### Blight Threatens the Crop and Immediate Action Necessary

#### ECKHARDT MAKES SUGGESTION

Spraying is the Only Solution of Problem—Read Instructions Carefully

Potato blight is the disease that causes a fine patch of potatoes to dry up and die within a few days. Ireland once starved because the potato blight destroyed the crop. Prospects for potatoes are good but the ravages of blight have already destroyed many early potatoes and may destroy the late potatoes as it did a few years ago.

Spray your potatoes with Bordeaux Mixture every two weeks.

#### Bordeaux Mixture:

Copper Sulphate ..... 4 lbs.  
Quicklime (not air slacked) ..... 4 lbs.  
Water to make ..... 50 gals.  
To easily prepare Bordeaux mixture secure a 52-gallon barrel and cut in to two at the bung to make two tubs. Bore a hole in the stave just above the bottom of the tub, and fit it with a plug, or better, a wooden spigot. Place the tubs on something to elevate them three or four feet above the ground.

In one tub dissolve 4 pounds of copper sulphate by putting it into a bag of cheese cloth and hanging this in the tub just below the surface of the water using 24 gallons of water in this tub. Better start this work in the evening so the copper sulphate will dissolve during the night.

Slack the lime by addition of a small quantity of water and when slacked cover freely with water and stir. Strain the milk from the lime thus made into the other tub making a solution of 24 gallons.

To prepare the Bordeaux mixture place a 52-gallon barrel on the ground beneath the two other tubs and pour into the barrel a bucket of water then open the spigots of the two tubs and as the copper and lime solutions run together stir the mixture vigorously.

Spray the potatoes every two weeks. If there are potato bugs add one to three pounds of arsenate of lead or one pound of Paris green to the fifty gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

#### Lice

The small green bugs on the potato plants are lice and can be killed by thoroughly spraying with either Kerosene Emulsion or "Blackleaf 40" good for soft bodied insects such as plant lice, lice on animals, etc.

#### Kerosene Emulsion

Laundry Soap ..... 1 lb.  
Kerosene (coal oil) ..... 2 gals.  
Boiling Water ..... 1 gal.

Dissolve 1 pound of laundry soap in 1 gallon water. Add the kerosene one pint at a time vigorously stirring the soap and water solution with a dasher such as was used in the dash butter churn. This will make three gallons, and add to this three gallons, 57 gallons water constantly and vigorously agitating the mixture, making all told 60 gallons of kerosene emulsion. Spray potatoes with this mixture, and if necessary let one person stand with a fork or stick, holding the plants down so the spray will hit under side of leaf, and return on same row to get other side of plant.

#### "Blackleaf 40"

"Blackleaf 40" is a nicotine solution diluted at the rate of 1 part "Blackleaf 40" to 1,000 parts water or 1/2 pound bottle makes 50 gal. spray 2 pound bottle makes 200 gal. spray.

In order to destroy the insects they must be actually hit by the spray. It will be found convenient to use a nozzle so that the spray may be thrown to either side or up or down by merely turning the spray rod or else proceed as described with kerosene emulsion.

"Blackleaf 40" is more expensive than kerosene emulsion but is more convenient to use.

Potatoes promise an abundant crop but will not be cheap. France and England will get any excess the United States may raise.

Mr. Farmer, you can not afford to neglect your hay crop, or grain crop for a potato patch but perhaps the boys or the wife or girls will help out. DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association, William G. Eckhardt, Agriculturist.

Teddy's Indictment of Germany  
"Germany is now our bitter and venomous foe. She has repeatedly and brutally murdered our women and children and defenseless men. She has proposed to join with Mexico and Japan and newspaper writers back up with foul abuse and untruthfulness the efficient brutality which her military men have exercised at our expense and at the expense of the tortured people of Belgium and of northern France. Whoever now upholds or justifies Germany is an enemy of the United States."

#### Potter Says \$3 Milk

Charles Potter, a director of the Milk Producers' Association, says three dollar milk has arrived. Following a prediction that milk would be \$3 a hundred pounds, announcement that the Chicago Board plant had contracted for milk at \$2.25 a can for the months of August and September was made by day before yesterday. The buyer is to furnish the cans.

Although \$3 milk really amounts to \$2.26 2/3 a can, the fact that the buyer instead of the shipper furnishes the cans makes the new price really better than \$3.

## WONDERFUL RECORD

### United States Makes Great Strides in Few Months

Germany efficiency has been held up as a degree of excellence unattainable by a Democracy. The accomplishments of the United States since April 5th last refute the truth of the claim. In the short space of time since that day the United States has accomplished the following:

Declared a state of war as existing between this country and Germany;

Seized 91 German ships and begun repairs work on them;

Authorized unanimously a war fund of \$7,000,000,000;

Appropriated \$600,000,000 for merchant shipping and as much for air fleets;

Agreed to loan our Allies \$3,000,000,000 and advanced them a large proportion of that sum;

Passed a selective draft law and in a single day registered nearly ten million men for military service;

Enlisted 600,000 volunteer soldiers in the Regular Army and in the National Guards of the States;

Sent a Commission to Russia to aid Democracy there and a body of railroad men to Russia and another to France to advise and assist in railroad transportation in those countries;

Began the construction of 32 camps for our soldiers;

Sent to England a fleet of destroyers and to France a detachment of troops;

Authorized and now enforcing an embargo whereby our enemies will receive no more food or material from us;

Passed a food conservation law;

Organized many voluntary commissions and boards who are aiding the Government and the people in the carrying up of work, conservation of food, and other national movements;

Drafted by lot 687,000 men for military service;

While the Government was accomplishing these things the American people have loaned the United States \$2,000,000,000 and offered \$1,000,000,000 more, over four million citizens subscribing to the loan;

In addition they have given over \$100,000,000 to the American Red Cross and \$3,000,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association.

All these things were accomplished while our soil was not invaded or even threatened with invasion and without any disturbance of business conditions. All was done with the calm determination and judgment of a patriotic people performing a service for civilization and mankind and maintaining the rights, the dignity, and honor of the greatest nation in the world.

The German leaders derided America's entry into the war as a bluff. This is our answer.

The German Imperial Government was nearly fifty years in perfecting military efficiency. In less than four months the American Republic has made such strides as to indicate that in less than two years' time the boasted superiority of German efficiency will have been discredited. There is such a thing as American efficiency, and time will prove that German efficiency can not withstand it.

It is for liberty, justice and humanity.

## A SUCCESSFUL MAN'S OPINION

### Believes in Regular Exercise as an Element of Business Success

Samuel Miles Hastings, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Computing Scale Company of America, and an active officer in several other companies, in a lengthy article appearing recently in a magazine, says in part:

"I put high importance upon the duty of keeping myself physically fit. I believe that I am correct in considering my physique as an integral and important part of my business equipment, through which I must perform my work as definitely and surely as with the aid of a chair, desk and filing cases. I seldom permit myself to entertain the excuse that 'I am too busy to take exercise.' I take it anyway, and the renewed energy it gives me fully justifies the wisdom of my course.

To keep my body in trim, I take as much exercise as is reasonably possible in the open air. When the weather is inclement, I go through systematic indoor exercises in company with a professional physical culturist. I do not consider this kind of exercise in any sense a fad; it seems to me as logical a feature of a man's personal grooming as going to the barber or getting his shoes shined. It is part of a business man's duty to keep his physical machine brightened up, well lubricated, and in constant good repair."

## Miss Irene Corson Injured

Miss Irene Corson suffered a broken collar bone, a broken rib and other minor injuries when an automobile which she was driving on Friday evening, overturned. Miss Irene, who is a student in the Metropolitan Business College in Elgin, was home for the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corson. On the evening of the accident she drove over to a neighboring farm after her brother, Milton, and was on her way home when in some way she lost control of the car causing it to overturn. Both occupants were thrown clear of the machine, Milton receiving only slight bruises about the body. The car was badly damaged and is being doctored in a Genoa garage.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Martin visited at Fort Sheridan Sunday.

## APPEAL FOR SHEEP

### Farmer Urged to Help Furnish World's Wool Supply

#### THE DOG NUISANCE IS REGULATED

### New Law Gives Farmer Right to Kill Dogs and Provides for Fines

Farmers who desire to help both their country and themselves are invited to give attention, once again, to the humble but succulent as well as woolly sheep.

More sheep are needed in the country, and needed badly. They are needed for food, and particularly, for wool. The quantity of wool required by the country annually is 600,000,000 pounds; the quantity in sight for the next year is 230,000,000 pounds. The Australian wool market is virtually closed to America for the war, as England takes practically the total product. In the West the homesteaders are putting the sheep men out of business. The sheep range has been cut down 60,000,000 acres in the past few years.

With the great demand for wool to make clothing for the army as well as for those who stay at home, the situation is critical. Hence the effort to revive the sheep industry in Illinois and in other states of this section.

At the recent meeting of the County Agricultural Advisors from twenty-five northern counties of the state the subject was fully discussed, and the Advisors agreed that they would urge upon the farmers both the necessity and the profit of sheep growing. It is not expected that Illinois farmers will go into the business on the large scale of the Western sheep growers. But it is hoped that, as in former days, every farmer may have his little band of sheep—small flocks from a dozen head up to clear out the fence corners and live and keep fat on the "pickings" that other animals will not eat.

The farmers themselves claim that practically complete abandonment of sheep raising in this state has been because of the depredations of sheep-killing dogs. But the danger from the outlaw cur has passed. The legislature passed a new dog law which became effective July 1. Under that law any farmer may protect his sheep with either shotgun or poison, or collect damages from the owner of the dog which does the killing. The law provides:

1—The owner of any dog that kills, wounds or chases sheep is liable for damages to the amount of \$200, to be recovered in a suit before a justice of the peace.

2—Any sheep owner catching a dog in the act of killing or chasing sheep may kill him on the spot, or pursue him to his home and kill him there.

3—Any dog caught on the premises where sheep are kept and not accompanied by his owner or keeper, may be killed.

4—Any sheep owner may put out poison on his own premises for sheep killing dogs.

5—Any unlicensed dog may be killed at sight after June 1, 1918.

With the protection of the new law, together with the high prices commanded by both wool and mutton now, and which they will necessarily command for years to come, it is believed sheep raising will again become an important industry in Illinois.

## ROLL OF HONOR

Under this heading each week will be printed the names and addresses of all the Genoa and Kingston men who join the United States army or National Guard. All families are urged to file the names of their members now in the service, or about to enter the service, with The Republican-Journal. The Republican Journal, thru its news service, will keep in touch with the companies to which the men are assigned and will give such information to their friends and relatives as the censorship will permit.

George Goding, Allen Patterson, Robert Westover, George Hoffman, George R. Wilson, Thos. Abraham, and George Mattox are with Co. A 3rd Regiment, I. N. G. at DeKalb.

C. Vernon Crawford is with the Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. C. A. Patterson, Officers' Reserve Corps. At home.

Benjamin Pierce is stationed at The Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he is War Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Clarence Eklor is in Douglass, Arizona, with the 17th Cavalry.

Carl Bauman is at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, with the supply troop of the 19th Cavalry.

Charles C. Schoonmaker is stationed at Fort Sheridan with the 1st Artillery, Battery C.

Harry Carb is with Company C 3rd Regiment, I. N. G. in Aurora.

Ernest Fulcher has enlisted in the navy and is located at the U. S. Naval Training Station at Norfolk, Va., with Company 11.

Charles Adams is with the navy and is at present "somewhere in France." His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Adams, received a dispatch from him last week, stating that he was well.

Paul Miller has re-enlisted in Company M at Belvidere and has been promoted to Sergeant.

## SAVE PERISHABLE FOOD

### Every Household Should Prepare Its Own Supply of Canned Goods

"Can, can, can," is the cry of President Wilson. He puts it squarely up to the American housewife to give in this way valuable aid in winning the war. There must be no waste of perishable food. It must be saved and hence the following appeal to the women of the land:

"Every bushel of potatoes properly stored, every pound of vegetables put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved, add that much to our insurance of victory—add that much to hasten the end of the conflict.

"We must aim to consume these things locally so far as possible and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling of produce required for military purposes. What we can not presently consume we must conserve.

"I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure conservation of perishable food products. The patriotic farmers of the nation gave immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase production. Providence favored them and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables.

"But it is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised and make it available for consumption. The task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable farm products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation but also that the department of agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing.

"I am informed that in many sections the people already are canning and drying fruit and vegetables in large quantities. But in this hour of peril I am concerned, as I know you are, with the necessity of avoiding waste everywhere.

"To win we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We can not win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts.

"We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products and by so doing relieve the strain on our store of staples.

"The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. Upon the housewife made of the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the nation, whether living in a city, town, or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible, to this very essential work.

"I am sure we may confidently rely upon the co-operation of the editors of the nation in disseminating necessary information."

## MAGAZINES FOR SOLDIERS

### May Be Mailed for One Cent Each Without Regard to Weight

Unwrapped and unaddressed magazines may hereafter be sent to soldiers of the United States Expeditionary forces in Europe during the war period for one cent each without regard to weight, according to a recent order of the postoffice department at Washington, the order being known as No. 1510 and is under date of July 16, 1917, the order reading as follows:

"The classification of articles mailable under Section 9 of the act of August 24, 1912, authorizing the establishment of the parcel post service, is extended so as to include unwrapped and unaddressed copies of magazines intended for soldiers and sailors of the United States Expeditionary forces in Europe when mailed by others than the publishers, the postage thereon to be prepaid by the sender at the rate of one cent a copy regardless of weight. Magazines to be accepted for mailing under this order must have printed in the upper right hand corner of the front cover the following:

NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and will be placed in the hands of the soldiers or sailors at the front.

No wrappings—No address.

A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Get Ready for Next Year

Now is the time to begin planning and organizing for next year's crops. The world's need of food will be as great next year as it is now, if not greater. Soon this year's crops will be in hand and then distribution and expenditure will begin. Before that time is reached Michigan and the United States ought to be fall-plowing every available acre and laying by it store seed for next spring.

Fall plowing is usually done nowadays only for winter wheat sowing. And there ought to be a greater acreage of wheat sown this autumn than ever before in American history, with the double stimulus of certain high prices and great demand. But in an earlier day many farmers plowed fields in the fall and harrowed them in the spring for corn, potatoes and other crops. The practice ought to be revived and pushed by organized effort. Next spring may be like last spring, too wet for plowing. But if the plowing is done this fall the wet spring that may be, can be to some extent overcome. And to aid in this particular, attention can be given to the following:

If the farmers need help of any kind to double for next year the efforts made this year in crop production, now is the time to hold the arguments, get the talking done, and have the machinery of help organized, oiled and ready.—Detroit Free Press.

## MANY HEAR HOBSON

### Hero of the Merrimac Draws Crowd on Closing Night of Chautauqua

#### CHAUTAUQUA TO COME AGAIN

### Ladies of Genoa Assume Responsibility Next Year—500 Tickets Pledged

Captain Richard Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, and the hero of many wet and dry fights in congress, closed the Lincoln chautauqua last Thursday evening before the largest audience of the season. Captain Hobson had a message to deliver and he "put it across" in a manner that made a lasting impression. Most forcibly he pointed out the fact that it is practically up to the United States to win the present war by gaining full control of the submarine situation and overwhelming the enemy with a preponderance of aircraft.

Captain Hobson's pet hobby, however, is the dry question and he brought out a few facts that can not be denied. He believes that right now is the time to put alcohol out of business, for if this nation and others do not take advantage of the present conditions to clean up, there never will be a clean up of the evil. The speaker was greeted with hearty applause when he appeared on the platform and his speech was interrupted frequently with outbursts of approval.

The entire chautauqua program was the best that has ever been put on in Genoa and every one is well satisfied. There was really not a weak number, all the speakers being at their best and each with a message that gave those in the audience something to think about.

The musical part of the program was excellent. The Lincoln Chautauqua System is growing in quality and quantity. It is growing in quality and quantity.

Altho the guarantors were compelled to "dig up" last year and again this year, this fact did not dampen the ardor of the ladies. They decided to take the work off the shoulders of the men next season and went about the matter of selling tickets with a vim that resulted in assurance of the six-day treat in 1918. On Thursday night the final drive was made for pledges and in a short time the five hundred tickets were placed.

## INDUSTRIAL NOTES

### Facts and Figures as Found in Manufacturers' News

Italy's war expenditure to March 21 was \$3,640,000,000, and the monthly outlay now averages \$250,000,000.

According to a recent announcement of the Chicago & North Western, 79 employes have entered army or navy service. There have been enlistments from practically all departments.

Coal Trade Bulletin states that United Mine Workers of America regularly celebrate between forty-five and fifty holidays each year.

Amsterdam last year sent \$3,634,947 worth of tobacco to the United States.

The Quartermaster's depot, 3615 Iron street, Chicago, has asked for bids on 50,000 pounds of lard, to be delivered on or before July 30.

All clocks in Russia were advanced one hour on July 14 under the daylight saving plan which has been adopted by the provisional government.

A strike leader of the International Molders' Union was arrested in Philadelphia recently for threatening to continue a strike unless he was paid \$500. The bribe was paid and his arrest followed.

Lynchburg, Va., is the center of overall manufacturing. It now manufactures from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pairs of overalls a year. A new company has just been organized with an additional capacity of 2,500,000 pairs of overalls.

Deposits in postal savings banks are increasing at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a week.

Judging from the way silk is being rushed around the world from Yokohama to New York, silk will be very much in style in the months that are to come. A special express train traveling in bond and containing over eighteen hundred bales of raw silk and over six hundred cases of silk goods arrived in Chicago Monday morning over the Burlington Railroad from St. Paul en route to the eastern metropolis. The value of these large shipments of silk goods is so great that special precautions are taken by the Burlington to ensure their safe and speedy delivery.

