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GENOA, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914

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DIED IN KINGSTON

"Lanse" Dibble was One of the Oldest Settlers of Township

CAME HERE IN YEAR 1837

Funeral Services Held Tuesday Under Masonic Auspices—Interment in Kingston Cemetery

(Sycamore Tribune)

Alanson Wheeler Dibble died at his home southwest of Kingston Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914, and with his passing "to that bourne from which no traveler returns" goes the oldest settler of Kingston township and its longest continuous resident.

He was born in Colchester, Delaware county, New York, Nov. 20, 1831. In infancy, his parents moved to Sturgis Prairie, Mich., and in 1837 came to Kingston where the subject of this sketch resided until the end came. He was a member of a well known pioneer family and was one of nine children.

February 22, 1858, he was married to Mary May, daughter of Thomas and Jane May who came from Crawford county, New York to Kingston township in 1844. To this union were born five children; Mrs. James McClelland, Edward who lives on the home farm, an infant son, who died in 1884, and June who died in 1890. Coming to Kingston when about six years old (1837) he witnessed the development of this part of our country from a wilderness to the present day, and no one has kept in mind the developments as they came year by year, and the events historically, better than he. He had a fund of reminiscences upon which he loved to dwell and was never more contented than when relating the events of our early history. He saw the growth of anti-slavery sentiment and allied himself with that element, and was in at the organization of the Republican party, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856.

"Lanse" as he was familiarly called, was beloved by everybody. In his very nature he could not create enemies.

He retired from active business years ago when he had accumulated a competency, and he lived his closing years in quiet contentment. He was rich in the love and esteem of his fellows and never added to the sorrows or burdens of anyone, but lived a life that added to the cheer and sunshine of all who came within his influence.

The funeral services were held Tuesday under Masonic auspices at 1 o'clock. The interment was in Kingston cemetery.

Olmsted's Six Big Specials

F. W. Olmsted has six big specials for all next week. Don't miss getting some of these.

1. Ladies' all wool serge skirts, latest styles in blue and black, \$2.98

2. Ladies' black 15 cent hose, three pairs for 25 cents. (Not more than one-half dozen to customer.)

3. Ladies' long flannelette kimonos, 39 cents.

4. Ladies' 36 inch flannelette skirts in pink, blue and white, 19 cents.

5. White Swiss tea aprons, very dainty and pretty, 10 cents.

6. Turkish guest towels in blue, pink and lavender border, 15 cents

Ball Game Sunday

Owing to wet grounds the base ball game between Genoa and Hampshire last Sunday was postponed until Sunday, Oct. 25. Do not forget that this game will be the "rubber," each having won a game of the three-game series. Game will be called at three o'clock.

MERRITT-KRAUSE

Orrin Merritt and Miss Ella Krause Married Tuesday, October, 20

At the German Lutheran parsonage in this city on Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1914, Mr. Orrin Merritt and Miss Ella Krause took the nuptial vows, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. Molthan at 2:30 o'clock. Immediately after the wedding the couple left for Davenport, Iowa, for a few days' visit with relatives of the groom.

For the present they will make their home with the groom's parents. In about six weeks the cottage which is now being built on Hill Avenue will be ready for them.

The groom, older son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Merritt, is a native of Genoa, born and raised here. He is a man of good character and has attained manhood with a reputation for being honest and industrious. During the past year he has been working with his father at the carpenter trade.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gust Krause of this city. She is an excellent young woman and is held in the highest esteem by all acquaintances.

Auto Rider Takes His Own Risk

If a man rides in an automobile on the invitation of another he takes the risk of whatever accidents may happen during the ride according to a supreme court decision announced in Wisconsin. The lower court thought otherwise and acted accordingly in making its award. When the supreme court considered the matter it absolved the driver of the car from blame, reversing the other decision. This reduces one liability of automobile drivers, anyhow.—Harvard Herald.

Robins and Single Tax

Before supporting Raymond Robins for United States senator it would be well for the voter to look up his platform. One of the strongest planks is that in favor of single tax—the old Henry George idea which has been exploded for years. Do you know what that means? Under cover of the claim of making the system of taxes simpler it is putting the farmer in a position where he will have to bear the brunt of the taxes.

The single tax proposition is one in which land and land only is taxed. The multimillionaire stock and bond owner is exempt except for what real estate he possesses—the taxes of the city men are lessened in proportion and the farmer holds the bag. Look out for this scheme to get your vote—you hear of no such wild-cat schemes from Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Clear \$19,740 on Farm

Horton Gillis and his son, Claude, have sold their 246 1/4 acres known as the Allen Dutton farm near Lawrence and by which they clean up just \$19,740 in three and a half years, as they bought the farm three years ago last March from Mr. Dutton, now a resident of Beloit, Wis., at \$70 an acre and disposed of it last Saturday at \$157 an acre, the advance representing \$87 an acre and a total consideration of \$38,739.75.

The Robinsons Surprised

A large party of neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. L. Robinson called at their home last Thursday at the dinner hour and completely surprised the worthy couple. The self invited guests brought the "eats" with them and simply took charge of the home. Mr. Robinson was presented with a fine fountain pen by the guests and his wife received some table linen as a token of the neighborly esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson will soon move to Genoa.

MAY BUY BUILDING

Soil Improvement Association Wants Storage Room

OLD DE KALB SCHOOL HOUSE

Will Accept Annual Appropriation of \$1200 from the Government and Receive Franking Privileges of Mail

At a meeting of the executive committee of the DeKalb County Soil Improvement Association held in DeKalb last Thursday it was decided to purchase the old north school building for a seed house, providing the people of the district will sell.

The proposition seems to be a good one for both parties concerned. The school property has been lying idle for years since the school was abandoned and has been doing nobody any good except those who have occupied it for a night school and they could easily find other quarters just as suitable.

The Soil Improvement Association is furnishing the farmers of this country with good seed for their fields at a fair rate of compensation, just enough to pay the actual cost of securing it, and in order to handle this seed has to have a satisfactory place to store it in.

A part of this building has been used by the association for some time and has proven a very advantageous location. The seed end of the concern has grown until now it could use the whole building for the purpose of storage.

The proposition will first have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the people and then if it carries will have to be sold at public auction before the transaction is completed. Steps will at once be taken to get the project under way.

The association committee at its meeting recently also decided to accept the sum of \$1200.00 per year with the franking privilege which gives free postage, from the government. This money is now handled through the University of Illinois college of agriculture and the objectionable features which in the past have existed, have been removed.

Henderson was Here

S. M. Henderson, Republican candidate for county clerk, was in Genoa last Saturday. Mr. Henderson has no trouble in meeting friends, for all who have had occasion to transact business with the clerk's office during the past eight years have learned to know Henderson for his true worth. He has made an excellent official and is willing to take his chances of re-election on his merits. All who go to his office are treated with the greatest courtesy and promptly served.

Antiquity of Barbers

The occupation of barber is an institution of civilized life and is known only in those nations that have made a certain progress in civilization. It is referred to in Ezekiel, "And thou, son of man, take thee a barber's razor and cause it to pass over thine head and upon thy beard." We do not read of barbers at Rome until about the year 260 B. C.

Scales He Wanted.

"I want to get a pair of scales," remarked the customer. "Have you the ambuscade make?" "What's the ambuscade?" inquired the clerk.

"Well," returned the customer, "I am given to understand that they're the kind which lie in wait."

She Is Not Yet Extinct.

What has become of the old-fashioned mother who thought that her small son was destined to become a great musician because he could get a tune out of a mouth organ?—Exchange.

HEAVIER RAILS

Chicago & Northwestern Making Improvements in Spring Valley Branch

The Chicago & Northwestern railroad company continues to increase the facilities of its Northern Illinois branch, which passes thru Henrietta, to accommodate the growing business. For several weeks the work of laying new and heavier rails on this branch has been in progress and it is expected it will be completed from the Clinton division well up to the Wisconsin line before the end of the season.

Ninety-pound rails are being laid. They are also being laid on the Sycamore-Cortland branch. The last two years the company has been running on the Northern Illinois branch the heavy "Class Z" engines for which it was necessary to strengthen bridges.

But now the company is to run the "Class J" locomotives, which are still larger.

Immense amounts of coal are hauled on this line. There is a daily train load of beer from Milwaukee. Recently six trainloads of flour from Minneapolis passed over this line within a few days.

MRS. CHARLES GLEASON

Passes Away at her Home in this City Sunday, Oct. 18, after Long Illness

Mrs. Charles Gleason passed away at her home in this city Sunday, Oct. 18, at the age of 62 years, eight months and two days. Mrs. Gleason had been in poor health for some years and during the past several months was able to get about town only in a wheel chair. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, interment taking place in Genoa cemetery. Rev. R. E. Pierce of the M. E. church officiating.

Ella E. Westover was born in Aurora, Ill., January 25, 1852, being the oldest child of Benjamin and Bertha Westover. She came to Genoa with her parents in 1870 and has made Genoa her home most of the time since. She was three times married, her first husband being Geo. Goupille. To this union one son was born, George of Ferguson, Mo. The second husband was Wm. O'Brien and to this union one daughter was born, Mrs. Norman Lockwood of Dane, Wis. The third husband was Charles Gleason, who died in 1906. She leaves besides her son and daughter, two brothers, Ira B. Westover of Brooten, Minn., and Fred E. of Glenwood, Minn., and one sister, Mrs. Geo. Richardson of Dane, Wis.

About "Want Ads"

Mr. Farmer, or any one else, do you know it is an easy matter to find a buyer for any article you have for sale, provided there is a market for it? If one had a cow, hog or sheep for sale it would take some time to travel about the country and tell everybody about it. A little "want ad" in the Republican-Journal will reach practically every family in the township. In one day you are telling at least four thousand people that you have a certain article for sale. Does this mean anything to you? And it will cost you only twenty-five cents a week. People all read the want ads as you will today. Try it. If you advertise anything worth buying you will be surprised at results.

Marshall's Players Coming

Marshall's Players, the company which has been in Genoa on two different occasions for a week's engagement, will come to this city again on the 2nd of November for a week's engagement at the opera house. It will be remembered that this company gave entire satisfaction and played to good houses every night.

A Beautiful Sign

In the show window of Fred Zwiger's cigar shop is an emblematic sign advertising the new "La Branzo" cigar which Mr. Zwiger has just placed on the market. The sign is one of the most striking in the country and is really worthy one's attention. Hours of work were required in its production, the work being done by "Tony" Hooker.

MILK OFFICERS HIT

Circular Sent Out Attacks Fellows and Potter

MILK AND POLITICS MIXED

Former Secretary Jack Makes Serious Charges Against Head of Milk Association and Two Associates

Elmer J. Fellows, president of the Milk Producers' Association, and two of his official associates, Charles H. Potter and F. H. Reese, directors in the organization, are made the principals in a bitter attack by Albert E. Jack, former secretary of the association. Mr. Jack has sent his circular broadcast attacking the three here named as being entirely unfit for the places they occupy, Fellows especially being held up to a severe arraignment for what is charged to be wrongdoing as head of the association.

The Jack circular is interesting as showing a condition within the organization that is anything but complimentary to those who have been vested with authority to transact the business of the milk producers of this great dairy district, and if half what Jack says is true, Elmer J. Fellows is clearly unfit to occupy the place he does at this time. And if Jack is not telling the truth, then it is up to Fellows to bring suit against him for criminal libel, because the charges are so specific they leave no ground for Jack but to prove them.

Among other things Fellows is charged with having used his office as president of the association as an asset to aid himself politically, and there are hundreds who are ready to believe this because of his desire to obtain a position from Governor Dunne a year ago largely upon the ground of the official position he held as head of the organized body of milk producers. Still later he sought the shrievalty nomination in Kane county, having been defeated at the primaries last month by the voters of Kane county.

But the vital charge in the Jack circular so far as they relate to Fellows concern his conduct of the Milk News, the official organ of the association and which Fellows edited almost entirely as a political paper. Jack says Fellows was paid altogether \$4,871.09 as reimbursement for the expenditures over receipts and then sold the paper to the association for \$600. He charges that the Fellows-Potter control of the annual meeting February 2, 1914, when Potter is said to have sprung 450 proxies and re-elected Fellows without any difficulty was part of the plot to put the Milk News proposition through. He says that Fellows used the paper to further his own political ambitions.

The Colonial Vaudeville

Owing to the inclement weather the audience at the "Colonial vaudeville" last Friday evening was not large. It was so good that the ladies of the Eastern Star decided to repeat the performance on Thursday evening of this week. There will be some additions to the program and it promises to be worthy any one's time, especially one who enjoys a good laugh and real entertainment. Don't forget, this (Thursday) evening.

SAUER KRAUT DAY

Big Political Event at Burlington Postponed Until the 24th

Burlington's big sauer kraut day and political pow-wow, scheduled for last Saturday afternoon, has been postponed for one week and will be held Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24.

Continuous rains during most of last week have soaked the roads leading into Burlington from all directions. Travel over them is difficult at best and some are said to be almost impassable.

The village board and village boosters are determined that sauer kraut day shall be a great event and expect to entertain several hundred persons from all over the county. They decided last Friday that it would be best to postpone the event one week.

Candidates for political office welcome the change. Everyone of them will be on hand and a number of them will speak. They want a host to be present to hear their arguments.

Retraction was Published

Things are warming up politically, at Rockford. Recently the Republic published an article which claimed that during his last session of congress, Judge Fuller had been absent from the house during a considerable portion of the session, attempting to carry the inference that Judge Fuller was not attending to his duties. This was, of course, not true, and the Republic later published a retraction of the statement, claiming that the authority for their fable was the publication of such a report in a Chicago paper in April 1912. The Register-Gazette in relation to the matter said editorially recently.

"The Republic, after having done Judge Fuller all the damage it could by printing and reprinting the false statement that Fuller was absent 61 days from the last session of congress, of which he was a member, recently printed a retraction of the lie, stating that it was willing to accept Judge Fuller's sworn statement as the truth and correct. It is always difficult, however, to catch up with a lie when once started.

"The retraction didn't come voluntarily, however, but was demanded under the statute and the Republic well knew what the consequences would be if it failed to correct its falsehood.

"The very retraction itself, however, contained another lie, for in it the Republic says it got its information about the record attendance from the Chicago press in April, 1912, about Judge Fuller's absence from a session of congress that did not commence until December, 1912.

"This charge against Judge Fuller, which has been proven untruthful and fallen flat, is only on a par with the other unjust attacks which have been made on him by the desperate political writers in the Republic."

Muldoon Sues Contractor

Suit for \$15,000 was brought last week at Sycamore by Bishop P. J. Muldoon through his attorneys, Hopkins, Peppers & Wing, of Aurora, and Cliffe & Cliffe of Sycamore against the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance company of Boston which bonded William Underwood, the falling Clinton, Iowa, contractor, who built the new Catholic church and parsonage at Maple Park. It is believed that this will cover the lien claims on the church property which are from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Almost all of the claims of the sub-contractors and other claimants have been filed and the liens perfected. Since the failure of the contractor, the bonding company is liable for his debts. The church and pastor's residence is now complete and occupied. It is said that the church will lose nothing through the failure of the contractor.

What's Yours is Mine.

"I consider that whatever belongs to my husband belongs to me."—A woman witness in a Jersey City trial. The general feminine view and in practice the usual condition.—New York World.

OFFICES IN GENOA

Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. will Secure Rooms in this City

WILL PROCURE WAITING ROOM

Meeting of Stock Holders in Chicago last Saturday is Harmonious and Manager Ryan's Work Commended—Car Running on Schedule

A meeting of the stockholders of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. was held at the offices of the company in the Rookery building, Chicago, Saturday, Oct. 17, there being a large attendance. At this meeting a complete transfer of all the property of the Chicago, Waukegan & Fox Lake Traction Co. was authorized by the stock holders of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. A new board of directors was elected for both companies as follows: J. P. Mason, Elgin; Mary A. Landon, South Elgin; A. M. Hoover, Freeport; Lewis Fosher, German Valley; George Brown, Sycamore and T. E. Ryan, St. Charles.

