

The Genoa Republican

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

GENOA, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER 5, 1919

VOLUME XV, No. 7

ANOTHER GRADE CROSSING TRAGEDY

MYRON DEAN
KILLED INSTANTLY

At Sycamore Street Crossing of the
C. M. & St. P. Railway

STORM DROWNS WARNING SIGNAL

Flagman was not at His Post but no
Blame is Placed on Him—Bet-
ter Protection Demanded

Struck by an east bound passenger train as he was driving over the Sycamore street crossing of the C. M. & St. Paul tracks in his Ford Monday forenoon, Myron Dean was instantly killed, the automobile being reduced to kindling wood. The crossing flagman was not on the job at the time, but it developed at the trial that he was in no way to blame for the tragedy, a combination of circumstances being responsible for his absence at the time.

Mr. Dean, who had for some time been carrying mail between the depot and post office, was on his way to the Milwaukee depot to deliver mail to the train which arrives in Genoa shortly after ten o'clock. He knew that no train was scheduled to arrive in Genoa at the time he started to the depot and for that reason probably was not as careful as he otherwise would have been. However, train No. 6, which was due in Genoa from the west early in the morning, was two hours and forty-five minutes late, and reached the crossing at the same time Mr. Dean approached. Owing to the fact that the coal sheds are built up to the sidewalk, the driver of the car could not see down the track until directly upon the right-of-way, and on account of the blinding snow storm and strong wind was unable to hear the warning bell and whistle. The noise of the automobile no doubt also drowned any sound of warning. At the inquest witnesses testified that they saw the unfortunate man approaching at a speed of about twenty miles an hour and saw that an accident was inevitable unless the automobile stopped. Mr. Haskins, one of the witnesses, who was unloading coal from a car, directly east of the crossing, shouted to Mr. Dean, but the warning came too late. The driver applied the brakes but car slid onto the rails, coming to a dead stop directly on the track. In an instant later the on-fishing locomotive struck the automobile. The machine was scattered in a thousand pieces along the right-of-way for several blocks, while the driver was thrown onto the pilot, his head striking the end of the boiler, dashing his brains out. The train was stopped within two train lengths according to the testimony of Engineer Putman. The mail sack was found hanging on the hand rail of the locomotive undamaged.

Engineer Putman testified at the inquest, and his testimony was verified by other witnesses, that he blew the whistle before approaching the crossing and that the bell was ringing continuously from the time it entered the city limits. For the same reason that Mr. Dean could not see the train, Mr. Putman could not see the wagon road, and was not aware that anyone was near the tracks until within twenty feet of the crossing.

Flagman not to Blame
"Where was the flagman?" was the first question asked by people upon hearing of the accident. The testimony at the inquest answered this question and completely exonerated E. J. Whitney, the man who is supposed to be on duty at the Sycamore street crossing. It seems that at the time the first flagman was put on this crossing, it was stipulated that he should, among other duties, do the janitor work at the depot and assist in handling freight. This order had never been rescinded and Mr. Whitney, like his predecessors, had been performing those duties. On the morning of the tragedy he had been working about the depot and shortly before No. 6 arrived went into the depot to get warm. The operator had been in the habit of notifying the flagman when a train had been reported out of the Kingston crossing or out of New Lebanon. As stated above, Mr. Whitney was working out

side when the belated train was reported out of the crossing Monday morning. Almost immediately after entering the depot, the operator, Mr. Crandall, told him that No. 6 was near. The flagman started for the crossing, but had no more than left the building before the train had arrived at the crossing, and he was a helpless witness to the awful tragedy that might have been prevented under proper conditions. The accident was also witnessed by Station Agent Canavan, G. A. May and Mr. Haskins. Others saw the parts of the machine flying thru the air, but did not witness the actual impact.

The body was taken from the pilot at a point near the shoe factory and removed to W. W. Cooper's morgue to await the coroner's inquest, which was held the following day. The jury was composed of J. J. Hammond, J. L. Patterson, E. M. Trautman, Jas. Hutchison, G. H. Martin and V. J. Corson. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death" but strongly advocated that the railway company install at once a shanty near the crossing for the flagman and that he have no other duties than that of watching trains. A petition is now out asking that action in this matter be taken at once.

Mr. Dean Fifty-five Years of Age
Myron Dean was born November 7, 1864, in Genoa township and has resided here continuously except for a few years at Anamosa, Iowa. He was married to Lenna Z. Brown, daughter of J. P. and Susan Brown. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, a son Earl, passing away several years ago. Mrs. Dean also preceded her husband in death some years ago. A daughter, Mrs. Jessie Feldt, resides in Freeport.

The deceased was a son of Divine and Lucinda Dean. His father died many years ago. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Dean had resided with his mother in this city.

MARY A. HOWELL
Miss Mary A. Howell passed away at the home of her half brother, Abe Lankton, in Kingston township at 1:45 a. m. Monday, Dec. 1, after a long illness due to stomach trouble. The deceased was born about 52 years ago. H. A. Lankton of Kingston is also a half brother. They all resided on the Lankton homestead, land taken over by the government by the father of the Lankton brothers many years ago.

Funeral services were held at the home on Thursday, interment taking place in North Kingston cemetery.

NO CARP IN CRYSTAL LAKE
After badly tearing their net on a snag at Crystal Lake the carp fishermen left that lake for Fox River. Only three carp were taken from the lake after three days' seining. In sounding the lake the fishermen discovered one place where the water is forty-eight feet in depth.

GENOA STEAM LAUNDRY
I am prepared to do your dyeing and cleaning. I have special agency for dyeing soldier overcoats at a reasonable price.

Let me do your family washing and convince you that I know my business. I have made a study of family washing for the last ten years, and I do your washing myself, knowing that when your washing comes in that it is going out in first class shape, not depending on someone else to inspect my work, but doing it all myself.

Ask your neighbor how their clothes look, that they sent to the Genoa Laundry and then try it your self. I can save you money, time and trouble, also a lot of worry when wash day comes.

This is a small city and you are lucky to have a laundry here. Most town of this size depend on wash women and they are scarce nowa days.

Why not patronize your own home town. You have an A No. 1 laundry man here, now why not try and keep him. Our supplies have gone up more than three times as much in price, while our prices have advanced very little.

We use pure soft water and pure soap to do your work with. Why not give your home man a trial and be convinced.

We wash twice a week, Mondays and Thursdays.
Phone No. 2. Genoa Steam Laundry.

BOOKS TO TRAIN NEW CITIZENSHIP

New Library Law Will Bring Good
Reading to Every Corner of State

REQUIRES A REFERENDUM VOTE

Some Interesting Facts About Libraries Developed at Community Conference

"The new country library law that was passed by the legislature last June, means that better and bigger libraries can be established in Illinois; libraries from which all the people of the whole country may borrow books, men, women, and children, said Miss Anna M. Price, secretary Illinois library commission Saturday afternoon at the Better Community conference.

"That is the idea of the country library to place books within the easy reach of everybody.

"The day is past when the library can be satisfied in circulating recreational reading. It must take its place as an educational institution.

"There never was a time when America needed efficient workmen more than it does today. Not only keen minds but, as Mr. Schwab says the willingness to do a full day's work for a full day's pay.

"Today, the one idea seems to be to do as little as possible, work fewer hours and demand highest wage. Yet everyone is complaining of the high cost of living.

Give People Understanding
"The only way to make people do differently is to give them better understanding of the industrial situation. This can be done through books and periodicals.

"The state has adopted two methods whereby citizens can get an education, the public school and library.

"The men in the camps learned the value of books. As one soldier said to the camp librarian, 'I want to keep up in my work, for when I go back I want to break even with the fellow who has been at work all the time I have been here.'

Why the country library rather than the city, village or township library? It reaches more people. We now have 207 public libraries which would equal two to each county if so distributed, to be sure they are not, as there are 17 counties with no libraries whatsoever. We are not reaching one-third of the population, or two thirds of the population have no access to libraries.

"The county library is the most economical. It means one large adequate collection of books, not five or six duplications of small collections. It means a better trained library staff.

The county library means a better distribution of books. There is one central library, reading rooms and branch libraries in all small towns, collection of books in all the village and rural schools. Individuals in rural districts receive even better service than people living near the central library. Requests for books are made by letter or telephone and the book is delivered to the very door by parcel post. The book also makes stated trips, stopping at farm houses and schools.

Gives Better Service
"Miss Mary Tilden, from Hagers town, Maryland, writes, "We are more and more discontinuing the deposit collections as our book wagon gives so much better service. New routes are being added and the house to house visits of the wagon naturally do establish a much more direct connection with the patrons and the larger resources of the library can so much more easily be brought to their attention.

"Indiana, which obtained its county law only two years ago, now has seven county libraries. County libraries are no more an experiment but a definite successful experience as is shown in the libraries from California to Maryland. Our neighboring states find them especially adapted to this part of the country.

"Illinois is not so very different from Indiana. The greatest difference seems to be in the willingness to give a thing a trial. Consolidated schools were established in Indiana before they were in Illinois; also good roads; also county libraries. Though we began campaigning out it was done in Indiana at the same time. It was done in Indiana, we had to educate three different sessions before we could pass a bill.

MAY MAKE 7-CENT PIECE

Much Needed Coin According to the
Version of Business Men

The treasury department is besieged with requests from all parts of the country that a coin be minted of 7-cent denomination. Many banks and trust companies are among the petitioners as well as street car companies, railroads and moving picture theatres. The claim is made that a 7-cent coin would prove a great relief to the ultimate consumer, who is constantly annoyed by the mass of pennies collected in a day's shopping as a result of the war and consequent odd change prices. It is believed that a 7-cent coin would practically eliminate the present nuisance and that it will prove handy in many ways. Many cigars sell for 7 cents and 12 cents, and many cities have 7-cent carfare, motion picture theatres of ten have 17-cent charge, and there are a host of articles priced right to use a 7-cent coin. The treasury department rather leans toward the idea, as it has had to repeatedly authorize the minting of enormous numbers of pennies.

On the other hand, there are now numerous articles selling for 6 cents. Those opposed to the 7-cent coin say that it would be a great temptation to boost those six-cent articles of merchandise to seven cents, just to make the handling of money easier. It might work out as does the item that is marked one shilling. A shilling always means thirteen cents.

BORDEN PLANTS CLOSING

Illinois Will Soon be Deserted by this
Great Milk Concern

The Elgin Courier says that further retirement of the Borden Condensed Milk Company from Northern Illinois will be marked by the closing down of three more condensed milk plants on December 1. Notification of the shut down was received Friday by Herbert S. Eno, assistant superintendent of the Elgin malted milk plant.

Continued growth of the company's malted milk and candy business is responsible for the closing of the condensing factories, it was explained.

No official notice of the factories to be shut down has been received. Nonofficially, however, it was reported that the Belvidere and possible St. Charles plants were included in the order. It was learned that negotiations had been started by the Bowman Dairy Co. for the purchase of the Belvidere plant.

Closing down of the condensed milk factories in this section of the state was started about two years ago when the price of milk started to advance. One by one they were ordered closed until only a few remain in operation in this vicinity today. One of the first to go was Huntley. Later Elgin and Dundee plants were closed.

MORRIS FIELD DEAD

Morris Field, father of R. B. Field of this city, passed away at his home in Rockford early Tuesday morning, having been ill only a few hours. Mr. Field had gone to work Monday morning and remained on duty till noon. He had been in poor health for some years, but his ailment had not caused any alarm. Mr. Field was sixty-nine years of age and had been twice married, the mother of his children having passed away many years ago. Besides his wife and the son who resides in Genoa there are surviving a daughter and two younger sons.

Mr. and Mrs. Field went to Rockford Tuesday to attend the funeral.

Melford Wright of San Diego, Calif., is visiting Genoa relatives.

"Champaign county has now only two libraries serving only the citizens of Champaign and Urbana. There are over 30,000 people in the county that have no access to a library. There are 244 schools in the county. Some have collections of books it is true, but even the best of them have nothing like an adequate library. Why should not these people and these children have the use of a good general library? Why should Champaign county not have a book wagon going from house to house.

"To establish county libraries in Illinois requires a referendum vote. This may be done at either the regular county election or at a special election. Brown county is to be the first to take advantage of the law. Jasper, Kingtonham, Scott, and Cumberland counties are planning to hold elections."

THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL

Stirring Appeal to All Women of Illinois
to Give Strong Support

WORTH-WHILE THINGS ARE DONE

AS Result of Funds Thus Raised
Each Year—Only Ten Seals
per Capita to Fill Quota

From the Illinois Tuberculosis Association

A stirring appeal to all Illinois women to give their strong support to the Red Cross Seal campaign was issued today by Mrs. William H. Hart, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Harry Fleming, president of the Illinois Council of Parent-Teacher Associations.

Both Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Fleming point out the many worth-while things that have been accomplished as the result of Red Cross Seal sales of former years and they both mention the great need for more and more activity against tuberculosis.

In her appeal to the Parent-Teacher Associations in Illinois, Mrs. Fleming speaks from a personal knowledge of the work that is being done for the school children through the expenditure of Red Cross Seal funds of the vital need for extending this work during the coming year.

"The Red Cross Christmas Seal needs no introduction to you," says Mrs. Fleming. "If your association has never taken an active part in its campaigns, you have bought them from interested workers in your town and your children have acquainted you with it through their enthusiasm to buy a few and thus 'do something for somebody'. The appeal is universal.

"Your local committees will tell you of the accomplishments made possible by former sales of Red Cross Christmas Seals, and they will explain to you the plans for future work. Acquaint yourselves with these facts and give as much time as you can to help put your community over the top!

"It takes more than a belief in a project to make it a success. Believing thoroughly in the work of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association in its constructive efforts to educate the people of our state in the care and prevention of tuberculosis, and knowing that the returns from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals is their only source of support, let us not only BELIEVE, but let us WORK to make the 1919 Campaign a success."

Mrs. Hart, president of the Illinois State Federation of Clubs, is not only an enthusiastic Red Cross booster herself but she knows that the women of Illinois always take an active part in the holiday sale of Seals because they appreciate the importance of the fight against tuberculosis which is being carried on continuously by the Illinois Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated societies and committees throughout the state.

"The whole Nation is alive," Mrs. Hart declares, "to the need for a health Campaign. We have been fighting an old and ancient enemy, namely Germany, but we still have another enemy more deadly to fight, and that enemy is disease. Probably the greatest of these diseases is tuberculosis. As the Christmas season approaches, our attention is called once more to the sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals, sold exclusively in the fight against this dread disease. As people are becoming better educated and better informed as to the nature of tuberculosis, they are responding to the calls made up on them in most royal fashion. The Campaign against this disease is growing by leaps and bounds and the funds raised by selling Christmas Seals is responsible for this growth.

"Five years ago, the work was in its infancy, and there was not a single sanatorium in our state outside of Chicago, which was supported by public money. Now we have forty counties in our state that have made provision for local tuberculosis sanatoria.

"We are told that we must sell forty million seals this year in Illinois in order to make up the quota assigned us. This makes a quota out side of Chicago of 10 seals per capita. We certainly can attain to this end and even do more than this, so that our record will be 100%, and that the 1919 campaign will go over the

BIG WORK IN 1920

Hundreds of Miles of Hard Roads
To be Constructed

Will DeKalb county receive a fair
share of the concrete side roads, con-
tracts for which the state highway
commission will let the ensuing year
when the contracts for all five main
state aid roads are completed?

Illinois' road building program will be well on the road to completion in 1920, S. E. Bradt, state superintendent of highways asserts in the Chicago American.

Under the general scheme as mapped out the state will have five big roads, which are designated as trunk lines. These roads run from Clinton, Iowa, to Chicago, from Chicago to St. Louis, from St. Louis to the Indiana boundary line on the Terre Haute road; from Chicago to Danville, and the fifth from Chicago to the Wisconsin line at Waukegan.

Contracts have been let for 750 miles of the total 780 miles on these five roads. On the 30 miles where contracts have not been let for surfacing, grading has been done, the road being of such nature that time must be allowed to settle down before the surface is completed.

"Contracts have been let for practically every mile of these five roads," Bradt said. "By the Fall of 1920 every one of these roads should be completed and open to travel.

In addition we are planning to let contracts for 1920 for 1,000 miles of side roads.

"Our idea is to get the work on these five main lines done as soon as possible and then gradually build up the side routes."

WARNING TO BANKERS

Bankers and business men are warned to be on the lookout for two new counterfeit bills that have appeared in the county, according to word from federal secret service operatives to the police department. One of the bills is a \$20 note of the Reserve Bank of New York. Check letter, G; face number 100 or 1,009.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL BURNS

Already Overcrowded Conditions are
now Intensified as a Result
The south side grade school building in Woodstock was completely destroyed by fire Monday morning entailing a loss of \$50,000.

The blaze is believed to have started from crossed wires in the boiler room of the building. There was no one in the building at the time.

Loss of the building has brought about an acute situation in the Woodstock schools. All the grades were overcrowded before the fire, and there are no adequate facilities now to take care of the 430 children that attended the building which was burned.

EDITOR ASKED TO LEAVE TOWN

A certain editor and publisher of a country newspaper in Kansas was asked to leave the community as the result of a typographical error in his report of a wedding of the mayor's daughter.

After exhausting his supply of large words about the "blushing bride" he said: "The large elaborate bouquet of roses was pink."

The mayor demanded a correction and apology in the next week's issue all of which the editor was glad to promise.

The next issue contained: "We wish to apologize for the manner in which we disgraced the beautiful bride last week. Through an error of the typesetter we were made to say 'the roses were pink.' What we wanted to say was that 'the noses were pink.'"—Alfred A. Look.

WIND SMASHES WINDOW

The strong north wind Saturday evening blew in the entire west front of the Whitney building, entailing a loss of about \$200. Both panes of plate glass were broken. Temporarily the front has been boarded up. The room is occupied by M. F. O'Brien as a storage room for auto supplies, etc.

As the money drives went over the top during the war months, which we have just passed through. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs has responded enthusiastically in the past to the plea of the Tuberculosis Association in its crusade movement for stamping out the white plague. We know they will do all they can in the campaign which we are just entering, and for this reason we call upon all the club women throughout the State to lend their influence in promoting this most wonderful enterprise."

FIRST CENSUS WAS A SMALL AFFAIR

In Comparison With Huge Task of
Taking the Fourteenth

FIRST UNDER PRES. WASHINGTON

Only 650 People Engaged in Work
Then—Now 90,000 Will
Be Employed

The fourth decennial census is to be taken during the month of January, 1920.

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, during the administration of George Washington. It related solely to population.

The constitution of the United States requires that a census of the United States be taken every ten years. It is by this means that the apportionment of members of the house of representatives is made to states.

The bureau of the census is a part of the department of commerce. It was established as a permanent bureau in 1902. Prior to that time the census work was done by a temporary office.

A census of the country's manufactures was made for the first time in 1810. Under the present law a manufactures census is to be taken in connection with the fourteenth decennial census and every two years thereafter.

An enumeration of the mines and quarries of the United States was made for the first time in 1840.

The sixth decennial census, taken in 1840, was the first one to cover agriculture statistics, now one of the most important parts of the entire census.

The department of agriculture assisted the census bureau in preparing the list of questions to be asked every farmer at the coming census.

United States marshals acted as enumerators at the first nine decennial censuses. Each marshal had as many assistants as were necessary to cover his allotted territory.

About 650 people were engaged in taking the first United States census. The 1920 census will require the services of 90,000.

The statistics of the first census of the United States were published in one small volume consisting of 56 pages. The statistics of the 1910 census required twelve volumes having an aggregate of more than 40,000 pages.

There were 6,361,502 farms reported at the last decennial census, valued at more than forty billion of dollars. The 1920 census is expected to show more than 7,000,000 farms.

The census bureau prints a special supplement for each state in the union containing all the census figures relating to that state in question.

Congress extended the scope of the approaching 1920 census by providing that a census of forestry and forest products should be taken. The subjects were never specifically covered by any past census act.

It required 18 months to complete the enumeration work for the first decennial census in 1790. In 1920 the census bureau plans to complete the enumeration work for the entire country in from two to four weeks and announce the population figures in less than three months from the date the enumeration work is completed.

A heavy concentration on ages ending in five and zero are always reported at a census. The census bureau has made many efforts to overcome this inaccurate tendency on the part of the people when stating ages. Every census has disclosed the fact that there are more men than women. In 1914, the year the last manufacturing census was taken, there were 275,000 manufacturing establishments reported. The census bureau expects about 300,000 establishments to be listed in 1920.

The statistics gathered by the census bureau in regard to farms are used quite extensively by the department of agriculture in its work of aiding farmers.

The ingenious machines used by the census bureau to count, sort and tabulate the information gathered by the census enumerators are the product of the bureau's own laboratory. The sorting machines will take care of 300 cards per minute, the counting machine can do 500 cards a minute and the tabulating machine is capable of handling 400 cards each minute.

Broken Rules

By DWIGHT TINGLE SCOTT

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

In the year of our Lord nineteen eight, one who could wear a white vest and mix cold or hot exhilarating things and keep the customers smiling into the big mirror earned forty or fifty dollars a week; for some fifteen minutes of strenuous exercise within a roped arena, twenty by twenty, a certain husky athlete is reputed to have received fifty thousand dollars; men who could handle iron while it was hot were earning twenty dollars a day. During this prosperous era the efforts of Rev. Horace Chitwood, whose "let not your heart be troubled" struck soothingly the deepest notes of mortal woe, and whose "what God has joined" set vibrating the most sublime chords of human joy, were appraised by society at six hundred dollars a year, and he got that much—some years.

So when Reverend Chitwood died he left a mortgage on the little home in a Jersey town, twenty-eight dollars in back salary, a determined widow and Little Chit.

"It is the only thing I can do well—and I had rather it would be here than elsewhere."

"Indeed Mrs. Chitwood, I have never forgotten those pies and that cake you made for the church supper and I remember my promise perfectly." It was the steward who spoke. He had once been a member of Reverend Chitwood's congregation. So Mary Chitwood became pastry cook at a big beach front hotel, and because school was out and because Mary Chitwood wanted him near, Little Chit became bellboy extraordinary out in front.

"What's all the excitement, sonny?" old Colonel Job, the hotel's most consistent grog, paused, slipped a handful of "coppers" into the lad's snug coat pocket and patted Little Chit on the head.

"Oh, haven't you heard, colonel? The Money Princess is coming today."

"Huh—that child in Chicago that there has been so much in the papers about?"

"Yes, sir, the real Money Princess and she is coming to our hotel today."

"Tell us about it, dear," prim old Miss Harvey, who spent the year round in the hotel and who had seriously wanted to adopt "her pink-faced cherub," drew Little Chit near to her chair.

"You see she is the richest little girl in the whole world. But she hasn't any mother or father, or even aunts or cousins," explained Little Chit quite seriously. "But she is coming on a private train with a lot of people who look after her and they have fixed up almost a whole third floor for them."

The honking of automobile horns, the clatter of bags upon the marble floor, the forward rush of bellboys and porters; they arrived. The Money Princess herself was almost lost in the hubbub. Came her governess, came her nurse, came her music teacher, came her maid, came her housekeeper, came her eminent Dr. Louise Craig-Lackland, the child hygienist, came others and the servants of others.

Little Chit picked up a small black bag, trimmed in gold. He touched his cap and smiled. The Money Princess smiled back.

When they reached their floor there came the hubbub of inspecting rooms. Dr. Louise Craig-Lackland knew that the scientific principles of ventilation had been violated. She got out an instrument with a fan wheel and a dial. And of all things! The music teacher's room was done in salmon and lavender, the housekeeper had ordered roses—there were sweet peas in all the vases, the rooms faced the east, the morning sun would annoy—to be sure the ocean was inconveniently in that direction, too—could they make their apartments do?

Again Little Chit touched his cap and smiled at the small girl standing in the midst of all this commotion and looking very sweet and very lonely and very much like any other little girl of twelve might look who had long yellow curls and red lips and pink cheeks and blue eyes.

Again the Money Princess smiled back and opened a little gold mesh purse that hung from her graceful young arm.

"Not from you, princess."

The Money Princess closed the bag. "You know," said she, "I like you, little boy, very much."

"And I like you, too, princess."

It was a week later and Little Chit had just delivered ice water. Quite suddenly but softly the door opened and the Money Princess slipped into the hall. She put her fingers over her lips.

"Listen, Little Chit," she whispered, "I am running away from them."

Little Chit stood transfixed.

"Did you ever," she continued, "have to eat food that had been all weighed out for you, and have to learn French verbs for an hour each day and practice old finger exercises every afternoon, and have that old Dr. Louise Craig-Lackland snooping around with a watch in her hand every time you went in bathing, and some one always warning you against playing with other children on the beach?"

Little Chit admitted that his life had not so far been complicated by any of these things.

"Well, I hate all of them, so I am

running away, and you shall go with me, Little Chit."

"Lock that door, don't let another soul in here."

"But, sir, he says they from the Philadelphia detective agency and they have just come over on a special train."

"I don't give a whoop who they are; there is not room to breathe in here now and my private office wasn't built with the idea of accommodating all the policemen this side of New York."

The manager of the great hotel swung about in his chair and addressed impatiently a round-faced, matronly woman whose arm was about a fair-haired little girl clinging to her as though for protection from the excited group which ranged itself behind Dr. Louise Craig-Lackland. "Go ahead, Mrs. Chitwood." "That is about all, sir. I am sure no harm is done, that I can see. When Little Chit brought her home I should have come right over, especially when she admitted that she was out without her—her—" Mrs. Chitwood cast about dubiously for a word. She dare not refer to the indignant group as servants, and parents and relatives they were not, "without her keepers' permission," cheerfully resumed the widow, noting with placid satisfaction the gasp of Doctor Craig-Lackland. "They were out all the afternoon playing on the beach, and her shoes and stockings were all wet. So I made her take these off while I dried them and then the poor dear child was so hungry."

"Yes," spoke up the Money Princess, quite suddenly losing her shyness, "you shall not blame Little Chit's mother, nor Little Chit either. I had a perfectly glorious time, so I did—all afternoon, and I had soup for dinner, soup with big yellow dumplings and chocolate layer cake, and I am glad I didn't come home and have to eat four ounces of old farina and fruit and sterilized milk, and I wish I could stay right here with Little Chit and his mother and that all of you would let me be."

"Such impertinence," gasped the governess.

"It comes of her association, no doubt," indignantly declared the housekeeper.

"Boiled dumplings and chocolate cake at bedtime! You naughty, ungrateful child!" This from Doctor Craig-Lackland.

That very night the Money Princess and her retinue left the great hotel. But as the last taxi cab pulled away from under the porte cochere, a bright golden head protruded from the cab window.

"Goodby, Little Chit, remember our promise."

"Good-by, princess, I shall never forget you."

The rule seventeen as plainly posted over the head porter's desk told what would happen to an employee who—but no difference, for hadn't Colonel Job hurried right into the manager's office and hadn't the manager called in Little Chit's mother and wasn't the outcome of this whole matter that old Colonel Job, who had more money and more gout and less relatives than is good for any man of his age, astonished the whole hotel by insisting that he was henceforth to be Little Chit's guardian and protector—and that the boy was to have everything that money and a good home could afford?

Ten years elapsed.

Terrible as the strain of the last few days had been—days when there was neither sleep nor a moment's rest nor ease of mind, every member of University unit No. 2 thrilled with pride.

American engineers had filled the gap. Throwing away picks and shovels they had stemmed that gray horde that was pouring through a wide hole at the very base of the British wedge, a widening hole that for two days threatened to turn Byng's mighty victory into disaster immeasurable.