The average person generally rates the power of a gallon of gasoline by the distance that it will propel an automobile, but the same energy, if diverted to other purposes, will milk 300 cows, bale 4 tons of hay, mix 35 cubic yards of cement, plough 3/4 of an acre of ground, or will generate enough electricity to light a farm house for 30 hours.

## Priest Drowned at Aurora

Rev. Father Edward Fleege, assistant pastor at St. Nicholas church at Aurora, was drowned in the Fox river at Lovedale, north of Aurora, last week Tuesday while attempting to rescue a boy scout. The lad was saved. Two fishermen took his body from the water within a few minutes after the tragedy and with the aid of physicians and a pulmonologist, their work proved futile. Heart trouble is given as the cause of his death.

## RED CROSS WORKERS

### More Women Wanted to Sew for the Boys who are Going to Front

The local branch of the DeKalb County Red Cross chapter now has a large supply of material on hand at the rooms over Slater's store, which is awaiting the deft hands of patriotic women and girls to make up garments for the boys at the front. Only nine ladies appeared for work last week. There must be many more needed at once. We all know that it is hot and not the best kind of weather for sewing, but we must also remember that it is some hotter in the trenches in France. The articles that the ladies prepare in Genoa will bring great comfort to boys who are even now lying in hospitals which are awaiting the supplies from America.

The ladies of Genoa will not be requested to work in the rooms over Slater's store, but it is requested that you go there every Wednesday afternoon, after two o'clock, and get in take the material home with you and work on it at your leisure. By calling at the Slater home or store any day of the week, material may be procured. Every woman who has any time to herself should take an active interest in the Red Cross work.

## MAIL TO THE SOLDIERS

### Clip This Article and Preserve for Future Reference

All mail for the soldier or sailor should be superscribed "U. S. Expeditionary Forces" bearing the name of the addressee, company and regiment. Every person before dropping a letter so superscribed in the box should hand it in at the stamp window, so it may be weighed, rated, and the proper postage attached before the address leaves the office. Much confusion is being experienced because of the failure of some people to affix the necessary postage to letters and articles. In this manner, double postage must be charged at the point of delivery, causing confusion and delay.

Don't guess at it; no matter how light hand your letter to the clerk at the proper window and have it weighed and rated before dropping same in the letter box.

Letters from soldiers across the waters may be mailed by them without bearing any postage, but the single rate must be collected at the point of delivery.

That means that soldiers are allowed to post letters without stamps, but the regular rate of postage between the countries affected must be paid by the receiver. The difference in this case is that no extra charge is made for over weight letters from the soldier. The rate of postage between France and the United States is two cents, and no matter how large or what the weight of the letter received, no more than two cents must be paid by the person receiving same.

## Emergency Fund Grows

Atty. G. E. Stott, who was elected vice president of the Co. A Emergency Fund committee in Genoa, received the following letter from the chairman of the Finance Committee, on Aug. 1: DeKalb, Illinois, July 31, 1917.

My Dear Sir,

I have your good letter of today enclosing \$34.19 raised by the Camp Fire Girls on Army Tag Day, July 28th, for the fund being raised for Company A, which has been duly delivered to the treasurer for the fund and placed to its credit.

Please accept my personal thanks for your valued co-operation in the matter, and to the Camp Fire Girls for their much appreciated assistance. With the funds raised by Army Tag Day here yesterday, and from other towns in the county on different days, our boys will have the needed emergency fund to take with them of upwards of \$1,000 at least.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Prentice, Chairman Finance Com.

## Oldest Teacher Dead

Miss Augusta Haseltine, 73 year old of St. Charles, the oldest school teacher in years of service in Illinois, died Sunday morning.

Miss Haseltine taught in the St. Charles schools for 49 years. Ill health forced her retirement a few months ago. Had she been able to teach school during the year ending last June she would have had a record of 50 years continuous service as a school teacher.

## Butter Price 38 Cents

Thirty-eight cents was asked for butter last Saturday on the Elgin board of trade. Fifty tubs were offered, but there were no takers. On the previous Saturday, July 21, there were 100 tubs offered and no sales. The price asked was the same as last week's. New York extras brought 28 1/2 cents.

## Within Sound of Cannonading

Harry Dean, Crystal Lake young man, who is a member of Gen. Pershing's troops, "somewhere in France," writes his parents that they are only about 60 miles from the battle line and can hear intermittent firing from the heavy guns at the front.

Hinckley Review: Some prosaic old layman came closer to telling the truth than he realizes when he said: "Editors tell lies about the beauty of brides, the fitness of candidates and the virtues of corpses; the things they tell the truth about are the things they leave out of the papers."

## THESE MEN CALLED

### First Lot of Forty Appeared Before Exemption Board Tuesday

#### SOMONAUK MAN FIRST ON LIST

### Frank B. Eiklor, First Genoa Man to Answer Summons—Many Exemptions

The exemption board at Sycamore is working overtime right now and will be kept busy for many days. The first call for drafted men went out Saturday. Claude Disler of Somonauk had the serial number 258 and was No. 1 in the order of calling. Frank B. Eiklor was the first Genoa man on the list with order No. 12 and serial No. 733. About forty or fifty will appear before the board each day until the required number have been examined.

Called for Tuesday, 9:00 a. m.

1 Claude Francis Disler, Somonauk.

2 Roy Smith, Maple Park.

3 Herbert W. Wild, Sycamore.

4 Edward J. Wyke, Waterman.

5 John Twombly, DeKalb.

# SHEEP'S CLOTHING

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

LYDIA IS VASTLY AMUSED BY PETER TRAFFT'S WHIMSICAL WAY OF MAKING LOVE, BUT SHE IS MORE SERIOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH THE PERSONALITY OF QUOIN WHO SEEMS TO HER THE TYPICAL YANKEE

**SYNOPSIS.**—A well-bred young Englishwoman, nervous and suspicious, finds when she boards the steamer *Alsatia*, bound from Liverpool to New York, that her stateroom mate is Mrs. Amelia Beggarstaff, a fascinating, wealthy American widow of about sixty years. The girl introduces herself as Lucy Carteret and says she is going to America to meet her father. Lucy's behavior puzzles Mrs. Beggarstaff, who is vastly surprised to find the girl in possession of a magnificent necklace, stolen from a museum some time previously and passes the news on to her friend, Quoin, a private detective on board. Lucy, dressing in the dark in her stateroom, hears a mysterious conversation between two men just outside her window and recognizes one of them as Thaddeus Craven, her father, whom she hasn't seen for five years. She confesses to Mrs. Beggarstaff that she is in reality Lydia Craven. The girl discovers her father and young Mrs. Merrilees, a charming widow, engaged to be married. Mrs. Merrilees is bewildered for a moment because Craven had always posed as a bachelor, but she and Lydia like one another. Craven tells Lydia he secretly represents the British government in the United States. Peter Trafft falls in love with Lydia and Mrs. Merrilees displays a magnificent necklace which she says she's going to give Lydia for a wedding present.

## CHAPTER VII.

Mrs. Beggarstaff was right, who herself admitted that she was always right: Lydia was a very happy girl. She had, indeed, never been so happy since those memorable days when Craven's rare, capricious, and always unexpected appearances in England had invariably signified his amazing spree of paternal indulgence—frolics from which, as from the nirvana of fairy tales, one emerged in childish demoralization to renew acquaintance with the hard and grimy facts of life as lived in Mrs. Grummle's Bloomsbury lodging house, or with the chilly routine of the Misses Stint's Select Academy for Daughters of Gentlemen.

She lived those days in delicious excitement. She would be a strange girl of twenty had her imagination not quickened to the romance inherent in the words secret agent. To think herself the object of stealthy surveillance, as daughter and confidante of a past master of devious diplomacy; to think she must ever keep her courage bright in the shadow of nameless dangers, be forever jealous of the great secret, comport herself always warily—in these persuasions lay delight as deep and abiding as that of a girl playing the mischief at her first bal masque.

Not infrequently she would catch Craven regarding her with his dark and quizzical smile; and then she would flush and smile spiritedly in return, thrilled to think he read her thoughts and understood.

One circumstance alone flamed the perfect jewel of her happiness—the second and final disappearance of her sardonyx cameo.

The first time Lydia had missed it it had turned up safe and sound before bedtime in its place on top of the chest of drawers. But the next day it vanished again and finally. And though for a time her hope ran high that the finder would return the trinket in view of the rather heavy reward posted by Craven, when nothing of the sort happened she felt forced to accept the hypothesis that the clasp had worked loose when she had been lounging beside the rail, delivering the brooch to the sea.

In her new relationship with her father Lydia found several friendships that, however young, promised permanence.

For one, Mrs. Beggarstaff had unquestionably taken a fancy to Lydia, which the girl was quick to divine and reciprocate with a frank and—if undemonstrative—real affection. And the Dowager Dragon was daily wasting much time in amiable bickering with Craven about his daughter's future, openly discountenancing his intention to make Lydia part of his ménage; at least until there should be a second Mrs. Craven to keep his house in order—and its master, into the bargain.

"Though," she once amended acidly in the presence of Mrs. Merrilees, "as for that, to my taste, Betty's altogether too frivolous to make a proper duenna. Mark my words, Tad, just as soon as that pretty feather-weight head finds out life with you is not one round of pleasure, she's going to cut loose and lead you a dance that won't leave a breath in your fat little body. And then what will become of the child?"

"Oh, blow your meddling!" Craven retorted with entire good humor. "You forget the 'child' is of age—or will be in another six months. She can take care of herself. If it turns out she can't, I give you permission to use your well-known arts of moral suasion and nag her until she's mad enough to hitch up as companion to a saw-toothed destroyer of reputations like yourself."

"She could do far worse," the Dowager Dragon sniffed; "and will—if I let you have your way."

"Which is just what is going to hap-

pen. Lydia and I understand each other, my home's the place for her, and there she goes, straight from the steamer."

When he had detached his fiancée and departed, the Dowager Dragon took up the thread of her discourse with Lydia.

"It's up to you, my dear," she announced. "I mean to say, it's for you to decide. I warn you you'll never be happy. Tad's not old enough to be a father. For that matter, he's not old enough to be a husband. He's heedless, irresponsible, as flighty as Betty Merrilees. He never has grown up, and he never will. He's Peter Pan, with all the innocence expurgated."

Here the Dowager Dragon paused and, receiving no response, regarded with suspicion the object of her solicitude. "What are you smiling at, pray?" she demanded in dudgeon. "Do you think I'm merely blustering for your amusement?"

"I beg your pardon," Lydia said meekly, hastening to erase a smile; the idea of the chief agent of Downing Street in America being heedless, irresponsible and flighty having proved too much for her sense of the ridiculous. "You made me think of something funny. But please, Mrs. Beggarstaff, don't say any more. The thing is quite settled; and you don't know how stubborn he is—and I'm his daughter!"

The frown of the Dowager Dragon relaxed, and a crusty smile succeeded. "So be it! I sha'n't contend with you



"But I Haven't the Slightest Intention of Marrying You, Mr. Trafft."

or Tad another minute. But when you see your mistake, remember, my home is always open to you. You're a cheerful sniplet, and not a bit hard to look at, and I believe I could grow quite fond of you. Now promise you'll come, if ever you're in trouble. You owe me that consolation at least—if only for being graceful in defeat."

Lydia promising lightly, a placated Dowager Dragon consented to let the subject drop.

Then there was Mrs. Merrilees, who bade fair to prove the sister more than the stepmother, the girl friend more than either, who, once Craven had wheeled her out of her resentment of his putatively negative and innocent deception, seemed to find in Lydia just one more reason for being fond of Craven and viewing with confidence their life after marriage. Though vain and avid of admiration, she seemed incapable of any sort of mean emotion, and was as generous as the good sunlight. An adorable creature!

Peter Trafft, the third of three new-found friends, was a riddle Lydia couldn't read, but found endlessly diverting. Publicly sentimental about Lydia, brazenly seeking every opportunity to seduce her with himself, once this was accomplished, he flouted sentiment, ridiculed the world (includ-

ing himself), and kept her in a state of amusement that precluded discouragement of his eccentric wooing.

"I want you to know me as I really am," he informed her on one occasion. "If I should seem as sober-sided and solemn as your next adorer, you'd marry me in ignorance of my true character."

"But I haven't the slightest intention of marrying you, Mr. Trafft."

"That's a fine line," he commented admiringly. "What you heroines of modern fiction would do without it heaven only knows! It's certain our novelists don't, or they'd invent something less stereotyped. But you mustn't forget it really means nothing in the first chapters. Along about page three hundred and twenty-one it's a signal either for the clench or for the bouancer."

"I do wish you'd talk sensibly in language I can understand."

"As for the language, if it cramps your style, Miss Craven, believe me, I'll slip the rollers under it and give it the gate! But as for talking sensibly—not I, not while sparring for wind and trying to figure how I stand with you. It wouldn't be fair to snare your affections with the impression that the architect of my dome used any building material more substantial than funny-bones."

"Do you mean me to understand you're incurably frivolous?"

"Rather!"

"Isn't it a pretty poor recommendation for a suitor to advance?"

"Do you think so?" He appeared to ponder this gravely. "But I can't see that. Think how deadly life would be with a man who took everything seriously—himself, for instance, and the candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket, and Lloyd George, and—ah—the Anti-Woman Suffrage movement. There's only one thing I'm ready to promise to take seriously. Now pretend you don't get me!"

"You are quite, quite hopeless!"

"Wrong again! I was never more hopeful. First thing you know you'll be lying awake nights wondering if I can possibly be as silly as I sound, and thinking what a pity 'tis if true; and when you come to that stage, it'll be all over but the rice and old shoes and Niagara Falls!"

"Certainly you must be an incurable optimist!"

"You think so? I say, that's an awfully good sign! You're thinking about me already!"

But of the four it was Quoin who most impressed Lydia's impressionable imagination. His seemed an individuality rarely simple and straightforward, to which latency and indirection must be altogether foreign. He was, Lydia understood, a criminal investigator of unusual attainments; yet he utterly lacked every idiosyncrasy of the "great" detective of fiction. He was a long, lank man, with a thin face of strong features. His wide, thin lips drooped quizzically at their corners. And his eyes were dark and, normally, deep with humorous expression. To Lydia's notion he was the Yankee type incarnate, but without that uncouthness she had been bred to expect.

Because the *Alsatia*, groping her blind way at half-speed through wrappings of fog ever more opaque, persisted in making night hideous with her unearthly whoop of warning, the concert all but fell flat. Only Craven's inexhaustible enthusiasm saved the function.

When it was over Lydia, announcing her intention of going to bed, delayed only to say good-night to Peter Trafft on the upper companionway landing, near the doorway to the port side of the boat deck. One-half of this double door was open. Beyond it was nothingness—a flat wall of gray but feebly tinted with artificial light.

Then, descending to the promenade deck, she turned aft to her stateroom, and was about to enter when she heard her name called in Craven's voice, and—since she had left him only a few minutes before the center of an animated group in the music room—with pardonable surprise she discovered the man coming swiftly toward her from the after part of the ship.

"Just to say good-night!" he explained hastily, folding his daughter in the tenderest of embraces; and then in a rapid whisper, "Meet me on deck—this deck—to port—fifth stanchion aft from the door—in an hour. If anyone seems to be watching you, go back!" And again aloud, "Good-night, dear child, good-night!" he murmured fondly, releasing her, and hurried forward.

Almost without her knowledge the knob turned in Lydia's grasp; and when she found herself alone in that dark stateroom her hands trembled so with excitement that for a moment she fumbled in vain for the switch.

Task Is Great One in View of Fact That There Are Less Than 11,000 Competent Ship Carpenters in the Country.

In executing the task of building hundreds of ships, to transport food, munitions and troops from the United States to Europe, the United States shipping board must employ the services of more than 100,000 workers, scattered through shipyards in every part of the country. To secure these workers, the shipping board has made an agreement with the United States employment service, a part of the department of labor, which has assumed responsibility for furnishing the workers needed.

The shipping board's plans first contemplated construction of wooden ships only. Recent developments have expanded this program. It is now probable that many vessels will be constructed of steel, without abandoning the wooden vessel program, but in addition to it.

**Few Trained Ship Carpenters Left.**

When consideration is given to the fact that the wooden shipbuilding industry has been practically dead for twenty years or more, and that, as a result, workers have drifted into other fields of industry, until now probably less than 11,000 trained ship carpenters live in the United States, the task of the employment service may be better appreciated.

It is estimated that not less than 70,000 workers are needed to man the wood-ship yards; and not more than 10 per cent of these workers are to be had. For every experienced man the service must find in the labor market, already depleted by the demands of every kind of industry nine adaptable men willing and capable of being trained in the building of ships. The employment service has a vastly greater task than that of merely finding and directing candidates for employment to a hundred shipyards. That alone would be a tremendous task. But the problem is vastly more complex, more serious, more important than that. There is a national shortage of agricultural labor. There is a demand for workers in the government service—for thousands of laborers, skilled tradesmen, clerks, stenographers and technical men. There is a pressure from every contractor filling government orders, for labor necessary to deliver the goods on time; how heavy this is may be estimated by the fact that one department alone has over 8,000 contractors dealing with it.

**Demand on Employment Service.**

There is a general industrial demand for labor besides these special demands. These demands are finally focused upon the United States employment service. The state and city employment offices are admittedly doing fine work in placing labor locally, but it is pointed out by Uncle Sam's experts in this line that the only agency capable of transporting labor successfully across state lines is the federal government.

