

The Genoa Republican-Journal

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

GENOA, ILLINOIS, FEBRUARY 31, 1919

VOLUME XIV, NO 16

HALF CENTURY IN DEKALB COUNTY

George Dean Passes Away in Rockford at Age of 95 Years

SETTLED HERE AFTER CIVIL WAR

Resided in Genoa After Death of His Second Wife, Later Going to Rockford—Funeral Feb. 5

George Dean, civil war veteran and resident of DeKalb county for over half a century, succumbed to infirmities incident to his advanced age of 95 years Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Watson, 1014 North Winnebago street in Rockford. Deceased was born in Sullivan county, New York, January 27, 1824. He enlisted in the 120th New York volunteers in August, 1862, was in a number of hard battles, including Gettysburg and was taken prisoner by Stuart's cavalry at Robinson River. He spent over a year in Confederate prisons, seven months of that time at Andersonville.

To DeKalb County After the War

At the close of the war he moved with his family to Illinois and settled near Charter Grove. He later moved to Sycamore where he resided for many years. Mr. Dean was twice married, his first wife, Miss Sarah Tompkins, dying in 1879. After the death of his second wife in 1910 he went to Genoa to reside with his eldest daughter Mrs. David Divine, and after her death in 1916 he came to Rockford where he had since made his home with another daughter, Mrs. Herbert Watson.

Besides Mrs. Watson, a son, Edgar, of Canton, S. D., who has been here for several weeks, survives him. He leaves seven grand children and nine great grand children. R. P. Dean of Rockford, and Mrs. Cora Danforth of Genoa are the only grand children residing in this locality.

Mr. Dean was a man of kindly disposition and agreeable manner who was upright in his dealings and won the regard of a wide circle of friends. He was true to his patriotic lineage and thoroughly American in all his words and acts. He read widely and retained his memory of past events to the last.

Brief funeral services were held at the Watson home Wednesday morning, the remains then being taken to Charter Grove where services were held in the church. Interment took place in Charter Grove cemetery.

The above article was taken from the Rockford Star.

COMMUNITY CLUB

Meeting Held at the Home of Mrs. O. M. Leich on February 3

The Community Club held its regular meeting February 3 at the home of Mrs. O. M. Leich. The meeting was opened with a vocal solo by Mrs. Arthur Eiklor. The usual business meeting followed. Mrs. D. S. Brown talked to the club women on the "Status of Agriculture," revealing many interesting facts, new to most of those present. Mr. Brown also talked informally on the "Federation of the Clubs and Societies of Genoa" and on a consolidated school. If Mr. Brown's idea of a school could be carried out, Genoa would have something of which to be proud.

Mrs. C. W. Parker, who has been active president of the club for this year, put in her resignation due to the fact that she will soon move to Rockford. The club however did not feel it was wise to accept the resignation so Mrs. Parker kindly consented to come from Rockford to preside at the remaining meetings. The club feels very grateful to Mrs. Parker for her unselfish consideration and wish to express their thanks to her for the same.

The next meeting of the club will be held with Mrs. C. J. Bevan.

THE THRESHING RECORD

DeKalb county threshing records (incomplete) show the following grain production for 1918:

Oats	5,340,101
Wheat	740,917
Barley	1,043,192
Rye	44,951
Timothy	7,493
Mixed Grain	6,646
Spelts	1,560
Millet	1,318
Alsike Clover	100
Flax	36
Sweet Clover	22
Red Clover	5 1/2
Wheat average per acre	.84 23-100

"CARRY ON"

Every Community Council May Become Permanent by Statute

Every county and local body of the State Council of Defense, altho honorably discharged by the Council, is urged by the Council of National Defense to maintain its organization permanently. The National Council is asking the General Assembly of the state to pass legislation providing for permanent community organization for civic betterment, and if such a law is passed the State Council organizations could be used as the nuclei of the permanent bodies.

"Even if legislation be found impossible to secure," says the National Council, "each community council should be urged to become a permanent organization and through some other means permanent leadership should be provided.

Concerning the purposes to be served by permanent organizations, the National Council says:

"Community organization will bring into our national life a much needed element of cooperative endeavor and civic orderliness which go far to make our government both democratic and efficient in public service.

"The organization of all communities will develop a new community consciousness, fellowship and pride, and a new means of community action. It will provide for the drawing together and articulation of the various voluntary agencies at work in the community so that without in any way stifling or interfering with the integrity of any, they will present a united front to the community problems and be supported in their work by the cooperation of every member of the community. It will develop an intelligent community interest and sense of responsibility in the improvement of the buildings, grounds, trees and parts of the community and in the community health, sanitation, and general welfare; and it will lead to the initiation of action on behalf of the whole community upon these matters. It will bring about community recreation and community social activity, which are so greatly needed, especially in our smallest communities and our largest cities.

"It will provide a ready contact between the community and the state and nation, so that individual in the community can be brought in to more intimate contact and working relationship with the work and problems outside of his immediate environment, so that the voice of the community may become articulate on state, national and community affairs, and so that at any time the assistance of all members of the community can be quickly mobilized by the state or nation to meet new problems and emergencies.

"Finally, the organization of the community will increase the richness and purposefulness of the life of the members brought together in a common interest and in the fellowship for common aims and ideals."

FIFTY THOUSAND A DAY

Fifty thousand dollars a day in cash is the approximate amount being expended by the demobilization section of the quartermaster corps finance division, in paying off discharged soldiers at Camp Grant.

Huge stacks of greenbacks—\$10.00 bills are the largest denomination of currency used—melt away fast as the long lines of soldiers file past the paymaster's table, receive their money, salute and step on to take their discharge papers.

Three officers and twenty enlisted men, all specialists in handling money with great speed and accuracy, have charge of this important work, which starts each morning at eight o'clock and which is usually completed at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Thus far the record is the payment of 300 soldiers an hour. Camp Grant is one of four cantonments that the war department has selected as a mustering out point for all American troops in Europe, except an army of occupation, according to a dispatch from Washington. The other camps are Upton, New York; Dix, N. J., and Dodge, Iowa.

CHANGE AT HERBERT

Samuel Davis has sold his coal, tile and feed business at Herbert to O. H. Wright & Co. of Belvidere, who will make numerous improvements and will run the business in connection with the Wright Lumber yard in Herbert.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME FOR HIM

Private Harry Holroyd Longs for Dear Ones at Home Here

IN SERVICE ON SEVERAL FRONTS

Private Paul Ruback Still in Hospital—Wounded Early in October—Son of Charles Ruback

Berschbach, Luxembourg, November 29, 1918.

Dear Folks:—

Tonight I was the very happy recipient of six of the finest letters yet written from the third of November to the tenth, inclusive from Hazel, Pearl W., Gladys B., Miss R. and last but not least one each from my dear mother and father. They were all such fine letters, long and cheerful; they seemed to make me realize more how glad I am that the war was over when the armistice was signed and I know that my next letter will be even more joyful as they will be "after the armistice" letters. As yet we have received no orders to write all we please altho I have seen in late papers that censorship rules are not so strict. If I only had a table to write on and a chair to sit on I think I could write all night but I am in my 15x15 room, about the size of my own north room at home, only I share it with 14 others; nothing small about me, feet to feet and arms to arms no room to wiggle, no room for a stove if we had one. We have a little straw to sleep on but it has been raining more or less for the past few days—well, I sure do long for my old home and room and I have daily dreams of chicken, pie, waffles, pancakes, cake and more than anything else just my three square meals a day, good warmed over potatoes, seasoned to suit and eaten on real dishes at a table with my own dear folks—the best in the world. I never longed for home and the comforts of home as I do now, altho I always appreciated them more than I ever told you. I dreamed last night or the night before that I was at home and showing Dad my army blankets and he thought that I had better buy them from the government. I'm afraid I will disappoint him as to trophies, etc. but they mean nothing to me as far as I am concerned. I've seen too many of them. Also it has been too hard to mail anything back home and as our packs have to be made up, regulation and full packs, we have no room for anything to speak of. As to telling of my experiences, etc., I am dreading that as I think I'll be a very poor hand at it. Remember, as engineers we are not regular fighting troops, and yet there has been dozens of times when I wouldn't have given a cent for my life and really a quick death would have been welcomed excepting for the thoughts of the dear ones at home, on whom it would have been the hardest. I will probably forget more than I'll ever tell.

I belong to the 2nd division, an old regular army unit. We have seen more fronts than any other division and always came thru with honors. I joined the 2nd engineers near Belleau Woods, my first work being putting up entanglements and digging trenches seven nights a week under shell fire. Rather a rude breaking in. The other fronts we made were Soissons on the 18th of July, St. Mihiel on September 12, taking Thiaucourt, etc., Champaign on the 3rd of October and the Argonne on the 1st of November, where our division took the center of the line. The 1st, 42nd or Rainbow, 26th and 89th are all fine divisions but am quite sure we top the list. So much for that. When we resume our march within a day or two, Co. C and D will take the advance guard. About another day takes us to the German border and from there to the Rhine. Don't know when I'll see the States. I'm well and looking for my Christmas box or boxes.

Pvt. 1st Class, Harry Holroyd.

Co. D, 2nd Engineers

Private Ruback in Hospital

Private Paul Ruback, son of Chas. Ruback of this city, who enlisted at Woodstock, is still in a hospital, altho wounded early in October. It is evident that he is injured badly for he is still unable to write, the following letter having been written by hospital attendants or nurses:

Dec. 26, 1918.

Dear Brother:—

TRIBUTE TO HEMENWAY

Son of Genoa Doctor Wins Admiration for Work at the Front

A member of the 129th infantry of the Illinois Prairie division in writing back home to a friend gives the following glowing tribute to officers of that battalion:

"In my letters to you I have never told you much of my experiences nor of those of my fellows; in fact, on account of the censorship in the past, I could not. Perhaps I have spoken more often of Major Hemenway because of my great admiration for him. Living with him and watching him during these past strenuous months of action has caused me to have for him the greatest admiration. I have never seen him quit for one instant. He was on duty twenty-four hours a day until at one time he was in nearly a broken down physical condition. Nevertheless, he went on; and as yet, has had no rest.

"At the battle of Convoeye, in France, he was the only major in the brigade to which we were attached at the time that was in line with the troops. He was in the actual front line during the battalion's advance, and there is no doubt but that just that fact saved a whole brigade from route. He was fearless and expected his men to be the same, but never asked anyone to do a thing that he would not have done had he been in their place. I hand it to him above all others I have seen.

"And I wish to add that Capt. Poust is in the same class with Major Hemenway. I was in a position to see and know."

SUIT FOR \$15,000

Thru Thomas M. Cliffe, his attorney, Lewis C. Altland has started a suit for \$15,000 damages against Howard Rowe. Both parties are farmers near Fairdale. The action is an alienation suit and of a sensational nature.

I wrote you some time ago and told you that I was badly wounded. I am getting on all right though and hope to be well again soon. I have a good deal of pain but have the very best of care from the doctors and nurses. We had a very nice Christmas here, a big carol in the morning, had roast turkey, mashed potatoes, turnips, and a black berry pie, with oranges, nuts and all sorts of good things. We sure had a great time. I hope you all had a nice Christmas too and that I shall soon hear from you. Your brother,

Paul

My dear Mr. Ruback:—
Your brother is doing very well. He is still weak and has a good deal of pain but has the very best of care here, so in a very short time we hope that he will be able to get back to you all. Sincerely yours,

Josephine Ryan,
A. R. C. Searcher
January 11, 1919

My dear Mrs. Ruback:—
I am very glad to be able to tell you that your son, Paul, is recovering. He has asked me to write to you and tell you that he is being well cared for and has everything that he needs. He hopes to be at home again before long as he is getting along so well. Josephine Ryan.

Report has it that Privates John Duval and Walter Brendemuhl sailed about the 1st of February for America.

Capt. C. A. Patterson, who has been stationed at Champaign for several months, has been transferred to a hospital in Chicago. Mrs. Patterson will remain in Champaign until the end of the school year, her son, Richard, being in the high school there.

The Chicago Tribune Wednesday morning published a picture of the "fighting sergeants of the 129th infantry," and the first man in the string is our own Allen Patterson. It is a very good likeness and shows Allen to be as fat and "saucy" as he ever was during the base ball season.

Private Chester Evans, who has been with the 2nd Engineers, U. S. Regulars, in France for several months, arrived at Richmond, Va., Tuesday, according to a telegram received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Evans.

Private Charles C. Schoonmaker arrived at Camp Merritt, N. J., Thursday morning of this week and expects to reach Camp Grant about the 15th of the present month.

ELMER G. HARVEY KILLED TUESDAY

Thrown from Motor Car on Tracks of C. M. & St. P. Railway

HE WAR EMPLOYED AT SAVANNA

Locomotive Engineer in Yards of the Company—Leaves Wife and Two Small Children

Elmer G. Harvey was almost instantly killed near Savanna late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning of this week, when the motor car he was riding on the tracks of the C. M. & St. P. tracks, jumped from the rails and threw the victim to the ice in the river below. When picked up Mr. Harvey was still alive but unconscious and he passed away a few minutes later.

No one will ever know just how the accident happened for no one was with the unfortunate young man at the time. He works in the yards of the C. M. & St. P. Railway Co. at Savanna, and resides at Sabula, Iowa. In going to and from his work he has been using a motor car, and on Tuesday night he was either on his way home or going to work when the accident happened. It is the supposition that he saw an approaching train when on the bridge, and in his haste to stop his car, applied the brake too quickly, throwing it from the rails.

Word was sent to relatives in Genoa at once but at the time of going to press The Republican-Journal has been unable to get further details of the accident.

Mr. Harvey leaves a wife and two small children, one being only a few months old. Mrs. Harvey is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stewart of this city and the deceased is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Harvey, formerly of Genoa.

Funeral services will be held at the A. G. Stewart home on Friday afternoon at 1:30 and at the M. E. church at 2:00 o'clock.

INSURANCE COMPANIES HIT

Epidemic of Influenza Makes Many of Them Suspend Dividends

It is estimated that the recent epidemic of influenza in the United States was responsible for the death of over 120,000 policy holders, holding policies in twenty-three companies for \$52,408,000.

"No greater strain on a life insurance company can be imagined than a war and an epidemic coming together," says E. E. Rittenhouse, secretary of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of New York. "People do not yet realize the enormous toll that influenza has taken. In a single city it killed 107,000 persons in fifteen weeks. The most extraordinary thing is that the epidemic covered the entire country, over which it spread with great speed.

"If the death rate thruout the nation were as great as it was in one city I mentioned the total figures would reach 600,000. But I believe that fewer people died in the rural districts than in the towns and therefore 400,000 is a fair estimate."

The overworked statisticians of the insurance companies are laboring to tabulate and summarize the reports of deaths. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has received claims, due to influenza or pneumonia, on 75,000 policies. Since one person frequently holds more than one policy these figures probably indicate about 65,000 deaths among the insured of this company. The total claims reported by 21 companies, with the returns far from complete, amount to more than \$54,408,000.

This is a severe strain on the underwriters. It is predicted that some of the companies will reduce the dividends to policy holders or even suspend payments altogether as a precautionary measure.

One of the peculiarities of the epidemic is that an unusual percentage of the fatal cases occur among persons between the ages of 30 and 45. This results in an abnormal mortality under policies which have been in force less than five years and against which small reserves have been accumulated.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE

George Kleine presents "The Unbeliever" at Genoa Opera House on Monday, Feb. 10, in cooperation with U. S. Marines. A smashing patriotic picture that tells the most convincing, gripping story of the century.

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE

Bill Before Legislature to Make Use of English in Elementary Schools

All children in Illinois will get their education in the language of America, if the state legislature follows the recommendation of the State Council of Defense that the teaching of the common branches of education in English be made obligatory in all elementary schools.