"I have just put your first American into 'G' pavilion." The orderly pushed the empty operating cart into the corridor and dropped a hospital record card onto the nurse's desk as he passed.

She was not a trained nurse, this beautiful, fair-haired young woman. She had volunteered as a secretary to an American university unit. Just as hundreds of other wealthy American girls had volunteered.

In the stress that followed the ebb and flow of the great offensive when first dressing stations had been swept away and disorganized, moaning, mangled men had been hauled in by the hundred—hauled in, yet wearing the foul, sticky clothing in which they had fallen.

She had plunged in and scrubbed and cut away filthy clotted clothing and done cheerfully and well those repressively necessary things for which training is naught beside strong hands, and calm nerves and a cool head, all of which the Money Princess had.

With cool professional air she now glanced down at the card before her. A quick intake of her breath. Leaving the desk she moved softly into the dimly lighted pavilion.

"Mother!"

How often had that cry rang out over the red-soaked fields of France! Always it was their first word when they came from under the anesthetic.

Quickly she moved toward the bed and knelt beside him. It was very unprofessional. Making allowance for her youth, for her utter lack of training, the head nurse would have been bitterly indignant had she seen it. Besides there was rule 17 of Base Hospital 28, which plainly stated—but, pshaw, wasn't he an American and wasn't she an American, and wasn't the name on the card, Lieut. Horace Chitwood? What did she care about rules.

RIVAL STYLES IN EVENING FROCKS



A review of lovely evening gowns made for the younger set, convinces us that many a fair lady intends to turn her back upon society this winter. Let us hope these backs will all be comely and that society will be regaled with lines that are beautiful and skins that are fair; for society is going to have a chance to pass opinion upon backs adorned. It is said that a beautiful back is the rarest of nature's gifts to fair women, and there is a fad for the almost backless bodice.

A conservative example of the style in an evening frock of shell pink, is shown above at the right of the two evening gowns pictured. Very wide moire ribbon, matching the net in color, constitutes what there is of foundation for the bodice and is featured in a sash with a wide Alsatian bow and long ends at the back, finishing the wide loose girdle about the waist. The net is very full and draped over a soft silk underskirt in cascades that end in points at the bottom. Moire ribbon forms the foundation for the

drapery of net over silk that extends over the shoulders and is lost under the girdle at the front. Silks shot with gold or silver make beautiful underskirts.

The frock at the left is more youthful and less sophisticated than the net frock. It is made of georgette, with a fancy silk trimming stretched in straight rows on the skirt and diagonally on the bodice. Soft net is set in the "V" shaped bodice and a silk daisy chain is a charming detail at the top of the short sleeve on the right shoulder. The sash is of plain, narrow satin ribbon with a rosette and two short ends to finish it. Matching with this trim little detail, the skirt is restrained at the bottom where it is gathered in and finished with a narrow, quaint-looking frill, in character. Both are beautiful and the more daring frock at the right has no advantage over its more youthful rival. There is no use trying to out-shine the charm of youthfulness anyway.

MATCHED SETS AND NECKWEAR



In autumn dress accessories, scarfs play the leading role and in scarfs those of angora wool lead the others in popularity. Angora collar and cuff sets replace those of lace on street suits and promise to grow more popular as cold weather advances. These angora accessories are nearly all shown in quiet colors, but there are a few vivid hues among the narrower scarfs.

The straight fur scarf—more or less wide and long—has emerged from a brief exile to find itself more admired than ever—and much more valuable in money. There are many good imitations of fur in scarfs of fur fabrics that can be commended as just as warm and serviceable and less expensive. Besides these, marabout scarfs and capes, and other neckpieces of ostrich furs, add attractions to the assemblage of neckpieces. All of this neckwear becomes more interesting as the holidays draw near, and collar and cuff sets of batiste, lace, organdie and crochet, already intrigue us to begin holiday shopping early.

Crepe-de-chine figures in the collection of neckwear in the shops, in small scarfs to be worn with shirtwaists, and in narrow flat ties finished at the ends with beads or crocheted rings and beads. Narrow ribbon, both in silk and velvet, is used in the same way, the ends finished off with beads or flower forms made of the ribbon or little balls covered with it.

Gold or silver brocade and monkey fur are responsible for many odd and beautiful fancies in the realm of dress accessories. They are very well launched on a career that promises to go on aspiring and climbing until it blossoms out at the winter resorts in the most imposing of fashion parades. There is a fondness for glitter everywhere—the fashion world has turned its back upon all that is sedate or severe in styles wherever there is any chance to be gay or splendid. Two-piece and three-piece sets give all sorts of opportunity for using these spirited elements of the styles.

Monkey fur and silver brocade make the handsome turban and shopping bag shown at the left of the two matched sets illustrated here. The fur makes a distinctive millinery trimming and takes the place of heron egrettes, which are not worn by American women with a sense of loyalty to the laws. It makes a new sort of fringe also, used in many ways on hats and gowns. The three-piece set, at the right of the picture utilizes plain and gold brocaded black satin ribbon in an assembly of hat, scarf and bag that is in the class of clothes for formal dress.

Julia Bottomley

The KITCHEN CABINET

"I hold Those lives far nobler that contend and win The close, hard fight with beautiful, fierce sin, Than those that go untempted to their graves. Deeming the ignorance that happily saves Their souls, some splendid wisdom of their own."

DAINTY DISHES

A most nutritious dish which will take the place of cream or scalloped eggs is prepared as follows: Take a cupful of cooked rice, add hot milk and beat until smooth and creamy, then drop in three or four eggs, season well with butter, pepper and salt and serve hot. This dish will serve five people abundantly and is a saving of eggs.

Eggs a la Creole.

Cook a tablespoonful of minced onion and two minced green peppers in three tablespoonfuls of butter slowly, for five minutes; add the pulp from a can of tomatoes, after draining off the juice and cook ten minutes longer; season well with salt and cayenne, add half a cup of sliced mushrooms and six eggs which have been beaten slightly. Stir constantly until creamy throughout and serve promptly.

Chicken Terrapin.

Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and add the same quantity of flour, pour in gradually half a cupful of chicken stock and half a cupful of the liquor drained from a can of mushrooms, also one and one-half cupfuls of cream. When the sauce is smooth, season with salt and pepper and add a quarter of a cupful of any good fruit juice left from canned fruit. Add a generous pint of diced, dark meat of the chicken, a cupful of cut mushrooms, three hard-cooked eggs chopped and the minced chicken livers. Heat and serve at once.

Sweetbread and Cucumber Salad.

Prepare the sweetbreads by parboiling and removing all the inedible portion, then drop in cold water to make them firm again; add a tablespoonful of vinegar to the water. Let stand a half hour, drain and cut in pieces. Cut in cubes half of the amount of cucumbers, mix all together with a highly seasoned mayonnaise dressing which has been reduced with half its bulk of whipped cream. When well blended heap lightly into nests of tender lettuce, with paprika and serve with toasted wafers.

Worry less and work more,
Ride less and walk more,
Frown less and smile more,
Talk less and think more.

WAFFLES, CRISP AND TENDER.

Waffles are dainty cakes much enjoyed by the average person, and they are not confined to the morning meal for they make a good luncheon or dinner dessert. Waffles are like omelets; you may wait for them but never let them wait for you. If it is not possible to serve them at once, place them on a wire rack in the oven; if piled on a plate they become soggy and lose their chief charm, which is crispness.

Never serve waffles on top of each other as the steaming softens them. Another thing to remember in serving waffles is to have the sirup or sauce served with them, cold, as a hot sirup will destroy the crispness of the waffle.

Now to the making, and then to the baking; the rest will need no directions.

One-Egg Waffles.

Break the yolk of an egg into a bowl and beat thoroughly; add two cupfuls of sour milk; buttermilk is better. Mix and sift two cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add to the first mixture with one tablespoonful of melted shortening and the white of the egg beaten stiff, folded in last. If the sour milk is very thick thin with sweet milk or water, or the batter will be too thick. To bake—Heat the waffle iron five minutes or more; grease the side next the heat and put in the batter a spoonful at a time in the corner of each section, then put one tablespoonful in the center. Lower the upper half of the iron and turn at once; lower the flame and cook until well browned. Never wash the inside of a waffle iron after it is used, as the waffles will stick. Wipe it carefully with brush and tissue paper. The outside of the iron may be washed freely. When you find a waffle recipe which suits you stick to it until you learn of one which is more economical and as good. Most recipes make from six to eight waffles.

Favorite Waffles.

Take one cupful of thick sour milk, half a teaspoonful of soda, one and one-fourth cupfuls of flour, two beaten eggs and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Separate the yolks and whites of the eggs and add the whites to the last thing. Beat well and cook as usual.

To set the face in the right direction, and then simply to travel on, unmindful and never discouraged by even frequent relapses by the way, is the secret of all human achievement.

WHOLESOME MEATLESS DISHES

Though cheese, eggs, dried beans and peas, nuts and fish are all equivalent in food value to meat, they will not take its place in the menu unless they are combined with other foods which contain the equivalent of meat in the bulk. An ounce of cheese is equal to two ounces of meat in food value, but the family stomach must have bulk to feel well fed.

When a nut roast or loaf is served in place of a roast of beef, the vegetables accompanying it should be bulky, as spinach, cabbage, corn or beans. For the beginning of the meal a simple soup will be appropriate, then the nut roast, a salad or relish like celery or radishes and finish with a substantial dessert like baked apple dumplings or a rice custard.

Creamed Potatoes With Peanuts.

Prepare a white sauce by melting two tablespoonfuls of butter, add two finely minced onions, and a small minced pepper; when softened add two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook until smooth, season with salt and pepper and add slowly a pint of milk; when the sauce is boiling hot stir in diced potatoes, cooked and hot; add a cupful of coarsely chopped freshly roasted peanuts and serve. Garnish with a few of the peanuts over the top.

Scalloped Chestnuts With Sams.

Take two cupfuls of chestnuts roasted and shelled, remove the brown skins. Butter a baking dish, sprinkle with one finely chopped green pepper. Put a layer of sams or hominy in the dish, sprinkle with chestnuts, then with grated cheese and pour over a cupful of brown nut gravy. Bake in a moderate oven a half hour.

Brown Nut Gravy.

Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and when well blended add a tablespoonful of peanut butter; add one and one half cupfuls of boiling water, salt and pepper to taste. Add a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet to color. If the peanut butter is not liked, two tablespoonfuls of finely ground peanuts or peanut flour will take its place.

A handful of any kind of nuts added to almost any kind of a salad, adds both to its flavor and food value.

The tender waffle hearts are set upon Is either crisp or soggy and anon Like maple sirup made of corn and cobs, Lasts but a scant five minutes and is gone.

—Myrtle Reed.

EVERYDAY FOODS.

An attractive salad is always a most welcome addition to a dinner or luncheon.

Celery Jelly Salad.

Put two cupfuls of strained tomatoes, a tablespoonful of grated onion, a bay leaf and a pinch of celery seed into a saucepan; bring to the boiling point, set aside for 15 minutes; add half a package of gelatin which has been soaked in a half-cupful of cold water, half a teaspoonful of salt and the juice of half a lemon. Stand over boiling water until the gelatin is dissolved; strain, stir in a quantity of cut celery, set on ice and stir occasionally until the gelatin begins to thicken; mold in small cups and chill. At serving time turn out on bed of lettuce leaves and mask with mayonnaise.

Beef Collops.

Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan; add one small onion chopped fine, a teaspoonful of minced parsley, the same of salt and a few dashes of pepper. Stir in one tablespoonful of flour, and one pound of raw beef cut fine. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Serve hot on buttered toast.

Chicken Loaf.

Cook the fowl in water until the meat falls from the bones. Strain, put the liquor into a saucepan and reduce to three cupfuls by boiling. Add one-half package of gelatin. Separate the meat from the bones and shred fine. Rinse an earthen mold in cold water, put in the chicken, season the liquor and pour over the chicken. Set it away to harden and serve next day with mayonnaise dressing. A good imitation of this chicken loaf can be made by using canned chicken and chicken soup.

Liver Soup.

Take half a pound of cold cooked liver, grind it through the chopper. Fry one large onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then add the liver. Add one cupful of sifted bread crumbs. Season with salt and pepper and add six cupfuls of soup stock. Boil 15 minutes, press through a colander, and thicken with the yolk of egg.

FROM GIRLHOOD TO MIDDLE LIFE

South Freeport, Ill.—"When I reached middle life I became run-down and in need of a tonic. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription proved to be all that I claimed for it and I came through this critical time with none of the distressing ailments which affect so many women, such as 'heat flashes' and dizzy spells, but was so strong and well that I could scarcely believe it myself. I certainly would recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to all women of middle age."—Mrs. L. Kitchen.

Rock Island, Ill.—"In my girlhood days I suffered from irregularity and would become run-down in health, and my mother would give me 'Favorite Prescription' whenever she saw that I needed a special tonic. At one time when I was suffering during development she gave me a complete course of treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' and I still remember that these medicines restored me to perfect health, making me feel better in every way. I have since married and am mother of three children."—Mrs. E. L. Martin, 4327 Seventh Ave.

Elgin, Ill.—"As a household remedy for sluggish liver, sick headaches and constipation, I have found Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets to give the utmost satisfaction. I could scarcely 'keep house' without them. I believe they have saved me many a doctor bill and serious illness."—Mrs. Cora M. Peck, 705 Ludlow Place.

Woman's Right.

Frank and Lucille were playing at keeping house and soon a disagreement arose over money matters. Lucille appealed to her mother to settle the question. "Mother," she asked, "we women should always carry the pocketbook, shouldn't we?"

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. Williams* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In Quite Too Many.

Speech was given man to conceal his thoughts, but it was a needless precaution in many cases.—Boston Transcript.

Yes, and one-half the world doesn't seem to care how the other half lives.

The late husband catches the early morning lecture.

48,000 Drug Stores Sell It.
Five million people use it to KILL COLDS

HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores

Stove Polish
Saves Elbow Grease

E-Z IRON ENAMEL
Makes Rusty Pipe Smooth

E-Z Metal Polish for Nickel Parts

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

All druggists keep it. Ointment 25¢, Lotion 50¢. Sample each free of Cuticura, Dept. 2, Boston.

SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

Kremola
Makes the Skin Beautiful

"KREMOLA" is a medicated snow white cream that does wonders for a bad complexion. Removes Tan, Blackheads, Pimples, Freckles, etc. The Avoine Women's Protection. Pleasant for use after shaving. MAIL \$1.25. Per Bottle

Dr. C. H. Barry Co., 2975 Michigan Ave., Chicago

GRACE HOTEL
CHICAGO

Jackson Boulevard and Clark Street
Rooms with detached bath \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day. Rooms with private bath \$1.50 and \$3.00. Opposite Post Office—Near All Theaters and Stores
Stock yards cars run direct to the door. A clean, comfortable, newly decorated hotel. A safe place for your wife, mother or sister.

FRECKLES POSITIVELY REMOVED BY Dr. Barry's Freckle Ointment—Your druggist or by mail, 2975 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

FOR SALE BY OWNER, 1,600 ACRES IMPROVED BOTTOM LANDS, BARGAIN CUTO HILL, New Albany, Miss.

Persistent Coughs
are dangerous. Get prompt relief from Pisco's. Stops irritation; soothing. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISCO'S

Nellie Maxwell

Peace Uses For War Inventions

By Robert H. Moulton



USING GEOPHONES ON SURFACE



ARRANGING GEOPHONES AND MICROPHONE



MINE RESCUE GEOPHONE SET

LISTENING TO EXPLOSION OF ONE OUNCE OF DYNAMITE 1/2 MILE AWAY

IT WAS a foregone conclusion that many of the inventions born of the needs of war would be turned to peace uses with promise of great benefits. Already the experts of the bureau of mines, who assisted in the war work of perfecting the microphone and geophone to ascertain the exact location of enemy guns, are using these delicate instruments to locate entombed miners, and to make easier and more accurate various mining operations. The principle of the microphone was applied in ascertaining in a general way the location of a ship at sea. Toward the end of the war the device had been so perfected that it was possible for the microphone listening station to calculate the exact position of enemy guns after hearing the shots. The speed with which sound travels, was, of course, known and served as a basis of calculations at different stations. With these instruments electrically connected it was possible to record the exact time at which the sound reached them and then, by a series of rather intricate calculations based on triangulation, to locate the object.

The geophone is based on the same principle as the microphone, excepting that sound waves are recorded from the earth instead of the air, and it has reached such a high state of development under engineers of the bureau of mines that it bids fair to be one of the most useful applications now being made of inventions due to the war.

Geophone Is a Seismograph.

The geophone, though small, is essentially a seismograph, since it works on the same principle as the ponderous apparatus with which earthquake tremors are recorded. It consists of an iron ring about three and a half inches in diameter, within the center of which is suspended a lead disk that is fastened by a single bolt through two mica disks, one of which covers the top and the other the bottom of the ring. There are two brass pieces, the top one having an opening in its center to which is fastened a rubber tube leading to a stethoscopic earpiece. These cap pieces are fastened with bolts to the iron ring and serve also to hold the mica disks in place.

We then have really nothing but a lead weight suspended between two mica disks cutting across a small air-tight box. If the instrument is placed on the ground and anyone is pounding or digging in the vicinity, energy is transmitted as wave motion to the earth, and the earth-waves shake the geophone case. The lead, on account of its weight and because it is suspended between the mica disks, remains comparatively motionless. There then is produced a relative motion between the instrument's case and the lead weight. The result is that a compression and rarefaction of the air in the instrument takes place. Since the rubber tube leading to the stethoscopic earpiece is connected with this space in the geophone, this rarefaction and compression is carried to the eardrum. Usually two instruments are used, one for each ear.

How Direction Is Determined.

When the two instruments are used, it has been found that the sound is apparently louder from the instrument nearer the source of the sound. It is evident then that by moving the instruments properly a point can be found when the sound will be of the same apparent intensity in both ears. The direction of the sound is then on a perpendicular to the line connecting the centers of the two instruments either in front of or behind the observer. Further observation will show which side. Direction is quite accurately determined in this way. The sound is not actually louder in one ear than in the other, but the ear is capable of distinguishing the difference in time at which the sound arrives in the two instruments. Since this is the case, persons who are slightly deaf in one ear are said still to be able to determine direction with the instruments.

During the period of the war, engineers of the mining division of the bureau of mines were engaged in determining the distance that different mining machines could be heard through the clay, shale, coal and the mine cover. Measurements were made also of the energy required in order that they might be heard definite distances through clay, shale and coal, as well as to de-

termine the distances at which the shock waves resulting from the discharge of various explosives could be heard. A brief investigation of the factors influencing the transfer of energy from a mining tool to the clay and coal were also made in order that recommendations could be made as to the type of mining machine which could be used to accomplish the most work with the least noise. In this connection it was found that sounds were transmitted only about half as far in clay as in shale strata and about one-quarter as far in clay as in coal. To give some idea of the sensitivity of the instrument it may be said that pounding with a pick on the bituminous coal can be detected for a distance of 900 feet, and the direction determined, and that pounding with a sledge can be heard as far as 1,150 feet. These measurements were made in the Pittsburgh coal seam in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, where the coal is somewhat harder than in most other bituminous coal beds. The explosion of a one-ounce charge of dynamite was detected a distance of over 2,000 feet through the shale strata.

Sound Tells the Implement.

One interesting feature of the instrument is that the sound transmitted to the ear is characteristic of the implement producing the sound. To illustrate: Twelve mining and carpentering operations were carried out on the coal rib. An engineer of the bureau of mines who had never used the geophone and who did not know what tools were to be operated was able to recognize and name nine of the implements at a distance of several hundred feet through the strata. The other three sounds were accurately described, but the tools were not identified.

Now that the war is over, the bureau has turned to the development of the instruments for peacetime uses. For one thing, it is believed that they will be of great value to mine-rescue crews who may be entering mines for exploration and to locate miners who may have been entombed after a disaster. The tests so far made in the vicinity of Pittsburgh show that a man pounding on the coal rib with a pick, piece of timber or sledge can be detected and located from a point 600 to 1,200 feet distant. This distance depends greatly on the character of coal upon which the man is pounding, and intervening rooms and entries seem to have surprisingly little effect upon the distance or the determination of direction.

Pounding with a sledge can be heard from 200 to 300 feet through the mine cover, depending upon the quietness of the day outside, since any wind greatly interferes with the successful operation of the instruments. It will at once be seen that when mines are not too deep they can be "explored" from the surface and it will thus be possible to find and locate a miner who is pounding. At the experimental mine in Bruceton, Pa., a man has frequently been located through 140 feet of cover within 50 feet of the exact point where he was pounding.

A study is also being made of the distances that pounding on rails and pipes can be heard. Since rails are generally buried in the earth or dust in the entries of a mine, and since this dust dampens the transmission of the sound, the sounds are not transmitted very well. The same is true of pipe lines. However, if the pipe lines are not buried, but are laid on blocks and ties, the pounding can be heard great distances. So far no lines have been found long enough to show the limit of the geophone. It is known, however, that the naked ear can get sounds farther than 2,000 feet.

Used to Guide Tunnel Work.

In metal mines expensive surveys have sometimes to be made in order that the approaching tunnel headings may be brought together accurately. Since direction can be determined so well with the geophones, it is thought that they can be used to guide such work. It would only be necessary to go into each heading and locate the direction from which pounding in the other heading was coming.

Observations made in a metal mine recently showed that direction can be determined much more easily in rock than in coal. This is probably due to the fact that there is some reverberation to the sound from a hammer blow on coal, while on stone the sound is clean cut. It so happened that in this mine a raise was being driven up, about six or eight feet distant from a shaft. Observations were made in the drift of the sound

set up and operated at the survey mark did not break through into the drift, whereas a hole drilled at the point in the drift located by the geophones reached the raise and proved the geophone observation to have been correct within a few inches.

It is also thought the instruments will be of great value in preventing accidents from explosions when breaking through. In this connection an interesting incident happened recently. Observations were being made at a tunnel heading. The pit boss happened along and asked to be allowed to listen. He put the earpieces in his ears and remarked: "Mack is tamping a charge and we'd better move away." He spoke as naturally as he would have done had he been watching Mack, and it is quite evident that he did not realize that the sound was coming through 300 feet of coal, otherwise he would not have given the warning.

Observations were made recently of a mine fire burning from 20 to 40 feet below the surface. A low rumbling noise could be heard as if air were being drawn in along crevices, and occasionally sounds could be heard from the snapping and falling of pieces of coal or rock. As well as can be determined, the fire area was accurately located, but owing to the fact that the fire could not be approached from inside, the data could not be checked absolutely. It is interesting to note that similar sounds could be heard from only one point on the inside of the mine and that point was the one nearest the area as located on the surface.

In addition to the uses enumerated, an engineer of the bureau has discovered that the instruments can be employed advantageously in locating knocks in automobile valves and cylinders. For this purpose it is best to mount the instrument on a short iron rod that can be easily inserted in the machinery. Not only can a troublesome cylinder be located in this manner, but the trouble area in the cylinder also can be found.

APPLE TIME.

The crisp, frosty days of autumn are a sure indication that the apple season is in full swing. Those who can pick the fruit are fortunate, for the apple fresh from the tree, at this time of the year, is unrivaled in flavor and temptingly tart and juicy. But the privilege of gathering apples is no longer limited to those who live in the country, for nowadays many families who own cars avail themselves of the opportunity of motoring to the suburbs, where they may either gather a generous supply from unclaimed trees, or purchase the privilege of picking better varieties from the orchard of some thrifty farmer. After a few of these trips the housewife will find that she has obtained enough apples to supply her family with a variety of preparations for the winter's use. So many things may be done with apples that one becomes enthusiastic at the thought; they may be canned, dried or made into fruit butters and jellies, fruit sirup and fruit leather. Even the pulp which remains may be fed to the cattle, hogs or sheep, so there is no waste whatever in the whole process.—Christian Science Monitor.

NESTED IN TOWER TWENTY YEARS.

There is an old English sparrow that has nested in the eaves at Tower C, at East Somerville (Baltimore and Maryland yards), for the last 20 years.

Fifteen years ago he was caught and marked with a band of silver wire just to see how long he would live. A new tower is being built at Tower C, and as the new tower is of brick and so constructed there is no nesting place in the eaves, and when the old tower is torn down the old sparrow will be deprived of a home.

Consequently one of the towermen caught the old sparrow (he is very tame), and took him to Wakefield and kept him in the garage several days, thinking he would nest there.

But when he was let out he made a beeline for Tower C at East Somerville, and has been there ever since.

Perhaps, after all, he can find a place to squeeze in at the new brick tower when his old home is torn down.—Boston Globe.

GHOST PLAYS CHURCH ORGAN

Curious Sight and Sounds Frighten People in English Village.

VICAR HEARS MUSIC

Mysterious Will-o'-the-Wisp Lights Frighten Volunteer Band Marching By—Church Is of the Norman Period.

Hereford, Eng.—The little village of Avenbury, which lies in a secluded valley of Herefordshire, has a haunted church.

The church is of the Norman period and tales concerning its ghost have become like household words. There are many stories of different ghosts in various forms, but the most astonishing visitant is one which plays the church organ.

Hears Ghost Play. "I have heard the ghost play twice myself," said the Rev. Archer Sheppard, the vicar. "Some neighbors brought the matter to my notice first. They heard the sounds when they were walking by the church one afternoon, and thought that it was my organist practicing. They found, however, that the church was locked up."

"The first time I heard the ghostly playing was while I was gardening. I believed that the woman who cleaned out the church was allowing her child to use the organ, and I went to see into the matter. The music stopped when I was a few yards from the church, and I found that the building was locked and empty."

"This ghost was at Avenbury before Mr. Sheppard became vicar," said Col. Purser of Ironyard. "I told him the story, but he did not believe it until he heard the music himself. My children, and I have heard it, and it sounds like a voluntary. Once my children were in the church when there was a groan. They rushed out into the church whence the sound appeared to come, but there was nothing to be seen."

Mysterious Lights. "Mysterious will-o'-the-wisp lights are also said to have been seen, and a volunteer band which was marching



Heard the Music Himself.

ing by the churchyard was badly frightened in this way.

"Avenbury church has always had a ghost. A certain Nicholas Vaughan burnt down a palace of the Bishop of Hereford in the Middle Ages. His ghost was 'laid' by twelve clergymen with twelve candles. A small piece of the remainder put in a silver casket under a stone, which stands ten yards above the church footbridge over the River Frome. They put a spell on the ghost not to return until the candle was burnt out and the casket carried into the Red Sea."

GOES TO JAIL TO AID FATHER

Parent Needs the \$200 Cash He Put Up for Son's Bail in New York.

Middletown, N. Y.—After Frank Fredayoster of New York had escaped from Hampton farms, near here, he was captured, served the remainder of his term, then was re-arrested and locked up in the Orange county jail at Goshen to await action of the grand jury which is expected to indict him for escaping.

Several weeks ago the young man was bailed out by his father, who deposited \$200 cash.

Later Fredayoster walked into the office of Sheriff Leonard and asked to be locked up again in order that his father might have the \$200, which he greatly needed. His request was complied with and the father had the money returned to him at once.