Another element entering the situation is the fact that living costs have risen so rapidly since the war began, and wages have risen also, unsettling all industry. This forms still another element of difficulty and uncertainty in the task of employment. In such a huge, hurried enterprise it will be difficult, it is the opinion of the employment experts, to establish and maintain agreements as to wages, hours and conditions of labor. Disputes must be foreseen and guarded against as far as possible, because work must be rushed at top speed. Delays on account of strikes must be avoided. To the department of labor will fall in large degree the delicate task of adjusting wages, hours and conditions of labor to changing conditions.

## SEEK GREAT ARMY TO BUILD SHIPS

Uncle Sam's Employment Experts Undertake to Enlist 100,000 Workers.

## MANY MEN MUST BE TRAINED

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Each officer and enlisted man in Uncle Sam's navy will wear a metal identification tag which will bear the wearer's date of birth and enlistment, and, in the case of an officer, his rank and date of appointment. On the reverse side will be etched the fingerprint of his right index finger. This is part of what naval officers regard as the best system of identification known, superior to that in use in European armies and navies.

The identification tag for officers and enlisted men of the navy consists of an oval plate of metal, 1.25 by 1.50-inch, perforated at one end and suspended from the neck by a monel wire incased in a cotton sleeve.

A copy of each finger print on paper is supplied to the bureau of navigation, navy department, where it is filed in the identification section, this particular work being in charge of J. H. Taylor, finger-print expert, who devised the tag adopted.

Monel, which is the alloy used as the material for battleship propellers, was chosen in preference to brass or any other metal because it is unaffected by heat, not melting until it has reached a temperature of 2,480 degrees Fahrenheit; it will not corrode and is not affected by salt water. On each ship and at each naval station a hospital corps officer has charge of the preparations of the tag. The fingerprint is taken in ink on the metal, the name and dates written on the tag, which is sprinkled with powdered, asphaltum and held over an alcohol lamp until the asphaltum melts into the ink. The tag is then placed for an hour in a nitric acid bath, which etches the fingerprint and inscription on the metal.

There is not one chance in 65,000, the finger-print experts estimate, of a mistake in identification, as there are 65 characteristics in each finger, and only one chance in a million of the fingers of any two persons having the same characteristics.

## GIVES AID TO MANUFACTURER

Work of Uncle Sam's Bureau of Standards Requires Scientific Inquiries of Highest Grade.

It is perfectly obvious, even to one unfamiliar with the subject, that the maintenance on the part of the government of correct standards of measurement or quality or performance calls for continuous scientific and technical investigations of the highest grade, involving the most competent expert services and the best scientific equipment. Such investigations are carried on for Uncle Sam by the bureau of standards. When these investigations are undertaken and completed there still remains the serious problem of making the results available and useful to the public.

The bureau compares with its own standards of measurement the standards for measuring instruments of states, cities, scientific laboratories, educational institutions, manufacturers and other government bureaus. It gives advice concerning these standards or their use, whether it be in connection with the enactment of laws, regulations or ordinances concerning the weights and measures of everyday trade or in connection with precision standards used in scientific work and the industries. It gives advice upon request to state and city officials, public service commissions and public utility corporations regarding the standards of measurement or quality or performance involved in legislation or regulation pertaining to the public utilities.

The bureau's activities, however, are not devoted principally to the interests of the user or consumer. The fundamental facts regarding standards of measurement, quality or performance are the very things which most deeply concern manufacturers; they are fundamentally concerned, either directly or indirectly, with the improvement of methods of production or the quality of the output. It may be said that the bureau occupies somewhat the same position with respect to the manufacturing interests of the United States that the bureau of the department of agriculture do to the agricultural interests.

Marines at Front Carry Condensed Food Supply

Not the least important part of a fighting man's equipment to be used by the United States marines on the firing line, is the emergency ration. It will enable the sea-soldier to stick to his guns and keep up his physical strength when cut off from the base of supplies by the enemy barrage or other causes.

Every marine on expeditionary duty is supplied with a half-pound tin case containing a two days' supply of food, consisting of chocolate and a condensed meat and vegetable compound that may be made into soup, or eaten raw if there is no opportunity to prepare it.

## FOR PROTECTION OF MINERS

Automobile Ambulances Designed by Uncle Sam's Experts Aid in Bringing Down Death Toll.

Much has been done in the last decade for the protection of miners, and every year there are many new devices which are more or less successful in bringing down the death toll in the mines. A large automobile ambulance is perhaps one of the most effective additions to the mine rescue work and was designed by the United States bureau of mines. These automobiles are housed near the mines so that they can be called out at a moment's notice when accidents occur. Doctors and nurses are always in attendance so that there is no loss of time in reaching the injured and with the splendid equipment furnished in the automobile efficient work can be done in saving life. The car is filled with everything that goes into the up-to-date doctor's office, drugs of all sorts, oxygen pumps, respirators, stretchers and even a fire-fighting equipment to use in case of fire.

This method should greatly reduce the death list in mines and also assist in cases where men might otherwise be left crippled but for the quick and efficient aid at the first possible moment.

## MEXICAN WITH LONG BLADE HAS NO TERRORS FOR SQUAD OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS

Memphis, Tenn.—A Mexican with a long, keen knife may be a good man south of the Rio Grande, but he does not cut much figure when he tries to cut his way through a squad of American soldiers. Suso Retta, from war-torn Mexico, came to Memphis and tried to cross a Mississippi river bridge guarded by a contingent of the Alabama National Guard, in federal service. He flashed his knife and slashed at a sergeant, but before he could kill in Mexican style one of the soldiers struck him over the arm with his gun. The arm was broken and the knife fell harmlessly onto the ground. The Mexican went to jail.

## COOL FOOD ON A HOT DAY!

Bobby SAYS TRY Post Toasties for lunch! THE NEW CORN FLAKES

## JACKIES TO BE TAGGED

Uncle Sam Adopts New System of Identification for Men.

Metal Disks Will Bear Wearer's Name on One Side and Etching of His Finger Print on Other.

Each officer and enlisted man in Uncle Sam's navy will wear a metal identification tag which will bear the wearer's date of birth and enlistment, and, in the case of an officer, his rank and date of appointment. On the reverse side will be etched the fingerprint of his right index finger. This is part of what naval officers regard as the best system of identification known, superior to that in use in European armies and navies.

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## ENGLISH WOMAN CROOKS PRETEND TO BE NURSES

London.—A new form of criminal activity has sprung up among women and it is giving the police a great deal of difficulty. It is the masquerading of woman criminals in nurses' garb. The Red Cross insignia gain them entrance to many places where they otherwise could not go, and furthermore, their uniform allays suspicion.

At Scotland Yard the case is related of a woman in nurse's uniform who recently arrived very late at a Y. W. C. A. hotel. She told the matron she was the sister of a well-known nurse and that she wanted to stay overnight. Supper was furnished her and she was given a bed.

The next morning the "nurse" had disappeared and likewise all the cash and jewelry she could lay her hands on.

Another instance is furnished by an incident at a girls' club which is run for munition workers.

A little woman dressed as a nurse came into the club one night, saw several of the voluntary workers, including a woman doctor, and asked if she could do anything to help. She said that she was home on leave after nursing in France and did not like being entirely idle, and soon became one of the most regular workers at the club.

It was soon after the advent of Nurse G. that an intangible change was noticed in the conduct of the club—Nurse G. herself was called in for a committee consultation regarding it. It was only when two outspoken girls sought a private interview with one of the woman workers that it was discovered that Nurse G. was no nurse at all and that she had used her position to act as a betting tout among the girls who came to the club.

English Woman Crooks Pretend to Be Nurses.

## LOST HER DOUGH IN TRAIN

Woman Puzzles New York Police Department Until They Discover She Is Not Talking Slang.

New York.—Into the lost and found department of the subway company fluttered Miss Helena Judson of Waterbury, Conn., and announced: "I lost some dough today on the subway."

"Yes, ma'am," replied the clerk politely. "How much?"

"Oh, a whole pan full!" returned Miss Judson brightly. "You see, I was just returning from a school where I was teaching some students how to make it, and I had it in a pan."

The clerk looked interested and polite, but he nudged a companion.

"Say," he whispered, "you talk to her. I am afraid. I don't quite understand."

Miss Judson proceeded with her explanation, which gradually enlightened the clerk to the fact that she is "doing her bit" by teaching women to make "war bread" at Red Cross headquarters, and that the pan in question contained some dough she had mixed and was carrying with her. It was returned to her an hour later.

## BREAKS ARM OF "KNIFER"

Mexican With Long Blade Has No Terrors for Squad of United States Soldiers.

Memphis, Tenn.—A Mexican with a long, keen knife may be a good man south of the Rio Grande, but he does not cut much figure when he tries to cut his way through a squad of American soldiers. Suso Retta, from war-torn Mexico, came to Memphis and tried to cross a Mississippi river bridge guarded by a contingent of the Alabama National Guard, in federal service. He flashed his knife and slashed at a sergeant, but before he could kill in Mexican style one of the soldiers struck him over the arm with his gun. The arm was broken and the knife fell harmlessly onto the ground. The Mexican went to jail.

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## OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED

Uses for Family Umbrella

Mind of Woman Devises Two Ways in Which Rainstick May Be Pressed Into Service.

Two novel uses for an umbrella are told of in a recent issue of Popular Mechanics Magazine. The mind of woman devised them both.

Picnickers desiring to go in bathing are often handicapped by the lack of convenient places to change clothes. An umbrella and some paper muslin provides a light portable tent that is practical and inexpensive for such uses. Cut the dark paper muslin into as many nine-foot lengths as there are sections of the umbrella. Sew these strips together. At each seam tie a string about a yard long and a stout cord 15 feet long to the handle to hold up the tent. For use open the umbrella, invert it and to each rib tie the end of the cord to the handle of the umbrella and suspend it from a tree or other support, weighting or tying down the other end.

A clothes dryer that can be easily carried will appeal to travelers and persons living in small quarters. An umbrella, four yards of strong wrapping twine and several small brass rings are required. Knot the rings into the twine at intervals, measuring the distance between the ribs points of the umbrella, and hook the twine to the points by the rings, providing considerable drying space for small articles. Hook the umbrella handle over a suitable support or tie it carefully to the supporting pipe of a light fixture in the middle of the room, ready for the articles to be dried.

## MIGHT HAPPEN AGAIN

Mrs. Euphemia Johnson was attended by a confidential colored friend of her own sex when the railroad company called her in to effect a cash settlement for the death of her husband, killed on his honeymoon.

Mrs. Johnson had clouded her features with a heavy veil up to the time the corporation attorney had mentioned the sum, but when he produced the bills she threw back her badge of mourning and gazed eagerly on the bundle that flashed green and yellow in thick streaks.

The lawyer withdrew after the signing of the release and the two were left alone.

"Euphemia," said the companion. "I suppose you'll be gettin' married again, now that you're so rich."

Euphemia paused with a thick thumb half-way to her mouth for moisture and reflection.

"If Ah do," she observed before resuming the counting of the roll, "it'll be some pusson on de Seaboard Ayeah Line."

## THAT WAS DIFFERENT

"I want," said the grim-faced commander, "a dozen men who will give their lives to their country." The crowd's regiment stepped forward. The commander selected twelve.

"Now," said he, "you are to hold this position until you are wiped out."

"But we shall be killed!" quavered one.

"Did you not volunteer to give your life to your country?" asked the commander sternly.

"Oh, life!" I thought you said, "wife!"

## THE MAN WHO LOOKS OUT FOR DIFFICULTIES

The man who looks out for difficulties will find two where he expected only one.

St. Paul is to have a new fireproof \$400,000 hotel of 300 rooms.

## COOL FOOD ON A HOT DAY!

Bobby SAYS TRY Post Toasties for lunch! THE NEW CORN FLAKES

Watch for startling developments described in the next installment—something big coming!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

# OXFORDS LAST CALL

**TWO REASONS WHY  
YOU SHOULD BUY NOW**  
1st. You will have plenty of use for them before this season ends.  
2nd. You can buy now at a REDUCED PRICE.



# STRAW HATS

We have a nice selection and the price is reduced to close out the stock. Just in the midst of the season for wearing straws. Easy to get your money's worth--as you will see when you learn the price-reductions.

F. O. HOLTGREN

# 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

We love women a little for what we do know of them and a great deal more for what we do not.—Ik Marvel.

"The old lady has named me as her heir." "But she's named me as her lawyer."—Life.

# CONSERVATION

A silo is best conservation of food stuffs known. Ask anyone who has used one. If you have none, build one now. We will be glad to loan money for silo construction, as silos pay big dividends.

# Exchange Bank

Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.

# PURELY PERSONAL

E. H. Browne was an Elgin passenger Monday.

Wayne Geithman is in Chicago visiting relatives.

Mrs. Grace Miller was up from Fairdale Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gahl motored to Rockford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams were in Rockford Sunday.

W. L. Hughes was in the windy city the first of the week.

B. Mowers and family visited in New Lebanon Sunday.

W. A. Geithman made a business trip to Marengo Friday.

Harry Whipple is in Wisconsin buying stock this week.

Bayard Brown was home from Hawthorne farm over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hannah are here from Canada visiting relatives.

Miss Myrtle Larson spent the week end with her parents in DeKalb.

F. L. Kirschner spent the last of the week with Chicago relatives.

Mrs. Jennie Gordon is entertaining her niece and nephew of Chicago.

Mrs. Paul Churhill of Belvidere visited Misses Marion Bagley and Helen Holroyd over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Zeller and son, John, motored to Ashton Saturday.

Miss Meredith Taylor is entertaining Miss Florence Poffard of Warren.

L. J. Kiernan and R. Wood motored to Starved Rock the first of the week.

Mrs. B. Brinkley of Chicago is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Albert Corson.

Misses Grace Vandresser and Emma Floto were Belvidere visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffery and Mr. and Mrs. A. Overlee were in DeKalb Monday.

Miss Florene White of Argyle is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Knipp-rath.

Geo. Swan of Wyoming, Ill., is here a guest at the home of his brother, F. O.

A. Ring and family of Rockford were Sunday guests at the John Albertson home.

Miss Della Olmstead of Chicago spent the week end with Genoa relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Corson spent Sunday with Mrs. Corson's parents in Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clausen visited in Kirkland, Rockford and Oregon on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackman and daughter, Jane, motored to Chicago Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rudolph and little Margaret Rudolph motored to Aurora Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Corson is expected home from Chicago Saturday for a vacation of three weeks.

Louis Wenzel and family of Belvidere were Sunday guests at the A. L. Holroyd home.

Frank Scott and daughter, Miss Beth were among the Genoa folks in Belvidere Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Barcus entertained Mr. and Mrs. Chambers of Oak Park, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Engle and Mrs. Carrie Peterson visited at the Albert Corson home Monday.

Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Chicago is here visiting at the home of her son, E. M. Trautman.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Glass and daughters with Miss Ethel Lannin, motored to Elgin Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Will Clausen motored to Garden Prairie, last Sunday.

H. A. Perkins and son, Horatio, visited in Des Plaines, Lake Bluff and Lake Forest over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffery and daughter, Jeanette, accompanied by R. Bumdt, went to Rockford Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Christensen and son, Oliver, are visiting the former's niece, Mrs. T. Coyle, in Belvidere, this week.

Mrs. F. Sherf and son, Fred, Miss Vera Colson, Leo Pauling and Mrs. Hallick motored to DeKalb Monday.

E. McMackin is in Michigan this week looking over the country for a favorable location for a chicken farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schert went to Elgin Saturday and with some friends motored to Joliet and Pullman, Sunday.

Mrs. Worden Y. Wells of Elgin was here the last of the week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lawrence J. Kiernan.

Neal Simpson left Saturday for Chatsworth on business for the Leich Electric Co., returning the first of the week.

Misses Emma Floto and Grace Vandresser, with Harold Graves and Donald McKibbin, motored to Belvidere Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kirby of Shabbona spent the week end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Browne.

Mrs. L. W. Duval and Mrs. John Sell were guests of the former's cousin, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, in DeKalb, Monday.

Mrs. E. J. Tischer returned home Wednesday evening after a visit of two weeks with Chicago friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson, Frank Holroyd, Oliver and Evelyn Patterson were among the Genoa folks in DeKalb Monday.

Miss Nellie Colbert returned to her home in Chicago Sunday after a visit of several days with her cousin, Mrs. Jas. R. Kiernan.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Swan and daughter, Helen, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Goding, motored to Lake Geneva last Sunday.

Misses Flora Buck, Minnie Fox and Mary Canavan, with Geo. W. Buck and F. W. Olmsted, motored to Starved Rock Sunday.

Dr. C. A. Patterson left Sunday on a two weeks' vacation, which he will spend in Hayward, Wis., with Mrs. Patterson, and son Richard.

O. M. Leich returned from Rochester, N. Y., on Monday of this week. Mrs. Leich and daughter will remain in the East for some time.

Mrs. F. Confer and son, Charles, who have been visiting at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. F. Carlson, for some time, returned to their home in Beloit, Wis., Monday.

Misses Lettie Lord and Velma Wahl visited the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Hecker, and the former's brother, H. L. Lord, in Elgin Sunday.

Misses Margaret Hutchison and Madeline Larson spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Fred Larson, in Sycamore.

Miss Lura Lawyer returned to her home in Janesville, Wis., on Monday. She has been visiting relatives in this city for the past three weeks.

Jas. L. Putzman took "Bryce Ralph Olds" to Earlville last Sunday to visit his brother, "Jimmie Shingles," whom he had not seen for some time.

Mrs. Fred Robinson and daughters, Eileen and Ada, returned to their home in Rockford Monday after a visit of several days with Genoa friends.