While this would not prohibit the study of foreign languages in the schools it would make it necessary that the school proper be conducted in English.

The recommendation which was forwarded to the lawmakers of the state last week says:

"Because the English language is the common as well as the official language of our country, and because it is essential to good citizenship that each citizen shall have or speedily acquire, as his natural tongue, the language in which the laws of the land, the decrees of the courts and the proclamations and pronouncements of its officials are made, and shall easily and naturally think in the language in which the obligations of his citizenship are defined, it is the sense of this council that the teaching of the common branches of education, as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, common grammar and elementary history, in the elementary grades of all schools in Illinois should be in English language, and that such teaching in English should be by law obligatory."

PAYS \$4,700 FOR BULL

James Bereman, owner of the Boulder farm near Montgomery, was one of the big purchasers at the sale of Hereford cattle by Mousel Bros. at Cambridge, Nebr., last Wednesday. One of his purchases was Dandy Chief, a bull, for which he paid \$4,700. He is to ship the bull to his Montgomery farm. At the sale 50 head sold for \$192,250. The 14 famous sons of Beau Mischief brought a total of \$89,740. The top price was reached by Supervisor Domino, purchased for \$21,000 by Mr. Wm. Bradock of Chadron, Nebr.

POWERS ESTATE \$25,000

The will of Thomas Powers, who recently passed away at his home in Burlington township, was admitted to the probate court at Geneva Monday. His son, James Powers, of Burlington was named executor. According to the will, he leaves \$20,000 real estate and \$6,000 personal property. Shopen and Paulson were his attorneys.

PAY ABSENT DOCTORS' DUES

At the regular meeting of the DeKalb County Medical Society last week it was voted to pay the dues of all members who are in the service of Uncle Sam. This includes four DeKalb County doctors, John P. Kane of DeKalb, Dr. Erwin Dudley of Sandwich, Dr. J. W. Ovtiz of this city and Dr. F. H. Bell of Sycamore.

WOLVES AT OSWEGO

A wolf weighing 75 pounds was killed Tuesday of last week on the Wm. Leigh farm near Oswego. Farmers in that vicinity have been losing poultry and sheep for several weeks and it was suspected that timber wolves had been causing the loss. One farmer having recently seen three wolves together.

FARMERS GET TOGETHER

The Belvidere Soil Improvement Association was organized at a meeting held in that city last week, with A. B. Hammond as president and Leon Tripp as secretary. The directors are Ben Harling, Fred Bailey, Olney Witbeck and John Sexauer. The main purpose of the organization is to purchase in car load lots lime stone and phosphate for use on the farms.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned will sell at public auction on his farm, 3 miles north and one-half mile east of Genoa, on Saturday, Feb. 15, commencing at one o'clock p. m. the items named below:

Thirteen head milk cows, 1 springer, 2 with calves by side, 2 two-year old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, two-year old bull, 2 heifer calves, bay mare, coming 3 years old; horse, coming 2 years old; 14 head shoats, 23 head sheep, and a lot of farm machinery.

Buck & Alm

Frank Miller, Auctioneer.

Terms, 6 months at 7 per cent.

Want ad will find you a buyer.

MILK PRICE FOR FEBRUARY IS \$3.25

Producers and Distributors Enter Into Compromise Agreement

PLAN FOR USING SURPLUS MILK

Is Now in Operation in Elgin—Dealer of that City Turns Down the Marketing Co. Proposition

The Milk Producers' offer to sell at \$3.70 per 100 pounds and the dealers' offer to buy at \$3.25 was compromised at a long meeting in Chicago last week at \$3.50, says the Elgin News.

Contracts were made Saturday, therefore at that price. The February price was looked upon as a sort of armistice. The distributors of milk threatened to make their purchases independently of the marketing company and the dairy farmers in the association and let it be known that they would not ship milk to Chicago unless it was consigned to the marketing company.

The compromise agreement was that the distributors agreed to take all the milk offered at the lower price and agreed also to give formal and official recognition to the marketing company. It had been feared by the distributors in Chicago that the marketing company was to open a distributing agency of its own and planning to seek the retail trade independently of and in competition with the distributors' association. The present arrangement will continue for the month of February at least, and may be made permanent, except as to the price from month to month.

Plant to Utilize Surplus

An Elgin plant complete in every detail for the handling of milk for the manufacture of all its products, from butter and cheese to powder and whey is now planned by the milk producers and the Co-Operative Marketing Company.

The new industry will be the outgrowth of the milk separating, or "skimming" center which the farmers attempted to get ready for operation Monday at the plant of the Elgin Packing Co. at West Chicago and Union Streets. The industry sprang up over night and would have been ready to receive milk by Monday morning this week if there had not been a little hitch about the separators. It will be ready by the middle of this week to receive milk and it will be capable of separating between 150,000 and 200,000 pounds a day.

To Ship the Products

The cream will be shipped direct to Chicago where a similar plant soon will be in operation and the skimmed milk will be sent to a factory for the manufacture of powdered milk, possibly to St. Charles.

When the Producers' Co-Operative Marketing Company actually went into the milk business it promised the members of the Milk Producers' Association it would not only market their product for them but that it would take care of all the surplus. The sudden opening of this new plant in Elgin demonstrates to what extent the marketing company was willing to go to keep faith with the farmers. Arrangements for the sale of milk to the Chicago dealers were completed Friday afternoon and the surplus offered in that market was accepted by the Chicagoans as a part of the bargain.

Elgin Buyer Turns Them Down

Seemingly the Chicago dealers had buried the hatchet which they had been brandishing in the face of the Cooperative Marketing Co., but in Elgin it was different. The largest buyer of milk there refused point blank to buy marketing company milk. Therefore he turned out all the farmers from whom he had been buying steadily and contracted for what milk he could with another group of dairymen. This action put into the surplus a lot of association milk that had not been counted upon.

The arrangements with the packing company are only temporary. No definiteness as to the length of it has been reached either in the minds of the officials of the marketing company or in the mind of Mr. Barnes, president of the packing company, and himself a member of the Milk Producers' Association. But the milk handling arrangements have been so made that they will not interfere with the regular canning operations of the packing company, even when its busy season opens in August.

Back Lane and Achy?

There's little peace when your kidneys are weak and while at first there may be nothing more serious than dull backache, sharp, stabbing pains, headaches, dizzy spells and kidney irregularities, you must act quickly to avoid the more serious trouble, dropsy, gravel, heart disease, Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is so warmly recommended everywhere by grateful users.

An Iowa Case Henry Bailey, 219 S. Adams St., Burlington, Iowa. 'About three years ago my kidneys were out of order and I had dull pains across the small of my back. I was sore and lame, felt dull and tired all the time. My kidneys were irregular in action. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I got a box. They cured me of all signs of kidney complaint and made my back well and strong.'

Bring Your Friends Along I am well pleased with EATONIC and it surely does just what it says it will. Know I can recommend it highly, because my customers come back for more and not only praise it, but bring or send their friends for it. An old gentleman 87 years old says, 'I would get indigestion so bad that I would die, would have to get a physician and be in bed from one to three days; in July I got EATONIC and have not had a meal since, nor a physician and I know EATONIC has kept me well.' J. E. PROCTOR, Druggist, Waverly, Ohio.

After meals eat one EATONIC (FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE) Removes Heartburn, Indigestion, that full feeling, almost instantly; drives gas out of body and the flat with it. All Druggists.

Cuticura For Baby's Itchy Skin All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, 14-cent 25. Sample each free of Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM A toilet preparation of merit. Eliminates itching dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and 10c at Druggists.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

No Response. During the period before Christmas when all good boys were waiting for Santa Claus to come, William, age four and the pride of the household at the home of Dr. W. M. McGaughey of his prayers. The mother worked with GreenCastle, was attempting to learn him each night, but invariably William would put in a word or leave one out. One night when he was terribly mixed on his prayer his father, who had retired in an adjoining room overheard the mother correct William and tell him to try the prayer once more. This was his answer: "Mother, why can't I just sneak off to bed and not say my prayers like dad does?" "Dad" says there was no response.—Indianapolis News.

Coated tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea.—Adv.

Without Improvements. "Say," remarked the street car friend, "why do you club fellows refer to old Boresum as 'bungalow'?" "Oh, he only has one story, you know."

Just a Piece of Advice. "I have so much on my hands at present that I don't know what to do." "Why not try some soap and water?"

Borrowed trouble is always the most burdensome.

Weekly Health Talks

What Doctor Pierce Has Done for Humanity

It has always seemed to me that Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., should be placed near the top when a list of America's great benefactors is written. He studied and conquered human diseases to a degree that few realize. Whenever he found a remedy that overcame disease, he at once announced it in the newspapers and told where it could be bought at a small price. He did not follow the usual custom of keeping the ingredients secret, so that the rich only could afford to buy the medicine, but openly printed the name of each root and herb he used. And so today the names of Dr. Pierce and his medicines are widely known, and they stand for better health and better citizenship. One of this great physician's most successful remedies is known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These are little, sugar-coated pills, composed of Mayapple, leaves of aloë, root of jalap—things that Nature grows in the ground. These Pellets are safe because they move the bowels gently, leaving no bad after-effects, as so many pills do. Very often they make a person who takes them feel like a new man or woman, for they cleanse the intestines of hard, decayed and poisonous matter that accumulates when one is constipated. If you are constipated, by all means go to your druggist and get some of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They may prove to be the very thing your system requires to make you well and happy.

GUNNER DEPEW

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

CHAPTER XXII—Continued.

The day we were transferred to the regular prison barracks four hundred Russians and Belgians were buried. Most of them had died from cholera, typhoid and inoculations. We heard from the prisoners there before us that the Germans had come through the camps with word that there was an epidemic of black typhus and cholera and that the only thing for the men to do was to take the serum treatment to avoid catching these diseases. Most of the four hundred men had died from the inoculations. They had taken the Germans' word, had been inoculated and had died within nine hours. Which shows how foolish it is to believe a German. None of us had any doubt but that the serum was poisonous.

The second day that we were in the regular camp the Germans strung barbed wire all around our barracks. They told us we had a case of black typhus among us. This was nothing more nor less than a bluff, for not one of us had typhus, but they put up the wire, nevertheless, and we were not allowed to go out.

One day when I was loafing around our barracks door and not having anything particularly important to do, I packed a nice hard snowball and landed it neatly behind the ear of a little sentry not far away. When he looked around he did not blow his whistle but began hunting for the thrower. This was strange in a German sentry and I thought he must be pretty good stuff. When he looked around, however, all he saw was a man staggering around as if he were drunk. The man was the one who had done the throwing, all right, but the sentry could not be sure of it, for surely no man would stay out in the open and invite accidents like that. But still, who had done it?

So I just kept staggering around, and the sentry came up to me and looked me over pretty hard. Then I thought for the first time that things might go hard on me, but I figured that if I quit the play acting I would be all over. So I staggered right up to the sentry and looked at him drunkenly, expecting every moment to get one from the bayonet.

But he was so surprised that all he could do was stare. So I stared back, pretending that I saw two of him, and otherwise acting foolish. Then I guess he realized for the first time that the chances of anybody being drunk in that camp were small—at least for the prisoners. He was rubbing his ear all the time, but finally the thought seeped through the ivory and he began to laugh. I laughed, too, and the first thing you know he had me doing it again—that is, the imitation. One snowball was enough, I figured.

I used to talk to him quite often after that. We had no particular love for each other, but he was gamier than the other sentries, and he did not call me schweinhund every time he saw me, so we got on very well together. His name must have been Schwartz, I guess, but it sounded like "Swatts" to me, so Swatts he was, and I was "Chink" to him, as everybody else called me that.

One day he asked me if I could speak French, and I said yes. Italian; yes. Russian; yes. No matter what language he might have mentioned I would have said yes, because I could smell something in the wind, and I was curious. Then he told me that if I went to the hospital and worked there, I might get better meals and would not have to go so far for them, and that my knowing all the languages I said I did would help me a great ways toward getting the job. Evidently he had been told to get a man for the place, because he appointed me to it then and there. He put me to work right away. We went over to one of the barracks, where a case of sickness had been reported, and found that the invalid was a big Barbadoes negro named Jim, a fireman from the Voltaire. At one time Jim must have weighed 250 pounds, but by this time he was about two pounds lighter than a straw hat, but still black and full of pep. Light as he was, I was no "white hope," and it was all I could do to carry him to the hospital. Swatts kept right along behind me, and every time I would stop to rest, he would poke me with a broom—the only broom I saw in Germany—and laugh and point to his ear. Then I thought it was a frame-up and that he was getting even with me, but I was in for it then, and the best I could do was to go through with it. But I was all in when we reached the hospital. The first thing I saw when we got in the door was another negro, also from Barbadoes, and as tall and thin as Jim had once been short and fat. This black boy and I made a great team, but I never knew what his name was. I always called him Kate, because night and day he was whistling the old song, "Kate, Kate, Meet Me at the Garden Gate," or words to that effect. I have waked p many a night and heard that whistle just about at the same place as when I had fallen asleep. It would not have been so bad if he had known all of it. I took Swatts' broom and cleaned up, and then asked where the coal or wood was. This got a great laugh. It was quite humorous to the men who

had shivered there for weeks, maybe, but to me it was about as funny as a cry for help. I got wood though, before I had been there long. There was a great big cupboard that looked more like a small house, built against the wall of the hospital barracks in one corner of the room, and not far from the stove. Kate was the only patient able to be on his feet, so I thought he would have to be my chief cook and bottle washer for a while; and, besides, there was something about him that made him look pretty valuable. I had not recognized his whistling yet, so Slim looked to be the right name for him.

"Slim, what's that big cupboard for?" "How'd I know? Nuthin' in it." "Slim, that would make a fine box for coal or wood, wouldn't it?" "Um. What de coal an' wood?" "I'm going out and take observations, Slim. Take the wheel while I'm gone, and keep your eye peeled for U-boats." So I sneaked out the door and began looking around.

If you look at the sketch I have made, it will not take you long to see that next to us was a vacated Russian barracks. And it did not take me much longer to see it, too. Back to the hospital and Slim.

"Slim, what barracks are next to us?" "Russian barrucks, only dey ain't dere now. Been sick."

"And you mean to tell me you don't know where to get wood?" "Sick men been in dem barrucks." "Sick men here, aren't there? Let's go."

That did the trick. The black boy would watch from the hospital windows until he saw the coast was clear, then we would slip into the barracks next door, and he would watch again. When there was no sentry near enough to hear us, crash! and out would come a dividing board from the bunks. When we had an armful apiece, and had broken them up to the right lengths, all we needed was a little more watching, and then back to the hospital and the big cupboard. Later on, our men told me they used to watch the smoke that poured from the hospital chimney all the time and wonder where on earth we got the wood.

We got the same kind of food in the hospital that was served in the other barracks, and I would not have had any more than I used to, except that sometimes some of the twenty-six patients could not eat their share, and then, of course, it was mine. One day, though, we all had extra rations.

Two Russian doctors came to visit us each day, and once they were foolish enough, or kind enough, to ask if we had received our rations—we had received them earlier than usual and they were finished at the time. Of course, I said no, so they ordered the Russian in the kitchen to deliver twenty-eight rations to us, which was not quite three loaves of bread. We were that much ahead that day, but it would not work when I tried the trick again.

One day a German doctor came to the hospital barracks. He would not touch anything while he was there—not even open the door. All of the patients had little cards attached to their beds—charts of their condition. When the German wanted to see these charts the Russian doctors had to hold them for him.