"Gold Bond" Clothes
Are Insured!
SNAPPY, GRACEFUL STYLES FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND HIGH SCHOOL CHAPS
Popular Prices
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED
The Milton Sells Co.
Cincinnati

Stock Raising in WESTERN CANADA
Is as profitable as grain growing. Successes as wonderful as those from growing wheat, oats, barley, and flax have been made in raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Bright, sunny climate, nutritious grasses, good water, enormous fodder crops—these spell success to the farmer and stock raiser. And remember, you can buy on easy terms
Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 An Acre
—land equal to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—grazing land convenient to good grain farms at proportionately low prices. These lands have every rural convenience; good schools, churches, roads, telephones, etc., close to live towns and good markets.
If you want to get back to the farm, or to farm on a larger scale than is possible under your present conditions, investigate what Western Canada has to offer you.
For illustrated literature with maps and particulars regarding reduced railway rates, location of land, etc., apply to Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or
C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.;
M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents

METHOD IN THEIR MOVEMENT IDENTIFIED HER ALL RIGHT

Veteran of the Plains Explained Why Buffaloes Invariably Traveled on a Zigzag Course.

No person ever saw a herd of buffalo move in a straight line. They always took a zigzag course. The late "Buffalo" Jones explained this as follows: "A buffalo is a very cautious animal. His shaggy forehead prevents him seeing objects on either side. To prevent a surprise from an enemy he walks obliquely to the right and then to the left, and thus gets an unobstructed view of the surrounding country."

The buffalo had many small traits that are lacking in cattle. The buffalo never mired in swamps or pools as cattle do. When they found they were becoming stuck they threw themselves on their sides and swam or paddled through the mud as a hog does. They always had guards out day and night, to warn the herd of approaching danger. They always faced a storm and never "drifted" as do cattle. They lay down with their heads to the fiercest storms, tossing their heads around on their sides and sleeping contentedly, while the great mass of fur on their humps protected them from the winds.

The Hard Heart. George M. Cohan, during a lull in the theater strike, talked about the callous hearts of chorus girls.

"Oh, they've got callous hearts," he said. "I know a broker who proposed to one of them at a roof garden supper."

"Miss Vavasour—Vivian—" the broker said, "my feelings toward you are so tender, so very tender—"

"But Vivian Vavasour interrupted him with a hard little laugh. "Look here, Bill, she said, 'it's legal tender I've got to see if we're going to do business.'"

A really sensible man rarely has to be placated.

Tots Proved They Knew Principal, Though Their Explanation Might Have Been More Dignified.

Ned and Joseph, two tots in the first primary grade, had been fighting on the way home from school at noon. Their own teacher scolded them, but it did no good, for they fought again on the way home that very noon. The teacher went to the principal. "I want you to say something to them," she told her. "I'm sure they will be more impressed then."

That afternoon the principal did as she was asked. She talked long and earnestly on the evils of fighting, but neither of the culprits seemed the least bit moved. Finally she ended, "Now, I say you must not fight, and I mean it." Grimly she eyed them. "And you both know who I am—don't you?"

Both nodded their heads and Joe said cheerfully, "Why, you're the lady who rings the bell for the other teachers—aren't you?"

May Produce Blue Guinea Pigs. Dr. H. L. Ibsen, professor of genetics and color heritage at a Western agricultural college, is conducting an experiment to produce blue guinea pigs for a Chicago dealer in guinea pigs, rabbits and rats. Blue rats, rabbits and various other small animals have been produced, but the breeding of blue guinea pigs has never yet been accomplished. Doctor Ibsen has done work in this field that ranks high among the breeding geneticists of the country.

The "Yes" Artist. "When a man says 'yes' to everything you suggest stop suddenly some time and you'll probably find that he isn't paying much real attention to your remarks."—Exchange.

When opportunity knocks it is a boost.

Jumpy, Irritable, Frazzled Nerves—
when caused by coffee—are helped to become normal, healthy nerves, when a change is made to
Instant Postum
This wholesome table beverage with a rich aromatic, coffee-like flavor is deliciously satisfying, economical, and respects both health and pocketbook.
Made by Postum Cereal Company
Battle Creek, Michigan
Sold by Grocers and General Stores

COMMUNITY CLUB

Christmas Tree and Rest Room Re-Ports Accepted

Thirty-three members attended the regular meeting of the Community club held at the Schoonmaker home on Monday afternoon.

The chairman of the Christmas Tree committee reported and plans were laid out for Genoa's Community Christmas Tree. A large evergreen will be erected on Main street, at the intersection of Main and Emmett streets. The tree will be decorated with electric lights, tinsel and a variety of Yuletide decorations. The club is asking you to help make this undertaking a success, by donating a few Christmas tree decorations. If everyone donates a few, the tree will be beautiful and one which the children will long remember. All donations may be left with the chairman, Mrs. J. T. Shesler. Christmas eve everyone is invited to gather about the tree and join in singing the familiar carols. At this time pop corn balls and bags of candy will be distributed among the children. The report read by the chairman of the Rest Room committee was accepted and a motion made that a committee be appointed to carry out the plans and complete the arrangements for the establishing of a Rest Room for Women in the suite of rooms over E. H. Browne's store. You will hear more about this later.

Mrs. Gordon, representing the Mutual chautauqua company, talked for several minutes trying to interest the club in sponsoring a chautauqua for Genoa this coming summer. The matter was laid on the table until the club has had time to ponder long and deeply on the subject.

A social hour, followed the business meeting. The refreshment committee served cake and coffee.

The next regular meeting will be held January 5, at the home of Mrs. H. A. Perkins.

MRS. WALTER HAY

Wife of County Treasurer Passed Away last Wednesday

Mrs. Walter M. Hay, wife of the county treasurer of DeKalb county, died at her home in Sycamore, Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, 1919, after an illness, the seriousness of which dates back to March, though she knew that some disease was making inroads upon her sturdy constitution some years ago, but which her friends knew nothing of.

Mrs. Hay was an ardent worker during the war, being a leader in all home activities.

OPENS IN HAMPSHIRE

Hampshire Register: Hampshire now has an electric shop which will carry an up to date line of electrical equipment and appliances.

The new concern is headed by Mr. Glass of Genoa who is the owner of the Genoa Electric shop. Genoa has long enjoyed the benefits of this busy little establishment and Mr. Glass assures the people of Hampshire that they will receive the same prompt and courteous service as has been enjoyed by the Genoa people.

WARNING TO BOYS

Notice is hereby given that "hitching" onto automobiles is strictly forbidden. This means that boys must not hitch their hand sleds onto automobiles, a practice that is very dangerous. Parents will kindly inform their boys and co-operate in enforcing this order. J. J. Hammond, Mayor.

E. A. Sowers was here from Elgin last Friday.

The firm of Schierk & Easton, of the Redwood barber shop, has been dissolved. Mr. Easton retiring. W. H. Leonard is working for Mr. Schierk.

When Genoa people arose on the morning of Thanksgiving day they found the ground covered with a thin blanket of the "beautiful," just sufficient to make it seem more like real Thanksgiving weather. More snow has fallen since but not enough to make sleighing possible.

The hat came back. The editor's lid, which was lost last week was received thru the mail Tuesday evening, having been mailed from Elgin by the person who picked it up in front of the Republican building. The incident proves that The Republican is a good advertising medium, being widely read. We guarantee to easily find stolen or lost articles of any kind, including wives and husbands.

The street leading from Main street down past the water works park is being cleared and graded. This is a good stunt for the park will be used more next year than it has in the past, in fact the park was only discovered this summer. It would be a good plan to open the street west of the park also so that one may drive around the block, thus relieving the congestion when we have band concerts next summer.

OPEN DECEMBER 18--JOIN OUR NEW

CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB

5 or 10

Will start you in Our Christmas Banking Club next Xmas you get \$63.75 or \$127.50

PLAN OF THE CLUB

The Plan is Simple: You begin with 1c, 2c, 5c, or 10c, and increase your deposit the same amount each week. Or, you can begin with a certain amount, 50c, \$1.00, \$5.00, or any amount, and deposit the same amount each week.

HOW TO JOIN

Look at the different Clubs in table below and select the one you wish to join, the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 50c, \$1.00, \$5.00, or any of the clubs; then come to our Bank with the first weekly payment. We will make you a member of the Club and give you a Christmas Banking Club Book showing the Club you have joined.

It costs nothing to join and is an easy way to accumulate money.

WHAT THE DIFFERENT CLUBS WILL PAY YOU

1c CLUB	2c CLUB	5c CLUB	10c CLUB	50c CLUB	\$1.00 CLUB	\$5.00 CLUB	SPECIAL CLUB for ANY AMOUNT
PAYMENTS 1st Week 2c 2nd Week 4c 3rd Week 6c Increase Every Week by 1c. Total in 50 weeks	PAYMENTS 1st Week 1c 2nd Week 2c 3rd Week 3c Increase Every Week by 2c. Total in 50 weeks	PAYMENTS 1st Week 10c 2nd Week 20c 3rd Week 30c Increase Every Week by 5c. Total in 50 weeks	PAYMENTS 1st Week 5c 2nd Week 10c 3rd Week 15c Increase Every Week by 10c. Total in 50 weeks	PAYMENTS 1st Week . . \$1.00 2nd Week . . \$1.00 3rd Week . . \$1.00 Deposit 50c Every Week. Total in 50 weeks	PAYMENTS 1st Week 50c 2nd Week 50c 3rd Week 50c Deposit \$1.00 Every Week. Total in 50 weeks	PAYMENTS 1st Week . . \$5.00 2nd Week . . \$5.00 3rd Week . . \$5.00 Deposit \$5.00 Every Week. Total in 50 weeks	
\$12.75	\$25.50	\$63.75	\$127.50	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$250.00	

You Can Begin With the Largest Payment First and Decrease Your Payments Each Week

The Reasons For The Club

To provide a way for those of moderate and even small means to bank their money.
To teach "the saving habit" to those who have never learned it.
To give young folks a practical education about money—by showing them that if they give up the little things they want to-day, they can get the big things later.
To give you a "bank connection" and show you how our bank can be of service to you.

Who Gets The Money You Earn?

Money spent is money gone—Money Banked is money SAVED.
It isn't the money you make that counts, but the money you save, and there is no better way to acquire a bank account than by joining our Christmas Banking Club.
Ask any wealthy man how he "got his start"—he will tell you that he saved and banked his money.
Get your start. Get it today. Come in and join our Christmas Banking Club.

WE PAY YOU 3 PER CENT ON YOUR CHRISTMAS SAVINGS

EXCHANGE BANK

GRAND THEATRE PROGRAM FOR DECEMBER

Saturday, Dec. 6—"Make Believe Wife"—Billie Burke—Adm. 18c-2c.
Wednesday, Dec. 10—"Arizona"—Douglas Fairbanks—Adm. 20c-2c.
Saturday, Dec. 13—"Too Many Millions"—Wallace Reid—Adm. 18c-2c.
Wednesday, Dec. 17—"My Cousin"—Enrico Caruso—20c-2c.
Saturday, Dec. 20—"One More American"—George Behan—Adm. 18c-2c.
Wednesday, Dec. 24—"Paramount-Artcraft"—Wm. Brady Special.
Thursday, Dec. 25—"Little Women"—Adm. 25c-3c.
Saturday, Dec. 27—"Daughter of the Old South"—Pauline Frederick—Adm. 18c-2c.
Wednesday, Dec. 31—"Romance of Happy Valley"—D. W. Griffith—Adm. 25c-3c.
Shows start at 8.00.
The home of good pictures. If you know pictures, you know what this program for December means to you.

Davenport's in fumed and polished at Cooper's.
The new December records now in at Cooper's.
New line of rockers both fumed and polished at Cooper's.
Harold Wilson of Kenosha spent Thanksgiving with home folks.
Wm. Wyde and son will soon leave for California where they will spend the winter.
Mr. and Mrs. William Shaw of Elgin were Thanksgiving guests at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Kline Shipman.
Mrs. Elizabeth Schmidt has sold her house on Emmett street to George Tegtman. The latter will move to Genoa in the spring.

J. R. Kiernan & Son have purchased a 1 ton Chevrolet truck.
George Sowers of Elgin made a business trip to Genoa Friday.
F. W. Olmsted & Co. are having a new furnace installed this week.
Howard Stanley of Chicago was a guest of H. A. Perkins Sunday.
Mrs. L. J. Kiernan and daughter, Margaret Jane, have the mumps.
Mrs. Fred McBride of Elgin visited her sister, Mrs. George Evans, Wednesday.
Miss Laura Trautman spent the week end with Miss Klea Bennett of Rockford.
Mrs. Fred Duval entertained her mother, Mrs. Gilchrist of Fairdale, Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Smith attend the Live Stock Exposition in Chicago Monday.
H. B. Holroyd of Louisville, Ky., spent Sunday with his father, Charles Holroyd of Genoa.
An up-to-date assortment of Christmas and New Year cards just arrived. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.
Mrs. E. E. Sandall entertained her mother, Mrs. Ford of Rockford, from Thursday until Sunday.
A high class line of Christmas and New Year cards. Stickers and package tags. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.
Miss Jessie Clark of Rollo visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clark from Thursday until Sunday.
The W. C. T. U. will hold its next meeting with Mrs. Charlotte Hemmaway, Thursday, December 11.
Mrs. Della Pierce and son, Garfield have moved from the farm they recently sold to Wm. Bauman, to the residence they purchased on Stott street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Couch and son, Charles, were guests of Sycamore relatives Thursday of last week.
Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Swan and daughter, Helen, spent the latter part of the week with Chicago friends.
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Field were called to Rockford Tuesday by the sudden death of the latter's father.
Mrs. R. H. Browne and daughter, Genevieve Harriet, returned home from the Sycamore hospital Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Grant Smith of Chicago visited from Thursday until Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Johnson.
Miss Jessie Parker of Rockford spent from Thursday until Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parker.
Miss Ruth Slater of Chicago Heights spent the holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Slater.
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Borgenquist of Elgin spent Thanksgiving at the home of the latter's brother, W. E. Gnekow.
Mrs. Caroline Sager spent Thanksgiving day and the week end with her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Stewart of Chicago.
Christmas and New Year cards: Not the tawdry "Red Santa Claus" kind; but a pretty classy line. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leonard entertained the latter's sister, Mrs. Emma Heath and son, Milton, of Milwaukee, over the week end.
Fancy china plates of various sizes, simply or elaborately decorated, in artistic floral and conventional designs, at Martin's.

The Town team basket ball five practice every Tuesday and Thursday night. Come out and try for the team. Everyone is welcome.
Miss Marie M. Ritter and Mr. Clifford G. Haller motored out from Chicago Saturday night to spend Sunday with the former's parents.
Kenneth and Donald Field went to Rockford Wednesday night to attend the funeral of their grandfather, Morris Field, Thursday of this week.
Mrs. George Martin returned Sunday from a short visit with relatives at Wasco. At present, Mrs. Martin is confined to her home with an infected knee.
Mrs. M. B. Bassler, Mrs. B. H. Langworthy, Lorenzo Smalley and Ben Thomas were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Trautman Thanksgiving.
Miss Laura Trautman gave a dinner party Monday evening in honor of Rolland Fraley, who recently returned from several months service at San Domingo.
Mrs. Leich of Wisconsin, who has been visiting at the home of her son, O. M. Leich returned home Monday. Mrs. O. M. Leich accompanied her as far as Chicago.
Mrs. H. Shattuck will have a display of fancy work on and after the 22nd of November, at her home at the corner of First and State streets, former Quansstrong residence. 5-4f
Suggestive from our stocks, that will aid you in selecting men's gifts: Watches, diamond jewelry, cuff buttons, scarf pins, fountain pens rings, shaving sets, gold and silver belt buckles, knife sets, chain sets, military brushes, silver and ivory sets, G. H. Martin. Come in and see them.

Mrs. Helen Duval was hostess to a dinner party for the Killkare Club Saturday, at the home of her mother, Mrs. O. M. Barcus. The evening was spent in several games of five hundred.
Mrs. Charles Arbuckle pleasantly surprised Mrs. Libbie Olmsted, by giving a dinner in honor of her birthday, November 30. Those present were Mrs. Anna Donohue, Mrs. Luella Crawford and Mrs. Mary Burroughs.
Mrs. Charles Arbuckle pleasantly surprised Mrs. Libbie Olmsted, by giving a dinner in honor of her birthday, November 30. Those present were Mrs. Anna Donohue, Mrs. Luella Crawford and Mrs. Mary Burroughs.

Mrs. Carl J. Bevan entertained sixteen guests in honor of her mother, Mrs. Smith and aunt, Mrs. Contain of Chicago, Saturday afternoon. At the close of several games of five hundred, a beautiful linen handkerchief was presented Mrs. E. E. Sandall as highest favor, while the lowest favor, a clever emery bag was presented to Mrs. A. J. Kohn. There were beautiful boxes of candy for the guests of honor. The hostess served dainty refreshments.

To Our Subscribers:

Owing to the existence of conditions absolutely unprecedented or unthought of in the publishing field, we find it necessary to announce an increase of the subscription price of the Republican, effective January 1, 1920. This change has been made only after exhausting every effort to continue delivering the paper at the old price. To give an idea of the problem we are confronted with attention is called to the fact that a recent canvass of all paper jobbers in the country shows that none of them are taking new accounts and very few have any news stock on hand.
As much as thirteen cents a pound was offered on the New York market for paper in car lots, and the ruling price today is 10 1/2 cents on the open market, with no paper offered. Four years ago the manufacturers were glad to sell this same material at 2c per pound. Newspapers throughout the county are practicing the greatest economy in their efforts to prevent annihilation by the paper barons, and increases of advertising and subscription rates have been necessary to continue their existence.
Beginning with the new year the subscription rate will be \$2.00 per year in advance. Renewals will be accepted up to January 1, 1920, at the old rate, \$1.50. After that date the price will be \$2.00.

An Impossible Story

By BESS PLAIN

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

—And the foggy wind blew the spray of the waves about these two as they stood together on the rocky shore. Suddenly she turned to him and grasped his hand in hers, small, cold and damp with the breath of the sea.

"Do you remember," she said, "it was here, years ago, when we were, oh, so young, you—you once said you loved me?"

"Yes," he answered with quiet tenderness, "I remember."

"Tell me," she said quickly, "tell me! Do you still? I want you to—oh, how I want you to!"

"Dearest, dearest of all, you know I do."

"Then kiss me," she whispered. He bent his head to hers, and their souls seemed to meet, trembling, upon their lips.

The waves beat their rhythmic thunder upon the rugged shore, spraying high over the rocks, as though attempting to liberate themselves from the eternal bondage of the sea, and dash into the mists, free as the air that swirled about the two indistinct figures.

The End—
As the sound of his voice ceased he closed the book softly, and there was a moment of silence. She stood up languidly and gazed wistfully out over the black sea.

"Not a bad story, I'll say," he ventured. "In fact, I rather liked it. Especially good for a week-end swimming party, when it's too cold to swim and everybody sticks indoors."

"Everybody?" she questioned archly. "Thanks!"

"Well everybody except a girl you've known so long that she'd be insulted if you tried any romance."

"So you take her out on the veranda in the fog and read an impossible story to her?"

"Impossible story! I think it's a mighty good one; true to life, and real."

"That's where you're wrong. It isn't true to life or natural at all," flashing a look of literary superiority at him. "Of course I like the way you read and all that; but I do hate these happy-books, with the things that never happen except in some starving author's brain. Imagine a woman asking a man if he still cared for her," she continued, scornfully. "I'd never ask a man that—not if I was dying to know. And then, on top of that, without waiting for an answer, she not only admits she wants him to, but practically begs him to. Pooh! It's too ridiculous!" she finished with unexpected heat, and, stepping from the veranda, started to walk toward the leaping breakers.

A look of mild surprise came over his face. But as he watched her slender figure retreating through the gray fog a deep tenderness filled his eyes. Unhidden now that she was not there to see. He thought for a moment reminiscently, and then grim determination, like an habitual mask, lined his features as he made a slight, unconscious gesture, as though casting away something futile.

Coming to himself, he tossed the book to the wicker taboret, and strode after. In a few steps he was up to her, and linked his arm in hers in a familiar way. She made no sign, but continued slowly along the shore.

The mist, billowing in from the remote mystery of the ocean, soon hid the house they had just left and isolated them from the conventionalizing touch of its presence, the touch that builds up walls and barriers and keeps people from one another. The trees, farther in from the shore, rose in dark outline, and moved in the wind like vaguely gesticulating phantoms, arousing a sensation of strangeness and distance from the present, like blurred figures surging out of the past.

"I don't suppose they'll worry about our being unchaperoned," he jested.

"No one ever worries about chaperoning us," she answered, with perhaps the faintest hint of irritation.

"They all know I'm platonic and harmless."

"Do they? That's why Mrs. Hostess appeared on the veranda last night with some totally superfluous refreshment when you were sitting out a dance with that new girl."

"Oh, you mean the wonderful brunette, with the lovely—"

"You needn't describe her," she cut in quickly. "I remember how she looks. No one could help noticing how you singled her out. The refreshment was probably to prevent a premature proposal—or something of the sort. You danced six dances with her."

"Was it really six?" he asked innocently.

"Six."

"And the only other one I danced, was with you."

"That was self-sacrificing."

"More so than you think."

"Please elucidate."

"What's the use?—Oh, well! It's just this. I never dance with anyone else after having danced with you; I make you my last partner. When I have one with you, I want more—but I don't ask; so my evening is through."

Her eyes admitted her surprise at this. Her cheeks flushed, a little passing wave of rose, as though his remark had made her heart beat sud-

denly faster. But only for a moment. Then she asked with apparently indifferent interest:

"Why don't you ask me for another?"

"I don't want to pester you, especially when your tall, young blond friend, who dances so divinely, is around."

"Oh, I hate him!"

"What?"

"I said I hate him."

"That's queer," he said in surprise. "Then why favor him so often during the evening?"

"Sometimes, you know, when you can't have what you want most, you take what you want least, just out of self-spite."

This somewhat puzzling answer passed unchallenged. His mind had gone quickly to something else. Suddenly he spoke with apparent irrelevance, on dangerous ground.

"You know, you once called me—an idiot. It's pretty easy to see that you still feel that way; that's why everybody knows we'd be safe at the end of the world without any intrusive intruders around to offer refreshment at the proper moment."

She seemed to wince a little at that. At least, he felt her arm tighten on his; but the way was becoming rougher, and he noticed how difficult it was for her to walk over the sharp, uneven stones in her delicate pumps. Here and there, her graceful, fragile ankle would bend as her foot slipped, and he felt that she needed more aid.

He knew he should put his arm around her—he wanted to do so intensely, yet he had made up his mind. Should he do it, with her entrancing presence close to him, her lovely head against his shoulder, he knew he would fall in what he had once promised himself. Pride had helped him keep that promise for a long time, and he would not tempt failure now.

They were far out on the rocky point; the wild waters leaped about them on both sides of the narrow land; waves coming in from mid-ocean shattered themselves at their feet in an instant. Everything seemed big and elemental; sea, rocks, and gray mists.

He wanted to tell her things; things that were with him day and night. He wanted to crush her frail little figure against him, and lift her up over these sharp stones. Pride, after all, was out of place here; a puny thing.

But she had once called him an idiot when he was telling her these things, long ago, and she had laughed. She still thought so, no doubt. He would never let her laugh again.

He looked at her and saw that she had been watching him. He thought he caught a strange, far-away gleam in her eyes. But she looked down instantly.

And then they saw that they were standing where they had stood years before, in the rocks at the farthest point, with the sea all about; once before, when the sun had leaped from crest to crest, and the view had terminated only with the horizon. One could afford to have laughed then. Now they were shut in by the heavy, gray world; alone, terribly alone.

With a grim laugh, he said, "Well, I might start being romantic now, if you wouldn't be insulted, I could say the regular thing. I'm just crazy about your ways; your eyes have so much soul, and there's such a thrill in your voice for me. May I cress your hair, it's so—"

Not until then he saw, quite startled, how deeply he was hurting her.

"Don't; please, please don't," she said in a low, strangely suppressed tone.

And the foggy wind blew the spray of the waves about these two as they stood together on the rocky shore. Suddenly she turned to him and grasped his hand in hers, small, cold, and damp with the breath of the sea.

"Do you remember," she said, "it was here, years ago, when we were, oh, so young, you—you once said you loved me?"

"Yes," he answered with quiet tenderness, "I remember."

"Tell me," she said quickly, "tell me! Do you still? I want you to—oh, how I want you to!"

"Dearest, dearest of all, you know I do."

"Then kiss me," she whispered.

He bent his head to hers, and their souls seemed to meet, trembling, upon their lips.

The waves beat their rhythmic thunder upon the rugged shore, spraying high over the rocks, as though attempting to liberate themselves from the eternal bondage of the sea, and dash into the mists, free as the air, that swirled about the two indistinct figures.

The End—
As the sound of his voice ceased he closed the book softly, and there was a moment of silence. She stood up languidly and gazed wistfully out over the black sea.

"Not a bad story, I'll say," he ventured. "In fact, I rather liked it. Especially good for a week-end swimming party, when it's too cold to swim and everybody sticks indoors."

"Everybody?" she questioned archly. "Thanks!"

"Well everybody except a girl you've known so long that she'd be insulted if you tried any romance."

"So you take her out on the veranda in the fog and read an impossible story to her?"

"Impossible story! I think it's a mighty good one; true to life, and real."

"That's where you're wrong. It isn't true to life or natural at all," flashing a look of literary superiority at him. "Of course I like the way you read and all that; but I do hate these happy-books, with the things that never happen except in some starving author's brain. Imagine a woman asking a man if he still cared for her," she continued, scornfully. "I'd never ask a man that—not if I was dying to know. And then, on top of that, without waiting for an answer, she not only admits she wants him to, but practically begs him to. Pooh! It's too ridiculous!" she finished with unexpected heat, and, stepping from the veranda, started to walk toward the leaping breakers.

A look of mild surprise came over his face. But as he watched her slender figure retreating through the gray fog a deep tenderness filled his eyes. Unhidden now that she was not there to see. He thought for a moment reminiscently, and then grim determination, like an habitual mask, lined his features as he made a slight, unconscious gesture, as though casting away something futile.

Coming to himself, he tossed the book to the wicker taboret, and strode after. In a few steps he was up to her, and linked his arm in hers in a familiar way. She made no sign, but continued slowly along the shore.

The mist, billowing in from the remote mystery of the ocean, soon hid the house they had just left and isolated them from the conventionalizing touch of its presence, the touch that builds up walls and barriers and keeps people from one another. The trees, farther in from the shore, rose in dark outline, and moved in the wind like vaguely gesticulating phantoms, arousing a sensation of strangeness and distance from the present, like blurred figures surging out of the past.

"I don't suppose they'll worry about our being unchaperoned," he jested.

"No one ever worries about chaperoning us," she answered, with perhaps the faintest hint of irritation.

"They all know I'm platonic and harmless."

"Do they? That's why Mrs. Hostess appeared on the veranda last night with some totally superfluous refreshment when you were sitting out a dance with that new girl."

LAND FAMOUS FOR CASTLES

Medieval Structures of All Kinds and Descriptions Can Be Found in the Tyrol.

The chief stock in trade of the Tyrol is its collection of castles. It has over 500 specimens, all of which at one time or another belonged to the best families. All stages of decrepitude and picturesque decay are preserved. Few travelers with a fondness for castles leave the Tyrol without buying or planning to buy, a small or very rickety one at a bargain.

Some of the best castles in the Tyrol have hung dizzily on the edge of high precipices for hundreds of years. Occasionally a stone slips out of place and dislocates some one's neck. Otherwise they are guaranteed to be perfectly safe for visitors, though a trifle inaccessible. You may have to climb a tree and swing off or shin up a rope in order to reach the castle, but if you do manage to land safely you are rewarded by the feeling that you are one of the chosen few who have viewed that particular medieval residence.