Roll Stott is here from Evansville, Wis., for a few days' vacation. He received an honorable discharge from Co. G, 3rd regiment at Woodstock on July 24.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kiernan and daughter, Margaret Jane, motored to Elgin Sunday and there joined a party and went to Crystal Lake for the day.

M. J. Clark and family motored out from Chicago Sunday and spent the day on the banks of the Kishwaukee. The Clarks are relatives of the Gornleys.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham returned Sunday evening from a two weeks' automobile trip. They covered a distance of 800 miles in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Misses Marion Patterson and Dorothy Knight returned to their home in Rockford last Thursday, after visiting the former's cousin, Miss Blanche R. Patterson, for a week.

Dr. J. W. Ovtiz, Frank Brennan, Lewis Gormley, Jas. Hutchison and Thos. Bagley went on a fishing trip to Byron last Friday night. They brought back 22 cat-fish.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Scherf and son, Jack; Mrs. J. B. Downing and daughters, Osia and Vyna, attended a reunion of the Downing family in Lincoln Park, Chicago on Sunday.

Mrs. J. D. Corson and daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, of Leaf River were week end guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Luella Crawford. Dr. Corson was with them Sunday.

Miss Gladys Brown had Mrs. Albert Barth and daughter, Helen, of Savanna; Miss Madeline Smith of Chicago and Miss Grace Stockson of Marengo, as her guests over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruger and daughter, Mary Elizabeth, of Lafayette, Ind., are here guests of Mrs. Jas. Watson in the Clefford home. They arrived by automobile Wednesday.

Mrs. George Feldt and daughter, Ruth Edna, of Hammond, Ind., are here for a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duval and daughter, Leota; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brendemuhl, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lane, Mrs. Fred Lane and Mrs. Fred Calloway motored to Starved Rock Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ramsby and children of Kirkland, were guests of Mrs. Ramsby's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Taylor, on Monday of this week. Little Miss Ruth remained for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. John Swanson and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams motored to Rockford, Harrison and Durand Sunday. They spent the day on the banks of the Sugar river.

Miss Klea Schoonmaker, who has been making her home in Seattle, Wash., during the past seven months, returned to Genoa Wednesday. She will attend school at DeKalb during the next year.

C. M. Corson returned from Pennsylvania last Thursday. He stopped in Chicago on his way home and visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Otto Holtgren. Little Helen Holtgren came out with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Duval and daughter, Mildred; Mr. and Mrs. John Sell, Misses Marie Koehnke and Blanche R. Patterson enjoyed an outing at Crystal Lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Fischbach and son, Leander, and daughter, Elsie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fischbach, Mr. and Mrs. Rouschenberger motored to Starved Rock Saturday and returned to Genoa on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stott accompanied by several Chicago friends, will leave Friday for the Judd Blaisdell resort on High Lake in northern Wisconsin, where they expect to remain for some time.

Manager W. M. Dowden of the Metropolitan Business College at Elgin, with his wife and two of the teachers, came out to see Miss Irene Corson Tuesday. The students at the college sent Miss Corson a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Patterson and son, Floyd, and daughter, Marjorie; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Patterson and son, Ralph; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Patterson and Helen Holtgren motored to Delevan and Geneva Lakes on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buck and son, Ronald; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Engle, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Corson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Little and son, Harry; Corson, Roy Buck and Clive Watson formed a party and motored to Fox and Crystal Lakes and Pistaqua Bay last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Patterson and children; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Corson, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Corson and daughter, Marion; Miss Laura Crawford, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Corson and daughters, Barbara Elizabeth, of Leaf River; Mrs. S. W. Todd of Omaha, Neb., and George Patterson of Elgin formed a merry party and motored to Starved Rock and other points of interest in that vicinity, Sunday.

To Open Cans.

Many housewives experience difficulty in opening canned fruit. The following suggestion will prove helpful: First lift the rubber free from the jar with your thumb, all the way around. Each time you do this you can hear the air pass out. Then unscrew the lid. You will be surprised to find how easy it will unscrew.

# BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

## PLAN TWO MILLION GARDENS

Two million home gardens, cultivated under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America, are going to prove invaluable to the United States during the war period and help to end the high price of food here, according to O. H. Benson of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Benson, who is in charge of the government's agricultural extension work, recently conferred with scout officials of the Boy Scouts of America at their headquarters, in New York, on the plans for mobilizing the 275,000 scouts and officers for food production. He said the backyard gardening campaign is sweeping the nation and that the movement to a great extent will prove the solution of the food problem that now confronts this country.

If these new resources are properly conserved, Mr. Benson says, they will furnish a reserve food supply that will be invaluable to the country in its prosecution of the war.

"This Boy Scout movement alone means more than 2,000,000 new gardens throughout the country this spring," said Mr. Benson. "In addition to raising a garden himself, each scout is pledged to persuade nine other persons, not scouts, to raise gardens. That makes ten gardens per scout—and there are 210,000 scouts, not counting the adults in the organization. These millions of gardens will furnish an addition to the food supply which the nation will appreciate more next fall than it does now."

## COLOR BEARERS.



Carrying the Stars and Stripes at head of troop of scouts.

## TENDERFOOT IS REAL SCOUT.

A tenderfoot may not be able to go out into the woods after a rain and build a fire, and his flapjacks may be black on the outside and raw in the middle, and when he cooks bacon he may finish with a fryingpan full of burnt grease, with just a speck here and there to represent his breakfast, but all the same the only difference between him and even the senior patrol leader is growth.

A little seedling just hatched out of an acorn may have a lot of development ahead of it, nevertheless it's oak all the way through. A tenderfoot is scout all the way through, as has been proved time and again on the water, on the ice, at fires and in the woods.

## SCOUT TRAINING DOES WORK.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, has written from the war office in Washington to the national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, saying: "The necessary elementary instruction that every young American should have in order to be prepared to play his part in the national defense, may be obtained by his work in the Boy Scouts of America."

General Scott has made a thorough study of the methods of boy training followed by the Boy Scouts of America.

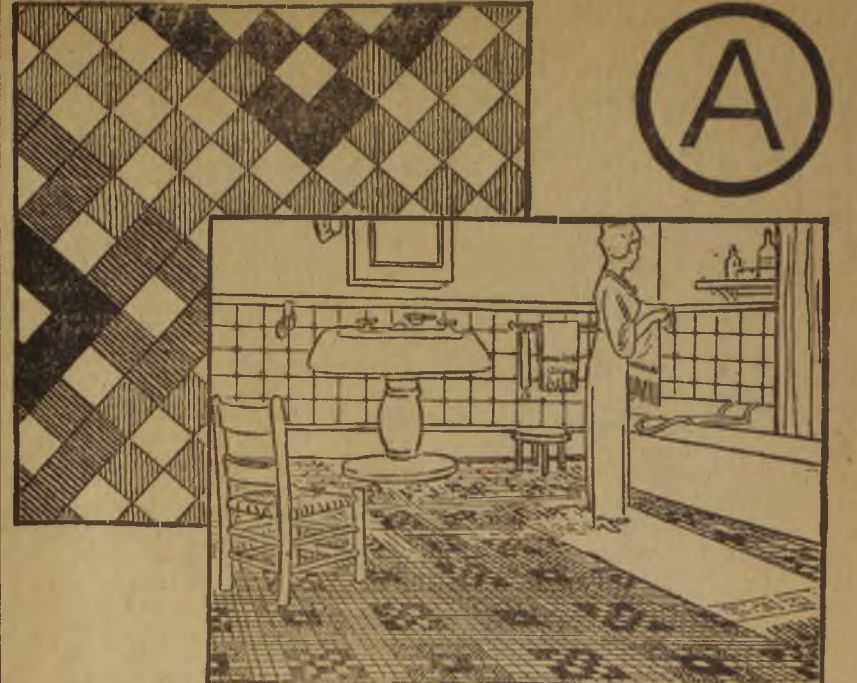
## HOW SCOUTS CAN HELP NATION.

Offer your services to some gardener as a patrol. He will be glad to pay you for your labor. Make his crop the best in your neighborhood. Show the world that boy scouts can rise to any emergency. No quitters need apply.

Plant a garden at home. No matter how small the space. Forego the flower garden this season. Plant vegetables. If you have no garden use a window box. You will be delighted with the results, no matter how small the crop. Do it now.

Offer your services to your teacher to help in securing the necessary information to establish school and home gardens. Don't be a slacker.

Ask your city officials to organize to help conserve the food supply of our country. Have them offer vacant space for cultivation. Show your patriotism. Arouse theirs.



## For the porch, sun parlor or conservatory

Not affected by sun or rain if laid properly. Bright colorings in a varied assortment of patterns to match any scheme of decoration.

## Armstrong's Linoleum

is increasing in demand for all places that require sanitary, attractive, durable floors.

Costs no more than ordinary kinds. Better because it's made of better materials in the most modern linoleum plant in America.

Let us show you the new line.

S. S. Slater & Son, Furniture Dealers

# FLIES

Menace your family's health. There is not anything under the sun more dangerous than a common fly loaded with disease germs. Kill as many as you can but keep those you can't kill out of the house.

Of course the only real protection is

## Good Screens

in every door and window.

Let us show you our combination screen and storm door that you can change from a screen door to a storm door in less than a minute. Phone No. 1 and we will measure your doors and windows for screens.

YOURS FOR SERVICE,

Genoa Lumber Co.

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

## THE HARDWARE QUESTION SOLVED Do You Need a New Cook Stove

It's a waste of time and energy to try to cook and bake with the old-fashioned cook stove—and, worse still, an actual waste of fuel. The modern kitchen stoves and ranges are marvels of efficiency, economy and convenience in comparison. They make cooking and baking easier, cheaper and more uniform.

We have them in the best makes—for small families and for large—with coal or wood grates—malleable, rust-proof and with the latest inventions and attachments.

We are always glad to show our stock and to point out the features that make ours the best.

HARDWARE THAT STANDS HARD WEAR  
AT PRICES THAT STAND COMPARISON

PERKINS & ROSENFELD



**SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER.**

By a United States Army Officer

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**THE SOLDIER ON THE MARCH.**

If there are important reasons why a soldier in camp or in barracks should look to his health, these reasons are infinitely more important when on the march. For if a sick soldier is a drain on the regimental resources while in camp, in the field, if he has to be carried in an ambulance, or sent back to the hospital in the care of another soldier, he becomes an utter encumbrance.

It is for this reason that the physical examinations are now so exacting, in order to weed out all those predisposed to break down under marching conditions. Yet it is not necessary for a man to be actually sick for him to become a dead weight on a body of troops. If he does not take care of his feet, he will become fully as useless. One half-inch blister may, for marching purposes, turn a six-foot soldier into an invalid.

In the first place, the shoes should be fitted with special attention. They should neither be too wide nor too short. Sores and blisters should be promptly dressed during a halt. At the end of the march the feet should be bathed and dressed, and, if practicable, the shoes should be changed. A soldier should under no circumstances, however, go barefoot, for his feet would swell and give him increased difficulty as soon as he starts to march again.

One of the points which cannot be emphasized too strongly is that water should not be drunk on the march. A soldier may take an occasional swallow from his canteen, rinse out his mouth and then expel the water, but if he drinks outright—as he may do freely at the end of the march—the consequences are disastrous.

One National Guard regiment on the Mexican border last year started upon a six-mile march. The column was a shining succession of uplifted canteens. Before five miles had been covered, 29 men were stretched out by the roadside in collapse. Another National Guard regiment, in which the men drank without restraint on a hot march—even scooping up water from puddles, lost approximately two hundred out of the column on that day.

A soldier should never sleep on the ground. He should always have his rubber poncho, or at least his blanket, beneath him, and, whenever possible, a bed of straw or leaves beneath poncho or blanket. If the dampness of the soil entered his system, he would contract cold and rheumatism and become, as with all sick men, a heavy drag upon his organization.

Just as it is essential, for the sake of his health, that a soldier keep scrupulously clean, so for the protection of the general health, a camp or barracks must also be rendered immaculate. All trash, even small pieces of paper, should be swept from the floor of the tent or quarters, or "policed" from the company street. For trash breeds insects and insects carry disease. All pools and damp places near the camp should be drained, so that mosquitoes may have no place to multiply. For this reason soldiers are supplied with mosquito bars, as a protection against purveyors of fever. All camp refuse is either buried in a sink or burned in an incinerator.

**THE SOLDIER AND HIS COMRADES.**

If the new soldier, before joining the colors, has had everything much his own way at home, the first thing that he will discover when he goes to camp is that he counts for just one individual in his squad.

While in the family circle he may have been 100 per cent important in all matters relating to himself, in camp he is simply one of eight men who occupy the same tent. Theoretically, the new soldier may know that he should obey officers and noncommissioned officers, including the corporal who lives in his tent; but what he may not realize is that in all questions not involving authority from above, he is also circumscribed by the rights and privileges of others. The rights and convenience of others as well as his own must be thoroughly fixed in his mind. It must be a process of giving and taking all down the line.

The ratio of the rights and conveniences of others to his own, in fact, is about seven to one. Eliminating the corporal, whose position in the tent is official and paternal, the new soldier is entitled to his share of the common rights and privileges—no more—and must ungrudgingly perform his share of the common work—no less.

If the new soldier fails to conform to these rules of conduct, not only will he be disciplined with odious fags and details by the corporal, but he will find that his tentmates instinctively league themselves against him. They watch for every opportunity to make life irksome for him, ingeniously piling the work upon him in devious ways which they will discover; and, if he is incorrigible, they will find a chance (whether it is prohibited or not) to toss him up in a blanket, or send him through a squad spanking machine. A squad spanking machine operates with slats. And if the new soldier has rendered himself obnoxious in the tent, he will find that the corporal, if he does not actually assist in this treatment, will at least sanction it.

In short, it is the easiest thing in the

world for the pampered and self-centered new soldier from a home where he has been spoiled to get himself "in bad." Once "in bad," it is a long, arduous and contrite process to get out. And, discovering himself "in bad," if he does not immediately begin to reform, he will find that he is a marked man, not only in his own squad, but to the squads on either side of him, and at length become the butt of the whole company. In that case, his days and nights will be made wretched for him.

But if the new soldier, from the start, is cheerful, agreeable, alert, willing at all times to help in policing the tent—keeping his own effects in order and the common space and property clean—always ready to respond to details, and never forgetful of the fact that he is but one of seven privates with equal duties and rights, he will have nothing to worry about from his companions.

**HOW TO DISTINGUISH RANK.**

It would be useless for the new soldier to know the courtesies he must pay to rank unless he knows how to distinguish such rank. He must know the marking which designate the officer and the noncommissioned officer, and he must also know the general symbols of the service.

The corporal, the lowest rank of noncommissioned officer, wears a private's uniform, with chevrons on his arm. A corporal's chevrons consist of two parallel stripes of cloth in the shape of a triangle without a base, with slightly curving sides. The chevrons, in the olive drab uniform, are of a different shade of brown, while on the blue army uniform they are of the color which distinguishes the corporal's particular branch of the service.

The sergeant, next in rank, wears chevrons of three stripes; while the first sergeant, chief noncommissioned officer of the company, wears a chevron of three stripes, with a square in the center.

The second lieutenant, in olive drab, is marked by the difference between an officer's and a private's uniform—that is, he wears leather or wool puttees, instead of canvas leggings; there is a stripe of brown braid around the cuff of his coat, and he wears the officers' hatband, a snake-cord of black and gold strands. The first lieutenant wears one silver bar on each shoulder. The captain has two silver bars on each shoulder. The major has a gold leaf, the lieutenant colonel a silver leaf. The colonel is marked by a silver eagle, and the brigadier general by one silver star on each shoulder. The major general (the highest rank at present in our active service) is designated by two silver stars.

The officers' insignia presents a somewhat different appearance on dress and full-dress uniforms, although the marks remain the same, but as the new soldier who goes into camp now is likely to see nothing but the field-service uniform, it would be confusing to burden his mind with a further description of officers' shoulder straps.

It is essential, however, that he should know the colors of at least the three great branches of the service—infantry, cavalry and artillery. The infantryman in the field uniform wears a blue hat cord, which may be seen at a considerable distance; the cavalryman wears a yellow hat cord, and artilleryman red. A troop of cavalry rides with a guidon, a yellow flag, on which the letter and regiment of the particular unit appears in white. The battery of artillery rides with a red guidon, similarly inscribed.

**Obeahmen Are Mercenary.**

The stock-in-trade of the Obeahmen is as bizarre as their inventive minds. In their magic bags they carry about with them ground bones of the dead, needles and black thread rubbed with tallow, a looking-glass, cards, powder, quicksilver, and an evil-smelling gum reputed to be of the devil. By ringing the changes on these mixtures they work their wonders and impose upon their victims. Curing diseases of the mind and of the body is merely a side issue with them. Protecting fruit-gardens and chicken runs are their specialty. One thing they have in common—that is, the mercenary habit. They sell their "power" to the highest bidder. Consequently, as the nigger's wealth, so his health and prosperity. All that the Obeahmen stipulate is that payment must be made according to the magnitude of the miracle to be wrought. They are accredited with having knowledge of secret African bush poisons. But this is an exaggeration. When they have recourse to this desperate extreme they are content to use arsenic rat-poison, or finely powdered glass.

**Cyclones and Tornadoes.**

A cyclone, in technical parlance, is any general storm. In popular but not definitely unscientific parlance it is the type of storm represented by the hurricane or typhoon—a whirlwind with a diameter of from 50 to 100 miles. It was a cyclone from the West Indies that struck Galveston.

The dust whirls you see along country roads are in principle tornadoes. Waterspouts are miniature tornadoes at sea. We have been at pains more than once to consult meteorologists regarding the stories of straws driven into oak posts and of freight trains lifted bodily from the track. The meteorologists not only vouch for the stories but added to them. Let one instance suffice—that of a locomotive into a garden, and in the same garden a single rose was found blooming unharmed.—Chicago Tribune.