The new board met immediately and organized by electing J. P. Mason as president, T. E. Ryan, vice president and general manager and A. M. Hoover, secretary. The stock holders unanimously voted to change the offices of the company from Chicago to Genoa and the general manager was directed to secure suitable rooms for office and waiting room. There were over 100 stock holders present and more than three-quarters of the stock was represented.

The general manager made a brief report of the condition of the road and it was received with approval and all spoke in praise of the new car which has not missed a trip since it was placed on the road.

AFTER BLIND PIGGERS

Citizens of Elgin and Freeport are Having Their Troubles with the Animal

Resolutions which charged the mayor and commissioners of Elgin with direct responsibility for alleged open violation of the liquor law of Elgin and demanded immediate action to secure the arrest and conviction of the alleged violators, were adopted at an anti-saloon meeting at the First Congregational church Sunday afternoon. Six former saloon keepers and one club are mentioned in the complaint.

Thirty blind piggers have been arrested in Freeport, the evidence having been secured by the same person who exposed the traffic in Elgin.

What's Yours is Mine.

Extra sizes in coats, skirts, underwear, shoes, gloves, house dresses, at Olmsted's.

GREAT BATTLE IS UNFINISHED

Germans and Allies Remain Looked in Fierce Conflict Without Decisive Results.

SINK A BRITISH CRUISER

Hawke Destroyed, With More Than Three Hundred Men—English Retaliate With the Destruction of Four Torpedo-Boat Destroyers—Minor News of the War.

Dunkirk, Oct. 20.—Severe fighting has taken place near Neuport. The report is current in northwest France that the Germans are retiring from Ostend and its neighborhood. It is added that the town was captured in great force. It is impossible to obtain verification of this report, which, however, was from a reliable source.

From Dunkirk to Belfort the great battle upon which hangs the fate of the Germans' second drive on Paris during the day with undiminished fury.

On the French left the allies are said to have driven back the invaders a distance of ten miles, and have assumed new positions in front of Givenchy and Fromelles. Also they have retaken Armentieres, one of the most important cities near the Belgian border, and a railroad center of great strategic value.

To the north of Arras the French and British troops succeeded in breaking through the German cordon established there for the purpose of controlling the lines of railway stretching to the east, and so far have been able to hold the ground thus gained. Also between Arras and the River Oise the allied armies have been advanced perceptibly.

fated craft are not known. The German crews, totaling about four hundred men, with the exception of 31 made prisoners of war, were lost, the war press bureau announces. The British loss was only one officer and four men slightly wounded. The damage to the British craft was slight.

The light cruiser Undaunted, commanded by Capt. Cecil H. Fox, who was in charge of the cruiser Amphion, which, after sinking the German armored cruiser Koening Luise, was itself destroyed by a German mine on August 26, won the signal victory and avenged himself for the catastrophe which overtook him in the North sea. Captain Fox had as a convoy during his raid on the German ships the torpedo-boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal.

British Cruiser Is Torpedoed.
London, Oct. 18.—A German torpedo boat coast England her seventh cruiser and 330 men, the British admiralty officially announced. The cruiser Hawke was struck by a torpedo from a German submarine and sunk in the northern waters of the North sea. The cruiser Thebes was attacked, but the torpedo missed its mark. The press bureau issued a list of 71 survivors of the 400 officers and men on the Hawke. Lieutenant Commander Rossman and 20 men were picked up from a raft and 50 of the crew were landed at Aberdeen.

British patrol ships located a German submarine off the east coast of Holland and sunk her.

The Hawke was commanded by Capt. P. E. T. Williams, and he and the chief officers of the cruiser are believed lost.

MINOR NOTES OF THE WAR.

London, Oct. 19.—An official report by General French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of British killed, wounded and missing from September 12 to October 8 as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

The war office tonight issued another casualty list received from headquarters under date of September 16. It gives 51 noncommissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149

NAVAL LOSSES TO DATE

The following losses have been sustained by the British and German fighting navies in less than three months:

GREAT BRITAIN.
Cruisers (eight).
By submarine—Cressy, Hogue, Aboukir, Pathfinder, Hawke.
By mine—Amphion.
By gun fire—Pagasus.
By grounding—Warrior.
Torpedo gunboat (one).
By mine—Speedy.
Submarine (one).
By grounding—E 1.

GERMANY.
Cruisers (seven).
By submarine—Helo.
By gun fire—Madgeburg, Mainz, Coeln, Ariadne, Augsburg, Panther. Auxiliary cruisers (two).
By gun fire—Cap Trafalgar, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Submarines (two).
By gun fire—U 15; one, designation unknown.
Destroyers (seven).
By gun fire—Designation unknown.
Mine-layer (one).
By gun fire—Koenigin Luise.

Przemysl, was continued, and our troops succeeded in getting close to the enemy. At several points our troops were advancing as against a fortress. Several night attacks of the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

May Ship Food to Belgium.
Washington, Oct. 20.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin notified the state department that the German foreign office has given its consent for the transmission of the American food supplies to Brussels. The food will be sent by way of London, and will be distributed all over Belgium under the direction of Minister Whitlock.

Kaiser to Surrender Tsing Tao?
London, Oct. 18.—The Peking telegraph company has sent the following dispatch:
"The German charge d'affaires here

VERDUN IS DOOMED

German Army Captures Outlying Forts of French Town.

SHELLED FOR THREE WEEKS

Bombardment of City Under Direction of Crown Prince—Teutons Repulsed With Heavy Losses at La Bassee.

On the Battle Front, Via Paris, Oct. 22.—Verdun appears to be doomed. The French fortified position, which is the main support of the French right wing army, and from which the defenders of France have been carried on along the Meuse and in the direction of Metz, has been under constant bombardment for more than three weeks, and today several of the forts in the outer ring of the city's defenses are reported in official dispatches from Berlin to have been reduced.

To Attack Main Fortresses.
The Berlin report says that the Germans have captured "some of the forts surrounding Verdun," thus opening the way for an attack on the main fortifications, preparations for which are now being made.

It is upon Verdun, the northernmost fortress of a line of fortified defensive positions extending southeast, along the Upper Meuse to Toul, that Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm has been directing his most vigorous efforts. Although he was repulsed repeatedly at every other point in his field of activity and his personal command was driven and carried until he and his army were forced to withdraw to the center of the Woivre region, the big guns implanted in front of Verdun have been left under circumstances to work out the salvation of the city's first and second left wing army. Verdun has been the scene of the most violent fighting of the war.

German Attacks Repulsed.
Several violent attacks of desperate character were directed by the Germans along the whole battle line, extending from the Meuse to the sea, in a tremendous effort to relieve the constantly increasing pressure of the allies' front, but all their efforts were repelled. It was the most severe test to which the entire line of the French, British and Belgian armies has been subjected since the realignment incident to the extension of the left wing northward to the North sea. And the test proved its worth. It held at every point, the steel barrier still rigid.

In the field of the great battle for German ascendancy on the North sea coast the invaders suffered a still further check. The Belgians held them impotent in a series of remarkably executed counter-attacks, which kept the Germans constantly disorganized and broke the force of their frontal attacks.

At and in the immediate vicinity of La Bassee, southeast of Lille, the Kaiser's troops directed extremely persistent and furious attacks against the French and British line, with no success and at great cost in men and equipment.

Germans Beaten Near Lille.
Repulsed in their attempt to break the allied line from the north and overwhelm Dunkirk, the Germans tried to break through from the direction of Lille and Monin. Very strong forces of German infantry, supported by Austrian and German artillery, mounted on heavy motor trucks, pressed forward along the main highways from these points. They encountered spirited resistance, however, and failed to make any headway.

Rout Russ on Mageira Heights.
Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 22, via London.—An Austrian official announcement given out at Vienna, October 19, says: "The battles yesterday to the east of Chyrow and Przemysl (both in Galicia) again were very successful for the Austrians. The fighting near Mizynleo was especially severe. The Magiera heights, which had been in the possession of the Russians and which formed a great barrier to our advance, have now been occupied by the Austrians after a formidable bombardment by their artillery."

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—Fierce fighting has been in progress since Sunday west of Warsaw. The Russian "columns" have resolutely hurled back the Germans toward their main positions on the line of Skiernewice, Kielce and Sandomir. Themendous losses have been sustained by the Germans in their attacks on the Russian positions along the Vistula river, it was announced here, but fighting continues day and night. The Army Gazette, official organ of the Russian military establishment, states that 18,000 Germans killed in the conflict have been buried by the Russians.

Japs Seize German Isles.
Tokyo, Oct. 22.—The admiralty announced that islands of strategic importance in the Marshall, Ladrones, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagos had been seized by Japanese forces. In making this statement the admiralty states that the occupation of these islands was for military purposes, as they would prove highly valuable in the campaign against the German cruisers that are attacking shipments of the allies.

The Caroline Islands were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899.

DIARY TELLS OF GERMAN ADVANCE ON AND CAPTURE OF ANTWERP

London.—In the form of a diary, the story of the siege of Antwerp and the German plan of attack are given in the following dispatch received by the Central News from its Ostend correspondent:

"Saturday, Sept. 26.—The Belgians retired from their positions east, south and west of Malines to the line of outer forts.

"Sept. 27.—The Germans bombarded and occupied Malines.

"Sept. 28.—Bombardment of Forts De Waelhem, De Wavre-St. Catherine and other forts on the southern line by 11-inch howitzers.

"Sept. 29.—Magazine of Fort De Waelhem blown up by shell fire. Fort De Wavre-St. Catherine put out of action. Forts at Lierre bombarded.

Forts Are Destroyed.

"Sept. 30.—Forts De Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine are completely destroyed. Waterworks behind Fort De Waelhem blown up. The Belgian infantry continued to hold their intrenchments in the face of a veritable hell of shell fire. The water supply in Antwerp is greatly curtailed.

"Oct. 1.—The Lierre forts destroyed. The German infantry attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Oct. 2.—There was a heavy bombardment of the Belgian trenches. The Belgians retired at night in good order and lined the River Nethe. The Germans began to occupy the outer ring of forts. A German aeroplane flew over the city and dropped pamphlets urging the inhabitants to surrender and save themselves suffering.

British Troops Arrive.
"Oct. 3.—Arrival of fresh British troops, who relieved fatigued Belgians on the southeastern section. Here the Germans concentrated their attack, which is now almost exclusively an artillery attack.

"Oct. 4.—Quiet until evening, when the Germans began a furious bombardment of Lierre and the river bank trenches.

"Oct. 5.—The Germans cross the river and occupy Lierre and Duffel. The main Belgian army began retirement westward.

"Oct. 6.—Departure of King Albert, the government, and the foreign ministers. Heavy bombardment of the allied position. The allied troops retired during the night on the second line of forts.

City Is Occupied.
"Oct. 7.—Governor General de Gueise announces that a bombardment of the

city is imminent. The Germans emplace batteries for their purpose and at midnight a heavy bombardment begins.

"Oct. 8.—Exodus of the population. The bombardment of the town is continued with violence. The petrol tanks are ablaze. Berchem, a southern suburb, is in flames, as also are many houses in the city. The defending troops on the southwest section are offering violent resistance. It is decided to evacuate the city, and the British and Belgian forces leave during the night.

"Oct. 9.—The fall and occupation of Antwerp.

Took Two Weeks.

"It will thus be seen that the Germans took a fortnight to drive their wedge into the southeastern section of the defenses," the correspondent continues, "and this speaks volumes for the stubbornness of the defense. British marines were hurried across last Sunday and conveyed to Antwerp with all speed. They came without overcoats or kits, but cheerfully endured the cold and rain as well as the pulverizing fire.

"After Monday it was merely a question of enduring the terrible fire as long as possible. A large proportion of the Belgian troops went westward on Monday and Tuesday to insure an eventual line of retreat. A large additional force of British marines arrived Tuesday morning.

Mount Their Big Guns.
"Eventually the Germans mounted their 42-centimeter guns. They were enabled to fire with great accuracy, thanks to their observation balloons, although owing to the cold and heavy rain their operations were sometimes suspended. The British gunners brought one balloon down with a round of yddite, after shrapnel had proved ineffective.

"Ability to hit back weight for weight was the one crying need at Antwerp, whose fate points to one irresistible conclusion—that the day of forts is over. The supposed impregnable forts proved broken reeds against the giant howitzers.

"One of Brialmont's great works sank almost bodily from sight in consequence of the cavities made all around its foundations by the terrific explosions. The others are shattered beyond recognition.

"I understand that the British naval force saved all its wounded and guns. The Belgian army is still intact."

DEFEND UNTIL FIRE BECOMES MASSACRE

By F. BANISTER, International News Service.

Ostend.—I was right up on the firing line near Lokeren when the Belgians were ordered to retreat from the trenches and was carried along in the frantic rush for shelter beyond the range of German shells. Infantrymen, jaded, heavily weighted by accoutrements, stumbled across the fields, sweat pouring from their faces, and sank, exhausted, to lie for a few moments and then scramble to their feet and stagger forward again as shells continued bursting around them.

They fought bravely and well. The trenches were not vacated anywhere till the rain of German shells meant sheer massacre if the defenders remained.

In the retreat of the field army which had been defending Antwerp, along the one road still kept open to the west, were many soldiers who had been fighting continually 14 days, snatching hurried sleep on the bare earth or pavement. Hundreds collapsed on the march and had to be left behind at various points, to follow on after treatment and rest. The Germans have not yet reached Ostend.

Horse meat has been substituted for beef at most of the hotels and restaurants. Otherwise there is no lack of food at normal prices.

Every day, spies are arrested in and near Ostend. One man was seized after chalking in a corner of the village railway station some figures the interpreters supposed indicated the strength of the allies in the neighborhood. He was dressed as a simple peasant and showed evidence of being a man of superior education, which, with the incriminating memoranda and the chalk marks at the station, sealed his doom.

A German officer was arrested in the main street of Ostend yesterday wearing a Belgian officer's uniform. He was nearly torn to pieces by the huge crowd before he got to the police station.

The only route out of Antwerp after the bombardment began Wednesday was the River Scheldt. The people would not stay in the cellars of the houses, as advised by the authorities, when they found the shells from the great German guns often fell right

through the houses and exploded in the cellars.

Trains and barges, perilously overloaded, till Friday bore the people to Holland. It is clear that a vast majority of the population of Antwerp did not believe till the very last minute that the city would be bombarded.

One shell shattered like a house of cards the Hospital of St. Camille, burying all the nurses and wounded in the pile of ruins.

GERMAN LOSS AT ANTWERP IS HEAVY

Paris.—The Germans lost 40,000 men in the capture of Antwerp, according to Paul Erio, special correspondent of the Journal, who writes:

"The heroic Belgian defense of forts Waelhem, Wavre and Lierre, forming the outer ring, cost the Germans very dear. General von Beseler threw compact masses of troops into the inter walls, where the Belgians poured a withering infantry fire on the assailants.

"South of the third line of defenses German bodies are now piled in heaps. This happened at the beginning of the assault. South of Fort Bornhelm the Belgians interred 3,200 German corpses.

"When Von Beseler managed to cross the Nethe and install 16½-inch guns on the north banks, shells fell in Antwerp like hailstones. Most of the remaining population then retired to cellars with food, placing mattresses and sacks filled with earth against the doors and window gratings.

"As soon as Antwerp was occupied the Germans began to fortify it. If given a little time they will, with the help of their heavy artillery, make it practically impregnable."

Kaiser's Cattle Captured.

London.—A dispatch to the Star from Petrograd says that among the remarkable war trophies arriving at Smolensk is the entire stock of Emperor William's famous pedigree cattle and horses, captured by the Russians from the emperor's estate at Rominten, East Prussia. They were taken to Moscow and presented to the Russian Agricultural institute for distribution among agricultural breeding associations.