It is not absolutely necessary to risk a broken neck in order to view a Tyrolean castle. Many of the 500 samples are conveniently located on firm ground and are satisfactorily romantic besides.

Some of the castles are disappointing, notably those which are missing when you locate them. They are in the guide book, of course, but either time has treated the edifice less gently than it has the guide book, or else a vivid imagination is taken for granted. Whatever the explanation, a number of the "castles" are piles of pulverized rock, and once in a while even the rocky remains seem to have been carried away.

On the whole, however, the ruins are fascinating. Even if owned by an American millionaire and paraded up by him into a conglomeration of the ancient and modern, the Tyrolean castle manages to retain its stately Tyrolean character.

OCCUPATION WITHOUT A NAME

Dictionary Has No Word to Describe Just What Lawyer's Work Can Be Called.

One thing about his profession that probably not even a lawyer can explain is the singular neglect when the lawyer's trade suffers at the hands of the dictionary. Apparently the art of performing the professional duties of a lawyer has never been considered sufficiently worthy to deserve a name of its own, for there isn't any polite name for it in the English language. No other learned profession has been so slighted.

What a minister does when he attends to business is called ministering. What a doctor does when he prescribes a pill is called doctoring. The engineer goes in for engineering, and the soldier for soldiering, and even the newest of all professional men engages in what we are pleased to call profiteering. Not so the lawyer. Particularly, he is not there, Lawyer-ly. There's no such word. What-ever his business is, the dictionary evidently will have nothing to do with it—which, if not actually an indictment, is at least evidence strongly circumstantial.—New York Times.

Easy to Walk Upside Down.

Because he walks upside down as well as right side up the black and white warbler is also frequently called the black and white creeper, says the American Forestry association of Washington, which is conducting the national bird house building contest. This bird has been called a symphony in black and white because of the beautiful manner in which these two colors are used over his body. His head is barred black and white, with a white stripe over each eye; he has white bars on each wing and the inner webs of his outer tail feathers are white patched. This bird gets most of his food by gathering insects and grubs from the crevices in the bark of trees, thus destroying pests which might work injury to fine trees.

Original "Brother Jonathan."

On the twelfth of October in 1710, Jonathan Trumbull was born at Lebanon, Conn. Trumbull was the original "Brother Jonathan," the sobriquet which at one time was widely used to personify the United States. He was a close friend of Washington and the general depended greatly upon his advice. In political and military matters, Washington would often appeal to Trumbull, whom he called Brother Jonathan. The name became popular with Washington's officers and finally grew to be used throughout the country to personify a typical American.

Trumbull in his distinguished career was clergyman, lawyer, merchant and governor of Connecticut. He died in 1785 in the town where he was born.

Nickname That Stuck.

On the 24th of October in 1835, a riotous Democratic county convention was held in Tammunah hall, a reform faction got control of the convention and put their chairman in. The Tammunah men left the hall and cut off the gas light. The triumphant reformers supplied themselves with candles and a kind of sulphur match called "loco-foco," and carried on their meeting by candle light. The following morning the opposition newspapers ridiculed the affair and nicknamed the reformers "Loco-focos." The name spread throughout the country and was used to designate the entire Democratic party for several years.

QUALITY BASIS FOR EGGS PLUGS LEAK IN PROFITS RECEIVED BY POULTRYMAN



An Egg in Hand Is Worth Three in the Making.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
In marketing poultry and eggs there is an enormous preventable loss in quality and value between the producer and the consumer. This waste has been conservatively estimated to aggregate \$120,000,000 a year.

The producer's loss, caused by decreased prices, is largely due to spoilage of eggs and inferior quality. The consumer's loss comes from the added overhead expenses of the poultry industry, from the handling of inferior products, or from the expenses attending spoilage and deterioration. These factors are important in making living expenses higher and in forcing the "all-you-can-eat-for-a-quarter" lunch farther away than ever from the public.

The logical method of controlling leaks and losses in the egg-marketing end of the poultry business, according to specialists, is to induce producers to market only large, clean, fresh eggs on the quality basis. By paying a premium for the production of superior products the intermediate handler increases the profits and minimizes the losses all along the line from the farmer to the consumer. It costs the farmer more to produce large, clean, fresh eggs than it does to market small, dirty, rotten, inferior products, and, unless the price is sufficient to induce him to extra exertion, he will not bother to better the quality.

Some produce dealers claim that it is impossible for them to buy eggs on a graded quality basis because their competitors pay a flat rate. Nevertheless, many firms throughout the country are buying on the quality basis and realizing a profit thereby. Such operations necessitated that the dealers know how to handle and grade the eggs so as to buy judiciously and they must make an effort to show the producer from whom they buy what the different standards and grades are. Whenever and wherever this quality method of buying has been pursued, invariably the quality and quantity of eggs produced have rapidly improved and increased. Similarly in the case of poultry, different kinds and weights bring different prices. As a rule, mature fowls weighing over four pounds are worth more a pound dressed than birds under this weight. Therefore, some dealers pay a premium price for the larger fowl. It is only fair to the producer that if the produce dealer sells produce on a grade basis, he should also buy on a grade basis.

One of the best opportunities whereby the produce dealer may increase the quality of poultry and eggs in his vicinity is by offering prizes and arranging for demonstrations at poultry shows. One firm in Iowa, desirous of large fowls for sale in Eastern markets, offered at local shows prizes of \$5 each for the best pullet pens, consisting of one cockerel and four pullets of the most popular variety of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. In five years the production of pure-bred birds of these breeds increased enormously, and the farmers were able to pack a much better grade of poultry than their competitors, and they received higher prices. Other firms, by offering prizes on eggs, have increased the quantity of pure-bred poultry kept and the number of eggs produced.

Give Producers Pure-Bred Sires.
Some dealers have distributed pure-bred males among the farmers who sell products to them, in order to grade up the farm flocks. This method improved the flock from the scrub variety to the grade status. An entire substitution of pure blood for scrubs can be accomplished by hatching eggs from pure-bred stock. Pure-bred breeding pens, consisting of females and one male, cost more than the average dealer can afford for general distribution. However, it will pay him to furnish a few farmers in each locality with such flocks, on the condition that the stocks shall be kept pure and the eggs laid during the breeding season shall be available for wide distribution at approximately market prices. If the dealer furnishes the farmer with one or more settings from a pure-bred flock, with the understanding that the chickens are to be raised in increasing numbers from this pure-bred stock, at the end of three years the flock should consist entirely of pure-bred fowls. Such an improvement in the

quality of his flock enables the farmer to obtain higher prices for his poultry, because of its larger size or increased egg production. The dealer profits by the greater amount and better quality of poultry and eggs he handles.

Associations Help Marketing.
The Poultry Shippers' association is a fertile source of better egg and poultry marketing. Such organizations create confidence among the shippers, give each man a broader view of his own business, and tend to increase his profits by aiding in the prevention of his losses. Through such organizations experts may be employed to aid the farmer in solving his poultry-raising problems and give greater publicity to the poultry end of the industry. This tends to create a realization on the part of the farmer that poultry is more than a mere side line on the farm, and to increase his output, thereby aiding the consumer to secure a larger quantity and better quality of nutritious food on the basis of the prices he pays.

It Makes but Little Difference What Kind Is Given, Provided It Is Relished by Fowls—Many Desirable Varieties.

SUPPLY GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY FLOCK

For Best Results It Must Be Furnished in Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
If the best results are to be obtained with poultry they must be furnished with a plentiful supply of green feed. Where fowls have unlimited range on a farm they will secure green feed during the spring, but during the winter it must be supplied for them. The question of how to supply the best feed at the least cost is one that each poultry keeper must decide largely for himself. It will probably make but little difference what kind of green feed is supplied, provided it is relished by the fowls. Cabbages, turnips, beets, potatoes, etc., are suitable for this purpose. The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by means of a wire or string, or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it would be well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes and turnips should be fed cooked. The mangel is an excellent root for feeding raw. Cut clover soaked in boiling water fed alone or with the mash is good. Clover meal and ground alfalfa make very good feeds for this purpose. Where the fowls are yarded and not enough green feed is furnished by the yard, a small patch of clover, alfalfa or rape may be sown. Any one of these, if frequently mowed, will furnish a great quantity of green feed in a form which is relished by the fowls. Canada field peas may also be sown for this purpose, and when fed in a tender, crisp condition are eaten readily.

DOUBLE ADVANTAGE OF HOGS

Animals Harvest Corn Crop With Even Less Waste Than if Work Was Done by Hand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A most excellent way of harvesting a large part of the corn crop is to "hog it down." The hogs do the work with even less waste than if the corn is harvested by hand. Furthermore, they make better gains than when fed. Thus there is a double advantage.

POULTRY NOTES

It is important to give the fowls pure water.

Weed out all scrub chickens and buy purebred stock.

Early-hatched chicks escape many warm-weather diseases.

Red mites will soon gather on roosts that are not protected.

SUPPOSE EARTH SHOULD SKID

Direful Possibility Pointed Out by Writer Evidently of Pessimistic Turn of Mind.

These fellows who are pumping all the gas out of the earth, and digging the coal and the iron and gold and silver out of it, and sucking all the oil out of it, better look out what they're doing.

Supposing the "scientists" say that it doesn't make any difference. What do they know about it? They don't know any more about it than we do, and that isn't very much. These smart Alices that tell us one thing today and another thing tomorrow are not to be depended on. They change their minds too often, and the reason they do so is that they are simply guessing all the time.

Now it stands to reason that if we take the whole insides out of the earth it is bound to be a whole lot lighter than it was before. Any kind of an idiot knows that. We take out the insides and we never put anything back in its place. If we played fair, like trade rats, it wouldn't be so bad; but we don't play fair.

We take out coal and burn it up in smoke; the same way with oil; the gas blows away in the air.

Now, by ginger, to our way of thinking, the next thing we know this old ball is going to skid. It is bound to do so, being relieved of all its ballast. It is going to skid, and then something is going to happen to everybody who is thinking about something else and hasn't got a good hold on a tree or something.

Suppose you are walking along the road, or sitting carelessly in a chair, and the earth skids like that. Why, dear man, you will fly off like a man standing up on a spring wagon when the horse gets scared.

We have no desire unnecessarily to alarm anybody, but this thing of taking everything out of the insides of the earth but the acoustics ought to be looked into.—Los Angeles Times.

EXPLAINS BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE

Fantastic Growth Really Due to the Presence of Buds That Grow Beneath the Bark.

The bird's-eye maple is produced by casual or abnormal buds which have their origin under the bark of the trunk. The first buds of that kind may develop when the tree is quite small. They are rarely able to force their way through the bark and become branches, but they live many years just under the bark, growing in length as the trunk increases in size, but seldom appearing on the outside of the bark. If one bud dies another will rise near it and continue the irritation which produces the fantastic growth known as the bird's eye.

One of the favorite theories regarding bird's-eye has been that sap-suckers, by pecking through the bark of young maples, make scars which produce this figure during the succeeding years. Bird-pecked hickory often has been cited as an analogous case, but the effect in the hickory is opposite of the bird's eye in maple. The wood is discolored and unsightly. Some have attributed it to the action of frost, but no such connection exists, it is said.

Noble Daughter of Italy.

Like the wing of a dove across a red battlefield of horrid curses, the form of Vittoria Colonna, noble Roman lady, glides across the terrible form of Lucretia Borgia. The two, Lucretia and Vittoria, had the same environment of civic and social life in Rome. The one drank lust and corruption; the other pure drops of heaven. It was the era of Michael Angelo. The rising young genius in Rome was painting the portrait of Vittoria Colonna. The portrait is like a nun at vespers. Vittoria Colonna was of the distinguished Roman family of great antiquity, the "Colonna." She was a woman of brilliant parts, a poet and scholar. Married at nineteen to the duke of Aratos, after his death on the battlefield in the Franco-Italian wars she remained a widow the rest of her life. Her poems, "Rime Spirituali," have great charm. It was during her stay in Rome that she formed the passionate attachment to Michael Angelo that inspired many of the great sculptor's sonnets and verses. She died at the convent of San Silvestro, her soul like a silver dove winging away from the turbulent sixteenth century.—Chicago Journal.

Truth Never Dull.

You say: "Truth is so dull." I beg your pardon. Truth is the only thing that is never dull, and the only means by which we can escape from dullness. Why? Just consider. In all art, in all science, in all literature, it is the observation of delicate nuances that gives interest, that delivers from conventionality, that insures progress. The conventional person says the sky is blue, and probably paints it so. The truthful person sees that the sky is gray, pink, yellow, ink-black, pale-green, and, no doubt, blue at certain times, but not always even then of the same unbroken shade of blue. He paints or describes it as he sees it; he is an artist. . . . Just so it is in our observation of character. How careless, how inartistic, how unscientific we are in our study of, in the judgments we pass upon, in the language which we employ in regard to, one another, and how great would be our intellectual as well as moral gain, how far more attractive our conversation, if we tried to cure ourselves,—Elizabeth Wordsworth.

CHINESE PARADISE ON EARTH

World Holds No Greater Boon Than Life in the Famous City of Soochow.

The Chinaman expresses his opinion of the city of Soochow by murmuring ecstatically, "Oh, that I may live to spend my last days in this paradise on earth."

Many a Chinaman apparently has had this wish come true, for the number of suicides in Soochow is exceeded only by the number of extremely wealthy and fashionable. The atmosphere of Soochow seems to incite the oriental mind either to despair or to ostentatious luxury, according to the state of his finances.

Soochow streets are always thronged with women displaying the latest Chinese costumes, or out buying new ones, and with the dandies of the other sex, too, gracefully bored unless engaged in the purchase of a new coat. Besides these there are the unfortunate, who cannot enter the real paradise, which Soochow offers only to the wealthy seekers of pleasure. The poor mingle in a hazy crowd as an humble background for the fashion parade.

Still another type of Soochow is the student burdened with the ambitious of wisdom. The seriousness of the Soochow student is well typified in the two Pen pagodas, and the Ink pagoda, so called because a student long ago had them built as a propitiatory offering to the gods for success in examinations. The corkscrew-shaped "pens," pointed at the top, are not particularly penlike to the western eye, but the ink pagoda is very like an odd, made-in-China inkwell, with a curling form for a top, and its only discrepancy is the numerous windows, which would prevent its serving as a writing accessory.

LAKE OF MANY ATTRACTIONS

Haruna's Charm Draws Visitors From the Most Distant Corners of the Earth.

Lake Haruna is one of the most popular lakes in Japan. It lies in the bowl of a volcano crater long ago extinct. An invisible dragon watches over it and there is a temple to the god of fire and the goddess of earth close by. Thus an atmosphere of romance and individuality is created. Not all lakes can boast a crater, a dragon in attendance and a temple so old and so charmingly quaint, set in a grove of ancient trees, behind a gate and bridge of gorgeous red lacquer.

Lake Haruna has another charm, displayed only in winter when it is freezing. Then it is known as the musical lake. As the water slowly changes into a bed of ice it crackles and hums in tones as musical as the playing of a fountain. When the ice is thick Japanese from the neighborhood and strangers visiting the country come to skate on Lake Haruna, and when the ice is melted the same Japs and other strangers come to fish in its depths and drink tea at the tea house on the shore. Lake Haruna is much visited. Those who care nothing for its beauty or the joys of fishing or skating come to pay homage to the goddess of earth and to beg her blessing on their unw

Dare to Act—When Right.
Most men are afraid of making mistakes. I like men who make mistakes, who have the dash, the energy, the warm blood in their veins, to make mistakes. Everything in life is more or less a gamble. Timidity never accomplished anything in this world. Faith is the main-spring of enterprise. Mistakes make the game interesting. They lift it above the dead level, stimulate imagination, and keep hope young.—Frank Munsey.

Petroleum's Discovery.
In 1859, on the 28th of August, petroleum was discovered at Watson's Flats, Pa., near the head of the Allegheny river. Edwin Drake bored the first oil well, and before the end of the year Drake, under the firm name of Drake & Bowditch, bored through the rock at Titusville to a depth of 70 feet and struck an oil well that yielded 1,000 gallons a day. This discovery started the enormous oil industry in northwestern Pennsylvania.

Coal's Unbroken History.
The story of coal is a very uncertain one. No one seems to know when it first began to be used for fuel. All through the centuries it pops in and out of English literature as something taken for granted, and when it was finally found well in the van of the great industrial expansion of a century or more ago it occasioned no special comment.

Horses Versus Elephants.
Tests made to determine the respective pulling power of horses, men and elephants showed that two horses weighing 1,800 pounds each, together, pulled 3,750 pounds, or 550 pounds more than their combined weight. One elephant weighing 12,000 pounds pulled 8,750 pounds, or 3,250 pounds less than its weight. Fifty men, aggregating 7,500 pounds, pulled 8,750 pounds, or just as much as the single elephant, but, like the horse, they pulled more than their own weight. One hundred men pulled 12,000 pounds.

Use the want ad column. It pays.

High School Notes
Earl Russell, Editor

All who were present at the party given by the eighth grade had a good time. The program of stunts consisted of contests, charades, etc.

In last week's issue of the Republican, it was stated that Dorothy Shierk had entered the Sophomore class and that the Sophs. were proud of their new member. It is the Junior class that Dorothy has entered and as far as being proud of her, we guess the whole high school is for that matter.

Putting in factory hours is no snap if you don't believe it ask Glenn or Earl. We are afraid that the child labor law will soon make them cut down on their hours in school.

The high school students all returned to school Monday after several days of vacation. Most of them still show the effects from overeating of turkey on Thanksgiving.

The grammar grades had a half holiday on Monday due to the coal shortage. The hall was not sufficiently heated until afternoon.

The class in Agriculture met for the first time on Tuesday.

The petition for Literary Programs was referred to the Advisory Council and several amendments were added. If any of the students or teachers that have any school news of any importance will kindly hand same to Earl Russell, it will be greatly appreciated.

The Juniors and Sophomores have definitely decided to give a roller skating party in the Genoa Opera house on Friday night, December 12.

The American History class recited around the stove on Tuesday. Probably some of the class had "cold feet."

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

Ads in this column 25c each week for five lines or less; over five lines, 50c per line.

LOST and FOUND
FOUND—A bunch of Keys on West Main street. Owner may have same by identifying them and paying for this ad. John Pratt, Genoa, Ill.

For Sale
FOR SALE—The Crocker homestead in Genoa. Eight rooms, two lots, electric lights, furnace, city water and bath connected with sewer. Call at the house. 3-11

FOR SALE—Base burner, in good condition. Fred Gahl, Genoa, Ill. 1-11

Live Stock
FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey boars. Price reasonable. Lane A. Porter, Garden Prairie, Ill. Phone Grey 6-1

FOR SALE—Good work team and set of good breeching harness. Inquire of J. L. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. 7-21.

FOR SALE—20 big Poland China boars, weight 300 lbs., also mammoth bronze turkeys. Arthur Hartman, Genoa, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Big type Poland China Boars, March and April farrow, 250 pounds. Price 50 to 60 dollars. Call Interstate phone 1913, Hampshire, Ill., or call on Arthur Hartman, 5 miles east of Genoa and 1/4 mile north of New Lebanon. P. O. address, Genoa, Ill. 2-11

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red Roosters, well bred. J. F. Aurner, Kingston, Ill. Phone 593-20. 6-11
FOR SALE—Several local farms, all sizes and all prices. Can give pos session most of them first of March. F. P. Renn, Genoa, Ill. 43-11

Lands and City Property

FOR RENT—Residence on Emmett street, City of Genoa. Lights, toilet etc. Inquire of Mrs. P. J. Lapham on Genoa street. 4-11

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. 35-11 D. S. Brown.

Wanted

WANTED—Seven telephone operators. Apply at Genoa Exchange De Kalb Co. Telephone Co. 1-11.

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

Also have 3-room house, with barn for sale at \$600; one 2-story house at \$1200; one 2-story house with barn for \$1600; one house with acre of land and garage, \$5000.

RENDERING—The Genoa rendering plant having changed hands, we will give the best of service, Wyld & Whipple. Phone 68 or 1722. 7-11

\$25.00 weekly—Men-Women. Advertise. Start Candy factory at home, small room, anywhere. We tell how and furnish everything. Specialty Candymaking House, 4 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 2-101

French Eat Chrysanthemums.
The chrysanthemum is served as a salad in French households.

Watch for Santa
COME OVER TO OUR HOUSE
Says Leath's

Why Is Furniture The Best Gift?

More give Furniture each year—probably because it's a gift that is admired by all and gives a life-time of comfort. Leath Stores have the largest stock of beautiful Furniture.

Elgin, 70-74 Grove Ave.
Dubuque, 576-584 Main St.
Aurora, 31-33 Island Ave.
Freeport, 103-105 Galena St.
Waterloo, 312-314 E. 4th St.
Beloit, 617-621 4th St.
Rockford, Opposite Court House
Joliet, 215-217 Jefferson St.
Janesville, 202 Milwaukee St.
Eau Claire, Masonic Temple.
shkosh, 11-13 Main.

Free Delivery

Test for Diamonds.
It may be taken for granted that anything which will scratch a sapphire or a ruby is a diamond.

Big Yield of Bone.
The largest yield of bone from a single whale was taken in 1883 and amounted to 3,110 pounds.

A WINTER IN SCHOOL

Will do you immense good. Three months, if you cannot come longer, may be worth thousands of dollars to you. THIS winter is the time. The educated man succeeds. Without education you are a drifter. We can help you. Write today to the

METROPOLITAN Business College.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and all business branches and office training. Finest Rooms, Best Teachers, Rates Reasonable.

Write for circulars today
S. B. Johnson, Manager. Elgin, Illinois.

Junk

I pay the highest market price for old iron and all kinds of metals, rags, paper, etc.. Also buy Furs and Hides. If you have any of these items, phone and I will call on you at once.

Phone 138 MIKE GORDON

FURNISH YOUR HOME WITH GOOD FURNITURE
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT
WE SELL THE **Way Sagless Spring**
W. W. Cooper
Genoa, Illinois
Have you seen the wonderful display of toys at our store?



Have you ordered storm sash?

Have you watering tanks?

Have you ordered that new barn floor?

If not, do it today!

DO IT NOW!

Genoa Lumber Co.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1888.
A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Describing a Giant.
The mathematical man can see the fun and mistakes in calculating the size of things. No one has ever given me an impression of bulk such as that of the late Professor Clifford—a famous mathematician and an occasional humorist. In a lighthearted essay he described the giant whose favorite food was bread and butter sprinkled with light brown horses.—London Chronicle

Too Big a Word for David.
David is a little boy five years old, and a patient of Sunnyside. He always watches the nurse very closely when she takes his temperature, pulse, and respiration. One day he was lying in bed with his chest bare, watching himself breathe. "What are you doing, David?" asked the nurse as she came upon him suddenly. "Why, I am watching myself get well," was his reply.—Indianapolis News.

Wash-Day on the Deep.
On her first trip to Nantasket, little Bess remarked as she looked over the side of the steamer: "Mamma, they put too much bluing in this water." Which reminds us of another tot who exclaimed on seeing the wake of a steamer: "Oh, look, mother, that boat is losing all its soap."—Boston Transcript.

Trick Hair.
My little brother, Bobby, always liked to have Mr. L. call, because he could perform an act which awed as well as amused him greatly—wriggle his hair. One evening, during such a performance, Bobby said wistfully, "You can wriggle yours, sister can take hers clear off and lay it on the bureau, and I can't do a thing with mine."—Chicago Tribune.

The Most Welcome Tire That Ever Came to Market

Men Who Appreciate Superlative Values Prefer The Brunswick's

In every great tire factory, the chief question is: "How much can we give for the money?" And the product depends on the policy adopted.

Every man who has become acquainted with Brunswick Tires knows that Brunswick standards are again evident. This famous concern—noted as a leader in every line it entered since 1845—has once more proved that its policy is right.

A perfect tire is simply a matter of knowledge and standards and skill. No secrets nor patents prevent making an ideal tire.

But standards come first. For in tire making there is vast room for skimping, for subtle economies, for hidden shortcomings. Makers without the highest standards don't build high-grade tires.

The Brunswick organization of tire makers includes a brilliant staff

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 623 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

There's a Brunswick Tire for Every Car Cord—Fabric—Solid Truck



Cord Tires with "Driving" and "Swastika" Skid-Not Treads
Fabric Tires in "Plain," "Ribbed" and "BBC" Skid-Not Treads
Solid Truck Tires in all sizes authorized by the Society of Automotive Engineers

Genoa Garage

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

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

GENOA CAMP NO. 163
M. W. A.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
Visiting neighbors welcome
B. C. Awe, V. C.
C. D. Schoonmaker, Clerk

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

Pearl Wertheim Reinken
Instructor
VOICE AND PIANO
Address, Hampshire, Ill.
Genoa Saturday of each week

Soldiers and Ex-Service Men
Have that army Coat cleaned, dyed and pressed and new buttons put on it. An assortment of colors to select from. These coats make excellent storm coats. Send coat by Parcel Post to
WESSELL'S STEAM DYEING & DRY CLEANING WORKS.
211-213-215 Madison St. Litchfield, Illinois.

Battery Repairing
We recently have been appointed EVEREADY Authorized Service Station for your locality. This Station is completely equipped and employs experienced battery men who can render satisfactory service in testing, charging, and repairing all makes of storage batteries.
We carry in stock an adequate supply of EVEREADY batteries—Guaranteed against ruinous sulphation for a year and a half—for all needs; the right size for every car.
Stop in and let us look over your present battery, whatever make.

GENOA GARAGE
Genoa, Illinois

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION)
Report of the condition of Farmers State Bank located at Genoa, State of Illinois, at the close of business on the 17th day of Nov., 1919, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.
Resources
1. Loans and Discounts \$245,281.69
2. Overdrafts 659.13
3. Investments 115,722.83
4. Banking House 9,179.26
Furniture and Fixtures 3,848.74
Real Estate other than Banking House 6,579.67
5. Cash and Due from Banks 47,735.90
Total Resources \$429,057.22
Liabilities
1. Capital Stock paid in \$40,000.00
2. Surplus Fund 7,000.00
3. Undivided Profits (net) 5,055.02
4. All other deposits 337,002.20
5. Bills Payable and Discounts 40,000.00
Total Liabilities \$429,057.22
I, Flora Buck, Cashier of the Farmers State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Flora Buck
cashier

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
County of DeKalb } ss
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1919.
Geo. W. Buck
Notary Public

(OFFICIAL PUBLICATION)
Report of the condition of Kingston State Bank located at Kingston State of Illinois at the close of business on the 17th day of November, 1919, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.
Resources
1. Loans and Discounts \$140,274.77
2. Overdrafts 125.63
3. Liberty Loan Bonds 2700.00
4. Other Bonds and Stocks 3300.00
5. Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 5,000.00
6. Due from Banks 3923.08
7. Cash 2178.84
8. Exchanges, Checks and Collections 420.16
Total Resources \$157,922.48
Liabilities
1. Capital Stock Paid in \$25,000.00
2. Undivided Profits (net) 5,000.00
3. Deposits 121,747.77
Total Liabilities \$157,922.48
I, L. H. Branch, Cashier of Kingston State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. Branch
Cashier

STATE OF ILLINOIS }
County of DeKalb } ss
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of November, 1919.
F. P. Smith
Notary Public

Again Peace on Earth.
"Jones doesn't believe in promoting the good old idea of 'Peace on earth and good will toward men.'" "What makes you think so?" "He has bought his son a cornet."