I was having a great time at the hospital, wrecking the barracks next door each day for wood, along with Kate, and getting a little more food sometimes, and was always nice and warm. I thought myself quite a pet. Compared to what I had been up against, it seemed like real comfort. But the more food I got, the more I wanted. And it was food that brought me down, after all.

Across from us was a barracks in which there were English officers, and somehow it seemed to me that they must have had a drag. Every once in a while I saw what looked like vegetables and bags of something that was a dead ringer for brown food. So I told Slim, or Kate, as I was calling him by then, and with him on guard, I sneaked out.

After two or three false starts, I got over our barbed wire and their barbed wire, and in through a window. There I saw carrots! And graham flour!

I took all I could carry, to divide up with Kate, and then started eating, so as not to waste anything. It was certainly some feast—the only thing besides mud bread and barley coffee and "shadow" soup that I had to eat in Germany. Then I started back to the hospital. I got over their barbed wire all right, and Kate gave me the go-ahead for our entanglements, but just as I was going over there a sentry nabbed me. At first I thought Kate had turned traitor, because we had had a little argument a short time before.

But later on I figured that he would not have done a trick like that, and besides, he knew I was bringing him something to eat. So the sentry must have sneaked up without Kate seeing him. Who got the carrots and graham flour that I was carrying I do not

know. The sentries booted me all the way back to my old barracks.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Despair—And Freedom. While I was working at the hospital conditions at my old barracks had been getting worse and worse. Very few of the men were absolutely right in the head, I guess, and almost all had given up hope of ever getting out alive. Though they put up a good front to the Huns, they really did not care a great deal what happened to them. The only thing to think about was the minute they were living in.

The day I came back two Englishmen, who had suddenly gone mad, commenced to fight each other. It was the most terrible fight I have ever seen. It was some time before the rest of us could make them quit, because at first we did not know they were crazy. When we had them down, however, they were scratched and bitten and pounded from head to foot. Both of them bled from the nose all that night, and toward morning one of them became sane for a few minutes and then died. The other was taken away by the Germans, still crazy.

Another time an Australian came into our barracks and very seriously told us that he had a drag with the German officers and that he had been to dinner with them, and had had turkey, potatoes, coffee, butter, eggs, sugar in his coffee, and all the luxuries you could think of. We just sat and stared at him. It seemed impossible that any of our own men would have the gall to torture us like that, and yet we could not possibly believe that it had really happened. Finally, one fellow could not stand it any longer. He was nothing but skin and bones,



One Man Would Trade His Whole Ration for the Next Day for Half a Ration Today.

but he grabbed a dividing board and there were just two wallops: the board hit the Australian's head and the head hit the floor. Then half a dozen more pounced onto him and gave him a real licking. When he came to he had forgotten all about the wonderful dinner he did not have.

Not long after this the Russian doctors proved to the Germans that there was no black typhus in our barracks and we were allowed the freedom of the camp except that we could not visit the Russian barracks. That was no hardship to me nor to the rest of us, except one chap from the Cambrian Range, who had a special pal among the Russians that he wanted to see. And, of course, when it was verboten, he wanted to see him all the more.

A day or two after the order I was standing outside the barracks door when I saw this fellow come out with a dividing board in his hand. I thought he was going to smash somebody with it, so I stood by. But he stooped over and jammed one end of the board against the threshold of the door, scratched the ground with the farther end of the board and measured again. He kept this up, length by length, in the direction of the Russian barracks. The sentry in the yard stopped and stared at him, but the fellow kept right on, paying no attention to anybody. Pretty soon he was right by the sentry's feet and I thought any minute the sentry would give him the butt, but he just stared a while and let him pass. That lad measured the whole distance to the Russian barracks, went inside, stayed a while and calmly strolled back with the board under his arm. When he reached our barracks again he told us he had found a vino mine. What he had found was something not so unusual—a boneheaded German.

There was a lot of bamboo near the Russian barracks and the Russians made baskets out of it and turned them in to the Germans. For this they got all the good jobs in the kitchen and had a fine chance to get more to eat. But they were treated like dogs—that is, all except the few Cossacks

that were in the bunch. The Huns knew that a Cossack never forgets and will get revenge for the slightest mistreatment, even if it means his death. I have seen sentries turn aside from the beat they were walking and get out of the way when they saw a Cossack coming. There were very few Cossacks there, however. I do not think they let themselves get captured very often.

We had roll call every morning, of course, and were always mustered in front of our barracks, the middle of the line being right at the barracks door. Sometimes when the cold got too much for them, the men nearest the door would duck into the barracks. As they left the ranks the other men would close up and this kept the line even, with the center still opposite the barracks door. Finally almost all of the men would be in the barracks and by the time the roll was over not one remained outside. This seemed to peeve the German officers a great deal, but they did not punish us for it until we had been doing it for some time.

For several days I had noticed that someone else answered for two men who had disappeared; at least I had not seen them for some time. I did not think much about it, or ask any questions, and I did not hear anyone else talk about it, but I was pretty sure the two men, a Russian and a Britisher, had escaped. But they were marked present at roll call and all accounted for. Everything went along very well until one day when the name "Fontaine" got by without being answered. Fontaine was a French freeman from the Cambrian Range and that was the first time he had not been present. We saw what was coming and we began to get pretty sore at Fontaine for not telling us, so we could answer for him and keep the escape covered.

The minute they found our count one short they blew the whistles and a squad of sentries came up as an extra guard. They counted us again, but by sneaking back of the line and closing up again we made the count all right except for one man—Fontaine. We would have tried to cover up for him, except that they had already discovered his absence. Now, we thought, they will nab Fontaine but will not discover the escape of the others.

But evidently they suspected something, for soon they brought over a petty officer from H. M. S. Nomad, who had not been with us before, and forced him to call the roll from the musterling papers, while they watched the men as they answered. Then they discovered that two more besides Fontaine were missing and began to search for them.

The other two spoke German and had been missing for at least three days and, I think, had escaped by this time. They were not returned while I was at Brandenburg.

This was about 7 a. m. They drilled us down to the little lake, where the cold was much greater, and kept us there until 5 p. m., without food or drink. At about eight that morning they found Fontaine in a French barracks and kicked him all the way to the lake where we were.

All day long we stood there, falling one by one and getting kicked or beaten each time until we dragged ourselves up again. Two or three died—I do not know the exact number. But we had enough strength, when ordered back to the barracks, to kick Fontaine ahead of us all the way. We did not get anything to eat until seven the next morning—twenty-four hours without food and water, ten of which were spent in the snow without any protection from the cold and wind. No wonder we kicked Fontaine for bringing this punishment on us and endangering the two who had escaped—he had simply strolled over to the French barracks and forgot to return.

Now, the food received was just about enough to keep us alive. I suppose, with true kultur, the Huns had figured out just how much it would take to keep a man on this side of the starvation line and gave us that much and no more. So we were always famished—always hungrier than you probably ever have been. But sometimes when we were ravenously hungry and could not hold out any longer we would trade rations.

One man would trade his whole ration for the next day for a half ration today. That is, if you were so hungry that you thought you could not last out the day on your regular share, you would tell someone else that if he gave you half his share today you would give him all of yours tomorrow. If he was a gambler he would take you up. That is, he would gamble on his being alive tomorrow, not on your keeping your word. He knew you would come across with your ration the next day, and like as not, if you tried to keep it from him, he would kill you, and nobody would blame him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.) Optimistic Thought. Observe thyself as thy greatest enemy would do; so shalt thou be thy greatest friend.

WOMAN COUSINS IN ST. LOUIS "MARRY"

Live Together Very Happily Until the Police Interfere.

St. Louis.—How they lived together as man and wife and how the "husband" for two years had concealed the fact from neighbors and friends that "he" was a woman, was disclosed following the arrest here of "Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bert Schmidt." Smoking a cigarette when arrested and denouncing "his" arrest as "damned ridiculous," the "husband" kept up "his" bravado for some time, after "he" had told a story which Chief of Detectives Hannegan declared "one of the most remarkable in his experience." The "husband" is really Mrs. Mary Bertha Schmidt, twenty-five, who came



Kept Up "His" Bravado for Some Time.

to this country 12 years ago from Hungary. The "wife" is Miss Mary Assede, a cousin of the "husband."

"I always hated men, as did Mary also, so we both decided to get married. The ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace and we bought a nice little home in South St. Louis. We were living together very happily until the police interfered."

Interrupts Funeral by Wiring "Widow."

Springfield, Mass. — When Charles Tift, son of the city treasurer and a former broker of this city, was taken ill with influenza at Camp Zachary Taylor, the man on the hospital cot next to him died. Through some mistake the dead man was listed as Mr. Tift and the body shipped home, following a telegram announcing Mr. Tift's death. The family was gathered at Mr. Tift's home to comfort his supposed widow when a telegram came from the real Mr. Tift saying he was recovering from the "flu" and was coming home on a furlough.

GIRL, 14, AND BOY, 8, ELOPE

After 16 Hours' Absence They Return Home and Decide to Postpone Elopement.

San Francisco.—After a night of adventure, Louise Kugel, fourteen, and Billy Goodwin, eight years old, are safe at their respective homes in Oakland, after an absence of 16 hours. The children, returning home, explained that they had come to San Francisco and had spent the night in a hotel.

The girl financed the expedition with \$8, which she had taken from home. Billy, it is said, had planned to get a job as newspaper vendor to support Louise. After a good night's sleep, however, they decided to postpone the "elopement" until a more favorable opportunity.

BOOTBLACK VICTIM OF "CON"

Holds Handkerchief Full of Neatly Cut Paper While Two "Friends" Get His \$1,600.

Chicago.—It was the old, old story—John Samaras, bootblack, held \$8,000, together with \$1,600 of his own money, in Lincoln park while two "friends" of his went over to get a drink. John waited, and when they didn't come back found he had a handkerchief full of neatly cut paper, wrapped in a \$10 bill—and nothing more.

Love Cost Her \$22.85. Finday, O.—Single young ladies who meet married young men in Findlay get no sympathy before the court of Mayor Shoupe. A single young woman became familiar with a certain married young man and the testimony developed that the wife of the young man had discovered the single maiden and her husband at a trysting place. The mayor fined the single young lady \$22.85 and hung on a suspended 30-day sentence in the Toledo workhouse.

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Removes all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—it costs but a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once. If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Adv.

Why Friendship Causes. Pell—What do you suppose our baby did this morning? Mell—Couldn't guess in a thousand years. Pell—Why, the little rascal woke up! —Buffalo Express.

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 J. C. Watson. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

The Lobster. Unlike most other marine animals, the lobster is not truly migratory in its habits. It remains on about the same ground, it is believed, from year to year, coming into shallower water in spring and returning to the less accessible depths in autumn.

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE. When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder. It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases. This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist. However, if you wish first to test this preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Diversion for All. "How fortunate!" exclaimed the superior small boy whose father was working on a miniature engine. "What do you mean, how fortunate?" "That our tastes in toys are so similar."

The Exception. "Is your neighbor's garden much cultivated?" "Yes, but he isn't."

Every flower, even the fattest, has its shadow beneath it as it swings in the sunlight.—Anon.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Just Byle Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Brochure. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

STOMACH UPSET?

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GASES, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour or you have heartburn, flatulence, headache or dyspepsia, here is instant relief—No waiting!



Don't stay upset! Eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin and instantly your stomach feels fine. All the indigestion pain, gases, acidity and misery in the stomach ends.

Pape's Diapepsin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surer or quicker stomach relief known. Adv.

Ladybugs to Fight Aphides.

Ladybugs will be collected by forest service men in Oregon before the period of hibernation is ended and freed in the wheat fields of the state to fight the aphides, of which the ladybug is the natural enemy. The ladybugs hibernate on mountain tops and in protected canyons.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalf.

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Adv.

Out of the Question.

Mrs. Justwed—If your husband's judgment should differ from yours what would you do?

Mrs. Longwed—I never had a chance to find out. He never dares to differ.—Boston Globe.

Plenty of exercise, fresh air, regular hours—is all the prescription you need to avoid influenza—unless through neglect or otherwise, a cold gets you. Then take—at once



CASCARA 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.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggressin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Laboratory That Knows How"



Headache, tired or dizzy? It's your kidneys. Ask druggist for box shown here—Dodd's—speedy relief or money back.

The Original House The Reliable House



Direct From Nets to People That Eat Them References Postmaster and Citizens Bank Season open now. Send for our price list. Consumers Fish Co. P. O. Box 623 GREEN BAY, WIS.

New School System A bill for new school system (including State Board of Trustees, civil service, military training, vocational schools, free text books, etc.) for sale, price 50 cents a copy. F. A. TUTTLE, L. L. B., Plainfield, Illinois

Leaf Tobacco homepun, 2 years old, aged in bulk; best chewing and smoking, 3 lbs. \$1.00 a lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$10.00, postpaid. Address W. G. Adams Tobacco Co., Paris, Tenn. Reference any Bank here.

TRUCK Dealers wanted—attractive proposition to dealers. American Motor Co., 180 So. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

Deep-Seated Colds develop serious complications if neglected. Use an old and time-tried remedy that has given satisfaction for more than fifty years

PISO'S

RAILROAD PROBLEM QUESTION OF STUBBORN FACT, NOT OF THEORY

McAdoo Favors a Five-Year Test Period in Which to Prove Which Is Better, Government Ownership or Private Ownership Wisely Regulated Under Superior Authority of Federal Government.

By W. G. M'ADOO.

The railroad problem is today one of the most, if not the most, important and vital domestic questions facing the American people. Our welfare and prosperity depend on its proper solution. Therefore it is peculiarly necessary that the facts regarding it be understood clearly; that it be settled not along partisan political lines nor in deference to the prejudices of any class; that the American people face the issue boldly and dispose of it as courageously as they have always done with every basic problem they have had to meet.

Let me say immediately that I have no pet theory to advance in discussing the settlement of the railroad question. At the present time I am neither an advocate nor an opponent of government ownership. But while my tendency is against government ownership and in favor of a wisely regulated private ownership under strong federal control, I am frank to say that I am not afraid of government ownership should experience, gained by an adequate test, prove that it is the best solution of the problem. We are living in a new day in America; the world is throwing off old shackles; we must do what seems best in view of ascertained facts regardless of preconceptions. I favor a five-year test period because I believe its results will tell us convincingly which is better—government ownership or private ownership wisely and adequately regulated under the superior authority of the federal government.

Calls Attention to Problem.

The recent suggestion I made to the congress for such a test under peace conditions has at least served to concentrate attention on the problem. Many of the attacks on the plan plainly have been dictated by selfish interests; others just as plainly are due to misunderstanding.

The suggestion most generally advanced by the opposition is that the roads be continued under government operation for the twenty-one months' period after the war, as provided by the present federal control act, and that during that time remedial legislation (there is an utter lack of agreement on the details of such legislation) be enacted to return the roads to their private owners.

There are two reasons why such a course seems to me impossible; first, the roads cannot be operated successfully under the present act for twenty-one months with the prospect of their return to their owners at the end of that time approaching nearer every day; and second, no adequate and fair remedial legislation can be obtained within that time in view of the political situation, and the lack of crystallization of the thought of the nation as to what is the best permanent solution. In discussing these two points, I must be frank for the American people are entitled to frankness. This is their problem, and they are going to settle it sooner or later whether certain interests want them to or not.

The most serious obstacle to going on with the present system of federal control under existing limitations while the congress tries to work out remedial legislation is that of morale. Some purposely blind people appear to think this an idle argument, put forward to bolster up a plan. They do not know the situation. "No man can serve two masters."

Face Stubborn Fact.

