

# The Genoa Republican-Journal

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VOLUME XIV, NO 3

## KEEPING UP THE BOND PAYMENTS

Purchasers are Face to Face with Job of Completing Payments

## WILL TAKE COURAGE AND NERVE

Do not Let Anyone Induce You to "Trade in" your Liberty Bonds for Merchandise

Millions of subscribers to the 4th Liberty Loan are now on their mettle. They are face to face with the job of completing their payments. It will take nerve, courage, and "staying power." It will take self-denial. Subscribing for the bonds, and making the first payment of 10 percent was a sign of loyalty to the government and to the Army and Navy.

Keeping up the payments until the Liberty bonds are fully paid for—that is the real test of mettle. Any body is likely to be carried away with the fever of a "revival meeting." It takes earnestness to live up to now principles for the rest of one's life. That is the real test. The same applies to the duty of "making good" our pledges for the Fourth Liberty bonds. From now until Jan. 30, 1919, a steady, sustained, effort to save and meet Liberty bond installments will indicate 24-karat patriotism and character.

Every person who signed a Liberty bond application and made the initial payment assumed an obligation of honor. To neglect that pledge or to let the subscription lapse would be a shameful thing. No right minded person will fail to carry out his Liberty loan pledge, unless actual disaster makes it necessary to shift the burden on someone else.

What is the best way to take care of these Liberty bond subscription pledges? The best way is to make a "budget." Set down on a sheet of paper the exact amount of your weekly or monthly pay. Make a parallel column and set down the necessary items of your living. Rent, \$.....; Groceries, \$.....; Heat and light, \$.....; Liberty Bond Payments, \$..... (enough to meet the amount when due.)

Put the Liberty Bond payment in the bank—every week or every month—just as soon after pay day as you can. Then the money will be ready and waiting when the installments fall due.

Do not let anybody induce you to sell any Liberty Bonds you have paid for. Do not let anybody induce you to turn over your Liberty Bond as "first instalment on a piano," or any thing else. Have those Liberty bonds entered up in your savings bank book and make arrangements with your bank, if possible, to have the coupons clipped and added to your account.

Always deposit in your savings account the interest money received off your Liberty Bonds. In this way you enjoy compound interest and get ahead faster.

Every Liberty Bond that is sold, throws a strain on some bank or on the Government. Every Liberty bond that is unnecessarily disposed of diverts money from the conduct of the war, and deprives the owner of the the benefits of his own self-denial and thrift.

Therefore: If you want to keep pace with your own conscience and maintain your own self-respect take care on all these points:

- 1—Set aside out of your money needed to meet Liberty bond installments under your plan of payment in a bank.
- 2—Do not "lapse" on your Liberty bond subscriptions for any reason whatever, short of some absolute disaster.
- 3—Do not sell your Liberty bonds unless compelled by "dire necessity" and then try to borrow on the bonds instead of selling them.
- 4—Do not let any body induce you to "trade in" your Liberty bonds for merchandise.

Hang on to all your Liberty bonds and complete all the payments by brave and persistent saving, sacrifice and self-denial. That is the way to get the utmost possible returns from your financial and moral investment.

## WOODMEN IN THE WAR

There are 57,750 members of the Modern Woodmen now in active military service. The amount of insurance carried by these men amounts to \$84,125,000.

To take care of the additional expense, Woodmen are paying an extra twenty cents per thousand on the insurance.

## FIRST MEETING OF SEASON

Attorney Fulton, Rev. L. B. Lott, and O. E. Taylor Give Talks

The opening meeting of the Community Club for the ensuing year, was held Monday at the home of Mrs. D. S. Brown, having been postponed from the previous month because of the influenza epidemic. The meeting was called to order by singing the first verse of the Star Spangled Banner, after which the Club members repeated the Flag pledge and gave the Flag Salute, the flag being held by Bobbie Brown dressed as a sailor boy. Following this Rev. Lott gave a short prayer.

The business which came before the Club were reports from the Department Chairmen and a financial report by the treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Brown. All the Club meetings during the previous year were held at the home of Mrs. D. S. Brown for which kindness Mrs. C. W. Parker expressed a few words of sincere appreciation. A decision was made that for the coming year, the meetings would be held at the homes of the various club members, the next to be at the home of Mrs. Arthur Stewart. Reports on the District Convention of Women's Clubs, held at Sycamore, were given by Mrs. C. W. Parker and Mrs. A. J. Kohn, both women giving an interesting discussion of the work at the convention.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to a Patriotic Program. Attorney Fulton of Sycamore addressed the club on "The Good Roads Issue" and "The Illinois Constitutional Convention." Mr. Fulton explained the Good Roads movement clearly so as to leave no doubt in the minds of those present as to the wisdom of the movement. He expressed clearly and forcibly the need of a Constitutional Convention dwelling especially on the phases of Equal Suffrage and the Revenue System. Mr. Fulton is a pleasing and emphatic speaker, and the club felt much benefited by his address. The Misses Marjorie Hemenway and Frieda Kohn gave an excellent selection on the piano. Rev. Lott spoke on "Patriotism" outlining the history of our country from the time of discovery to date. He described the progress made by the United States as a pioneer and the development of a nationality peculiar to ourselves, liking our country to a melting pot in which all people come out loyal Americans. Rev. Lott closed his talk by the remark that he was proud that he was an American. Supt. Taylor spoke on the need of a county Tubercular Sanitarium. He brought many facts to bear which showed the prevalence and growth of the disease and the need of preventive measures. Mrs. Arthur Eiklor entertained the Club with a vocal solo, which she gave in her usual pleasing manner. Mr. D. S. Brown closed the meeting with a few well chosen remarks on the justice of Women Suffrage and the duty of all voters to cast their ballot on election day no matter how small the issue at hand.

## ACCIDENT NEAR GENOA

Five Passenger Ford Turns Turtle Near Pond Farm

Sycamore Tribune: About 10:30 Saturday Dr. G. W. Nesbitt was called hastily to run up near Genoa where a bad auto wreck was reported to have injured one person at least and instantly the doctor went to the rescue.

It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Belles and son who live just west of Kirkland were Sycamore bound last Saturday and when Henry Burroughs farm had been reached, Mr. Belles stopped, and when attempt ing to start again the machine jumped and zigzagged so badly that before Mr. Belles found the steering gear of his machine, it had turned turtle and pinned Mrs. Belles under it. Another machine came along quickly and Mrs. Belles was taken out and carried to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Forester who live on the farm. Dr. Nesbitt came soon and found the injuries, which were at first supposed to be a "broken back," to be not so serious. So soon as able the family was taken to Genoa and thence home ward. The machine was taken back Monday.

The extension of a credit of \$9, 000,000 to Belgium made recently makes the total advances by the United States to Belgium \$50,020,000.

The total amount advanced to date to all of our associates in the war against Germany is \$7,529,476,000.

## UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Genoa Must Raise \$4,335 as Its Share for War Relief

## INCREASE DEMAND RAISES TOTAL

County Asked to Over-Subscribe Fifty Percent—Mayor Hammond Chairman Genoa Township

At a meeting held in Chicago in Hotel LaSalle last September, in the interest of the United War Work Campaign, S. M. Henderson was elected Chairman for the North District of DeKalb County, which is composed of the north twelve townships and the township of Shabbona. The Chairman was instructed to select a Managing Committee representing the seven organizations so far as possible and have a committee that could be called together without much inconvenience. The committee is as follows: Mrs. S. E. Bradt, C. H. Iskowich, A. C. Cliffe, Frank Greenaway, of DeKalb; J. J. Hammond, of Genoa; A. C. Cliffe, F. B. Townsend, and T. Helester of Sycamore. This committee held a meeting at the Court House in Sycamore on October 18 and appointed a chairman for each township in the district. These chairmen are expected to organize their respective towns for the drive which is to begin November 11 and end November 18 for our quota of the \$170,500, 000 to be raised in the United States. DeKalb county's quota is \$49,300, and this has been divided among the townships, one-half on population and one-half on valuation.

Since the above amount was estimated as being sufficient to meet the needs, there has been an increased demand made on these organizations on account of there being more boys overseas and in the camps than was expected at the time this movement was decided upon. We are now asked to over-subscribe 50% as shown by the following telegram from our district chairman,

"Aurora, Ill., October 29  
S. M. Henderson:  
Sycamore, Illinois.

At a conference in Chicago Saturday John R. Mott says fifty percent over-subscriptions to original budget for United War Work is absolutely necessary. Fourteen states represented in conference for Middle West adopted and will try to raise same. R. H. Claxon."

The following table shows the individual quota of each town with the 50% added.

Shabbona	\$3,420.00
Milan	2,130.00
South Grove	2,300.00
Afton	2,230.00
Franklin	2,115.00
DeKalb	3,320.00
Mayfield	15,875.00
Kingston	2,255.00
Pierce	2,630.00
Cortland	2,940.00
Sycamore	2,585.00
Genoa	4,335.00

The budget will be divided among the organizations as follows:

Young Men's Christian Ass'n.	58.65%
Young Women's Ass'n.	8.80%
Knights of Columbus	17.60%
War Camp Community Service	8.80%
American Library Ass'n.	2.05%
Salvation Army	2.05%
Jewish Welfare Board	2.05%

Hoping that DeKalb County will go "Over the Top" and thus assure the boys that we are back of them, I am Yours for victory,  
S. M. Henderson  
Chairman

Some people may think that the war is nearly over and that therefore it will be useless to contribute such a large amount for this purpose. Of course, we should think that there will be more need of work during the reconstruction period than at any other time.

The boys will be contented as long as they are fighting, for they will be inspired by patriotism, and will put up with any number of hardships as long as they can get at the Hun. The trying times, however, will come during the period of reconstruction and the necessity of these organizations will be increased ten fold because there will be a let down in the enthusiasm among the boys. They will be anxious to return home as soon as their duties are over. This of course, as you know, will be impossible as it will take eighteen months or two years at least before they can be sent to America and mustered out. They will have more leisure time and leisure breeds discontent. Therefore, in order to keep up their morale, it will be necessary to

## THREE POUNDS OF SUGAR

The Increased Allowance will be Welcomed at the Table

Now comes the most interesting and welcome news to Mrs. Housewife, in the increasing of the sugar allowance per person monthly from two to three pounds. Then to add a little more joy to the new edict, Hoover says the entire monthly allowance for the family may be purchased at one time.

The order as issued from Federal Food Administrator Hoover at Washington says:

The sugar allowance of two pounds monthly per person for householders has been increased to three pounds monthly by Food Administrator Hoover. The sugar regulations are also revised to permit the purchase of the entire month's supply for a family at one time. This relaxation of the restrictions placed upon the use of sugar four months ago was made possible, Mr. Hoover's statement said, thru the rapid manufacture of the best sugar crop in the west, the new cane crop in the south, reductions in consumption in manufacturing, freer transportation conditions, and patriotic conservation by the public.

The class in motor mechanics for girls started by the Courses of Instruction Department at Quincy, Ill., is meeting with marked success. A foreman of one of the big repair shops is giving his services free.

## WHAT GERMANY NEEDS

Dr. Rosemeier, a distinguished German journalist—who escaped Germany—was asked why he did not write something to move the German people to a sense of justice and right. He replied:

"Nonsense. Haven't I been writing my fingers off for thirty years? What those fellows need is not ideas for their brains; they need bombs on their skulls. Help can come from only one place, Bethlehem—Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

"They will cheat you yet, these junkers. Having won half the world by bloody murder, they are going to try to win the other half with tears in their eyes, crying for mercy."

## MARENGO TO CLOSE EARLY

An early closing movement of the stores in this city has been adopted by Marengo merchants in compliance with a request of the U. S. Fuel Administration to conserve both heat and light. The arrangement will go into effect Monday, Nov. 4, and continue until April 1 next. On all days except Saturdays the closing hour will be 6 p. m.; Saturday, 10 p. m.

## RED CROSS REPORTS

Giving Details Regarding Funds and Garments Handled

Bal. at beginning of month, \$566.99  
Total receipts for remitting to chapter, 504.00  
Total receipts retained by the branch, 156.00  
Sale of squash tickets, 10.95  
Total Rec. including Bal., \$1,237.94

Total Remittances to Chapter \$504.00  
Materials purchased from others than chapter, 10.63  
Total cash paid out, 574.63  
Balance at end of month, \$723.26

## Report for October

The following is a list of garments made for October.  
Helmets, 4; sweaters, 5; men's shirts, 18; drawers, 24.  
Surgical dressing classes are now held on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons over the Farmers State Bank. Much work is on hand to be completed before the 15th of this month so that everyone is urged to come and help if possible. From now until the 15th of the month the rooms will be open for work every afternoon.

The Red Cross Branch wish to express their thanks and appreciation to Mr. William Prine for his kindness in doing the Red Cross draying free of charge.

## Ready for Soldier Gifts

The Inspection Committee for the Christmas parcels will open shop in the Civil Service rooms of the post office from now until November 20 to inspect, wrap, and tie the cartons to take Genoa's Merry Christmas to its boys "over there." Cartons may be had upon depositing your parcel label. Government orders must be followed. Gifts must be wrapped in 27 inch khaki handkerchiefs.

amuse, instruct, and entertain them. We appeal for your support more boldly because we know the work that is being done among the boys "over there".  
Cordially yours,  
Wm. H. Crawford

## GENOA BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

The 129th Infantry On Duty Continuously for 42 Days

## FLYING CADET COLTON MOVED

Lieut. J. W. Ovitz is Now on Way Across—Private Rebeck Goes to Texas

How Genoa, Sycamore, and DeKalb men and other men of our 129th regiment lay for two weeks in little "fox holes" dug on top of a hill around which on three sides bent the river Mouse, from the opposite bank of which German trench mortars were able to enfilade every spot and pound them with shrapnel and drench them with gas, and the... they charged the enemy and drove them back losing 20 men wounded and 13 killed by a single shell, is told by Julius B. Wood in a special cable to the Chicago Daily News published on Saturday.

This regiment of the 33rd division, composed of troops from northern Illinois, including Genoa, Sycamore, DeKalb, Reklford, Aurora, Elgin, Pontiac and Ottawa, was definitely located outside the village of Dannevoix on the west side of the Meuse river, northwest of Verdun. The men cheerfully christened their position "Whizbang Hill" and the position of the enemy across the river "Cemetery Ridge."

Our men had been on duty continuously for 42 days, which is said to be almost a record. These statements are confirmed by letters received from Sycamore members of the 129th

Frank Rebeck, who has been stationed at Camp Grant since his induction into the army, has been transferred to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

We have received the following communication from Flying Cadet Luman W. Colton:

"Our seven weeks' course in the school of Fire was shortened to six, and my class moved to Fort Sill, Okla., yesterday. The regular course for us here is five weeks, unless they tack on three weeks of contact patrol work, making it eight. Following that, three weeks of aerial gunnery either at San Diego, Cal., or Miami, Fla., will complete what they can give us in this country, and we will be ready for shipment. I think the Mt. Clemens, Mich. school of aerial gunnery closes during the winter months.

"Last week I fired three problems with terrestrial observation on the range, one with balloon adjustment, and was Reviewing Officer for one airplane adjustment shoot. The school Fire offers a wonderful course of training but produces efficient men. We wish we were over there now doing our share. I think Germany ought to fight eight more months in order to get what is coming to her. Turkey ought to be plentiful by Thanksgiving."

A Genoa boy, some few years ago, Raymond C. Brown, who enlisted in U. S. Marines July 10, 1917, and has been stationed on the island of San Domingo for the past year, writes of his thrilling experience with bandits down there.

"There are nearly three hundred bandits hiding in the mountains, and they are very sneaky and sly and we are prepared for them day and night.

"We have been under heavy fire several times of late, and the last time, we marines, killed twenty and wounded a lot, and as yet, we have been fortunate, for we haven't lost a man. Believe me, we keep our Springfield in good condition and when it shoots, it spreads bullets like a potato sprayer."

The DeKalb County Exemption Board has received a call for 41 men physically fit for general military service to entrain the period from Nov. 11 to Nov. 15 for Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina. It is probable these men will leave Sycamore next Monday.

The exemption board will begin the later part of this week sending out questionnaires to the registered men of the ages 18 and 37 to 40 years.

We have a letter from Private Frank W. Stanley of Fort McIntosh,

## KAISER REPLIES TO SON, WILLIE

Advises him to Come Home Right Away before He is Caught

The Clown Prince's letter to Papa in a recent issue of the Republican-Journal seems to have been greatly enjoyed by our readers. Following is a reply which the kaiser has written to his dear son:

"Dear Willie:—Was so glad to get your letter but you wrote, vile you were making haste to der Rhine. But mine dear boy, I haf to reda your letter on der run as you wrote it.

"I haf hear of vot insults you come mit contact, but mine dear Willie it vil not be long until you vil be safe on dis side of der Rhine.

"I tink maybe ven you und your men hollowed 'ho' at de Americans dey tink maybe dot vas an invite for dem to come over on our side. You should say somedings else next time undt maybe dey go de odder vay.

## "Dey All Crazy"

"I tink as you do, sonny, Dey haf no sense, dey all crazy, tink dey know cetering, but dey know nodings. If dey vere chentlemens, as dey are supposed to be, dey would give you time to git your breath. Poor boys, you must be tired running so hard. You say dey laffing undt singing like vools Vhy Willie I tought you know dey vere vools. Ebery one knows dot. I know dey is so ignorance. Dot man Vilson tink he can sell me undt my men vot to do. Ven I don't listen he lets his men do as dey please. Don't worry, son Willie it vil be all right in de end, maybe."

"I don't blame you, Willie, for not wanting any of dot French land or dot little old Marne river. It isn't haf so goodt as vot our own beautiful Rhine is. But, Willie, if dem vool Americans put dere feet in our Rhine ve vil gif dem dot too, for you know ve do not want do beautiful vater after it has been dirtied by dem dirty Americans, undt ve vil get on clean Cherman soil. Vere efer de Americans haf been ve do nocht want to step our clean feet on or claim as Cherman soil.

## Too Busy to Slap Him

"I tink dot teller from Vest Lepanon must be awful, Willie, why didn't you slap him ven he insulted your papa? But den I don't suppose you had time to do dot.

"Willie, I don't no vot I do about dem breast plates, but I vil do my best. I don't got some to-day but I got some tomorrow and if I got some I will give you any.

"I am getting de brass pots undt iron kettles of Chermany for you der boys to year on your heads for I tink dem Yankees haf sendt all de helmets home for tokens of dis var, or vot fer dey call dem.

"Come home to papa as fast as you can. Ven ve are safe home or some vere mitout any Americans around, ve vil sing all of our song.

"I don't tink you had better stop at Belgium for dem bully Americans, are hanging around dere too.

"I am glad ve are vipping de Americans. Soon I vil go to Washington undt sit in der Vite House vile you hunt bear in Alaska, maybe.

"Now be a goodt boy undt ve vil soon haf dem ticked."

## Your papa, der Kaiser

"P. S. I don't no vere my address vil be der next time you write, so you had better haf it forwarded.—Papa."

## CITY COUNCIL NOTES

Report of City Treasurer and Superintendent of Water Works Read

Genoa, Ill., Nov. 1, 1918  
Regular meeting of the City Council called to order by Mayor J. Hammond. Members present, Patterson, Frazier, Cooper, Cruickshank, Canavan, Hutchison.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were read and approved by the finance committee  
Grand Theatre ..... \$ 4.43  
Dr. Austin ..... 4.00  
E. W. Brown ..... 6.05  
Tibbitts, Cameron Lbr. Co. .... 3.20  
Perkins and Rosenfield ..... 6.84  
Evan's Cafe ..... 20.45  
L. W. Douglass, street ..... 2.75  
Frank Haskins, " ..... 25.20  
L. Morehart, " ..... 21.70  
L. A. Wyde, " ..... 3.50  
Harry Whipple " ..... 21.00  
E. Beck ..... 10.50  
C. J. Olmacher, water ..... 3.75  
H. E. Downing, " ..... 12.00  
Wm. Heed, salary, misc. .... 76.90  
Wm. Abraham, salary ..... 3.00  
E. E. Crawford, salary ..... 85.00  
W. W. Cooper ..... 2.95  
Western Union Tel. Co. .... .34  
Motion made by Hutchison, seconded by Frazier that bills be allowed

## TWO KILLED AT GRADE CROSSING

O. E. Anderson and Herman Johnson, of DeKalb, Hit by Train on I. C.

## WERE IN HEAVY AUTO TRUCK

Bodies were Badly Mangled and Truck Reduced to Scraps—Men Leave Families

An awful tragedy occurred at about 6:20 o'clock Monday evening when Oscar B. Anderson, who conducted an extensive transportation business at DeKalb, and his assistant, Herman Johnson, were both instantly killed about three miles northwest of Genoa, when the large truck they were driving was struck by an Illinois Central train.

Both men leave wives and families. The men passed thru Genoa in the great truck loaded with furniture and drove to Sycamore where they unloaded. They were returning to DeKalb when the accident happened at the point northwest of Genoa where the Belvidere-Genoa road highway crosses the Illinois Central railroad.

The two men were mangled almost beyond recognition, and the truck was completely demolished. The train was stopped and the bodies taken to Colvin Park, and then removed to W. W. Cooper's undertaking rooms here where the coroner's jury viewed them, after which they were removed to DeKalb. The inquest was held Tuesday morning.

Oscar B. Anderson, who conducted the transportation business, was one of the well known and popular citizens of DeKalb. He was a member of the Vikings, M. W. A., Swedish Lutheran church, Swedish Brotherhood, and the Booster Club. He leaves a wife and three children.

Herman Johnson was also well known. He was a member of the Vikings and several other societies and of the Swedish Lutheran church. He leaves a wife and two children.

## SCHOOL CASE CLOSED

Sandwich Township High School will be a Reality

The Illinois Supreme court has reversed and remanded the decision of the circuit court of DeKalb county in the Sandwich Township High School case, in which an order had been issuedousting the president and board of education of that district on the grounds that they were unlawfully holding the office. This decision will eventually give the officers of the district the right to build a school house and organize a school as originally intended.

The school district in question that is officially known as township high school district No. 403 was organized under the high school act of 1911 and was situated in the counties of DeKalb, LaSalle and Kendall. It is about ten miles long, measured from north to south, and eight miles wide at its widest portions.

It was argued that the formation of the district was unconstitutional because the Somanauk high school district was included in the territory but the supreme court disposes of this argument with the statement that "Proper arrangements will be made by annexation or otherwise, as to the part of district No. 331 included in the high school district. Public opinion very largely enforces the practical carrying on of the districts so there will not be double taxation for the purpose of teaching the same studies within the same territory.

and order drawn on treasurer for the amounts. Motion carried.

Motion made by Patterson, seconded by Frazier that the city issue an anticipation warrant for the sum of \$400.00 to Exchange Bank. The warrant to be paid for solely from the taxes for the year 1918, by the city of Genoa when collected and not otherwise, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, from the date issued until paid, also only out of the said taxes. Motion carried.

Ans pur jarnsean tip jo siodaj erintendent of water works were read and approved.

Motion made by Frazier, seconded by Patterson that reports be placed on file. Motion carried.

Motion by Cooper, seconded by Hutchison that council adjourn. Motion carried. R. B. Field, City Clerk.

(Continued on last page)

# GUNNER DEPEW

By  
**ALBERT N. DEPEW**

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Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy  
Member of the Foreign Legion of France  
Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard  
Winner of the Croix de Guerre

## DEPEW IS WOUNDED IN FIERCE FIGHT WITH GERMANS AND GOES TO HOSPITAL.

**Synopsis.**—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, tells of his service in the United States navy, during which he attained the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. The world war starts soon after he receives his honorable discharge from the navy, and he leaves for France with a determination to enlist. He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard, where his marksmanship wins him high honors. Later he is transferred to the land forces and sent to the Flanders front. He gets his first experience in a front line trench at Dixmude. He goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight. While on runner service, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid and has an exciting experience.

### CHAPTER IX.

#### Laid Up for Repairs.

One night, after I had been at Dixmude for about three weeks, we made a charge in the face of a very heavy fire. Our captain always stood at the parapet when we were going over, and made the sign of the cross and shouted, "For God and France." Then we would go over. Our officers always led us, but I have never seen a German officer lead a charge. They always were behind their men, driving instead of leading. I do not believe they are as brave as they are said to be.

Well, we went over this time, and the machine guns were certainly going it strong. We were pretty sore about the chaplain and the Swiss and all that, and we put up an awful fight, but we could not make it and had to come back. Only one company reached the Boche trenches and not a man of it came back who had not been wounded on the way and did not reach the trench. They were just wiped out.

The captain was missing, too. We thought he was done for, but about two o'clock in the morning, he came back. He simply fell over into the trench, all in. He had been wounded four times, and had lain in a shell crater full of water for several hours. He would not go back for treatment then, and when daylight came, it was too late, because we were practically cut off by artillery fire behind the front line trenches.

When daylight came, the artillery fire opened up right on us, and the Germans had advanced their lines into some trenches formerly held by us and hardly forty-five yards away. We received bombs and shells right in our faces. A Tunisian in our company got crazy, and ran back over the parapets. He ran a few yards, then stopped and looked back at us. I think he was coming to his senses, and would have started back to us. Then the spot where he had been was empty, and a second later his body from the chest down fell not three yards from the parapet. I do not know where the top part went. That same shell cut a groove in the low hilltop before it exploded. He had been hit by a big shell, and absolutely cut in two. I have seen this happen to four men, but this was the only one in France.

About seven o'clock, we received reinforcements, and poured fresh troops over and retook the trench. No sooner had we entered it, however, than the Germans turned their artillery on us, not even waiting for their own troops to retire safely. They killed numbers of their own men in this way. But the



For God and France.

fire was so heavy that, when they counter-attacked, we had to retire again, and this time they kept after us and drove us beyond the trench we had originally occupied.

We left them there, with our artillery taking care of them, and our machine guns trying to enfilade them, and moved to the right. There was a bunch of trees there, about like a small woods, and as we passed the Germans concealed in it opened fire on us, and we retired to some reserve trenches. We were pretty much scattered by this time, and badly cut up. We reformed there, and were joined by other of our

troops. In small groups—what was left of squads and platoons and singly. Our captain had got it a fifth time, meanwhile, but he would not leave us, as he was the ranking officer. He had a scalp wound, but the others were in his arms and shoulders. He could not move his hands at all.

But he led our charge when we ran for the woods. We carried some machine guns with us as we went, and the gunners would run a piece, set up, fire while we opened up for them, and run on again. Some troops came out of a trench still farther to the right and helped us, and we drove the Germans out of the woods and occupied it ourselves.

From there, we had the Germans in our old trench almost directly from the rear, and we simply cleaned them out. I think all the vows were kept that day, or else the men who made them died first.

I was shot through the thigh some time or other after the captain got back. It felt just like a needle-prick at first, and then for a while my leg was numb. A couple of hours after we took our trench back, I started out for the rear and hospital. The wound had been hurting for some time. They carried the captain out on a stretcher about the same time, but he died on the way from loss of blood. Fresh troops came up to relieve us, but our men refused to go, and though officially they were not there in the trench, they stayed until they took the captain away. Then, back to billets—not bullets, this time. I believe that we received an army citation for that piece of work, but I do not know, as I was in the hospital for a short time afterward. I do not remember much about going to the hospital except that the ambulance made an awful racket going over the stone-paved streets of Etaples, and that the bearer who picked up one end of my stretcher, had eyes like dead fish floating on water; also, that there were some civvies standing around the entrance as we were being carried in.

The first thing they do in the hospital is to take off your old dirty bandages and slide your stretcher under a big electric magnet. A doctor comes in and places his hand over your wound, and they let down the magnet over his hand and turn on the juice. If the shell fragment or bullet in you is more than seven centimeters deep, you cannot feel the pain. The first doctor reports to the chief how deep your wound is, and where it is situated, and then a nurse comes up to you, where you lie, with your clothes still on, and asks you to take the "pressure."

Then they lift you on a four-wheeled cart, and roll you to the operating theater. They take off your clothes there. I remember I liked to look at the nurses and surgeons; they looked so good in their clean white clothes.

Then they stick hollow needles into you, which hurt a good deal, and you take the pressure. After a while, they begin cutting away the bruised and maybe rotten flesh, removing the old cloth, pieces of dirt, and so forth, and scraping away the splinters of bone.

You think for sure you are going to bleed to death. The blood rushes through you like lightning, and if you get a sight of yourself, you can feel yourself turning pale. Then they hurry you to your bed, and cover you over with blankets and hot-water bottles. They raise your bed on chairs, so the blood will run up toward your head, and after a while, your eyes open and the doctor says, "Oui, oui, il vivra," meaning that you still had some time to spend before finally going west.

The treatment we got in the hospital was great. We received cigarettes, tobacco, matches, magazines, and clean clothes. The men do not talk about their wounds much, and everybody tries to be happy and show it. The food was fine, and there was lots of it.

I do not think there were any doctors in the world better than ours, and they were always trying to make things easy for us. They did not rip the dressings off your wounds like some of the butchers do in some of our dispensaries that I know of, but took them off carefully. Everything was very clean and sanitary, and some of the hospitals had sun parlors, which were well used, you can be sure.

Some of the men made toys and fancy articles, such as button hooks and paper knives. They made the handles from empty shell cases, or shrapnel, or pieces of Zeppelins, or

anything else picked up along the front.

When they are getting well, the men learn harness making, mechanical drawing, telegraphy, gardening, poultry raising, typewriting, bookkeeping and the men teach the nurses how to make canes out of shell cases, and rings of aluminum, and slippers and gloves out of blankets.

The nurses certainly work hard. They always have more to do than they ought to, but they never complain, and are always cheerful and ready to play games when they have the time, or read to some polli. And their work is pretty dirty too: I would not like to have to do it. They say there were lots of French society ladies working as nurses, but you never heard much about society, or any talk about Lord Helpus, or Count Whosis, or pink teas or anything like that from these nurses.

A few shells landed near our hospital, while I was there, but no patient was hit. They knocked a shrine of Our Lady to splinters, though, and bowled over a big crucifix. The kitchen was near by, and it was just the chef's luck that he had walked over to our ward to see a pal of his, when a shell landed plumb in the center of the kitchen, and all you could see all over the barracks was stew.

That was a regular endless day for us, until they rigged up bogies and got some more dioxies, and mixed up some commel for us. The chef made up for it the next day, though. The chef was a great little guy. He was a "blesse" himself, and I guess his stomach sympathized with ours.

There was a Frenchman in the bed next to me who had the whole side of his face torn off. He told me he had been next to a bomber, who had just lit a fuse and did not think it was burning fast enough, so he blew on it. It burned fast enough after that, and there he was.

There was a Belgian in one of the other wards, whom I got to know pretty well, and he would often come over and visit me. He asked many questions about Dixmude, for he had had relatives there, though he had lost track of them. He often tried to describe the house they had lived in, so that I might tell him whether it was still standing or not, but I could not remember the place he spoke of. During our talks, he told me about many atrocities. Some of the things he told me I had heard before, and some of them I heard of afterward. Here are some things that he either saw or heard of from victims:

He said that when the Germans entered the town of St. Quentin, they started firing into the windows as they passed along. First, after they had occupied the town, they bayoneted every workman they could find. Then they took about half of the children that they could find, and killed them with their musket butts. After this, they marched the remainder of the children and the women to the square, where they had lined up a row of male citizens against a wall. The women and children were told that if they moved, they would all be shot. Another file of men was brought up, and made to kneel in front of the other men against the wall.

The women and children began to beg for the lives of the men, and many of them were knocked in the head with gun butts before they stopped.

Then the Germans fired at the double rank of men. After three volleys, there were eighty-four dead and twenty wounded. Most of the wounded they then killed with axes, but somehow, three or four escaped by hiding under the bodies of others and playing dead, though the officers walked up and down firing their revolvers into the piles of bodies.

The next day the Germans went through the wine cellars, and shot all the inhabitants they found hiding there. A lot of people, who had taken refuge in a factory over night, decided to come out with a white flag. They were allowed to think that the white flag would be respected, but no sooner were they all out than they were seized and the women publicly violated in the square, after which the men were shot. A paralytic was shot as he sat in his arm-chair, and a boy of fourteen was taken by the legs and pulled apart.

At one place, a man was tied by the arms to the ceiling of his room and set afire. His trunk was completely carbonized, but his head and arms were unburned. At the same place, the body of a fifteen-year-old boy was found, pierced by more than twenty bayonet thrusts. Other dead were found with their hands still in the air, leaning up against walls.

At another place the Germans shelled the town for a day, and then entered and sacked it. The women and children were turned loose, without being allowed to take anything with them, and forced to leave the town. Nearly five hundred men were deported to Germany. Three, who were almost exhausted by hunger, tried to escape. They were bayoneted and clubbed to death. Twelve men, who had taken refuge in a farm, were tied together and shot in a mass. Another group of six were tied together and

shot, after the Germans had put out their eyes and tortured them with bayonets. Three others were brought before their wives and children and sabered.

The Belgian told me he was at Namur when the Germans began shelling it. The bombardment lasted the whole of August 21 and 22, 1914. They centered their fire on the prison, the hospital, and the railway station. They entered the town at four o'clock in the afternoon of August 23. During the first twenty-four hours, they behaved themselves, but on the 24th they began firing at anyone they pleased, and set fire to different houses on five of the principal squares.

Then they ordered every one to leave his house, and those who did not were shot. The others, about four hundred in all, were drawn up in front of the church, close to the river bank. The Belgian said he could never forget how they all looked.

"I can remember just how it was," he said. "There were eight men, whom I knew very well, standing in a row with several priests. Next came two good friends of mine named Balbau



Silent, Daring and Terrible.

Women and Children Begged for the Lives of the Men.

and Guillaume, with Balbau's seventeen-year-old son; then two men who had taken refuge in a barn and had been discovered and blinded; then two other men whom I had never seen before.

"It was awful to see the way the women were crying—'Shoot me too, shoot me with my husband.'"

"The men were lined up on the edge of the hollow, which runs from the high road to the bottom of the village. One of them was leaning on the shoulders of an old priest, and he was crying, 'I am too young—I can't face death bravely.'"

"I couldn't bear the sight any longer. I turned my back to the road and covered my eyes. I heard the volley and the bodies falling. Then some one cried, 'Look, they're all down.' But a few escaped."

This Belgian had escaped by hiding—he could not remember how many days—in an old cart filled with manure and rubbish. He had chewed old hides for food, had swam across the river, and hid in a mud bank for almost a week longer, and finally got to France.

He took it very hard when we talked about Dixmude, and I told him that the old church was just shot to pieces. He asked about a painting called the "Adoration of the Magi," and one of the other prisoners told us it had been saved and transported to Germany. If that is true, and they do not destroy it meanwhile, we will get it back, don't worry!

My wound was just a clean gunshot wound and not very serious, so, although it was not completely healed, they let me go after three weeks. But before I went, I saw something that no man of us will ever forget. Some of them took vows just like the men of the legion I have told about.

One of the patients was a German doctor, who had been picked up in No Man's Land, very seriously wounded. He was given the same treatment as any of us, that is, the very best, but finally, the doctors gave him up. They thought he would die slowly, and that it might take several weeks.

While in the hospital Depew witnesses a scene that convinces him that it is not only the Kaiser and his system, but the German soldiers themselves, that are responsible for much of the frightfulness that has marked the war. Read about this scene in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Experiments with powdered peat for fuel have been so successful in Sweden that a plant for its production on a large scale has been established.

## KU KLUX KLAN IS REVIVED IN SOUTH

"Invisible Empire" Organized in Many Localities to Deal With Idlers and Slackers.

Mobile, Ala.—The first "Invisible Empire," which was brought into being by General Forrest after the Civil war to offset the evils of the carpet-bag rule in the Southern states, has been succeeded by a second "Invisible Empire." The Ku Klux Klan, silent, daring and terrible, is once more organizing in many localities of the South. First of all the new organization is on the lookout for alien enemies, for the disloyal and for the fellow who is seeking to begin a strike.



Silent, Daring and Terrible.

When there is no trouble brewing in labor circles, or among disturbers suspected of being alien enemy sympathizers, the Klan goes after idlers and slackers. Its methods are proving effective and so far no detective has been able to get on the inside of the organization, which appears to have public sentiment behind it.

Wherever the Klan is organized it is made up of some of the best men of the community. Neither strangers nor half-strangers are taken in, and the rule of "once a member, always a member" still holds good. Otherwise, the unfaithful one may be treated to the fate that awaits other victims of the Klan.

Not many days ago the unseen hand of the Klan stretched forth in Mobile, Ala., where many ships are being built for the government. A strike agitator appeared in the community and sought to foment trouble. The stevedores, shipworkers and washerwomen of the city were called out on strike, in spite of the fact that they were making a good wage and did not want to strike.

Then a rumor spread that the man planning the strike was in personal danger. He was apprehended by the police and was being taken to headquarters when the patrol was stopped by a squad of motorcars, each covered with white cloth bearing the insignia "Invisible Empire," the fiery cross of Scotland. The agitator was taken. What became of him is unknown. But there was no strike.

In Birmingham, Ala., an agitator sought to start trouble in the big mills. Again the arm of the Invisible Empire reached from the darkness, the plans of the strike leader were foiled, the man was seized and has not been heard from since. His plans for a strike also failed.

## FALSE TEETH FALL OUT: TRAFFIC IS HELD UP

Oshkosh, Wis.—When a passenger on the interurban line opened his mouth too wide and his false teeth fell out and lodged behind some steam pipes it was necessary to transfer the passengers to another car and rip out the pipes of the former one in order to recover the missing molars.

## PATROL DRIVER IS TOUCHED

Wallet Missing After He Gallantly Accords Girl Prisoner Front Seat.

Atlanta, Ga.—Patrolman Harry Vaughn, driver of the city's patrol, is very considerate of girl prisoners and allows them to ride on the front seat with him to save embarrassment of riding with other prisoners. One morning Vaughn accorded this privilege to Ruth Warf, a Tennessee girl sentenced for violation of the vice law, en route to the stockade. About noon Vaughn missed his wallet, which had contained about \$60 and a check for \$57.

## Meets Horrible Death.

Rhineland, Wis.—When his clothing was caught in the shafting at the mill of the Rhineland Box and Lumber company, Bernard Mosknes was whirled about the shaft at terrific speed and practically crushed to death. Every bone in his body was broken before the machinery could be stopped.

## LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISSONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

A Proof. "They say his intelligence and mental grasp are something wonderful." "I should say so. Why, he filled out his questionnaire all by himself."

Keep clean inside as well as outside by taking a gentle laxative at least once a week, such as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Shoes Are Stamped. In Great Britain shoe manufacturers are required to stamp on each pair of shoes its approved retail price.

Stop the Pain. The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 25c and 50c by all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

Chinese are said to be taking to the alcohol habit.

Washington will blacklist profiteers in food supplies.

## HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out," unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, back-ache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

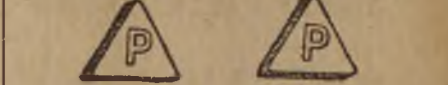
## It's Acid-Stomach That Makes Millions Sick and Suffer

Life is dark—not worth much to the man or woman with an acid-stomach. Acid-stomach kills Hope, Ambition, Energy, Courage. It saps the strength of the strongest body—impoverishes the blood—causes untold suffering—makes millions weak, unfit and brings on premature old age. You know what acid-mouth does to teeth and gums—how the acid literally eats through the hard enamel, causing the teeth to decay. Just imagine, then, what havoc an acid-stomach must do to the delicate organization of the stomach. Millions of people are weak and unfit, suffering all the time, in one way or another, from superacidity or acid-stomach. They don't seem dangerously sick. Just ailing. Going through life weak, listless, dragging one foot after another. They're nervous and irritable; lack power and punch, frequently have severe attacks of indigestion, splitting headaches; subject to fits of melancholia and mental depression. And nearly always their stomachs are out of order, even though many experience no actual stomach pains—digestion poor—never getting anywhere near the full strength from their food. So, you see, it's just this acid-stomach—that is holding so many people back—sapping up the strength they should get from their food—taking away their vigor and vitality—leaving them weak and inefficient.

## INDIGESTION, GAS, UPSET STOMACH

HURRY! JUST EAT ONE TABLET OF PAPER'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

No waiting! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel indigestion pain, lumps of distress in stomach, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief.



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin always make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once and they cost so little at drug stores.—Adv.

British Columbia Lumber. British Columbia's lumber mills can produce about 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber each year.

During the latter months of the siege of Ladysmith tobacco was sold in the town, at \$30 a pound.

The first people to bury their dead in cemeteries and make use of ornamental headstones were the Turks.

Investigators recently found extensive undeveloped coal fields in Serbia.

## ASTHMADOR GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

## Stop Losing Calves You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of DR. DAVID ROBERTS' "Anti-Abortion" Small Expense Easily Applied Sure Results. Used successfully for 30 years. Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS' VETERINARY CO., 120 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

## Every Woman Wants Partine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 44-1918.

# Uncle Sam's Sailors Well Fed



IN THE GALLEY OF A MERCHANT MARINE TRAINING SHIP WHERE MEALS ARE PREPARED FOR 600 MEN

**Sea Cooks of the New Merchant Marine Are Trained for the Difficult Task**

COOKING at sea is not what it used to be in the "good old days" that we read about. "A hard biscuit and a slice of cold salt beef," which Dana mentions in "Two Years Before the Mast" as his usual meal after a long, hard watch off Cape Horn, is no longer the diet of the American merchant sailor.

The modern sailor man is well fed, with plenty of fresh meat, vegetables and soft bread, no matter what the voyage he may be on. Modern refrigerating plants and modern cooking methods are to be thanked for that.

On the hundreds of new ships which are being built for the merchant marine by the United States shipping board careful attention is paid to the equipment for storing, cooking and serving food. The government is fully aware that sailors, like soldiers, work best on well-filled stomachs.

Care is taken also that efficient men are employed as cooks on the nation's new merchant fleets. Good sea cooks are not numerous, even in normal times. Having that fact in mind, the United States shipping board, with the thoroughness that marks all its efforts to create an unequalled merchant marine, is engaged in training an adequate number of cooks to man the galleys of its new ships. Young men of character and intelligence are chosen for instruction.

The training of cooks is part of the work done by the shipping board's recruiting service. This service has a fleet of training ships, based at Atlantic and Pacific ports, on all of which young Americans are taught by experienced cooks the serious business of preparing good food at sea. Besides that, the board has special cooking schools on two of the ships—the Meade, a former Atlantic liner stationed at Boston, and the steamer Dorothy Bradford, stationed at New York.

Cooking at sea is by no means the same thing as cooking on land. The sea cook has several things to bear in mind that the land cook, in hotel, restaurant or home kitchen never has to think about.

Take for instance some of the precautions he must observe as illustrated by the following "Don'ts for Sea Cooks":

Don't expect the stove to remain in a perpendicular position, nor the cook. You are on a moving platform, namely, the ship's deck, which often rolls and sways with the motion of the ship in the sea.

Don't fill a kettle full of liquid. The rolling of the ship will cause the contents to slop over and with rats may start a fire.

Don't allow pots and pans to get adrift. As a guard against this, the galley range has an iron rail around it.

Don't permit dishes to be left on dresser or pantry shelf as on land. If you do they will slide off and be smashed. There are little pigeon-holes for each kind into which the dishes fit, there being a high bar across the front, with a space cut out through which a dish may be reached and lifted out.

On modern ships the serving is done by men in the steward's department, called stewards, so the sea cook of today needs none of that dexterity of foot that one-legged John Silver showed as he pegged his way aft with dinner along the slippery deck in the brig of "Treasure Island."

It is a truism aboard ship that only a cook who likes his job is worth his salt. A discontented cook will spoil good food. This psychology is recognized by the shipping board in choosing young men for training as cooks. Only those who volunteer for the job are wanted. There are plenty who do. Out of 3,000 apprentices always on the training ships a certain percentage may be counted on to ask for training as cooks.

These young men are serving on the nation's "bridge of ships" from patriotic motives. Some may go back to their home towns when the war is over; but others will remain in the merchant marine, and will take a part in the country's peace expansion at sea as dignified as that taken by captain, mate or engineer on the ship on which they serve. Nor will they suffer in a financial way, for a chief cook gets \$90 a month wages, be-

sides his board and quarters—a net income of \$1,080 a year.

When the young law student, or bank teller, or blacksmith's helper who has decided to become a sea cook reports for instruction on the Meade or the Bradford he is taken in hand by a wise old chef who proceeds to teach him the A, B, C's of sea cooking.

These embrace some general rules as to cleanliness and general galley practice, neatly typewritten, under the head "Advice to the Cook."

The most particular housewife will find these rules sound. Here are a few of them:

Great cleanliness, as well as care and attention, are required from a cook.

Keep your hands very clean. Try to prevent your nails from getting black or discolored.

Don't scatter in your galley; clean up as you go; put scalding water into each saucepan or steppan as you finish using it. Dry your saucepans before you put them on the shelf.

Never scrub inside of a frying pan; rub it with wet silver-sand, rinse it out well with hot water afterwards.

Wash your pudding cloths, scald and hang them to dry directly after using them; air them before you put them away, or they will be musty. Keep in a dry place.

Be careful not to use a knife that has cut onions until it has been cleaned.

Keep sink and sink-brush very clean; be careful never to throw anything but water down sink. Do not throw cabbage water down it; throw it away, as its smell is very bad.

Never have sticky plates or dishes. Use very hot water for washing them; when greasy change it.

Clean coppers with turpentine and fine brickdust, rubbed on with flannel; polish them with chamolis and a little dry brickdust.

Clean your tins with soap and whitening mixed, made into a thick cream with hot water. Rub it on with flannel; when dry, whisk it off with clean chamolis and dry whitening.

Take care that you look at the meat the butcher brings, to see if it is good.

Let there be no waste in the kitchen.

In Uncle Sam's school for sea cooks instruction begins, logically, with cereals for breakfast. It happens that the instruction chef on the Bradford is a Scot, and when Jamie Nicol gets through teaching a new hand the art of cooking oatmeal there is nothing further to be said.

The novice is next shown how to fry eggs and bacon, how to make hash and how to prepare hamburger steak. These are his first steps.

He next gets a chance at dinner, with making soups and roasting and boiling meats and cooking various kinds of vegetables. In this work he learns the mysteries of the big galley range—a mighty stove, near seven feet long—of the steam kettle that will cook soup for 100 men and of the steam-oven cooker for vegetables.

If he is ambitious, for the beginner takes a special course in baking and pudding making, for real puddings take the place of the traditional soggy duff of old times on Uncle Sam's merchant ships.

Rice pudding is a favorite. Lucky is the young man who learns to cook rice from a veteran who acquired the art on a trader out of Rangoon or a clipper from Calcutta.

"Never put your rice into the kettle until the water is boiling, then scatter it in." That is the standard rule for rice.

"Then we tell 'em to be sure never to put in the sugar until the rice is done," says the chef.

It has been found that six weeks of intensive training will make a very good sea cook of a beginner if he shows proper aptitude.

"We can tell the natural cook," says Jamie Nicol, "by the questions he asks. The good beginners ask all about everything and make notes. We have a number who put everything they want to remember down in a book. They will make good."

It is the ambition of most sea cooks to get on a big ship. In wartime, cooking on the smallest vessel is an essential calling, but the big vessel with its modern equipment and efficiency organization appeals strongly to the type of young man now taking up sea cooking for Uncle Sam.

The large vessels carry several cooks. A 5,000-ton freighter has a chief cook, a second cook, who is also baker, and a third cook, or cook's mate.

The chief cook is usually the meat cutter also, and in these times scientific meat cutting, as well as cooking, is required on the merchant fleet and taught in the shipping board's floating cooking schools.

## WOMEN ARE GOOD MECHANICS.

According to a report of the national industrial conference board, women in wartime employment are showing a remarkable adaptability for machine shop work. The report summarizes information obtained from 131 establishments employing 335,015 men and 49,823 women and including 10,657 women engaged in work formerly performed exclusively by men.

Their labor, says the Christian Herald, has ranged from the operation of drill presses and lathes to core-making, inspecting and assembling mechanical products and performing many precise machine operations. In the main it has been confined to the lighter processes requiring rapidity and dexterity, and in such work their output has proved equal to and frequently greater than that of male employees. This was notably true of women's work in automobile manufacture and in a munition plant manufacturing fuses, where women operatives on drill presses and milling machines were from 25 to 50 per cent more rapid than men.

## SINGLE SHOES NOW SOLD IN LONDON.

One of the many pathetic side lights on our war is reflected in advertisements published by British shoe merchants, which vividly impress upon one's mind the sacrifices that many of our sons and their comrades are gallantly making. Owing to the large number of crippled veterans of the western front, London dealers in men's footwear now sell single shoes for one-half the price of pairs. To quote an advertisement that recently appeared in a fashionable illustrated magazine: "Wartime hoots at 26/3 a pair or 13/2 a boot. The single boots, rights or lefts, are for those men who have been so unfortunate as to lose a leg."—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## AMERICANS BUYING DIAMONDS.

Among facts disclosed in the investigation conducted by the council of national defense to learn the buying trend in civilian trade during the war are a decided increase in sales of small diamonds and a falling off in sales of sizes from one-half carat upward. This is attributed to the great increase in price and the tendency of people to buy diamonds by price alone; that is, they have, perhaps, \$75 or \$100 to put in a stone, and it brings them a much smaller jewel than the same amount would procure a year or two ago. Watches are in great demand, especially wrist watches, which have been enormously popularized by the war.

## CALLING A HALT.

"Senator Fudge relates an amusing anecdote—'If it's new, all right. But I don't care to listen to a stale story just because it is tacked onto a United States senator.'"—Kansas City Journal.

## DANDRUFF MAKES HAIR FALL OUT

A small bottle of "Danderine" keeps hair thick, strong, beautiful.

Girls! Try this! Doubles beauty of your hair in a few moments.



Within ten minutes after an application of Danderine you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine for a few cents at any drug store or toilet counter, and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all—you surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Danderine.—Adv.

## The Exact Amount.

"Did old Skinfint leave much behind him when he died?"

"I believe he left all he had."

## "Cold in the Head"

In an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh, persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A recently patented oscillating electric fan can be made to move its blades either vertically or horizontally.

Chicago has opened a municipal woodyard.

In Japan girls twelve years old work ten and 12 hours a day.

## SPANISH INFLUENZA---WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT SHOULD BE TREATED

Nothing New—Simply the Old Grip or La Grippe That Was Epidemic in 1889-90, Only Then It Came From Russia by Way of France and This Time by Way of Spain

**Go to Bed and Stay Quiet—Take a Laxative—Eat Plenty of Nourishing Food—Keep Up your Strength—Nature is the Only "Cure"**

## ALWAYS CALL A DOCTOR

**NO OCCASION FOR PANIC**

Spanish influenza, which appeared in Spain in May, has all the appearances of grip, or la grippe, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics as far back as history runs. Hippocrates refers to an epidemic in 412 B. C., which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every century has had its attacks. Beginning with 1831 this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-90.

There is no occasion for panic—influenza itself has a very low percentage of fatalities—not over one death out of every 400 cases, according to the N. C. board of health. The chief danger lies in complications arising, attacking principally patients in a run-down condition—those who don't go to bed soon enough or those who get up too early.

## THE SYMPTOMS

Grip, or influenza, as it is now called, usually begins with a chill, followed by aching, feverishness, and sometimes nausea and dizziness, and a general feeling of weakness and depression. The temperature is from 100 to 104, and the fever usually lasts from three to five days. The germs attack the mucous membrane or lining of the air passages, nose, throat and bronchial tubes; there is usually a hard cough, especially bad at night; oftentimes a sore throat or tonsillitis, and frequently all the appearances of a severe head cold.

## THE TREATMENT

Go to bed at the first symptoms, not only for your own sake, but to avoid spreading the disease to others—take a purgative, eat plenty of nourishing food, remain perfectly quiet and don't worry. Quinine, aspirin or Dover's Powders, etc., may be administered by the physician's directions to relieve the aching. But there is no cure or specific for influenza—the disease must run its course. Nature herself will throw off the attack if only you keep up your strength. The chief danger lies in the complications which may arise. Influenza so weakens the bodily resistance that there is danger of pneumonia or bronchitis developing, and sometimes inflammation of the middle ear, or heart affections. For these reasons it is very important that the patient remain in bed until his strength returns—stay in bed at least two days or more after the fever has left you, or if you are over 50 or not strong stay in bed four days or more, according to the severity of the attack.

**EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS**

In order to stimulate the lining of the air passages to throw off the grippe germs, to aid in loosening the phlegm and keeping the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier, Vick's VapoRub will be found effective. Hot, wet towels should be applied over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores. Then VapoRub should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is red, spread on thickly and cover with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloths. Leave the clothing loose around the neck, as the heat of the body liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, inhaled with each breath, carry the medication directly to the parts affected. At the same time VapoRub is absorbed through and stimulates the skin, attracting the blood to the surface, and thus aids in relieving the congestion within.

## HOW TO AVOID THE DISEASE

Evidence seems to prove that this is a germ disease, spread principally by human contact, chiefly through coughing, sneezing or spitting. So avoid persons having colds—which means avoiding crowds—common drinking cups, roller towels, etc. Keep up your bodily strength by plenty of exercise in the open air, and good food. Above all, avoid colds, as colds irritate the lining of the air passages and render them much better breeding places for the germs.

## KEEP FREE FROM COLDS

Use Vick's VapoRub at the very first sign of a cold. For a head cold, melt a little VapoRub in a spoon and inhale the vapors, or better still, use VapoRub in a benzoin steam kettle. If this is not available, use an ordinary tea-kettle. Fill half-full of boiling water, put in half a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling and inhale the steam arising.

Note—Vick's VapoRub is the discovery of a North Carolina druggist, who found how to combine, in salve form, Menthol and Camphor with such volatile oils as Eucalyptus, Thyme, Cloves, etc., so that when the salve is applied to the body heat, these ingredients are liberated in the form of vapors.

VapoRub is comparatively new in New York State and New England and a few Western states where it is just now being introduced, but in other sections of the country it is the standard home remedy in more than a million homes for all forms of cold troubles. Over six million jars were sold last year. VapoRub can be had in three sizes at all druggists. It is particularly recommended for children's croup and colds, since it is externally applied and therefore can be used as freely as desired without the slightest harmful effects.

### Carter's Little Liver Pills

**You Cannot be Constipated and Happy**



**A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living**

*Genuine bears signature*

*Warranted*

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

---

**ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but** **CARTER'S IRON PILLS** will greatly help most pale-faced people

A wagonload of wine contributed by King George V to the Red Cross sold at auction for \$8,500.

The first English man-of-war, the Great Harry, was launched in the year 1487.

Arizona forbids barbecues for the duration of the war.

## Middle Aged Women

**Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.**

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run-down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISSELLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.



**In Such Cases**

## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

**has the greatest record for the greatest good**

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



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

Musing underwear, none better, at Olmsted's.

Mrs. John Duval received word on Saturday that her husband had sailed overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Easton welcomed a baby girl to their home Friday, November 5.

Service star pins, service star lavallieres and service star bracelets at Martin's. Call and see them.

The Missionary Society will meet at the home of Mrs. J. W. Sowers, Thursday afternoon, November 12.

Something new in curtain rods at Olmsted's.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its next regular meeting at the home of Mrs. G. C. Rowan Thursday afternoon, Nov. 15.

Money belts, wrist watches, com fort sets and metallic mirrors for the boys "over there". Call and see the full line at Martin's.

Rev. Lott's subject on Sunday evening will be "The Greatest Battle Ever Fought." Evening service at 7:30. Epworth League, at 8:30.

E. J. Rauchenberger and family moved to Chicago Thursday of this week. Mr. Rauchenberger has been employed in the city the past two months.

R. J. Johnson and family, who resided in the Miss Linda Patterson house on Locust street for the past several months, moved to Lanark on Saturday.

Wm. Scherer, who resided on a farm north of Genoa, which was recently sold to Harry Whipple, is moving to Genoa and will occupy his building on Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson entertained the H. B. club at their home south of town Thursday evening of this week. After several games of 5% refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Reid celebrated their forty-fifth wedding anniversary Wednesday. Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Lott and sons, Merrill and Spencer, were their guests at dinner.

Let Martin show you his beautiful selection of ivory articles.

New coats at Olmsted's.

For a stylish, well made hat, see Mrs. Stinger, at Olmsted's.

Fry Oven glass, the best is always the cheapest. At Olmsted's.

John Gray, who recently sold his 40-acre farm, south of Genoa for \$300 an acre, last week bought the Geo. Geithman 80-acre farm, north of Genoa, the consideration being \$250 an acre.

Mrs. H. G. Wyllys passed away at her home in Puyalloy, Wash., at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, after a brief struggle with pneumonia. Mrs. Wyllys was formerly a resident of Genoa.

Mayne Kelly Young passed away in Lincoln, Nebr., October 18, after an illness of only three days. The deceased, who is a niece of Jas. R. Kierman of this city, leaves a daughter 8 years of age.

Wm. Blundy of Belvidere passed away at his home in that city Monday afternoon. Interment took place in the Genoa cemetery this week Thursday. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. Wm. Eiklor.

Hereafter the morning services will be conducted in the English language at the German Lutheran church the second Sunday of every month beginning with the coming Sunday. Services at 10:30 o'clock.

The First Quarterly Conference will be held at the Ney Church Sunday afternoon after the preaching service, if roads and weather permit. Otherwise it will be held at Genoa church after the morning service. All members are urged to be present.

Rev. E. B. Crawford, Superintendent of Rockford District, will preach at the Methodist Church in Genoa Sunday morning, Nov. 10 at 11 o'clock. He will also preach at Ney Church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He is an excellent speaker, and one that Genoa people will enjoy. Come out and hear him.

FOR SALE—Several geese and a pair of pillows. Mrs. R. W. Johnson

**\$100 Reward, \$100**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

### AMAZON LEGEND IS GREEK

Stories of Wonderful Feats of Warlike Women Had Their Origin in That Country.

When Russian women, following the revolution which deposed the czar, took up arms in behalf of their country, it seemed that the ancient Greek myth of the Amazons was close to realization. The legend of the Amazons was a favorite among the Greeks, who loved to weave stories of the wonderful feats of these warlike women.

According to the legend the Amazons, who were irresistible in war, lived on the shores of the Black sea. The first Amazons were women whose husbands had all been killed in war. The widows decided that marriage was a condition of servitude, and determined to have no more of it. So they trained themselves in the use of arms and became the terror of their masculine neighbors, according to an article in the People's Home Journal.

Three famous queens of the Amazons are mentioned—Hippolyte, who was conquered by Hercules; Penthesilea, who was slain by Achilles while aiding the Trojans; and Thestris, who visited Alexander the Great, accompanied by three hundred of her warriors.

The Amazon river was so named because early Spanish explorers who were floating down that great stream believed they saw a race of women warriors on the land bordering the river.

### CAN LEARN TO LIKE TASKS

Quality Once Acquired, Many Men Will Find Their Life Take on a Brighter Hue.

It is a remarkable fact that most men are engaged in occupations that they dislike. We know many a doctor who would rather be an author, and, by the same token, we know some authors whom we would like to be doctors or something else. There are statesmen who always wanted to be blacksmiths, and blacksmiths who wanted to be statesmen. In many instances they could trade and the country would be the gainer.

But that's neither here nor there. The thing to be considered is that we can make life a whole lot easier by learning to like tasks that we now do not like. It can be done, strange as it may seem. Many a man has learned to like to play croquet or to eat greens. There are instances of men who actually fell in love with their wives.

It will not do to merely assume a grin-and-bear-it attitude toward the unpleasant task. Eat it up. Go at it as though there were not half as much fun in doing anything else in the world. You will then certainly discover that you were not nearly so badly off as you thought you were.—Los Angeles Times.

### King Named Pennsylvania.

It was Charles II who gave the name Pennsylvania to the American colony. The founder would have named it New Wales on account of its rugged and beautiful scenery. A good story is told of how Charles once turned the tables on his Quaker subject when they met in the park. "Why dost thou remove thy hat friend Charles?" asked William Penn. "Because whenever I am it is customary for only one person to remain uncovered." Penn was much at home with kings. James II used to go to Quaker meetings to hear him preach. He knew Anne as a little girl and that queen counted him as an old friend, but William III was not so cordially disposed. When Peter the Great was occupying Evelyn's residence at Deptford he went to Quaker meetings and knew Penn. Indeed, that destructive tenant and absolute monarch and militarist said that whoever could live as a Quaker would be happy.

### Britain and British.

It was not until their occupation by the Romans that the word Britannia came into use as a name for the British isles. The name Great Britain was applied to England, Wales and Scotland on the accession of James I in 1603, when the king of Scotland succeeded Queen Elizabeth, and the crowns became united. The expression had been used for some time before that event to distinguish England, Wales and Scotland from Little Britain—Britannia Minor—which was the French province of Bretagne or Brittany, across the channel from England. On January 1, 1801, when the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland took place, the name adopted was the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." It is a mistake to refer to the United Kingdom as England. England is a part of the United Kingdom, as Saskatchewan is a part of the Dominion of Canada.

### Color Blindness.

"Many persons have the mistaken idea that color blindness causes a considerable number of the railroad accidents," said a veteran of the line recently. "During the early part of my life, when I was in railroad work, a physician who examined 700 applicants for positions as railroad men found only one who was color blind. Several of the applicants, however, did not know the proper names of the colors. They were able to group and match test samples accurately enough, but were uncertain when asked to pick out certain colors and name them."

### WALLABY QUICKLY WIPED OUT

Australian Pest Didn't Last Long When Its Pelt Became of Value in the Market.

Before the advent of the rabbit and the fox in Australia the rock-wallaby made its home among the cliffs bordering the Snowy river, where it passes through southern Monaro (N. S. W.), literally in thousands. The little red-brown quadruped was then becoming a grass pest, and as his skin was then worth only 4 cents the pelt hunter didn't bother much about him. But an interested mutton merchant some years ago put a premium on the skins, and the writer and a mate started out one winter morning, with about two inches of frost on the ground and every tree powdered with hoar-frost, for the wallaby ground. The artillery consisted of two guns, one a single muzzle-loader. (The breech-loader was then a rarity on Monaro.) By noon the hunters had downed over sixty wallabies. The beasts were so numerous in some quarters that two wallabies occasionally fell to a single shot. Soon after that the pelt trader scented profit, and the work of demolition began. Now these cliffs are silent and deserted, save for Reynard and the eternal rabbit, which crops the wallaby pastures close and from this rough country will never be exterminated.

### DULL AND CHRONIC HEADACHE

Affliction, Physician Asserts, May Invariably Be Traced to the Presence of Rheumatism.

Rheumatic headache may be acute, but in most cases it is dull and chronic, lasting for weeks, months or years. It is slightly more common in women than in men, and it occurs very rarely below the age of 20, and most commonly above 40 years of age. The pain is real and may be constant, or fairly steady with intermissions, writes Dr. Hugh T. Patrick in the Journal of American Medical Association. It does not occur in instantaneous shoots or brief excruciating paroxysms, nausea and vomiting are not present with it. There are good days and bad days, but with more or less pain or soreness all ways present. The headache is worse after exposure to cold or dampness.

This form of headache is really a rheumatic affection, and evidences of past rheumatism are almost always found. Its exact nature is obscure; bacterial infection of the tissues of the aching region is probable. Treatment consists of prolonged, repeated application of heat and the employment of persistent massage of the area of pain, which is most usually at the back of the head on both sides, and may extend down to neck, shoulders and back. It is tender to deep pressure, but not to surface pressure.

### Vastness of Mexico.

It cannot be reiterated too often that Mexico is a vast country. Mexico extends in length over two thousand miles, or is as long as from Iceland to Africa. It measures a thousand miles across the widest area. It is vast, it contains every climate from tropical to northern; it has huge mountains, some of the greatest volcanoes in the world; and some of the largest rivers are to be found in the south, although water is lacking in the north. The north is flat and hideous, the south beautiful and mountainous. Mexico produces every class of one and every form of agriculture and some of the most picturesque and beautiful old Spanish towns in the world remain from the days when they were built by Cortez in 1519.

One cannot help being struck with the contrast between the two coasts. On the Pacific shore everything is dry; on the Gulf (Atlantic) everything is wet. A depth of eight or ten feet of soil is common.—From "Mexico," by Mrs. Alec-Tweedle.

### To Keep Flowers.

The addition of a little salt-peter or carbonate of soda to water in which cut flowers are placed will keep some varieties fresh more than two weeks.

Cut glass at Martin's.

Good, home made, tennis flannel nightgowns, extra full, at Olmsted's.

Diamonds at Martin's.

Winter rubbers and overshoes, all sizes, at Olmsted's.

Dr. Meyers will test eyes free.

How about dishes? See Olmsted.

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

Away with DEADLY POISONS!  
**RAT CORN**  
KILLS RATS, MICE AND GOPHERS  
FOR SALE BY  
SCOTT'S PHARMACY

### FROM MINDS' SECRET PLACES

Come the Materials for Dreams Which Sometimes One Finds So Hard to Explain.

You read a book and forget every word of it. Years later a scene from the same book will come into your mind as a dream; you will not recognize it and will marvel where it came from. Or you will see a person casually on the street and be perfectly unconscious of it. But every experience is registered in the mind somewhere, and some day you may see that same person in a dream. Perhaps some of the great store of impressions hidden away in your unconscious mind will come to the surface in a dream in such a way that you will feel that there is something mysterious about it.

An old lady once told the writer of a dream she had, citing it as a complete justification of her belief in spirits. While on a shopping tour she mislaid a valuable umbrella, and for the life of her could not remember what she had done with it. It worried her considerably, and that night she had a dream in which she saw herself go into a restaurant, hang up the umbrella, and after eating her lunch go away, forgetting it.—New York World.

### Monarch's Costly Whim.

King Alfonso's ruined palace of San Ildefonso at La Granja is one of the treasuries and one of the glories of Spain. It was a Bourbon monarch who invented it—at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Philip V was out hunting one day and rested at a sunny farm called the Grange, occupied by monks. The monks had humored the mountain upon whose slopes the farmhouse was built and had made their beautiful gardens conform to the ways of the giant.

But the king compelled the mountain to obey him. He blasted smooth places on precipitous slopes, carrying away thousands of tons of earth and stones, and from the valley below he brought up miles of fertile earth to form new fields and gardens. By the time he had finished creating a new landscape and filling the new Versailles with the best pictures his taste suggested, Philip was ready to die in debt to the tune of 45,000,000 pesetas. For that is the sum which the monarch spent on San Ildefonso.

### Borneo Not Yet Civilized.

Although civilization has made excellent progress in some parts of the East Indies, barbarous practices by the natives on the island of Borneo still continue, according to O. K. Hoey, a merchant of Batavia, Java. He said that traders who visit isolated sections of Borneo found it necessary to remain constantly alert in order to guard against attacks by Dyaks, who, however, are gradually being driven farther inland.

"On the island of Bali the men still load themselves up with many jewels and heavy chains as ornaments," he declared. "The natives make good traffic in pearls, but until a short time ago the sight of an automobile caused great amazement."

### Sugar Beet Experiments.

By experiment with sugar beets it has been proved that plants growing close to the ground thrive better when planted in rows running from east to west rather than from north to south.

## HUCK FINN

Never Wanted to Wear

"Store Clothes"



but Tom Sawyer said he couldn't be a pirate and belong to the gang, unless he did. Poor Huck—those were the days of stiff, unweildy garments, that seemed to be designed to make the boy-wearer as uncomfortable as possible—he never had a chance to wear one of these comfort-giving, shape-retaining, splendidly modeled

"Woolly Boy" STANDARD

Suits and Overcoats Clothes that accentuate the manliness of the boy—that are his true companions thru all sorts of rough play—that stubbornly resist wear.

F. O. Holtgren



### Help the Fuel Administration

THE Fuel Administration is doing all it can to keep you warm next winter. But it needs your co-operation. If everyone does his share there will be no coal shortage—and there will be no discomfort. To get the most out of all coal used, every house should be properly equipped.

The Director of Conservation of the Fuel Administration says: "The National Fuel Administration realizes that a large amount of coal can be saved by the installation of storm doors, storm windows... and advocates such installation the same as we do proper firing methods and proper attention to boilers."

### Storm Windows and Storm Doors

cut down coal bills from one-third to one-half—a saving that pays for their cost in one or two seasons.

But still more important—they increase the comfort and healthfulness of your house by eliminating cold floor drafts, by making it possible to keep the house warm in the severest winter weather, and by permitting perfect ventilation.

See or phone us now and have your house ready for winter.

Genoa Lumber Co.

# OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE YOU

- By giving you the best meat obtainable.
- By carrying a large assortment.
- By having an expert cutter, who knows how to put it up for you.
- By carrying live spring chickens, which can be dressed on short notice.
- By keeping our shop clean.
- By giving you prompt service.

Call Once---We Know You Will Call Again

# STAR MARKET

Ernest Geithman, Prop.

# PURELY PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman and daughter, Lucille, were Sunday visitors at Rockford.

Misses Laura Holmes and Gertrude Rowen, and Merrill Lott and Griffith Reid motored to Belvidere Monday night and saw "Crashing Thru to Berlin."

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Abbott were DeKalb visitors Friday.

A. J. Kohn is at Washington, D. C., this week, in the interest of the Leich Electric Co.

Mrs. Chas. Stott of Des Plaines visited Genoa relatives a few days last week.

Miss Marie Ruback of Colvin Park is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ruback.

V. J. Corson was an Elgin visitor Sunday.

Ed Shurtleff was home from Rockford Sunday.

Mrs. A. P. Johnson of Elgin visited Genoa relatives Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Zeller and son, John, were Ashton visitors Sunday.

Miss Nora Awe has gone to Rockford, where she has secured employment.

C. M. Corson returned Wednesday from a business trip to Williamsport, Pa.

R. B. Field and Jas. Hutchison motored to Chicago Monday in the latter's machine.

A. J. Kohn returned Saturday morning from a business trip to Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shurtleff left Wednesday for Utica, Florida, where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. W. O. Holtgren and Mrs. Owens of Chicago were Sunday guests at the C. M. Corson home.

John Seymour and daughter, Miss Madge Seymour, spent from Saturday until Monday with Chicago relatives.

Mrs. Thomas Eraser was an over-Sunday visitor at the home of her sister, Mrs. James Mansfield, of Elgin.

V. J. Corson and son, Richard, and mother, Mrs. Emma Corson, were week-end visitors at the W. G. Long home in Elgin.

Mrs. T. B. Haines of Chicago and Edgar Baldwin of Geneva spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Henrietta Baldwin.

Miss Genevieve McNaugan, who has spent the past two weeks at the Schenck home, returned to Oak Park Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kohn, Mrs. C. D. Schenck and Miss Genevieve McNaugan of Oak Park were Rockford visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Bert Fenton returned Saturday from a three week's stay with her daughter, Mrs. Claude Byers, of South Bend, Ind.

Edna Patterson of Great Lakes



IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER  
The Perfection Heater is ready in a minute to make any room cozy.  
Portable, clean, gas-burning and dependable. Inexpensive. Gives that extra warmth on a cool time or all day long, just as you need it. Come in and let us show it to you.

Perkins & Rosenfeld

Naval Training Station, spent over Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson.

Mrs. Estella Howlett left Saturday for Dexter, Mo., where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Amanda Burroughs.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Adams returned from Yankton, S. D., Saturday where they have been visiting their son, Ed., who soon will sail for France.

**AT PRIVATE SALE**  
I offer for sale at the Kingston Stock yards,  
**35 Head Service Bulls**  
The bulls weigh from 650 to 1100 pounds and are all good red and roans, including four white face, also  
**35 Head Choice Cows**  
new milkers and springers.  
**R. E. WHITE.**  
Phone 24  
Herbert Phone. 6-3  
Kingston, Ill.

**FOR BOYS "OVER THERE"**  
There may be someone who will not receive a label who desires to send a package to a boy "over there" and this can be done by ordering thru Marshall Field & Company of Chicago, who will forward gifts from their Paris shops.

Below are suggestions and prices quoted by the above named store:

Chocolates and assorted candy, 2lb box, \$1.50; 3lb box, \$2.50; American cigarettes, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per 100 cigarettes; Tobacco mixture, per lb., \$6.00; Combination Army Knife, \$1.90, \$2.65 and \$3.50; Handkerchiefs, khaki linen, 25, 30, and 50 cents; Money belt, \$1.85; Shaving soap, \$1.45; Toilet soap, \$3.35; Tooth paste, 25 to 25 cents; Hand brush and tooth brush, \$1.45; box of buttons and pins, 25c; Fountain pen and ink, \$6.50; Flash light and battery, \$2.00; Comb, \$1.60; Star Safety razor, \$4.00; playing cards, \$1.50.

The above prices cover all charges.

**Pretty Chinese Legend.**  
Canton is one of the oldest cities in China. According to Chinese tradition, it was in existence more than three thousand years ago, when it was visited by five deified beings, each mounted on a huge ram and carrying an ear of corn, who pronounced their blessing on the spot and prayed that no famine should ever strike the city because of this the city is known as the "City of Rains" or the "City of Corn" or "City of Angels."

**At University Camp**  
Private Albion Duval  
Private Leroy Pratt  
Private Lyle Shattuck  
Private Walter Albertson  
Private Leonardus M. Corson

**Former Genoa Boys**  
Under the above heading the Republican-Journal will publish the names of former Genoa boys who are in service. If you know of any names that should be added to this list, kindly notify the publisher at once:  
Earl Deardurff.  
D. J. Corson.  
Harlan Lord  
Raymond G. Sisley.  
Elwin Cooper.  
Frederick Foote  
Ellery Wilcox.  
Harry Stanley  
James P. Brown  
Harry Brown  
George Harvey  
Lawrence Duval.  
Ross Connors.  
Allan Savery.  
Clayton Brown.  
Lloyd Hoover.  
Walter Ruback.  
Harry Todd Campbell.  
Carl Carlson.  
Ed Adams.  
Raymond C. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Senska, who have been ill with influenza at the home of the latter's parents in Elgin, are recovering and will soon return to their home in Genoa.

## ROLL OF HONOR

The boys whose names appear in bold face type are "over there." We have the proper mailing address for the names followed by an asterisk (\*) only. If you have the address of the ones not thus marked, kindly notify the publisher at once. Mr. D. S. Brown is paying for the Genoa Republican-Journal to be sent to every Genoa man in the service. You may be assured that the men will appreciate this, and they will also appreciate the efforts of relatives to keep the publisher posted promptly as to proper address.

- The Gold Stars  
Private Fred L. Niss.  
Private Tony Henry Muhr
- Lieutenant J. W. Ovitz \*  
Second Lieut. Bayard Brown \*  
2nd Lieut. Thos. Nicholson \*  
Sgt. Paul Miller \*  
Sgt. John Frazier \*  
Corp. James B. Cornwall \*  
Corporal George Allen Patterson \*  
Corporal Frank Hoffman \*  
Corporal Floyd Buckle \*  
Corporal Carl Bauman \*  
Private Charles C. Schoenmaker \*  
Private Wm. Harry Carb \*  
Private Wm. Schnur \*  
Private Chester Evans \*  
Private Robert Westover \*  
Private Walter J. Bredemuhl \*  
Private Thomas Abraham \*  
Private Geo. F. Goding \*  
Private Ivan Ide \*  
Private Ray Listy \*  
Private Irvin Thorworth \*  
Private Geo. R. Wilson \*  
Private Wm. C. Wolters \*  
Private Albert F. Prain \*  
Private Clarence Elklor \*  
Private Ransom Davis \*  
Private Sidney Davis \*  
Private Harry Holroyd \*  
Private Glen Montgomery \*  
Private Howard Stanley \*  
Private Fred J. Duval \*  
Private Ben Westover \*  
Private Edward A. Albertson \*  
Private Karl K. Holtgren \*  
Private Elmer W. Prain \*  
Private Frank Brennan \*  
Private Irvin Patterson \*  
Private John Kolasmiki \*  
Private Albert Awe \*  
Private Otto Deader \*  
Private Floyd Durham \*  
Private Flucher, U. S. N. \*  
Private Charles Adams, U. S. N. \*  
Private Geo. J. Patterson, Y. M. C. A. \*  
Private Ruth Crawford, Nurse \*

- Captain C. A. Patterson \*  
Lieut. Richard Gormley \*  
2nd Lieut. Wm. Lanckton \*  
Sgt. Sidney Burroughs \*  
Sgt. C. Vernon Crawford \*  
Corp. Carl Bender \*  
Corp. Harold Holroyd \*  
Corp. Geo. A. White \*  
Corp. John Sell \*  
Private John Meckler \*  
Private Aug. Niss \*  
Private Everett Naker \*  
Private Wm. L. Movers \*  
Private Phillip R. Thomas \*  
Private Frank J. Bender \*  
Private Albert T. Johnson \*  
Private Jay Evans \*  
Private Geo. A. White \*  
Private Frank Stanley \*  
Private Aug. J. Bjornson \*  
Private Frank Rebeck \*  
Private Fred W. Browne \*  
Private John Duval \*  
Private Wm. Hannah \*  
Private Thos. Burke \*  
Private Leeland E. Patterson \*  
Private Clarence Crawford \*  
Private Fred Shattuck \*  
Private Roy Stanley \*  
Private Harvey Matteson \*  
Flying Cadet Luman Colton \*  
James Hugh Clark, U. S. N. \*  
Dillon Patterson, U. S. N. \*

**At University Camp**  
Private Albion Duval  
Private Leroy Pratt  
Private Lyle Shattuck  
Private Walter Albertson  
Private Leonardus M. Corson

**Former Genoa Boys**  
Under the above heading the Republican-Journal will publish the names of former Genoa boys who are in service. If you know of any names that should be added to this list, kindly notify the publisher at once:  
Earl Deardurff.  
D. J. Corson.  
Harlan Lord  
Raymond G. Sisley.  
Elwin Cooper.  
Frederick Foote  
Ellery Wilcox.  
Harry Stanley  
James P. Brown  
Harry Brown  
George Harvey  
Lawrence Duval.  
Ross Connors.  
Allan Savery.  
Clayton Brown.  
Lloyd Hoover.  
Walter Ruback.  
Harry Todd Campbell.  
Carl Carlson.  
Ed Adams.  
Raymond C. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Senska, who have been ill with influenza at the home of the latter's parents in Elgin, are recovering and will soon return to their home in Genoa.

**WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH**  
We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for diamonds, old gold, silver and bridge-work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail. Will return goods if our price is unsatisfactory.  
MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY  
Dept. X, 2007 So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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

## HAVOC CAUSED BY HAILSTORM

**Account of Destruction in England in 1687 Seems Almost Incredible—Horses Felled at the Plow.**

The greatest hailstorm that ever occurred in England was that of April 20, 1687, recorded by Edmund Halley, the astronomer. The story seems almost incredible, yet it is told by a philosopher, the contemporary and friend of Isaac Newton, and an accurate observer of natural phenomena. The main body of the storm, he states, fell upon Lancashire, in a right line from Ormskirk to Blackburn.

"The breadth of the cloud was about two miles, within which compass it did incredible damage, killing all sorts of fowl and small creatures, and scarce leaving any whole panes in any of the windows where it passed, but, which is worse, it cut off the blade of the green corn so as utterly to destroy it, the hailstones burying themselves in the ground; and the bowling-greens, where the earth was anything soft, were quite defaced, so as to be rendered unserviceable for a time. This I had from an eye-witness.

"The hailstones, some of which weighed five ounces, were of different forms. Two hailstones were weighed at Ormskirk which came to three-quarters of a pound each. As a young woman at Bootle was running for shelter her hat fell off, and a hailstone that hit her behind the ear made her tumble. The stones rebounded, many of them two yards high. At Ince two horses were knocked down at the plow, and a man fell at the same time."

**MADE SACRIFICE OF RULERS**  
Somewhat Remarkable Form of Limited Monarchy Was That Practiced by Tribe of the Caucasus.

"At a certain stage of social evolution," says Sir James Frazer in his article entitled "The Killing of the Khazar Kings," "not a few races appear to have been in the habit of putting their kings to death, either at the end of a fixed term, or on the failure of the king's health and strength, or simply whenever a great public calamity, such as drought or famine had befallen the country."

Among tribes which have practiced this remarkable form of limited monarchy must be included the Khazars or Khozars. For some nine hundred years this now almost forgotten tribe from their home in the spurs of the Caucasus and along the western shore of the Caspian—called after them the Sea of the Khazars—played a great part in history on the European-Asian borderland. It is certainly remarkable that a people which had reached such a high level of civilization and culture should have practiced legalized regicide. But the evidence collected by Sir James Frazer from a very wide survey of medieval literature leaves no doubt on the matter.

**Painting the Salmon.**  
Red is the preferred color for salmon flesh. It is the "dog" salmon's misfortune to have meat of a dirty grayish hue, so that it is almost unmarketable.

Recently, however, a fish dealer in Boston made a delightful discovery. It was that some salmon-colored paint (which he happened to be using for painting a truck) would transform a dog salmon offhand into a fish of the most expensive variety.

The way it worked was really remarkable. It appears that the stuff was a coal-tar product, and when freely applied with a brush so saturated the meat with dye as to give it a fine salmon-red tint clear through.

Unfortunately, the local health authorities, lacking appreciation of the fine arts, seized the fish and the paint and shut up the studio.

**Arctic Cold.**  
Beards do not freeze except where the moisture from the breath is converted into snow; but the color glands are rendered somewhat torpid by the cold, and dark beards gradually become lighter, until after a while they seem entirely changed in color.

Another curious fact about the cold of the Arctic regions is that when a person stops walking or working in any way whereby the feet get exercise, the sole of the foot loses all sense of feeling.

In all extremely cold lands, the moisture exhaled from the body condenses into small, hard crystals which make quite a bit of noise as one walks about.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Charles A. Carlson, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Charles A. Carlson, Deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the January Term, on the first Monday in January 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 28th day of October, A. D. 1918.

Mamie Carlson  
Administratrix  
E. W. Brown, Attorney

## ENGLISH FLAX FOR AIRPLANES

**Town Where Old Industry Is Being Revived Has Long Borne an Evil Cognomen.**

How strangely ancient and modern meet in the formation of a new government department for the production of English flax, observes the London Chronicle. We find manufactured flax fibers in the lake dwellings of Switzerland; we find it in the tombs of Egyptian greatness, where it wrapped the mummies of kings and queens whose life stories we know. From it we fashion linen and cambric, as well as sails for boats, and dainty lace to deck a ruthless "fapper." But the new department is to raise 10,000 acres of flax largely for airplanes.

Pinebeck, where the old Lincolnshire flax industry is being revived, bears a bad reputation among metallurgists, and is accused by the unlearned of having originated an opprobrious epithet which has spread from the material to the intellectual and moral worlds. As a fact this is a cruel libel on a charming rural village which has always been more concerned with agriculture than with metals. Our term "pinebeck," applied to anything that is a sham or unreal, comes not from the village but from Christopher Pinebeck, a watch and copper maker, who invented an alloy of copper and zinc that ruined his trade rivals at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Pinebeck's place of business was, alas! situated in Fleet street.

Evaded the Law.

It is against the laws of Massachusetts to disturb birds' nests and red tape was necessary before the owner of an auto truck was able to use his machine on that account. A phoebe bird built a nest in the running gear of an auto truck in a garage in Ware and laid three eggs in it. When the owner of the truck wanted to use his car he discovered the nest and had to call on the game warden to render an opinion before he could disturb the nest. The warden decided that under the circumstances it would be permissible to remove the nest without incurring the penalty of a \$100 fine.

## L. G. Hemenway, M. D.

Office over  
SCOTT'S PHARMACY  
TELEPHONES Residence No. 8.  
Office No. 54

## E. M. Byers, M. D.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE  
S. W. Corner  
Washington and Jackson Streets  
Telephone No. 23

## Dr. J. T. SHESLER

DENTIST  
Telephone No. 44  
Office in Exchange Bank Building

## Arabian Table Customs.

"Whenever I visit San Francisco I dine with an Arab—a business acquaintance—and the members of his family," said Thomas Hartwell of Mexico City, in an interview at New York. "In their eating they still attempt to follow the customs of their country. At their table I tasted for the first time the most popular Arab dish, which is called pilaf. It is made of olive oil and a few nut kernels mixed with rice. My host's wife makes her own bread, which is baked in flat cakes an inch thick and compares very well with the baker's bread which the Americans use. The Arab is a dry eater and does not take his coffee with his repast. I find that my host and his family sip their coffee in small cups and regard it as a luxury. They still hold to the belief, in spite of the fact that they have lived in this country for several years, that those who do not make a noise with their lips in drinking coffee are illbred."

## Portugal's Many Holidays.

Christmas day is not so generally observed as New Year's day. It has, moreover, only three different dates. The only country whose holidays reveal little of its political, racial or religious origin is Portugal. This is its calendar: January 1, dedicated to universal brotherhood; January 31, dedicated to the memory of all those who fought and died to establish the republic of Portugal; May 3, in memory of the discovery of Brazil by the Portuguese; June 13, municipal holiday at Oporto; October 5, the date of the establishment of the Portuguese republic; December 1, Flag day, to commemorate the independence of the country; December 25, Family day.

## Nature Always Supreme.

If he had slept more and regularly all his life, Napoleon would have been able to stay awake and attend to the battle of Waterloo, instead of falling asleep in spite of himself. Nature easily conquers all conquerors.

# SATURDAY

# NOVEMBER 9

is the last day U. S. LIBERTY BONDS of lower rate can be accepted for **CONVERSION**

into 4 1-4 per cent bonds. There are several reasons why you should have the bonds converted and not one objection. Come in and we will explain. We make no charges for our services.

**Exchange Bank**  
Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

**3 Feeders, Attention**  
**cents a Day!**

Try our Crescent Steer Feed.  
Three cents a day will feed a steer.  
Ask us about it.

Money back if goods are not Satisfactory  
**Crescent Remedy Co., Genoa**

Money back if goods are not Satisfactory  
**Crescent Remedy Co., Genoa**

**E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer**

**Those Apples are Here!**  
Better call and see them

Starting Something in Pellton

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"You see, Mr. Pell, I'm trying to start something in Pellton," was the way Lucy Brown, reporter, "society" writer and second mate of the Pellton Sentinel, explained her call at the old Pell homestead.

"But nothing is ever going on in Pellton," said Mr. Francis Pell indignantly. "It's a conservative little place that stopped getting excited over itself some fifty years ago. There's never anything doing in Pellton."

"No; that's just it," said Lucy, the color coming to her cheeks and the brilliance to her eyes at the thought that she was being understood. "Nothing ever happens in this place—but I'm going to make something happen so's to put Pellton on the map and make the boys want to get back to a real live, enthusiastic, human sort of place. I thought I'd begin by getting interviews with some of the local characters like you. I went up to see old Silas Snell yesterday. He's a hundred and three—all the boys know him—used to call him Crazy Si. Well, he's got some bullets and things from the Civil war and some old clothes he wore seventy-five years ago. I've persuaded him to put them on exhibition down at the bookstore, and I can make a story about that. Then there is Miss Hawkins that's always kept the cent shop—used to sell candy to the boys that are over there now, and she's promised to do something to make a story, and there's the pot-herb man and the old sexton—"

Mr. Pell was hardly abashed at being put in a class with these local eccentrics, and had Lucy Brown had as much tact as she had enthusiasm she might have made her appeal in another way. But the fact was that Mr. Francis Pell, whose ancestors had founded the old town, was quite as much of a character in his way as was either the toothless Silas Snell or the little spinster who had "always kept the cent shop." Although scarce forty, and although no one had ever seen him counting out bags of money, nor had he ever been known to be crafty or shrewd in money matters, he was regarded as "the old miser." There were fabulous accounts of the extent of the Pell fortune, which had once glittered large in the mind's eye of Pellton mamas, but had long since ceased to be regarded as in any way available.

So Lucy paid her first call on Mr. Pell and was very politely shown to the door after she had made herself quite clear, and she went away feeling as much confused and disheartened as she had some seven years before, when she went out on her first assignment for the big city paper. For Lucy was not a native Pelltonite. If she had been she would have known better than to try to make news out of anything that Francis Pell might be doing. But she knew he was one of the most gossiped about personalities in town. Falling to find anything more fertile for discussion about him, the women discussed the size of his grocery bills—though they were perfectly normal—or kept close track of his harmless old mammy housekeeper or the new coat of paint on his house or the condition of his apple orchard. But these things wouldn't make news items for the Sentinel.

Lucy was rebuffed the first time, politely but effectively, and went away perhaps more upset over a certain gracious courtesy that Mr. Pell had shown toward her than because of the actual rebuff.

But Lucy had not been a reporter for seven years for nothing, and once her cheeks had stopped tingling from that first call she decided to make another. She would get some sort of story out of him—that she determined. It was on her third call that Mr. Pell showed signs of weakening.

"You say you want me to do something to make a story about," he began cautiously, looking amusedly into Lucy's eager face and studying the nervous twitching of her still girlish lips. "What sort of thing would you suggest—not, of course, that I intend to do it."

Lucy chose to take him entirely seriously. "Make some gift to the town," she announced. "Every one thinks you have loads of money, but—"

"I know," smiled Mr. Pell, "they call me the old miser. It has always amused me. But I choose to keep my benefactions to myself. I will tell you confidentially that I have just sent a rather important contribution to an astronomical observatory in Labrador that my father endowed, and the hospital for lepers in Shanghai that my mother was interested in—"

"Pellton people don't care about that," interrupted Lucy. "They want you to do something for Pellton, if it is only a drinking fountain for the stray dogs or a new curbstone around the town hall. Just think how the boys over there would sit up and read

the Sentinel if you were to do something like that, and there would be presentation speeches and every one would turn out and there would be a big time—and then maybe if you did something like that they'd put you up for mayor and—well, you can see what a lot you might do to keep things going." Lucy sighed, and somehow her concern amused Mr. Pell more than anything she had done before. She had already proved immensely diverting.

Then one day Mr. Pell called at the Sentinel office to see Lucy, and that was enough to keep Pellton tongues wagging for a few days. He told her he wanted her to tell him exactly what sort of thing he might do for the old town. Lucy that afternoon had been reporting a picnic given by the employees of one of the local factories. The place chosen for it was part of the old Pell estate, and because of a bubbling spring of water that flowed out from the shale there it had proved a favorite spot for picnics for some years past; and Mr. Pell had never objected, in spite of his reputation for miserliness. Children, too, from all over the neighborhood came with pails and bottles to get this water, which seemed to be more quenching than ordinary water, and it was a favorite spot for pedestrians on hot Sundays, who came there with little folding cups to quench their thirst at the miser's spring, as it was sometimes called.

Lucy had seen the picnickers drinking at the spring that afternoon, and she was ready with her suggestion. The thing to do was to give this tract of land as a picnic ground and to put up a sort of fountain of rough-hewn rocks from the neighborhood around the spring so that thirsty folks might always quench their thirst there. And there should be a drain so that the water when it ran off should not make a bed of mud around the spring. Mr. Pell may have had some questions concerning this, but he agreed, and within a few days he and Lucy were meeting occasionally in a secluded woodland path to discuss designs for the fountain and to plan the presentation. And all the time Lucy had visions of the big writup it was going to make for the Sentinel and the surprise that people would feel when they learned about it. And Francis Pell—well, he still watched the eager working of Lucy's lips and the color as it came quickly when she became especially interested in the plans under way, and sometimes he laughed at her, too, but she had ceased to be nettled by that.

The eve of the day when the announcement of the plans was to be made came at last, and Lucy had the first big story ready to send to the little Sentinel press. There was even to be a cut showing the design for the fountain. And it had all been kept a secret between Mr. Pell and Lucy, though people were beginning to wonder why there had been surveyors and workmen on the old picnic grounds of late.

The Sentinel was just going to press and Lucy was putting the last flourishes on the great announcement in the dingy little office long after other good Pelltonites had retired for the night. The owner-editor, an errand boy, the other reporter and a handful of compositors and pressmen constituted the entire staff, and they were too preoccupied with their tasks to notice the figure of Francis Pell as it passed quickly across the floor to Lucy's desk. He sat down beside her, laid a nervous hand on the copy she was still working on. "There's a hitch in our plans. I can't tell you now. But trust me. You mustn't make the announcement now." Then he went, telling Lucy he would wait for her outside the little office and tell her more as he escorted her home as soon as she had finished her work.

"It's this way," he began. "Men from the water department have been feeling around lately, and today I got a notice from headquarters. That spring isn't a spring at all. It's a leak from the main. That water is just the same water every one has piped into their houses, and now they send me formal word that in future I'll have to have it metered and pay for it at regular rates. I don't mind paying the few hundred dollars it would cost a year, but no one would care about the fountain if it was plain city water, and they're likely to have the joke on the old miser. So we'll have to think of something else to do." They walked along in silence for a few minutes, Lucy's pretty lips working overtime trying to hold back the tears of disappointment. Two or three times Mr. Pell tried to begin his next speech before he succeeded.

"I was thinking," he said, "in fact, I've thought it for a long time—ever since a little while after you came to me that first time—that I couldn't give the Pelltonites and the boys at the front from Pellton much more of a surprise than to get married. That would be a real piece of news, wouldn't it?"

"Yes—but," and the lips worked overtime, "I didn't know there was anyone you—" Lucy couldn't get any further.

"There's you," said Mr. Pell simply. "How'd that be for starting something? We could run off and be married, and then when we come back we can do the other things, the curb around the town hall and the drinking fountain for stray dogs and cats and the picnic ground and anything else you say."

Lucy's mind failed to revolve around the interests of the Pellton Sentinel, and when she said that it would be "perfectly wonderful" she was thinking only of her own selfish point of view.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

American soldiers in France can receive but one Christmas package each this year and each package must weigh not more than three pounds, according to regulations announced by the war department. Boxes for men in the navy, however, may weigh twenty pounds.

The regulations governing Christmas packages for soldiers have just been completed after conferences between the war and postoffice departments and the American Red Cross. "The men themselves will decide who is to send these parcels. They are now receiving Christmas parcel labels with instructions to mail these labels to the person in this country from whom they wish to receive the holiday box.

"No Christmas parcels will be accepted for shipment after Nov. 20. The cardboard boxes or cartons to be provided for these parcels are 3 inches by 4 inches by 9 inches in size. When packed, wrapped, and ready for mailing these boxes must not weigh more than three pounds."

The American Red Cross has agreed to provide these cardboard boxes and to supervise their distribution to relatives of the soldiers who present the proper Christmas parcel label credentials. The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels it should be presented at the nearest chapter, branch, or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before Nov. 1, but by that time each Red Cross branch will have its allotment of boxes, based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of prohibited articles, except those on the list barred by the postal officials. The articles prohibited are all intoxicating liquors, all inflammable material, including friction matches, and any composition likely to ignite or explode (cigarette lighters come under this classification), liquors and fragile articles improperly packed. Under the regulations no note or message or written matter of any kind will be permitted to remain in the boxes.

When the package has been packed it should be taken, unwrapped and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps, to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives the Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The person sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps, sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J.

Wide and Narrow Braid. Braid trimmings from the narrowst soutache to the widest of Hercules are used. One finds dresses covered with wide Hercules from the hem half-way to the waist and again on the blouse from the waist nearly to the under-arm point with a narrower width on the sleeves from the wrist to the elbow.

The Dolman Returns. A new winter wrap of heavy black satin is made like the dolman our grandmothers wore and has long monkey fur along the bottom, around the neck and where the sleeves would be if there were any. Of course dolmans do not have sleeves.

Fur Garments, Eccentric and Pretty



Just as the perplexed reporter of fashions is about to begin to describe some fetching new fur garment as a cape, she discovers that it has an indisputable claim to be called a scarf. And when she has decided that it belongs to the straightforward, upright and downright scarf family, she finds it consorting with a belt, something scarfs and capes have heretofore not done. Eccentric and interesting—these are the terms that belong to the small fur garments that have lent a willing ear to tales of alluring camouflage this season. They look like so many things we finally have to call them by the most indefinite of terms—merely "garments"—they are that anyway.

Here is one of them which is a cape so far as the back and shoulders are concerned, a scarf so far as the front goes, and a jacket, if we take the belt's word for it. It is made of Hudson seal and has a collar of Siberian squirrel. And this is another characteristic of fur garments this season. Hardly one of them but has two kinds of fur in its make-up.

The little fur wrap shown in the illustration, worn with a heavy suit, is warm enough for average winter weather and an ideal affair for autumn and early winter. Women wear these small garments with wonderful grace and it is no wonder that furs have carried over into the summer months. It is for style—and they

have it—that they are so much loved. This little wrap has pockets in the ends at the front. A muff to wear with it in cold weather is of sealskin, like it, but has no squirrel trimming.

In spite of the liking for old wraps, nothing equals in popularity scarf and muff sets. There is a great variety in them and in capes with muffs to match, and one need never question their good style. Handsome furs do not need to follow fashion's whims—they are too rich for that.

The many women connected with the British air service are called Penguins.

The KITCHEN CABINET

To me, fair friend, you never can be old, For as you were when first your eye I eyed, Such seems your beauty still.

Reflect upon your present blessings of which every man has many, not on your misfortunes of which all men have some.

GOOD THINGS FROM LEFT-OVER BEEF.



NE cupful of beef left from the platter may be added to a brown sauce and served hot on buttered toast for a luncheon dish, making a most satisfying meal.

Roast Beef Sandwiches.—For four good-sized sandwiches, make one cupful of brown sauce; when cooked add one tablespoonful of minced pickle. Cut the cold roast beef very thin. Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter or other sweet fat and add to it one-quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard; spread the bread with this. Dip slices of beef in the hot sauce, and place them on the bread. Sprinkle with a very little chopped or crushed bacon and add the top slice. Serve on a hot platter and pour boiling sauce over all. To make the brown sauce, melt two tablespoonfuls of butter; add two of flour and stir until well browned; add salt and pepper to taste and a cupful of beef or this gravy.

Beef Pie.—Cut cold roast beef into inch squares, using two cupfuls. Put into a quart baking dish and season well with half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a tablespoonful of tomato catsup or one-third of a cupful of cooked, seasoned tomatoes. Pour over the meat one cupful of broth or gravy mixed with water. Cover with a crust made of baking powder biscuit, cut out with a small doughnut cutter. For this pie one-half a cupful of flour will be sufficient.

There is no more delicious way of serving cold roast than in thin, rosy slices on a well-garnished platter with any well-seasoned sauce like catsup, torse-radish, or cucumber sauce.

Stuffed Peppers With Beef.—Parboil six green peppers for five minutes, then stuff with a mixture of cooked rice, and rare roast beef or steak well seasoned and chopped, and moistened with brown sauce or soup stock. Cover the peppers with buttered crumbs; place in a baking pan and bake with broth while baking. Serve with brown sauce.

Stern truth did gentle Thoreau tell— Whoever squanders time Against eternity as well Commits enduring crime.

Life's coffers hold no useless dross That we may idly spend; And present loss is future loss For ages without end. —Rev. P. H. Strong.

A FEW UNCOMMON SOUPS.



DISH of hot soup is a good appetizer as well as a refreshing and nourishing beginning of the meal.

Cut fine two onions, a carrot and three stalks of celery. Fry in a little hot fat, then add a quart of water, a bayleaf, a tablespoonful of powdered sweet herbs, salt and pepper and a teaspoonful of curry powder. Simmer for 20 minutes, strain and add half a cupful of boiled rice.

Soak over night one cupful of dried lima beans. In the morning drain, cover with six cupfuls of cold water; add a small onion and half of a carrot. Simmer until the vegetables are very soft. Rub through a sieve, reheat, thicken with two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter; thin with a little cold milk and add to the hot soup. Add a cupful of hot rich milk and serve at once.

Slice an onion, fry in sweet fat; add a large sour apple, chopped, a sprig each of thyme and parsley, a bayleaf, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a teaspoonful each of salt and curry powder. Add four cupfuls of chicken stock; simmer for 15 minutes, strain, add half a cupful of boiled rice and serve at once.

Cover a ham bone and a beef bone with cold water, add a pod of red pepper and two cupfuls of split peas. Simmer until the peas are soft. Take out the bones, season with salt and pepper if needed and serve.

Cut into dice two carrots, a quarter of a small cabbage, half a turnip, half an onion, a potato and two stalks of celery. Fry in a little hot fat, add six cupfuls of water or stock and salt and pepper to season. Simmer for half an hour and serve very hot with crotons.

Salsify Soup.—Scrape and clean three bunches of salsify, cut into dice and soak for 15 minutes in cold water. Drain, cover with fresh water and cook one hour. Add a quart of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter and salt and pepper to season. Bring to the boiling point, add three crackers, rolled fine, and serve at once.

USE EVERY CRUMB.



ODAY, the frugal, loyal, American housewife sees that even the crumbs are conserved. One who has not observed the waste from the cutting board will be surprised at the amount of crumbs which are left after each meal. In a short time a cupful is ready for various dishes.

Bread crumbs may be substituted for flour in griddle cakes, steamed brown bread, muffins and gingerbreads. One and a half cupfuls of bread crumbs will replace one cupful of flour. In a recipe calling for two cupfuls of flour one and a half cupfuls of bread crumbs may be used to replace one cupful of flour, making a mixture lighter than one made entirely of flour. If the crumbs are very dry more liquid will be necessary.

Bread Crumb Griddle Cakes.—Pour a cupful of sour milk over a cupful of crumbs and let them soak overnight. Add one beaten egg, a teaspoonful of soda to another cupful of sour milk, a tablespoonful of molasses and three-fourths of a cupful of flour and a half-teaspoonful of salt. Beat well and bake the cakes on a hot griddle.

Cheese Pudding.—Beat one egg slightly; add two cupfuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Soak one and a half cupfuls of soft bread in this mixture and line the bottom of a greased baking dish. Sprinkle one-fourth of a half-cupful of grated cheese over the moistened bread, then cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a slow oven until it thickens like custard.

Bread Pudding.—Soak a cupful of stale bread crumbs in two cupfuls of milk, until soft; add one egg yolk slightly beaten, four tablespoonfuls of corn syrup, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; mix and bake in a deep pudding dish, 45 minutes in a slow oven. Spread a thin layer of jelly or jam over the top of the pudding and cover with the meringue made from the white of the egg; add a tablespoonful of maple syrup and a few drops of vanilla. The use of bread crumbs for stuffing is well known. We need but to be reminded of many ways to use every crumb, so that nothing be wasted.

He that does good to another man does good also to himself, not only in consequence, but in every act of doing it; for consciousness of well-doing is ample reward.—Seneca.

BREAKFAST DISHES.



OST cooks dislike the planning for the first meal of the day, saying it is the hardest meal to keep out of the rut of monotony.

Broiled Mushrooms.—At this season with the fields full of delicious mushrooms, they should be found in various dishes. Their characteristic flavor lends a zest to any dish.

Choose large, firm mushrooms. Remove the stems; peel and wipe with a damp cloth. Rub with melted butter and broil over a clear fire. Serve with a sauce made with melted butter, lemon juice, and minced parsley.

Mushrooms cooked in a little butter, seasoned well and cream or milk added, is a dish fit for a queen.

Fried Eggplant.—Slice the eggplant in one-third-inch slices and pare; put in a deep dish and cover with cold water well salted. Soak one hour; drain, wipe, dip in egg and crumbs and fry brown.

French Toast.—Make batter of two eggs well beaten, a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of melted fat; add a little grated lemon peel for flavor; dip the trimmed toast into the batter on both sides; fry in a little hot corn oil.

Baked Hash.—Butter a shallow baking dish and pile in the hash made of chopped, seasoned veal with a hard-cooked egg also chopped; melted fat, green pepper finely chopped and a little broth or gravy to moisten. Bake until crisp.

Ham Toast.—Take a half-cupful of cold cooked ham, finely minced, half a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, a dash of cayenne, and powdered mace; add half a cupful of milk and an egg well beaten; stir till thick; take from the fire and spread thinly on buttered toast. A poached egg may be placed on each slice.

Baked Apples With Honey.—Core four large apples and place in a baking dish. Mix together one-fourth cupful of water, one-third cupful of honey and one tablespoonful of butter substitute, and sprinkle with cinnamon. Pour over the apples and bake until tender, with the seasoning.

Nellie Maxwell



WAR WORK

American women nurses are installed eight miles in the rear of the fighting lines "over there." Right here at home in a city women should learn nursing to take care of the sick or, in emergencies, the wounded. You can learn a great deal by obtaining the "Medical Adviser," a book of 1,000

pages, bound in cloth, containing chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Babe, 200 prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases; profusely illustrated by woodcuts and colored plates. Ask your druggist or send 50c. to Publisher, 665 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman is nervous or has dizzy spells, suffers from awful pains at regular or irregular intervals she should turn to a tonic made up of herbs, and without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Then, for the liver and bowels nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



Prescription. "The Pleasant Pellets" I keep in my medicine chest for immediate use and feel that I couldn't keep house without them. —Mrs. Minnie McGregor, 612 Clement St.

They Clean Up Just the Same. "I shouldn't say a word about our army, I know," said Mrs. Muffin, "but really, they must be sadly in need of a good, competent housekeeper at those camps—it's something scandalous the way the papers tell about them dining in a mess all the time."—People's Home Journal.

Soothe Baby Rashes That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Length or Railways. The total length of the world's railroads is roughly estimated at 500,000 miles.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Kilmarnock, Scotland, has abolished half-penny fares on the tramway cars. Membership in Sweden trade unions last year totaled 186,146.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring an image of the product box and text describing its benefits for kidney ailments.

Advertisement for Calf Enemies (White Scours Blackleg) featuring an image of a calf and text describing the product's effectiveness against various ailments.

Can Sell Your Business. Investment, stocks of merchandise anywhere for full cash value. 3 to 30 days. Write BRENNAN, 105 N. CLARK STREET, CHICAGO

Advertisement for Your Best Asset—A Skin Clearer—Cuticura Soap, featuring an image of the product and text describing its skin-clearing properties.

Advertisement for PARKER'S HAIR BALM, featuring an image of a woman's hair and text describing its benefits for hair care.

Advertisement for Deep-Seated Colds, featuring an image of a person and text describing the product's effectiveness for colds and respiratory issues.

PISO'S

## State Laws Needed to Correct Criminal Abuse of Child Labor

By BARTOW A. ULRICH, of Chicago



"The passage of the Keating-Owen federal child labor law was not an easy fight. I introduced the bill on the opening day of the Sixty-third congress. A score of cooks had a finger in the pie—Miss Jane Addams, Felix Adler, former Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer and many other prominent persons. The president urged its passage, as did Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the child department, bureau of labor, Washington," said Representative Edward Keating.

A lobby was formed to oppose it. Hoke Smith said: "Why do I oppose the bill? I oppose it because it infringes upon the rights of the states in regulating their matters according to their own views, and is a matter in which the federal government has no concern."

The Supreme court has declared this act in regard to child labor as unconstitutional, as I stated at the time would be the fate of this congressional act. It is not for me here to criticize the Supreme court for its decision, but the people, in whom the sovereign power rests, overruled the Dred Scott decision, and three amendments were made to the Constitution, settling forever in the United States the question of slavery.

Instead of passing an act of congress subject to being set aside by the Supreme court, congress should have passed a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving full authority to congress to regulate child labor in all the states of the Union, and to protect, in the most efficient manner the health and development of children and prevent their detrimental employment.

A constituent law is above an act of congress, and also supersedes a Supreme court decision. It is really the verdict of the people on a disputed question, and can be decided by a vote of the individual states on an amendment to the Constitution.

Class or bourgeois legislation hereafter will be unpopular in the United States. The young men of our country are risking their lives for the cause of democracy, equal rights and liberty. They will not stand for the enslavement of the children of the republic in the future. They will say with a loud voice: "It is not equal rights to destroy the lives of thousands of helpless children so that the child of a millionaire can roll in wealth and idleness." This is no less a crime in the republic of the United States than it is a crime in Russia or Germany.

The state should not only provide means to protect children and educate them, but it should also see to it, through proper commissions, that unprotected children are fed, clothed and guarded until qualified to perform some remunerative occupation.

It is stated "two million children who should be at school and at play are compelled to work in canneries, mines and factories; two hundred and fifty thousand are being starved or their vitality is being lowered by the adulteration of foods. There are more inmates of our insane asylums than all our colleges and universities—that is, we are destroying minds faster than we are giving higher education."

"In New York we have twenty thousand defective children, largely the direct result of the overwork and overstrain to which their mothers are subjected in factories. Conditions are worse here than in any other country in the world."

It is clearly the duty of the state to guard and nourish such human life in its immaturity and helplessness, when found unprotected and liable to injury. The state should provide the means not only to educate but, if it is necessary, to feed, clothe and house these children until they are fully qualified to perform some remunerative occupation, if no other means can be provided. Substantial aid undoubtedly would be furnished also by charitable and church institutions.

## Peace Day Methods of Conserving Resources and Eliminating Waste

By S. W. STRAUSS, President of American Society of Thrift

It must be assumed that after the war thrift will be just as necessary as it is now. It is not too early at this time to begin planning for our peace day methods of conserving resources and eliminating waste.

We might to advantage adopt some of the methods that were utilized by the Belgians before the days of the German invasion. Generally speaking, Belgium in her happy prewar days was a nation of independents—a country in which pauperism was unknown. Everybody practiced thrift. The government had popular devices not unlike our present War Savings stamps, and, in fact, there was provision even for saving the pennies and investing them with the government.

The post offices, the government savings banks and the branches of the government national bank all received deposits as low as one franc. When deposits were made in small amounts the depositor received an adhesive stamp similar to our thrift stamp. These were posted in a book, which was given an official number and delivered to the owner without expense. This book contained the record of all transactions with the depositor, including the addition of the interest, which was computed annually. Correspondence concerning these transactions was carried through the mails without charge.

In order to encourage school children and the very poor, postage stamps could be purchased and used as savings stamps. All letter carriers were provided with an equipment of stationery and stamps to supply those who wished to make these little investments.

Another form of practical thrift fostered by the Belgian government was the life annuity, which could be contracted for at any place where government savings were accepted, and at the offices of the tax collectors as well. By this system payments varying from one to twelve hundred francs could be paid. When the person in whose favor the annuity was issued became fifty years old he began participating in the disbursements and received a sum at the end of each completed year thereafter.

Special attention was given to teaching thrift to the children of Belgium, for it was recognized that only in this way would the nation remain thrifty. As the result the Belgians were a happy and prosperous nation notwithstanding their exceedingly overcrowded domain and their powerful commercial competitors.

And when the hour of their great sorrow came they stood like a nation of steel before the invading hosts. "Overwhelming physical power alone crushed them. But the spirit of the Belgian nation never has been broken, for in their thrifty lives they learned the lessons of fortitude. Some day, ere long, the thrifty Belgians will again sing in the land of their fathers."

## FARM METHOD OF CUTTING UP HOG

Saw Ribs on Each Side of Backbone and Split Carcass Down Mid Line.

### DIVISION OF VARIOUS PARTS

Jowl is Sometimes Used for Cooking With Sauer Kraut or Baked Beans—"Spare Ribs" Make a Most Excellent Dish.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The usual farm method of cutting up a hog is to saw the ribs on each side of the backbone, take out the backbone, and split the carcass down the mid line. The ribs are taken out before the sides are "blocked." Another method is to split with a saw or cleaver as near the mid line as possible. Then divide each half into four parts, head, shoulder, middle, and hams. Remove the leaf if this was not done before. Peel the leaf backward with the fingers, starting at the front end. The kidneys are in this fat.

**Head.**  
The head is generally removed before the carcass is split into halves. Cut about an inch back of the ears, making a complete circle around the head. If the cut does not happen to strike the atlas joint, twist the head and it will yield. The fattest part of the head can be used for lard and the more fleshy parts may be used for sausage or headcheese. The jowl is sometimes used for cooking with sauer kraut or baked beans.

**Shoulder.**  
One-half the carcass should be placed on a cutting table and cut up into the various cuts. Cut off the front foot about 1 inch above the knee and the hind part the same distance above the hock. The feet can be used to make pickled pigs' feet or pigs' feet jelly. The shoulder cut is made between the fourth and fifth ribs. Remove the ribs from the shoulder, also the piece of backbone to which they are attached. Cut close to the ribs in removing them so as to leave as much meat on the shoulder as possible. These are "spare ribs" and make an excellent dish when fried or baked. If only a small amount of cured meat is desired, the top of the shoulder may be cut off about one-



Hog in Position for Cutting.

third the distance from the top and parallel to it. The fat of the shoulder top may be used for lard and the lean meat for steak or roasts. It should be trimmed up smoothly. The fat trimmings should be used for lard and the lean trimmings for sausage.

**Middle.**  
The ham is removed from the middle by cutting just back of the rise in the backbone. Cut from the flank toward the root of the tail to an angle of about 45 degrees. Loin meat is thus saved which would otherwise be trimmed off the ham and used for sausage. Remove the ribs from the side, cutting as close to the ribs as possible. The loin and fatback are cut off in one piece; cut parallel with the back just below the tenderloin muscle on the rear part of the middle. Remove the fat on the top of the loin, but do not cut into the loin meat. The lean meat is used for chops or roasts and the fat back for lard. The remainder of the middle should then be trimmed for bacon. If it is a very large side it may be cut in two pieces. Trim all sides and edges as square as possible.

**Ham.**  
All rough and hanging pieces of meat should be trimmed from the ham. The ham should then be trimmed smoothly, exposing as little lean meat as possible, because the curing hardens it. All lean trimmings should be saved for sausage and fat trimmings for lard. The other half of the carcass should be cut up in similar fashion.

After the carcass has been cut up and the pieces are trimmed and shaped properly for the curing process, there are considerable pieces of lean meat, fat meat, and fat which can be used for making sausage and lard. The fat should be separated from the lean and used for lard. The meat should be cut into convenient pieces to pass through the grinder.

## HAVE ASPARAGUS IN WINTER BY FORCING

Continuous Supply of This Choice Vegetable Can Be Had.

Rough Boards Are Used for Building Walls of House in Field and Covered With Roofing Paper—Heat With Steam.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Crisp, fresh asparagus tips can be obtained in a continuous supply this winter by forcing. For a large supply crowns of the plants may be forced in the field or in hothouses, while the small gardener may bed a few crowns in the cellar to furnish tips for his own use.

In building a forcing house over the rows in the field rough boards are used for the walls. These are covered with a cheap grade of roofing paper. The roof is formed of hotbed sash.



Choice Bundle of Asparagus.

The houses are usually heated with steam or hot water or by means of flues. Some growers depend on the heat of the sun, but this is satisfactory only during the spring.

Lifting the crowns from the field and placing them under greenhouse benches, hotheds or in cellars is the commoner method of forcing. The crowns are plowed or dug up late in the fall when the soil is moist, so as to have as much soil as possible adhere to them. They are then left exposed in the field until frozen, when they are covered with litter or removed to a shed in order to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, which is harmful. The crowns are stored in a cool cellar or pit and bedded as needed to supply a succession of shoots.

When ready for forcing the crowns or roots should be brought to the cellar or other forcing place and bedded on two or three inches of loose soil on the floor. The clumps should be placed close together, the spaces between the clumps filled with loose soil, and the crowns covered to the depth of about an inch. The soil should be moistened thoroughly and kept moist all the time, but never allowed to become drenched. For white shoots the light should be excluded. When forced in the greenhouse the space under the benches is utilized, and the light can be excluded by boarding up the sides or hanging old carpets, burlap or canvas over the openings.

For the first ten days after the crowns are placed for forcing the temperature should be kept rather low, 45 degrees to 50 degrees F. After this period a temperature of 55 degrees is most satisfactory, although a higher temperature will not be injurious. A temperature as high as 75 degrees to 80 degrees F. produces a rapid, soft growth, while a low temperature produces a slow growth but gives shoots of good quality.

In about six weeks after bedding the cutting can begin and will continue until the crowns are exhausted. As soon as the crowns become exhausted they should be removed and a new supply put in. With a little care in timing the bedding of the crowns a continuous supply can be had all winter.

### STORING BEANS FOR WINTER

Pick Pods Soon as Mature and Spread in Warm, Dry Place—Treat Peas in Same Way.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beans may be kept for winter use by picking the pods as soon as they are mature and spreading them in a warm, dry place, such as an attic floor, until the beans are thoroughly dry. Then shell and store in bags hung in a dry, well-ventilated place until needed. Allow navy and other bush beans to mature on the vines until a maximum number of pods are ripe; then pull the whole plant and cure it like hay. After thorough drying thrash the beans and store as suggested above. Peas may be treated like bush beans and stored in the same manner.

## EX-CATTLE KING NOW A PAUPER

General Terrazas Once Owned 200,000 Herd and Million Acres in Mexico.

### STRIPPED OF WEALTH

Now He Lives Quietly in El Paso, Tex., Planning Recovery of Estate—Sought Refuge From Bandits.

El Paso, Tex.—Each evening at sunset an old man with silver white hair and a snowy beard may be seen walking around the plaza taking his daily exercise with his two bodyguards.

He is Gen. Luis Terrazas, octogenarian exile from Mexico, who lost virtually all his great fortune in the revolution of Madero and Villa and now is forced by political conditions in the country to live on the border. When the Madero revolution started in 1911 "Don Luis" was known as the cattle king of Mexico. His herds numbered more than 200,000 head and grazed on a thousand hills and plains of northern Mexico. His estates stretched from the Rio Grande to Chihuahua City and he could ride for 24 hours by train over his own acres, which then numbered more than a million.

### Big Business Interests.

From his offices in the state capital General Terrazas governed this vast cattle empire, conducted a bank and many other industries connected with his cattle business. He had his large family lived in luxury in the marble palace on the Alameda or at Quinta Carolina, his summer home on the plains. Train after train of cattle arrived at the border from the Terrazas ranches.

His annual export averaged 25,000 head, and the "T-Running-S" brand was as well known at the Chicago.



Was Forced to Flee From Mexico.

Kansas City and Fort Worth stock yards as it was in Mexico. The Terrazas holdings were estimated to be worth \$5,000,000 (gold) but were not for sale at any price.

Now General Terrazas and his family live in a rented house on Golden Hill. He rides to his office in an old automobile and buys his groceries from a cash-and-carry store.

### Property Confiscated.

The revolutionists under Madero, Orozco and other leaders killed the Terrazas cattle for food, burned his ranch buildings and looted his stores and warehouses. Then Francisco Villa, acting as commander in the north for General Carranza, issued a decree confiscating all of the Terrazas holdings, including the herds, lands and personal property. General Terrazas was forced to flee from Mexico before Villa's advance on Chihuahua City from Juarez. He made the long trek to the border at Ojinaga with the fleeing federal column. He never returned to Mexico.

July 22 last General Terrazas celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday anniversary, surrounded by his ten sons, seventy-five grandchildren and many more relatives. He maintains an office downtown, where he attends to his private business daily and keeps in close touch with cattle and market conditions.

It is his dream to be permitted to return to his native land with sufficient guarantees to allow him to begin over again to re-establish the Terrazas fortune.

### Goes Calling; Meets Burglar.

Cleveland.—Dudley Field went over to see his uncle, C. W. Field, on a recent evening. He arrived after dark and when no one answered the bell he tried the door and found it unlocked. Thinking to find someone within, he walked in and found someone. A real live burglar had got there first and when he finished beating and kicking Field into unconsciousness he gagged him, took his money and got away. Some time later members of the family returned and released him.



## "Spokes"—and the Swift "Wheel"

What would you consumers think of a wheel without spokes?

What would you think of a man who would take any or all of the spokes out of a wheel to make it run better?

Swift & Company's business of getting fresh meat to you is a wheel, of which the packing plant is only the hub. Retail dealers are the rim—and Swift & Company Branch Houses are the spokes.

The hub wouldn't do the wheel much good and you wouldn't have much use for hub or rim if it weren't for the spokes that fit them all together to make a wheel of it.

Swift & Company Branch Houses are placed, after thorough investigation, in centers where they can be successfully operated and do the most good for the most people at the least possible cost.

Each "spoke" is in charge of a man who knows that he is there to keep you supplied at all times with meat, sweet and fresh; and who knows that if he doesn't do it, his competitor will.

How much good would the hub and the rim of the Swift "wheel" do you if the spokes were done away with?



Swift & Company, U. S. A.



### Yanks Will Rerest England.

One of the great tasks of reconstruction in Great Britain will be forestry, according to American foresters who have been at work in lumber camps in England and Scotland for the past year. The Americans are assisted by young women, who use heavy two-handed saws and who clear away all the underbrush.

### Course it is.

"Well, it's a low trick, anyhow," said hubbie. "What, my dear?" asked his wife anxiously. "The way they are raising prices."

### LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Used Bleached Wood Pulp. In 1872 Professor Mitscherlich, a Swede, first produced paper from bleached wood pulp on a commercial scale.

Switzerland will supply 1,000,000 watches for the American army.

Miners in Indiana averaged almost \$1,000 in wages for the year 1917.

**When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy**  
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents a bottle. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

KINGSTON NEWS

ROLL OF HONOR

The following Kingston boys are in Uncle Sam's service. If there is any mistake in this list or any omissions, kindly notify correspondent, Miss Edith Moore, at once: Emmett J. Anderson, Harry B. Baars, George C. Bacon, Arthur E. Baker, Harley R. Ball, Fred L. Baika, Myron A. Brainard, Clarence Bugg, Ernest Bozzy, Willard Carlson, Carl Eckstrum, Ernest E. Ecklund, John L. Hallin, George Johnson, Leo Judkins, Emmett Keller, John Kelasmiki, Guy Knappenberger, Ralph G. Ortt, Elmer Peterson, George Packard, Robert Packard, Francis G. Schandelmeier, John Schmuck, Fred Schmuck, Geo. A. Stark, Fred Stark, Maurice Stark, Orrin S. Silburn, Lewis Weber, Milton Wilson.

George Miller and family have moved to Genoa.

Rev. James and daughter, Elizabeth were Sycamore visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. C. A. Myers and Mrs. John Vosberg were Genoa visitors Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Simmons are the parents of a boy, born October 30.

Misses Nellie and Frances Sullivan visited relatives in Dixon over Sunday.

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

Miss Florence Baas entertained Miss Nina Hoffman of Genoa a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Burton entertained Miss Gladys Montgomery of Genoa last week.

Misses Doris Sherman and Anna

Peters resumed their studies at the DeKalb Normal Monday.

George Campbell and family have moved from Kirkland to their home here on East Street.

Mrs. Pearl Crowell of DeKalb visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. White, over Sunday.

Miss Mary Knappenberger of Belvidere visited home folks here a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Branch and children visited Mrs. Branch's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson, in Sycamore Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barney entertained the latter's brother, Private James Blackford, of Camp Grant Saturday night and Sunday.

The Ladies of the M. E. Aid Society are planning on a bazaar and dinner to be held in the M. E. Church basement Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cunningham and children returned home Sunday from a few weeks' visit with Mrs. Cunningham's parents in Canada.

Oscar Paulson was here from Beloit, Wisconsin, last Thursday to see his sister, Mrs. Guy Knappenberger, who is very ill at the home of her father, Peter Paulson, southwest of town.

Mrs. Anna Baars and daughters, Bessie and Florence, accompanied Mrs. John Moore and son, Claire, to Sycamore Tuesday evening where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rote.

Private Glenn Knappenberger of Camp Grant and his wife of Rockford were the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Knappenberger Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Baars received a letter from her son, Private Harry B. Baars "some where in France," saying he had been in three successful drives and was feeling O. K. It was written October 16.

Red Cross Report

The Kingston branch of the American Red Cross have made the following garments from November 1, 1917 to November, 1918:

Knitted Goods

79 sweaters, 61 pair of socks, 45 pair wristlets, 27 helmets, and 5 scarfs.

Hospital Garments

192 bed shirts, 13 nightgales, 6 operating gowns, 29 tennis flannel coats, 13 convalescent gowns, 17 payamas, and 9 wash cloths.

Belgian Relief

14 boxes and barrels of clothing—a total of 1483 pounds and 1200 garments, 30 drawers, 5 boy's suits, 10 undershirts, 3 bed shirts.

They have made 35 kits for Sycamore, 188 influenza masks for use at Camp Grant and 33 kit bag to boys in service.

Total goods furnished to men from local chapter were 32 pair socks, 8 sweaters, and 4 helmets.

Financial Statement

Total receipts for Red Cross Fund \$2,315.29

Balance on hand \$926.11

Total receipts for kit fund \$110.17

Balance on hand \$23.40

Mrs. F. W. Stark

NEY

Frank Little was a Chicago passenger on Monday.

Miss Belle Colton of Rockford visited her brother, Ellis, last week.

Miss Lila Kitchen of St. Charles spent the week end with her parents.

Fred Patterson and Minard Scott were in Chicago Thursday with a car of hogs.

Mrs. A. H. Sears and Mrs. W. D. Eichternach were DeKalb callers on Tuesday.

The Ney Ladies Aid Society will meet with Miss Minnie Johnson on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14.

The Ney and South Riley schools are again open after having been closed several weeks because of the epidemic situation.

Mrs. Floyd Rowen, Mrs. L. E. Mackey and daughter, Mrs. Neil Wilson, Mrs. Fred G. Patterson and daughter, Miss Nina, attended the Tuesday afternoon lecture on "The Textile Situation and Dress Design" given at the Council of Defense rooms at Woodstock.

Services for the dedication of the Riley Community Service Flag and Honor Roll which have been delayed because of the epidemic will be held at the Riley church and it is hoped every one in the township, who is interested in our Boys, will be present.

Mrs. Arthur Hartman, Leona Roth, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Kiner are sick with the influenza.

Quite a number of farmers in this neighborhood had wheat ground at the Union mill Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bahe of Hampshire, Wm. Botcher and family, Chas. Coon and family, Wm. Gahl and family, Mrs. Hazel Homes and Miss M. Loptein were Sunday guests at the Gust Loptein home at Sycamore.

ELGIN OPENS NIGHT SCHOOL

A night school for the business education of girls has been reopened at Elgin thru the efforts of Mrs. A. L. Metzler, co-operating with Mrs. W. F. Hunter, Mrs. C. W. Lehmann, and the Elgin Board of Education. One hundred and thirty-five applicants have already registered for the work.

WAR SAVINGS SALE

Including cash received in the Treasury Department on October 21 from the sale of War Saving Certificates, the total Treasury receipts from this source amounted to \$801,453,415.86. This represents the purchase of War Saving stamps to the total maturity value of approximately \$950,824,474.10.

The Deadly Nightshade.

Deadly nightshade, which is cultivated to supply the English market with atropine, bears a botanical name, Atropa belladonna, curiously appropriate to its qualities, evil and good, combining the name of the most dreaded of the Fates—Atropos, whose function was to cut the thread of human life—with the Italian for a beautiful woman. One of the most curious facts concerning the poison of the nightshade is its much more potent effect upon human beings than on animals, for though deaths from eating the berries are fairly common among children, the birds eat and thrive on them, and the leaves, almost equally dangerous to man, seem innocuous to horses, sheep, pigs, rabbits, and other animals, which browse upon them freely. The frequent occurrence of nightshade in the neighborhood of ruined abbeys and monastic houses makes it reasonable to believe that many of the wild plants are survivors from monkish herb gardens.

Kosztza Incident Recalled.

The first serious difficulty between the United States and Austria arose 65 years ago as a result of the Kosztza incident, which strained relations between the two countries almost to the breaking point. Martin Kosztza, a Hungarian patriot, after taking part in the uprising in 1848 and subsequent years, came to America and declared his intention of becoming a citizen. In 1853, while on a visit to Smyrna, he was seized and imprisoned on board an Austrian war vessel. He had with him an American passport and claimed the protection of the United States warship St. Louis, then in the harbor of Smyrna. Captain Ingraham demanded that Kosztza be released, but he was not freed until after the decks of the St. Louis had been cleared for action.

GENOA BOYS IN THE TRENCHES

(Continued from page one)

Texas, in which he states:

"I am writing to ask you to correct a statement in the paper in my letter. I don't know whether it is yours or mine, but it should be corrected. Where it said that from 100 to 500 rounds of ammunition is carried by sentinals on guard, it should have been 100 to 150 rounds."

Corp. Jas. B. Cornwell, Private Roy Listy, Corp. Frank Hoffman, Private Geo. R. Wilson, and Private Irwin Thorworth, all Genoa boys have been in a hospital recently, suffering from the effects of mustard gas which the Hunns handed them near Verdun.

Corporal John Sell, who has been attending an automobile school in Chicago for the past two months, has been transferred to Camp Hancock, Ga.

Dillon Patterson of Great Lakes, and Privates Fred Browne and Lee Patterson of Camp Grant were in Genoa over Sunday.

to make it a success. The following program is being prepared:

The Star Spangled Banner, Led by Harold Johnson.

Prayer, Rev. Tope

Short Talk, Prof. Gardner

Solo, Nina Patterson

Address, Rev. Tope

Solo, Harold Johnson

NEW LEBANON

Henry Japp and wife called at W. Japp's Sunday.

Mrs. R. Uldrich was a Hampshire passenger Tuesday.

Miss Murrieta Washburn called at the Chas. Coon home Friday.

John Japp and family and Mr. E. Dlumberg of Rochelle spent Sunday at H. Koerner's.

Mrs. B. Cook and Mrs. V. Cook and daughter, Harriet, spent Friday at the E. Cook home.

Mrs. Arthur Hartman, Leona Roth, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Kiner are sick with the influenza.

Quite a number of farmers in this neighborhood had wheat ground at the Union mill Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bahe of Hampshire, Wm. Botcher and family, Chas. Coon and family, Wm. Gahl and family, Mrs. Hazel Homes and Miss M. Loptein were Sunday guests at the Gust Loptein home at Sycamore.

ELGIN OPENS NIGHT SCHOOL

A night school for the business education of girls has been reopened at Elgin thru the efforts of Mrs. A. L. Metzler, co-operating with Mrs. W. F. Hunter, Mrs. C. W. Lehmann, and the Elgin Board of Education. One hundred and thirty-five applicants have already registered for the work.

WAR SAVINGS SALE

Including cash received in the Treasury Department on October 21 from the sale of War Saving Certificates, the total Treasury receipts from this source amounted to \$801,453,415.86. This represents the purchase of War Saving stamps to the total maturity value of approximately \$950,824,474.10.

The Deadly Nightshade.

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Winter Outfits for Men

BEST TIME TO BUY---NOW

Winter days are just around the corner. Stock never could be better than right now. Prices are not going to be any lower. We have maintained our old standard in spite of all increases in cost. We offer values that are practically impossible to duplicate elsewhere.

HIGH CLASS Suits and Overcoats

\$15.00 \$20.00 \$25.00 \$30.00

There are a number of things to considered when choosing clothes—the quality of cloth, the style and fit of the garment, and workmanship and trimmings used. They are paramount features of all "Bixby-Hughes" Suits and Overcoats for men and young men. This is the reason we ask you to make your selections now. We do not expect to be able to duplicate our lines without paying a considerable advance in cost. Early buyers will profit.

UNDERWEAR SHOES MACKINAWs. A splendid assortment for men in union and two-piece garments. All sizes, perfect fit..... \$2.00 and up. Leather is scarce, but we have the very best in our business and work footwear for men. Try Us. The best values you will say when you see the splendid colors and patterns we have here. Come and see them.

Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co. GENOA'S MEN'S CLOTHING HEADQUARTERS

Kingston Market & Grocery. FRESH AND SALT MEATS. Oysters and Fish in Season. A line of Specially Selected Staple Groceries. Goods and Prices Right. R. H. STERNBURG. Telephone 16.

GENOA OPERA HOUSE. Shows Every Wednesday and Saturday Night. Admission: Adults, 15 cents; Children under 12 years of age, 10 cents.

DANCE FRIDAY NIGHT. BELVIDERE ORCHESTRA. CONRAD KNIPRATH, Prop.

WE ARE PREPARING FOR THE WORST-- ARE YOU? The fuel administration has repeatedly warned the nation that little coal will be moved after December. We are preparing for the worst by filling our bins to capacity, but this will not last long in zero weather. You must help by filling your bins now. Why delay longer in this matter? We want to help you. Call now. We have good coal of several sizes. ZELLER & SON

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

For Sale. FOR SALE—Base burner, in good condition, practically new. Fred Gahl.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Chester White boars, weigh about 160 lb. Good growthy stock and good breeding. W. D. Eichternach. Phone Marengo 551. 3-4t.\*

FOR SALE—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$600.00 to \$6,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. 35-tf D. S. Brown.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Morse Jack of all Trades Gasoline engine. Inquire of Chas. Maderer, Genoa. 1-tf

FOR RENT. FOR RENT—Three-room flat. Phone No. 142. 2-tf

Live Stock. FOR SALE—Poland Chinas, big type, growthy spring and summer boars, smooth, lengthy, and deep; the best of breeding. Prices right. Also eight Shorthorn Bulls, sired by a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, the greatest Shorthorn Bull ever known and out of the cows from the noted herd of L. F. Boyle and others out of Mississippi Archer 5th, a great bull bred by Governor F. O. Lowden. Arthur Hartman, 1/4 mile north of New Lebanon, Illinois. 1-tf

DUROCO BOARS—To make room for our fall pigs, we are closing out the balance of our Duroco Boars at bargain prices. See them at once. 48-tf A. M. Simmons, Kingston, Ill.

Wanted. WANTED—you to realize that others read these ads just as faithfully as you do. There is no better medium thru which you can make your wants known.

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

Lost and Found. FOUND—Pair of gold bow glasses, in case. Owner may have same by proving ownership and paying charges. Call at Republican-Journal Office. 2-tf

Don't Judge Harshly. Nine times out of ten there is an explanation for what seems unreasonable upon first notice. Wait a while before passing judgment.

Genoa Lodge No. 288. A. F. & A. M. Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month. F. F. Little, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec. MASTER MASONS WELCOME

Evaline Lodge No. 344. 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. W. J. Prain, Pres. Fannie M. Heed, Sec.

Genoa Lodge No. 768. I. O. O. F. Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall. John Gray, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

Optimistic Thought. Bravery to contend for a good cause is noble; to suffer for it, heroic.

Tact Always Wins. Of this truth we may rest assured: The tactful person never gets into trouble. She may go anywhere, mingle with all types of people, and then pass onward leaving only a most favorable impression in their minds. Therefore, the truly practical one will gladly put herself out a wee bit in order to retain the good will of others. For this attitude will not only help her immeasurably, but will certainly make easier and smoother the ways of all with whom she comes in contact.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of John Felgenhauer, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of John Felgenhauer late of the county of DeKalb and the State of Illinois, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the January Term, on the first Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for purpose of having same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1918. Henrietta Felgenhauer, Executrix. G. E. Stott, Attorney. 3-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S ESTATE. Estate of Jay Maltby, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Jay Maltby, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore, at the January Term, on the first Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against the 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 22nd day of October, A. D. 1918. Louisa Swanson, Administratrix. G. E. Stott, Attorney. 1-3t



Why Be Uncomfortable This Winter

MOST people have been uncomfortable so many winters that they take it as a matter of course. They think a cold, stuffy, drafty house is a necessary evil. As a matter of fact any house can be comfortable in winter by equipping it with

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

And houses with storm windows and storm doors require from one-third to one-half less coal. In these days when everyone wants to save the coal needed to win the war that's a big consideration. And to think that the storm equipment pays for itself in one or two seasons! But more important still, storm windows and storm doors increase the comfort and healthfulness of your house by eliminating cold floor drafts, by making it possible to keep warm in the severest winter weather, and by permitting perfect ventilation. See us now and be comfortable all winter.

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co.