Genoa Lodge No. 768
L. O. O. F.
Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall
L. M. Doty, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

Evaline Lodge No. 244
4th Tuesday of each month in L. O. O. F. Hall
Carl Van Dusen, Prefect
Fannie M. Hood, Secy

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate
By virtue of an order and decree of the County Court of DeKalb County, Illinois, made on petition of the undersigned, Arthur G. Stewart, Administrator of the Estate of Elmer Harvey, deceased, for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, at the December Term, A. D. 1919, of said Court, to-wit: on the 1st day of December, 1919, shall on the 29th day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to-wit, at ten o'clock a. m., sell at public sale, at the South Door of the Court House in the City of Sycamore, in the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, the real estate described as follows, to-wit:
The North Half (N. 1/2) of Lot Five (5), in Block One (1) of Brettmann and Franzen's Addition to Bensenville, in S. E. 1/4 of Section 14, Township 40 North, Range 11 East of the 3rd. P. M., situated in the Village of Bensenville, in the County of DuPage, in the State of Illinois.
On the following terms, to-wit: One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid on the date of sale, and the balance upon continuation of sale by the Court and delivery of deed. Premises to be sold free and clear of widow's dower.
Dated this 1st day of December, A. D. 1919.
Arthur G. Stewart, Administrator of the Estate of Elmer Harvey, deceased.
E. W. Brown, Atty., Genoa, Ill. 7-4t.

A Mystery.
One of the great mysteries of life is why the wise who admit they know so much seem always to own so little.

DR. D. ORVAL THOMPSON **DR. C. STUART CLEARY**
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays Hours 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Other hours by appointment
Telephone Genoa, 188
Osteopathic Physicians
OVER MARTIN'S STORE, Genoa
Telephone Sycamore 188
Graduates of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

For A
General Assortment
of
Mazda Lamps
Call at the
Genoa Electric Shop
CLEANING PRESSING, REPAIRING
Men's and Ladies' Suits and Coats
Over Holtgren's Store
JOHN ALBERTSON

For Sale
I still have a few good **DUROC BOARS** that are bred right and developed to do you the most good as breeders.
A. M. SIMMONS - - - Kingston, Ill.

POULTRY WANTED
Beginning October 1 we will buy poultry in the following towns on days mentioned throughout the season,
Mondays at Hampshire
Tuesdays at Kingston
Thursdays at Genoa
Fridays at Sycamore and Kirkland
Saturdays at Burlington
U. S. Food Administration License No. G03253
R. E. Brown
Cortland - - - Illinois

Christmas Gift Stocks Are Ready
At this Great Christmas Store

This Store's spirit of helpfulness and its fresh stocks are now combined with wide variety and the novelty of newness in countless interesting Christmas Gift Displays, making it an easy matter to carry out that oft repeated resolve to "do one's Christmas Shopping Early."

<p>Hosiery —always in high favor for gifts—especially if it's silk hosiery. Our displays include a generous showing of the genuine Phoenix silk hose in black, white and colors. Prices from \$1.35 to \$2.05 a pair. Women's fancy clocked and lace stripe silk hose, at \$1.25, \$1.49 and \$1.55 a pair. Fine silk lisle hose in black, white and colors, at pair 75c.</p>	<p>Aprons Women's fancy white tea aprons in a wide variety of new styles, made from finest materials and rimmed with dainty laces upward from 49c. Practical house aprons that make a most pleasing gift for the housewife, are made from percales and gingham in neat patterns and colors. Prices from \$1.49 to \$2.98. Belt aprons of percale, at 49c to 95c.</p>	<p>Ribbons Many charming gift novelties can be fashioned from ribbons. We present every wanted width and shade in plain ribbons and a great variety of beautiful novelty effect in fancy silk ribbons of the finest quality. A most attractive showing of ribbon novelties, vanity cases, sachets, rosettes, carriage bows, etc., affords many fine gift suggestions. Prices from \$1.24 to \$2.98.</p>	<p>Beads The extremely popular vogue of bead necklaces lends special importance to our extensive holiday showing. Included are pearl beads in strands of every wanted length, at prices from 35c to \$6.98, with a particularly attractive value in 36-inch strands at \$1.89. Strands of coral beads in attractive combinations with silver and gold, are priced from \$1.75 to \$4.98.</p>	
<p>Handkerchiefs Very unusual, indeed, is the gift list that does not include handkerchiefs. One is very sure of the acceptability, for one never has too many. Especially desirable, for gift purposes are fine, all linen handkerchiefs, in white and dainty pastel shades, with exquisitely embroidered corners, are priced at each, 35c to 75c. Silk crepe de chine handkerchiefs in white and all colors, some hemstitched and others with scalloped edges, with embroidered corners, are 25c to 59c each. Fancy gift boxes containing 2 and 3 pretty handkerchiefs with corner designs in colors, are 15c to 49c a box.</p>	<p>Christmas Slippers A word to the wise—"Make your purchases of gift slippers early". You can choose now from a large assortment of those comfy felt slippers that are always so appropriate and acceptable for gifts. Included are women's soft sole felt slippers in a wide selection of colors, in attractive gift boxes, at pair \$1.98. Women's leather sole slippers in maroon, navy, green and oxford, at pair \$1.89. Women's Juliet slippers, some fur trimmed, in black and colors, at pair \$1.98. Boys' gray felt slippers at pair \$1.39. Men's felt slippers with flexible elk soles, very comfortable, a pair \$1.69 and \$2.49.</p>	<p>Knitted Spencers —Hug-me-tights and shoulder scarfs are very appropriate for Christmas Gifts, especially when they are of such high quality and so attractive in style as those included in our extensive showing. These are knitted from soft, pure wool yarns in pretty shades of blue, pink, rose, salmon and lavender, also black and grey. Our popular prices range from \$1.98 to \$3.49.</p>	<p>Books The one who said, "When in doubt, buy books", gave advice that can safely be followed by everyone. We offer a wide selection of popular titles in books by such well known authors as Harold Bell Wright, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Gene Stratton Porter and Edgar Rice Burroughs, well bound and illustrated, 75c for choice. The well known Meade Books for Girls, each 49c. Interesting new war books for boys, at choice 49c. A special showing of books for children, including L. Frank Baum's works—"The Wizard of Oz", "The Enchanted Island of Yew" and "The Magical Monarch of Neo", each 98c. . . A wide variety of children's toy books, attractively illustrated in colors, at 12c to 45c.</p>	
<p>Cut Glass Early gift seekers can get many fine gift suggestions from our big display of glistening cut glass in the great second floor store. You can choose from a wide variety of beautiful decorative and practical pieces in deep light cut glass tableware, at prices upward from 29c.</p>	<p>Bags In our extensive Christmas showing of the new bags and purses are handsome black and brown patent Canteen bags, silk lined and fitted. These will be especially well liked for Christmas gifts. Prices \$4.98 and \$5.98. Beautiful new gold mesh bags are shown in the very latest shapes and in several sizes, at \$4.98 and \$5.75.</p>	<p>Gloves Your gift of gloves is sure to be right if purchased here, for only gloves of reliable quality find place in our assortments. Fine quality, real French kid gloves, some with fancy embroidered backs, are here in the wanted shades, at prices from \$2.50 to \$3.98. Double silk gloves at \$1.25 to \$1.98. Chamoisette gloves at \$1.00 to \$1.98.</p>	<p>Boudoir Caps These make most delightful gifts. Choice includes a wide variety of charming conceits in lace, crepe de chine and washable satin. Trimmings of ribbon bows and dainty rosettes add to the attractiveness of these pretty caps priced at 59c to \$2.50. Lovely camisoles and corset covers in crepe de chine and washable satin, lace trimmed and embroidered, at \$1.50 to \$3.60.</p>	<p>For Men Fancy four-in-hand ties in the popular wide end styles, shown in a wide variety of beautiful patterns and colorings, in gift boxes, at prices from 69c to \$2.00. Paris garter and arm band sets, attractively boxed, at 65c. Men's fine silk crepe de chine shirts, at \$10.98.</p>

THEO. F. SWAN
ELGIN, ILL.
Corner Spring and Dupage Sts



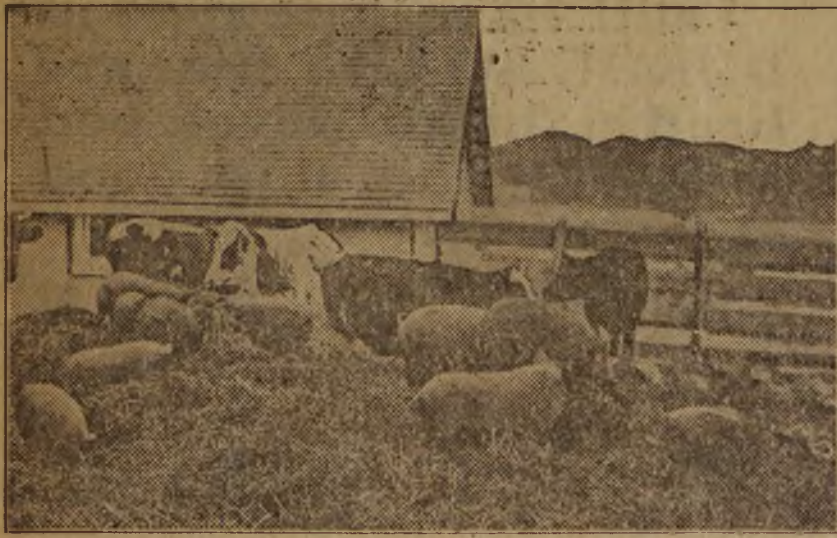
SAVE COAL

Burn Wood
in the
Morning

We have the
WOOD

ZELLER & SON

TO ERADICATE TUBERCULOSIS FROM LIVE STOCK THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES



Hogs Kept Under Conditions Such as Shown in the Illustration Are More Apt to Contract Tuberculosis.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With live stock and their products on a higher plane of values than in previous years there has come to stockmen and farmers a keener realization of the need to stamp out animal diseases. This important development in live-stock raising was shown repeatedly at the conference of state and federal sanitary officials who assembled in Chicago to discuss tuberculosis eradication.

Whereas in the past the unwillingness of cattle owners to have their herds tested in order to locate the disease has been a limiting factor in the work, now there are waiting lists, and the problem confronting state and federal officials is to meet the demands. Coupled with that problem is the need for improved methods of testing and a more uniform system of certifying to the health of animals so that stock may be shipped interstate with a minimum of inconvenience and delay.

First Conference of Its Kind.

The conference, called by the federal bureau of animal industry to discuss these problems, was the first of its kind, and 158 delegates from various parts of the country were in attendance. In opening the meeting Dr. John H. Mohler, chief of the bureau, emphasized the importance of conducting disease eradication in a manner that is practicable and workable as well as being scientifically correct. Likewise he announced the desire of the federal government to receive information from all sources to supplement the work of United States department of agriculture investigators. A problem of considerable importance is the tuberculin testing of cattle at public stockyards. Such testing is aimed to check traffic in diseased animals and to protect communities which have little bovine tuberculosis from infection by cattle that are diseased or of doubtful health. This condition applies especially to dairy stock and to breeding cattle, but in preventing interstate movement of tuberculous animals, live-stock sanitary officials recognize the need for doing the work in the most expeditious manner.

Discuss Merits of Tests.

In addition to the subcutaneous test, which has been the most widely used in detecting tuberculosis in livestock, two other tests—the intradermal and ophthalmic—received close study and discussion. The intradermal test, in the experience of many of the delegates, is especially useful in testing range cattle and those which are unaccustomed to handling. It has a field of usefulness, likewise, in very hot or cold weather when the atmospheric temperature makes difficult an accurate diagnosis with the subcutaneous test, which depends on a series of animal-temperature readings.

The ophthalmic, or eye test, is another means of diagnosing tuberculosis. This test is applied to one eye, the other being left untreated for comparison, and a characteristic appearance indicates whether the disease is present. The eye test thus far has been used chiefly either in combination with the other tests or as a means of obtaining further evidence on suspicious cases. The discussion indicated the usefulness of all three tests in detecting tuberculosis in live stock, and when used in combination the tests appear to be an almost infallible means of diagnosing the disease. As a supplement to the conference, experimental testing by the three methods was conducted at the Union stockyards.

Accredited Herd Plan Indorsed.

Delegates from all parts of the country reported keen interest in their localities in the so-called accredited herd plan, under which the federal state authorities grant a certificate to owners of herds found to be free from tuberculosis and which are maintained in a prescribed manner. The principle of the plan was warmly indorsed as a constructive means of tuberculosis eradication, and the conference favored its continuance along present lines or with additional requirements that will increase its effectiveness. A topic receiving special emphasis was the need for painstaking and thorough disinfection of premises where disease has been found, followed by continuous attention to sanitation of buildings and surroundings.

Tuberculosis in Swine.

Eradicating tuberculosis from cattle will practically solve the problem of controlling the disease among swine. That was the opinion of veterinary experts experienced in the handling and postmortem examination

of swine received at the principal market centers. By means of a simple and practical marker, hogs may be fattened with distinguished letters and figures, and when disease is found by postmortem examination, the identity of such animals is known. With a simple system of records it is thus possible to trace a shipment to the farm from which it came and stamp out infectious diseases at their source. The evidence submitted showed that swine become infected with tuberculosis, principally from cattle, either by following them in feed lots or pastures, by receiving infected dairy products or by eating tuberculosis carcasses. In addition there are numerous other, but less common methods by which swine contract tuberculosis.

Insist on Thorough Work.

The discussions revealed a wide difference of conditions and problems, many of them intricate, but there was unanimous agreement on the main topic—to eradicate tuberculosis from live stock throughout the United States and to do it at the earliest possible time. Farmers and stockmen of the country virtually have set a pace in their demands for testing that is faster than was anticipated a few years ago, but the live stock sanitary officials are not to be outdone. The federal bureau of animal industry is now producing about three times as much tuberculin as a year ago, and it is being distributed free to federal, state, county and municipal officials. Those in charge of the work in different states recognized that the present progress is but a beginning, and to avoid confusion there must be uniform policies and methods. They stressed also the importance of doing the work thoroughly and well, so there will be no reaction and loss of confidence.

Live stock owners may be of great immediate assistance in the work, with much benefit to themselves, if they will isolate all animals brought into their herds until such animals are definitely known to be healthy, and also will maintain clean and sanitary surroundings. The gradual increase in the number of live stock in the United States and also in the shipment and exchange of animals make disease control and eradication a problem demanding the closest co-operation among live stock owners, sanitary officials and the public in general. The regulations which have been found necessary are directed, the conference showed, at a small minority of conscienceless people who, if unchecked, would spread disease all over the country. In addition many of the provisions regarding handling of live stock in interstate traffic are a check on carelessness or indifference to public welfare. It is believed that the great majority of live stock men, knowing these facts, will support regulations which are aimed to correct the conditions.

SCARCITY OF FEEDER CATTLE

Baby-Beef Industry Is of Increasing Importance and Is Receiving Attention of Farmers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, says the United States department of agriculture, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country. Farmers' Bulletin 811 discusses the various phases of producing baby beef for market.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Raise the heifer calves from the best cows.

When you think of dairy cattle, think of purebred cattle.

The good cow of inferior breeding is not qualified to drop a good calf.

The cow does not usually become productive until she is at least two years old.

There is no roughage which is of more importance to the producer of beef cattle than silage.

Thousands of farmers in this country already have discarded scrub stock and are better off because of that decision.

ATTRACTED BY "GOLDEN BED"

Marquesas Islanders Fascinated by Sight of Article of Furniture New to Them.

An amusing tale is told of the coming of the first brass bed to Atuona. Atuona is one of the Marquesas islands, a place of coconut palms, and people who are still ornamentally tattooed and who used to be cannibals before the missionaries arrived and taught them better. But no missionary had ever disembarked a brass bed on the beach of Atuona; it came with the luggage of a curious traveler who had seen the island from the deck of a steamer, and felt an impulse to live there a while and see what it was like. He could not depart, he says, "without penetrating into those abrupt and melancholy depths of forest, without endeavoring, though ever so feebly, to stir the cold brew of legend and tale, fast disappearing under stupor and forgetfulness." And so one day the host brought him ashore, and the populace welcomed him, marveling at the sight of the "golden bed" and nearly overcome with delight at the elasticity of the springs under the mattress. They took turns bouncing on it, while he drove an easy bargain with the possessor of a house for the use of that domicile in return for leaving the "golden bed" with the owner when he departed. Then, the bargain concluded, the wife of the chief who owned the house had the unique privilege of sitting on the bed, happily bouncing up and down, till it was lifted on the tattooed shoulders of four Marquesans and marched with honor to its destination.

DRINK ONLY WHEN THIRSTY

Physician Decries Having Any Set Time for the Taking of Liquid into the System.

No rules for water drinking can be laid down, but the best guide is the thirst of the individual, according to Dr. John C. Hemmeter of Baltimore, in an address at a meeting of the American Therapeutic association.

Our bodies have a reservoir in which much water is stored; this is in the tissues underlying the skin and in the muscles. The blood and lymph contain about three and a half quarts of water. In the course of a day about two quarts of gastric juice, from one and a half to two quarts of saliva, one and a half quarts of pancreatic juice, and intestinal juices in quantities that have been estimated variously at between two and eight quarts, are secreted. Thus a man secretes altogether about eight quarts of digestive juices every day; yet he has only from three to four quarts of blood and lymph.

The mystery of whence the water comes and whether it goes is solved when we learn that the reservoirs under the skin supply it and reabsorb it. When we are thirsty it means that the supply in the reservoirs is running low. Perspiration disposes of much of this water, and by evaporation keeps the body cool. Physical work or exercise produces much heat and if a man who performs it cannot perspire his temperature goes up rapidly.

Vision Caused by "Cohoba."

Dr. W. E. Safford, of the government plant bureau, recently identified the mimosa-like tree, which grows in Haiti, Porto Rico and other islands of the Antilles, as the producer of a queer powdered drug called "cohoba," which the natives used when Columbus first arrived at the island of Haiti. The seeds of this tree are yielded in pods, which are roasted and ground to powder, which is sometimes mixed with lime from calcined small shells.

The tribal wizards, or priests, while under the influence of "cohoba," were accustomed to hold communications with unseen powers, and their utterances were construed as prophecies and revelations of hidden things. The powder was used as a snuff, and was inhaled through a forked wooden tube. The forks were inserted in the nostrils and the lower end of the tube buried in a little heap of the snuff, which was held on a tray of carved wood. Sometimes large snail shells were used as snuff boxes. The natives used the snuff on ceremonial occasions. It produced a sort of hypnotic state, with visions supposed to be supernatural. The chemical properties of the drugs are still unknown so that its intoxicating principle remains a mystery.

Insane Actor Earned Plaudits.

In 1856 the Laura Keane theater, in New York city, popularly known as Laura Keane's Varieties, was opened. It remained under the management of Laura Keane until 1863. As its name implies, a variety of plays and of actors were staged here. Among the latter were Joe Jefferson, the elder; Sothen, Mattilda Heron and Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Humpty Dumpty" produced there in pantomime, probably had the longest run of any performance of its day. The Automobile Blue Book tells a pathetic tale of George Fox in connection with his last appearance on the stage. He is said to have become insane from the poison in the powder which he had to use in whitening his face and head when making up for his part as a clown. But so much had this work become a part of his life that after being made up by an assistant he would be placed upon the stage and from mere force of habit would play his part just as well, if not better, than before his mind had become affected.

BIG AMOUNT OF BARRELED APPLES REACH MARKET EACH FALL IMPAIRED IN QUALITY



An Apple Sizer and Grader in Operation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With a view to meeting the needs of apple growers in the East, middle West and elsewhere who have not placed their business on the most profitable basis, the bureau of markets has just published Farmers' Bulletin No. 1080, "Preparation of Barreled Apples for the Market." The apple crop in a majority of the states is shipped in barrels.

A large amount of the barreled fruit reaching the market each season is impaired in quality by being picked at the wrong stage of maturity, either too early or too late. The grower must realize that fruit is not ready to be picked when it clings to the spurs so tightly that the spurs are pulled out or broken. Furthermore, the color of fruit, which eventually turns red, is not always a reliable index, the intensity of the color being dependent upon the prevailing cloudiness or brightness of the weather. Whether or not the red color develops normally, a reliable indication of maturity is a ground color which, when the fruit is ready for picking, should be turning from clear green to a whitish green or greenish yellow. Yellow, green and russet varieties of apples are generally ready to pick when they have attained the proper size and the stems separate readily from the spurs. In picking apples, the stem should be separated from the spur either by giving the fruit a slight rotating motion combined with a sharp upward twist or by exerting a slight pressure with the thumb or forefinger at the joint of the stem and spur just as the fruit is pulled.

A variety of picking utensils are mentioned in the bulletin, some of which are mentioned for special approval. In removing the crop it is generally advantageous to use both sacks and baskets, as the latter are especially convenient for gathering fruit near the ground, while the sacks can be used to advantage for ladder work, as the pickers have both hands free. The chief disadvantage of sacks is that their use involves a greater possibility of bruising the fruit. In emptying either the basket or the sack, care should be taken to avoid dropping the fruit. If a basket is used, it should be lowered to the bottom of the lug box or other receptacle and inverted gently. A certain type of sack is constructed with a drop bottom, so that the fruit can be emptied without bruising it.

Ladders Make or Mar.

Much efficiency in picking depends on the use of ladders of the proper type. Several varieties are in common use. Step-ladders are especially satisfactory for work in small trees and in picking from the lower branches of larger trees. The most desirable types are wide and flaring at the bottom, narrow at the top and supported with but one prop. As a rule, not enough consideration is given to the selection of ladders.

Where the crop is packed over tables that are moved about the orchard the packers usually carry the fruit in the picking utensil to the packing table. While it is common practice for the pickers to do this, it should be avoided by assigning certain members of the crew to this task. They should also furnish the pickers with empty receptacles as needed.

Use of Sorting Tables.

Two types of grading or sorting tables are used almost exclusively where the fruit is graded in the orchard, and they are used to a large extent in packing houses. These are the apron table and the canvas or burlap table. The apron table or a variation of this type is commonly used in all sections. The bed, which is slatted, so that trash falls through it, is inclined, causing the fruit as it is graded to roll to the lower end, where on opening a stop or drop it is lowered by means of an apron into the barrel. While work can be done rather rapidly with this table, it is not altogether satisfactory, as the fruit frequently crowds past the sorters and permits carelessness on their part. The canvas or burlap table is made with a piece of this material stretched over a rectangular

frame, and is not fitted for running the fruit from the apron into the barrel. The apples must be sorted by hand into baskets in which they are lowered into barrels. The advantage of this is that all apples are subject to careful inspection.

Sizing machines for barrel apples are gaining popularity. They have been used in the Northwest for several years for sizing boxed apples, but operate on a different principle than that employed in barreled apple-sizing machines. At present sizing machines are being used quite extensively for barrel packing in all sections to meet the demand for apples of uniform size. The most common practice throughout the barrel apple sections is to separate the fruit into two standard sizes, 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 inches and 2 1/2 inches and larger. There are a variety of machines employed to do this work, each featuring some distinctive mechanical device or sorting process. In general, any of these will size apples satisfactorily for barrel packing. In making a selection, the apple grower must determine which machine has a capacity proportionate to the size of his orchard and can be operated most economically. He should also look for one of simple design and free from features requiring too much adjustment, and should make sure that it will not bruise the fruit. The durability of the machine should also be considered. The various methods of feeding the fruit to the sizing machine should also be studied carefully, as it influences directly the total daily output and consequently the cost of operation. Only small machines can be operated by hand power. Some of the simplest types having a capacity of perhaps 100 barrels a day can be run in this way, but in most cases the gasoline engine or electric motor is preferable.

The apple grower raising any considerable quantity of fruit should give careful attention to the advantages of mechanical conveyors, which save much labor both in handling loose fruit and light packages.

Operation of Grading Laws.

The enactment of grading laws for apples is a comparatively recent development. The present federal law, known as the Sulzer law, took effect July 1, 1913, and at about the same time a number of states also passed laws. For several seasons the state laws have not been entirely successful in obtaining results desired. Many were enacted hurriedly, and most of them contained provisions not consistent with commercial practices. The degree of enforcement in different states has varied markedly. Furthermore, fruit from many of the states having these state laws frequently appears in the same markets and the use of identical grade terms having different meanings in different states has in a way defeated the purpose of the law. In spite of these objections, however, a state law that is practical in its specifications and intelligently enforced will carry with it many advantages.

The grower who feels the need of a packing house will find suggestions in the section of the bulletin devoted to designs of such buildings. Floor plans of various types are suggested.

One provides for an output of 200 barrels a day, and a second plan shows a house equipped with three grading machines having a total capacity of 1,200 barrels a day. A third plan provides for an output from two machines with a total capacity of 100 barrels a day.

Partial suggestions relating to hauling concludes the bulletin. As a large part of the barrel crop of the country is packed in the orchard, it is necessary to haul the packed fruit from two to fifteen miles. Under many conditions, especially where roads are favorable, motortrucks are best suited for this work. The farm wagon most commonly used is equipped with ethel an ordinary wagon bed or a three-pole frame, and has a capacity of 15 barrels. Both types of wagon should be equipped with springs, preferably bolted springs, for careful handling of the packed fruit is quite as important as care in the packing operations.

PROPER STORAGE FOR VEGETABLES

Source of Good Income to Farmer Living Near Good Sized Towns or Cities.

BEST PLACE FOR PRODUCTS

Motor Truck Makes It Possible for Farmer to Get Vegetables to Consumer in Cold Weather—Outdoor Cellars Best.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If properly stored after harvest, vegetables can be made a source of considerable income to the farmer who is located near good sized towns or cities. In such places a constantly increasing number of people are living in apartments and flats, where they have storage facilities for only small quantities of vegetables, or in houses heated by furnaces in the basement, making that part of the house too warm for the storage of vegetables. The automobile or motor truck has made it possible for the grower to get his vegetables to the dealer or consumer even in cold weather, especially if his machine is enclosed or is fitted with a heater.

Must Be Well Stored.

Proper storage of the vegetables from harvest time until they are brought out for sale is a subject to which the grower must give particular attention, for on it the entire success of a winter-marketing program depends.

Where the grower plans to draw on his stock from time to time during the cold weather he must so store his produce that portions of it can be removed without disturbing the remainder. Instead of putting all of one kind of vegetables in one pile it is advisable to make several smaller piles or to use various containers, such as boxes, barrels or baskets, each of which is adequately protected and can be removed with its contents without disturbing other stores. Where outdoor pits are used it may be desirable to introduce intervening walls or layers of earth at more frequent intervals than would be necessary in storing supplies merely for one family.

Beets, late cabbage, carrots, celery, onions, parsnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify, and turnips may be stored in their natural condition. Beans of various kinds, including the limas, may be stored dry. Good storage facilities exist in most farm houses, it being only necessary to make use of the cellar, the attic, or other parts of the dwelling, depending upon



An Outdoor Storage Cellar, Built Partly Underground, for Storing Garden Vegetables. It Is Built of Concrete Except the Entrance, Which Is Frame, and Is Frost Proof. Where the Cold Is Not Severe Less Protection Than Is Shown Here Is Needed.

the character and amount of produce to be stored. Barrels, crates, boxes or bins may be used as containers for various vegetables, but movable containers are preferable to built-in bins because they are more easily cleaned. Outdoor storage cellars or caves are particularly desirable, for larger quantities can be taken care of in convenient and inexpensive fashion.