The railroad officials and employees of the United States are only human. If they see the end of federal control rapidly approaching, with their positions and their future the constant subject of partisan political controversy, and with an entirely different system of control, which will vitally affect each individual employee, about to go in effect they naturally cannot work with undivided thought and at the highest point of efficiency; they will be thinking inevitably of the interests of the private owners whose employees they will soon become, and they will pay less and less attention to the government officials operating the roads. Where the interests of the private owners and of the government clash, as they unavoidably will in many cases, employees will hesitate which interest to serve. Confusion and lack of efficiency are bound to result. This is not theory; this is a stubborn fact that must be faced. Already signs of the difficulty are beginning to appear. With other forms of industry this might not be so serious, but the prosperity and even the lives of millions of Americans depend upon the discipline and efficiency of the American railroad machine.

Then, too, were the effort made to continue the present control under existing legislation, the railroads, from a physical standpoint, might stand still or even deteriorate during the twenty-one months' period. Without the cooperation of the railroad corporations, it is difficult under the present law to carry forward improvements or to obtain needed equipment. Already many of the railroads are resisting purchases of necessary equipment for their account. Many of the necessary improvements, such as joint terminals,

while of great benefit to the public, are not relished by some railroad corporations for competitive and therefore selfish reasons. Such improvements would result in great economies, without which it probably would be impossible to reduce passenger or freight rates during the twenty-one months' period. It is impossible to carry forward an adequate program of improvements and to demonstrate those operative economies which will cheapen transportation in a shorter period than five years.

Must Keep Out of Politics.

I would prefer not to mention politics in connection with this problem, because primarily it is an economic question. But we must not be blind. The American people have been discussing the railroads for generations; almost every man in public life has gone on record on some phase of the subject. In 1920 there will be a presidential election. It is idle to suppose that under such conditions it will be possible during this or the next congress to secure calm and deliberate consideration of the ultimate solution of the problem, much less a fair and adequate permanent settlement. This vital question must not be settled in the heat or passion of partisan politics; it must be dealt with in the calm of an inter-presidential election period.

Some of the opponents of the suggested five-year extension of federal control appear to do so on the ground that the operating revenues during the year 1918 will be insufficient to pay the rentals guaranteed to the owners. They forget that most of the wage increases granted to employees took effect January 1, 1918, whereas the increased passenger and freight rates did not go into effect until six months later. If increased freight and passenger rates had gone into effect January 1, 1918, at the same time as the wage increases, there would have been no deficit. They also forget that the government took over the roads when they were completely paralyzed and when the greatest congestion of traffic in their history was upon them. It cost the government millions of dollars to clear up the congestion and get the railroads running again efficiently. They also forget that blizzard followed blizzard, and that it cost much money to overcome their effects. They forget, too, that the price of coal, of steel, and of other supplies was far above normal during the past year. These added expenses all would have had to be met had the roads continued under private control, and to pay for them, rentals would have had to be increased. Private operation the past year would have failed utterly and the deficit would have been greater perhaps than under government management.

Economies Can Be Effected.

Under peace conditions, and with a period of five years of federal control assured, it should be possible to maintain existing wages and working conditions and to effect such economies, that reductions in rates, both passenger and freight, ought to follow within a reasonable time. Unquestionably economies can be effected under unified control that cannot be practiced under diversified control. Already the extra charge of one-half cent a mile for riding in sleeping cars, imposed as a war measure, has been removed, and other restrictions enforced by the war are rapidly disappearing. Unfortunately some of the opposition to the proposed five-year extension is based on dissatisfaction with service given the public during the war. It can be stated as a fact, which cannot be successfully contradicted, that service has been greatly improved un-

Salute Brother Officer Even Though Bathing

Boston, Mass.—"Salute your brother officers even though they be in the bathtub," declared Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards in commenting on the failure of officers in the Northeastern department to salute. "The salute," General Edwards said, "is a manifestation of a man's own self-respect. It is an evidence of discipline."

SEE CANADA LANDS

Inspection of Choice Farm Acres Will Be Profitable.

Cost Only a Trifle Compared to Possible Benefit to Be Derived—"Ye Happy Fields, Unknown to Noise and Strife, The Kind Rewarders of Industrial Life"—John Gay.

There are thousands today looking for farms to buy, and with the hundreds of thousands of acres offered for sale, there is no lack of opportunities. But there are all classes of lands, good, bad, and indifferent, much of each. The government of the Dominion of Canada has no land for sale, but within the boundaries of the Dominion there are unlimited acres of choice land owned by railway and land companies and private individuals. It holds no brief for any, nor are any of them clients. But it is to the interest of the Dominion to have the hundreds of thousands of acres placed under cultivation, for every acre thus cultivated adds to the revenue which helps pay the government of the country. It is with the purpose of setting forth the agricultural advantages that Canada, especially Western Canada, possesses, that attention is drawn to the fact. The purpose is to place before the reader truthful statements, and advise the prospective settler as to the necessity to investigate and inspect, leaving to his own deduction the matter of his selection. Once he decides, the government will render him any further information necessary as to location, prices and value of land, and assist him in every way possible to become settled.

The cost of a trip to Western Canada, to any portion of the three provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—specially indicated in this work, is but a trifle compared with the benefits that a personal inspection may give. Therefore the advice is to do so. Low rates on railways will be arranged and every opportunity afforded for giving the country a thorough and careful examination. It may be that you wish an improved farm, all ready for occupation and cultivation; you may want raw prairie, which only requires plowing and the other preparation necessary for a seed bed, leaving it to yourself to erect your buildings, sink your well, prepare your garden, and ascertain how close you are to school, church, town and market. You may wish to go into mixed farming, combining the raising of stock with the growing of grain. In this case you will look out for some shelter from sun, wind and storm, and want a farm a portion of which may be cultivated for grain, and pasture fields connected with it. You may make this out of the open level prairie, but you will do better to secure a partially wooded lot, where water and pasture are already at hand. You may wish to go into the raising of cattle, or sheep alone; then you will care less for the open prairie, but select something that may cost you less in the more northerly districts. No matter what you may want, unless it be land upon which to grow cotton, bananas or other tropical or semi-tropical products, your inspection trip will reveal to you that Western Canada possesses possibilities beyond which any literature you may read advises you.—Advertisement.

PROPHETS WHO "MADE GOOD" Not All Who Foretold Events of the Great War Lost Their Reputation by the Act. The late war and its end were subjects of much prophecy, and incidentally wrecked the reputation of many prophets. Glancing back over the last troubled year, we find, however, some forecasts that were too striking to be appreciated by the world intent upon the intense business of warfare. In Detroit, Mich., March 13, eight days before the big German drive began, Sir John Fraser of London, said a drive on the western front would be disastrous to the side that took the offensive. It was June 26 Junius B. Wood, Detroit News correspondent with the American forces, cabled that German prisoners were being encouraged by the statement of officers that the war would end July 18, and that this date had made such an impression on many units that, in case the war did not then end, they would refuse to fight any longer. July 18 Generalissimo Foch launched his historical counter-offensive that won the war for the allies.

Sword Deadlier Than Gun. In spite of the long casualty lists of the present war, fought with all the fiendish contrivances of modern science, the destruction of life is not so great in proportion to earlier wars when soldiers fought hand-to-hand. The most deadly of all weapons was the Roman short sword. Caesar reported that, at the battle he fought near Nannus, his soldiers slew 60,000 of the Nervii. There were no wounded when the weapon was the short sword. As men began to fight at longer range, the death lists grew shorter. It is an axiom of modern war that it costs a marksman his own weight in lead to kill one of the enemy.—People's Home Journal.

To save gas, never light it until the dish to be cooked has been placed on the burner. In order to win success a man must fall in love with his work.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisons which are making you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

For Hygienic Reasons.

Teacher (reading)—Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink. Why was that so, Bobby? Bobby—Because there were no individual drinking cups.—Boston Evening Transcript.

For a disordered liver, take Garfield Tea, the Herb Laxative. All druggists.—Adv.

Extravagant Tastes.

Would-Be Contri—Can you use a poem on "Our Daily Bread"? Editor (without looking up)—No; what we want on our daily bread is butter.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Had Reason.

"What made the witness so mad on the stand?" "I guess it was the cross-examination."

All doctors are glad to welcome those who do not come well.

Large scandals often grow from small talk.

It Wasn't Bridge.

"How does Mr. Wombat play bridge?" "I never saw him play bridge."

"Why, he was your partner only just now."

"True, but he appeared to be playing some game of his own invention. I couldn't fathom what it was."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Cole's Carbolic Quick Relief and heals burning, itching and torturing skin diseases. It instantly stops the pain of burns. Heals without scars. 25c and 50c. Ask your druggist, or send 25c to The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill., for a pig-Adv.

His Facial Handicap. Homeleigh—"I told my barber to order a new mug for me." Smart—"I don't blame you, with that one."

Pythagoras, when he was asked what time was, answered that it was the soul of this world.—Platonic Questions.

To polish eyeglasses: Rub with fingertips moistened with soft soap, then rub in usual way.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 4-1919.

Swift & Company's 1918 Earnings

How They Affected You

During the twelve months ended Nov. 2, 1918 (its fiscal year), Swift & Company transacted the largest volume of business on the smallest margin of profit in its history.

Profits of the meat business—under regulations of the United States Food Administration—were limited to a maximum of 9 per cent on capital employed but not to exceed 2½ cents per dollar of sales.

Swift & Company in the regulated departments earned 7.57 per cent on capital employed and 2.04 cents per dollar of sales, out of which had to be paid interest on borrowed money and taxes. Here is how these earnings affect you.

Live-Stock Raiser—

Swift & Company killed 14,948,000 head of livestock, which weighed alive, 4,971,500,000 pounds.

Swift & Company made a profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound liveweight.

Consumer—

The sales of our meat departments were 4,012,579,000 pounds on which our earnings were less than ½ cent per pound.

The per capita consumption of meat in the United States is given as 170 pounds. If a consumer purchased only Swift & Company's products he would contribute only about 78 cents a year, or 1½ cents a week as profit to the company.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.



RESCUE OF AIRMEN FROM THE SEA



One of the British airplanes taking part in the surrender of the German fleet came to grief and fell into the sea. The aviators were rescued by a destroyer, and the photograph shows the plane being hauled aboard the rescue ship.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

For Sale

FOR SALE—10 tons of timothy hay in barn. Fred Paulson, Genoa, Phone 914-12. 16-4f

FOR SALE—Green pole wood, \$4.00 per load. Inquire of James Mansfield, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Marquis seed wheat, at E. E. Sandall, Genoa, Illinois, Phone 908-21. 15-1f

FOR SALE—800 bu. choice Marquis seed wheat, free from foul weeds, at \$2.40 per bushel. Martin Anderson 14-1f Phone 907-11, Genoa

FOR SALE—3 acres of land in the city of Genoa. Will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. 13-1f G. E. Stott, Atty.

FLOUR—Huntley Flour Mill now open for business. Being especially equipped to make a high grade white flour to compete with the best flour on the market. Also have installed cleaning machine to separate, clean and grade wheat for farmers. Farmer nor merchant can get no better grade of flour from any kind of mill. A trial will convince you. Huntley Flour and Feed Mills, 14-3t Huntley, Ill.

FLOUR—At Union Feed Mill, \$2.70 per 49 lb. sack; \$10.75 per bbl. When sacks are furnished, \$10.14 per bbl. 5-1f

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. 35-1f D. S. Brown.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Warm rooms, furnished, with bath. Inquire of Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Jr. 15-2t*

Wanted

WANTED—Girls for light factory work. Apply to James Forsythe. Leich Electric Co., Genoa, Ill.

WANTED—Two operators. Apply to Genoa office DeKalb County. Tele. phone Co. 16-4t

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

RENDERING—The Genoa rendering plant having changed hands, we will give the best of service. Wyde & Whipple. Phone 68. 7-1f

SCHOOL NOTES

Edward Christensen, Editor

A literary program was given by the second division of the high school literary club last Friday at the M. E. church. The program was fine and everything went along smoothly but the Brunswick and that did, too, after a little cranking. The four toasts given to the classes by Floyd Mansfield, Esther Tyler, Klea Schoonmaker, and Haty Doty were all excellent and showed originality on the part of the writers. Donald Young wrote a very fine biography on "Theodore Roosevelt" and got it off in good form. The "Essay (S. A.) on Boys" was acted out by Wayne Geithman and Walter Adler, and was a very clever stunt. Pearl Russell's rhapsody on "The Life of a Senior" was very cleverly written and was delivered very well, as usual. Guy-la Buck gave such forceful arguments against "note-writing" that not a note has been written by anybody that heard it. The Girls' Glee Club and Orchestra were as good as ever. "Nuf ced! Pearl Russell rendered a delightful solo, pleasing her audience as she always does. The "Current Events" by Vera Sowers were well written and showed that the seventh and eighth grade pupils can easily hold their own when it comes to taking part in these programs. Last, but not least, was the high school paper by Gertrude Rowen. The paper was just a complex mixture of wit and humor and kept the students in an uproar all the time. It was a very good ending to a very good program.

This Friday afternoon an extemporaneous program will be given and a whole new set of officers elected. Come and see how the students can talk on the spur of the moment.

RED CROSS NOTES

An all day quilting bee will be held at the Red Cross rooms Wednesday, February 12. Each lady is requested to bring her lunch basket containing sandwiches and one other dish. Coffee will be served.

The Prehistoric Buffalo.

A huge buffalo with enormous horns is conspicuous in prehistoric rock drawings lately found in Algeria. The African elephant is also a striking feature, and other animals include the lion, leopard, gazelle and domestic goats and sheep.

MUSIC'S AID TO MEMORY

Like Nothing Else, a Strain of Music Will Take One Back to Scenes of the Past.

Have you ever realized the power that music has to carry the memory back years and years until the illusion is so realistic that when your mind returns to its immediate surroundings you realize with a start it was only a day dream—that you were not actually and physically where your thoughts were? A few bars from one of the old songs carries you back to the old home. You see the fields, the river, the "ould kirk" in the hazy distance. You almost feel the evening breeze on your cheek and hear the familiar sounds—the lowing of the kine and the bleating of the sheep. You're living again those dear old days just as vividly as you did long ago.

Or the strains of an old waltz remind you of your first dance years and years ago. You live over again the days before the dance when you were so busy getting everything ready—and then the great night arrived. You remember your entrance into the brilliant ballroom. You saw all those old friends whom you thought you had forgotten until now. Then the excitement and the pleasure and the wonderful dances—the people you met for the first time and the faces you saw for the last time. All this recalled by just a few bars of music.

This is one of the reasons why music has such a great hold on people—and why its charm never wears—why some music no matter how old, no matter how familiar or oft heard, is always new. It is a necessity that there should be such music in every home, and thanks to the ingenuity that made possible the talking machine and the player-piano the musically untrained are not dependent upon their gifted and tutored friends for this blessing.—Exchange.

HAS FAD FOR COLLECTING

Anything Odd or Curious, San Francisco Man is Eager to Add to His Possessions.

"I met a man in San Francisco who goes in for collecting odd things on a large scale," said a traveler. "He has, to begin with, several ropes which have been used to hang celebrated criminals. In the same room are a number of menus obtained from hotels in various parts of the world. He places considerable value on several corks which have been pulled from the bottles of wine used on the tables of well-known persons, and a dozen book dedications are considered an important feature of the collection. Some of the autographs in the collection are highly prized because they required the expenditure of not a small sum of money and quite a little time. During his travels in foreign lands the collector picked up the thigh bone of a Syrian giant, a chameleon of Barbary, a great African lizard and a rose which was said to be 100 years old. He even turned his attention to beans, and has ten Chinese beans which are not familiar to the people of this country."

Gather Wisdom From Others.

It's dangerous policy to consider yourself above the other man's message. If you're so superior your fellows will never be content to let you sit in silence. Besides if you don't want to listen to what's going on you have no business there. Noise made by you will interfere with the hearing of those who do want to learn. You owe it to yourself and others to pay attention or at least make it possible for others to listen. Besides there are few people that can't learn from others. Don't be a prig. Remember any child can ask questions that will confound the wise. The ordinary speaker may have ideas that need the polish of a Gladstone. You are always a gainer when you get the other man's best. It may be a help to you some day.—Pennsylvania Grit.

Those Flattering Films.

Next to an unretouched photograph, the moving-picture screen is the greatest flatterer in the world. It doesn't flatter those who appear in the pictures so much as those who sit in front and watch them.

Nobody can attend a moving-picture show without being reasonably confident that he has assimilated everything. It is not like the spoken drama, where one learns, on picking up the paper the next morning, that he missed just about half the subtleties in the performance and came near losing the big idea of the whole thing. Everything is right where all of us can get each detail without effort, and in grubbing those details we find great matters for self-congratulation. — Film

Miss Gertrude Nutt and Mr. Henry Senne, Jr., both of Bensonville, were married January 14. Mrs. Senne is the oldest daughter of Mrs. Osia Nutt and resided in this city until a few years ago.

A large number of men heard Lieut. Brooks of the Marine Corps at the M. E. church last Thursday night and they were not disappointed if they were there to learn the details of the Marine fight at Chateau Thierry. The lieutenant was an entertaining speak-

er and told the story of the conflict without depicting all the horror of war. Preliminary plans were made for the organization of a permanent men's club, a committee of seven being appointed to make necessary preliminary arrangements.

Candidates in Japan.

Candidates for the Japanese parliament must be thirty years old at least. Members are allowed a salary of about \$1,000 a year.

JOSEPH BROTHERS

Cleaners and Dyers

Leave Orders at the Redwood Barber Shop, Genoa.

Goods called for and Delivered Every Week

NEW SPRING GINGHAMS

TOILE DU NORDE, a27 inch Gingham, one of the very best per yard.....30c

MILAN TISSUE, in stripes, plaids, 42 inches wide, at per yard, 50c, 55c and.....60c

GINGHAMS—All of our last year's Gingham at per yard25c

NEW WIRTHMORE WAISTS, in batiste, high and low collars at.....\$1.50

Welworth Waists at.....\$2.50

BARGAIN WAISTS—Have about 100 Wirthmore Waists in Batiste and some in heavier materials, at the old price of.....\$1.00

LADIES HOSE—A good, fine lisle hose, black, gray and dark brown, at per pair.....50c

CORSETS—New Henderson Corsets, \$1.50 to \$3.00 Gossard Corsets, all new styles, \$2.75 to\$6.00

BLANKETS in tan and gray, the one we have been selling for \$3.50, at.....\$2.95

COATS—Do not forget the bargains in coats \$35.00 to \$45.00 values.....\$25.00 \$25.00 values at\$15.00

Dishes and Glassware in Basement

Special for Saturday

17^c White Cups and Saucers Two Styles 17^c

F. W. Olmsted Co.

Genoa, Illinois



Freshly Mined Coal

is far more desirable than that dug out of the earth a year ago. It's cleaner—hasn't stored up twelve month's dirt and dust; it's dryer and in many ways a greater heat producer.

Here it is

at your service on quick order—bright, well cleaned and as good as any coal in Illinois today. There is a vast difference in Illinois coal, you will discover that difference in the amount of heat generated and in the ash pile.

We can supply your wants today.

Let us send you a load of cedar or walnut slabs for the range or for furnace kindling.

It's economy to use kindling in the morning.

ZELLER & SON

Quality

Does the word mean anything to you when buying groceries? There's a difference. Let us prove it.

Phone 74

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

Fred Johnson was a week end visitor in Chicago.
Mrs. C. A. Patterson of Champaign was in Genoa the first of the week, visiting her sister, Mrs. Roy Beardsley, who moves to Oak Park this week. The Beardsley household household goods were taken to the city Monday by J. A. Patterson in his auto truck.



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

Perkins & Rosenfeld

Dr. J. T. SHESLER
DENTIST

Telephone No. 44
Office in Exchange Bank Building

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



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

Frank Westover spent Monday in Sycamore.
Mrs. Frank Rose spent Sunday in Sycamore.
Mrs. Harry Whipple was in Chicago Saturday.
C. W. Parker was in Rockford on business Monday.
Ed Albertson was a Chicago visitor over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reid spent last Thursday with Hampshire friends.
Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tilley, Wednesday, Feb. 5, a daughter.
Misses Irma Perkins and Olive Ferden were Rockford visitors Wednesday.

A. D. Hadsall and Elmer Harshman were in Chicago last week Thursday.
Mrs. Maggie Davler of Milwaukee is a guest at the home of Ed. Geithman.
Mrs. G. C. Rowen is entertaining Mrs. W. W. Witter of Marble Rock, Iowa.

Lyle Shattuck has gone to Bensonville where he has found employment.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Fenton were Elgin visitors the latter part of the week.
Ernest Johnson and son, Ward, were Elgin visitors Saturday and Sunday.

Roy Abraham of Rockford spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Abraham.
Miss Anna Preston visited her sister, Mrs. Star Preston, in Elgin several days last week.

Mrs. Christiana Baloom of Cortland is visiting at the Wm. Watson and C. D. Schonmaker homes.
Miss Lila Chamberlain came from Chicago the latter part of the week to spend an indefinite length of time with her mother, who resides south of town.

Members of Golden Star Chapter No. 359, O. E. S. have been invited by Rockford Chapter, Rockford, Ill., to attend a school of instruction to be held in that city and conducted by Vivian Scott, A. G. M., Saturday, Feb. 8. School starts at 1:30 and 7:30 p. m. Supper at 6:30 p. m. Price, 35c.

Miss Minnie Johnson returned the last of the week from a two weeks' visit with Hinckley relatives.
Mr. and Mrs. James Glidden and family of Franklin Park were Sunday guests of Mrs. Etta Anderson.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Engle and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Colton were Chicago visitors Thursday of last week.
Mrs. Belle Farrell of Chicago spent several days of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Holroyd.
Mrs. Solomon Kropf was taken to the Rockford City Hospital Friday where she will submit to an operation.
Mrs. Wm. Watson, Mrs. Henry Merritt and Mrs. C. D. Schoonmaker were Elgin visitors Thursday of last week.
Miss Henrietta Brown is in Sycamore, visiting her brother, George, who is ill at the home of Mrs. E. L. Palmer.
Horatio Perkins, who is employed in Rockford, has been at home for several days fighting an attack of influenza.
Miss Helen Oursler of Belvidere was an over Sunday visitor at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Louisa Geithman.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Little and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Corson saw the "Polites" at the Colonial Theatre in Chicago Wednesday.
Ed. Geithman returned the latter part of last week from Minnesota, where he has been looking after his farming interests.
Miss Gladys Brown, who is substituting in the Esmond school, spent the week end with home folks. She returned to Esmond Sunday evening.

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. 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 will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Jewelry repairing done promptly and carefully at Martin's.
Miss Dorothy Aldrich spent the week end with her parents in Elgin.
Miss Helen Ibbotson visited her mother in Chicago over the week end.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Fenton were Elgin visitors the latter part of the week.
A. J. Kohn is in Columbus, Ohio, this week in the interests of the Leich Electric Co.
Miss Laura Holmes returned Sunday after a week's illness at her home in West Chicago.
English services will be conducted at the Lutheran church next Sunday morning at 10:30.
Mrs. Maude Mordoff and daughter, Hepatia, are moving to DeKalb where they will make their home.
T. M. Frazier, who has been very sick with influenza, the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.
Remember your son's birthday with a fountain pen. Prices from \$1.00 to \$7.00. See the selection at Martin's.
Friday evening eighteen members of the M. E. church choir enjoyed an oyster supper in the church basement.
The collarless gowns are not complete without a string of beads or an exquisite brooch. Call and see the selection at Martin's.
E. H. Browne visited his daughter, Mrs. Libbie Kirby, at the Rockford City Hospital Sunday. A daughter was born to Mrs. Kirby Saturday morning.
A twelve-pound son, Warren Louis, was born to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Duval of Shabbona on the 2nd of February. Mr. and Mrs. Duval were formerly residents of Genoa.
The Camp Fire Girls gave a six o'clock dinner party to several boy friends at the home of the Camp Guardian, Miss Gladys Brown, Saturday evening.

Clayton Faber of this city and Miss Leonz Betz of Paw Paw were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, January 22. They will reside on East Main street, in the cottage recently vacated by E. W. Brown.
Sub-district group meeting of the Rockford District of the Methodist Centenary will be held at the Genoa M. E. church Monday afternoon and evening at 1:30 and 7:30 o'clock. There will be good speakers on the program, including Dr. Crawford, district superintendent, of Rockford, and C. A. Gage of Centennial church, Rockford. Everyone is invited.

The ground hog saw his shadow on Monday, but if the next six weeks is anything like the winter month of January, no one will enter a serious complaint. The first few days of February were somewhat colder than the general run of January weather, but nothing like the weather of 1918. In fact, those who have gone south for the winter are missing the most glorious weather in America today.

Mrs. Jos. Blundy did not purchase the Thos. Christensen house as noted in The Republican-Journal last week, but has become the owner of the new house on West Main street occupied at present by the former owner, C. W. Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will move to Rockford. The Christensen house was sold later to Frank Calusen of this city.

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Clayton Faber of this city and Miss Leonz Betz of Paw Paw were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, January 22. They will reside on East Main street, in the cottage recently vacated by E. W. Brown.
Sub-district group meeting of the Rockford District of the Methodist Centenary will be held at the Genoa M. E. church Monday afternoon and evening at 1:30 and 7:30 o'clock. There will be good speakers on the program, including Dr. Crawford, district superintendent, of Rockford, and C. A. Gage of Centennial church, Rockford. Everyone is invited.

The ground hog saw his shadow on Monday, but if the next six weeks is anything like the winter month of January, no one will enter a serious complaint. The first few days of February were somewhat colder than the general run of January weather, but nothing like the weather of 1918. In fact, those who have gone south for the winter are missing the most glorious weather in America today.

Mrs. Jos. Blundy did not purchase the Thos. Christensen house as noted in The Republican-Journal last week, but has become the owner of the new house on West Main street occupied at present by the former owner, C. W. Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will move to Rockford. The Christensen house was sold later to Frank Calusen of this city.

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Clayton Faber of this city and Miss Leonz Betz of Paw Paw were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, January 22. They will reside on East Main street, in the cottage recently vacated by E. W. Brown.
Sub-district group meeting of the Rockford District of the Methodist Centenary will be held at the Genoa M. E. church Monday afternoon and evening at 1:30 and 7:30 o'clock. There will be good speakers on the program, including Dr. Crawford, district superintendent, of Rockford, and C. A. Gage of Centennial church, Rockford. Everyone is invited.

The ground hog saw his shadow on Monday, but if the next six weeks is anything like the winter month of January, no one will enter a serious complaint. The first few days of February were somewhat colder than the general run of January weather, but nothing like the weather of 1918. In fact, those who have gone south for the winter are missing the most glorious weather in America today.

Mrs. Jos. Blundy did not purchase the Thos. Christensen house as noted in The Republican-Journal last week, but has become the owner of the new house on West Main street occupied at present by the former owner, C. W. Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will move to Rockford. The Christensen house was sold later to Frank Calusen of this city.

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Want ad will find you a buyer.
BLANKETS REDUCED 20% IN THE CLEAN-UP SALE AT THEO. F. SWAN'S.
Here is your opportunity to replenish your supply of warm beddings at big price savings. In our February Clean-Up Sale we offer our entire stock of wool and cotton bed blankets at a reduction of 20% from regular prices.
Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

GENOA OPERA HOUSE

February 10, War Picture "THE UNBELIEVER"

DANCE JANUARY 31

Mary Kniprath, Proprietor Frank Hoffman, Manager

Junk

I pay the highest market prices 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

GENOA, ILL.

Warm Feet On a Cold Day

It's a simple matter to keep your feet warm and dry and so ward off many winter-time complaints by wearing a pair of

Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoes

Come in and let us fit you. The soft cushion insole is a non-conductor of cold and dampness. Comfortable from the first moment, for Dr. A. Reed Shoes need no breaking in.

F. O. HOLTGREN

Car Fare Refunded to out-of-town buyers



Car Fare Refunded to out-of-town buyers

Positively the Greatest Sale We have Ever Held

Our Great Annual

Clearance Sale

Begins

Saturday,

February

8th

Never before have we offered so many different bargains. Never before have the prices been so very low.

14000 big Sales Circulars will be mailed this week.

If you don't get one, ask for it.

You simply can't afford to miss such an extraordinary chance to save on the finest staple merchandise

Sale Starts Feb. 8 - Closes Feb. 22

Store closed all day Friday, Feb. 7, to prepare stocks for the sale

HAVE MONEY
1¢, 2¢, 5¢, 10¢
will start you in our **CHRISTMAS BANKING CLUB**
Come in, let us show you how in 50 weeks you will have
\$12¹⁵ \$25⁵⁰ \$63¹⁵ or \$127⁵⁰

Every father and every mother wish their children to "have money." They also wish to "have money" themselves.

The easiest and simplest way for all of them is to join our Christmas Banking Club. There are Clubs to fit every income and the money now "frittered" away will soon pile up in our bank.

This Christmas Banking Club plan was put into our bank to encourage thrift and economy. We hope that parents will not only join themselves but also see that each child is also put into the club.

You will receive 3 per cent interest

Exchange Bank

Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

The Only Way in Which Germany Can Be Made Truly Safe for Democracy

By BARTOW A. ULRICH



The friends of German democracy in the United States, especially the descendants of the heroes of 1848, who have recently been actively engaged in directing the thought of the Germans in this country to a proper understanding of the fundamental principles of our representative democracy, should now assist in every way possible to establish a real republic in Germany. Those previously classed as pro-German should now show their love for the fatherland by using their influence in Germany toward building up a republican form of government to replace the former empire, now liberated from autocratic leaders. German-speaking lawyers and statesmen and other prominent Germans who are familiar with our system of government should be sent by the United States to assist the democratic leaders in the reconstruction of a government on a republican basis like that of the United States or Switzerland. The Germans should not attempt some new method, like that of socialism, which has not been tried.

The present government of Germany, in nominal control, has ordered an election on January 19, 1919, to elect by universal suffrage delegates to a constitutional assembly, to make the constitution for the federal government comprising the twenty-five existing states.

Unless Hindenburg's present army can be relied upon to protect the convention which is to be assembled, effort should be made to enlist a republican army, composed of those loyal to the proposed new government, which will protect the delegates while working out a new republic.

The people in Germany need strong, well-informed republican leaders, capable of joining together under one banner intelligent, clear-headed citizens. They need their support in establishing this new system of government, patterned after the United States or Switzerland, which has already been tested and found satisfactory.

The autocratic rulers formerly controlling Germany are watching the outcome of the present revolutionary movement and secretly aiding in fomenting discord among the different parties, expecting eventually to step suddenly forward and seize the reins of government under the plea of maintaining order. In this way they will claim it is necessary for them to re-establish the old autocratic system of force to maintain a monarchical government.

The transformation to a republic can take place quicker and with less friction in Germany than in Russia, as the mass of the German people are better educated and more suited for self-government. The more rational and intelligent middle class will be able to control the extreme socialistic element and eradicate or overpower bolshevism and keep control of the state governments. The bolsheviks do not understand the fundamental principles of the science of government and are not able to formulate a practical working constitution and establish a state which would be recognized by other modern governments.