TRAPPED IN SWAMP, GERMAN BATTERY LOST

Rome.—An incident of the battle between the French and Germans near Esternay and Sezanna is thus described in a Paris dispatch:

"A German battery, which had been caught in a swamp, and which for this reason had been cut off from the main force, managed finally to free itself from the mud. Instead of surrendering it continued single-handed the fight against the advancing French.

The German artillerymen beat their assailants off with a hellish fire, which the French artillery tried in vain to silence. Until late in the evening the battery continued its deadly work until its ammunition became exhausted and the men were either dead or wounded.

"When I arrived the brave crew had already been buried, and the guns still rosted on trees which the men had placed under the wheels in order that the pieces might not disappear in the mud."

A NURSE TAKES DOCTOR'S ADVICE

And is Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, and from taking cold when going to school, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old.

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years."

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you or any one the relief it gave me in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blest with excellent health for 18 years."

"I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it. Since the Change of Life is over I have been a uniformly healthy woman and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth."—Miss EVELYN ADELIA STEWART, Euphemia, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Improved.
"He's a self-made man, is he not?"
"Yes, except for the alterations made by his wife and her mother."—Judge.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Beyond Dispute.
"Which bullet do you consider the deadliest?"
"The one that hits."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules. Adv.

Assumed.
"Her appetite is as fresh as a young schoolgirl's."
"Yes, but it's all put on."

The Cause Laid Bare
Tea and coffee drinkers often notice backache, headache, rheumatic pain, dizziness, drowsy, tired feelings, disturbed urination and other signs of kidney weakness. The constant use of narcotic or alcoholic drinks is very apt to irritate the kidneys, and weak kidneys need prompt help to avert all danger of dropsy, gravel or fatal Bright's disease. Avoid the use of stimulants, drink more water, get more rest, fresh air and exercise. To tone and strengthen the tired kidneys, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the most successful and highly recommended kidney remedy.

An Illinois Case.
"Every *Picture* *Roller* *Revolver*"
Mrs. J. R. Pittston, 908 Chestnut St., Monticello, Ill., says: "For twelve years I had kidney trouble and I suffered so severely that I had to give up entirely. For a month I was almost helpless. My whole body was sore and I had cold chills and hot flashes. Doctors said I had gravel. My husband insisted on my trying Doan's Kidney Pills and I did. Five boxes completely rid me of the pain and made me feel like a different person. I can't be too grateful."

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

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.** Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bileousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. **Genuine must bear Signature**
Asa Wood

HARFINA OINTMENT
Is a Godsend. If You Have Eczema
Why suffer longer from that constant itching and irritation? Why let those unsightly eruptions spread? Begin at once using Harfina Ointment and note how speedily it heals, cools and restores the skin to perfect health. Harfina Ointment also gives immediate relief to the most obstinate cases of piles, fistula, ulcers, pimples, dandruff, scalp diseases, cold in head, chafing and soreness of babies' skin, wounds, bites, boils and inflammation of every sort, wherever located. Etc at druggists or direct on receipt of price and dealer's name. Philo Haly Specialties Co., Newark, N. J.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES. THE HERTZOG and Irregold Government Lands, \$10 to \$50. Splendid fields, alfalfa, small grains. Fortune in hog and stock raising. Country just developing. Government guaranteed title and water. **WISCONSIN STATE BUREAU OF LANDS, LANDRE, WISCONSIN.**

PRESIDENT POINCARE VISITS HIS TROOPS



President Poincaré paid a visit to his army on the battle front recently and is here shown (bearded man with soft hat) inspecting some of the hard-fighting soldiers of France.

Recognition of the active co-operation of the Belgians in the fighting on the border was contained for the first time in official dispatches when their success in repulsing repeated attacks directed by the Germans against the crossings of the River was recorded.

The following official press bulletin issued at Berlin has been received in London by wireless:

The main headquarters of the army at Ostend under date of October 17 that in some quantities of war material were captured at Bruges and Ostend, including many rifles with ammunition and 200 locomotives quite ready for use.

In the French theater of war no actual successes can be reported."

A Marconi wireless dispatch from Berlin says:

"German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk. Heavy fighting is taking place at Dixmude and Roulers. The inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight."

The Belgian lightship off Zeebrugge, the port of Bruges, has been captured by a German battery from shore and the crew has been forced to flee. This also is confirmatory of the belief that the Germans intend to be active at the southern end of the North sea.

Kaiser Loses Four Warships.
London, Oct. 19.—Four German torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk off the Dutch coast by ships from the British fleet. The names of the il-

men wounded and 555 men missing. Those of the killed belonged entirely to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Of commissioned officers the list gives four killed and five wounded.

Mine Sinks Jap Cruiser.
Tokyo, Oct. 20.—Only 12 of the crew of 284 men aboard the Japanese light cruiser Takachiko were rescued after she struck a German floating mine in Kiauchau bay at night, it was officially announced here. The Takachiko was doing patrol duty outside Tsing Tao when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames that resulted.

They hurried to assist the cruiser, but she disappeared quickly. The German embassy at Washington received from a reliable source in San Francisco the news that the British battleship Triumph had been so heavily damaged by the fire from howitzers in the Tsing Tao forts that it had to withdraw immediately during a bombardment it was conducting with the aid of Japanese ships.

Claim Russ Lost 40,000 in Fight.
Vienna, Oct. 20, via Berlin and Amsterdam.—An official statement issued here estimates the Russian losses at Przemysl at 40,000. The statement follows:

"Our attack in the battle on both banks of the Stryj river, south of

has received from Berlin a long dispatch which, it is believed, sanctions the capitulation of Tsing Tao (seat of government of the German protectorate of Kiauchau), under certain conditions."

\$375,000,000 for War.
London, Oct. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that German newspapers received there state that the Prussian diet next Friday will accept an emergency bill asking for a credit of \$375,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 will be allotted to the provisional assistance of East Prussia.

British Seize U. S. Ship.
Halifax, N. S., Oct. 20.—The British auxiliary Coronia arrived in port with the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, formerly the German steamship Washington, as a prize of war. It is claimed the Brindilla carried a cargo of contraband. A prize crew had boarded her. The capture was made by a British cruiser off the port of New York. The commander of the cruiser designated the Coronia to bring the ship to Halifax.

Austria Gives Out Losses.
Rome, Oct. 19.—Austrian losses in the actions against Russia, Serbia and Montenegro until October 6 are approximately estimated as follows:

Officers killed, 435; wounded, 1,539; men killed, 4,334; wounded, 23,272. Total 4,769 killed and 24,811 wounded. Only eight officers and 132 men are said to be missing. The numbers who have been taken prisoners are not given.

forth from there his magnificent army for the subsequent loss of which he was condemned to death and did actually suffer imprisonment.
"Belgium believed itself protected by its triple barrier of Liege, Namur and Antwerp. Alas! It was not. No more are we with Maubeuge or the Austrians with Lemberg and Przemysl. The real safeguard of a nation is in an effective military force that can stay an army of invasion."
The observations of Rousset have aroused special interest?

NO MORE PERMANENT FORTS

Military Expert Gives Reasons for Abandoning Them

The military consequences of the fall of Antwerp are not as great as the lesson to be learned from the futility of permanent fortifications. This opinion is expressed by Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, who says it will be necessary to abandon entirely this sort of de-

fense and replace it with rude works of easy and quick construction which can be placed anywhere according to the need of the hour.

Then, he says, shells, because of the absence of resistance would cause only small damage. Never, he declares, has a country been saved by its fortifications while there are those whose fortresses have been their ruin.

"To speak only of that which concerns us, it is permissible to affirm that if Metz had been in 1870 an open city Bazaine would not have sent

OUR AIM—SECURITY AND GOOD SERVICE

PEACE AND PROSPERITY

in these times of stress now surrounds the man who has had the foresight to conserve his resources and protect his credit at a strong institution like the Exchange Bank.

He is assured of helpful co-operation of his Bank—now—when assistance is needed most and hardest to obtain.

We invite you to join us today and be prepared for the future.

THE EXCHANGE BANK

Deposits Guaranteed With Over \$300,000.00

D. S. BROWN, Pres. C. J. BEVAN, Cash. E. W. BROWN, Asst. Cash. BESSIE EDWELL, Bookkeeper.

Mrs. Wm. Flint has been visiting Genoa friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Geithman were here from Rockford the first of the week.

Rev. J. Molthan went to Le mont, Ill., Saturday to attend the funeral of his uncle.

A good many helped us out last week, but a few did not. See our appeal for help. JACKMAN & SON

Mrs. J. E. Seyster of Hampton, Ill., is visiting at the home of her brother, Isaac Clayton.

J. S. Landaker of Harrisonville, Ohio, has been a guest at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. W. Stary.

Mrs. Wells and son of Elgin visited at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. L. J. Kiernan, last week.

Miss Martha Brendemuhl of Chicago is the guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brendemuhl.

Several Genoa people went to Elgin Wednesday morning, the "dollar day" stunt being the attraction for many of them.

Henrietta Latham, Osteopathic Physician. Office over Pickett's dry goods store. Phone 153. 49-tf.

Eat at the Cozy Restaurant it you want the best, served in the best way. Wholesome food properly cooked is the reputation of the "Cozy."

An annual good-fellowship meeting will be held at the M. E. church on Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at 7:30 o'clock, to which all members and friends of the church are invited. There will be a program of music, recitations, toasts and reports. Refreshments will be served.

Mrs. M. A. Stanley and son, Newton, returned the first of the week from a visit near Des Moines, Iowa, where the former spent the early days of her life.

Diamonds at Martin's. New Palmer coats at Olmsted's. The latest in shoes at Olmsted's.

Tennis flannel sale ends Saturday night, at Olmsted's. Mrs. George Geithman was an Elgin passenger Wednesday.

Mrs. Gallaway has returned from Burlington, Wis., and will spend the winter at the Jackman home.

Miss Mildred Davis entertained Misses Ruth and Doris Getzleman and Miss Craft of Hampshire Sunday.

Mrs. Gust Schmitz went to Chicago Thursday to visit friends. She will be joined in that city next week by her husband, when they will leave for their home in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Richardson of Dane, Wis., and Ira Westover of Brooten, Minn., were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Charles Gleason.

Mr. and Mrs. John Canavan went to Rochester, Minn., the first of the week where the latter will submit to an operation for goiter of the neck. The operation will be of a most delicate nature.

Will be pleased to give you figures on any job of electrical wiring, plumbing or heating. If you want anything in electrical fixtures call at my office in the Slater building. G. W. CUMMINGS.

Persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us are requested to call and settle on or before the first of November, either by cash or note. We have an enormous sum to pay out at that time and must have accounts settled. J. R. KIERNAN & SON.

New corn by the thousands of bushels is being hauled to the Jackman elevator this week and shelled. A stream of gold runs from the sheller all day long. And by the way, did you ever stop to think that it takes some money to run an elevator at this time of the year?

Charles Wolters, who recently sold his farm stock, has purchased one of the Brown houses on Adam street, on the west side of town, which he will probably occupy in the spring. Despite the inclement weather last Friday the Wolter sale turned out well, the cattle averaging over \$60 a head.

Prof. Lewis will give an illustrated lecture on King Solomon's temple at the Masonic hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27. Master masons will be charged fifty cents a ticket, this includes free admission for the members of the family, and all Masons are urged to be present as the lecture will be interesting and instructive.

The annual Illinois Anti-Tuberculosis Convention will be held at LaSalle, Ill., Oct. 26. Everyone is welcome. The revenue from the Red Cross Christmas Stamps is the way by which the work of the Anti-Tuberculosis League is carried on. A large return from the sale of the stamps this coming season is hoped for.

John C. Killian, Democratic candidate for county clerk, was in Genoa Monday. Mr. Killian is conducting his own campaign, became a candidate at his own solicitation and is making many friends. John is a nice fellow and would make a fine Republican. Too bad that his views on the national questions hamper his personal ambition. He will gather many votes despite this fact, however. He is clean and a straight-from-the-shoulder truthful fellow.

E. H. Browne will soon establish a library at his store under conditions which will accommodate most every one. Books of the latest fiction will be carried and given out at a decidedly reasonable rate. Patrons will be charged three cents a day for the privilege of borrowing books and will be held responsible for any damage done to books other than ordinary marks of usage. No advance fee of less than five cents will be accepted. Talk to Browne about the matter. Here is an excellent opportunity to procure your winter reading without the necessity of tying up a lot of money.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

POSITION WANTED—As maid in good family. Understand plain cooking and housekeeping and am anxious to learn more. Drop a card to Miss Emma Wolter, R. F. D., Genoa.

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

BOARDS FOR SALE—Eight big type Poland Chinas; good smooth fellows; the farmer's kind. Reasonable prices. Address Fred G. Patterson & Son, Genoa. 4-2-tf.

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

FOR SALE—The A. Swanson house barn and two lots. For terms write Mrs. A. M. Carlson, St. Charles, Ill. 45-tf.

IRON FENCE BRACES, for sale by Sycamore Iron and Metal Co., Sycamore, Ill. Phone 222. 3-tf.

FOR SALE—Large 7-room house, with furnace. For information apply at this office. 2-tf.

CORD WOOD, pole wood, wood in stove lengths and fence posts for sale. Stumps to give away. Geithman & Hammond, Genoa. 2-tf.

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

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

SOFT COAL HEATER for sale—in good condition and will be sold cheap. Inquire of Vern Bennett, Genoa.

FARM FOR SALE—Near Geneva, Illinois; 220 acres; black level prairie soil; buildings fair; wants some tile; situated in the midst of the German neighborhood; the cheapest farm in Northern Illinois, price \$15.00 per acre. Also 200 acres two miles from Union, McHenry Co., Ill.; prairie soil; fair house and barn; new hog house and silo; street car line at rear of the farm; wants some tile; \$125.00 per acre. Particulars furnished upon application and guarantee pay for time and expense if not as represented. A. L. Carlisle & Son, Geneva, Ill. 2-4t.

New hats this week at Olmsted's.

Paints and stains for interior work at Perkins & Rosenfeld's.

Jas. R. Kiernan & Son unloaded another car of Bull tractors the first of the week, one of them being delivered to the county farm.

Looking for bargains and bargain sales in jewelry or silveware sometimes leads to grief. Good jewelry and silverware is as staple as gold and silver bullion and a dealer need not make sacrifices to get rid of a stock. We sell at a fair profit and guarantee satisfaction.

The Chicago Herald Christmas ship will sail on the 10th of November. All persons desiring to donate in this vicinity are requested to leave packages at the places named last week not later than Monday, Oct. 26. It is also requested that the name of the giver be written on the package as well as the name of article enclosed. Remember, the 26th.

Get prices on ranges or heaters at Perkin's & Rosenfeld's. They do not sell as cheap as the mail order house, neither do they handle that class of goods. There is a vast difference in the stove made of old iron and one made from the "pig" straight from the mine.

Ben Burton, older son of the late Walter Burton, formerly of Genoa, shot and seriously injured his wife at Peoria last Saturday and then sent a bullet crashing thru his own brain. Burton had been working in Dakota all summer and returning home broke asked his wife for money. Upon her refusal to comply he pulled a gun and began shooting. Mrs. Burton received wounds in the neck, hand and shoulder. Burton was always considered a bad one.

SHOES

Shoes for Style
Shoes for Wear
Shoes for Comfort
Shoes that Fit
Shoes at Right Prices

The story of shoes sold by Holtgren is told above.

We select our shoes with the utmost care for Genoa trade and know that we can please YOU

We have them in Gun Metal, Patents and other good grades.

Your special attention is called to the "DRY SOX" Shoe. It is a marvel of Shoe Comfort for Winter Wear. See them in our Show Window.

F. O. Holtgren

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT Dance! Slater's Hall

Tickets 50c. Patterson's Orchestra SLATER & PRAIN, MG'S.