**Fads And Fancies Of Fashion**

If there is such a thing any more as an unsightly bathing suit, there is no excuse for it. Women go down to the sea in clothes that might have been designed for the Russian ballet or to be worn at a court reception given by old Neptune himself, they are so graceful and colorful. Whether they are destined to ever get wet or not—that is the question. But if the new suits are only to be looked at they have a good excuse for being. They are of silk or jersey and much helped out with rubber cloth, and there are many new features to report about them.

Everything has been done with rubber cloth. Caps, hats, scarfs and skirts



GRACEFUL AND COLORFUL BEACH SUITS.

are made of it, and even flowers for trimming hats and caps. It is made in black, oyster white and colors, and there is no telling where its use will end. Just now it appears in scarfs and shawls and black cushions to match caps and hats. A few suits have appeared in which the skirts were made of a long fringe of rubber made by slashing it into narrow strips. The scarf shown in the picture is finished in this way.

The suit for water sports and beach wear with pointed skirt and trouserettes is made of soft taffeta. The four points on the skirt are finished with tassels and smaller tassels fall from the ends of the bands that tie about the arms, fastening under-arm coverings to place.

The beach or canoeing costume may be destined to be forever dry, for there are other joys of the beach besides

is a puff laid in platts and supported by crinoline. The brim edge is softened by a narrow plaiting of the silk.

The hat at the left is of silk jersey over a flexible frame and is trimmed with a felt and chenille ornament. A thin chiffon veil falls from the brim, covers the face and encircles the throat. At the right a hat of gold-colored felt has its top crown of the black leatherlike material and a binding of it. A button to match fastens down a black silk cord ending in a black silk tassel. This is a vivid and very becoming hat. All three of these are so designed that wind or weather will do them small harm, and they are more than presentable for street wear.

The story of motor veils is brief, they are of thin chiffon, or silk mesh, and not very long. Green and purple are among the best liked of the bright-



THREE NEW ARRIVALS IN MOTOR HATS.

bathing. This model may be made to stand the water—or not, according to the disposition of its wearer.

Motor hats that mark the transition from summer to fall are launched before that time is near; for the motor hat must suit itself to all seasons. The new ones are of fabrics—silk, wool, felt and a newcomer that looks like thin, black patent leather, but is something else. It is used in combination with the other fabrics in the body of motor hats, in trimmings and in entire hats. It is as pliable as ribbon, appears to be waterproof, and

**To Keep Blankets Soft.**

When washing wool blankets do not rinse in clear water to keep the softness. Rinse in warm water in which has been dissolved just enough soap to make the water soft.

**SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY**

No Distinct Types of Commercial Plant in This Country.

Equally Wide Variations May Be Found in Fields—So-Called Strains Are Badly Mixed in Process of Production.

(By C. O. TOWNSEND.)

It is a startling fact that there are in this country no distinct types of commercial sugar beets. In any commercial sugar-beet field from Michigan to California, without regard to the name of the so-called variety, can be found from 6 to 20 or more distinct types of beets. Their distinctions may be based upon shape, texture, habit of growth, color, and other characters of the leaf, as well as upon shape, texture, quality, etc., of the root. In fact, scarcely two beets growing side by side in the same field, have closely related external characters of leaf or root, and the quality of the roots varies in both sugar and purity.

Equally wide variations may be found in the beet-seed fields, especially with reference to habit of growth and yield of seed. It would appear, therefore, that these so-called strains are badly mixed in the process of growth and production or that many strains or varieties are mixed before the seed is sowed. It would seem, however, from the large number of wide variations in the individual beets produced from commercial seed that the mixed strains or varieties appearing in commercial fields are due more to the method of growth than to artificial mixing. It may be and probably



One of Widely Varying Types of Sugar Beets Found in Commercial Fields.

is necessary to have mixed strains, or crosses, in order to combine in one plant all the desirable qualities of weight, sugar, and purity. It would seem, however, that little progress can be made in the development of desirable strains of beets until the present mixed varieties are separated into their component strains and the desirable strains recombined in their proper relation. It is no more reasonable to suppose that such a mixture of the present types of sugar beets will give the best results in yield and quality of roots than it is to assume that the highest results in live stock production can be reached with mixed breeds of animals.

**WILD MUSTARD IS NUISANCE**

Disappears When Rotation With Grass or Cultivated Crops Is Used—Pull Scattering Plants.

(By ANDREW BOSS, Agriculturist, University Farm, St. Paul.)

Wild mustard is most common in fields that are devoted to grain growing and disappears when a rotation with grass or cultivated crops is used. If scattering plants appear in the grain, they should be pulled by hand. If the field is badly infested the plants may be sprayed while in blossom with a solution of sulphate of iron, in the proportion of from 75 to 100 pounds of iron sulphate to 50 gallons of water.

After the grain is harvested the land should be worked up with a disk or spring-tooth harrow to cover the seed and induce germination. Some of the plants can be destroyed by late fall plowing. Early cultivation before seeding in the spring will destroy more of them. If the field is still badly infested the treatment should be repeated.

**POISON SPRAYS IN ORCHARDS**

Live Stock Should Not Be Allowed to Pasture There Until After One or Two Heavy Rains.

When the trees in the orchard are sprayed there is nearly always enough of the solution falling off the leaves to poison the grass underneath the trees. The orchard should not be pastured with live stock after it is sprayed until after one or two heavy rains. Sheep and calves are very easily poisoned.

**SPRAY MIXTURE OF ARSENIC**

Solution Should Be Handled With Greatest Care, or Serious Results May Follow.

Spray mixtures are composed largely of arsenic and its compounds and should be handled with the greatest care or fatal results will follow. Paris green, arsenate of lead, bordeaux mixture, copper solution and hellebore are all poisonous to animal life.

**PROPER HANDLING OF CREAM**

There Are Some Mechanical Features Which Make It Difficult to Make Correct Test.

There should be no difference in the butterfat in testing the same cream when sweet and when sour. There are some mechanical features of testing, however, which make it more difficult to obtain a correct test of sour cream than of sweet. But proper handling of the sample of cream will avoid any errors that may occur from these things.

One difficulty in making a correct test of sour cream is that of getting a representative sample. The souring of the cream tends to distribute butterfat unevenly through the can or other container and it also becomes more or less curdy and lumpy. These lumps must be broken up and the butterfat evenly distributed before a representative sample of cream for testing can be made. A good way to mix the cream is to pour it from one container to another several times or to use a wooden ladle made especially for the purpose.

More care must be taken with soured cream to get all of the solids not fat dissolved by the acid when the latter is added. If they are not all dissolved, portions will be likely to become mixed with the butterfat in the neck of the bottle and make the fat reading too large.

There are other mechanical difficulties in testing sour cream, which makes the process more difficult than with sweet cream. All can be avoided if care is used.

**WORMS MAKE EARTH FERTILE**

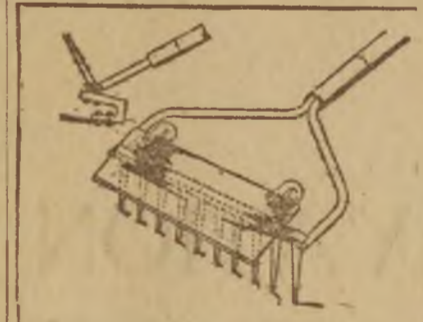
Great Promoters of Vegetation by Boring, Perforating and Loosening Soil on Surface.

The part performed by worms in rendering the earth fertile is not generally understood. Darwin estimated that worms, by swallowing earth for the sake of the vegetable matter it contains, and afterwards expelling it, bring to the surface as much as ten tons of earth per annum on an acre. Worms are great promoters of vegetation by boring, perforating and loosening the soil, and rendering it pervious to rains and the fibers of plants by drawing straws and stalks of leaves and twigs into it, and, most of all, by throwing up such infinite numbers of lumps of earth called wormcasts, which form a fine manure for grain and grass. The earth without worms would soon become cold, hard, void of fermentation and consequently sterile. This has occurred in many cases where the worms have been either accidentally or intentionally destroyed, and the fertility of the soil thus lost has only been restored when the worms had again collected and resumed their fertilizing work.

**USEFUL TOOL FOR A GARDEN**

Combined Weeder and Pulverizer Is Handy Implement—Rake Is Rectangular in Shape.

The cross bar of the rake here shown is rectangular in shape and the hoe is bolted to it by means of U-



Weeder and Pulverizer.

shaped arms. The implement is, it is claimed, a very handy weeder and pulverizer.

**CONTROL BIG TOMATO WORM**

Only Satisfactory Method Is to Hand-Pick Them—Arsenate of Lead Sometimes Successful.

The only satisfactory method of controlling the large tomato worms is to hand-pick the worms. Poisoning with arsenate of lead is sometimes successful, but after the worm has reached a fair size, it is difficult to get enough poison on to materially affect the worms.

If you desire to control the worms by spraying, it will be necessary to keep the plants well covered with poison, starting quite early in the season. About three pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water, with bordeaux mixture made at the rate of four pounds of copper sulphate to six pounds of lime is a very good spray for the control of tomato insects and diseases.

**INCREASING YIELD OF CROPS**

No Better Way Than to Save Manure and Apply It to Soil—Valuable Source of Humus.

There is no better way to increase the yield of crops and make the farm yield more than to save manure and apply it to the land. Manure is a waste product at the barn, but is a very valuable source of humus and plant food. By keeping live stock, saving manure and applying it one may gradually increase the fertility of the soil until the farm is rich. It is a well-known fact that the residual effects of barnyard manure are noticeable for several years.

**A FRIEND'S ADVICE**

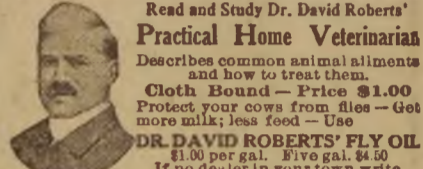
Woman Saved From a Serious Surgical Operation.

Louisville, Ky.—"For four years I suffered from female troubles, headaches, and nervousness. I could not sleep, had no appetite and it hurt me to walk. If I tried to do any work, I would have to lie down before it was finished. The doctors said I would have to be operated on and I simply broke down. A friend advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and the result is I feel like a new woman. I am well and strong, do all my own house work and

have an eight pound baby girl. I know Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation which every woman dreads."—Mrs. NELLIE FISHBACK, 1521 Christy Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Everyone naturally dreads the surgeon's knife. Sometimes nothing else will do, but many times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved the patient and made an operation unnecessary.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.



Read and Study Dr. David Roberts' Practical Home Veterinarian

Describes common animal ailments and how to treat them. Cloth Bound—Price \$1.00 Protect your cows from flies—Get more milk, less food—Use DR. DAVID ROBERTS' FLY OIL \$1.00 per gal. Five gal. \$4.50 If no dealer in your town write Dr. David Roberts Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

**UNMASKED BY WAR CENSUS**

Many Men Leading Double Lives or Hiding Prison Records Unearthed in New York Canvass.

Scores of men who are leading double lives have been tripped up by the police check census, taken some time ago, of all the dwelling places in the city, says the New York World. These men are appealing to Director Goodrich to know whether they will be allowed to register twice, once under their "proper" names and again under the assumed names they employ at their regular establishments. Many cases have developed of the "man without a country." Former convicts now living respectable lives have called and said they "lost their citizenship" and did not dare to affirm that they were citizens, but their chief trouble was regarding the citizenship of their children, and whether they would have to reveal their former lives to their families. They were told to state they were citizens, as they had only lost certain of the rights of citizens.

A man was asked if he was married and replied: "I don't know; the jury is still out." Deserted wives have written in by the score asking for help in finding their husbands.

Time for the Lecture. "You're not going so early?" "Yes, indeed. I have had a fine time at your party but if I am to get any sleep at all tonight I've got to go now to give my wife a chance to tell me all the breaks I have made while here."

Apology. "I hear, Mr. Catts, that you said I was a wallflower at the ball." "My dear Miss Pussy, I remarked that you were among the conspicuous mural ornaments of the occasion." "Oh, Mr. Catts, now that's something different, but you flatter me."

St. Paul claims a population of 560,000.

Boston may soon have women street car conductors.

**Whole Wheat and Malted Barley**

skillfully blended and processed make **Grape-Nuts**

a most delicious food in flavor as well as a great body, brain and nerve builder.

**"There's a Reason"**



The Republican-Journal GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

By C. D. Schoonmaker



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

DO NOT FEED THEM The Illinois State Council of Defense requests that all Illinois women add one more to their patriotic duties. It is to put a stop order on the hand-out.

In these times there is no excuse for any able-bodied citizen to go to back doors with heart-rendering tales of inability to get work. There is work for all who wish work. Those of sound health and under forty-five years can join the army and get shaved and bathed as a matter of necessity, if they haven't stomachs for the ordinary occupations. And thru-out the land there is need of all the labor which can be mustered, skilled and unskilled.

In many of the states the Councils of Defense have sent out requests to the women to turn deaf ears to the back door appeals of the Wandering Willies and the Roaming Rufuses. Whenever one of them wants a supper in the country let him hoe the potato patch for it—and do his hoeing first. There is hardly a farm in the state where more help is not needed, so send him to the man of the place.

In the cities and towns, the beggars should be sent to the shops. Nine times out of ten the Mayor can tell anyone who wants a job the place to get it. When the hobo population finds panhandling is a failure, possibly it will go to work. Certainly it will not work until the hand-out is an extinct form of charity. So the women are besought to restrain their natural tendencies to help out anyone who seems to be in hard luck, in order that the country may get the benefit of labor that will otherwise never be performed.

City, county and township authorities are also asked to do their part in getting a little work from the chronic vags. Instead of jailing them and feeding them, if the town, village or county authorities will set them to the hardest possible labor, in the sun, it maybe they will take the alternative of hunting up honest jobs at good pay. The whole country is called upon for service to the nation, for sacrifices and extraordinary endeavor. When women and children as well as men of all conditions except the professional

hobo are doing their share, there is no reason for exempting said hobo. A persistent "leisure class" is an anomaly in a nation at war.

Our own Illinois statesman, Joe Cannon of Danville, is a strong advocate of corn products and he practices what he preaches. He has always been a heavy eater of green corn in its season. A friend visiting him in Washington several years ago observing at meal time how Joe partook of the green corn being served—eating as much as two or three men would ordinarily consume—asked Mr. Cannon how much he paid for his board. Learning the price which seemed high to him, he suggested that it would be cheaper to board at a livery stable.

Why not enact a game law for the protection of the food-skunks and let the consumer continue to suffer from their price-boosting? Just the other day potatoes advanced in Chicago from \$2.75 to \$4.25 a bushel as result of excessive rains in the East, the chief source of present supply, stopping digging to supply the demand.

The practice of trying to knock railway engines off the track with automobiles has been in vogue some time, but the first successful attempt was achieved the other day, by a Ford, derauling the engine and went "rambling along" as though nothing had happened.

See how lenient the fool killer is toward women, when the legend says: "Then the young women placed both of the pup's paws in the finger bowl and then wiped puppy's face with a dampened napkin."

Blossom Bloom runs a flower stand in an Eastern city, this disproving the belief that the whole world is topsyturvy because of the war.

Mass will be said at St. Catherine's church next Sunday morning at 9:00.

The Epworth League will meet at 7:00 o'clock Sunday evening with Miss Meredith Taylor as leader.

"Community" and "Rogers" warranted silverware in all grades, at Martin's. Call any time and inspect the line.

Piano tuning by competent tuner. Leave orders with Dr. Patterson. Phone 44. 39-4\*

Miss Zella Morehouse underwent a serious operation at the Ovitiz Hospital Tuesday.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet next Tuesday at the home of Mrs. E. C. Crawford.

Mrs. Bert Fenton, who recently underwent a serious operation at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital in Rochester, Minn., is slowly improving.

Now is the time to have that electric wiring done in your house. Talk to Glass, the electrician. His work is right.

If you have anything to sell, want to buy anything, lost or found anything or wish to trade, try The Republican-Journal "Want Ad" column. Everybody reads these ads. A number of our citizens saw Ruth Law as she flew on Tuesday morning from DeKalb to Belvidere. She followed the tracks of the C. & N. W. Railway.

WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

MRS. HELEN SEYMOUR, Editor

Surprise Miss Emily Lembke Mrs. Wm. Lembke entertained a party of fifteen young folks in honor of Miss Emily Lembke's nineteenth birthday Tuesday evening. It was a complete surprise to the guest of honor. The young folks made merry on the lawn at the Lembke home. Late in the evening a "gypsy" came in and told fortunes and of course everything was told just right. Mrs. Lembke served a delicious two-course luncheon.

Sewing Circle Meets The Royal Neighbors Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. E. McMaekin Wednesday afternoon. The ladies brought refreshments which was a complete surprise to the hostess, who leaves shortly for Michigan. She was presented with a beautiful cut glass dish. Mrs. L. W. Duval making the presentation speech. Mrs. E. H. Crandall will entertain the circle on Friday, August 10.

Supper in the Woods A party of young married folks had supper in the woods near the river Tuesday evening. The spot selected for the spread was ideal and later when the moon came out, games of all kinds were played. The evening was extremely warm everyone managed to keep cool as there was plenty of ice on hand.

Entertains for Neice Mrs. Wm. A. Geithman entertained a company of guests in the Robinson woods last Friday. There were old and young and they all seemed to enjoy this outing. The occasion was in honor of Mrs. Geithman's niece, Miss Marie Bright, of Chicago and the little Misses present were Eileen Robinson, Lois Cooper, Evelyn Patterson, Nellie Geithman, Vera Sowers, Rhea Saul and Miss Marie. A picnic dinner was spread at the noon hour.