Tribute to the American Red Cross Is World-Wide and Heartfelt

ENDORSEMENTS BY THE GREAT

General Pershing—To the millions of women whose hearts and hands are consecrated to the service, to the millions of the men, rich and poor alike, throughout the country who have contributed and sacrificed, and even to the millions of children of our schools who are doing their part, it should be made clear that the relief and comfort contributed by them through the American Red Cross to the men in service is essential.

General Petain—I have just received the letter in which you announce that the commission of the American Red Cross has voted a new credit of 10,000,000 francs in favor of the most needy families of French officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers. I know that in addressing the American Red Cross I speak in reality to the people of the United States. My thanks, therefore, go to your people and I am happy thus to have the occasion to transmit to them the evidence of the grateful affection of our army. The French troops will remain under arms probably for a long time, but thanks to your intervention many of the cares will be dissipated and many of the misfortunes will be lightened.

Surgeon General Ireland, U. S. A.—The American Red Cross has performed a three-fold function in the great war. It has been the invaluable ally of the medical department in assisting it to care for the sick and wounded. It has been the great agency of rescue and support to the unfortunate refugees who were driven from their homes. Finally it has, by its canteen service at the railroad stations and its searchers for the wounded, been the cheering, heartening and helpful agency for our travel-worn men. Of all these functions and services none can now be given up or abandoned. The medical department will need the help of the Red Cross until the last wounded man is safely returned to his home. The men in their billets and camps during the cold, cheerless French winter will need the comradeship and wholesome good fellowship of the Red Cross women. The searchers will be the agents of communication between the wounded and their families at home. The refugees, too, must not be left helpless until the elements of the family have been united. Now, therefore, it is time for a closer and more active functioning and a larger and more zealous membership for the American Red Cross.

Admiral Sims, U. S. N.—I have often heard people say, "Why is it necessary to care for sick and wounded soldiers and sailors through an organization like the American Red Cross? Why does not the government do the work? The fact is the government is not capable of doing it the way the Red Cross does. When an emergency turns up we sometimes have not the facilities, sometimes not the legal authority to do all we ought to do. The emblem of the Red Cross is two small pieces of red tape laid neatly across each other. But so far as I know this is the only bit of red tape they've got. They can do things unhampered by rules or regulations. When our men are sick or wounded and we need quick action, unhampered and free, that's where the Red Cross comes to the front.

Secretary of War Baker—Prior to the signing of the armistice the work of the American Red Cross was confined within home and neutral areas or within areas under entente control. Now its scope is obviously enlarged to embrace virtually the entire continent of Europe, together with great portions of Asia. The task which confronts this great service of mercy is thus vastly increased. I am sure that all Americans will wish to put their hands to the work of healing and reconstruction and of the channels open none is worthier of support than this.

NATION SURPRISED BY SUDDEN END OF FIGHT ON SALOON

Sheppard Amendment Ratified Little More Than Year After Submission.

War Is Given Credit for Hastening Adoption of Prohibition—Campaign Carried on for Years.

The country has hardly awakened yet to the realization of the fact that it has voted itself dry. The ratification of the Sheppard amendment to the federal Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, came so suddenly, after more than half a century of battle, when the cause of the prohibitionists many times seemed almost hopeless, that even the leaders of the dry movement have difficulty in realizing that, so far as can be foreseen now, their fight has been won.

There has been nothing in the history of the prohibition movement to indicate that victory for the cause would come with such swiftness, once congress had been induced to submit the proposed amendment to a vote of the states. Because of the difficulty with which changes in the federal Constitution are secured it was not anticipated that ratification could be secured by the necessary thirty-six states within less than two or three



The states shown in black on this map are the thirty-six that made the nation dry. Other states have since ratified the prohibition amendment, but they were not needed after ratification was voted by Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state to act.

years at the least. Anti-prohibition leaders felt that they had won a victory when they placed a provision in the Sheppard resolution providing that it would be inoperative if not ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states within seven years.

The Sheppard prohibition amendment, which has just been ratified by more than three-fourths of the states of the Union, the number required to make it effective, becomes the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. The resolution providing for its submission to the state legislatures, introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, was finally adopted by congress December 18, 1917. On January 16, 1919, less than thirteen months after the adoption of the resolution by congress, ratification of the amendment by the states was accomplished. No other proposed amendment to the Constitution has been adopted with such speed, with the exception of that which provided for the abolition of slavery. Action on the seventeen other amendments that have been adopted has required from nine to forty-three months.

The war is given the credit for hastening the adoption of prohibition in this country. The economic aspect of the question was emphasized by the war emergency, and the handwriting on the wall was seen when congress passed a law providing for nationwide prohibition as a war measure, to become effective July 1, 1919, and to continue until the armies of the United States have been demobilized. If this law goes into effect, as contemplated, the country will go dry July 1, although the constitutional amendment will not become effective until one year after its ratification by the required number of state legislatures.

Text of Amendment.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two-thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1—After one year from the

ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—The congress and the several states have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the congress.

CHAMP CLARK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

I certify that this joint resolution originated in the senate.

JAMES M. BAKER, Secretary. This resolution was adopted by the senate on August 1, 1917, by a vote of 65 to 20, and by the house of representatives on December 17 by a vote of 282 to 128. House amendments were adopted by the senate December 18.

Mississippi First to Ratify.

Mississippi was the first state to ratify the amendment, both senate and house acting on January 8, 1918. Virginia, Kentucky and South Carolina took similar action during the same month and North Dakota soon followed, but in most states action was delayed until this year, when the vari-



The states shown in black on this map are the thirty-six that made the nation dry. Other states have since ratified the prohibition amendment, but they were not needed after ratification was voted by Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state to act.

ous state legislatures convened. Then the states took action on the amendment in rapid succession. Following North Dakota the states acted in the following order until Nebraska, the thirty-sixth to act, completed the ratification:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Maryland | West Virginia |
| Montana | California |
| Texas | Washington |
| Delaware | Indiana |
| South Dakota | Arkansas |
| Massachusetts | Illinois |
| Arizona | North Carolina |
| Georgia | Kansas |
| Louisiana | Alabama |
| Florida | Iowa |
| Michigan | Colorado |
| Ohio | Oregon |
| Oklahoma | New Hampshire |
| Idaho | Utah |
| Tennessee | Nebraska |
| Maine | |

Before Congress 40 Years.

Bills providing for nation-wide prohibition by legislation and resolutions proposing constitutional amendments for the same purpose have been before congress almost continually for more than 40 years. Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire proposed the first amendment in 1876. This provided only for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous distilled liquors for beverage purposes. He introduced a similar measure nine times, changing it in 1886 to include all alcoholic liquors.

Congressman Hobson of Alabama introduced the famous "Hobson resolution" in the house December 19, 1913. The resolution came to a vote December 22, 1914, but received only 197 votes, while 258 were necessary for its adoption.

There is a probability that anti-prohibition forces will attempt to secure an annulment of the ratification vote in several states and will attack the legality of the action of congress. In San Francisco a court order has been secured restraining Governor Stephens temporarily from signing the ratification of the amendment. It has been stated that similar action may be taken in other states, including Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Missouri and Nebraska. In these states, it is declared, all action taken by the state legislatures may be submitted to the people under a referendum.

Attorneys for the liquor interests claim that there are many points on which the amendment may be attacked in the courts and plans have been made, it is declared, for action along these lines.

MUST PROVIDE NEW REVENUE

Taxes Hitherto Derived From Traffic in Liquor Will Have to Be Obtained Elsewhere.

New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the traffic in liquor. The hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed by congress.

POLITICAL ISSUE FOR FIFTY YEARS

PROHIBITION PARTY PERSISTED IN WHAT SEEMED LIKE HOPELESS BATTLE.

Women Have Been Prominent in Movement Through W. C. T. U.—Frances Willard Won World-Wide Fame.

Nation-wide prohibition has been a political issue in the United States for the last fifty years because of the activities of the Prohibition party. Other organizations, including the Anti-Saloon league, the Women's Christian Temperance union and others, which passed out of existence after careers extending over various periods of time, have fought for state and national prohibition, but the Prohibition party has continued in existence for a longer period of time than any other anti-liquor organization, and it has continued in the face of discouraging defeats.

The Prohibition party will celebrate its fiftieth birthday next September. It was formally organized at a convention held in Farwell hall, Chicago, in September, 1869, when 19 states were represented by 500 delegates.

For several years the formation of such a party had been discussed because the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties had virtually ignored the advocates of prohibition. The Good Templars, organized in 1851 as a society of total abstainers, urged such action, and other leaders believed it necessary. At a state temperance convention held in Pennsylvania in 1867 the plan was first publicly broached, and two years later on May 29, 1869, the call for the Chicago convention was put out by the grand lodge of the Good Templars in session at Oswego, N. Y. A committee to formulate the plans was named, comprising John Russell, Detroit; J. A. Spencer, Cleveland, O.; James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; John N. Stearns, New York; and Daniel Wilkins, Bloomington, Ill. The convention called by this committee organized the party on September 1, adopted a platform and appointed a national committee of which John Russell was chairman.

First National Ticket.

Nearly three years later, on Washington's birthday, 1872, the new party met in convention in Columbus, O., to place a national ticket in the field. James Black was nominated for president and John Russell for vice president. Mr. Black was a prominent Good Templar and also was one of the founders of the National Temperance Society and Publishing house and of the Camp Meeting association at Ocean Grove, N. J. Mr. Russell, also a leader of the Good Templars and a Methodist minister, was known as the father of the Prohibition party, for he published a newspaper, the Pentecostal Herald, which led the way in advocating the organization of the party for political action.

With all their devotion to the cause, the Prohibition leaders had no hope of success in the election of 1872, and they were not disappointed. Their ticket received only 5,907 votes. This did not discourage them, and four years later they put General Clay Smith of Kentucky and Gideon T. Stewart on the ticket. These gentlemen received 9,737 votes. General Neal Dow of Maine, who had gained fame as the author of the Maine Prohibition law, was the next presidential candidate. In 1880, with H. A. Thompson in second place on the ticket. They polled only 10,368 votes.

St. John's Hot Campaign.

When the plans were being laid for the campaign of 1884, Frances E. Willard and her fellow workers of the W. C. T. U. entered the field. They sent to the Republican convention a great petition asking that consideration be given the pleas of the temperance advocates, but it was ignored and even thrown into the dirt on the floor, and Miss Willard promptly turned to the Prohibition party. Her plea was welcomed and John P. St. John of Kansas was put at the head of the cold water ticket. Already he was a notable figure, for he had fought in the Civil war as lieutenant colonel of the 149th regiment of Illinois volunteers and later served two terms as governor of Kansas. He was a Republican, but his party thought him too warm a friend of the prohibitionists and he was defeated for re-election in 1882. Accepting the Prohibition nomination, he went into the campaign with all his vigor and delivered stirring speeches all over the country, especially paying attention to New York state, where the fight between James G. Blaine and Grover Cleveland had made things very warm. St. John was able to beat the Republicans, and he succeeded, for the Prohibition vote was large enough to let Cleveland win New York state and, in consequence, the nation. The prohibitionists polled the surprisingly large vote of 150,023.

The Prohibition convention of 1896 split the party over woman suffrage and money. The "free silver" minority formed a Liberal party, with Bent-

ley of Nebraska and Southgate of Illinois as its standard-bearers. They polled about 13,000 votes.

The feature of the Prohibition campaign of 1900 was a tour of the country by the candidates and a corps of speakers by special train. In 1912 the Prohibition convention renominated the candidates of 1908.

Results in Later Years.

The candidates since 1884 and their vote are as follows:

- 1888, Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, and J. A. Brooks, Missouri, 239,945 votes.
- 1892, John Bidwell, California, and J. B. Cranfill, Texas, 270,710 votes.
- 1896, Joshua Levering, Maryland, and Hale Johnson, Illinois, 130,753 votes.
- 1900, John G. Woolley, Illinois, and H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island, 209,469 votes.
- 1904, S. C. Swallow, Pennsylvania, and George B. Carroll, Texas, 258,205 votes.
- 1908, Eugene W. Chaffin, Illinois, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 253,231 votes.
- 1912, Eugene W. Chaffin, Arizona, and Aaron S. Watkins, Ohio, 208,923 votes.
- 1916, J. Frank Hanley, Indiana, and Dr. Ira Landrith, Tennessee, 214,340 votes.

Women Prominent in the Fight.

For many years the women have been prominent in the prohibition movement, for the evils of intemperance bore heavily on their sex. To them must be given a very large share in the credit for the success of the fight. They started it publicly on a large scale in 1873 in Ohio with a crusade to pray the saloons out of existence.

This movement, inaugurated by a little band of women who held prayer meetings in saloons when permitted and on the pavements outside when not allowed to enter, spread like wildfire throughout the nation and was denominated by the press a "whirlwind from the Lord." Many saloons were swept out of existence, but it soon became evident that prayer must be accompanied by action if they would prevent the return or the re-opening of the saloons once closed.

The call for organization was issued from Chautauque, N. Y., in August, 1874. The convention was held in Cleveland, O., November 18-20, 1874, and at that meeting there was organized the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Delegates were present from 17 states.

The plan of work was presented by Frances E. Willard and most of the thoughts embodied in the plan were later worked out in the W. C. T. U. At this convention Miss Willard offered also the famous resolution: "Resolved, That recognizing the fact that our cause is, and will be, combated by mighty, determined and relentless forces, we will, trusting in him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

Pursued Many Roads to Its Goal.

From its very earliest years the W. C. T. U. sought out a variety of avenues through which the children of the nation might be educated in the principles of total abstinence and the adult won for the absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic. Out of the juvenile work grew the Loyal Temperance Legion for the children, and the Young Peoples' branch for the young men and women. Later the children were enrolled as "Young Campaigners for Prohibition."

Over forty departments were organized, and carried on to some degree in every state and territory, and in from ten to twenty thousand local unions. Among these were: Temperance work in Sunday schools, which, with scientific temperance instruction in public schools, brought practically all the children in the nation in touch with temperance truth; medical temperance; mothers' meetings; flower mission and relief; equal suffrage; moral education and race betterment; oratorical and declamatory medal contests; Christian citizenship, and child welfare.

For World Prohibition.

The World's Woman's Christian Temperance union was founded in 1883 by Miss Willard. It is organized in 40 nations, with a total membership of over half a million.

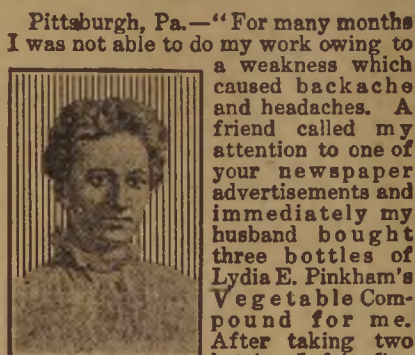
In 1884 Miss Willard sent out from her home office in Evanston, Ill., addressed to each government of the world, an appeal for total abstinence, purity of life, and against the manufacture and sale of opium, with this call for world prohibition: "We come to you with the united voices of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the law to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of this curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends."

This "polyglot" petition, as it has been termed, is historically significant, for it was the first world-wide proclamation against the legalized liquor traffic.

York on January 28 to adopt a definite program. It is pointed out, however, that the federal constitution itself does not contemplate any state action on amendments except by the legislature, and action by the legislature, even in states with referendum laws, has heretofore been deemed final. Senator Sheppard said he was not disturbed over the projected fight of the liquor interests and declared no loopholes to invalidate the law would be found.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Women who suffer from any form of weakness, as indicated by displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness of "the blues," should accept Mrs. Rohrborg's suggestion and give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a thorough trial.

For over forty years it has been correcting such ailments. If you have mysterious complications write for advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Stop Losing Calves

You can Stamp Abortion Out of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of DR. DAVID ROBERTS' "Anti-Abortion"

Small Expense. Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 30 years. Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. Dr. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

NOT THE EXPECTED CAROLERS

Youngster Merely Mistook Dulcet Voice of Domestic Animal for the Music Looked For.