List of Good Goods at Carmichael's Sundries:

Manicure Files, Manicure Scissors, Manicure Buffers, Toilet Soaps, Powder Puffs, Whisk Brooms, Thermos Bottles, Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Syringes, Nipples, Water Bottles, Atomizers, Chamois, Pocket Knives and Razors, Playing Cards, Thermometers, Harmonicas, Mucilage, Paste, Glue.

Stationary:

Tablets, Envelopes, Tissue Paper, Papetries, Inks, Composition Books, Ledgers, Journals, Pocket Memorandums, Receipt Books, Pencils, Pens, Water Colors, Etc.

DRUGS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS.

Phone 83

The BEST DRUG STORE

L. E. CARMICHAEL, R. P., Druggist

Employers' Liability Indemnity INSURANCE SURETY BONDS AND FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE Life, Health, Accident and Live Stock Insurance C. A. BROWN AGENT Genoa - Illinois

Farm Bargains Near Rockford, Ill. 120 acres three miles out, at \$150.00 per acre 160 acres eight miles out, at 125.00 per acre 190 acres fourteen miles out, at 100.00 per acre ALL ARE GENUINE BARGAINS. Write for full particulars. CHARLES E. JACKSON 421 E. State Street Rockford, Illinois

APPLES A CAR LOAD will soon arrive. Call now and make arrangements for a bar'l. The stock will be of the best quality and prices will be in reason. Leave your order now as the car load will not last long. I. W. DOUGLASS Phone 67 GENOA

It might be said that we sell Mathematics Here are a few of the problems and examples WE HAVE FOR SALE 1x6, 1x10, 1x2x8, 2x4, 4 etc., etc., etc. We have in stock Examples of descriptions And the Answers! They are examples of the BEST LUMBER And the answers in dollars and cts. As Low as CAN BE MADE Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., Genoa, Illinois.

WARNINGS Hints, Reminders on A Burning Subject In Times of Peace Prepare for War While the Enemy, the Weather, Is Inactive Just Now, the Advance Guard will Soon make it's Appearance Fill Your Coal Bin with Ammunition So that You May Successfully Resist the Attack. JACKMAN & SON TELEPHONE 57



ANNE IVES MASCOT
H.M. EGBERT
ILLUSTRATIONS BY O. IRWIN MYERS
(COPYRIGHT 1912) W.G. CHAPMAN

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"Tomorrow at dawn," said the practical mother of Charles. "What you would gain in time you would lose in strength. You must conserve your energies. Now we will have supper, and afterward we will discuss our plans." I had stopped to purchase a map before returning, and after the meal we opened it and pored over it. My first course, on the morning, we estimated, would pass through Troyes and end at Dijon, where I should replenish my gasoline tank and stay over night. Sunday would see me through Lyon and along the Rhone to Avignon. Thence, on the Monday, I should strike east over the Basses-Alpes and the Alpes Maritimes to Monaco; and on the Tuesday there would be the perilous sea flight of two hundred odd miles to Corsica, and along the coast for fifty miles to Scuto. At best, I could reach Scuto by Tuesday evening; and this would leave me but a single day of four and twenty hours in which to persuade Zeus to return with me.

That night I went out to the shed in which the monoplane rested and looked at her. For one moment, as I gazed, a terrible fear overcame me. Next moment something of the brave spirit of the machine entered into my heart and inspired me with its own power. There she floated, as it almost seemed, so strong and yet so graceful, with her enormous spread of wings outstretched beneath the roof of the hangar. I took my seat, and at once the memory of her control came back to me. I placed my hands upon the levers, and to each slightest touch the mechanism responded. I tested the motor; it worked admirably. After I was satisfied I descended and bade the ancient servant fill the tank with gasoline. There was nothing to do now until the morning.

A letter had come from me from Canada, having been forwarded from London. It glanced at the superscription of enthusiasm and rose open the envelope. It was from Mary Jenner, dated from Winnipeg three weeks ago. The weather had been still, she wrote, but, thank heaven, school term was ended. A party of teachers was going to Europe, including herself and Mr. Spratt. She characterized as an "odious persecutor." Mary intimated she had transferred his volatile affections from myself to her, and that she detested him. She hoped that I had met my kinsmen and had gone to visit them at the chateau, and hoped to see me soon—perhaps sooner than I expected, were the words she used.

But Mary Jenner, with whom I had cooked so many midnight suppers in our tiny apartment, and sworn undying friendship, was the least of my thoughts just now.

CHAPTER IX.

The Flight to Corsica.

(In which I ride the monoplane again, with divers adventures by the way.) To St. from Paris to an island off the coast of Corsica, there search for an unwilling witness, and bring him home with me within ten days, was not an adventure that could be regarded lightly. It is small wonder, then, that my sleep on that eventful Friday night was a troubled one. In the brief intervals of unconsciousness that I enjoyed I seemed to be perpetually riding through the air, like a witch on a broomstick, while behind me thundered legions of the damned, shrieking in the zest of the chase. And one demon, with the head and feering features of Leopold Magnif, headed me off, forced me out of my course, while below I saw Charles writhing in bonds, crying to me appealingly—and always helplessly. When I awoke for the last time toward dawn it was to find Charles' mother standing beside me in her dressing robe.

"It is time to prepare for your journey, dear," she whispered.

I dressed hastily and joined her and the old Comte below. None of us had much appetite for breakfast. It was an eerie sensation, sitting there in the first rays of the rising sun, in the perfect stillness of a Normandy morning, knowing that the lives of Charles and our grandfather and the future of our historic house hung upon so slender and desperate a chance as that which I was to undertake.

After breakfast we went out to the hangar. The faithful old servant, assisted by the valet, had wheeled the great monoplane out upon the dewy lawn. Charles' mother had prepared a small package containing some food in case of emergency, and I had a handbag with a few of the essentials of a journey. These were stowed away behind the seat. The tank was already filled with gasoline and the motor, when tested, responded admirably. All was in readiness.

My grandfather and Charles' mother embraced me quietly; the undertaker was too serious a one for the display of any surface emotion. I kissed them, and entering the machine took my seat. I looked back. The old chateau, gray and ghostly in the early morning, seemed replete with history, and every single window was, in my imagination, filled with the forms of earlier owners; great lords and fair ladies who had played each his or her part in the history of Clichy and left the scene. Something of the sense of this continuity made my surroundings singularly unreal. The Comte and Charles' mother seemed now hardly more than phantoms upon a ghostly stage in a mysterious setting. But such fancies were morbid. I turned my face resolutely away and started the motor. I felt the wheels revolve and take the soft sod under me; there was a moment of swift gliding, and the ground shot from beneath me.

village after dusk, leaving my aeroplane in charge of some friendly farmer sufficiently removed from the center of news to prevent the disclosure of my identity. All these plans I carried out well. Night saw me some leagues in advance of Dijon, and resting in a field recently mown, surrounded by their perpetual questioning, and by the promise of further reward in the morning I induced my host to drive into the town and bring me back a fresh supply of gasoline, without arousing curiosity. Then I supped, and, turning into a bed of softest down, slept like a log till daybreak.

Sunday was a repetition of the day before. Long before noon I had crossed Lyon and was following the broad valley of the Rhone. Avignon was to be my destination; but here my plans miscarried. For, as I approached the city at a height of three hundred feet, well before dusk, a few missiles of my motor warned me that I was clogging, just as it had done in England, and I volplaned swiftly to the ground to avoid misfortune, landing in the exact center of a populous residential square, where in no time I was surrounded by a dense crowd of Provencals, cheering and mobbing me and acclaiming me by name. They thrust out their hands toward me, and one held up before my eyes the latest copy of the Petit Journal. There, covering a whole page, I saw an atrociously drawn presentation of myself in the monoplane, and underneath, in large letters of black, the words: "The Woman Spy, Flying Over Dijon."

As I was growing desperate a couple of gendarmes forced their way through the crowd to me. "Mademoiselle," said one, respectfully, "you may not proceed further. We have orders from the Minister of the Interior to detain you."

For a moment I was stunned with horror. Then an idea came to me. I made no answer, but set to work with all speed in the adjusting of my motor. Whatever might happen, it was essential that the monoplane should be in order, ready for action.

"The instructions are," the gendarme continued, "that mademoiselle shall remain at liberty in Avignon pending further orders. The aeroplane—"

"Yes, monsieur?" I answered carelessly, while my heart throbbed horribly. It seemed too terrible to be true. But at any cost I must appear to acquiesce.

"Understand, mademoiselle, you are not under arrest," he continued. "It is merely that the Minister of the Interior has issued an order forbidding ladies to fly, owing to the dangers."

"You spoke of the monoplane," I answered smiling. "What is to be done with it. For myself, I added, "I am really tired of flying. I shall not continue my journey to Marseilles."

"To Marseilles?" cried the gendarme, scratching his head. "Why mademoiselle, the Petit Journal says—"

"That you are on your way to join your lover in Italy, there to be married in the clouds," put in the other.

I breathed more freely. Evidently the real purpose of my journey was not yet known.

"The aeroplane—" I persisted.

"Peste! What are we to do with the aeroplane?" said his companion. "There were no instructions."

"Let me make a suggestion," I answered suavely. "Suppose I take it to pieces here and have it conveyed to the police station."

"Excellent," answered the second gendarme heartily. "But," he added, as I climbed into the seat. "You will not fly away, mademoiselle?"

I laughed. "What an idea!" I exclaimed. "But first I must fill up the tank with gasoline; otherwise it would be liable to explode. The conflict between centrifugal and centripetal forces, caused by the expansion of gases, would annihilate the mechanism and cause serious tangential parabolas," I continued gravely.

The gendarme scratched his head. "Undoubtedly, mademoiselle," he answered. "There is a motor-car repair shop across the square. Certainly gasoline can be procured there."

A man in the crowd volunteered to obtain it and disappeared, shortly returning with a companion, both bearing two huge tanks, with which my own was speedily repleted. I took my seat in the machine.

"Now, gentlemen," I said, "pray make room while I unscrew the sustaining bar of the wings."

They cleared a space of several yards around me, these good Avignonnese. I touched the lever and the motor hummed and throbbed. I pressed the flight indicator. The wheels turned, spun, lifted—

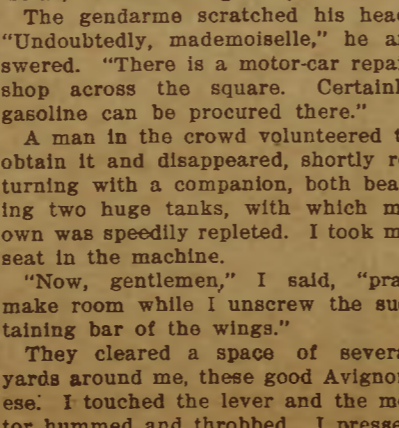
A gasp of astonishment broke from the crowd as I soared over them, and they ducked and ran in all directions to escape injury. My course was wild; I missed the steeple of an old church by several inches, scraped against the pediment of an ancient Roman edifice, and sped up to the sky. I looked back as I cleared the housetops. The two gendarmes were waving their hands at me imploringly. I hated to leave them, but the memory of my mission came to me to spur me on, and I flew like the wind. Soon Avignon was but a blot in the distance.

That night I slept under a tree in the wild mountain region of the Basses-Alpes. At dawn I continued my course directly eastward. Now no sign of human habitation was to be seen. There was nothing but ranges of lofty mountains. The cold became intense and the air currents treacherous. Time and again I was caught in gusts of icy wind, beaten, buffeted out of my path. Over me the sky was of intensest blue; round and beneath me lay the icy summits of the Alps. My teeth chattered and my hands grew so cold that I could scarcely feel the levers. Nothing but the intensity of my purpose could have enabled me to face that bitter wind.

At last, toward afternoon, just as I began to think that I had missed my path, when I felt that I could hold out no longer, I perceived, very far southward, a long, blue, monotonous line on the horizon. My heart leaped, a new and firmer determination entered into me. It was the sea, the blue water of the Mediterranean, that lay before my eyes. Now the last stage was approaching. So far I had conquered!

I wheeled southward and began to descend the long valleys of the Maritime Alps.

The air grew warmer, the descent more precipitous; I glided downward on the rushing winds exultingly, and ever nearer I saw the distant sea, until the narrowing horizon shut it once more from view. But when I left the last of the snow-capped ranges behind me the sun suddenly sank and I entered a region of twilight. It had been dark for an hour upon the lowlands while I was battling in the sunlight. The night was moonless; I must light before it grew entirely dark or run the risk of falling into the sea. Out of the mountainside I saw the white road, the great highway between France and Italy, centuries old, debouched upon its way to Nice, whence it wound through the Principality of Monaco. Clearly I must descend there, where French laws did not run, and where the Minister of the Interior, actuated, I did not doubt, by interests inimical to mine, could not arrest my journey. In the falling light I saw of a sudden the little square topped building of the French customs house of the Monaco border, and the Monaco customs, not a dozen meters distant. I made for the latter, shut off my motor and careened earthward. As I descended, like a great soaring eagle, I saw men run from either building, shouting and waving their arms at me—their cries reached me with surprising clearness. I dropped to earth, hit the ground on the French side of the line, and rolled half into Monaco, so tumble exhausted from my aeroplane.



"Mademoiselle, You May Not Proceed Further."

shore, were the sky-blue waters of the Mediterranean. Seeing it I took courage again. Let me but once get free, as I had freed myself from greater dangers, and nothing could stop me till I reached Corsica.

Yet the presentiment of evil remained with me and sprang into new life when, after a hasty breakfast, consisting of coffee and rolls, which was brought to me by the wife of one of the men, I met the French officer, looking glum and fluttering a telegraphic dispatch in his hand.

"Mademoiselle d'Yves," he began, after the most formal greeting. "I regret to say that I have received instructions from the minister of the interior to detain—"

I did not wait for him to conclude his speech, but skipped lightly across the Monaco boundary line, two meters



He Smiled and Twirled His Mustache Jauntily.

away. The Monaco officials came out of their buildings and clapped their hands enthusiastically. It was evident that they had heard the news and looked for a pretty comedy, in which their part would be the rescue of a distressed maiden.

"Yes, monsieur?" I continued demurely.

"To detain your monoplane," he continued, indicating the great bird, lying prostrate beside the road, as though it would never rise again.

"On what charge?" I asked icily.

"There is no charge," he answered, shrugging his shoulders. "It is the order."

"Hm!" I said. "Monsieur le capitaine, I begin to understand why the ladies dislike you."

"But what can I do?" he demanded, coming toward me with a deprecating action of the hands.

"Why, monsieur, being in Monaco, I demand the protection of the other captain," who advanced instinctively, his arm outstretched as though to ward from me some threatening violence.

"But you are not threatened, mademoiselle," said the French captain. "It is merely a temporary detention of the aeroplane. A little adjustment, if you like. I do not know what motive influences the minister. If you had denied your name—"

"That touched my pride. He winced under the words that flowed spontaneously from my tongue, derogatory as they were toward the gallantry of the French nation.

"And in any event," I added, "the monoplane, being half in the territory of Monaco, does not come under your supervision."

The mask of politeness fell from his manner. He answered roughly:

"That part that is here stays, mademoiselle."

"And your part?" I said, turning to the Monaco officer.

"It goes, mademoiselle," he answered readily.

"In that case," I said, "you will permit me to take my seat on the part of the mechanism which is in your country?"

"By all means, mademoiselle," he answered.

"You cannot divide an aeroplane," cried the Frenchman rudely. "If you do, it shall be with an axe."

"If you will permit one of your men to draw a line between the two boundary pillars—" I hazarded to the Monaco captain.

He caught at the idea. He ran forward and, with his toe, drew a fairly straight line in the dust. "The machine lies more than half across the border," he cried.

"And the motor wholly," I whispered.

He was intelligent, this Monaco officer. He fairly beamed on me as I seated myself. The French captain, beside himself with anger, ran forward and placed his hands firmly around the girders that covered French territory. "Strut your perill!" he shouted.

"O, monsieur," I said reproachfully, "this is an unpleasant ending to your hospitality. And after what you said last night!"

"Pray descend, mademoiselle," he entreated. "It is an order. Do not hold me responsible."

I started the motor and the wheels shot forward. Next moment the Frenchman was rolling down the steep bank of the ditch, while his conferees held their sides, helpless with laughter. Another instant and I was rising, hovering—and over French territory. I circled the guardhouse, and then, with a sudden access of speed, shot forward. I turned and waved my hand, narrowly escaping a somersault through the air as I did so.

"Adieu, mademoiselle," shouted the Monaco officer, and then I saw the Frenchman rise painfully from the ditch and heard him give utterance to the most exuberantly free flow of language that I have ever heard upon a Frenchman's lips. Positively I could not stay to listen to it. So I turned on the speed to the full extent, shot like an arrow upward, spun over the gambling hills, to the intense astonishment

MENTAL ACTIVITY AND AGE

That Attitude of the Mind Has Much to Do With Length of Life Is Well Known.

A few years ago a young man "died of old age" in a New York hospital. After an autopsy the surgeons said that while the youth was in reality only twenty-three years old he was internally eighty!

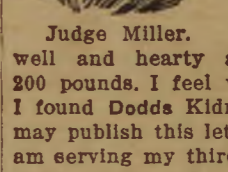
It is the aged mind that frequently "dies," is nature's motto, a motto makes the body old. "Keep growing written all over everything in the universe. There must be a constant activity in the mind that would not age; and the body is but the expression of the mind.

There is no doubt that, as a race, we shorten our lives very materially through our false thinking, our bad living, and our old-age convictions. Doctor Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, says that men should live at least 120 years. Yet it is only in rare instances today that a man reaches even the century mark.

Making a business of prolonging life and still retaining as much as possible of its vigor, freshness and buoyancy ought to be a prime object, especially after one has passed fifty. While proper care of the body is absolutely essential for the attainment of this object the mental influence for transcends all others. The attitude of the mind has everything to do with hastening our retarding the degenerative process incident to one's declining years. It is an established fact that the body follows the thought, is shaped by the mental convictions, emotions, moods.—Orison Swett Marden in October Nautilus.

JUDGE CURED, HEART TROUBLE.

I took about 6 boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills for Heart Trouble from which I had suffered for 5 years. I had dizzy spells, my eyes puffed, my breath was short and I had chills and back-ache. I took the pills about a year ago and have had no return of the palpitations. Am now 63 years old, able to do lots of manual labor, am well and hearty and weigh about 300 pounds. I feel very grateful that I found Dodds Kidney Pills and you may publish this letter if you wish. I am serving my third term as Probate Judge of Gray Co., Mo. Yours truly, PHILIP MILLER, Cimarron, Kan.



Correspond with Judge Miller about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words), and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

MADE A SPRINTING RECORD

Soldier Did About the Only Thing He Could Do, and Extended Himself Somewhat.

The old veteran had paused in his reminiscences, and was mopping his brow while his audience waited patiently, thinking he had left off.

"I recollect," he continued, dreamily, "that at the battle of the Alma I had a very exciting time. Bullets were pelting upon us like rain. Men fell right and left, cannon roared like thunder itself, and worst of all, the enemy had managed to get with a hundred yards of our position.

"I was mad with excitement, and wasn't thinking of nothing except fighting for all I was worth. All of a sudden I turned and found that my regiment had changed its position, and I was cut off—left to the mercy of the enemy, sir."

"Well, what did you do?" asked an impatient listener.

"Do?" said the old fellow, sleepily. "Well, I reckon I did a mile in three minutes."

Preferred His Grouch.

A landlord, returning home after an absence of several weeks saw one of his tenants sitting on a stone wall, whistling merrily. The moment that he greeted him, however, the man scowled and began abusing him.

"Why, what's the matter, Pat?" he asked.

"Matter is it?" was the answer. "Matter enough, when your shrewdly is after evicting me, bad luck to him!"

"Evicted you? What for?"

"The old liar pretended me cabin wanted repairs, and as O' wouldn't let him, shure he put me out."

"Never mind," said the landlord, "I hear the cottage you have always wanted is vacant, and I'll let you have that at the same rent."

"No, thank your honor," said Pat. "I couldn't think of it."

"But why not? What is to hinder you?"

"No, your honor," was the reply. "O'ld' rather have me grievance."

Source of Appreciation.

W. B. Triltes, the American novelist who had to go to London to get published, where his books achieved a great success, was lunching in Germantown, when his host's little son asked:

"Father, what is appreciation?"

"Appreciation," said Mr. Titus, "is my boy, a rare malady, something like beri-beri—people get it far away from home."

Crop Was Lasting Well.

The discovery of a carpenter, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather practised the same craft has been commented upon in several newspapers, and at Lamberhurst, in Kent, there is a family who have been innkeepers for four centuries. In countries where the caste system prevails such a record would be thought utterly insignificant, says the London Chronicle. Grant Duff notes in his diary the answer made by a punkah-puller in Madras to an English lady who suggested that he might improve his position. "Mem-sahib, my father pulled a punkah, my grandfather pulled a punkah, all my ancestors for four million ages pulled punkahs; and before that the god who founded our caste pulled a punkah for Vishnu."

A woman...

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Opera house Saturday night.

His Surmise.
 "I suppose you're your mama's dar-ling," said a sentimental caller to young Richard. "I suppose she thinks you're a dear little saint." "No, I guess she thinks I'm a moving pic-ture. She's always telling me I should be seen and not heard."

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

GENOA ENCAMPMENT
 No. 121
 Odd Fellows Hall
 2nd and 4th Friday of each month
 KLINE SHIPMAN, Chief Patriarch
 J. W. SOWERS, Scribe

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 Order of Owls
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 Meet 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
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 Fannie M. Heed, Secy

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 X cut saws 10c per lineal foot.
 Hand and Buck saws, price according to condition of saw.

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 Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
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 No. 768
 I. O. O. F.
 Meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellow Hall.
 D. R. MARTIN, J. W. Sowers, Sec.
 N. G.

The Republican Ticket
 For United States Senator—Lawrence Y. Sherman.
 For State Treasurer—Andrew Russell.
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair.
 For Clerk of the Supreme Court—Charles W. Vail.
 For Representative in Congress at Large—Burnett M. Chipperfield and J. McCan Davis.
 For Representative in Congress, 12th District—Charles E. Fuller.
 For Clerk of Appellate Court—Christopher C. Duffy.
 For State Central Committeeman—Fred E. Sterling.
 For State Senator, 35th district—Adam C. Cliffe.
 For Representative in General Assembly—William L. Leech and F. A. Brewer.
 For County Judge—William L. Pond.
 For County Clerk—S. M. Henderson.
 For County Treasurer—Charles C. Pond.
 For Sheriff—Daniel Hohm.
 For Superintendent of Schools—W. W. Coultas.
 For Senatorial Committeeman—Frank W. Greenaway, tf.

Inconsistently Poor Argument
 In his mention of a Republican speech at Ottawa recently Editor W. O. Bellamy of the LaSalle County record says: "The same speeches have been made for the last thirty years in this country without a change, and no wonder that the people are no longer interested in such speeches."

It is indeed surprising that a man who has spent several years in the pulpit should give utterance to such an argument. For nearly two thousand years we have been hearing the same speeches from the pulpit, and despite that fact there are millions who still think that these speeches or sermons are the right thing. Why? Because it is believed that they are founded on the truth and truth never dies. The preaching of the gospel for two thousand years has brought enlightenment to the world and driven out the misery incident to paganism. Should the world not lose interest in these speeches, Mr. Bellamy, and take up with some of the new ideas such as taught by the recent prophets of the Dowie stripe? Certainly not.

Under Republican government during the past fifty years the United States has prospered to a degree with which no other nation can compare. The doctrines of the Republican party, the subject matter of those speeches during the past thirty years, has not changed any more than the doctrines of Christianity. Is there any reason why the Republican should forsake those principles? If not forsaken he must argue for them surely. There are times when people will forget the truth and the truth at that time does not fit well with the new ideas. Yes, brother Bellamy, the speeches are a little old, but they are the truth and the truth never dies.

If Congressman Hinebaugh had paid more attention to his duties as the representative of the people of this district, and less attention

to boosting the Bull Moose party and burying the Republican party, he might have been stronger with his constituents. The record of the special session showing that on 71 roll calls he only answered present on 22 is not such a record of "devotion to duty" as has been claimed for him.

As showing the difference in the standing of the congressional candidates at home where they are best known it should be remembered that Judge Fuller in the primary election, received 2,023 votes in little Boone county, while Judge Hinebaugh, in the great county of LaSalle where he lives received only 537 votes all told.

Hinebaugh says the Underwood tariff is much better than the Payne tariff act which is repealed. Mr. Farmer what do you think about that? How do you like taking the tariff off from everything you produce and throwing the American market open to all the world? And Mr. Laboring man out of a job or with reduced working hours and less pay, how much better do you think the Underwood law is than the Payne law?

New Lebanon
 Mrs. A. Wallace and daughter, Pearl, were Genoa passengers Saturday.

Herman Hartman of Sycamore is putting in some improvements on his farm.

Mrs. C. W. Klome visited Mrs. Judd Morgan at Hampshire one day last week.

L. Hartman received a car load of tile last week to be put on the Hackman farm.

R. Gallarno and daughter spent Saturday and Sunday in Rockford and Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade King entertained Lemuel and Otto Gray and families at dinner Sunday.

Miss Georgia Walker of Kingston visited at the home of Arthur Hartman Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. T. B. Gray and daughter, Nettie, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koerner attended dollar day at Elgin Wednesday.

The H. O. A. club met at the home of Mrs. O. R. Gray and a very profitable and pleasant afternoon was passed. Light refreshments were served and all reported a good time.

Come one, Come all,
 At the witches call,
 On Thursday night, at hour of eight,
 Pray don't be formal! don't be late!
 As the autumn breezes gaily blow,
 Let the witch your fortune show.
 South Riley school, Oct. 29.

It Sticks!
OUR WALL PAPER
 to your wall
OUR PATTERNS
 to your memory
OUR METHOD
 to your satisfaction
WE LEAD
 Others follow
A procession is not a race

SLATER & SON
 The Store where Quality Counts

Administrator's Notice
 Estate of Jesse E. Little, Deceased.
 The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jesse E. Little, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the December Term, on the first Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 13th day of October, A. D. 1914.
 E. B. LITTLE, Administrator.
 Stott & Brown, Attorneys

Our Query and Reply Department

Kindly explain the midnight sun which is seen in the arctic, what time of the year it is seen, etc.

At certain seasons of the year, owing to the position of the earth, there are portions of it in the arctic circle, where the sun is above the horizon for weeks or months continuously, shining all night as well as all day. Thus at North cape, Norway, the sun is above the horizon continuously from May 12 to July 29, and at Bodo, not far from the arctic circle, from June 3 to July 7. In winter, on the other hand, the sun is not visible at the North cape from Nov. 18 to Jan. 23 and at Bodo from Nov. 15 to Dec. 27. There is only a twilight at midday. In the extreme south of Norway the sun is above the horizon for about six and one-half hours at mid winter.

If steamers will not be allowed to use their own power in the locks of the Panama canal, how will they get through?
 They will be towed through the locks by electric locomotives running on cog rails laid on the tops of the lock walls.

What is the weight of a bushel of corn on the cob as soon as husked and the weight of a bushel of shelled corn? How much will corn shrink in weight after being in crib four to six months?
 The average weight of a bushel of early husked corn on the cob is seventy pounds; shelled corn, fifty-six pounds. The shrinkage in weight will depend upon how the corn is cribbed and the ripeness of corn when put into the crib. The usual allowance for shrinkage is 10 to 15 per cent.

Are the terms a. m. and p. m. used everywhere to denote forenoon and afternoon?

No. In Belgium, France, Italy and Spain railroad clocks are divided in twenty-four hours, beginning with 6 at midnight, and railroad time tables are constructed on the same plan, doing away with the customary a. m. and p. m.

What was the barking exercise which was said to have been a feature of early camp meetings in the west?

It was an emotional or nervous demonstration of a semireligious character like that which was once called "the jerks" and other involuntary contortions attributed to religious enthusiasm. Accounts of early camp meetings in Kentucky speak of the falling exercise, the rolling exercise, the jerks and the barks as common forms of religious excitement. Hundreds of persons had involuntary fits and would jerk and twist themselves until exhausted and then drop on all fours and begin to bark like a dog. It was a form of religious excitement which was prevalent for a few years and then died out and has not been heard of for many years.

Does a student or cadet at the West Point Military academy receive pay?

He receives \$600 a year and one ration a day, making a yearly total of \$709.50. The pay is supposed to cover his clothing and personal expenses, and no cadet is permitted to receive money or any other supplies from home without the sanction of the superintendent.

What was the "tractor amphibolus"?

The name given by the inventor to the first steam dredging machine used in America. The inventor, Oliver Evans of Delaware, was a wheelwright by trade and made some important improvements in flour mills. His "tractor amphibolus" was a dredging machine on wheels and run by steam on land, with a paddle wheel in the stern for propelling it on water. Amphibolus is Greek for double ended or double acting, and the inventor doubtless meant to imply that his machine would operate on land or water.

What is the origin of the word dean as applied to the dean of the diplomatic corps or dean of a faculty?

The word was derived from the Latin decem, ten, and its original sense was a chief of ten. An early dictionary defines it as "an ecclesiastical magistrate who hath power over ten canons at the least." Gradually it came to mean the head of any organized body, the oldest in service.

When was the British museum started or established? Has it been a government institution from the beginning?

It was established in 1753 and owed its origin to a lottery by which money was raised to pay for a collection of curiosities left by Sir Hans Sloane, a physician and scientist of London. Sloane was a successful physician and enthusiastic student and collector of natural curiosities. He died in 1753 and bequeathed his library and collections to the nation on condition that £20,000 should be paid to his family. This sum (\$100,000) was first raised by a lottery, and then parliament appropriated the sum necessary to secure the collection. That was the beginning of the museum and library which have since been supported by the government.

What was the value of the corn, wheat, hay and cotton crops respectively of the United States in 1912?

The corn crop of the United States in 1912 was valued at \$1,759,000,000, the wheat crop at \$566,000,000, the hay crop at \$861,000,000, the cotton crop at \$860,000,000.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
 Lucas County.
 Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every false statement made by him in my presence, this 6th day of December, 1914.
 FRANK J. CHENEY.
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
 A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
 F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
 Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Administrators Notice
 Estate of Sophrona Eklor, Deceased.
 The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Sophrona Eklor, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of De Kalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the December Term, on the first Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 Dated this 12th day of October, A. D. 1914.
 WILLIAM A. ERTOR, Administrator with will annexed.
 Stott & Brown, Attorneys.

HARRY L. FORDHAM
 DIXON, ILL.



PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE
 FOR STATE SENATOR
 THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT
 49 tf

Petey Wales
Kinodrome Shows
OPERA HOUSE
 NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT

You Laugh
You Learn--
Comedy
Educational

ADMISSION
ONE DIME

We Have Exclusive Agency for the
HASTING SHINGLES
 They are not better than the best but
 BETTER THAN THE REST
GENOA LUMBER CO.

COMFORT
IN THE HOME

IS DEPENDENT UPON
THE FURNISHINGS

IT IS NOT THE MOST EXPENSIVE FURNITURE AND RUGS that make up the comfortable home, either. But it must be something good. Our entire line of rugs and house furnishings is made up of the quality which appeals to the family of moderate means and the prices quoted are less than can be found at any mail order or part payment house. It is house cleaning time. You may find that a

New Rug, Linoleum or a Piece of Furniture is Needed

We'll be more than glad to show you our immense stock. If we have'n't what you want on the floor, we can get it in a few days.
DON'T FAIL to look over our line of RUGS. All sizes and all prices.