Protecting by Insulation.

In sections where low temperatures prevail it is necessary to insulate the storage cellar or house so that the vegetables will not freeze. The above-ground type of house much used in many sections of the North, has thick walls filled with sawdust or shavings. It is necessary that pains be taken to provide for proper ventilation. In many northern sections large storage cellars are built partly underground. Concrete storage cellars are coming into quite general use. Outdoor banks and pits are also familiar means employed to protect vegetables in cold weather. The conical pit is used commonly for such vegetables as potatoes, carrots, beets, turnips, salsify, parsnips, and heads of cabbage. The bureau of plant industry has issued a Farmers' Bulletin, No. 879, which gives detailed instructions regarding the construction of these storage places.

All vegetables which the farmer or truck raiser may desire to keep in stock for selling through the winter months do not require the same type of storage.

GRADUALLY ACCUSTOM LAMBS TO RICH FEED

Animals for Fattening Are Put on Dry Pasture.

After Two or Three Days They Are Turned into Cornfield—Shelter of Some Kind Is Advisable—Provide Plenty Water.

Lambs bought on the market for fattening must be accustomed gradually to rich green feed like rape, soybeans or cowpeas, says the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. The method commonly used by successful feeders is to put the lambs on a comparatively dry timothy or bluegrass pasture upon arrival at the farm. Here they are allowed to rest and fill up on grass for a couple of days. An abundance of good clean drinking water should be provided at all times. After a day or two the lambs are turned into the cornfield for about an hour, following their morning fill of grass. They are then returned to the bluegrass or timothy pasture. This operation is repeated for three or four days, and the time the lambs are allowed in the cornfield is increased about an hour each day.

It is not easy to drive a load or two of lambs out of a large cornfield, and



Some Grain Is Essential in Addition to Forage in Fattening Lambs for Market.

there is always the danger of leaving behind a few which have strayed from the main flock. To avoid this trouble, fence off "sheep tight" a plot of two or three acres. In this plot grow forage to be used gradually to accustom the lambs to their regular forage in the larger field. This plan will be found very convenient.

The lambs will eat the lower blades of the corn and will learn to eat the "down" corn. However, they will not become troublesome by breaking down the stalks in order to get to the ears, if sufficient food is provided. If it is desirable to pasture off the grain instead of husking out the corn, it will be necessary for best results to break the stalks for the lambs. Just enough stalks should be broken each day to furnish grain to satisfy the lambs. If too much is broken down at one time it will be wasted.

"No one ever made sheep fat by stinting them." It should be remembered that as the fall season advances, feed becomes scarce and unpalatable. If the lambs are to be marketed as fat lambs they should not be forced to remain in the cornfield too long without some additional feed. This is particularly true where rape is not available. It is necessary about November 1 to begin feeding some grain in addition to the forage. Many feeders also feed hay at this time, giving the lambs each evening as much as they will eat before morning. A few of the larger feeders begin feeding corn silage about November 1. As much silage as the lambs will eat up clean in about an hour, is the right amount to feed both morning and evening.

Provide plenty of salt and good water. Sheds or barn shelters is not absolutely necessary, but it is advisable to have shelter to protect the lambs from the cold fall rains.

POULTRY SUFFER FOR WATER

Lack Is Detrimental to Health and Has Indirect Bearing on Productivity.

Allowing fowls to suffer, even for short periods, for the want of water is not only detrimental to robust health, but has an indirect bearing on productivity. Green food in variety is beneficial not only because it helps slake thirst, but for its mineral salts and its feeding value as roughage. For this reason it should be fed in liberal quantities, and pure water should not only be always available, but in full measure. Both stand for health and productive values.

WINTER SHELTER FOR SWINE

Farmer Cannot Expect to Realize Big Profit From Animals Exposed to Rain and Cold.

The time is past when we can expect to leave our hogs unsheltered during the late fall and early winter rains and expect to realize the best results from feeding them. The thick layers of fat may be a protection but they are no insurance against pneumonia and kindred ailments. The hog is not protected by a thick coat of hair as are the other animals and he is more in contact with the damp cold soil underfoot.

Ward Howe is attending business college in Elgin.

Mrs. H. F. Branch... days last week in Chicago. Eddie Phelps was home from Rockford over the week end. Mrs. Frank Stark and son, Ward, autoed to Elgin last Friday.

Miss Valda Baars was home from Belvidere a few days last week. Misses Frances and Mary Sullivan were Chicago passengers Friday. Leslie Ackley and O. R. Hix of Chicago were Kingston visitors Sunday.

Miss Gladys Burgess was home from Madison to spend Thanksgiving. Mrs. Floy Bell and Miss Margaret Tazewell were Sycamore visitors Friday.

Miss Doris Sherman was home from DeKalb Saturday night and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell attended the funeral of Dr. Walter Helen at Rockford Monday.

Mrs. Edward Thiede of Elgin spent the first of the week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin of Denver, Colorado, were the guests of Mrs. Anna Baars last week.

Mrs. George Helsdon and three sons of Belvidere were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ort Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bradford and son, Marion, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford in Sycamore.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burke Sunday Nov. 30. Mrs. Burke was formerly Miss Clara Ackerman.

Mrs. Olive Ort, who has been in Belvidere the past few months returned to her home here Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rodocker and two children of Chicago visited the latter part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Knappenberger and daughter, Zada, returned home Sunday from a visit with their son, Glenn and wife at Rockford.

John Helsdon was a Chicago passenger Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Helsdon and daughter, Marjorie Beth, of Chicago were the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Nina Moore the first of the week.

ENTERTAINMENT COURSE
The M. E. church is arranging 6 entertainments season tickets. Adults \$1.25, children 75cents. Single admissions will be 25c and 15c. The first number will be Friday, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The first entertainer will be Mr. Edwin Brush of Chicago, the Methodist Magician.

The purpose of the Lyceum, says Mr. Edwin Brush, the magician, should be to educate and entertain, first, to create a taste for good, clean moral things; then, to cultivate that taste and never give it up.

Mr. Brush's own aim is partly to show people that they can't believe everything they see. If he is spared long enough, he may be able to do away with the ever-present "little joker" of county fairs. He tries to show that the other man's game is dangerous. Moral—Never bet on it, because you can be fooled.

Mr. Brush adds a spice to existence. We must have a variety of food, a variety of work and a variety of thought if we wish a healthy mind and body. Mr. Brush tries to give a pleasant and new variety of thought, together with several hearty laughs. As he says, "It is an art to laugh and healthy to laugh. A good dose of laughter is often more beneficial than one of medicine, while at the same time it is usually cheaper and always pleasant to take."

BALL—THEIDE
Miss Daisy Ball of Kingston and Mr. Edward Thiede of Elgin were united in marriage by Rev. Miller of Elgin on Thanksgiving.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball of this place and for the past few months has been working in the Elgin Watch factory.

The groom is employed as mailing clerk at the Cook Publishing Co. in Elgin, where they will make their home.

Mrs. Thiede has many friends here who wish her and her husband many years of happiness.

MRS. M. J. WITTER
Mrs. M. J. Witter passed away from this life at her home in this village at noon Monday, December 1st of apoplexy while eating her dinner. She was about eighty-one years of age and had been failing in health for some time but was able to be around. Her sister, Mrs. H. F. Branch, who lives with her was the only one with her at the time of her death.

Funeral services were held Wednesday at 11 a. m. Interment in Flora cemetery.

MRS. SARAH WYLLYS
Mrs. Sarah Wyllys, wife of the late G. D. Wyllys, passed away from this life at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Sisson in DeKalb Monday, December 1, at 4 p. m. A few months ago she underwent a surgical operation at Rochelle and from there went to the home of her daughter. A general breakdown was thought to be the cause of her death. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church in Kingston, Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Burial was in the Kingston cemetery.

New Lebanon

Lem Gray and family called at J. Darr's Sunday.

Wilma Botcher called at Chas. Coon's Sunday.

Arthur Hartman was an Elgin passenger Saturday.

H. Kruger and family spent Sunday at H. Keornor's.

Joe Muhr attended the stock show in Chicago Monday.

Earl Cook and Edd Gray were Chicago passengers Tuesday.

Frank Miller of Morris was a week end visitor at Chas. Coon's.

Joe Keornor and Henry Keornor Jr. went to the stock show in Chicago Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartman attended the Stock show in Chicago Wednesday.

Ralph Becker, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is able to sit up a little every day.

Mrs. Herman Bahe of Hampshire is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Will Japp.

Curt Wolfe and brother, Roderick left Tuesday for Letart, West Vir. for a visit with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cook spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Cook's mother, Mrs. E. C. Walker of Sterling.

Arthur Hackman's wife and infant son are ill with pneumonia, altho they are a little better at this writing.

John Version.

Lots of people live in a dugout of darkness when they have to do is to punch a hole in the roof and look upward to get light.—Ashland Bugle.

Too Much to Bear.
"Amelia," said old Mr. Binderton as he finished his dinner. "I'm going to ask you to do me a favor. I want you to give your young man, Mr.—Mr.—I forget his name—a message from me." Amelia blushed and looked down at her plate. "Tell him," her bluff old parent went on, "that I don't object to his staying here and running up my gas bill, but that I do object to his carrying the morning paper away with him when he leaves!"

Measuring Rainfall.
The quantity of rain which falls is measured by rain-gauges or pluviometers, which are variously constructed. One of the best is that known as Symon's rain-gauge, consisting of a funnel-shaped receiving vessel to catch the rain, and a glass measure of much smaller diameter to measure it. To simplify calculation, the internal area of the measure is usually one-tenth that of the mouth of the funnel.

Law and Order.
It does not matter what my enemies may accuse me of; in all my life I have been on the side of law and order, and I have never inquired whether those twin institutions were white or yellow. Decency is like gold, the same in all countries.—Li Hung Chang

"Life-Plant"
There is a creeping moss found in Jamaica called the "life-plant." It is believed to be indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling water or the application of a red-hot iron. It may be cut up and divided in any manner, and the smallest strands will throw out roots, grow and bud.

DR. J. W. OVITZ
Physician and Surgeon

Genoa Office over Swan's Store. Telephone No. 11

Monday, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m. Thursday, 9 to 12:00 a. m.
Tuesday, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m. Friday, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m.
Wednesday, 3 to 8:30 p. m. Saturday, 3:00 to 8:30 p. m.

Charges for visits at the home will be the same as tho my residence were in Genoa

Sycamore Office in Pierce Building. Phone No. 122.
Special Appointments by Telephone

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Coupe, with electric self starting and lighting system, has a big, broad seat deeply upholstered. Sliding plate glass windows so that the breeze can sweep right through the open car. Or in case of a storm, the Coupe becomes a closed car, snug, rain-proof and dust-proof. Has all the Ford economies in operation and maintenance. A car that lasts and serves satisfactorily as long as it lasts. Demountable rims with 3 1/4-inch tires all around. For the doctor and travelling salesman it is the ideal car.

E. W. LINDGREN, Genoa, Ill.
Full Line Ford Parts on hand



THE
BRUNSWICK



A Beautiful Gift for
Christmas

Tomorrow is not a day too soon to order a Brunswick for Xmas. We urge you to buy now—you'll surely be disappointed if you wait. Genuine Brunswicks are mighty hard to get and there will not be near enough to go around for the holidays. It's true, other makes of talking machines are plentiful. But there's a big reason. Can you afford to take chances before hearing the genuine Brunswick? Even if you don't care to purchase now, we will gladly demonstrate. Why not make it tomorrow?

Prices \$32.50 to \$350.00

Liberty Bonds accepted.

Lowest possible terms.

R. H. Browne

Genoa, Illinois

Wish them an Everlasting Merry Christmas

Because of its sentiment, its durability, its charm—jewelry is the most popular of all Christmas Gifts. Our present prosperity and the spirit of thankfulness will make gifts of jewelry more popular than ever.

Do Your Christmas Buying Now

On account of the unprecedented shortage of good merchandise early buyers will have a decided advantage this year. We have magnificent display of jewelry of all kinds very little of which can be replaced once it is sold.

Wonderful Assortments in All Lines

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Men's Watches | Wrist Watches | Sterling Silver |
| Diamond Rings | Cameo Brooches | Mahogany Clocks |
| Pearl Beads | French Ivory | Waterman Pens |
| La Vallieres | Sheffield Silver | Safety Razors |
| Mesh Bags | Set Rings | Eversharp Pencils |
| Scarf Pins | Cut Glass | Men's Dress Sets |

Diamonds and Watches—any important purchases should be made at once. It takes time to properly regulate a watch and mount diamonds in artistic settings. If you want the satisfaction of a duty well done consult us now and we will give you the benefit of our experience and best judgment.
The Hallmark Store of Elgin.

ROVELSTAD BROS.
The Hallmark Store of Elgin



CAMELS are in a class by themselves—easily the most refreshing, the most likable cigarette you ever smoked. You can prove that! Simply compare Camels puff-by-puff with any cigarette in the world at any price! Put quality, flavor and cigarette satisfaction to the utmost test!

Made to meet your taste, Camels never tire it, no matter how liberally you smoke them! The expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos makes Camels delightful—so full-bodied, yet so fascinatingly smooth and mellow-mild. Every time you light one you get new and keener enjoyment!

Freedom from any unpleasant cigarette after taste or any unpleasant cigarette odor makes Camels as unusual as they are enjoyable.

In fact, Camels appeal to the most fastidious smoker in so many new ways you never will miss the absence of coupons, premiums or gifts. You'll prefer Camel Quality!

Cigarettes

"DEATH TRAIN" IS STEADILY MOVING

Shunted On From Station to Station, Covering 4,000 Miles in Russia.

RESCUED BY U. S. RED CROSS

Scatters Victims of Disease Along Railroad Line in Siberia—Americans Save the Survivors at Raddolne.

Tokio.—For the second time word comes out of Siberia of a "death train" traversing the 4,000 miles of railroad between the Ural front and the Pacific, shunted on from station to station, with help denied until word of it reached the American Red Cross. In the spring a train loaded with typhus victims distributed its deadly cargo across the land. The latest death train carried in addition to the typhus the dreaded spotted fever and cholera.

Word of the presence of this train on the main line between Irkutsk and Vladivostok reached American Red Cross headquarters in the latter city a few weeks ago, and preparations were started immediately to succor what survivors there might be of the catons' cruelty these stricken soldiers of the Kolchak army had been subjected to. Major Riley Allen, executive secretary of the American Red Cross in Siberia, who is only just recovered from an attack of typhus himself, organized a hospital train to meet the death train, going out to Dr. Iakirin, of the staff of the American Red Cross hospital at Russian Island, who has also been laid low with typhus, accompanied Major Allen, with nurses and aids.

Doctor Dies on Train.
The death train, they had last heard, was at Nikolsk on August 27, where the Russian authorities had simply passed it on, as all other Russian officials had done at every station for weeks. Just before the train reached Nikolsk the doctor aboard it had died of cholera. Seven of the 150 sick who had survived to reach Nikolsk died the next day. Their bodies were dumped out of the moving train by wrecks of men who had not the strength to dig graves, even if they might have had the inclination. As things were going it was only a matter of time until their own festering bodies, crawling with typhus lice and foul with living for weeks in uncleaned box cars, would be rolled out of the side door to become a center of infection for the countryside.

The Red Cross train caught up to the death train at Raddolne, where it lay on a siding near a barracks in which American troops were quartered. These soldiers were doing what little they dared for the pest-ridden sufferers, having run so many risks, in fact, that they were all put into quarantine when the medical authorities

discovered the facts. Until these American soldiers, in a more or less rough and ignorant way, offered some help, the patients in the death train had received nothing from the troops they had met except alarmed orders from commanders to be on their way.

Before reaching the death train the Red Cross officials had made arrangements to bring the typhus and cholera patients to the Russian hospital at Nikolsk, which had been fitted up by the Inter-Allied sanitary committee, and permission had been obtained from Colonel Lewis, of the American army, to use the inter-allied wards of this institution. But the Russian railroad authorities at Nikolsk proved to be like the hundreds of others along the line and refused to permit the death train to be brought there, and the Russian military command refused to permit the patients to be brought into the town under any circumstances. Neither would the Russian military authorities at Raddolne permit the sick to be removed from their filthy box cars to any building in the town. Finally, after long parleying with Vladivostok, permission was given to house the sick at Nikolsk on condition that they be cleansed first

WONDERING OVER PILGRIM FATHERS

Plymouth, Mass.—With the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers little more than a year away, Plymouth is exulting eagerly and blindly as to whether or "the tercentenary celebration" of the great event is going to be held in Plymouth or in Provincetown, on the tip of Cape Cod, where the first landing of the storm-tossed passengers of the Mayflower really took place, or if the celebration can be divided, giving each town part of the glory and incidentally of the increased trade and custom that will result.

It is a fact little known to the people of these United States and ignored by most histories that Plymouth has for years been harking unjustly in the white light of fame as the first landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers.

First Landed at Provincetown.
When the Mayflower sailed into Provincetown harbor it came from Provincetown, 30 miles directly across Massachusetts bay, where the hundred hardy souls fleeing from religious persecution had already spent a month ashore, where the Pilgrim Mothers had done a tremendous washing after two months at sea, with clean linen at a premium; where Dorothy Bradford, wife of William Bradford, subsequently governor of Plymouth colony, had

Life and Death Ride Race in Ambulance

Dayton, O.—Life and death rode a race in a police ambulance here, and both won. John T. Weber, taken suddenly ill, was being rushed to a hospital when the ambulance was stopped by an emergency call to take Mrs. J. Rogan to the same institution.

Weber died before the hospital was reached and Mrs. Rogan gave birth to a child.

and brought there in sterilized and sanitary clothing.

The Red Cross report showed that there had been fifty deaths aboard the train between the time it had left Perni and the time the rescuers reached it at Raddolne.

Being refused help in all directions, the Red Cross workers did the only thing possible. They ran the death train out on the prairie and extemporized a field hospital. One by one the living skeletons were taken from their train, their clothing stripped off and burned and the men given a scouring bath and then placed aboard the Red Cross train.

The effect of the clean clothes, the kindnesses, in such contrast to what they had previously undergone, and the hope finally held out for recovery was almost miraculous.

been drowned by falling from a boat in the bay, and where—most noteworthy fact of all—had been written and signed in the cabin of the Mayflower what is known to the world as the first purely democratic government ever produced. The Mayflower compact guaranteeing to dwellers under the Pilgrim government equal rights of living and being, no matter what their standing may have been in the past or what it might be in the future. The compact was signed on November 11, 1620, just 290 years to a day before the date of the signing of another great democratic doctrine, the armistice of the world war to make the world safe for democracy.

History tells us that the date of the landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown and the date of the compact is November 21. The discrepancy is due to the ten days' difference between old style time and new style time. It was just one month later, December 11, old style, or December 21, new style, that the Mayflower poked her nose around Duxbury Point and headed for the shore.

The tercentenary celebration must be held in Plymouth, say the adherents of the mainline towns because besides being the historically accurate place where the Pilgrims fought their fight against annihilation and destruction, it is more easily accessible and all around better suited in every way. It has more to show the visitors to the celebration, and has a bigger reputation to draw them to it.

"The celebration must be held in Provincetown," say the dwellers in the Cape Cod claimant to the honor, "because this is the true landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. Here they terminated the terrible wintry voyage and were able to get fresh water and fresh food at the end of the trip; here they signed the compact under which they governed the colony; it was from the hill on which now stands the Pilgrims' Memorial monument that they first saw the mainland, and it was here they spent a month of recuperation before pressing ahead to the West. And we have the monument to prove our claim."

Whether the celebration will be held here in Plymouth or in Provincetown, or whether it will be held at all, are still moot questions, and perhaps the latter possibility is the best solution of the problem. There is still a year to decide, and some way may be found of averting bloodshed in the argument between the two disputants for final honors in the "Pilgrim Arrival Stakes."

an indignity and diminishes the morale, value and patriotism of the personnel of the cafes."

False Teeth for Dog.

Kansas City, Mo.—In answer to an advertisement requesting a loan of a "toothless dog," inserted by Ralph Hardin, a veterinary surgeon, Jack Gallagher, a member of the Kansas City kennel club, delivered to Dr. Hardin a Scotch collie which possessed but two teeth, one on each side. Hardin, with the assistance of a dentist, made a set of teeth for the dog. According to observers the new teeth are a success.

Valued More Than Gold.

Findlay, O.—The pantry in the home of George Schontemire on the Postoria road offered more inducements to thieves who entered the home than any other part of the house. They took a jar containing home-made cookies, a pumpkin pie, a pan of baked beans and a gallon of milk, including the utensils. They also stole a pocket knife.

FIRST MINISTER FROM POLAND TO AMERICA ARRIVES



Prince Casimir Lubomirski, first Polish minister to the United States, with his family, photographed on their arrival in New York.

MOTHER SEEKS MISSING SON

For Fourteen Months Iowa Woman Has Been Hunting for Soldier Boy.

SHELL SHOCKED IN FRANCE

War Department Gives Harry E. Ross Fine Record for Bravery and Coolness in Action—Suffers Lapses of Memory.

Huntington, W. Va.—How a mother's heart is aching for her soldier son, who has been missing for 14 months since he was shell shocked while serving as a dispatch bearer in the battle of Soissons, was revealed here by Mrs. Clark D. Ross of Des Moines, Iowa, who has been searching frantically for her son, Harry, age twenty-one. Mrs. Ross came to Huntington a few hours too late to find her son, who had appealed to the local Red Cross for aid, but left headquarters before a telegram to his mother was answered.

Suffers Shell Shock.
"My boy was shell shocked at Soissons while acting as a runner for Major McCloud of the twenty-sixth infantry, and was reported 'missing in action' in July, 1918," said Mrs. Ross here yesterday. "He was not killed, I am sure, for several of his companions told me he was given first aid."



Harry E. Ross.

I have been hunting for him vainly for 14 months, and I have questioned hundreds of soldiers, and searched through many hospitals, all of whom have been asked to watch for him. Apparently he is suffering from lapses of memory. One day he knows who he is and the next day he doesn't. I believe from what he told the Red Cross in Huntington that he is getting

better and is on his way home. Harry was a good soldier. He was first in the North Dakota National Guard and later with the regular army. His job in the national bank at Wahpeton, North Dakota, is waiting for him. I have a letter from the adjutant general praising him highly for his services and for his bravery and coolness under fire. I am afraid he got scared in Huntington and will not come back here. If he could know and understand that it is his mother who is looking for him, I am sure he would make the effort to come home when in his right mind."

Acted Strangely.
Mrs. Ross' notion of her son's department corresponded closely with his actions at Red Cross headquarters. He told the Red Cross authorities he did not want money, but only wanted them to wire his mother, giving her address and his regiment and company. When the Red Cross authorities arranged to provide him with a meal ticket and a hotel room until his mother could be heard from, as a test of his identity, he seemed to take fright. He left Red Cross headquarters telling them he would be back again, but he never returned.

While at Red Cross headquarters here young Ross behaved so queerly

Indians Have Bank

Yakimas Conduct Institution at Wapato, Wash.

Officers, Except Cashier, Are All Indians, and They Are Proud of the Bank.

Wapato, Wash.—In the heart of the Washington hills lies this little town of Wapato. As Indian as its name, it is the center of the Yakima Indian reservation.

Majestic braves, straight-backed and long-haired, reminiscent of the fighters who fought the fiercest battles of a fierce race, stalk down the main street.

Behind them trail their shawl-wrapped, gaily turbaned squaws, patient, stolid, enduring, not one whit changed except in dress from the squaws who carried their warriors' trophies and cooked their meals back in the hifites.

With an air of pride they halt before a small concrete building which bears the legend "American Commercial Bank."

The American Commercial bank is an Indian bank. Its officers, from the president of the board of directors, are all Indians, with the exception of the cashier. Half of its depositors are Indians, and the money that goes into its coffers is nearly all the product of the fertile Yakima valley, where the Indians own thousands of acres. It is the only bank of its kind in the United States, and it is a good bank.

It was founded last year by Philip

Gets Gold Watch For Biggest Lie

New York.—In a contest as to who could tell the biggest lie in one minute's time, James McIntyre of McIntyre & Heath won a gold watch at a testimonial concert given for Barney Fagan, minstrel, in the Manhattan opera house.

Mr. McIntyre said that he knew that "at one time there was an honest lawyer." He had barely finished his sentence when his one-minute time was up, but he got the watch.

The performance was given by friends and associates of Mr. Fagan on the stage, and many who are familiar with his career were in the audience.

that the Red Cross workers thought him mentally deranged, but they stated they had no power to detain him pending word from his mother and could not prevent him from leaving the headquarters.

He is still in uniform, and following is his description:

Height 5 feet 8 inches; slender; dark hair and eyes; uniform cap; marksman's medal on left breast.

He was without funds, and told the Red Cross here that he had been making his way on freight trains and said he had been at Palm Beach, Fla.

Indians Have Bank

Olney, president, and a group of Indians associated with him.

A descendant of the Yakima chiefs and the Scotch settlers who first built their homes in the valley, Olney is a shrewd business man and a tenacious one. He is tremendously proud of his Indian ancestors, and it is one of his ambitions to live up to the best of their traditions.

He himself owns 240 acres of land, which he farms to the best advantage. He is ever ready to loan money to the Indian who deserves it, and more and more of his neighbors are coming to him to find out how he does his work and how he can help them.

The American Commercial bank was capitalized at \$25,000, with a \$1,500 surplus. It had on deposit June 1, \$80,000.

Aged Woman Has 5 Degrees.

Madison, Wis.—One of the graduates of the summer session at the University of Wisconsin was Mrs. Ellen A. Copp, seventy, and a grandmother. She pursued studies in sociology and eugenics, preparatory to receiving a degree of doctor of philosophy. Mrs. Copp already had five college degrees and is author of several books. She was one of the first co-eds at Pennsylvania State college and was one of the first women to take a theological course and to be ordained to the ministry. Among the several pastorates she held was one at Evansville, Wis. This is her second summer session at the Badger university. She received the degree of bachelor of laws at Wisconsin in 1910.

ALIMONY KEEPS HIM IN RAGS

Wife, Richly Clad, Opposes Release of New York Man From Debtors' Prison.

New York.—In tatters—his bare feet showing through the holes in his worn-out shoes—David Goldhaber, member of New York's famous "Alimony club," knelt before Justice Peter A. Kendricks and begged to be freed from a "debtors' prison" that he might go to work and earn the alimony money. The woman, Mrs. Goldhaber, in a silk dress and wearing furs, asked that he be kept in jail until he could produce a bond of \$500 for back payments due her.

H. Goldhaber has been in jail since March 3, and, according to the Justice's decision, the man may be held indefinitely until his wife takes some step to enforce judgment or until he produces the bond demanded.

In the Saragossa sea the gulf weed is so densely packed as to impede the passage of the largest ships.

BLEAK AND BARREN COUNTRY

Montenegro Surely Seems a Fitting Cradle for the Bold and Warlike Race Living There.

From Podgoritz we retraced our steps to Rijeka, on the uppermost arm of Lake Scutari, and then followed the road up the bold face of a mountain, with splendid views back over the lake, writes William Warfield in the Century. Before we reached the path over which our road was leading we were in several inches of snow, for March was only half over. Even here in this seemingly inhospitable region is a scattered village, with a few terraced fields, looking down toward Scutari, whence the ancestors of the builders were driven to take refuge in the hills. The view here is broader than any other I have yet described. From snow-covered heights one looks to right and left over serrated ranks of peaks, cold in their icy garb. Directly in front there is a bold sweep of snowless hills, warm by comparison despite the barren boulder-strewn slopes, and beyond lies a lake, violet in the far distance.