She had placed a lighted candle in the window because the instructions said to do just that thing. A lighted candle on Christmas eve would notify the carolers that music was desired and they would stop to sing. It was all quite simple. So the candle burned ever so brightly while the members of the family were busily engaged in inspecting Christmas presents and waiting for the community singers.

Finally the little boy began to play on his toy piano and there was considerable noise in the house. Above the din, however, there came a sound from out of doors.

"Listen, mother," one of the children insisted, "make baby be quiet. Don't you hear the Christmas carols?" Suddenly all was silent—that is, all was silent with the exception of the neighbor's cat. Apparently it was singing something in German. At any rate the little boy went on playing his piano and the carolers never did appear.

Ungrateful Client.

Very unsatisfactory was the product of a young lawyer's first brief. When the verdict had been given in his favor his client asked his eloquent advocate how much he owed him.

"Oh, say \$25," was the answer.

"Twenty-five dollars," exclaimed the ingrate, "that's very high. Won't you let me off with five?"

"No; \$25 or nothing," was the counsel's ultimatum.

"Well, then," said his client, "I would rather pay nothing," and, with a deep bow he left the lawyer to his reflections.

Oh, H-m-m.

Nibbs—How didja come out with your Christmas presents, old chap? Broke even, I suppose.

Nobbs—Not even—just broke.

Save Sugar by eating Grape-Nuts

as your cereal dish

This standard food needs no added sweetening for it is rich in its own sugar, developed from wheat and barley by the special Grape-Nuts process of cooking.

"There's a Reason"

Kindergarten Helps for Parents

Articles Issued by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association

DAD

By HENRY TURNER BAILEY.
Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.—Prov. 17:6.

Shake hands, Dad. How many children call you that? There are five who have called me Dad or Pa or Poppy. Excuse me for mentioning it, but I want you to know that I am no mere theorist in this matter of being the father of a family.

Now here is some straight stuff: It is father's duty to give some time every week to his boys and girls. The only time I have been able to give to mine is Sunday. My Sundays have belonged to the children.

I have been to church and Sunday school with them always, because in the light of some hundreds of years of history, there is nothing that yields better returns, in the long run, than habitual reverence for God. "Only those who believe in God do good in private," say the French.

Sunday afternoons we have always taken a walk, when the weather permitted, or if too stormy, we have read story books together, or have made various kinds of scrap books.

Much Time to Nature Study.

In our walks we usually had a definite objective. We went to see somebody, or to get a particular view, or to visit our favorite trees, or to look for some one thing in particular. We counted birds' nests one trip; on another we searched for cocoons; on a third, dug into old stumps to see what we could discover; or looked under pieces of wood and bark; found the smallest growing things; collected leaves or seed pods of as many kinds as possible; learned the wild flowers, the birds, the butterflies and moths, the ferns, the trees, the mushrooms; made collections of colored things—flowers, leaves, insects, pebbles and so forth, and arranged them in the spectrum order; followed a brook in summer with Tennyson's Brook as a guide; followed one in winter with Lowell's Brook (in the Vision of Sir Launfal) as a guide. In a word we studied God's great wonderful outdoor book in the afternoon, just as diligently as we studied the best literature in the morning.

And what results? Five open-eyed, open-minded, intelligent young men and women, devoted to their parents and grateful for what their heavenly father and his children have done for them, a mother who is still young and happy (because she got a little rest on Sunday during those strenuous years), to say nothing of a father who now thanks God for the privilege of still being a boy though in his fifties.

Family Interested Own Members.

We shall never forget those long evenings in our city home when the girls came back from seminary and high school, and the boys from Harvard and "Tech," and we sat around the dinner table together, forgetful of time. We were all more entertaining to each other than any show ever staged, because by this time each of the children had discovered his own special field of interest and delved into it beyond the limit of the others in the great realms of nature and literature that we had begun to enjoy together when they were little children. Each one could therefore make his own particular contribution to the delight of all.

Pool rooms, saloons, clubs, stag parties? When will short-sighted, self-indulgent, arrogant fathers learn that in their own wives and children are the possibilities of perennial delights and solid satisfactions compared with which other things are dust and ashes?

TOYS "MADE IN AMERICA"

By MRS. MARTHA GALLAUDET WARING.

"Clear track, toot-toot, ding-a-lang, chu-chu, all aboard!" all of which means that my two-year-old is at his favorite play.

As I look out of my window I see him on his kiddy car, pushing along with his sturdy legs and pulling a train behind him consisting of an iron locomotive and three cars. His point of departure is the "station," proclaimed a center of traffic by a "wind-up auto-delivery wagon," a small one-horse cart full of "wocks," and a two-mile cart in which sits Seraphina, his rag doll, holding her baby. His objective is "Tybee" at the other end of the long, straight piazza, so called after the island of that name which we frequently visit in the summer. A gateway, built up of 1-inch cubes and long brick-shaped pieces of wood, marks the entrance to the "island."

Boy has been playing this way the better part of an afternoon, with an occasional bit of encouragement from elder sisters near by. He is playing with things that afford plenty of room for original work, manipulation, and imagination, the auto toy being the nearest approach to a mechanical one, and the one he cares least about. Everything he has is solid and substantial enough to be really used and enjoyed.

Made in Our Own Country.
As I watch him racing up and down in his kiddy car, I wonder at his

control over it until I study its simple and excellent mechanism. Its front wheel can turn in any direction. Its steering gear is strong and easily managed, and it is made entirely of wood. Both carts are also of wood, as well as the mule and horse, and all are well painted and strongly put together. The cars are painted red, white and blue, so I know they are made in our own country. The rag babies we made ourselves, and although they are "of a crudeness," they are none the less beloved. The blocks were made by measure at a wood yard. Being large and easily handled, a child can build gates, bridges and platforms with them big enough to walk under or upon, and strong enough to stand firm after they are built.

Our older children when they were small played principally with imported dolls dressed in native costumes. And I can remember that my brother and I had handsome books brought from England, that my finest dolls were French and his regiments of toy soldiers came mostly from the land of militarism.

But our baby boy, born during the world war and forced to rely on sturdy, home-made toys, is much better off.

Lesson for Mothers.

There is a two-fold lesson here for us mothers. One concerns the children themselves and the other goes far afield into the laws of economics, world production and the like.

We have found that our own substantial, wooden, easily-handled playthings are what our children need and want. Children's books we have aplenty, the most artistic, I suppose, in the world. And then we can demand well-made, pretty American dolls. It only remains for us to hold to all these, and prove our patriotism by refusing to buy foreign manufactured toys, even if they are put on the market again later on.

A far cry, isn't it, from baby boy with his "toot-toot, ding-a-lang, chu-chu," on the piazza, to the law of supply and demand and the regulation of one of the great industries of the world? But in just such ways we are now finding out how great problems must be handled. We are going back to our earlier and simpler days, when we shall discard the nonessentials as so much waste and rubbish. Let us begin, then, at the beginning and stick to toys—made in America.

MARIE GOLD.

By ELLEN EDDY SHAW.

I wonder how many boys and girls would like to support and care for a little French orphan this winter? I know one whose name is Marie Gold. Some people call her Marigold. You can buy her for about five cents. She comes in a little paper package, and when you look at the seeds inside you will wonder how a nice little French baby is going to come out of that. But if you plant those seeds, six of them, in a little three-inch pot you will have anywhere from four to six French babies poking up out of the soil.

Fill your flower pot to within an inch of the top with nice garden soil. If you have none saved up you can buy a little from the florist. Then lay four or six seeds carefully on top, cover them with one-quarter inch of soil and press this soil down carefully with your fingers. After a week or ten days you will see pushing up and out the first of your six orphans.

Little Marie Gold will grow to be about five inches tall and then she will have a bright, golden flower head. She is a little dwarf and never grows any taller. Out in the garden in the summer grows her American cousin, quite tall; but little French Marie Gold never reaches, even outdoors, more than eight inches in height. It will take about six weeks from the time you plant the seeds to the time when she blossoms. I know of no little flower child so hearty, so cheerful, and so easy to raise as she.

All the boys and girls who can get a box or a little pot of some soil may have French marigolds blooming indoors in the winter. They are no trouble to care for, because all they need is a little sunlight and an occasional drink of water. Wait until the soil around them gets very dry and then give them plenty of water to drink. Flower children are like real children; they need kind treatment and good care. So look out for little French Marie Gold, and she will blossom and smile away at you.

To Mothers—I know of no little plant so easy to raise and so satisfactory in results as the French marigold. Do not make the mistake of buying the seeds of the common American marigold, for it will not do as well as its little French sister. Neither is it as dainty, nor as attractive to children.

How New York Got Nickname.

"City of Gotham" is a nickname of foreign origin with no particular applicability. Gotham is the name of an ancient village in England, whose inhabitants, according to tradition, once escaped a burdensome duty about to be put upon them by feigning stupidity. This smart trick in pretending to be fools gave rise to the expression "the wise men of Gotham" and the story of "the three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl." The name was first applied to New York city in a humorous magazine called Salmagundi, started in 1807 by Washington Irving and two or three others, in which they made fun of the pretensions of some of the "wise men of Gotham," meaning the New York city of that day. The magazine was read, the fun-making approved and the nickname became permanent.

Wraps That Are Distinctive



The very next thing that, every one thought about, as soon as the noise of the peace jubilee died down, was something new to wear. There was an immediate reaction in the matter of dress, from the economizing that the war inspired, from the rather seclude colors and plain styles—from doing without—to just the other things. Dressmakers are overwhelmed with work and all women with one accord want some new and pretty clothes. This is the most natural feeling in the world since clothes are our universal means of expression and we must dress up to the joyousness of having our victorious soldiers home again.

Wraps and coats of cloth or fur, or both combined, have been made in a great variety of styles this season. Originality in design has been a feature of the styles so that a new-comer among them must be of superior quality and very unusual design to meet the high standards already set. Here's a new wrap, a unique combination of coat and cape that invites comparisons. It appears to be of a heavy jersey cloth but one can visualize it in other soft coatings as velours or pompon cloth. It is a sleeveless short coat hanging straight from the shoulders. It is turned up about the bottom and forms two deep

pockets at the front fastened with bone buttons and buttonholes. There is a narrow belt of the material across the front of the coat with a button at each end. Only one button appears to fasten the front, but its responsibilities are lightened by the nature of the cloth which has a way of clinging together. Possibly a few little snap fasteners help out. The coat makes a support for a cape much longer, that covers the arms and is beautifully joined to the underwrap at the sides. A narrow collar of the same material supports a turnover collar of velvet in a dark shade. The hat worn with this cap is wonderfully well suited to it. It is a tan but contrives to be dignified and its decoration of daisies makes it youthful.

Natural Nutria.

Natural nutria is much used on childish costumes this season. It is a pretty fur, something like natural beaver, but not nearly as expensive. It is made up into fetching little cravats, collars and caps with round childish muffs to match, of course. A muff is just the indispensable completing touch to any wee maid's winter costume. Little caps in the rakish fore and aft shape of the overseas army service cap are made of nutria and are matched by collars and muffs.



In an official announcement issued to the 3,854 chapters and 22,000,000 members, Mr. Davison says: "We must labor in co-operation with the National Red Cross and relief societies of other nations to the end that not alone the heart of America, but the heart of all mankind, may become mobilized on behalf of suffering humanity."

"While, therefore, the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically in advance of the general relief program of the allied governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace."

"Study is being given by the national organization, not alone to problems of international relief, but to plans in this country for enlarged home service, the promotion of public health education, development of nursing, the care and prevention of accidents and other correlated lines which may contribute to the health and happiness of men, women and children."

"For the completion of its war work and for the institution of its peace program, the Red Cross is fortunately in a healthy financial condition. What the American Red Cross needs now is not so much contributions of money, as the continued devotion and loyalty of its members."

In the last sentence was the key-note of the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call—an appeal for continued support through membership rather than a call for funds. The end of the fighting found about 7,000 Red Cross men and women in France, where, of course, there was an immediate decrease of personnel when the French government assumed charge of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, the feeding and clothing of refugees, and other relief affecting the French people. The American work-

ers who remained on duty were mainly those with American troops.

From supplies stored in France have been diverted many things urgently needed by the Red Cross commissions for the Balkans, Serbia and Greece. Relief work by Americans in those countries continued to be vital after the armistice. Hospitals have been equipped, food and clothing provided, agricultural training schools established and medical attention supplied to scattered communities which war had left in utter destitution. A special appeal on behalf of tubercular Serbian refugees in France met instant response.

An additional \$600,000 was contributed to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief for the months of November and December. The half of the story of sufferings among subject races of the Turkish empire has not been told, nor a fraction of the misery alleviated. Previous Red Cross gifts to the committee had totaled \$3,900,000. Toward the end of the year it was estimated that destitute persons in western Asia numbered nearly 4,000,000.

In Palestine a serious food shortage has been averted, employment found for impoverished natives in the larger cities, and refugees opened for the homeless wanderers left in the path of war. The Red Cross commission for Siberia continues its emergency work pending an international solution of the Russian problem. The needs are limitless. Nobody can tell when or how they will be met in full.

Julius Bottomley

Fur Coatee.

There are numerous cape models entirely made of fur, and the long tun cape is certainly a luxurious affair. It usually has a large shawl collar.

GERMANY MUST PAY

Boche Entitled to No More Sympathy Than Any Criminal.

WRECKED CITIES AND LIVES

Many Girls in Lille Are Mothers of Babes Whose Fathers Are Germans—Punishment Cannot Be Too Severe.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

When a robber breaks into your house and steals that which he can carry away and then destroys that which he cannot steal, you expect that when caught he will be punished both for what he stole and for what he destroyed.

So it is with Germany.

The German army, acting under the orders of the German government, stole everything it could carry away in the invaded sections of Belgium and France, and what it could not carry away it destroyed.

I was in the city of Lille very shortly after the retreating Germans had evacuated it. Before the war Lille had been one of the busiest and most prosperous manufacturing towns in all of Europe. Its great factories, producing linens, cottons, velvets, ribbons and woolen goods, had patrons all over the world, and its sugar and chemical plants supplied much of France with these products.

For four years, during the German occupation, the factories of Lille had been idle. They are idle today, and they will be idle for many months to come. The reason is that Germany stole the machinery from all of these factories, or in the very few cases where actual theft was not possible or profitable, they destroyed the machinery. The people of Lille told me that this theft of machinery had been carried to such lengths that the Huns even invaded the homes of the people and took from them their sewing machines.

Germans Fathers of Their Babes.

The German army looted this beautiful French city of more than 200,000 population. It stole not alone the machinery from its factories and its homes, but even its people. French mothers told me of how 8,000 young girls of twenty-two years of age and under had been carried away at one

girls with German babies. Money will not pay for these things, but money and work can in some small degree pay for the wrecked factories and ruined business of the city of Lille, and through the payment of this money and labor the people of Germany will learn that might is not right, and that war for the purpose of gratifying a selfish ambition is not profitable.

Why Lille Was Not Destroyed.

The German retreat from Lille came near the close of the war when the Germans knew they were beaten and they would have to pay, and for that reason the city itself was not destroyed. But the fact that it was not destroyed is but another evidence of German selfishness rather than of virtue.

There are hundreds of cities and towns that have been destroyed after being looted as Lille was looted; hundreds of towns where even the material of which they were built has been carried away that it might be used in the construction of fortifications behind which the German army might defend itself and its ill-gotten gains. For all of these Germany should pay now, and for generations to come.