W. W. COOPER



DO NOT FORGET
Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3
 AND
DO NOT FORGET

TO VOTE FOR
For Representative
in Congress, 12th District
 CHARLES E. FULLER

Sycamore Woven Wire Fence

We have it in all sizes and sell it at the same price it would cost you at the factory, and it is

Just As Good as the Best

We have a sample fence up near the office. Come and see it. Will show you a good steel gate too.

P. A. QUANSTRONG
GENOA, ILL.

W. L. DOUGLAS

MEN'S & WOMEN'S SHOES
 \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50
 \$3.75, \$4, \$4.50
 and \$5.00
BOYS SHOES
 \$2.25, \$2.50
 \$3.00 & \$3.50

Over 150 Styles All Sizes and Widths

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

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. If you could see how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes. Show us your shoes, and we will tell you why they are better.

If the W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes sent everywhere. Postage free in the U. S. Write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 210 Sparks St., Brockton, Mass.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M. D.

(Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

PROTEIN FOOD.

We have noted that the average man, kept absolutely motionless in bed and fasting, develops 1,625 calories a day, an amount of energy equivalent to lifting one ton (2,000 pounds) more than 2,500 feet, and that to this must be added the energy expended in every additional motion, even to the additional heat beats resulting from mental excitement or any other form of muscular action. This implies a combustion of tissue fuel and, of course, wherever there is combustion, unless it be of pure carbon, there must be waste or ash. We have also noted that the human body neither creates nor destroys matter, but simply transforms into dynamic energy or heat the potential energy of the sun, which has been woven into and locked up in the material cells of our food matter.

Among our main food materials the proteins are characterized by containing nitrogen in a wonderfully complex molecule that passes through a bewildering series of metabolic changes in our bodies and finally, after having completed the cycle, is expelled from the body chiefly in the urine, but to a smaller extent in the feces and sweat.

Physiologists take these facts as a basis from which to figure the food requirements of our bodies, and when they speak of the nitrogen balance, or the carbon balance, they refer to that amount of nitrogen or carbon intake that is exactly balanced by the amounts of nitrogen or carbon excreted from the body. Nitrogen equilibrium, then, is that state of body in which the nitrogen intake is exactly balanced by the nitrogen compounds expelled. If the balance is even, then the body is receiving in the food as much protein nitrogen as it is metabolizing and eliminating in the excreta. If there is a plus balance in favor of the food it is evident that the body is laying on or storing protein, while if the balance is minus, that is, if the total nitrogen excreted exceeds the nitrogen protein taken in the food, the body must be losing protein.

Obviously, anything that will tend to disturb the normal appetite must upset this delicate balance, and there lies the disadvantage and the grave danger in using dietetic whips in the shape of condiments, sauces, cocktails and all highly flavored non-nutritious substances. It is important to bear in mind the fact that nitrogen or protein equilibrium may easily be established on different levels. For instance, one may be in nitrogen equilibrium on one ounce of protein and may increase it to two or three ounces and still be in equilibrium, just as you can burn in your furnace three buckets of coal a day or ten. Experience teaches that the extra protein is metabolized in the body and equilibrium is established on a higher level so that there is no accumulation, but the organs must work harder to expel the additional ash. Experimentally it has been found that there is a certain low limit of protein which just suffices to maintain nitrogen balance, and between this level and the maximum capacity of the body to digest and absorb protein food the nitrogen equilibrium may be maintained upon any given amount of protein. The investigations of Chittenden and others in this field seem to show that nitrogen equilibrium may easily be maintained on a plane vastly lower than that generally prevailing, and to lower the protein allowance approximately to this minimum undoubtedly would be of great benefit to the average individual in many ways, especially during hot weather. There could be no greater error than to develop a fear of one's food, and it is right at this point that the elimination of fear by an intelligent effort to better one's health should begin. Excess of nitrogenous foods follows close in the footsteps of prosperity, and hand in hand with it goes an increase in what have come to be known as the degenerative diseases, a type of disease resulting from deranged metabolism.

Nitrogen is eliminated from the body as urea, creatinine and uric acid. Urea is the most important of the nitrogenous excreta of the body, being the chief end product, so far as nitrogen is concerned, of the physiological metabolism of the proteins and the albumenoids of the foods. If we know how much urea is secreted in a given period we know approximately how much protein has been broken down in the body in the same time.

Next to urea and the ammonia compounds it forms, the most important of the known nitrogen constituents of the urine is creatinine. Its physiological relations to creatin, a nitrogenous substance regarded as the end product of the disassimilation of the living protein material of our muscles, is still unsettled, despite much recent research.

Uric acid is generally believed to be the result of the daily wear and

tear of cell constituents, the final result of cleavage of nucleoproteins. Just what the latent adaptive powers of the normal human body may be we do not know, but inasmuch as there is some close connection between the uric acid group and many of our insidious diseases, the wise man is using great caution in the matter of his protein foods, especially as the moderate use thereof appears to add to his immediate comfort and well being.

PURIN FOOD MATTER.

Emil Fischer first called attention to a nucleus composed of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, which he called "Purin," and which is found to be widely distributed among food matters. The purin bodies are regarded as the parent substance of compounds of the uric acid and xanthin group, which are progressively oxidized purin nuclei, running about as follows: Purin; adenin, or amino-purin; guanin, or amino-oxy-purin; hypoxanthin, or oxy-purin; xanthin, or dioxypurin; uric acid, or trioxypurin, uric acid being the most highly oxidized purin of the group.

About twelve different combinations of the purin nucleus are known to exist in nature, but not fewer than 146 have been produced in the laboratory. How many may be formed in the body in the cycle between the protein intake and the nitrogenous excreta and their final effect on human health and happiness is not known, but certainly they exert a profound influence on us.

Purin bodies are stimulants and they exist in all meat extracts, in the flesh meats of ordinary consumption and in much larger quantities in the glandular organs. In lesser amounts they occur in many vegetables and grains, as in oats, the potato and the sugar beet. Caffein, the active principle of coffee and tea, and theobromin, the active principle of cocoa, are respectively trimethyl and dimethyl compounds of xanthin.

Hall names a number of common foods containing purin bodies, and the following list gives the amount contained per pound:

FISH.		Grains	
per pound	per pound	per pound	per pound
Halibut	7.18 Salmon	.....	8.15
MEAT.			
Mutton	6.75 Beefsteak	.....	14.51
Veal	8.13 Beef liver	.....	15.25
Loin pork	8.48 Sweetbreads	.....	70.43
Ham	8.08 Chicken	.....	9.05
Beef ribs	7.38 Turkey	.....	8.82
Beef sirloin	9.13	.....

VEGETABLE MATTER.

There we may find from ten to twenty kinds of grass growing on one sod and all thriving and producing hay and forage.

We go on our meadows when the proper time comes, cut the grass, cure it into hay and haul it to the stack or barn and think no more about the whole matter until the next year comes.

Then we go out and go through the same motions, only we get a smaller crop, and keep this up until the yield is so small that we feel it is necessary to plow up the field and reseed it to clover and timothy again.

We don't go to the trouble of top-dressing or fertilizing the meadow or tile-drain it to prevent the water from drowning it out during the wet season.

Dapper, Ranke, Bunge, Marex, Schultz, Taylor, Burian and Schur and many others find that a higher excretion of uric acid is brought about by a meat diet than by vegetables, fats and carbohydrates. Dietetics is gradually becoming an exact science and certain general principles are recognized by science about as universally as they are disregarded by the average individual.

One definitely fixed fact is that the physiological fuel values of our foods are as follows:

Carbohydrates, 4 calories per gram (15.42 grain).
Fat, 9 calories per gram (15.42 grain).
Protein, 4 calories per gram (15.42 grain).

Proteins are exactly interchangeable with carbohydrates as a fuel food, but carbohydrates are not interchangeable with proteins. Proteins are, as we have seen, growth and tissue repair foods, for which there is but a limited demand, and any material excess, especially in the purin nucleus containing proteins, tends to derange our metabolizing functions, to form body poisons and thereby break down our excreting organs. Hence Bright's disease and similar degenerative diseases.

Carbohydrates and fats, on the other hand, furnish straight fuel or energy producing foods, which, in their natural state, are burned in the body with a minimum residue and without creating deleterious by-products. Because of its stimulating qualities, protein is not only an uncomfortable and dangerous hot-weather fuel food, but it is very expensive. Three thousand calories of lean steak at 20 cents a pound cost \$1.26; the same amount of energy in oysters at 30 cents a quart will cost \$1.90; but the same 3,000 calories in genuine whole-wheat flour at 6 cents a pound will cost 18 cents, and the same energy in milk at 8 cents a quart will cost but 37 cents.

To be healthy and efficient about three-tenths of our energy should be secured from butter, cream, milk, fats and oils; six-tenths from potatoes, bread, cereals, fruits and vegetables, and one-tenth from protein foods—beef, chicken, fish and the like.

Neither muscular growth nor muscular endurance can be increased by meat eating or by forced protein feeding.

SCANT ATTENTION PAID TO GRASS LANDS



A Busy Crew at Harvesting Time.

(By W. MILTON KELLY.)

The successful grass grower needs to have a practical understanding of all the species of tame grasses that we grow as well as a knowledge of their requirements and conditions that are essential to their growth.

Much of the success and many times all of the profits of our farms are directly dependent upon the amount and quality of hay and forage produced.

Very few farmers bestow much thought, care or attention to their grass land, and comparatively few can name the different varieties of grasses that are growing on their own farms.

They sow timothy and clover (which is not grass) in their rotations because the custom of other farmers in their section is to do the same thing.

They fail to devote their attention to the study of the less common varieties that are in many cases better adapted to their particular kind of soil.

After committing a few timothy and clover seeds to their poorly fitted fields they congratulate themselves that they have done all that mortal man can do and either blame the government at Washington or their weather for their misdeeds and failures.

A careful study of the English system of maintaining a permanent meadow and pasture would essentially aid us in the management of our grass lands.

There we may find from ten to twenty kinds of grass growing on one sod and all thriving and producing hay and forage.

We go on our meadows when the proper time comes, cut the grass, cure it into hay and haul it to the stack or barn and think no more about the whole matter until the next year comes.

Then we go out and go through the same motions, only we get a smaller crop, and keep this up until the yield is so small that we feel it is necessary to plow up the field and reseed it to clover and timothy again.

We don't go to the trouble of top-dressing or fertilizing the meadow or tile-drain it to prevent the water from drowning it out during the wet season.



Busy Women During the Hay-Making Season.

son; nor do we plan to leave a stubble to protect it from the hot summer sun. Another cause of the inferiority of our meadow lands is the fact that they are supporting numberless useless weeds.

If we could rid our meadows of this pest it would add millions of dollars to the pockets of our farmers. How can it be done? By thorough tillage? By the use of more grass seed? Most emphatically no. That would be in direct opposition to the laws of nature.

We may prepare the soil in the best possible manner and sow on clover and timothy so thick that the grass will come up as thick as the hair on a dog, and in some places we will yet find that the young plants will die out and their places be filled with noxious weeds.

These interspaces may be filled ever so often with fresh seed, and the result will be similar, which is conclusive evidence that every soil has a capacity for supporting a certain number of one kind of plants and it will produce no more than that number of that variety no matter how well it is tilled or how many are germinated on that particular soil.

When we fill these interspaces between the plants with another species of grass a certain lot of its plants will grow and the rest will die soon after they have germinated.

same time, so that they may be cured for hay at one cutting. Select those that furnish the most leaves, and thus diminish the amount of woody, indigestible matter in hay.

It is folly to try to skim off a second crop from the meadows. If the growth is too rank in the fall pasture it off with young stock; but do not pasture it close enough to injure its chances of living through the winter.

Nature provides for winter by promoting a rapid fall growth. The old ideas of getting something for nothing have been exploded for a long time, and if we cut three tons of hay from our meadows we must feed them accordingly and keep the bare spots covered with grass instead of weeds.

If we supply better forage rations for our live stock they will come through the winter in better condition and it will require less grain to keep them in a thrifty condition.

We, as a rule, are feeding too much grain to our animals, and unless we devote more attention to providing nutritious forage rations we must expect less hardy and vigorous animals.

Washing Dairy Utensils.

Have respect for your dairy utensils. Soap should not be used for cleaning them. Use sal-soda or some other alkaline washing powder to cut the grease. At least, this is our experience.

Keeps the Twist in the Tail
 Whets the appetite and makes the hog an easy feeder. Enables it to get more good out of the feed. Hogs fatten faster and put on better finish when fed

Pratts' Animal Regulator

Stock owners find it indispensable for fattening hogs and making cows give more milk. It is like green pasture for horses. Try it for your stock on our unconditional money-back guaranty if you are not satisfied. Get it at your dealer. Big 25-lb. pail for \$3.00, also in smaller packages. Does for animals with

Pratts' Poultry Regulator

does for chickens—keeps them healthy and on the job. A necessity for winter eggs or for fattening. Packages 25c up. A complete line of Pratts at \$3.000 dealers.

PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto

Sell INDESTRUCTQ Sanitary Hampers

to your friends and neighbors with a good profit on each one you sell

Indestructo Sanitary Hampers provide a clean, sweet place to keep soiled clothes till wash day comes around. Replace dirty, unsightly clothes bags and wicker hampers. No rough edges or cracks for dust to gather in. Can be wiped out with a damp cloth. Sells on sight. You'll want one yourself and when your neighbors see yours they will want one. Write today for illustrated booklet and agency proposition.

NATIONAL VENEER PRODUCTS COMPANY
 4400 BEIGER STREET, MISHAWAKA, INDIANA

South America. "The people of South America are people of great and brilliant possibilities. The leading man, perhaps, in the last Hague conference was a Brazilian. Among the common people there are immense possibilities of undeveloped character and service," so declares a religious leader.

"Where in the world will you find a more patriotic people?" he continues.

"Where in the world will you find a people who have been as willing as the South American people have been for 100 years to die for great ideas and for great causes and for great personal loyalties?"

"They lie at our door today—these forty million people, awaiting at our hand the help that is to make of them great and powerful nations, and to enable them to discharge their duty of service to the world."

Light Traffic. "Was the car crowded you came in on?"

"Not very. I had a strap all to myself."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Money for Christmas. Selling guaranteed wear-proof hostility to friends & neighbors. Big Xmas business. Wear-Proof Mills, 3200 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

When a man says, "I'm built that way," it means that he is both self-willed and self-made.—Detroit News.

HEAD IN WATERY PIMPLES

R. R. No. 1, Kyle, Ohio.—"My baby's head when about a year old began to break out with small watery pimples causing her head to itch. She would scratch her head till the blood came causing the top of her head to be in almost a solid eruption. The pimples at first were nearly as large as a pea and in patches which would inflame and fester and when they would come open would leave a kind of wet scales there for a few days. Then when it dried up it would leave scales on her head that caused her hair to fall out just in great bunches.

"One day I happened to see Cuticura Soap and also Cuticura Ointment advertised in a paper and I ordered a sample of each. They seemed to help her head so much that I purchased a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and in two weeks' time her head was sound and well. Her hair had stopped falling out and was also free from dandruff." (Signed) Mrs. J. L. West, Feb. 20, '14.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

20 for 15¢

FATIMA

TURKISH BLEND

10 GOLD-TIPS

Finest Quality

Camerson & Camerson Co.
 1000 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

EYE ACHES **Petit's Eye Salve**

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 43-1914.

Nervous Emotional Dizzy Depressed

WOMEN who are restless, with constant change of position, "fidgetiness," who are abnormally excitable or who experience fainting or dizzy spells, or nervous headache and wakefulness are usually sufferers from the weaknesses of their sex.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

is the soothing, cordial and womanly tonic that brings about an invigorating calm to the nervous system. Overcomes the weakness and the dragging pains which resemble the pains of rheumatism. Thousands of women in the past forty years can bear witness to its benefits.

Your dealer in medicines sells it in liquid or encapsulated tablet form; or you can send 50-cent stamps for a trial box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription tablets. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets Regulate and Invigorate. Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Sugar-Coated Tiny Granules.

Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Wind Puff, Bowled Tendon, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, Poll Evil, Fistula are promptly reduced with

ABSORBINE

THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

It is a mild and pleasant remedy to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating—strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles or tendons. Always pain promptly and takes out soreness and inflammation. Reduces swelling and soft bunches. In addition it is a safe and harmless

Antiseptic and Germicide

Applied to an open sore, wire cut or wound, it not only makes the part aseptically clean, but kills the germs and causes a healthy healing—non-destructive of tissue. Effective in Poll Evil, Fistula, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises.

Absorbine does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be used.

USE ABSORBINE

to reduce Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavins, Thoroughpins, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings, and Affections to reduce any Strain or Lameness; to repair Strains, Ruptured Tendons, Ligaments or Muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it.

Absorbine, \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or sent postpaid upon receipt of price. Write me about any special case on which you would like advice. Send for Free Horse Book. GET THE GENUINE—Temple only by

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Happy
Bake
Days



CALUMET BAKING POWDER



The cook is happy, the other members of the family are happy—appetites sharpen, things brighten up generally. And Calumet Baking Powder is responsible for it all. For Calumet never fails. Its wonderful leavening qualities insure perfectly shortened, faultlessly raised bakings. Cannot be compared with other baking powders, which promise without performing. Even a beginner in cooking gets delightful results with this never-failing Calumet Baking Powder. Your grocer knows. Ask him.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Miss Alta Stuart was a Chicago shopper Monday.

George Moore and John Uplinger autoed to Belvidere Tuesday.

A pound social was held in the M. E. Church Monday night for Rev. Briggs.

The annual bazaar by the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will be held October 29.

Mrs. Ed. Burke spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. P. Rosenke, last week.

Mrs. Emma Tazewell and daughter, Edna, of DeKalb spent Saturday and Sunday with R. S. Tazewell.

Miss May Cross recently left for Mourovia, Cal., in company with her aunt, Mrs. Parson, of Rockford.

Harry Heckman of Elgin was at home over Sunday.

Miss Gladys Burgess was at Belvidere last Thursday.

M. Swartz of Brainard, Minn., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bickler.

Mrs. Margaret Moore went to Belvidere Saturday to visit a week with relatives.

Ed. Smeltzer and L. Peterson attended the horse sale at DeKalb last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell Lanan are the proud parents of a baby boy, born last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Rosenke of Genoa spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Burke.

At the Rock River Conference held at Austin, Ill., Rev. Briggs was returned to Kingston and Davis.

Miss Georgia Walker spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartman at New Lebanon.

Mrs. Clayton Gibbs and son, Kenneth, of Chicago were guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bacon last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hubler of Rockford came Sunday to spend a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ort.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Buxton and baby of Rockford visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Aurner and Mr. and Mrs. A. Peterson this week.

Mrs. Elza Fulkerson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. L. H. Branch, and other relatives returned last week to her home in Milan, Mich.

Last Friday night a reception was held in the Baptist church in honor of Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Pease of Chicago. Rev. Pease was a former pastor here and his many friends offer their congratulations.

Mary A. Heckman, wife of John Heckman of Newbury Park, Cal., died of dropsy at her home October 5, 1914. Her remains were cremated at her request at Evergreen cemetery, Los Angeles on the seventh. She was a daughter of G. H. Hill, an early settler of Kingston township. She and

her husband moved away about thirty years ago.

There will be a prayer and testimony meeting at the Baptist church October 24. Last chance to pray Saturday night. Sunday, Oct. 25, at 10 a. m., Sunday School; preaching service at 11. Subject, "Redeemed." "The harvest is past, the summer is ended and we are not saved." Jer. 8:20.

W. C. T. U. Notes

Extract from Anna A. Gordon's address delivered at chautauqua in New York: There is a sweet song of hope familiar to us all which has for its refrain these words "The Way is always better farther on." Surely this is true of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union today. Forty years ago the Temperance reform was traveling at the pace of a prairie schooner along a western trail; today its electric speed is the despair of the liquor dealer and foretells the early downfall of his trade. The phenomenal progress of the temperance reform as hastily outlined is the best proof I can present that the prospect for national constitutional prohibition is most encouraging. Many and varied are the influences that have fed the prairie fire of public sentiment now sweeping us on toward our gleaming goal, but it is only just that I should emphasize that 40 years of educational work of our organization. A society unparalleled in its effective machinery, its devotion and its self-sacrifice and declare my belief that under God's blessing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been the greatest instrument in arousing the heads, hearts and consciences that are now demanding national constitutional prohibition. Other agencies have contributed to the rapid and marvelous development of the temperance reform, namely The Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition party, the National

Temperance Society, the International reform Bureau and that mighty host, the church militant, all declaring unremitting warfare against their greatest enemy, the liquor traffic, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor with its ringing slogan "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." The other young peoples Societies of various denominations and the magnificent army of the Sunday schools are all out on the firing line, well equipped with temperance ammunition. National constitutional prohibition is a "Safety First" measure and should command the earnest, active and untiring support of every Christian and every patriot. It is "Safety First" for thousands of suffering women and children; it is "Safety First" for the rising generation of boys and girls, our citizens of tomorrow who are entitled to this protection along life's treacherous highway; it is a "Safety First" measure made absolutely necessary by the complex condition of the electric age in which we live, an age which must eliminate alcoholic poison if it would preserve individual and national life. National constitutional prohibition is an efficiency measure which must prevail in our great Republic if we are to maintain our proud position among the nations of the world. There are many signs of the times which indicate a good prospect of winning this the greatest of temperance victories. The prospect is good because John Barleycorn has in recent years been several times struck by national prohibition lightning.

A. J. PATTERSON,
Press Supt.

Various Parts of Life.
Life, no doubt, is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow; and when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate to some extent enable us to escape from ourselves.—Sir John Lubbock.

194 Head of Live Stock to be offered at AUCTION

As I am going to move to Minnesota, I will sell at public auction, on the Mrs. Eichler farm, 6 miles northeast of Genoa, 4 miles northwest of New Lebanon, and 8 miles south of Marengo, on

Monday, October 26, 1914,
commencing at 10 o'clock, sharp.
Bay mare 6 yrs. old, wt. 1200;
black gelding 3 yrs. old, wt. 1400;
bay horse 9 yrs. old, wt. 1100; bay

driving horse 3 yrs. old, wt. 1000; four 2 year olds, one yearling, three sucking colts, 24 Head Cattle, 5 milch cows, 8 yearling heifers, 3 two year old heifers, 8 spring calves. Above cattle are all Holsteins except three. 10 brood sows, 25 shoats, wt. 150 each; 70 spring shoats. 6 brood sows with 47 fall pigs. 1/2 Corn in field and in the shock. Farming implements, etc.

Terms of sale: 7 per cent.
GEO. BUERER.
CHAS. SULLIVAN, Auct.

Surely a Jealous Man.
Speaking of the defendant in an assault case a witness said: "He is a jealous man. He is jealous of everybody. He would be jealous of a broom standing in the corner."

Must Depend on One's Self.
Much as worthy friends add to the happiness and value of life, we must in the main depend upon ourselves, and everyone is his own best friend, or worst enemy.—Lord Avebury.

To Pack Books.
When packing books, line the boxes with oiled cloth. The volumes will be protected from damage, mold and mildew.—Home Department, National Magazine.

WE CAN SERVE YOU BEST NOW

The best time to buy furniture is when we have the widest choice of selection. Just now we have received practically all of our **New Fall Patterns from the Furniture Makers of the Entire Country.** There are literally hundreds of new things in the store, and every one of these offers some alluring suggestion of usefulness in your home.

Walking through the store now is almost like walking through an exhibit of the latest output of American manufacturers. Even if you don't want to buy anything now, it would be a splendid idea for you to come in and look around. It is part of a woman's duty to familiarize herself with modern household equipment, and you ought to know about these things so that when you decide that you need a chair, table, or rug, you will have in mind the new patterns, and can make your selection quickly without confusion or worry.

Test this plan. Come in now and let us show you our **Fall assortment, consisting of everything newest in the House Furnishing line.**

The only place in the city where you can buy the **FAMOUS HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET**

SLATER & SON GENOA

A NEW PLAN TO HELP YOU SAVE MONEY

We have arranged to distribute one of our handsome Home Savings Banks in every home of Genoa and vicinity to all those who have not already an account with us

\$1.00

OR MORE WILL
START AN ACCOUNT

\$1.00

SECURE ONE OF
THESE BANKS WHEN OUR
REPRESENTATIVE CALLS

You Have the Bank—
—We Have the Key

ONE DOLLAR
IN THE BANK IS WORTH
TWO IN YOUR POCKET

By our new plan of saving we make it possible for everyone to have a bank account. You do not need to wait until you have fifty or a hundred dollars in hand, but you can open an account today with only one dollar and add to it at convenient intervals. No one is too poor to save something and but few are so rich they can afford not to save.



Fortunes are seldom made in a day, neither does one save in large amounts. Our little banks afford a safe and convenient place in which to accumulate small savings. Because they are always locked and the key kept by us you cannot be tempted to spend what has once been put into them, and so they help you to save. Call for a little bank today—it's free.

3 PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS 3

FARMERS STATE BANK, Genoa, Ill.

GEO. W. BUCK, PRES. GEO. WHITE, VICE-PRES. FLORA BUCK, CASHIER

Capital \$40,000
Surplus and Profits 6,400

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance

Diamond Rings for Men



When you see a man wearing a

Ring like this you feel that he is not only up-to-date but prosperous. It helps a man's career in business or the professions.

Newest Styles

The new style rings with black enamel or onyx inlays are decidedly unique. Other, all gold designs have added greatly to the assortment you may choose from. Buying Diamonds from us is like putting money in the bank.

\$75 to \$150

will buy a fine, white, brilliant Diamond, in any style of ring to suit your taste.

"Let us demonstrate these values"

ROVELSTAD BROS.
Jewelers and Opticians
Established 1883 Elgin, Ill.

WAR BRINGS NEW TASKS AND DUTIES

President Points Out Big Problems Which Confront Congress.

MUST OPEN GATES OF TRADE

Ships to Carry Goods to Empty Markets is Imperative Necessity—Our National Defense Lies in Our Citizenry—Need of Economy.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The new tasks and duties imposed upon the United States as a result of the European war occupied the greater portion of President Wilson's message to congress read today before a joint session of the two houses. The message follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it. Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six months, must face them in the months to come—face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if it be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do, many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been.

We Need Ships.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but we are fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and without waste.

Queer Food of Filipinos

Three Thousand Tons of Dried Grasshoppers Marketed Annually in Philippines.

"Dried grasshoppers are used as food in the Philippine islands," said Henry Jackson Waters, president of the college, in a talk before the agricultural society of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Three thousand tons of grasshoppers are marketed in Manila in a year. There is a grasshopper plague every ten years in the Philippines," said President Waters, "and the problem of combating the grasshoppers in a warm climate like the Philippines is more difficult than in countries where cold weather serves as a check. There are many acres of unsettled country which serve as breeding places for the grasshoppers. The method used in capturing the grasshoppers is to organize a drive. A large shallow tank is constructed which has wings of galvanized iron. The tank is filled with kerosene. The natives then start the drive three or four miles away and close in gradually, driving the grasshoppers before them into the tank. The grasshoppers are then dried and sent to market. If the Filipinos would use Professor Dean's method of poisoned bran mash it would prove more effective," believes President Waters, "than the system which is used."

Russian Woman Martyr.

Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, known as "Babushka," or grandmother to the Russians, has been ordered to some point on the arctic circle, after having been imprisoned at Irkutsk for trying to escape. She is seventy years old and was sentenced to the life of a convict because of her anarchistic activities. Several years ago she made a lecture tour of the United States.

Is love an asset or a liability?

Make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed. Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline and which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for more health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety. More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which he have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble.

erred in the way in which we have started and hindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable water outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate:

I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

An Important Duty.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The routes of trade must be actually opened—by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges—flow streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably through them.

Must Open Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed neither house. In my judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade, and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month.

Charting of Our Coasts.

There is another matter of which I must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate provision for the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not debatable. It is manifest and important. In the appropriations we pass we are spending the money we are—not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that

Money is being spent for objects

of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we pay.

These are large and general standards

but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The Natural Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy.

It is the subject of national defense.

It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? It is meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish, and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart, some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

Fear No Nation.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of man a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and

make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed.

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline and which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for more health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our policy. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which he have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble.

Ships Our Natural Bulwarks.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft for different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some among us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree such a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

Great Duties of Peace.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted rest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

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NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

THRASHES SON; MAN KILLED

Phillip McHugh, Murphysboro, Foreman, Shot and Killed by Youth, Angered by Whipping of Being Found in Saloon.

Murphysboro.—Phillip McHugh, forty-six years old, foreman of the finishing department at the Brown shoe factory in Murphysboro, was shot and killed instantly in his home by his seventeen-year-old son, Phillip, who was arrested and taken to the city jail, charged with murder. The shooting took place after the boy's father had reproved him when he found him in a bar with two other boys and had given him a severe whipping.

Duquoin.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Eliza Isaac Pritchard, whose body was found in the Big Muddy river south of Duquoin, has held her husband, John Pritchard, to the grand jury. According to the evidence presented to the coroner's jury, Pritchard is the only person known to have been with his wife before the body was taken from the river. Pritchard is said to have carried a sack of oats to the home of friends in West Frankfort when he asked them to care for his children before the murder. Deputy Sheriff White testified he found a small quantity of oats in the sack tied about the head when Mrs. Pritchard's body was found.

Springfield.—Four men employed in superintendencies of state free employment agencies in Chicago were removed by Governor Dunne and others appointed in their places. The new men appointed to the Chicago agencies and the men who they succeeded are as follows: West side office—Thomas Rice, superintendent, vice William Mazurek; North side office—Charles H. Weber, superintendent, vice Gustav Berkes; South side office—Sidney Summerfield, superintendent, vice John Howard; Bailey Gilberde, assistant superintendent, vice Alfonso Laranjo. All of the men were appointed by Governor Dunne at the beginning of his administration.

Aurora.—Miss Carrie Palm, a sister of Chief of Police Fred Palm of Naperville, brought suit for \$25,000 against John Haight, an attorney and politician of Dupage county. Haight promised to marry her and then eloped with Mrs. Rhoda L. Haight, the widow of his brother, Miss Palm asserts. The suit was filed in the circuit court at Wheaton. Miss Palm says that she promised to marry Haight and made plans for the wedding. Then she alleges, he disappeared. A Naperville man, who visited Clinton, Ia., met Haight there with the widow of his brother, but when the couple returned to Naperville they denied that they had been married at Clinton on May 5.

Chicago.—Woman's Temple, the memorial building of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, is to be torn down to make room for a modern skyscraper. This decision has been reached by the trustees of Field museum, as holders of the mortgage. The historic temple has never paid expenses, much less dividends. The dismantling of it will dissipate hopes of temperance workers that the temple would some day become a center of religious, charitable, philanthropic and kindred organizations at reduced rentals.

Johnston City.—Dr. A. E. Boothe, who has been pastor of the First Baptist church the past sixteen months, surprised his audience when he read his resignation, to become effective on or before January 1. Doctor Boothe has not only increased the membership of the church, but has erected a \$35,000 building, which was dedicated the first Sunday in October. He came from Nashville, Tenn., to this city and will go to Harrisburg, where he has a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church.

Vandalia.—Returning from a visit in the North, Miles Richards, a young farmer, was met at the train by his sweetheart, Miss Millie Meredith, who was to convey Richards to his home in a buggy. The horse was spirited and ran away, throwing both out of the buggy. Richards' head was crushed and he was dead when discovered several hours later by a passer-by. Miss Meredith suffered internal injuries, but will recover. They were to have been married Christmas.

Chicago.—Investigators for the public utilities commission have presented reports to the commission declaring that the Union passenger station did not provide sufficient protection against accidents and inconveniences of patrons during the rush hours of the day. As a result the commission has notified officials of the station that steps must be taken at once to provide greater protection and convenience.

Litchfield.—Despondent over the loss of \$2,000 in a bad business deal is given as the reason why Franklin Morrison, aged seventy-one, a retired farmer of Hillsboro, ended his life in San Antonio, Tex. A note was found on the dead body assigning the above as the cause for the act. A knife and a pistol were also found beside the body.

Springfield.—C. A. Kiler of Champlain, vice-president of the Illinois Highway Improvement association, was elected president of the Illinois Commercial federation at their fourth annual convention.

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Phillip McHugh, Murphysboro, Foreman, Shot and Killed by Youth, Angered by Whipping of Being Found in Saloon.

Murphysboro.—Phillip McHugh, forty-six years old, foreman of the finishing department at the Brown shoe factory in Murphysboro, was shot and killed instantly in his home by his seventeen-year-old son, Phillip, who was arrested and taken to the city jail, charged with murder. The shooting took place after the boy's father had reproved him when he found him in a bar with two other boys and had given him a severe whipping.

Duquoin.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Eliza Isaac Pritchard, whose body was found in the Big Muddy river south of Duquoin, has held her husband, John Pritchard, to the grand jury. According to the evidence presented to the coroner's jury, Pritchard is the only person known to have been with his wife before the body was taken from the river. Pritchard is said to have carried a sack of oats to the home of friends in West Frankfort when he asked them to care for his children before the murder. Deputy Sheriff White testified he found a small quantity of oats in the sack tied about the head when Mrs. Pritchard's body was found.

Springfield.—Four men employed in superintendencies of state free employment agencies in Chicago were removed by Governor Dunne and others appointed in their places. The new men appointed to the Chicago agencies and the men who they succeeded are as follows: West side office—Thomas Rice, superintendent, vice William Mazurek; North side office—Charles H. Weber, superintendent, vice Gustav Berkes; South side office—Sidney Summerfield, superintendent, vice John Howard; Bailey Gilberde, assistant superintendent, vice Alfonso Laranjo. All of the men were appointed by Governor Dunne at the beginning of his administration.

Aurora.—Miss Carrie Palm, a sister of Chief of Police Fred Palm of Naperville, brought suit for \$25,000 against John Haight, an attorney and politician of Dupage county. Haight promised to marry her and then eloped with Mrs. Rhoda L. Haight, the widow of his brother, Miss Palm asserts. The suit was filed in the circuit court at Wheaton. Miss Palm says that she promised to marry Haight and made plans for the wedding. Then she alleges, he disappeared. A Naperville man, who visited Clinton, Ia., met Haight there with the widow of his brother, but when the couple returned to Naperville they denied that they had been married at Clinton on May 5.

Chicago.—Woman's Temple, the memorial building of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, is to be torn down to make room for a modern skyscraper. This decision has been reached by the trustees of Field museum, as holders of the mortgage. The historic temple has never paid expenses, much less dividends. The dismantling of it will dissipate hopes of temperance workers that the temple would some day become a center of religious, charitable, philanthropic and kindred organizations at reduced rentals.

Johnston City.—Dr. A. E. Boothe, who has been pastor of the First Baptist church the past sixteen months, surprised his audience when he read his resignation, to become effective on or before January 1. Doctor Boothe has not only increased the membership of the church, but has erected a \$35,000 building, which was dedicated the first Sunday in October. He came from Nashville, Tenn., to this city and will go to Harrisburg, where he has a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church.

Vandalia.—Returning from a visit in the North, Miles Richards, a young farmer, was met at the train by his sweetheart, Miss Millie Meredith, who was to convey Richards to his home in a buggy. The horse was spirited and ran away, throwing both out of the buggy. Richards' head was crushed and he was dead when discovered several hours later by a passer-by. Miss Meredith suffered internal injuries, but will recover. They were to have been married Christmas.

Chicago.—Investigators for the public utilities commission have presented reports to the commission declaring that the Union passenger station did not provide sufficient protection against accidents and inconveniences of patrons during the rush hours of the day. As a result the commission has notified officials of the station that steps must be taken at once to provide greater protection and convenience.

Litchfield.—Despondent over the loss of \$2,000 in a bad business deal is given as the reason why Franklin Morrison, aged seventy-one, a retired farmer of Hillsboro, ended his life in San Antonio, Tex. A note was found on the dead body assigning the above as the cause for the act. A knife and a pistol were also found beside the body.

Springfield.—C. A. Kiler of Champlain, vice-president of the Illinois Highway Improvement association, was elected president of the Illinois Commercial federation at their fourth annual convention.

LIVE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Prohibition party has nominated John H. Hill for mayor of Chicago.

The amendment to abolish capital punishment in Oregon carried by 157 votes, it was announced at Salem. The official vote was: "Affirmative, 100,552; negative, 100,395.

An epidemic of cornstak disease reported in many places in central Illinois is costing farmers heavily. Sixty horses have died in the vicinity of Maroa alone and others are affected.

The Norwegian Steamship company of Christiania has ordered four Diesel steamships for trade with the western ports of America by way of the Panama canal. The ships are to cost \$2,000,000.

General Botha states that the spirits of the rebels have been entirely broken. He is sure that the demonstration by his forces has practically crushed the rebellion in the Orange Free State.

It is reported at Petrograd that Russian aviators dropped bombs upon the forts at Breslau while the Kaiser was holding a conference with members of the German and Austrian general staffs in the Silesian city.

A casualty list of American mines and quarries issued by the bureau of mines at Washington shows 3,551 men killed last year and estimates the injured at 100,000. This was a death rate of 3.49 in every thousand.

Another plea for uniforms of khaki and forest green to replace the bullet drawing white worn by American seamen is made by Surgeon General Braisted to the navy in his annual report, submitted to Secretary Daniels.

General Carranza of Mexico has ordered the seizure of all the railroads, stations and terminals and all telegraph and telephone lines within the territory dominated by his government. They will be operated under his direction.

Fifteen million dollars was spent by Kansas people for automobiles this year, according to an estimate based on the number of machines registered with Charles Sessions, secretary of state. There are

ONLY 12 BUYING DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

It is time now to be thoughtfully selecting Christmas Gifts for friends and relatives. Make your gifts doubly acceptable by being useful. There is no gift more genuinely welcome, more sure of being a "safe hit," than a gift of wearing apparel, than something well chosen to wear. This store is full of just such gifts this season, articles that are bound to cause thorough satisfaction, gifts which you can select at whatever price you desire to pay. Whether you are prepared to purchase now or not, we welcome your inspection. You are urged to look over our many ideal Christmas Gifts, and I leave it to your judgment.

OPEN EVENINGS until Christmas, and within a few blocks of you, where you can shop in comfort and have a splendid assortment to select from, including full lines of full dress accessories.

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GENOA
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MEN'S FURNISHINGS, SHOES AND HATS

Gifts at Whatever Price You Wish to Pay

Full line of Caps at..... 50c \$1.00, \$1.50	Box Hose, four pairs..... \$1.00	Boys' Mittens..... 25 and 50c	Ingersoll Watches..... \$1.00 to \$2.00	Combs..... 10, 15, 25c
One dozen Collars..... 1.40	Men's Kid Gloves..... \$1.00 and \$1.50	" Gloves..... 25 and 50c	Watch Chains..... 1.00 to 2.00	Necktie Rings..... 50 to 75c
One half dozen Collars..... 75c	" Silk lined Gloves.. 1.00 and 1.50	" Caps..... 25 and 50c	Watch Fobs..... 25 to 50c	Six Handkerchiefs, burnt wood box.. \$1.00
Cane Umbrella..... \$5.00	" Moca Gloves..... 1.00 and 1.50	" Hats..... \$1.00 and \$1.50	Men's Pocket Books..... 25c to \$1.00	Silk hose and tie, burnt wood box.... 1.00
Umbrellas..... \$1.00 to \$4.00	" Fleeced lined Gloves 1.00 and 1.50	Children's Hats..... 50c	" Bill Folds..... 75c	Necktie in burnt wood box..... 50c
Ladies' Umbrellas..... \$1.50 to \$5.00	" Fur lined Mittens.. \$2.50 and 3.00	Boys' Waists..... 50c	Hair Brushes..... 25 and 50c	Necktie in fancy box..... 50 and 75c
Half dozen Hole Proof Hose..... \$1.50	" Fur lined Gloves... \$2.50 to \$3.50	" Shirts..... 50c	Hat Brushes..... 50c	Tie, cuff buttons, scarf pin, fancy box \$1.00
" " Shaw Knit Hose..... 1.50	" Wool Gloves..... 25 and 50c	" Pants..... 50c to \$1.50	Tooth Brushes..... 15 to 25c	Scarf Ring, fancy box..... 50c and \$1.00
" " Cotton Hose..... 50 and 75c	" Wool Mittens..... 25 and 50c	" Stockings..... 15 and 25c		
Rubber Heels..... 25c	Heavy tick Mitten..... 15c	Boys' canvass Coats..... 1.25	Mufflers..... 25 and 50c	Men's fur caps..... \$2.50 to \$5.00
Tread air heel cushion..... 25c	Jersey Mittens brown..... 10 and 15c	Men's hunting Coats..... \$2.50 to \$4.00	Silk Scarf..... 75c and 1.00	" Wool Hose..... 25 and 50c
German silver Arch Supports..... \$1.00	Heavy Rockford Socks.... 10c, 3 pr 25c	" Dress Coats..... 2.50 to 4.00	Wool Scarf..... 50c and 1.00	Paris Garters Xmas boxes..... 25c
Heel and Arch Cushion..... 1.00	Husking Hooks..... 25 and 35c	" Rain Coats..... 3.50 to 6.00	Auto Scarf..... 1.00	President Suspenders..... 50c
Men's Hat Caps..... 1.50	Men's sheep lined Coats. \$4.00 to \$7.00	Bath Robes..... 5.00 to 10.00	Men's Belts..... 25 and 50c	Men's Suspenders..... 25 and 50c
" leather Caps with eye glass.. 1.00	" leather and cord rev..... 6.00	Full Dress Vests..... 2.50 to 4.00	Boys' Belts..... 25 and 50c	" " and Garters com. box 75c
Canvas Gloves..... 10 and 15c	" cord and canvas rev..... 3.00	Lounging Robes..... 7.00 to 10.00	Cuff Buttons..... 25 and 50c	" Necktie and Silk Hose " " 1.00
Brown or Black Jersey Gloves..... 15c	" cord..... \$2.50-\$3.00	Fancy Wool Vests..... 3.00 to 5.00	Scarf Pins..... 25 and 50c	Garters and Arm Bands com. box 50 and
Husking Mittens..... 10c	" canvas..... 1.50- 2.50	Odd Vests..... 50c to 1.50	Tie Clasps..... 15 and 25c	Tie and Garters com. box..... \$1.00
				Tie, Cuff Buttons, Stick Pin com. box 1.00

Men's Shoes

Walk Over Shoes every pair guaranteed at
\$3.50 - \$4.00 - \$4.50 - \$5.00
Other makes..... 2.50 to 3.00
Boys' Shoes..... 1.50 to 2.50

Boys' Overcoats

Heavy Chinchilla..... \$6.00 to \$9.00
Convertible collars..... 4.00 to 12.00
Small Boys' Coats..... 2.50 to 4.00
Mackinaw..... 3.00 to 5.00

Rubbers and Overs

Men's Over Gaiters..... 25 and 50c
" sheep lined Socks..... 75c
" Over Shoes..... \$1.50-\$1.75
" 4 Buckle Over Shoes..... \$2.50-\$2.75
" " all rubber..... 3.40
" Alaska Over Shoe..... 1.25
" Storm Rubbers..... 1.00
Boys' over shoes..... 1.25- 1.40
" storm rubbers..... .60 to 75c
Men's Felt Boots and Rubbers.. \$3.00 to \$4.00
" German Socks and " ... 3.25 to 4.00
" Ball Brand Rubber Boot... 3.50 to 3.75
" High Top Shoes..... 3.50 to 5.00
" Leather Boots..... 3.50
" Sheep Lined Shoes..... 3.50
" Felt Shoes..... 1.50
" Leggings..... 50-75-1.50

Shirts for Men

Heavy Wool Shirts..... \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50
Dress Shirts..... \$1.00 and \$1.50
Soft Shirts, French cuff..... \$1.00 and \$1.50
Work Shirts, each..... 50c
Knit Wool Shirts..... \$1.50 and \$2.00
Heavy black Overshirts..... 50c

Suits for Men

Special Blue Serge..... \$10.00
Blue Serge..... \$12.00 and \$15.00
Gray Wool Serges..... \$10.00 to \$15.00
Corduroy Suits..... \$8.00
Mixed all wool Suits..... \$8.00 to \$15.00

Overcoats for Men

Shawl Collars..... \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00
Convertible Collar..... \$8.00 to \$15.00
Heavy Chinchilla..... \$12.00 to \$16.00
Black Dress Coats..... \$12.00 to \$20.00
Slip ons..... \$4.50 to \$8.00
Heavy Wool Mackinaws..... \$5.00 to \$10.00

Boys' Suits

Blue Serge..... \$3.75 to \$7.00
Gray Wool Suits..... 3.00 to 6.00
Mixed Wool Suits..... 2.00 to 5.00

Made-to-Measure

Suits and Overcoats a Specialty

We Guarantee You a Perfect
Fit or You Don't have to
take the Garment

Prices from
\$12.00
to
\$30.00

Full Dress, Tuxedo or Prince
Albert as low as
\$32.00

Men's Sweater Coats

Heavy Wool Shawl collars..... \$4.00 to \$5.00
" " Sweater Coats..... 2.00 to 3.00
" part wool..... 1.00 to 1.50
" Cotton..... 50 to 75c
Jersey sweaters..... 2.00 to 3.00
Boys' sweaters..... 50c to 2.50
" Jersey sweaters..... 1.50 to 2.00

Men's Pants

Heavy Wool..... \$2.00 to \$4.00
Wollen Wosterd..... 2.50 to 4.00
Work cotton..... 1.00 to 1.50
Heavy Cord..... 2.00 to 3.50

Overalls and Jackets

The Crown Special..... \$1.00
" Market Brand..... 50-75-85c
Painters and Paper Hangers..... 50c
Boy's Overalls..... 35 to 50c

Sanitary Handkerchiefs

1 in box Pure Linen..... 25c
3 " " Cotton..... 25c
5 " Xmas Box..... 50c
Men's Initial..... 15c two for 25c
" Silk..... 25c

Men's Wear

Men's Hats..... \$1.00 to \$3.00
Stetson Hats..... \$4.00 and \$5.00
Pajamas..... \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50
Tennis flannel Night Shirts..... 50c and \$1.00
Collar Bags..... 50c and \$1.00
Bath Slippers, pair..... \$1.00 and \$1.50
Pullman Slippers, pair..... \$1.50
House Slippers, pair..... \$1.50
Belts in Christmas boxes..... 50c

Men's Underwear

Wool Shirts..... \$1.00 to \$2.50
Wool Drawers..... \$1.00 to \$2.50
Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, each..... 50c
Fleeced lined Shirts and Drawers, each.... 50c
Wool Union Suits..... \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$3.50
Ribbed Union Suits..... \$1.00
Fleeced lined Union Suits..... \$1.00

Neck Wear

Four-in-hand Neckties..... 50c and 75c
Bow Ties, a fine line at..... 25c and 50c
Shield Text Ties..... 25c and 50c
Band Text Ties..... 25c and 50c
Boys' Winslow Ties..... 25c
Neckties in Christmas boxes..... 50c and 75c
Free boxes with 50c and 75c Ties

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