Slumber Party Mrs. Harry Whipple entertained Mrs. Paul Churchill of Belvidere.

J. L. Paterson hauled a load of hogs to Elgin for Martin Anderson last Saturday.

The Genoa base ball team was defeated at Belvidere by a score of 10 to 3 on Tuesday of this week. The boys made the trip in Jerry's yellow flier.

The Genoa Lumber Co. has the contract for the erection of a large barn for Geo. Tegman, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire last spring.

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

Owing to the hot weather and the absence of so many of the helpers, it has been decided to discontinue the playground exercises at the school grounds, for a couple of weeks.

About 25 Odd Fellows went to Sycamore Tuesday evening. The Sycamore degree team conferred the third degree on three Genoa candidates, Clive Watson, Dr. J. H. Douthett and Harvey Ide. After the work refreshments were served.

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, 35c and \$1.00 a bottle.

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

Can, lady, can with care, So there may be food to spare; While your knight adjusts his visor And goes forth to can the Kaiser.

Making a Beginning. As the result of lecturing administered to him by both his father and the young woman of his choice, a certain young man decided to turn over a new leaf and show some interest in business.

"Well, Molly," he said to the girl one evening, "I am really going into business in earnest. Made a beginning already today."

"Good!" exclaimed Molly. "And what was the nature of your start?" "I ordered my tailor to make me a business suit."

Misses Marion Bagley and Helen Holroyd at a slumber party Friday night.

H. G. L. Club Mrs. Roe Bennett entertained the H. G. L. Club Thursday afternoon. Five hundred was played for a few hours when an elaborate luncheon was served in the dining room. Favors were awarded Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Jr., and Mrs. Andy Johnson. Mrs. Otto Barzenquast of Elgin, Mrs. Harry Whipple and Mrs. Ernest Duval were invited guests.

Mrs. Harvey King Entertains A crowd of twenty-eight happy girls enjoyed an outing at the Harvey King farm near Charter Grove last Saturday. Some of the girls went out on the morning train and others went in automobiles. The day was warm but it did not seem to make the least bit of difference to this merry party. They went about the farm and romped as if they cared were but shadows. At noon Mrs. King served a delightful buffet luncheon. The girls heaping their plates and then went out under the trees where they could throatily enjoy the many good things. Oh yes, some went in for the "second helping."

After dinner when the babies were in slumberland, knitting, crocheting and tating were very much in evidence. Then came ice cream to refresh. The guests were Mesdames Maele Evans, R. H. Browne and daughter, Alice Carolyn; J. D. Corson and daughter, Barbara Elizabeth; M. D. Corson and daughter, Marion; Ward Olmstead, Roy Beardley, L. F. Scott, Harry Whipple, John Sell, R. E. Patterson, V. J. Corson, J. G. Forsythe, W. J. Seymour, Misses Gertrude and Elma Hemenway, Blanche R. Patterson, Mabel Pierce, Irma Penkate, Lenora Worcester, Genevieve Baldwin, Beth Scott, Dorothy King, Cora Watson, Nina Patterson, Marion Bagley, Margaret Hutchison and Ruth Slater. The party left late in the afternoon after voting Mrs. King a most charming hostess.

Clare Myers is driving a new Chevrolet touring car. The Epworth League and the Sunday school of the Kingston M. E. church will have a social on the parsonage lawn next Monday evening, silverware in all grades, at Martin's. The band with them.

Souvenir spoons at Martin's. Just the thing for a birthday gift. Get the habit of giving that girl a spoon every birthday. She will appreciate them more as the years roll by. Stock includes all new designs.

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

The ladies of St. Catherine's will conduct a home bakery sale in the Whitney Bldg. on Main street next Saturday afternoon, Aug. 4, beginning at 3:00 o'clock. Get your Sunday groceries at this sale and avoid baking these hot days.

Called for Tuesday, August 7 Lee E. Devitt, Cortland.

- 261 Steve Burdick, DeKalb.
262 C. Opansky, DeKalb.
263 Leo McCabe, Cortland.
264 Victor S. McNutt, Genoa.
265 Theodore Sessiza, DeKalb.
266 John B. Vanazy, Sycamore.
267 Risto Dulka, DeKalb.
268 Clarence Mellor, Fairdale.
269 Mahlon G. Berg, Malta.
270 George Edwards, Shabbona.
271 Norres Gelswite, Hinckley.
272 Joseph R. Lane, Waterman.
273 William Frey, Sycamore.
274 Wm. Caldwell, Jr., Sycamore.
275 Max C. Ballett, Malta.
276 Gus Youngstedt, DeKalb.
277 Leo Ryan, Sycamore.
278 Edward Harper, Rolo.
279 John W. Suddeth, Shabbona.
280 Frank Gimeno, DeKalb.
281 Joseph L. Piazza, Shabbona.
282 Oscar E. Koski, DeKalb.
283 Thos. Flood, Jr., Cortland.
284 Eluid C. Nyquist, DeKalb.
285 Ralph E. Wells, DeKalb.
286 Jacob U. Elmer, DeKalb.
287 Ole Olson, Sycamore.
288 Jim Grapin, Sycamore.
289 Axel Anderson, Waterman.
290 Ernest F. Taylor, Sandwich.
291 Theo. A. Hash, Hinckley.
292 Samuel Crosswell, Sycamore.
293 Zenophon Aravanes, DeKalb.
294 Charles Frohling, Sycamore.
295 Vitus Mulsh, Sycamore.
296 Irving E. Bergbolte, Sycamore.
297 Called for Saturday, August 4
298 Edward L. Marshall, Shabbona.
299 Alfred Osterberg, DeKalb.
300 William E. Gieskow, Genoa.
301 Bert Frohling, DeKalb.
302 Swan H. Olson, Sycamore.
303 William R. Rosenke, Genoa.
304 Raymond M. Smiley, Waterman.
305 W. C. Waters, Hinckley.
306 John L. Duval, Genoa.
307 William G. Ahrens, DeKalb.
308 Fred H. Smith, DeKalb.
309 Peter Ailos, Esmond.
310 Harry E. Hartman, Hinckley.
311 Arthur E. Smith, Kirkland.
312 Bed Bro Lee, DeKalb.
313 Carl R. Hagman, DeKalb.
314 Harold H. Jones, DeKalb.
315 Henry Japp, Genoa.
316 Charles L. Fohr, DeKalb.
317 Earl Knappenberger, Kingston.
318 Fred H. Merwin, Sycamore.
319 William R. Aldis, Cortland.
320 Steve Ninios, Esmond.
321 Clifford J. Weeks, Sandwich.
322 William A. Clarke, Clare.
323 Bennie Olmstead, DeKalb.
324 Axel G. Swanson, Sycamore.
325 Carl A. Alferdson, Sandwich.
326 Walter Adams, Malta.
327 Alfred E. Johnson, Kingston.
328 William A. Reynolds, Sycamore.
329 Harry A. Swanson, DeKalb.
330 W. E. L. Beardsley, Genoa.
331 Pete Vana, Kirkland.
332 John W. Fanning, Sandwich.
333 R. A. E. Johnson, DeKalb.
334 Oscar G. Sternmark, DeKalb.
335 Lee A. Harold, DeKalb.
336 George Gittleton, Malta.
337 Ivan S. Grimm, Hinckley.
338 Called for Monday, August 6
339 Glenn S. Kaiser, DeKalb.
340 Fred H. Jespersen, Sycamore.
341 Vaslor Veck, DeKalb.
342 Otto Henrick, Sandwich.
343 Orville L. Wormly, DeKalb.
344 Osmar Ira Strown, Kirkland.
345 Harold Bruggerman, Malta.
346 Lenos J. Folena, DeKalb.
347 Benjamin L. Parker, Genoa.
348 Charles E. Carns, Waterman.
349 John Polire, DeKalb.
350 Surepelo Cantillo, Sandwich.
351 Albert W. Tammis, Hinckley.
352 Robert G. Scott, Kirkland.
353 H. L. Berggren, Sandwich.
354 Jerry O'Leary, Cortland.
355 Herbert E. Carlson, DeKalb.
356 Ben A. Anderson, Sandwich.
357 John Johnson, DeKalb.
358 Axel A. Carlson, Cortland.
359 Albert Prain, Genoa.
360 William J. Campbell, Earlville.
361 Edward F. Edel, DeKalb.
362 Nikolo Bogdanovich, DeKalb.
363 Duke Savich, DeKalb.
364 Francis J. Holmes, Hinckley.
365 Francis Fanning, DeKalb.
366 Heikki Makkana, DeKalb.
367 Franz R. Wennlund, DeKalb.
368 Robert H. Ferguson, Sononauk.
369 Stephen Glen Rowan, Kirkland.
370 Earl Wilson, Sycamore.
371 Everett Weaver, Clare.
372 Bennie F. Topp, DeKalb.
373 Albert W. Winans, Sycamore.
374 Harry L. Anderson, Genoa.
375 Karl Kenneth Holtgren, Genoa.
376 Clyde Cutts, Lee.
377 Elmer Hansen, DeKalb.
378 Thomas Christensen, Genoa.
379 Called for Tuesday, August 7
380 Lee E. Devitt, Cortland.
381 Harvey Kahle, DeKalb.
382 Marshall Roach, Sycamore.
383 Waldo Herold, Sandwich.
384 Harry Clay Schreck, DeKalb.
385 Charles Robinson, Leland.
386 Erwin D. Worth, Sycamore.
387 Gale Upstone, Fairdale.
388 George F. Riebeck, Sycamore.
389 Stanley Bukgis, DeKalb.
390 Ernest A. Johnson, Sycamore.
391 Johnzoffi Vingonzo, DeKalb.
392 Donier A. Ewing, Shabbona.
393 Archie W. Wiertel, Waterman.
394 J. Francis Quinn, DeKalb.
395 Peter Kobernick, Sandwich.
396 John Fagan, DeKalb.
397 Robert McCormick, DeKalb.
398 Edward W. Johnson, DeKalb.

THESE MEN CALLED

(Concluded from page one)

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393 Archie W. Wiertel, Waterman.
394 J. Francis Quinn, DeKalb.
395 Peter Kobernick, Sandwich.
396 John Fagan, DeKalb.
397 Robert McCormick, DeKalb.
398 Edward W. Johnson, DeKalb.

SLEEP AS THEY MARCH ALONG

Soldiers and Horses in Civil War Slumber as They Tramp Along Road.

Soldiers remember how they and their horses used to sleep as they marched along. Erasmus Wilson writes in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. Strange as it may seem this was often the case. There seemed to be no trouble in performing the mechanical part of walking, but there was a tendency to wander off the road. For this reason sleepers had to be guided or led by someone who was awake.

The time Kirby Smith chased General Nelson and his men from Lexington, Ky., to Louisville, he didn't allow them a moment for rest, and what sleep they got was snatched as they marched. The men were mostly new to the business, but even the old fellows had to succumb about the third night. At times it seemed that the whole line was asleep, but it moved right along.

When General Jackson and his cavalry joined the retreating forces his men were nearly all asleep in the saddle, and not a few of the horses were snoring as they went tearfully to the front. They seldom stumbled on a smooth road, but if there happened to be a halt they would go head foremost into the crowd, and waken up scared and confused.

As soon as the first rays of dawn began streaking the horizon the sleepy, tired feeling that possessed the weary walkers would begin to disappear, and by the time the dawn had faded into day the men were stepping out quicker and stronger, the horses holding their heads up and all hands looking out for something to eat. The effect was magical.

LONELIEST SPOT ON EARTH

Tristan d'Acunha is a Tiny Oasis in Boundless Wilderness of Water.

It was thought that when, after Waterloo, Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, he had been assigned to the loneliest spot on earth. As a matter of fact, St. Helena is 1,400 miles nearer a continent than is Tristan d'Acunha. Many hundreds of miles of ocean lie between this island and its nearest neighbor. Tristan d'Acunha, in brief, is a tiny oasis in a boundless wilderness of waters, procced from it in which direction one will.

It is a rocky and cliffgirt isle with a solitary mountain 1,000 feet high rearing itself from the midst. Yet, on this lonely speck of rock and earth, there lives a community that seems to be quite happy in its isolation from all the rest of the world. They are farmers, cattle raisers and shepherds. In the valleys of the island are fertile fields where potatoes mainly are grown. The food of the people consists for the most part of beef, mutton, fowls, potatoes and fish.

Apple Cleaner. A new electrical contrivance for cleaning apples before they are packed for shipment, is said to clean thoroughly one carload of apples in a day.

Try our "Want Ad" column.

- 260 Usco Rupp, DeKalb.
261 William Thavapos, DeKalb.
262 James Sawyer, DeKalb.
263 Antonio Paternoster, DeKalb.
264 William Pierce, DeKalb.
265 Vihtar Seppala, DeKalb.
266 Andrew John Johnson, Genoa.
267 Walter B. Gray, Genoa.
268 Walter Gustavison, Kingston.
269 Floyd Ryburn, Sandwich.
270 Floyd Gravin, Sycamore.
271 Grover Edwards, Sandwich.
272 Ralph Pague, Hinckley.
273 William F. Langs, Genoa.
274 Robert White, Sycamore.
275 Forrest Davis, Genoa.
276 Triko Pasojlick, DeKalb.
277 Uololos Yankovitch, DeKalb.
278 William Lattimer, DeKalb.
279 John Richard Wedlake, Malta.
280 Simeon Van Duesen, Sycamore.
281 Alfred R. Schulze, Waterman.
282 Fred Snyder, DeKalb.
283 Carroll Hagne, Sandwich.
284 Guy F. Harris, Cortland.
285 John Holsker, Genoa.
286 William Rally, Malta.
287 W. A. Hopper, Williamstown, Ky.
288 Irvin Davey, DeKalb.
289 Harvey Palmer, Kingston.
290 Edward Mackweek, DeKalb.
291 Isa Kahilis, DeKalb.
292 Ellis Colton, Genoa.
293 Henry Glantz, Sandwich.
294 Ingvald Arrurindson, Lee.
295 Arthur Sullivan, Clare.
296 Louis Skelley, DeKalb.
297 Amos Hill, Leland.
298 Charles Davey, DeKalb.
299 Harry D. Raemer, Hinckley.
300 Gaylord Rodocker, DeKalb.

BOY SCOUTS

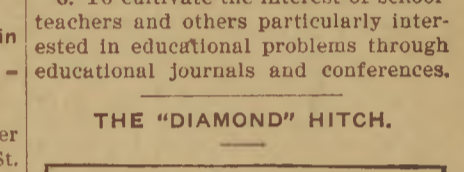
(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS' EDUCATIONAL WORK

No organization in the country has any stronger leadership in educational matters than has been secured by the Boy Scouts of America. Members of the board are well qualified to keep the work of the Boy Scout movement in full accord with the most modern and best ideas of education. The national council has planned to refer to this department all matters of an educational character. The department is now preparing:

- 1. To give leadership in a series of conferences for scoutmasters and other scout officials throughout the country as deemed advisable from time to time.
2. To promote and develop training courses for leadership in scouting throughout the country either in connection with established educational institutions or under the auspices of local councils.
3. To arrange for the presentation of the merits of the scout program and its appeal for leadership before various student bodies and educational and religious conventions and conferences.
4. To co-operate in making "scouting" the official bulletin, helpful to scoutmasters and others actively engaged in scout work through definite suggestions and general educational articles.
5. To develop correspondence courses for inspiration and instruction for scout leaders.
6. To cultivate the interest of school-teachers and others particularly interested in educational problems through educational journals and conferences.

THE "DIAMOND" HITCH.



Easy for the Boy Scout.

A TROOP'S BIG GOOD TURN. Troop 1 of Santa Fe, N. M., had its first opportunity to do a community good turn when the New Mexico State Education association met for its annual convention in their city.

Hotel accommodations were limited and many of the visiting teachers had to be assigned to private houses. The scouts served as guides, one riding on the running board of each automobile and helping the teachers with their luggage.

No tips were taken, although many were offered. The work of the scouts made a great hit with the town as well as with the visitors. The chamber of commerce and the women's clubs are to give the scouts a banquet to show their appreciation. The association adopted resolutions thanking the troop for its efficient service.

SCOUT HANDBOOK BIG SELLER.

Our country's most popular juvenile book is not, as might be supposed, "Robinson Crusoe" or "Treasure Island," but the "Handbook for Boys," published by the Boy Scouts of America. Within the last two years there have been published more than 360,000 copies of this book, and it is a good guess that more copies have been sold than have been sold of both "Treasure Island" and "Robinson Crusoe" together during the same period. Indeed, it is not too much to say that if the figures were available to make such a comparison possible, it would be shown that there have been published in the last two years more copies of the "Handbook for Boys" than all the standard stories for boys published during the same period.

Belvidere is to have a new \$12,000 fire station, construction work beginning at once.

THE AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE BEGINS Thursday Morning, August 2 ... AT ... ELGIN'S MOST POPULAR STORE A DECISIVE DROP-DOWN OF PRICES ON ALL SUMMER GOODS TO FORCE A QUICK POSITIVE AND FINAL CLEARANCE Your opportunities to profit are practically without limit. The downfall of prices has affected every department of this great store. You'll find bargains in wanted merchandise in every section. Sale Starts at 8:30 O'clock Thursday Morning, August 2 THEO F. SWAN "Elgin's Most Popular Store"

The "Red Plague"

The undersigned will pay a cash reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of any incendiary in any of the Associated Towns, as specified in Section III of our Articles of Association. Property Owners Federation, Inc.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by P. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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

# IT ISN'T ALL BARBARISM

Human nature becomes brutalized by conflict, but the men in the trenches, both friend and enemy, have their fun and comradeship and kindness.

WAR has outwardly lost its romance with its color and pagantry. It is bloody, ugly and horrible. Yet romance is not dead. It still survives, radiant and glowing, in the heroic achievements of our soldiers and in the tender fancies of their hearts." Thus writes Stephen Stapleton, an Englishman, in the Contemporary Review. And he sets forth with vividness some manifestations of this romance—little twilight pictures, gentle touches of an otherwise ghastly existence:

In the trenches one evening a battalion of the Leinster regiment held a "kailiee," or Irish sing-song, at which there was a spirited rendering of the humorous old ballad, "Brian O'Lynn," sung to an infectiously rollicking tune. The opening verse runs:

"Brian O'Lynn had no breeches to wear, So he bought a sheepskin to make him a pair, With the woolly side out and the skinny side in, Falx, 'tis pleasant and cool, says Brian O'Lynn."

The swing of the tune took the fancy of the Germans in their trenches, less than 50 yards away. With a "rumty-tum-tumty-tumty-tumty-tum," they loudly hummed the air of the end of each verse, all unknowing that the Leinsters, singing at the top of their voices, gave the words a topical application:

"With the woolly side out and the skinny side in, Sure we'll wallop the Gerrys," said Brian O'Lynn.

Hearty bursts of laughter and cheers arose from both trenches at the conclusion of the song. It seemed as if the combatants gladly availed themselves of this chance opportunity of becoming united again in the common brotherhood of man, even for but a fleeting moment, by the spirit of good humor and hilarity.

A young English officer of a different battalion of the same Leinster regiment tells of a more curious incident still, which likewise led to a brief cessation of hostilities. Two privates in his company had a quarrel in the trenches, and nothing would do them but to fight it out on No Man's Land. The Germans were most appreciative and accommodating. Not only did they not molest the pugilists, but they cheered them, and actually fired the contents of their rifles in the air by way of a salute. The European war was, in fact, suspended in that particular section of the lines while two Irishmen settled their own little differences by a contest of fists.

"Who will now say the Germans are not sportsmen?" was the comment of the young English officer.

There is, however, another, and perhaps a shrewder view of the episode. It was taken by a sergeant of the company.

"Yerra, come down out of that, ye pair of born fools," he called out to the fighters. "If ye had only a glimmer of sense, ye'd see, so ye would, that 'tis playing the Gerrys' game ye are. Sure, there's nothing they'd like better than to see us all knocking blazes out of each other."

But as regards the moral pointed by the officer there must be, of course, many "sportsmen" among the millions of German soldiers; though the opinion widely prevailing in the British army is, that they are often treacherous fighters. Indeed, to their dirty practices is mainly to be ascribed the bitter personal animosity that occasionally marks the relations between the combatants when the fighting becomes most bloody and desperate, and—as happens at times in all wars—no quarter is given to those who allow none.

An interchange of Christmas Presents. Amenities between combatants are very ancient. The Greeks and Trojans used to exchange presents and courtesies in the intervals of fighting, and the early stages of this war seemed to afford a promise that they would be revived. The fraternizing of the British and Germans at their first Christmas under arms, in 1914, will, perhaps, always be accounted as the most curious episode of the war.

The influence of the great Christian festival led to a suspension of hostilities along the lines, and the men on each side seized the opportunity to satisfy their natural curiosity to see something more of each other than through the smoke of battle with deadly weapons in their hands and hatred in their eyes. Each side had taken prisoners; but prisoners are "out of it," and therefore reduced to the level of noncombatants. The foe in being appears in a very different light. He has the power to strike. You may have to kill him, or you may be killed by him. So the British and the Germans, impelled in the main by a common feeling of inquisitiveness, met together between the lines on No Man's Land. There was some amicable conversation where they could make themselves understood to each other, which happened when a German was found who could speak a little English. Cigarettes and tunic buttons were freely exchanged. But, for the most part, British and Germans stood with arms folded across their breasts and stared at each other with a kind of dread fascination.

It never happened again. How could it possibly be repeated!

The introduction into the conflict by the Germans in high command of the barbaric elements of "frightfulness," hitherto confined to savage tribes at war; their use of such devilish inventions as poison gas and liquid fire; their belief only in brute strength and, as regards the common German soldiers, the native lowness of morality shown by so many of them; their apparent insensitiveness to ordinary humane instincts, inevitably tended to harden and embitter their adversaries against them. Even so, British feeling is extraordinarily devoid of vindictiveness.

The Germans, in the mass, are regarded as having been dehumanized and transformed into a process of ruthless destruction. In any case, they are the enemy. As such, there is a satisfaction—nay, a positive delight—in sweeping them out of existence. That is war. But against the German soldier individually it may be said that, on the whole, there is no rancor.



In fact, British soldiers have a curiously detached and generous way of regarding their country's enemies. When the German soldier is taken prisoner or picked up wounded the British soldier is disposed, as a hundred thousand instances show, to treat him as a "pal," to divide his food and share his cigarettes with him as he passes to the base.

In the gladiatorial fights for the entertainment of the people in ancient Rome the defeated combatant was expected to expose his throat to the sword of the victor, and any shrinking on his part caused the arena to ring with the angry shouts of the thousands of spectators, "Receive the steel!" By all accounts, the Germans have a dislike of the bayonet. They might well be paralyzed, indeed, at the affrighting spectacle of that thin line of cold steel wielded by a furious Irishman; but if the bayonet were in the hands of a soldier of any of the other British nationalities his cry to the German that recoiled from its thrust would probably be "Receive the steel," expressed in the rudest and roughest native idiom.

The way of the Irish at Ghinny was different; and perhaps the truncation of their revenue was not the least magnificent act of a glorious day.

"If we brained them on the spot who could blame us? 'Tis ourselves that would think it no sin if it was done by anyone else," said a private of the Dublin Fusiliers. "Let me tell you," he went on, "what happened to myself. As I raced across the open with my comrades, jumping in and out of shell holes, and the bullets flying thick around us, laying many a fine boy low, I said to myself: 'This is going to be a fight to the last gasp for those of us that get to the Germans!'"

"As I came near the trenches I picked a man out for myself. Straight in front of me he was, leaning out of the trench, and he with a rifle firing away at us as if we were rabbits.

"I made for him with my bayonet ready, determined to give him what he deserved, when—what do you think?—didn't he notice me and what I was up to! Dropping his rifle, he raised himself up in the trench and stretched out his hands toward me. What could you do in that case but what I did? Sure, you wouldn't have the heart to strike him down, even if he were to kill you.

"I caught sight of his eyes, and there was such a frightened and pleading look in them that I at once lowered my rifle and took him by the hand, saying, 'You're my prisoner!'"

"I don't suppose he understood a word of what I said; but he clung to me, crying, 'Kamerad! Kamerad!' I was more glad than ever that I hadn't the blood of him on my soul. 'Tis a queer thing to say, maybe, of a man who acted like that; but, all the same, he looked a decent boy, every bit of him.

"I suppose the truth of it is this: We soldiers on both sides have to go through such terrible experiences that there is no accounting for how we may behave. We might be devils all out in the morning and saints no less in the evening."

Trench Repartee and Trench Favorites. The relations between the trenches include even attempts at an exchange of repartee. The wit, as may be supposed, in such circumstances is invariably ironic and sarcastic. My examples are Irish, for the reason that I have had most to do with Irish soldiers, but they may be taken as fairly representative of the taunts and pleasantries which are often bandied across No Man's Land.

The Germans, holding part of their line in Belgium, got to know that the British trenches opposite them were being held by an Irish battalion. "Hello, Irish!" they cried. "How is King Carson getting on, and have you got home rule yet?"

The company sergeant major, a big Tipperary man, was selected to make the proper reply, and in order that it might be fully effective he sent it through a megaphone which the colonel was accustomed to use in addressing the battalion on parade. "Hello, Gerry," he called out. "I'm thinking it isn't information ye want, but diversion; but 'tis information I'll be after giving ye, all the same. Later on we'll be sending ye some fun that'll make ye laugh at the other side of yer

mouths. The last we heard of Carson he was prodding the government like the very devil to put venom into their blows at ye, and more power to his elbow while he's at that work, say we. As for home rule, we mean to have it, and we'll get it, please God, when ye're licked! Put that in yer pipes and smoke it!"

The two names for the Germans in use among the Irish troops are "Gerrys" (a corruption of the French "Allemand" for German) "Alleymans."

Brief informal truces are not infrequently come to between the opposing forces at particular sections of the lines, so that one or other, or both, may bring in, after a raid, their wounded and their slain. One of the most uplifting stories I have heard was told me by a captain of the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Out there in front of the trench held by his company lay a figure in khaki writhing in pain and wailing for help. "Will no one come to me?" he cried, in a voice broken with anguish. He had been disabled in the course of a raid on the German trenches made the night before by a battalion which was relieved in the morning.

These appeals of his were like stabs to the compassionate hearts of the Irish Fusiliers. Several of them told the captain they could stand it no longer and must go out to the wounded man. If they were shot in the attempt, what matter!

It happened that a little dog was then making himself quite at home in both the British and German trenches at this part of the line. He was a neutral; he took no sides; he regularly crossed from one to the other and found in both friends to give him food and a kind word with a pat on the head. The happy thought came to the captain to make a messenger of the dog. So he wrote: "May we take our wounded man in?" tied the note to the dog's tail, and sent him to the German trenches. The message was in English, for the captain did not know German, and had to "trust to the chance of the enemy being able to read it.

In a short time the dog returned with the answer. It was in English, and it ran: "Yes; you can have five minutes." So the captain and a man went out with a stretcher and brought the poor fellow back to our lines.

Then, standing on the top of the parapet, the captain took off his hat and called out: "Give the Germans three hearty cheers, boys." The response was most enthusiastic. With the cheers were mingled such cries as: "Sure, the Gerrys are not all bad chaps, after all," and "May the heavens be the bed of those of them we may kill." More than that, the incident brought tears to many a man's eyes on the Irish side; and, it may be, on the German side, too. Certainly, answering cheers came from their trenches.

I have had from a French officer, who was wounded in a cavalry charge early in the war, an account of a pathetic incident which took place close to where he lay. Among his companions in affliction were two who were far gone on the way of death. One was a private in the Ulhans and the other a private in the Royal Irish Dragoons. The Irishman got, with a painful effort, from an inside pocket of his tunic a rosary of beads which had a crucifix attached to it. Then he commenced to mutter to himself the invocations to the Blessed Virgin, of which the rosary is composed.

"Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou among women, and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus."

The German, lying huddled close by, stirred with the uneasy movements of a man weak from pain and loss of blood on hearing the murmur of prayer, and, looking round in a dazed condition, the sight of the beads in the hands of his fellow in distress seemed to recall to his mind other times and different circumstances—family prayers at home somewhere in Bavaria, and Sunday evening devotions in church—for he made, in his own tongue, the response to the invocation: "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now at the hour of our death. Amen."

So the voices intermingled in address and prayer—the wretched ejaculations of the Irishman, the deep guttural of the German—getting weaker and weaker, in the process of dissolution, until they were hushed on earth forever more.

## MAN IS CRAZED BY BIBLE STORY

Kills His Six-Year-Old Daughter as a Sacrifice to God.

### "IT WAS GOD'S WILL"

Mumbles to Mission Worker That Heaven Ordained He Should Offer Up Child on Altar of Religion.

Kansas City, Mo.—Jacob Bentz, thirty-five years old, crazed by religious fervor, applied the story of Biblical sacrifices to his own home, and dragged Helena, his oldest child, aged six years, into a room and beat her to death with the heavy arm of a sewing machine. Two hours later Bentz was found with his Bible opened at the chapter in Genesis, telling the story of Abraham's offering of Isaac as a sacrifice. He was kneeling beside his dead child, his hands clasped in prayer.

"It Was God's Will" Bentz did not resist arrest and said: "It was God's will that I kill my child," as he was being taken to jail. In another room Mrs. Bentz was found clutching her three remaining children.

The man was known to be deeply religious and read his Bible at every opportunity. The sacrifice of his daughter was premeditated, as he had informed fellow workmen at a packing house that he was contemplating a three days' journey such as Abraham took before offering Isaac to the Lord.

#### Beat Daughter to Death.

On the evening of the tragedy Bentz had been reading his Bible. Suddenly he closed the book and, taking Helena by the hand, forced her to leave her mother and enter another room with him. The mother attempted to follow, but Bentz pushed her back and locked the door. Half an hour later, Rev. A. S. Sixta, who conducts a mission in the city, called to visit the Bentz fam-



Kneeling Beside His Dead Child.

ily. The crazed man opened the door slightly and peered out. He saw the minister.

"You are a servant of God and welcome," Bentz said. Then the minister inquired who was home and the madman replied: "I am praying beside the child I have sacrificed to God." Sixta, fearing to excite the man further, remained with Bentz until late in the evening when he managed to escape and called a policeman.

## THEY PRAY SO LOUD HE CAN'T SLEEP

Freeport, L. I.—Too much praying right out loud gives Ambrose Dunleavy no chance to sleep. Dunleavy lives next door to the negro church here, and since the church has started impassioned revival meetings he has written to Police Chief Hanes asking that prayers be suppressed. "Neither myself nor children are able to sleep," he complained.

## THROUGH FIRE TO WEDDING

Minnesota Couple Race in Blazing Forest to Get Marriage Bonds Tied.

Bandette, Minn.—Through fire for love was no sham cry by Alfred Aruey and Miss Clara Feldbousner of International Falls, who came here in an automobile to be married, accompanied by George Stoffels and Caroline Feldbousner.

On the Canadian side, between Emo and Barwick, they had to fight their way through a forest fire burning fiercely on both sides of the road. The smoke blinded them. The men covered the women with auto robes and raced at full speed through the burning woods.

Brush fires in this section were worse than they have been since 1910. Many barns and homesteads were destroyed.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

There are girls who are dark, And girls who are fair, And girls who have all sorts of looks; There are girls who are serious, Girls debonaire, But where are the girls who are cooks?

### THE WHOLESOME FIG.

Figs find a large place in the dietary of many people and whether freshly plucked or dried, they are most nutritious. In parts of the Orient figs take the place of bread.

If one is fortunate enough to have a fig tree or is able to get the fruit fresh in its prime, there are many most delicious dainties that may be prepared from them, however the dried fig lends itself to so many delightful dishes that no one need deny himself a few fig dishes. The following dishes may be prepared equally as well from the dried figs as the fresh, provided they are freshened by soaking in fruit juice.

**Fig Omelet.**—Cut small pieces of figs in pieces and stew them in a little sugar and water until tender. Beat the yolks of four eggs until thick, adding a tablespoonful of cold water to each egg, fold in the stiffly beaten whites and pour into a hot omelet pan, sprinkle the figs over the top, fold and serve with the hot sirup.

**Pickled Figs.**—For this recipe use freshly picked ripe figs. Wipe carefully and use only those that are perfectly sound. To ten pounds of figs take five pounds of sugar. Put the sugar with three and a half cupsful of water, and six cupsful of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, four inches of stick cinnamon into a saucepan. When it boils 20 minutes lay in the figs, boil until tender, skin out the figs and place them in a fruit can. Cook the sirup until it is quite thick. Strain over the figs and cover when cold.

**Fig Filling for Cakes.**—Wash and dry half a pound of figs, then put them through a meat chopper. Cook them in a double boiler with three tablespoonfuls of water, two of sugar, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, until it forms a smooth paste. Add a tablespoonful of vanilla extract or fruit juice, and spread between layers of the cake. A split fig dropped into a cupful of custard and cooked in it adds to the flavor and nutrition of the custard.

Figs are used in lemon jelly, figs as chopped fruit in cake or drop cookies, as a confection with fondant, or mixed with chopped nuts and packed into jelly glasses they make delicious filling for sandwiches. This will keep for weeks if kept in the ice chest.

It is never wise to make too large an omelet as they do not cook through well. Two small ones are much more satisfactory when more than six people are to be served.

Peaches, plums and apricots, Ripe fruit of every kind, Every year is packed in bottles Sweetened up for winter time.

### GOOSEBERRY RECIPES.

We gladly welcome the delicious flavor of the gooseberry, putting it up in the form of jelly, jam and as a spiced fruit, but not many know how good the berries really are.

**Green Gooseberry Chutney.**—Take two quarts of gooseberries, two quarts of vinegar, one pound of mustard seed, a quarter of a pound of salt, 1½ pounds of brown sugar, one pound of seeded raisins, one pound of tomatoes, four heads of garlic and an ounce of red pepper. Boil the gooseberries in a quart of vinegar until the mixture is a pulp. Crush the mustard seed, chop the garlic, raisins and tomatoes. Add to the pulp with the sugar and salt. Boil together for 15 minutes, and when cold add the other quart of vinegar. Bottle and seal.

Butter several slices of bread, lay in a baking dish and pour over sweetened gooseberry sauce. Bake until the bread has absorbed all the juice. Serve with or without a meringue.

**Gooseberry Jam.**—To every pound of gooseberries add three-quarters of a pound of sugar and to every three pounds of fruit add one cupful of cold water. Top and tail the berries and put them into a preserving kettle with the water; cook slowly, then when boiling, let them boil rapidly to soften the skins; after 30 minutes add the sugar and cook until a little tried on a cold plate jellies. Put into jars well covered. Jam will keep without sealing.

**Gooseberry Roly Poly.**—Roll out a thin pastry very thin and heap in the center two cupfuls of well-washed and stemmed gooseberries, green ones; add a half cupful of raisins, and roll up in the crust. Let the lips of the crust come on top of the pudding. Place in a deep pudding dish, cover with a cupful of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter and a cupful of boiling water. Place in the oven and bake an hour.

**Stewed Gooseberries.**—Wash, top and tail the berries, using a cupful of water to each pound of berries. Put

them on to cook. Cook until soft but not broken, then carefully pour off the water and add a half pound of sugar to it. Simmer 15 minutes, then when cool pour over the berries in a glass dish and serve.

There are no friends like the old friends To calm our frequent fears When shadows fall and deepen Through life's declining years.

### EMERGENCY DESSERTS.

Every housewife has felt keenly the problem of providing a suitable dessert when an unexpected company drops in just before dinner and the dessert will not be enough to go around.

**Minute Pudding.**—This is a great favorite with children, and when the little visitors want to stay to dinner, give them this dessert. Put a pint of milk into a pan or double boiler; add salt and when it begins to boil sprinkle in a little flour, stirring it constantly. Continue adding flour a little at a time with constant stirring, until the mixture becomes too thick to take any more. Serve hot with thin cream sweetened and flavored with cinnamon.

**Pineapple Cream.**—Cut a pint of pineapple cubes, chop fine a cupful of walnut meats, add a pint of marshmallows cut in quarters, whip a cupful of cream until stiff, add a little sugar and two tablespoonfuls of good boiled dressing. Mix all the ingredients together and serve with small cakes.

**Birds' Nest Pudding.**—Half-fill a deep pie plate with sliced apples, peaches or any desired fruit and cover with a thin batter, using sour milk, egg, a little shortening and soda. If sweet milk is used, baking powder sifted with the flour is added instead of the soda. Bake until the crust is brown; turn over on a plate and season the fruit with butter and sweeten to taste. A grating of nutmeg or a little cinnamon is added for flavoring. Serve with the cream if desired without any seasoning of butter.

**Lemon Pudding.**—Mix together a cupful of sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, a cupful of sweet milk, one and a half slices of bread crumbs, one teaspoonful of butter and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Boil the mixture until it is nearly done, then add two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch which has been mixed with a little cold milk and cooked; add the juice of a lemon and pour into small dishes. Cover with a meringue cooked over hot water, using the two whites of the eggs. This is lemon pie without the pastry. Add two tablespoonfuls of sugar to the whites, after they are well beaten and drop by spoonfuls on the top of boiling water.

Better to search the fields for health unthought than pay the doctor for a nauseous draught.

### GOOD GREEN THINGS.

Vegetables for salads, such as beans, carrots, kidney beans, beets, asparagus and all other vegetables which are cooked before using, should be quite cold before placing them in the salad bowl. A suspicion of garlic or onion, a bit of minced parsley, all add to the flavor. Salads well prepared and garnished are the most popular of all dishes.

**Fruit Salad.**—Line a salad dish with crisp lettuce leaves; take three pieces of sliced orange and dispose around the side of the dish; fill in with slices of banana and about six strawberries; cover with whipped cream and place one or two red cherries on top.

**Another Fruit Salad.**—Mix together one cupful of chopped apples, one cupful of chopped celery, one-half cupful of chopped nutmeats, and one-half a cupful of seeded grapes, cut in halves. For the dressing beat an egg, add an eighth of a cupful each of lemon and orange juice, one tablespoonful of pineapple juice, one-half cupful of sugar, then cook in a double boiler until it thickens, stirring all the time. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves.

**Adirondack Salad.**—Take a can of peas, one-half a pound of cheese, one teaspoonful of chopped pimientos, one pickle, and salt to taste with two-thirds of a cupful of mayonnaise dressing. Drain the liquor from the peas, chop the pickles, cheese and pimientos into small pieces. Marinate the ingredients separately with French dressing for one hour, then mix the ingredients and add the mayonnaise dressing just before serving. Garnish with parsley and stars of pimento.

**Cabbage Salad With Cream Dressing.**—To two cupfuls of cooked cabbage finely chopped add a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika, one teaspoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of vinegar, two stalks of celery finely chopped and three tablespoonfuls of whipped cream. Stir all together lightly and serve at once.

Nellie Maxwell

# THEY HAVE ARRIVED THE NEW FALL SAMPLES

Your suit made-to-measure -- plain  
back or pinch back -- low as

## \$13.75

### EVERYTHING FOR HOT WEATHER

Sale on Sport Shirts \$1.25 values for - - 95c  
75c " " - - 45c  
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### OYSTERS FORCED TO WORK

Japanese Scientist Conceives Idea of  
"Teaching" Bivalves to Pro-  
duce Pearls.

The Japanese conduct great oyster farms where the bivalves are "taught" to make pearls. It was Doctor Mikimoto, a well-known scientist, who conceived the idea that oysters might be educated and made to work for man. After many years of costly experimentation he discovered the method in use today.

The farm has an area of about 50 square miles and the water varies in depth from 5 to 15 fathoms. The farmer selects the spots where the larvae of oysters are most numerous and then he plants small rocks and stones. These are soon covered with oyster-spats. They are then removed and placed in special beds, where they lie undisturbed until the third year.

It is said that an oyster will not produce a pearl unless it be irritated by some foreign substance. As soon as it feels this it proceeds to cover it with nacre, layer on layer, until after a few years it has made a pearl. When large enough the oysters are taken from their beds and carefully opened; a tiny speck of some foreign substance is introduced into their bodies, and they are replaced in the sea. By the end of from three to five years the oyster has coated the foreign substance with nacre and this has become a pearl.

### 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**—I offer my farm, located 2 miles north and one-half mile west of Genoa. Two hundred acres with good house and barn, milk house and other buildings. Will sell for \$10,000.00 down, balance easy terms. Call on or address J. W. Wyld, or Exchange Bank, Genoa, Ill. 33-1f

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

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

### For Sale

**PIANO FOR SALE**—Golden Oak Thompson piano, in excellent condition. Pronounced to be the best ever turned out of the factory. Will sell at low figure as the owner has no use for the instrument. Inquire at Republican Journal office. 1f

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from Farmer's Friends Strain Plymouth Rocks for sale now. Send for mating list. Frank Stanley, Genoa, Ill. 19-1f

### Miscellaneous

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

### SWANSON BROS.

**ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR**  
AUTO BATTERIES CHARGED AND REPAIRED.  
EDISON FARM LIGHTING PLANTS - A SPECIALTY.  
Phone 240. . . . DeKalb and Sycamore

### DR. J. W. OVITZ

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

### C. A. PATTERSON

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

### GENOA CAMP NO. 163

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

### Genoa Lodge No. 288

A. F. & A. M.  
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month  
E. H. Crandall, 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  
R. Cruickshank, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

### Della Rebeckah Lodge

No. 330  
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month  
Odd Fellow Hall  
Adeline Leonard Eppie Morehart  
N. G. Sec.

### Evaline Lodge

No. 344  
4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall  
A. R. Slater, Perfect  
Fannie M. Heed, Sec.

### Dr. D. Orval Thompson

**OSTEOPATH**  
SYCAMORE - ILL.  
Member Faculty Chicago College of Osteopathy  
—SEND ORDERS—

### Pianos and Victrolas

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

## RAT CORN

Kills Rats & Mice

For Sale by  
Crescent Remedy Co., Genoa, Ill.  
I. W. Douglass, Kingston, Ill.  
and all Good Dealers.

# WHEN YOU THINK OF LUMBER

OR BUILDING MATERIAL  
DO NOT THINK IT IS

## ALL THE SAME

CALL ON US AND LET US  
ADVISE YOU REGARDING  
YOUR PLANS

# THE VERY BEST BUILDING MATERIALS AT ALL TIMES

## TIBBITS, CAMERON LUMBER CO.

JAS. PRUTZMAN, Manager

## A SQUARE DEAL

Ask any of our customers who have dealt with us for more than a quarter of a century, why they have traded here so long --- why they propose continuing their buying at the "Old Reliable Corner" --- and they will tell you that their loyalty is the outgrowth of alway being accorded a ---

## SQUARE DEAL

# I. W. Douglass



For the man who pays the bill, the one who looks to get his money back in extra heat and less smoke and clinkers, there is satisfaction in the coal we sell.

Once you start using our coal -- once you try it -- it will need no praise of ours.

The first order is all we are anxious about -- after that you'll come here anyway.

QUALITY COAL AT ALL TIMES  
**ZELLER & SON**  
GRAIN - COAL & MILL FEED  
GENOA, ILL.  
PHONE 57

## KINGSTON NEWS

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

We are sorry to note that Otto Swanson is ill.

John Helsing visited relatives in Chicago Sunday.

Ivan Hincley of Belvidere was a caller last Thursday.

John Moore of Aberdeen, S. D. was the guest of relatives here last week Thursday.

Miss Marion Witter is spending a few days with her father, Homer Witter, at Fairdale.

Mrs. Charles Cunningham and daughter, Grace spent Tuesday with friends in Kirkland.

Mrs. Homer Witter and daughters, Dona and Wilda, spent Sunday with Mr. Witter in Fairdale.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ottman of Wheaton are visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Mrs. J. P. Ort and son, Ralph, accompanied by Mrs. George Helsing, autoed to Belvidere last Friday.

Dr. Schuyler and family and Mrs. R. A. Smith of DeKalb were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Aurner entertained the latter's sister, Mrs. Amanda Moyers, and son, Ross, of Sycamore, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Uplinger and daughter, Eleanor, accompanied by Mrs. Nina Moore, motored to Fairdale Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Johnson and son, Claude, returned home the first of the week after a few days' visit with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Ruth Hansen returned to her home in Chicago last Thursday after a few days' visit at the A. Johnson home, east of town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Uplinger and daughter, Eleanor and Mrs. George Winchester and daughter, Dorothy, motored to Belvidere one afternoon last week.

Arthur Phelps was home from Rockford the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hildebrandt and son of Chicago, were guests of Mrs. Hildebrandt's mother, Mrs. E. L. Bradford, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Merle Worden and son, Howard, of DeKalb, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Knappenberger, last Thursday.

Miss Leah Norton returned to her home in Belvidere Monday, after a two weeks' visit with Miss Doris Sherman, who accompanied her home.

The Northern Illinois Old Settlers and DeKalb County farmers will have their annual picnic in the Kingston township park on Thursday, August 23.

Mrs. A. E. Hix returned home from Chicago Saturday after a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Laura Ackley, who accompanied her home and remained over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson and children, accompanied by J. H. Johnson and family of Sycamore, and Miss Ruth Hansen of Chicago, motored to Crystal Lake the first of last week and enjoyed several days of camp life.

A number of people from here and vicinity went to DeKalb Monday and Belvidere Tuesday to see Miss Ruth Law fly in her aeroplane. She went thru Henrietta Tuesday morning at 8:45 on her way to Belvidere and was seen by many of our townspeople at that time.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Carl Medina, formerly Miss Lila Knappenberger, at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Medina, last Thursday afternoon. The honored one was presented with many beautiful and useful gifts from about fifty of her friends who were present.

## WHAT ILLINOIS EDITORS SAY

Elgin News: Some prominent citizens of this country as well as in foreign lands are changing their names, if the owners happen to be of German origin and bear names that disclose it. King George did so and now a member of the famous Ochs family of New York has taken like action. Personally, we can see no need nor necessity for such action. The change of name will not necessarily make better American citizens out of such as are of German extraction. There are many who both by word and deed have proved themselves very good citizens even though every time their name is spoken one is reminded of their origin. One such as Mr. Otto Kahn of New York, whose loyalty to America is without question but who openly admits his ancestry and conceals his name no disgrace. It is words and actions and not the name that must fix in the end true loyalty.

Elgin News: German military authorities calculate that all shipping, including that which will be built in the meantime, will have been destroyed by the U-boats in four years. But four years is a long time ahead and many things may happen in the meantime. Besides they have miscalculated before and there is no reason for any great assurance that their surmise is correct in this case.

Shannon Reporter: The first lap of the Lowden administration is past. The legislature recently adjourned with more constructive, beneficial legislation to the state's credit than any like body has passed for fifty years. The credit for this is greatly due to Governor Frank O. Lowden, who by his wisdom, fairness and sense of justice to all of the people won the confidence and respect of the law-makers. It shows what any man can do when he practices honesty and absolute unimpaired integrity and absolute unimpaired fairness. This is only the omens for Illinois.

Elgin News: The remark is often heard of late that American men and boys would be perfectly willing to fight against a hostile army invading our shores but object to going overseas to fight some one else's battles. But it is no longer "some one else's" war. It is as much our own now as that of Russia, France or England. It may not have been so in the beginning but events and conditions have made it so. If some Americans do not fight now, many more will have to later. Now we can have much assistance. Later we might have to do it all alone with all Europe grinning at our predicament.

Hinckley Review: In nearly every small town in this country there are great numbers of donations to the Red Cross chapters in sums of \$5 to \$25. We haven't noticed any \$25 donations in Hinckley chapter as yet. There is no danger of the Red Cross getting too much money, and no one should hesitate for fear that the war will end then "they'd have all the money on hand." There is more humanity work to be done than all the money in the world could pay for. There will be years and years and generations of need for Red Cross help after the kaisers and kings and dukes and princes are all dead.

Stew Fruit for Children. For some children it is still safer to stew the fruit, discarding the skins entirely. Every mother must watch her own child in this particular. In stewing these fruits, owing to the large quantity of natural sugar present, other sugar need not be added. Slow cooking and a little lemon or orange rind or juice will bring out the flavor. Figs and raisins stewed together are especially recommended.

## NEW LEBANON

A number from this section motored to DeKalb Monday.

Godfrey Johnson was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Mrs. Lem Gray spent Wednesday with Mrs. Ben Awe.

Miss Daisy Gallarno spent Sunday with her parents in Fairdale.

Mr. and Mrs. August Becker announce the birth of a son, Saturday, July 7.

John Johnson of Woodstock spent a few days with his brother, Godfrey, last week.

Miss Ida Peterson of Burlington has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ben Awe, a few days.

The farmers in this vicinity have finished cutting barley and are now cutting oats.

Andrew Schoof returned recently after a visit with his grandparents in Wisconsin.

Arthur Hartman and family motored to Crystal Lake Saturday and remained over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coon of Chicago were over Sunday visitors at the Chas. Coon home.

Arthur Hackman and family motored to Aurora Sunday and spent the day with relatives.

A large number of families from this locality attended the picnic at Hampshire last Saturday.

Leone and Irene Roth are spending a few weeks with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Botcher.

Chas. Coon is having a cement walk built at his farm. The work is being done by Tony Hooker of Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wiley and daughter, Katherine, of DeKalb spent Sunday at the Paul Lehman home.

Henry and John Japp are hauling bricks for the erection of a new silo which is to be built by the Christensen Silo Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Coon and daughter, and Mrs. Howard Coon motored to Marengo Sunday evening and visited at the Ritz and Eweling homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ford of Marshall spent Sunday with E. Kiner and family. Irene Ford, who has been visiting at the Kiner home for two weeks, returned home with her parents.

## Court House News

### In Probate Court

Notice received from Elgin state hospital of the parole of Merciana Gagal a DeKalb county inmate, on July 5.

Kenneth Eddy, lately sent to St. Charles school for boys, is given into the custody of Joseph Marshall, of DeKalb county.

Nora A. Gates taken to Elgin state hospital for treatment.

In matters of estates of—  
Harriet A. Ecker. Proof of heirship made.

Hilda Larson. Report of sale of real estate made; no bids at sale. Administratrix seeks for additional time to find bidders.

Fred H. Hickok. Proof of heirship made.

Celestine Rohrer. Report of distribution filed and approved; estate declared settled and administratrix discharged.

Hugh Jones. Claim of Wahlgren & Schmidt allowed.

Ira M. Arnold. Appraisement bill filed and approved. Widow's award \$600. Inventory approved.

Frederick Reingardt. Claim of Charles Leifheit allowed at \$102.85. Gustave W. Bastian. Inventory approved.

James W. and Edna Margaret French, minors. Petition for letters of guardianship filed; bond in penal sum of \$12,500 approved. Letters granted to L. L. French, father of said minors.

Real Estate Transfers  
DeKalb—  
John Gossman wd to Emmett E. Bain, pt sec 4, sec 14-40-4, \$6,500.  
John Redmond wd to D. D. Plank, pt sw 1/4 sec 24-40-4, \$1.  
Joseph W. Corkings, wd to L. M. Smith, pt blk 2, \$12,500.  
T. E. Collins wd to Samuel and Julia A. Day, lot 15 blk 2 sec 14-40-4, \$1.  
Robert Duffly (by heirs) qcd to Anna Fox Duffly, I. L. Ellwood's Addn., lot 7 blk 4, \$1.  
Genoa—  
Charles A. Brown wd to Gladys R. Brown, C. A. Brown's Addn., lot 7, blk 2, \$1.  
Charles A. Brown, wd to Lorene Brown, C. A. Brown's Addn., lot 8 blk 2, \$1.  
Fred G. Robinson wd to Jas. Mans-

field, Travers' Addn., lots 6 and 7 blk 1, \$1,700.

Sycamore—  
Alta D. Hix wd to George O. Warren, Ingmanson's Addn., lot 6 blk 3, \$1.  
Henry S. Barley (by trustee) et al deed to George Walrod et al, n 60 ft w 150 ft blk 23, \$2,575.

Sandwich—  
Frank Yeager wd to Mary Freeland, Hall's Addn., lot 1 blk 19, \$1.

Mary Freeland wd to Margaretta Yeager, Hall's Addn., lot 1 blk 19, \$1.

Marriage Licenses Issued  
John Loran Kellam, aged 33, and Ida Ruth Campbell, aged 24, both of Malta; John Tudgay, 25, and Hilda Lungstrom, 23, both of Sycamore; John Williams, 30, Milan township, and Sarah E. Hetchler, 26, DeKalb.