No sympathetic pardon board should sit on Germany's case. No sentimentalist should have a voice in deciding her punishment. There is no more, if as much, reason for leniency in fixing the punishment of Germany than there would be for leniency in fixing the punishment of the ruthless slayer of your son or your daughter. Germany must pay all that the present and future generations can pay, and she will even then have expiated her crime only in a small degree.

Any Demand Not Too Great.

I am sure I know the desire of the American people for fair play in all things, including the settlement with Germany. They would not wish to do the German people an injustice in the demand for reparation. As I rode mile after mile over the devastated fields of Belgium and northern France, as I passed through town after town that had been destroyed because of a mad craze for loot and world domination, I felt that could the American people but see the things I was seeing, they would feel, as I felt, that any demand that might be made could not be unfair. Could they have seen the ruins of the beautiful cities of Ypres, Arras, Amiens, La Bassée, Peronne, St. Quentin, Noyon, Lens and many hundreds of others, they, too, would say with one voice: "Germany must pay."

The boche will appeal, and in fact is appealing, for the sympathy of the



British Official Photograph of an Elaborate Mass of Machinery in a Lille Linen Mill That Was Completely Wrecked by the Germans.

time. They told me of another time when more than 10,000 boys of from fourteen to twenty years of age had been carried away to Germany. When I was in Lille on October 22 it had very few inhabitants except old people or very young children. Among the few exceptions were girls of from seventeen to twenty years of age nursing babies, which they told me were the offspring of German fathers, and the paths of the situation of those young girls is something I shall never forget.

And this condition at Lille is the result of German ambition for world domination, an ambition fostered among the German people through years of training, the ambition of a people whose thirst has been that "might makes right."

I am sorry to say I have heard people attempt to excuse this looting of Lille on the ground that it could be shown to be a war measure—the need of Germany for this machinery and for the labor of the people deported to Germany. But these people cannot find any reasonable excuse for the war itself, a war that was started only for the selfish purpose of a selfish people.

Shall Germany not pay for this condition at Lille? Shall she not pay for the machinery that was carted away or destroyed, for the people that were deported? Shall she not pay for the years of idleness of these factories, for the years of idleness of the employees denied the opportunity of profitable employment? Shall she not pay for the markets that have been destroyed and which it will take years to re-establish if it can ever be done?

No, Germany will never be able to pay for all of it. She will never be able to pay, and no sum of money could pay for the anguish of those mothers who were forced to stand aside and watch their sons and daughters carried away into virtual slavery. She will never be able to pay for the anguish, the wrecked lives, of those

world, but the boche is entitled to just the same degree of sympathy that the world accords to any other criminal. We feed and clothe the criminal that he may live to expiate his crime, and we will feed and clothe the German people that they may live to expiate their crime, and that after they have done that they may again be entitled to the place in the world's civilization that only those who are cleansed may occupy. Germany is entitled to nothing more than this, and this is fair play.

BRITISH HONDURAS HOT SPOT

Steam-Heating Plants and Heavy Overcoats Never in Demand in That Part of the Earth.

British Honduras keeps its Christmas in the shade. From its position, pretty near to the equator, and wedged in between Yucatan and Guatemala, it is always hot in that country, and especially so when it is midwinter with us. It is a land of costly woods, innumerable semivarieties of them, and of lovely flowers. It is one of the native homes of hummingbirds and gorgeous butterflies. In fact, nature is rather more gaudy than neat in that part of the world. English people settled there from Jamaica as long ago as in 1657, but it was not until over a century later that treaty arrangements with Spain made their position secure as still inhabitants of the British empire. A good deal of the country is marshland but the Cockscomb mountains which run into Honduras from Guatemala are in places 2,000 feet high, and wherever really dry land is found the ground is wonderfully fertile. Mahogany grows there to perfection; so does the log wood used for dyeing, also bananas plantains and coconuts. The capital, Belize, is the chief port of entry, and the center of the rubber industry, which depends upon regularly tended plantations.

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

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

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



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

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

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative," they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups, plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Poor Grandmother.

Marion John is an Irvington boy, two years old, and he recently had a cold, in the course of which he made the acquaintance of calomel.

Two or three days later, his mother told him the story of Red Riding Hood. She came to the point where she had to impress him with the fact that Red Riding Hood's grandmother was ill, and she laid that on rather thick.

"Give grandmother talome!" give her talome!" he shouted.—Indianapolis News.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

The Inferior Male.

"Hello, Dubwaite. What are you doing slipping out your back gate?" "Just beating a strategic retreat. I gave a friendly huckster at the front door the high sign to keep Mrs. Dubwaite engaged until I put a few blockks between myself and home."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Breathing Cold Air.

A person breathing cold air obtains as much oxygen in six inhalations as he would in seven taken in hot weather. This increase of oxygen is a matter of great consequence to sufferers from lung trouble and also to the person enjoying good health.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Cataract is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. \$10.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Druggists fee. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A Mean Hint.

"Miss Maude's complexion is so smooth." "Why shouldn't it be when she uses the best grease paint?"

Take care of your health and wealth will take care of you. Garfield Tea promotes health.—Adv.

Gentle.

"It is a pleasure to see a driver so gentle with a horse." "He's hauling nitroglycerin."

What Happened.

Out West a would-be highwayman "held up" a profiteer. The highwayman lost his overcoat, boots and \$6.

**We Design
and Build Homes**
to live in as well as look at.
Think over your future needs.
There is no time like the
present.

**Do it
Now!**

Genoa Lumber Co.

ANSCO
Cameras
and Supplies

Scott's Pharmacy

**When Your
Soldier Boy
comes back**

the farm will look different to him. He has traveled about, seen labor-saving machinery do the back-breaking work and cleanliness is second nature to him. Army sanitation is equalled on few farms.

The best way to satisfy the boy when he returns is to make improvements that you would want if the farm were one you thought of buying. A new stable, a hog house, a silo, all of these will help and those are improvements needed to make crops bigger and to prevent waste.

PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE. Look over your improvements and then let's talk about plans and the cost of rebuilding.

Tibbits, Cameron L'mbr Co.
ORRIN MERRITT, Manager

KINGSTON NEWS

Mrs. E. E. Bradford and daughter, Mrs. D. J. Tower, and Mrs. Otto Swanson were Chicago passengers Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton and daughter, Georgia, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Lucas.

Miss Doris Sherman was home from DeKalb Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Worden of Kirkland are the proud parents of a girl, born February 1st. The mother was formerly Ferne Witter of Kingston.

Mrs. O. W. Vickell spent one day last week with relatives in Rockford.

Mrs. H. F. Branch entertained her daughter, Miss Polly, of Malta Saturday.

Miss Bessie Baars was home from Cortland Sunday.

Dr. George Markley of Belvidere was here Tuesday to see Mrs. Ida Moore and J. P. Ort, who are on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mowers and Wm. Aurner have returned home from a few weeks' visit in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Dibble went to Belvidere Monday to visit Mrs. D. G. Ottman who has been in poor health.

Miss Valda Baars returned to Belvidere Tuesday from a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. Anna Baars.

The members of the Epworth League will give a St. Valentine social in the M. E. church basement Friday evening, Feb. 14.

C. A. Anderson transacted business in Chicago the first of the week.

There will be a meeting of the Kingston branch, American Red Cross, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 11, at 2:30 p. m. Come, it will be a business meeting and will be held in the village council room.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gordon and daughter of Belvidere, Arthur Britton of Garden Prairie, Misses Nina Frank Hoffman and Earl Hoffman of Genoa were guests at the home of Mrs. Anna Baars Sunday.

Many people of Kingston were grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Maggie Whitney of Belvidere last Friday night. She passed away at the home of her daughter, Hattie, of acute indigestion. She was a former resident of Kingston and much sympathy is extended to her children. She leaves four daughters and two sons to mourn her death. One son, Dean, is somewhere in France.

Miss Hall of Paw Paw is teaching in the grammar room this week during the absence of Miss Harshman on account of illness.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Maggie Bradford at the home of Mrs. Otto Swanson Tuesday afternoon. She received many beautiful gifts. She is to become the

bride of Mr. Ashcraft of DeKalb in the near future.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton took their youngest daughter, Georgia, to Chicago Tuesday to see a doctor about her health. She had the influenza last fall and since then has been in poor health. Her many friends wish her much better health in the near future.

Miss Daisy Ball was home from Sycamore Tuesday. She expected to go to Chicago to have an eye specialist examine her eye. A few days ago she got white lead in her eye and since then has not been able to see out of it.

Mrs. B. F. Uplinger and son, Leon, motored to Sycamore Tuesday.

Mrs. J. F. Aurner spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Amanda Moyers, in Sycamore.

Mrs. Frank Shrader entertained the Thimble Club at her home west of town Wednesday afternoon.

Don't forget about the business meeting of the Red Cross in the village council rooms Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, Feb. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Smith of Sycamore were guests of the former's brother, F. P. Smith, and wife Sunday.

**BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY LOW PRICES
AT THEO. F. SWAN'S**

We're offering some remarkable bargains in boys' clothing in our February Clean-Up Sale, now in progress. Our boys' "Dubblebull" suits are priced for clearance at \$10.50. Boys' mackinaws and overcoats, regular \$7.98 values, are priced in this Clean-Up Sale at \$5.00.

Theo. F. Swan,
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

ISLAND KEEPS SECRET WELL

Many Have Sought Pirates' Treasure but Nobody Has Yet Reported Any Success.

Ships that cruise in the Pacific off Costa Rica, often sight the forested hill of Cocos island, whereupon are called forth tales of buried treasure and pirate booty guaranteed to make the hearer eager to seize a trusty shovel, land on the island and dig.

Except for the glamour of buccan adventure, the island is not unusual. It is a typical island of the tropics, heavily wooded with the coconut palms, which gives it its name. Its isolation and lack of inhabitants made it a favorable port for lawless crews of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, who found it a convenient place to hide occasionally a few kettlesful of pieces of eight and bars of silver and gold.

There are so many traditions about the pirates who have used this island for a treasure vault that authorities on the ways of pirates agree that some of them must be true. This verdict has been the ruin of many a staid citizen, who has sunk time and fortune into a wild scheme of treasure hunting.

Cocos island does not encourage treasure hunting. The hermit to whom the Costa Rican government has granted the rights of the island is after the gold himself and consequently does not approve of other explorers. But there is always some mysterious project on hand. The types of the excavators vary from the man who digs only on a dark night and under a dead tree to the matter of fact person, who takes with him the most up-to-date machinery and a gang of laborers. Cocos island does not give up its prize easily. The old buccaners would grin with delight if they could see the adventurers who set out so bravely on their quest and who leave the island with their desire for digging quite satisfied.

MADE FRANCE GREAT POWER

History Has Accorded Cardinal Richelieu High Place Among Eminent Statesmen of the World.

Passing through many vicissitudes, Armand Jean du Plessis, cardinal and afterward chief minister of state, the real head of France in everything but name, retained that position until his death, September 5, 1642. The king trusted him implicitly, though he never liked him personally, and was always restive under the mastery of the great mind. Richelieu's policy was directed toward a unified system of administration in France, and in foreign affairs his chief aim was to humble the power of the Austrian and Spanish Hapsburgs. He was instrumental in bringing Gustavus Adolphus into Germany, and during the last of the Thirty Years' war France was an active ally of the Protestant cause in the field. A conspiracy headed by the queen mother reached a crisis in 1630, when Richelieu almost gave up the struggle. The king refused him an audience, but the cardinal finally succeeded in seeing him and convincing the king that he (the cardinal) was necessary to France, and irrevocably fixing his ascendancy. The day became known, from the discomfiture of the conspirators, as the day of Dupes. By a succession of vigorous and effective measures, he succeeded in breaking down the political power of the great families of France and making the king the absolute ruler.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Quanstrong returned the latter part of the week from a several weeks' stay in Chicago where the former has been receiving medical treatment.

New Lebanon

Arthur Hackman and family, Mrs. Paul Lehman motored to Mayfield on Monday and called on the L. Loiptien family.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hartman visited at the Carl Klome home at Lanark last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lem Gray called on T. B. Gray Thursday.

Wm. Botcher called at Lem Gray's Sunday.

Mrs. Paul Lehman and brother are visiting relatives at Earlville this week.

Miss Minnie Bahe spent last week at Wm. Japp's.

Eldon Kiner and family called at Charles Coon's Sunday.

Earl Cook, Eldon Kiner, Charles Coon were in Genoa on business on Tuesday.

Dick Gallarno spent Thursday evening at the home of Carl Klome in Lanark.

Wm. Japp is hauling cement blocks for his new residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook attended the funeral of Mrs. Nate Coon at Elgin Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook called on the Bickler and Burgess families in Kingston Sunday.

Miss Murietta Washburn and Mrs. H. Lund spent the week end with relatives in Waukegan.

A. F. Shultz of Gresham, Neb., spent a couple of days at the home of H. Krueger.

Wm. Japp and John Botcher called on Henry Koerner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosslein welcomed a baby girl to their home on the 3rd of February.

Arthur Hackman and family, L. Loiptien and family of Mayfield spent Sunday at Paul Lehman's.

J. R. Donath of Camp Custer, Mich., spent Tuesday at Paul Lehman's. Mr. Donath is a brother of Mrs. Lehman.

Dick Gallarno attended a meeting of elevator men at Rochelle Friday.

Quite a number of farmers around this locality attended the Delat sale south of Hampshire.

**WOMEN'S WINTER COATS
AS LOW AS \$12.50
AT THEO. F. SWAN'S**

In our annual February Clean-Up Sale, now in progress, we offer our entire regular stock of women's winter coats at prices far below regular. These coats are all in the most fashionable models and made from the choicest fabrics. Coats usually priced at \$15.00 to \$40.00 are priced in this sale at \$12.50 to \$28.00. Children's coats usually \$5.50 to \$14.00 are marked for clearance at \$2.98 to \$10.00.

Theo. F. Swan
"Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Frank Wrigley will have a sale on the Big Geithman & Hammond farm, west of Genoa, on the 18th of this month. Watch next week's paper for particulars.

L. G. Hemenway, M. D.

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

E. M. Byers, M. D.

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

**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

**Della Rebeckah Lodge
NO. 330**

Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month
Odd Fellow Hall
Mae Corson
N. G. Edna Abraham
Sec.

R. E. CHENEY

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

**Genoa Lodge No. 288
A. F. & A. M.**

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month
F. F. Little, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec
MASTER MASONS WELCOME

**Genoa Lodge
No. 768
I. O. O. F.**

Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall
John Gray, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

**Young
People!**

Leath's

Elgin, 70-74 Grove Ave.
Rockford, Opposite Court House
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.
Joliet, 215-217 Jefferson St.

Beautiful Homes at old Prices

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

T. J. REINKEN
Live Stock

Auctioneer

Farm Sales made anywhere.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Phone 922-22

Genoa, Ill

Kingston Market & Grocery

FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Oysters and Fish in Season

A line of Specially Selected Staple Groceries. Goods and Prices Right

R. H. STERNBURG
Telephone 16



**Your Soldier
is Coming Home**

What a joy it will be when you and he listen together, again, to the new songs and dance together to the newest dance music.

**Columbia
Grafonolas
and Records**

Columbia Records give you all the newest music while it's new—popular songs, dance hits, opera, orchestra, band selections.

Our stock of Columbia Records and Grafonolas is complete, up-to-date—may we hope for a New Year's call from you?

DEALER'S NAME



W. W. Cooper

PRINCE ALBERT

TALK about smokes, Prince Albert is geared to a joyhandout standard that just lavishes smokehappiness on every man game enough to make a bee line for a tidy red tin and a jimmy pipe—old or new!

Get it straight that what you've hankered for in pipe or cigarette makin's smokes you'll find aplenty in P. A. That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepasture longer than you care to remember back!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.