Once over the pass there is a drop of only a few hundred feet to Cetinje, which lies 2,000 feet above the lake. It is in another flat-bottomed basin, irregularly walled by a steep slope, the center of Montenegro resistance to the Turk for five centuries, occasionally taken, but never held for long. Here the deposed Nicholas had his palace and was surrounded by the politicians of his little state. It is more pretentious as a town than Podgoritz and wealthier as a community.

The palace is uninteresting, but the monastery, over against the mountain, is a fascinating place. It is the Vatican of Montenegro, the seat of the metropolitan, the orthodox archbishop who rules this little flock.

GIVES GRIZZLY HIGHEST RANK

Writer Deplores General Idea That the Animal is of Coarse and Cruel Temperament.

A grizzly has superensitive ears, and loud, harsh sounds give his nerves a harrowing shock. Through his higher development the grizzly probably suffers more intensely and enjoys more fully than other animals. The clashing city noises must be a never-ending irritation and torture to a bear who has been sentenced to end his days in a riotous environment. How he must yearn for the hush of the wilderness! And, as his sense of smell is also amazingly developed, perhaps he longs for a whiff of pine-scented air and the wild, exquisite perfume of the violets.

Experience in many zoos had shown that subjecting caged grizzlies to close contact with people is usually cruelty to animals. Often they become cross, and a number of crowd-worried grizzlies have died prematurely from resultant apoplexy. Modern zoo bear pens are constructed so that the bear is beyond the wiles of visitors—one that he can have much privacy—one of the needs of any grizzly. Perhaps we too often think of the bulky grizzly as being coarse and crude. But he is an animal of the highest type, sensitive, independent and retiring. The normal bear is good tempered and cheerful.—Enos A. Mills in "The Grizzly, Our Greatest Wild Animal."

"Cardinal Virtues."

Our English word cardinal comes from the Latin word "cardinals," which means to hinge, hence applied to that on which something turns or depends; so in the case of the phrase cardinal virtues, the adjective is used in the sense of chief, or principal. The cardinal virtues of the ancients were Justice, Prudence, Temperance and Fortitude, and were so called because the whole of human virtues were supposed to hinge or turn upon them. This mode of dividing the virtues is to be found as far back as Socrates, and these were regarded by the Catholic church as moral virtues, distinct from the theological virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity. "But this classification into cardinal virtues," says William Whewell, the celebrated English scientist and philosopher, "is somewhat arbitrary," and he points out that it wholly omits the fundamental virtue of benevolence.

Rangers Marry Teachers.

It is a curious fact that approximately 75 per cent of the forest rangers are married to school teachers. You will wonder where all the school teachers come from in this sparsely settled region, writes Alice Spencer Cook in the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. This is partly explained by the fact that every district has at least one teacher, regardless of the number of pupils. Since 25 per cent of all receipts from the national forests go to the counties in which they lie, to be used for schools and roads, they can well afford to employ a teacher at an attractive salary.

Rock Cannon.

When the island of Malta was under the rule of the Knights of Malta they defended their sovereignty with cannon bored in the rock. Each one of these strange weapons contained an entire barrel of powder, and as it was not possible to vary the aim of the cannon fifty of them were made ready, facing various directions from which the enemy might approach.

When the fame of these arms of defense became known to the world the idea was conceived of transporting rock to the summits to serve the same purpose but the scheme was impracticable.

RESCUE OF STARVING MEXICAN GOATS



The island of Guadalupe, off the western Mexico coast, is inhabited by goats only—some 50,000 of them. This year they are starving, owing to lack of rain there, and many of them are being shipped to the foothill ranches of southern California. A cargo of these goats is here shown arriving at San Diego.

OBJECT TO SHAVING

Writers of Paris Up in Arms Over Order.

Cafe Proprietors Insist That Servitors Must Leave Off Lip Fringe.

Paris.—Writers in seven or eight of the largest cafes on the Paris boulevards have been stirred to angry protest by orders to shave their mustaches or quit.

One of the bitterest grievances the writers had when they went on strike last April was the edict of the employers to the effect that writers must sacrifice their mustaches. The writers triumphed and the employers agreed they should be permitted to adorn their visages as they pleased.

Now an attempt to revive the ban on mustaches has roused their indignation.

"The waiters are sufficiently humiliated to have to earn their living by extending their hands to receive what often proves to be a ridiculous tip, without being forced to forego one of the privileges of manhood," said the secretary of the union. "Really the foreclosed employers know little about psychology. Should they maintain this iniquitous measure, destined solely to give their staff a servile appearance toward the customer, they are picking out a poor time for it."

"Whether through snobbishness or in the hope of appearing original, customers choose to make their faces as glabrous and depilated as that of the Americans, or aim to copy the two comas on the upper lip of a well-known moving picture actor; that is their business. We must insist that the conventions entered into at the time of the strike be respected; that the mustache has always been in vogue in France, and to suppress it is

Y. M. C. A. TO KEEP ON

Secretaries Asked to Continue Welfare Work.

War Department Officially Takes Over Activities in Various Army Camps.

Chicago.—In compliance with official orders from the United States government, the war work council of the Y. M. C. A. on November 1 transferred its welfare work activities as conducted in the temporary buildings erected during war times, inside the camps within the continental limits of the United States, according to a statement issued by L. Wilbur Messer, a member of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. on his return from New York.

The war work council has requested its 1,300 secretaries conducting activities in 593 temporary Y. M. C. A. huts in camps throughout the United States

to consider favorably the desire of the government that they continue as welfare workers under the direction of the war department which has officially established its own organization under the war plans division of the general staff, Maj. Gen. W. G. Hann, commanding. The Y. M. C. A. also at the request of the government, will transfer without reimbursement its 503 temporary huts within the army camps together with their complete equipment valued approximately at \$4,500,000 for continued use by officers and men. This represents, according to Mr. Messer, a small part of the volume of war work that was being carried on by the Y. M. C. A. at the time of the signing of the armistice. There were at that date 1,171 huts with 5,715 secretaries and other employees. In all, he said, the Y. M. C. A. constructed 5,953 buildings in the home camps during the period of the world war at a cost of \$7,768,984.

Rubber Footwear

Now, that Winter is here, it is time to clothe the feet in good, warm, serviceable rubber footwear. We have any kind that you desire and all of our goods are A No. 1 quality.

HOLTGREN & SON

WILLARD

The Right Battery For Your Car

Every car needs a certain particular type of battery to fit the other electrical equipment the car builder put on it.

Don't go to some one who'll sell you "any old battery"—because he hasn't your particular size and type in stock. Come to the Authorized Willard Service Station where we carry a complete stock, and can sell you the one battery that your car needs.

And remember—Willard Batteries with Threaded Rubber Insulation last longer and need less repairs than any other you can buy—because the insulation lasts as long as the plates, instead of wearing out and making re-insulation necessary before you have had the full service you should get.

Remember We can Repair Your Make Battery Too.

B & G GARAGE

Genoa, Illinois

Fixing Things Indoors

Winter is just the time to put your buildings in order—your house, garage or out-buildings.

Your men are not working at top speed in the field today. They can now do what will be impossible in the spring.

What better time to place

Concrete Floors In Barns

hog house and cellar, to strengthen old rickety stairways, to ratproof grain bins, to put in a new litter and feed carrier and the hundred small jobs that accumulate thru the year and can only be touched when the work is slack.

We have plenty of UNIVERSAL cement for your floors and you can lay concrete with the simplest precautions against cold. We'll tell you how.

Lumber—you should always have a supply on hand ready for repairs. Next time you come by our yard pick up an assortment. It will save you a special trip.

Tibbits Cameron Lumber Co.

BUILDING HEADQUARTERS
ORRIN MERRITT, Manager

The Genoa Republican GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
In First Zone, \$1.50 per Year
Outside First Zone, \$2.00 per Year.

Published by
C. D. SCHOONMAKER & SON

C. D. Schoonmaker, Managing Editor
C. C. Schoonmaker, Advertising Mgr.

Mr. Carlyle, the gentleman band it, will again spend a term in jail. He found that the officials of Wyoming are not the officials of Chicago.

The talk of drafting coal miners is about the limit of foolishness at this time. During the war such a thing might have been done, but now such an order would mean nothing less than civil war. The only alternative seems to be in letting each state handle its own case. The government, or rather, Mr. Garfield, made a pretty mess of the whole affair, and it is now up to the governors to try their hands, a task that all are willing to tackle.

Some of our exchanges seem to think that Senator A. C. Cliffe has the nomination for circuit judge all "sewed up" and they are about right. The senator's wide acquaintance has been a power in getting things whipped into shape. He has not gained the unanimous support of the DeKalb county central committee, but does claim enough to send a solid delegation to the convention which will be held in February.

The attitude of the anarchist bolsheviks and extreme socialists in America pass understanding. Why do they not all go to Russia now. Conditions there are now ideal for their teachings and rantings. Emma Goldman has for years been defying the government of the United States, working for the conditions that now prevail in Russia, and yet she has no desire to return to her beloved country. If she is allowed to gain her point in this instance, there is something radically wrong with our system at Washington. The 100 per cent Americans will not be satisfied until Emma Goldman and all like her are driven from the country.

COURT HOUSE NOTES

In Probate Court
Statement of the financial condition of the Charter Grove cemetery as shown by the treasurer's report filed and approved.

Mary Jane Van Dusen, distracted. Conservator's inventory approved.

Elmer Harvey, Appraisal bill inventory and widow's award and selection approved. Amount of widow's award, \$600. Just and true account approved.

Estate of:—
John Felgenhauer. Final report approved. Estate settled and Henrietta Felgenhauer, executrix, discharged.

Declared Delinquent Child
Charles E. Callahan, resident of DeKalb, 14 years of age, was brought before the court and hearing had on petition of Frank Riddell to have him declared a delinquent child. Child ordered committed to St. Charles school.

Real Estate Transfers

Genoa:—
Thomas Holmes wd to James Mackey lots 5 and 6 Blk 9 Citizen's, \$1.
James Mackey wd to Thos. and Anna Holmes, (same as above) \$1.
Genoa Cem. Assn. deed M. Hecht, N½ lot 354 Gen. Cem. \$50.

Benj. P. Mowers wd to Mike Ludwig, lot 1, block 16, Stephens', \$2,000.
Genoa Cemetery deed Bridget Ryan, se¼ lot 372, Genoa Cemetery, \$25.
Kingston:—Colvin Park Creamery Co. wd to Christina M. Colvin, part ne¼ se¼ section 8, \$10.

Elizabeth A. Mackey by hrs wd to Flora Buck lot 12 and N½ lot 13, Blk 5, \$1.

Flora Buck wd to Anna and Thomas Holmes (same as above) \$1.

Jas. E. Stott wd to Marcus V. Stott, part w½ ne¼ section 24, \$1.

Emma Wrate qcd to Amos Gleason, part se¼ and part se¼ ne¼ section 5, \$1.

Vinnie R. Sutherland wd to Ellen Louise Burton, part ne¼ sw ¼ section 19, \$1.100.

Ellen Louise Burton wd to Wm. Foster, part ne¼ sw¼ section 19, \$1.

Sandwich:—
Edward F. Ledoyt wd to Fred Harrod, parts lots 1 and 2, block 8, Ed-dy's, \$2,500.

Marriage Licenses Issued

Roy E. Buck, aged 34, Ottawa, and Grace M. Wallace, aged 23, Marengo.
Percy F. Hanan, aged 28, DeKalb.
Eugenia E. Beckman, aged 25, DeKalb.
William Roy Adams, aged 40, Milan.
Gertrude Tanner, aged 32, Milan.
Adolph Wisniamaki, aged 35, Angaura, Minn.
Marija Matilda Maki, aged 31, DeKalb.
Henry G. Bickford, aged 21, Hinckley, Pauline J. Mauser, aged 20, Hinckley.
Charlie Houtz, aged 21, Genoa.
Lilley Sell, aged 20, Genoa.
Donald E. McKib-

bon, aged 25, Belvidere.
Grace Van Dresser, aged 25, Genoa.
Wade Thomas Durr, aged 22, Chicago.
Avis Beckman, aged 21, Chicago.

LeRoy G. Anderson, aged 21, Sycamore, and Leoma Coleman, aged 19, Letart, W. Va.; Halstead Hardin, 23, and Florence Bauer, 17, both of DeKalb; William A. Clarke, 25, Mayfield and Kate Lucas, 23, Malta; George H. Hoover 22, and Anna C. Boyd, 25, both of Cortland; C. A. McKee, over 21, and Marie Shurtleff, over 21, both of Sycamore; Albert Walter Leonard, over 21, and Grace M. Maffey, over 18, both of DeKalb; George B. Smith, 29, Maple Park, and Laura K. Koran, 24, Cortland; E. Walter Hendrickson, 30, Batavia, and Eva Anderson, 24, Sycamore; Paul E. Eakle, 23, and Mary E. Mercer, 22, both of Waterman; Harry Charles Joslyn, 30, and Mary Margaret Knudson, 21, both of Afto; Alden Henry Firkins, 21, and Edna Lucile Baker, 22, both of Paw Paw.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Johnson and daughter, Ethel of Elgin, Mrs. E. Brockner of Marengo and Mr. Claron Maynard of Hampshire were guests at the A. J. Johnson home Thanksgiving day.

Sixteen ladies were entertained by Mesdames O. M. Leich and C. D. Schoonmaker at the home of the latter, in honor of Mrs. C. A. Patterson of Oak Park, Friday afternoon. The guests played five hundred, after which refreshments were served. Mrs. Patterson left Tuesday of this week for San Francisco, Calif., where she will join her husband.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR SALE—Barred Rock Cockerels Mrs. John Schaur, Genoa. Phone 916-02

FOR SALE—Two young registered Aberdeen Angus bulls at farmers' prices. L. C. Brown, Genoa, Ill. Phone 923-12. 7-2t*

Miss Bernadine Tilly celebrated her seventh birthday anniversary Saturday afternoon, by entertaining several little girl friends. After hav-

ing heaps of presents, the guests enjoyed dainty refreshments. Several gifts were left to remind Bernadine of her birthday.

Chance for a Childless Mouse. "Small Mouse wanted in Gillingham near dockyard. No children."—Chat-ham Standard.

OLIVES

50c
A Quart

WE have the famous Sizzler Queen brand for the holiday trade.

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

Everything

FOR
COUGHS

And
COLDS

Baldwin's Pharmacy

Christmas Gifts

Christmas will soon be here. We will have most of our Christmas goods on display Saturday, Dec. 6.

Visit us and make your selection early. We will hold gifts for you until Christmas.

TOYS

Engines, guns, wagons blocks, balls, toy autos, fish ponds. We will have the best selection we ever had. Look them over. You will find something for the boy or girl.

DOLLS

Visit our doll house. Dozens of dolls, dressed or not dressed. Boy dolls, girl dolls. Prices from 15c to \$ 5.00

BOOKS

Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scout, picture books and books for grown up folks.

STATIONARY

Box paper, plain white or colors. Prices from 15c to \$ 2.50
Tablet envelopes in box 45c

COATS

One lot coats at \$15.00
Another lot at \$25.00

SWEATERS

Red, Green, Blue, \$6.50, \$ 7.50

HANDKERCHIEFS

Boxed handkerchiefs. Plain white or colored, embroidered. All prices. Plain linen, 11 inch 35c
A good assortment of plain white embroidered corners. 25c, 30c, 35c
Men's and boys' handkerchiefs.

HOSIERY

Silk hosiery as good a Xmas gift as you can make. Black pure thread silk. \$1.45, \$1.70, \$ 2.00
Brown or white, \$ 2.00

LINEN

For fancy work. 18 in. ... \$ 1.20
36 in. \$ 1.45
54 in. \$ 2.00
Indian head muslin 54 in. 70c

BLANKETS

Blankets, outing flanel and comforters.
Musing underwear, for ladies or children.

FELT SLIPPERS

Ladies' felt slippers, all colors, plush or ribbon trimmed. \$1.95 to \$ 2.50

F. W. Olmsted Co.

Nasty Colds

Get instant relief with "Pape's Cold Compound"

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all gripe misery. The very first dose opens your clogged-up nostrils and the air passages of the head; stops nose running; relieves the headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. "Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist on Pape's! Ad.

Of Course. "What a flowing style that author has!" "Naturally; he writes a running hand."

ASPIRIN FOR HEADACHE

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Headache, Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Distinguished. "What's his claim to distinction?" "Huh? He's the man who didn't strike."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success. An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Beneath Her Notice. "Care—What do you say to a tramp along Beebe lake?" "Carlene—'I never speak to the horrid things.'—Cornell Widow.

RASCALS

Biliousness, Headache, Colds, Constipation, driven out with "Cascarets"

Why take nasty cathartics, sickening salts, or stomach-turning oils to drive these rascals out? Let gentle, harmless Cascarets remove the liver and bowel poison which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, your skin sallow, your breath offensive, and your stomach sour. Get a box of Cascarets at the drug store and rid your liver, stomach and bowels of the excess bile, poisons, and waste which are keeping you miserable. Cascarets never gripe, never sicken, never inconvenience. They cost so little and work while you sleep.—Adv.

It is Both. "I find a new camera is a positive necessity." "Yet you cannot deny it is a negative proposition."

MURINE Night and Morning. Have Strong, Healthy Eyes. If they Tingle, Itch, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Munn Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Devil's Own

Copyright by A. C. McClure & Co.

A Romance of the Black Hawk War

By RANDALL PARRISH

Author of "Contraband," "She of the Irish Brigade," "When Wilderness Was King," etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY IRWIN MYERS

"GOOD LORD O' MERCY, WHAT'S DAT?"

Synopsis.—In 1832 Lieutenant Knox of the regular army is on duty at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Ill., in territory threatened by disaffected Indians. The commandant sends him with dispatches to St. Louis. He takes passage on the steamer *Warrior* and makes the acquaintance of Judge Beaucaire, rich planter, and of Joe Kirby (the Devil's Own), notorious gambler. Knox learns Judge Beaucaire has a daughter, Eloise, and a granddaughter, Rene, offspring of a son whom the judge has disowned. Rene's mother is a negress, and she and her daughter, never having been freed, are slaves under the law, although the girls have been brought up as sisters. Kirby induces the judge to stake his plantation and negro servants on a poker hand unfairly dealt by Joe Carver, Kirby's partner. Kirby accuses the judge of cheating. Beaucaire, infuriated, drops dead. Knox tries to induce Kirby to give up his stolen winnings. Kirby and Carver throw Knox overboard. The lieutenant swims ashore and reaches a hut. Knox lies unconscious for ten days. Recovering, he finds he is in a cabin owned by Pete, a "free nigger," who had shot him, mistaking him for an enemy. His dispatches have been forwarded. Recovering from his wound, Knox sends Pete to bring Haynes, Beaucaire's lawyer, and they arrange, with Pete's help, to get the women to the cabin of an abolitionist, Amos Strunk, before Kirby comes. At the Beaucaire place Knox overhears a conversation between the sheriff and his deputy, and learns the truth about the situation. He is witness to an interview between Kirby and a girl who says she is Rene Beaucaire. Kirby insults the girl, and Knox attacks him. Believing Kirby dead, Knox explains affairs to the girl, and she agrees to try to escape with him. They fall to find Pete where he had been posted, so Knox seizes the sheriff's keelboat, along with Sam, the slave left in charge, and they begin their voyage up the river.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Dawn of Deeper Interest.

It tested his skill as a boatman to locate the exact spot sought amid that gloom, yet he finally attained to it closely enough so I was able to get ashore, wading nearly thigh deep in water and mud, but only to learn that the boat, which I had provisioned earlier in the evening, had disappeared from its moorings. No trace of it could be found in the darkness, although I devoted several minutes to the search. To my mind this was positive evidence that Pete had returned, accompanied by the two frightened women, and that, finally despairing of my arrival, had departed with them up the river. In all probability we would overhaul the party before morning, certainly before they could attain the mouth of the Illinois. I made my way back to the keelboat with this information, and the laboring engine began to chug even while I was briefly explaining the situation to Rene. She listened almost wearily, asking but few questions, and both of us soon lapsed into silence. A little later she had piloted her head on her arms and apparently had fallen asleep.

I must have dozed myself as the hours passed, although hardly aware of doing so. It was faint and dim, a promise more than a realization of approaching day, yet already sufficient to afford me view of the shore at our right and to reveal the outlines of a sharp point of land ahead jutting into the stream. The mist rising from off the water in vaporous clouds obscured all else, rendering the scene weird and unfamiliar. It was indeed a desolate view, the nearby land low, and without verdure, in many places overgrown, and the river itself sullen and angry. Only that distant point appeared clearly defined and real, with the slowly brightening sky beyond. I endeavored to arouse myself from stupor, rubbing the sleep from my eyes. Rene had changed her posture, but still slumbered, with face completely concealed in her arms; but Sam was wide awake and turned toward me grinning at my first movement. Instantly I liked the fellow—he appeared both intelligent and trustworthy.

"Daylight, is it?" I said, speaking low so as not to awaken the girl. "I must have been asleep."

"Yas, sah; yer's bin a-noddin' fer de las' hour. Ah was 'bout ter stir yer up, sah, fer Ah reckon as how we's mos' dar."

"Most where?" staring about incredulously. "Oh, yes, Rassus creek. Have we made that distance already?"

"Wal, we's bin a-goin' at a mighty good gait, sah. She ain't done fooled none on me all dis night," his hand laid lovingly on the engine. "Nebber klicked up no row o' no kind—just chug, chug, chug right 'long. 'Pears like she sorter know'd dis nigger hed ter git away. Eynhow, we bin movin' long now right smart fer 'bout four hours, an' Rassus creek an' just 'round dat p'int yonder—Ah's mighty sure ob dat, sah."

He was right, but it was broad daylight when we reached there, the eastern sky a glorious crimson, and the girl sitting up staring at the brilliant coloring as though it pictured to her the opening of a new world. The passage of a few hundred yards revealed the mouth of Rassus creek, a narrow but sluggish stream, so crooked and encroached upon by the woods as to be practically invisible from the center of the river. The water was not deep, yet fortunately proved sufficiently so for our purpose, although we were obliged to both pole and paddle the boat upward against the slow current, and it required an hour of hard labor to place the craft safely beyond the first bend, where it might lie roughly concealed by the intervening fringe of trees. Here we made fast to the bank.

I assisted Rene ashore, and aided her to climb to a higher level, carpeted with grass. The broad river was invisible, but we could look directly down upon the boat, where Sam was already busily rummaging through the lockers in search of something to eat. He came ashore presently, bearing some corn pone and a goodly portion

"Yes, he won all the Beaucaire property, including the slaves, in a poker game, on the river, the night Beaucaire died."

"Ah done heerd all 'bout dat, sah. An' yer nebber know'd dis yer girl afore et all?"

"No, I never even saw her. I chanced to hear the story and went to the house to warn them, as no one else would. I was too late, and no other course was left but to help her escape. That is the whole of it."

He asked several other questions, but at last appeared satisfied, and after that we discussed the guard duty of the day, both agreeing it would not be safe for us to permit any possible pursuit to pass by us up the river unseen. Sam professed himself as unweary by the night's work and willing to stand the first watch. I lay down in the tree shade, and must have fallen asleep almost immediately. I do not know what aroused me, but I immediately sat upright, startled and instantly awake, the first object confronting me being Sam on the crest of the opposite ridge, eagerly beckoning me to join him. The moment he was assured of my coming, and without so much as uttering a word of explanation, he vanished into the shadow of the woods.

I crossed the ravine with reckless haste, clambering up the opposite bank, and sixty feet beyond suddenly came into view of the broad expanse of water. Scarcely had I glimpsed this rolling flood, sparkling under the sun's rays, when my gaze turned upstream, directed by an excited gesture of the negro. Less than a mile away, its rapidly revolving wheel churning the water into foam in ceaseless battle against the current, was a steamboat. A number of moving figures were perceptible on the upper deck. I stared at the apparition, scarcely comprehending the reality of what I beheld.

"Yer betah stoop down more, sah," Sam urged. "Fer sum o' dem fellars nuthin' ner saw no smoke till she cum a-puffin' 'round de end o' dat p'int. Ah can't dare go fer yer then, sah, fer fear dey'd see me, so Ah jus' nat'ally lay down yere an' watched her go by."

"Is it a government boat?"

"Ah reckon maybe; leastwise ther's a heap o' sojers aboard her—reg'lar. Ah reckons, fer dey's all in uniform. But everybody aboard wasn't sojers."

"You know the steamer?"

"Yas, sah. Ah's seed her face afore dis down at St. Louee. She user run down de ribber—she's de John B. Glover. She ain't no great shakes ob a boat, sah."

His eyes, which had been eagerly following the movements of the craft, turned and glanced at me. "Massa Kirby he was aboard dat steamer, sah."

"Kirby! Are you sure about that, Sam?"

"Course Ah's sure. Didn't Ah see him jus' as plain as Ah see yer right now? He was forrad by de rail, near de pilot house, a-watchin' dis whole shore like a hawk. Dat sure wus Massa Kirby all right, but dar wan't nobody else long wid him."

"But what did he be doing there on a troop boat?"

The negro scratched his head, momentarily puzzled by my question.

"Ah sure don't know, sah," he admitted. "Only dat's perackly who it was. Ah figure it out 'bout dis way, sah; dat nobody kin tell yit which way we went—up de ribber er down de ribber. Long cum de John B. Glover, an' Massa Kirby he just take a chance an' goes aboard. De sheriff he goes der older way, downstream in a rowboat; an' dat's how dey alms ter sur head us off."

I sat down at the edge of the bluff, convinced that the conclusions of the negro were probably correct. That was undoubtedly about how it had happened. To attempt pursuit upstream with only ours as propelling power would be senseless, but the passage upward of this troop boat afforded Kirby an opportunity he would not be slow to accept. Getting aboard would present no great difficulty, and his probable acquaintance with the captain would make the rest easy.

The steamer by this time was moving diagonally across the river, head toward the other shore, and was already so far away the men on deck were invisible. It was scarcely probable that Kirby would go far northward, but just what course the man would take when once more ashore was problematical. Where he might choose to seek for us could not be guessed. Yet the mere fact that he was already above us on the river was in itself a matter for grave consideration. Still thus far we remained unlocated, and there was less danger in that direction than downstream.

Once we attained the Illinois and made arrangements with Shrank the immediate danger would be over. Then I need go no farther—the end of the adventure might be left to others. I looked up—the steamer was a mere smudge on the distant bosom of the river.

It was late afternoon before Rene finally emerged from the cabin to

learn the news, and I spent most of the time on watch, seated at the edge of the bluff, my eyes searching the surface of the river. While Kirby's presence upstream unquestionably increased our peril of capture, this did not cause me as much anxious thought as did the strange disappearance of Free Pete and the two women. What had become of them during the night? Surely they could never have outstripped us with only a pair of oars by which to combat the current, and yet we had obtained no glimpse of them anywhere along that stretch of river.

The knowledge that the steamer which had passed us was heavily laden with troops was most encouraging. In itself alone this was abundant proof of the safe delivery of my dispatches, and I was thus relieved to realize that the duty had been performed. There might be wonder and later the necessity of explanation, yet no one would suffer from my absence, and I was within the limits of my furlough—the reinforcements for Forts Armstrong and Crawford were already on their way. So, altogether, I faced the task of eluding Kirby with a lighter heart and renewed confidence. Alone, as I believed him to be, and in that new country on the very verge of civilization, he was hardly an antagonist I needed greatly to fear. Indeed, as man to man, I rather welcomed an encounter.

There is little to record, either of the day or night. The latter shut down dark but rainless, although the sky was heavily overcast by clouds. Sam made no endeavor to speed his engine, keeping most of the way close to the deeper shadow of the shore, and the machinery ran smoothly, its noise indistinguishable at any distance. Day had not broken when we came to the mouth of the Illinois and turned our bow cautiously up that stream, becoming immediately aware that we had entered new waters. The negro, ignorant of what was before us, soon beached the boat on a sand bar, and we decided it would be better for us to remain there until dawn. This was not long in coming, the gray sky of the east slowly lighting up the scene and bringing into view, little by little, our immediate surroundings. Nowhere appeared the slightest evidence of life, either on water or land; all was forlorn and dead, a vista of utter desolation. Sam was standing up, his whole attention concentrated on the view upstream.

"Do steamers ever go up this river?" I asked, surprised at the volume of water.

He glanced around at me as though startled at my voice.

"Yas, sah; putty near eny sorter boat kin. Trouble is, sah, we'd start in de wrong place—dar's plenty watah t'other side of dis yer bar."

"Who told you the best way to find Shrank?"

His eyes widened and searched my face, evidently still somewhat suspicious of any white man.

"A nigger down St. Louee way, sah. Dey done catched him an' brought him back afore he even got ter Beardstown."

"And you believe you can guide us there?"

"Ah sure can, if what dat nigger sed was correct, sah. Ah done questioned him mighty particlar, an' Ah members ebery sign what he giv' me."

He glanced broadly. "Ah sorter suspicious Ah might need dat information."

"All right, then; it is certainly light enough now—let's push off."

We had taken the sand lightly and were able to pole the boat into deep water with no great difficulty.

The broader river behind us remained veiled in mist, but the gray light was sufficient for our purpose, enabling us to proceed slowly until our craft had rounded the protruding headland, out of sight from below.

"Tain't so awful fur from yere, sah," Sam called to me.

"What—the place where we are to land?"

"Yas, sah. It's de mouth ob a little creek whut yer nebber see till yer right plum at it. Bettah keep yer eyes open 'long dat shore, sah."

The girl, alertly bent forward, was first among us to detect the concealed opening, which was almost completely screened by the overarching trees, her voice ringing excitedly as she pointed it out. Sam was quick to respond, and almost before I had definitely established the spot, the bow of the boat swerved and we shot in through the leafy screen, the low-hung branches sweeping against our faces and scraping along the sides. It looked a veritable cave, and indeed all I remember noting in my first hasty glance through the shadows was the outline of a small boat moored to a fallen tree. I scrambled over, found precarious footing, and made fast.

"So this is the place?" I questioned incredulously, staring about at the dark, silent forest, which still remained in the deep night shade. "Why, ther's nothing here."

"No, sah; dar certainly don't 'pear fer ter be much," and the negro crept

out of the cockpit and joined me, "ceptin' dat boat. Dar ain't no boat 'round yere, les' folks hes bin a-ridin' in it, Ah reckon."

Sam advanced cautiously and began anxiously to scan the ground, beating back and forth through the underbrush. After watching him a moment my gaze settled on the strange boat, and I crept along the log, curious to examine it more closely. It had the appearance of being newly built, the paint unscratched, and exhibiting few marks of usage. A single pair of oars lay crossed in the bottom, and beside these was an old coat and some ordinary fishing tackle—but nothing to arouse any interest. Without doubt it belonged to Amos Shrank, and had been left here after the return from some excursion either up or down the river. I was still staring at these things and speculating about them when the negro called out from a distance that he had found the path. Rene answered his call, standing up in the boat, and I hastened back to help her ashore.

We had scarcely exchanged words during the entire night, but now she accepted my proffered hand gladly.

"Good Lord o' Mercy!" He Exclaimed Excitedly, "What's Dat?"

and with a smile, springing lightly from the deck to the insecure footing of the log.

"I do not intend that you shall leave me behind," she said, glancing about with a shudder. "This is such a horrid place."

"The way before us looks scarcely better," I answered, vainly endeavoring to locate Sam. "Friend Shrank evidently is not eager for callers. Where is that fellow?"

"Somewhere over in that thicket, I think. At least his voice sounded from there. You discovered nothing in the boat?"

"Only a rag and some fishing tackle. Come; we'll have to plunge in somewhere."

She followed closely as I pushed a passage through the obstructing underbrush, finally locating Sam at the edge of a small opening, where the light was sufficiently strong to enable us to distinguish marks of a little-used trail leading along the bottom of a shallow gully bisecting the sidehill.

At the crossing of a small stream we noticed the imprint of several feet in the soft mud of the shore. One plainly enough was small and narrow, beyond all question that of a woman, but the others were all men's, one being clad in moccasins. Sam still ahead, started to clamber across the trunk of a fallen tree, but came to a sudden halt, staring downward at something concealed from our view on the other side.

"Good Lord o' mercy!" he exclaimed excitedly, "what's dat?"

I was close beside him by this time and saw the thing also—the body of a man lying on the ground.

"Walt where you are, Rene!" I exclaimed, waving her back. "There is a man lying here beyond the log. Come, Sam; we will see what he looks like."

"Wholesale murder—the work of the Devil's Own."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Suggestive Hint.

A certain eminent lawyer was appointed head of a government department, and he was anxious that all the members of the staff should work together in unison. He summoned the leading officials, and after delivering an address on the desirability of thorough co-operation, concluded by saying: "Gentlemen, in my profession when a jury disagrees it is discharged, I think I need say no more!"

Iodine for Scratches.

Scratches on dark oak furniture may be greatly improved in appearance by carefully painting the scars with iodine, using as many coats as necessary to produce the desired depth of color. When this is dry go over the whole piece of furniture with a good furniture polish.

"No, sah; dar certainly don't 'pear fer ter be much," and the negro crept

HEADACHES

Headache is a symptom which shows that some organ does not function normally. The head aches, but some other organ is sick. Mostly the stomach is the sick organ. Many forms of headaches are caused by stomach disturbances. An abnormal quantity of poisons is produced in the intestines and absorbed into the blood stream. If you will take Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine, which cleans the intestines and removes all offending substances, the headache will cease. Triner's remedy will restore your appetite and help the digestion in such way that you will gladly agree with Mrs. J. A. Grishue who wrote us two months ago from Parkin, Ark: "We are certainly more than pleased with this wonderful Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine." You will get it at your druggist who has also other excellent Triner's remedies (Triner's Angelica Bitter Tonic, Triner's Liniment, Triner's Red Pills, etc.) in stock.—Joseph Triner Company, 1333-43 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. Adv.

Machine for Grain Inspectors.

Grain inspectors must know the exact amount of moisture in specimens submitted and a machine has been made to determine this in a thirty-minute test.

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retting in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Adv.

The Usual Result.

"She married one of those handsome honey boys."
"Well, she got stung."

Drop a nickel in the toy bank to-day and get 5 cents' worth of exercise trying to get it out tomorrow.

ST. CHARLES WOMAN WAS FORTUNATE

It Was a Lucky Day for Mrs. Wietheoetter When She Read Doan's

"I had such awful cutting pains in the small of my back and hips. I often had to cry out," says Mrs. Ernest Wietheoetter, 350 Madison St., St. Charles, Mo. "The pain was knife-like and I couldn't turn in bed, in fact I was almost helpless. My feet and ankles swelled badly, my hands were puffed up and there were swellings under my eyes. I often got so dizzy I had to sit down to keep from falling and my health was completely broken down. The kidney secretions pained terribly in passage and in spite of all the medicine I took, I kept getting worse until I was a wreck."

"By chance I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and bought some. After I had used half a box there was a change and I continued to improve; the pains, aches and swellings left and my health returned."

Sworn to before me, WM. F. WOLTER, Notary Public. ALMOST TWO YEARS LATER, Mrs. Wietheoetter said: "I think as highly of Doan's as ever. Whenever I have used them, they have benefited me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HEADACHE Often Caused by Acid-Stomach

Yes, indeed, more often than you think. Because ACID-STOMACH, starting with indigestion, heartburn, belching, food-pesting, bloating and gas, if not checked, will eventually affect every vital organ of the body. Severe, blinding, splitting headaches are, therefore, of frequent occurrence as a result of this upset condition.

Take EATONIC. It quickly banishes acid-stomach with its sour, bloating, pain and gas. It aids digestion—helps the stomach get full strength from every mouthful of food you eat. Millions of people are miserable, weak, sick and ailing because of ACID-STOMACH. Poisons, created by partly digested food charged with acids, are absorbed into the blood and distributed throughout the entire system. This often causes rheumatism, biliousness, eruptions of the liver, heart trouble, ulcers and even cancer of the stomach. It robs its victims of their health, undermines the strength of the most vigorous.

If you want to get back your physical and mental strength—be full of vim and vigor—enjoy life and be happy, you must get rid of your acid-stomach. EATONIC in EATONIC you will find the very help you need and it's guaranteed. So get a big 50c box from your druggist today. If it fails to please you, return it and he will refund your money.

EATONIC (FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

TRY THIS FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Brew it at home yourself, save money and feel better right away.

If you want a splendid, economical remedy for constipation, sick headache, dizziness and torpid liver, get a small package of Dr. Carter's K. and B. Tea today and drink a cup of your own brewing whenever you need it.

This old reliable vegetable remedy has stood the test of time and is now more popular than ever.

Keep a package in the house all the time and brew a cupful when you feel out of sorts, feverish or bilious. It always helps—promptly—and being mild and gentle, is just as good for children as for grownups.

Many School Children are Sickly



and take cold easily, are feverish and constipated, have headaches, stomach or bowel trouble.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN

Used by Mothers for over 30 years

Are pleasant to take and a certain relief. They tend to break up a cold in 24 hours, act on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels and tend to correct intestinal disorders and destroy worms. 10,000 testimonials like the following from mothers and friends of children telling of relief. Originals are on file in our offices:

"I think MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN are grand. They were recommended to my sister by a doctor. I am giving them to my little three year old girl who was very puny, and she is picking up wonderfully."

"We have used MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN at different times for past nine years, and always found them a perfect children's medicine and very satisfactory in every case."

Get a package from your druggist for use when needed. Do Not Accept Any Substitute for MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS.

Warns Influenza Will Come Back in More Dangerous Form

Dayton, O.—Declaring that people gained nothing from their experience with the ailment in 1918 and 1919, Dr. W. A. Evans, prominent health authority and writer of Chicago, today predicted that the world would again be swept by an epidemic of influenza far more severe and disastrous than last year, when thousands of lives were lost. The only way it can ever be alleviated or exterminated is by following the advice of the medical world.

Influenza can be prevented; last year's results prove that. As a preventive for flu, Turpo has been a pronounced success. Turpo is an effective germicide, combining the old-fashioned remedies of turpentine which has always been known as the

best home germicide), camphor and menthol in a pure mineral base. These ingredients have long been recognized as effective germicides, as well as having really wonderful qualities in relieving colds and congestions. Snuff a little Turpo up the nostrils several times a day and the flu germs will have little chance of getting a lodging and breeding place. Many physicians and hospitals use and recommend Turpo. Buy a thirty cent jar of Turpo, while your druggist has a supply on hand, and use as directed. Last year druggists could not supply the demand. Remember that Turpo is a preventive, not a cure for influenza. Take care of yourself and if, in spite of your precautions, you think you have the flu, go to bed at once and call a doctor.—Adv.



INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pink Eye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat speedily cured; colts and horses in the same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S COMPOUND; 3 to 6 doses often cure. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions, all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. SPOHN'S is sold by your druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind.

Do it Right. To do common things perfectly is far better worth our endeavor than to do uncommon things respectably.—Stowe.

Grease Taboo. It is difficult to keep Arabian troops supplied with effective firearms, as they have a religious objection to using grease even for cleaning rifles.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP.

In these days of unsettled weather look out for colds. Take every precaution against the dreaded influenza and at the first sneeze remember that Boschee's Syrup has been used for fifty-three years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis and colds, throat irritation and especially for lung troubles, giving the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning. Made in America and kept as a household remedy in the homes of thousands of families all over the civilized world. Try one bottle and accept no substitutes.—Adv.

It is a wise man who says never a word when the other fellow happens to be a few sizes the larger.

Never look a toy pistol in the muzzle.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

All Druggists 75c. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Good Advice Heeded. She—Don't be downcast. Take heart. He—I will, if you let me take yours.

A fool and his conceit are never parted.

Typical Englishman of Serious Mind Wants Friendship of United States

By Lynn Harold Hough, President of Northwestern University



The typical Englishman of serious and informed mind believes very profoundly in Anglo-American friendship. Many men, such as Mr. Fisher, the president of the English board of education, have been ready to express their belief that it is the hope of the world.

There is widespread anxiety about the economic situation. With a great debt to America and the balance of trade the wrong way, many Englishmen are very grave as they speak of the outcome. In England, with a population of more than 40,000,000, there is the possibility of producing food for something like 13,000,000. The rest of the food must, in the long run, come from exchange for English products which other countries desire. And a wrong balance of trade in this situation is a serious matter.

Some men with a dash of adventure in their estimate of the situation take the view that the dangers are overestimated and that England will quickly recuperate.

It is probable that a matter about which little has been said will influence the actual outcome. England has had a long and successful experience in international banking, and before even resourceful Americans learn the psychological trick of it Britain will probably be competing with America on more even terms. And this is to the advantage of America.

No business man able to look into the future would want to break down England's fundamental economic strength, even if such a thing were possible.

Physical and Mental Condition of Our Soldiers Was the Deciding Factor

By LIEUT. COL. T. L. HUSTON

War as a general proposition is all that General Sherman said it was, but like everything else in this world it has a better side. And the brighter side in the recent world-wide conflict was the general boom in all forms of athletics for which it was responsible and which in the years to come, particularly in America and the nations allied with her, will insure a manhood more fit physically and mentally to carry on with the world's work than ever before.

There is no question that the physical and mental condition of the American troops was the deciding factor in the war and that our boys were able to throw into the balance the fighting power which broke the deadlock, sent the Huns reeling back and ultimately brought about their complete defeat. And the reason that the Americans, many of them but hastily trained troops, were able to make such a splendid showing was because of their athletic bringing up—their physical fitness, their ability to think quickly and to act individually in emergencies. And these qualities they acquired on the ball lots, the gridiron and other fields where brain, muscle and brawn were put to the test.

In a way, before we went "over there" we realized what American sports, particularly baseball, had done for the youth of the United States. Today we appreciate fully that it supplied most of our fighters with the physical asset which enabled them to do those things which caused the German military machine to gasp in amazement from the outset. The American army heads and the directors of Y. M. C. A. and other agencies which operated for the welfare of the men in the camps here and abroad thoroughly appreciated the value of outdoor games, boxing and general athletic stunts, and from the moment the men began their military training athletics was made a part of the regular routine.

More Foreign Trade, More Home-Owned Ships, Better-Run Home Industry

By A. L. FERGUSON, U. S. Chamber of Commerce

Europe is clamoring for America's aid in her rehabilitation, and until her demands are satisfied we cannot look for lower prices in this country. We—the chamber—are now going after foreign trade in earnest. We have appointed a special merchant marine committee to see to it that German liners are run to Davy Jones' locker and that the Stars and Stripes wave from the masts of the world's merchant marine—likewise we are concerning ourselves in the readjustment of public utilities—the street car, the electric light situation and the railroads.

We are going to entertain the representatives of England, Belgium, France and Italy here, and foreign trade questions will be thrashed out with them. We want to see an American fleet on every side. Why, the Pacific today is merely a Japanese lake! And as for the Atlantic, look at the George Washington, the Martha Washington, the President Grant, the President Lincoln, all German ships, so German that you've got to have an interpreter to get a stateroom.

That is the situation that the national chamber of commerce is out to rectify—we want more foreign trade, more home-owned ships, better-run home industries.

There must be a feeling of brotherhood between America and Great Britain; among all the allies. Commercial leaders of England must come here and our big business men must go there. In that way an understanding will be reached that will mean much for both nations. Peace has brought its great problems of readjustment, and the situation must be met by the nations for the good of the nations.

Representative Martin Dies of Texas—I wish the farmers of this country and the taxpayers of our land might have a return of the old Democratic and Republican theory that government is not created to support the people, but that it is a creature to be supported by the people. We are leading them to believe that the government can support them and lift them by their boot straps out of their financial difficulties when, as honest men, we should say to them that all that the government can do is to protect their life and their liberty and tax them to support the government.

Backache only a Symptom

"It Seems as Though my Back Would Break."

This is a common expression among women, yet they toil on day after day heedless of the significance of this distressing symptom.

Backache is often a warning of some inward trouble that requires attention, and which unless relieved will sooner or later declare itself in more serious ailments.

If it is caused by female derangement Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is what you need. It quickly asserts its curative powers in all those peculiar ailments of women.

For more than thirty years this good old fashioned root and herb medicine has been restoring American women to health.

The Splendid Recovery of Mrs. Coventry

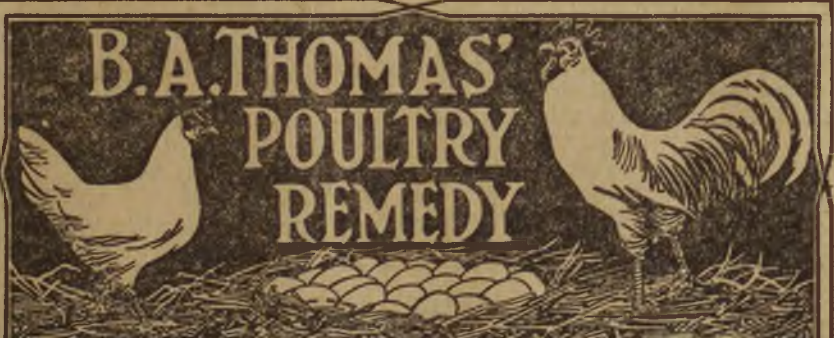
Newark, N. J.—"The doctor said I had organic trouble and treated me for several weeks. At times I could not walk at all and I suffered with my back and legs so I often had to stay in bed. I suffered off and on for eight years. Finally I heard that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was a good medicine, and I tried it with splendid effect. I can now do my housework and my washing. I have recommended your Vegetable Compound and Blood Medicine and three of my friends are taking it to their advantage. You may use my name for a testimonial."—Mrs. THERESA COVENTRY, 75 Burnett St., Newark, N. J.



Mrs. Hunt tells how it helped her Detroit, Mich.—"I was in a general run-down condition, was very nervous and tired, had backache and other troubles. I suffered for several years, was not able to work at times and tried doctor's medicine with no results. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised, and after taking it a short time I was much better. I am still taking it myself and giving it to my daughter, and am glad to recommend Vegetable Compound at anytime."—Mrs. M. E. Hunt, 171 Davison Ave.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.



B. A. THOMAS' POULTRY REMEDY

Healthy Chicks, More Eggs Assists Moulting—Good for Bowel Trouble and Other Diseases in Young Fowls RESULTS GREAT COST SMALL

I purchased a box of B. A. THOMAS' POULTRY REMEDY and began feeding according to directions. At that time my flock of 42 hens were only laying five to ten eggs per day. Today, one week from date of purchase, I am getting eighteen eggs per day. MRS. FANNY MOORE, Alma, Neb.

B. A. THOMAS' STOCK REMEDY. Makes healthy, thrifty stock. Keeps them free of worms. A medicine, not a food. Very economical.

B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder "Saves the Bacon" FARRIS' COLIC REMEDY. For horse colic. The easy way. No drenching. A child can give it.

OLD KENTUCKY MANUFACTURING CO., PADUCAH, KY.

TREAT Your Own Herd for Abortion Stop Losing Calves! You can wipe abortion out of your herd and keep it out.



Send for Free copy of the Cattle Specialist with questions and answers pertaining to Abortion in Cows. Answers every question. Tells how to treat your own cattle at small expense. Write Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. 100 Grand Ave. Waukegan, Wis.

The County Fair. "How'd you come out in the live stock exhibit?" "Took first prize for steam tractors."

WORSE THAN DEADLY POISON GAS

Kidney disease is no respecter of persons. It attacks young and old alike. In most cases the victim is warned of the approaching danger. Nature fights back. Headache, indigestion, insomnia, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism, pain in the loins and lower abdomen, difficulty in urinating, all are indications of trouble brewing in your kidneys.

When such symptoms appear you will almost certainly find quick relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This famous old remedy has stood the test for two hundred years in helping mankind to fight off disease. It is imported direct from the home laboratories in Holland, where it has helped to develop the Dutch into one of the sturdiest and healthiest races in the world, and it may be had at almost every drug store. Your money promptly refunded if it does not relieve you. Be sure to get the genuine GOLD MEDAL Brand. In sealed packages, three sizes.—Adv.

A clever politician is a man who can put a new soft drink on the market and make it go.



YOU TELL 'EM, BUDDY. Were too busy making THE STARS AND STRIPES the best veterans' newspaper! Same size; beaucoup news and features. You can tell 'em and cash in your spare time as local agent selling subscriptions and books like "Henry's Pal to Henry" on the side. Send a dollar for your subscription. Special rate with copies publications and particulars agency proposition.

THE STARS AND STRIPES 701-7 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED—Perfect Furnace Carburetor; sizes for any furnace; increases heat 1/4, reduces soot, ash, labor and fuel, 1/2 profit. West Furnace Carb. Co., Denver, Colo.

OLD SORES, PILES AND ECZEMA VANISH

Good, Old, Reliable Peterson's Ointment a Favorite Remedy. "Had 51 ulcers on my legs. Doctors wanted to cut off leg. Peterson's Ointment cured me."—Wm. J. Nichols, 40 W. 8th Street, Rochester, N. Y. Get a large box for 35 cents at any druggist, says Peterson, of Buffalo, N. Y., and money back if it isn't the best you ever used. Always keep Peterson's Ointment in the house. Fine for burns, scalds, bruises, sunburn, and the surest remedy for itching eczema, and piles the world has ever known.

School of Nursing The Children's Memorial Hospital Training School offers a three year course to young women of nineteen years or over and who have had high school education. Eight hour day. Theoretical course given at the University of Chicago. Adult nursing in a general hospital. Extensive camp-us. Modern nurses' home separate from the hospital. For further information address Principal of Training School, 735 Fullerton Ave., Chicago

Morgan's Market Letter Our analysis of the technical position of the market and expert opinion on all stocks, mailed to reach you each Monday morning. Yearly \$2.00—quarterly \$0.50—5 months trial \$1.00. WRITE TODAY FOR INFORMATION MORGAN INVESTMENT SERVICE 10 Wall Street New York City

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 47-1919.

Hughes Clothing Co. Announces the Greatest "Move On" Sale



Ordered to "Move On!" That is the word that we have passed to a large portion of our stock! It's company is not welcome in this store--this merchandise must "Move On!"

Big Sale Starts Saturday, Dec. 6, at 9 a. m.

THE Traffic Cop of Good Business says it's time to clear the way of all winter stocks. The right of way from our store to your home is given to this merchandise. It will "Move On" into the homes of hundreds of our customers--at prices that mean big savings.

THIS is the time we clear away all seasonable stocks--right now when you need them most. Be ready for the big "Move On" Sale. Be ready for the big bargains. Be ready for the big savings.

THE order is peremptory--there must be no delay. The goods must "Move On." So we are cutting the prices in a way that will make them welcome to you. Come and see. Be here early. "Go ahead"--the way is open to big bargains.

This advertisement is just an invitation--just an advance peek at the amazing values.

STOP!

Don't Run by These Bargain Stands

- Men's Collars at20c
- Men's all Wool Knit Gloves and Mittens, par pair68c
- Men's Leather Gloves and Mittens, at per pair \$1.25, \$1.50 and.....\$1.75
- Cotton Gloves and Mittens, per pair 15c, 20c and..25c
- Men's Jersey Gloves, per pair.....20c
- Men's Heavy Weight 75c Wool Sox, per pair50c
- Men's \$1.50 Mufflers in Silk.....95c
- Men's \$2.00 double faced Silk Mufflers at \$1.45
- \$1.25 Black and Tan Silk Sox, at...\$1.00
- 75c Black and Colored Silk Lisle Sox per pair50c
- Bixby's 25c Tan Shoe Polish.....15c
- Men's Flannel Shirts at a saving of one dollar over today's market prices.
- Men's Mackinaws, \$15.00 value, at \$12.75
- Boys' Mackinaws, \$12.50 value, at \$10.25
- Men's White Handkerchiefs, each 7c
- 1 lot of Army Shoes, \$4.50 value, for \$2.65

Men's and Young Men's SUIT and OVERCOAT Prices!

These lines were bought before the advance in prices, consequently the saving will be enormous over the market prices of today. See the values on sale. You'll be surprised. They represent the Latest and Most Popular Styles

Men's Suits, \$65.00 value, for.....\$50.00	Overcoats, \$50.00 value, for.....\$37.50
Men's Suits, \$50.00 value, for.....\$37.50	Overcoats, \$45.00 value, for.....\$35.00
Men's Suits, \$45.00 value, for.....\$35.00	Overcoats, \$40.00 value, for.....\$30.00
Men's Suits, \$40.00 value, for.....\$30.00	Overcoats, \$35.00 value, for.....\$25.00

One lot of BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS, at one-half price. Blue Serges and Mixtures.

\$ 9.00 Suit for	\$4.50
\$12.00 Suits for	\$6.00
\$15.00 Suits for	\$7.50

Men's Trousers and Work Pants at \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.45, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95.

We are offering our entire lines at a big saving from usual prices. The above prices are a saving of \$2.00 to \$3.00 under today's market prices.

HATS In order to get hats for next spring we bought them; have them right here in the house and will give you the advantage of the style six month in advance. \$6.00 hats for \$4.50 \$5.00 hats for \$3.50 \$4.50 hats for \$3.00
Men's and boys' winter caps in one piece top in Brown, Blues, Oxfords and Mixtures.
Men's \$2.50 values for \$2.00, Boys' 2.00 values for \$1.50

SHOES Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes reduced in price. To replace our stock would cost us 40 to 50 per cent more, but the sale affects every line of merchandise in our store. **Deduct 10 per cent.**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR for less than market prices.	The newest and latest styles in SHIRTS	SWEATERS of all description for Men and Boys.
Wool Union Suits, \$7.50 value, for..\$6.00	Men's Silk Shirts, \$7.50 value, for..\$6.50	Sweaters, \$2.00 value, for.....\$1.50
Wool Union Suits, \$7.00 value, for..\$5.50	Men's Shirts, \$3.50 value, for.....\$2.50	Sweaters, \$2.25 value, for.....\$2.00
Wool Spun Union Suits, \$4.00 value \$3.50	Men's Shirts, \$3.00 value, for.....\$2.25	Sweaters, \$3.75 value, for.....\$2.75
Heavy Union Suits, \$3.00 value, for \$2.50	Men's Shirts, \$2.50 value, for.....\$1.75	Sweaters, \$4.50 value, for.....\$3.50
Heavy Rib Union Suits, \$2.50 value, \$2.25	Men's Shirts, \$2.25 value, for.....\$1.50	Sweaters, \$8.50 value, for.....\$6.95

An Exceptional Opportunity to Buy Useful Christmas Gifts for Father or Son

Hughes Clothing Co

The Blue Front--Genoa, Ill.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes