

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, NOVEMBER 1, 1918

VOLUME XIV, NO 2

MOTOR LICENSE FEES PAY BILL

More than Enough to Build \$60,000,000 Road System

NO DIRECT TAX TO BE REQUIRED

President W. G. Edens of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association Shows Why

Although Illinois is the first in agriculture, second in wealth, and third in population, her roads are a disgrace.

This condition of affairs is not due to the fact that the people of the state do not want better roads, or do not appreciate the value of them. The primary cause for the present miserable road conditions is that the people have never had presented to them a sound, businesslike and practical method of financing road improvement. In the past, what work has been done, has been accomplished by the counties and the townships, with the result that these units have been burdened with the care of roads which are of statewide rather than local importance.

The state legislature recognizing these facts, and realizing that a certain portion of our roads were of such importance and so generally used as to be justly a state burden instead of a county or township responsibility, passed the act which brings to the people on November 5 the opportunity to secure a state road system without excessive taxation.

This great 4,800 mile hard-road system is to be financed entirely by means of a state bond issue of \$60,000,000.

These bonds are to be issued in series which shall mature within 20 years after the date issued. The total time which will elapse from the date of the issuing of the first bonds until the last payments are made is 25 years. Interest on this money for the entire period will amount to \$22,000,000, making the entire cost of the bond issue \$82,000,000. If this cost is then distributed over the 25-year period, it is found that the average annual cost will be \$3,280,000. The law provides that there shall not be one cent of direct taxation to meet this cost until all funds available from motor license fees have been used for this purpose.

Motor Fees More Than Sufficient.

The legislature also passed another law which is now effective, which sets aside the motor license fees for the purpose of paying off these bonds and which provides an increase in the rates of fees, so that the automobile owners of Illinois will in the future pay an amount which is equal to the average of the fees of other states in the Union.

The main point to be established is that the automobile fees will be sufficient to meet these annual interest payments. In 1917 there were 340,000 cars registered. The license fees of these cars will average \$10 per car under the rates established by law. This number of cars therefore will yield a revenue of \$3,400,000, or more than enough to meet the principal and interest payments.

However, it is evident that the number of cars will not remain stationary. Up to September 10, 1918, there were 380,000 cars registered, or an increase of 40,000 over the preceding year's registration. If the natural rate of increase continues, there will be 970,000 cars in Illinois by 1924, in spite of wartime curtailments.

Assuming, however, that the number of cars will cease to increase at the present rate, a most conservative estimate indicates that there will be at least 600,000 cars in the state by that date. Assuming, then, that there will be no further increase in registration, the total revenue from motor license fees during the 25-year period will be about \$147,000,000, which will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of \$65,000,000 for maintenance purposes and for building connecting roads. The average yearly surplus will be \$2,900,000.

To show the conservativeness of these figures, consider the following illustration: Illinois now has one car to each 16 people. The neighboring state of Iowa has one car to each eight people. If Illinois progresses to any extent whatever, it seems reasonable to expect that the state will have one car to each 12 people, which will yield the \$147,000,000 of revenue before mentioned.

Considering, then, the financial side of the road problem, the following facts stand out prominently:

1. There will be no direct tax upon the real or personal property of the state. Until a man owns an automobile, these roads will not cost him a cent.
2. The number of automobiles now registered will provide sufficient funds to pay this entire cost.
3. The license fees are now already provided by law and must be paid whether this bond issue carries or not. These fees are no higher than the average in other states of the Union.

TRY TO MAINTAIN HOG PRICES

Agricultural War Board urges Food Administration to make good

Seed wheat for spring planting, maintenance of the "13 to 1" price for hogs, and reduced freight charges for farm fertilizers—phosphates and limestone—were subjects of discussion at the first meeting of the Agricultural War Board of the State Council of Defense.

By a formal resolution the Food Administration Grain Corporation was asked to reserve a plentiful supply of Marquis wheat suitable for seed, that there be no decrease in the 1919 spring wheat acreage. Frank I. Mann of Gilman and W. C. Eckhardt of DeKalb were appointed a sub-committee to consult railroad officials at their November meeting in an effort to secure material reduction in the rates for fertilizers. This committee will also ask that shipments of fertilizers be moved promptly, as delays may mean decreased crop production for the following season.

Also, the Board determined to make an effort to secure elevators where limestone and phosphates may be stored at seasons when they are obtainable until such times as they are particularly needed.

By resolution the Board asked the Food Administration to endeavor to maintain the price of hogs on the "13 to 1" ratio. A year ago the resolution set forth, the Food Administration promised to use its influence to keep the price at this ratio, as such a price was thought necessary to insure the increased production of hogs which the country needed for its war program. The present price is below the amount promised, and the resolution says the hog production for 1919 is threatened unless the promised price can be maintained.

A representative of the Fuel Administration informed the Board that there would be no restrictions placed on the farm use of gasoline for food production and practical purposes.

The War Board executive committee will hold another meeting on Nov. 1 at 120 West Adams Street, Chicago.

KEEP THESE IN MIND

If there is anyone who is disposed to let his heart soften toward Germany because of her peace drive, let him remember what Germany set out to do when she started the war, and what Germany demanded when she thought she was winning the war. Here are the demands:

Germany is entitled to the following terms because of its strength, and until they are realized, there should be no armistice:

Annexation of Belgium. Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais. Annexation of the Brie and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort, and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of her colonies, including Kiaochow.

Great Britain must cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Great Britain must give Gibraltar to Spain, cede its war fleet to Germany, give Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey.

Greece must be re-established under former King Constantine, with frontiers as before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of \$45,000,000,000.

They must also agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium must remain occupied at their expense until these conditions are carried out.

Keep these in mind when Germany asks a "peace of justice."

4. A conservative estimate of the increased number of cars indicates a large surplus for maintenance and for building connecting roads.

Many counties of the state have built roads under the provisions of the state aid law. The bond issue act provides that where any of these roads are accepted by the state and incorporated in the bond issue road system, the counties shall be reimbursed to the amount expended by them in the original construction. As a result of this provision, those counties which have been enterprising enough to anticipate this state-wide road movement will not be handicapped, but will be able to use their refunds in building further connecting roads on the state aid road system.

GENOA'S SECOND STAR OF GOLD

Private Tony Muhr Dies at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

WAS ON CANAL GUARD DUTY

Went to Camp Grant in June—Parents are Dead, One Brother Survives

Another star in Genoa's service flag turned to gold in the passing of Private Tony Henry Muhr at Sault Ste. Marie on the 23rd of October.

Military funeral services were held from the W. W. Cooper undertaking establishment on Saturday afternoon, attended by the Genoa Boy Scouts, G. A. R., and twelve members of the Home Guards from Sycamore, Rev. L. B. Lott officiated. With military honors the body was laid to rest in the Genoa cemetery.

Private Muhr was born in Genoa township on February 2, 1895, and resided in this vicinity continuously until called to the colors. His parents preceded him in death several years ago. One brother, Joseph, survives and is now employed by Arthur Hartman in New Lebanon. Tony left Sycamore for Camp Grant with the DeKalb County increment on the 28th of June, at that time being in the employ of L. T. Gray of New Lebanon. From Camp Grant he was

(Continued on last page)

THE BAN IS LIFTED

Schools, Churches, and Picture Shows To Open Again

The influenza epidemic is practically a thing of the past in Genoa and the authorities have decided that public gatherings can again be allowed next week. The ban will be lifted on Saturday evening when the picture houses will be open to the public. All the churches will open Sunday and on Monday the teachers and pupils of the schools will be back on the job.

The enforced inactivity has made Genoa a "dead" proposition, but it has been in no worse circumstances than many others. In fact, this community comes out of the ordeal in far better condition than many cities of the state and nation.

Now that the public gatherings are again permitted and the control has been passed back to the individual, every person should be careful and make use of common sense in large doses. Do not attend any meeting if you have any symptoms of influenza, and if you are inclined to cough or sneeze, it is advisable that you keep away from crowds.

Services will be resumed at St. Catherine's Church next Sunday with a mass of thanksgiving at 9 a. m. Friday, November 1, 9 a. m., also on Saturday a requiem high mass for All Souls Day at 9 a. m. Rev. T. O'Brien, pastor.

A nice line of bed benkets at Cooper's.

THE RED CROSS WANTS DRIVERS

Over One Thousand Men will be Enlisted in Chicago

MUST HAVE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE

A Course of Intensive Training Lasting Four Weeks is Given At the Camp

Major H. P. Harding, Commander of Camp Scott, Chicago, and the official training camp for Red Cross drivers, states that due to increased facilities at the barracks they will enlist 1050 more men for duties overseas in France and Italy.

This section is open to men under eighteen years, or over forty-five, also to men in deferred classification. It is necessary that the applicant have at least one year's driving experience.

A course of training lasting four weeks is given, consisting of mechanical training and military discipline. The training is intensive. Military discipline is upheld always. Actual work in constructing and re-assembling automobiles is given. Demonstrations of all possible accidents and breakdowns are shown with the quickest method of repairing.

A driving course, which is as rough as the roughest spot in No Man's Land adjoins the barracks, and the driver is required to cover this course under all conditions, at cer-

tain speeds and with certain loads. Forty dollars a month and maintenance, including equipment, is paid after sailing; while in training, half pay and maintenance.

Recruiting Headquarters of the Automobile and Mechanical Sections, 528 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago, Illinois.

ECKHARDT WRITES

Offers Suggestions Concerning Good Roads, Seed, Etc.

My advice is for every voter in DeKalb County to vote for the \$60,000,000 bond issue.

The roads will be built from automobile license fees which have to be paid whether we build roads or not. DeKalb County will receive \$119,340.00 for roads already built which will be taken over by the state.

Land building, getting children to high school, and many other things that make life worth more will be accomplished.

Seed Corn

It does not seem that any farmer anywhere would fail to save seed corn this fall. Store in a dry, well ventilated place, twice the corn needed for next year's crop. Someone will want seed next spring and you are justified in charging a good liberal price.

Corn Husking Wages

The State Council of Defense in co-operation with the United States Employment Service, recommends six and seven cents for corn husking; six cents where board is furnished, seven cents where husker boards him self. This is for good standing corn. One farmer hiring help away from another by paying higher wages, and men asking unreasonable wages will be dealt with as interfering with the government's war work, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

Fall Plowing

Plow every acre of land possible this fall, even at the sacrifice of husking some corn in snow. Every acre fall plowed is just so much work done for next year when we face the greatest labor shortage ever experienced.

Read carefully each of the above recommendations. They are worth your most careful consideration.

Wm. E. Eckhardt
County Agent

TROOP TRAIN WRECKED

Thirty Soldiers Out of 500 Are Injured in Smash-up

Sycamore Tribune: One of the worst wrecks that the Chicago and Northwestern road has experienced in years happened on Wednesday night when a troop train of soldiers east bound was ditched about three miles west of Geneva at the switch which leads to the school for boys near St. Charles.

The troop train was made up of thirteen Pullman sleeping cars and there were 500 soldiers of Cos. M. and L., 8th Inf. from Camp Fremont, Santa Barbara, Calif. regular army.

Reports from the scene of the accident state that the train was running at about 60 miles an hour, down grade into Geneva.

The heavy train was going along, and the soldiers were thinking nothing about wrecks. Some were still up discussing war matters or reading. Others had retired. All of a sudden came the terrible crash. The engine and the first three cars went over the switch O. K. and then two or three cars broke away from the main part of the train and roled over a couple of times. The rest of the cars all left the rails and all the soldiers were given a shake up.

One of the most remarkable facts, was that out of the 500 soldiers only 30 were hurt and not any of these are seriously injured. Some have broken arms, some broken limbs, and some broken ribs, shoulders and other minor injuries. Scores of the boys were in their night clothes and had quite a time finding their belongings.

Rumors were circulated that the train was wrecked by soldier haters, but the idea that the engine and three cars stayed on the track clears this phrase of the subject. The opinion is the cause was from spreading of the rails. There was trouble at the same place a year ago when about a dozen coal cars were wrecked.

In compliance with orders from the Illinois State Board of Health, the teachers' examination, which had been scheduled for November 7 and 8 at Sycamore, has been postponed to December 5 and 6.

WHAT ABOUT THE RECORDS?

President Wilson's Plea for Democratic Congress Causes Study

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS UNFOUNDED

The State Chairman, Frank L. Smith, Shows that Republicans were the President's Support

In reply to the claims made by Democratic leaders that they are responsible for all war legislation and are the party of preparedness, Col. Frank L. Smith, chairman of the Republican state central committee, today took occasion to show the record of the Democratic party as compared with that of the Republican party.

"The truth of the matter is," said Colonel Smith, "many of the big war measures would have failed in congress had it not been for the loyal support of Republicans. There is no better illustration of that fact than the selective service law, which the Democrats tried to defeat, but which was forced through congress by the Republican party. The same is true of many other important measures which had the enthusiastic endorsement of Republicans in congress.

"But previous to our entrance into the war and when it was known by high officials in Washington that it was practically impossible for the United States to keep out of war, the Democrats opposed practically every preparedness measure as the records show.

"When the question of preparedness was squarely up before congress and whether we should authorize the construction of one or two battleships, an analysis of the vote on seven roll calls shows that the Democrats voted almost unanimously for one battleship as against two. The Republicans were practically unanimous for two battleships as against one. On one roll call the question was fairly presented of authorizing the construction of one battleship or no battleships and only eight Democrats voted in favor, while 139 Democrats voted against having any battleships at all. That gives some idea of the attitude of the Democrats in the house on the navy.

"The Democrats not only threw aside the preparedness program of the Republicans with reference to the navy, when they got control of congress, but they were equally determined that the army should not be increased in efficiency. The following are some of the measures they opposed with reference to the army:

"They voted against the bills to increase the efficiency of the organized militia.

"Voted to abolish five regiments of cavalry.

"To weaken the army by changing enlistments from three to five years, thereby making it more difficult to secure enlistments.

"They were against granting increased pay for overseas duty.

"Against increasing the appropriation for airplanes.

"Against increasing the regular army from 140,000 to 220,000 men.

"Against the provision to increase our supply of nitrogen.

"Against increasing the base pay of enlisted men to \$30 a month.

"They voted for a provision, which if carried out would have removed Gen. Leonard A. Wood as chief of staff of the army of the United States.

"They voted against the provision to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise a division for service in France.

"The records show that the Democrats never lost an opportunity to show their opposition to the Republican program of preparedness."

KEEP UP WAR INSURANCE

Failure of certificates to arrive as soon as expected does not invalidate

Every soldier and sailor should keep up his War Risk Insurance, although the relative named as beneficiary has not yet received the insurance certificate. The insurance is effective even if they never arrive, as long as the premiums are paid.

The War Risk Insurance Bureau desires this information reach the family of every man who has taken out insurance, for some men in the service, thinking they would receive no benefit because of non-receipt of certificates by the beneficiaries, have stopped their payments.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance has sent two and one-half million of the certificates already. More than \$35,000,000,000 worth of insurance has been taken out by the men in the service. Applications are coming in at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a week.

It is unnecessary to write to Washington for certificates. They will come in due time.

Vote "YES" on the Hard Road Bond Issue

After careful consideration of the merits of the Hard Road Bond issue to be voted on at the election on November 5, we strongly urge its support by the voters.

The plan is so arranged the entire cost will be met by automobile license fees, and none of it by general taxation.

It will not interfere with the war program, because no bonds will be issued or roads built until the close of the war.

It should be voted, so we may be ready at the close of war to build the roads, both to get our system of highway transportation in shape to meet the increased requirements that will follow, and also to provide labor for soldiers and sailors released from service, and those now taking their former places they will in part, at least, throw out of employment on their return.

All these reasons are vouched for and strongly urged in a published statement by Governor Lowden, who says it will be a calamity if the issue fails at the election.

In addition to the foregoing, if the issue is voted, it will mean the return to the county treasury of \$119,340.00 from the state, for roads already built which will be part of the state system.

DO NOT FAIL TO VOTE ON IT! A FAILURE TO VOTE WILL COUNT AS A VOTE AGAINST IT.

Jas. J. Hammond.
C. A. Goding.
A. Hackman.
Rev. T. O'Brien.
O. M. Leich.
W. A. Geithman.
E. L. Smith.
Exchange Bank.
C. H. Awe.
Geo. Geithman.

J. Canavan.
J. E. Taylor.
F. J. Hasler.
C. A. Brown.
Roy I. Fossler.
I. W. Douglass.
James Hutchison.
H. A. Perkins.
A. D. Hadsall.
Samuel T. Zeller

J. H. Danforth.
W. W. Buck.
John Krueger.
Wm. Reid.
C. A. Stewart.
Howard Crawford.
C. Butcher.
D. G. Buck.
John Scherf.
Myron Faber.

GUNNER DEPEW

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

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DEPEW IS CAUGHT IN ZEPPELIN RAID AND HAS EXCITING EXPERIENCE

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

CHAPTER VII—Continued.

I surely wished I was the gunner officer. I would have enjoyed it more if I could have got back at Fritz somehow. But I was not the gunner officer and I told him so. I had to shout at him quite a while before he would believe me. Then he wanted me to find the gunner officer, but I did not know where to find him. If I could have got to our guns I guess I would have had another medal for working overtime, but I missed the chance there.

About this time another bomb came over and clouted the best friend I had in my company. Before the war he had been one of the finest singers in the Paris opera houses. When he was with us he used to say that the only difference between him and Caruso was \$2,500 a night.

A polu and I dragged him into a dugout, but it was too late. One side of his face was blown off; the whole right side of him was stripped off and four fingers of the right hand were gone.

I stuck my head out of the dugout and there was the captain discussing the matter with himself, cursing the Germans from here to Helgoland and putting in a word for the bombs every once in a while. All up and down the trenches you could hear our men cursing the Germans in all kinds of languages. Believe me, I did my bit and I could hear somebody else using good old United States cuss words, too. It certainly did not make me feel any better, but it gave me something to do. I think that was why all of us cursed so much then, though we were pretty handy with language at any time. But when you are under heavy fire like that and cannot get it back as good as you get, you go crazy unless you have something to do. Cussing is the best thing we could think of.

Up the trench the third bay was simply smashed in and the Germans were placing bomb after bomb right in it and in ours. The captain yelled out that he was going up to the next bay to examine it, but no more had he got there than he had his head taken clean off his shoulders.

At daybreak our trenches were all pounded in and most of our dugouts were filled up. Then Fritz opened up with his artillery fire right on us. We thought they were going to charge and we figured their barrage would lift and we could see them come over.

We received orders to stand to with fixed bayonets. Then the man at the periscope shouted, "They come!" A battery directly behind us went into action first and then they all joined in and inside of five minutes about eight hundred guns were raising Cain with Fritz. The Boches were caught square in No Man's Land and our rifles and machine guns simply mowed them down. Many of them came half way across, then dropped their guns and ran for our trenches to give themselves up. They could not have got back to their own trenches.

It was a shame to waste a shell on these poor fish. If they had been civies the law would prevent you from hitting them—you know the kind. They could hardly drag themselves along.

That is the way they look when you have got them. But when they have got you—kicks, cuffs, bayonet jabs—there is nothing they will not do to add to your misery. They seem to think that it boosts their own courage.

An artillery fire like ours was great fun for the gunners, but it was not much fun for Fritz or for us in the trenches. We got under cover almost as much as Fritz and held thumbs for the gunners to get through in a hurry. Then the fire died down and it was so quiet it made you jump.

We thought our parapet was busted up a good deal, but when we looked through the periscope we saw what had happened to Fritz' trenches and, believe me, they were practically ruined.

Out in No Man's Land it looked like Woolworth's five-and-ten; everywhere

were about to start when the burgo-master himself came running out. He ordered us to leave the car there and said he would direct us where to go. He insisted that we go on foot, but I could not understand when he tried to explain why.

We soon saw the probable reason for the burgo-master's refusal to ride in the car. All around for about a mile the roads were heavily mined and small red flags on iron staves were stuck between the cobblestones, as warnings not to put in much time around those places. Also, there were notices stuck up all around warning people of the mines and forbidding heavy carts to pass. When we got off the road I breathed again!

After a great deal of questioning we finally reached our destination and made our report to the local commandant. We told him all we could and in turn received various information from him. We were then taken over to the hotel. Here we read a few Paris newspapers, that were several weeks old, until about eight, when we had dinner, and a fine dinner it was, too.

After we had eaten all we could, and wished for more room in the hold, we went out into the garden and yanked a yihle with some gendarmes, and then went to bed. We had a big room on the third floor front. We had just turned in, and were all set for a good night's rest, when there was an explosion of a different kind from any I had heard before, and we and the bed rocked about, like a canoe in the wake of a stern-wheeler.

There were seven more explosions, and then they stopped, though we could hear the rattle of a machine gun at some distance away. Bartel said it must be the forts, and after some argument I agreed with him. He said that the Germans must have tried an advance under cover of a bombardment, and that as soon as the forts got into action the Germans breezed. We were not worried much, so we did not get out of bed.

A few minutes later we heard footsteps on the roof, and then a woman in a window across the street, asking a gendarme whether it was safe to go back to bed. Then I got up and took a look into the street. There were a lot of people standing around talking, but it was not interesting enough to keep a tired man up, so back into the hay.

It seemed about the middle of the night when Bartel called me, but he said it was time to get out and get to work. We found he had made a poor

CHAPTER VIII.

On Runner Service.
One night a man named Bartel and I were detailed for runner service and were instructed to go to Dixmude and deliver certain dispatches to a man whom I will call the burgo-master and report to the branch staff headquarters that had been secretly located in another part of town. We were to travel in an automobile and keep a sharp watch as we went, for Dixmude was being contested hotly at that time and German patrols were in the neighborhood. No one knew exactly where they would break out next.

So we started out from the third-line trenches, but very shortly one of our outposts stopped us. Bartel carried the dispatches and drove the car too, so it was up to me to explain things to the sentries. They were convinced after a bit of arguing. Just as we were leaving a message came over the phone from our commander, telling them to hold us when we came. It was lucky they stopped us, for otherwise we would have been out of range by the time his message came. The commander told me, over the telephone, that if a French flag flew over the town the coast would be clear; if a Belgian, that our forces were either in control or were about to take over the place but that German patrols were near. After this we started again.

When we had passed the last post we kept a sharp lookout for the flag on the pole of the old fish market, for by this we would get our bearings—and perhaps, if it should be a German flag, a timely warning. But after we were down the road a bit and had got clear we saw a Belgian flag whipping around in a good, strong breeze. But while that showed that our troops or the British were about to take over the place it also indicated that the Germans were somewhere near by. Which was not so cheerful.

As we went through the suburbs along the canal which runs on the edge of the town we found that all the houses were battered up. We tried to hail several heads that stuck themselves out of the spaces between buildings and stuck themselves back just as quickly, but we could not get an answer. Finally we got hold of a man who came out from a little cafe.

He told us that the Germans had been through the town and had shot it up considerably, killing and wounding a few inhabitants, but that shortly afterward a small force of Belgian cavalry had arrived and driven the Boches out. The Germans were expected either to return or begin a bombardment at any moment and all the inhabitants who sported cellars were hiding in them. The rest were trying to get out of town with their belongings as best they could.

On reaching our objective we made straight for the Hotel de Ville, where we were admitted and after a short wait taken to the burgo-master. We questioned him as to news, for we had been instructed to pick up any information he might have as to conditions. But we did not get much, for he could not get about because of the Germans, who had made it a policy to terrorize the people of the town.

We had just got into the car and

tary commandant, right under a big glass-dome skylight. This house was now a very pretty ruin, and it was just as well that we left when we did. You could not even find a splinter of the big round table. The next time I sit under a glass skylight in Dixmude, I want a lad with a live eye for Zeppelins on guard outside.

Something about the branch headquarters ruins made us think of breakfast, which we had forgotten, so back to the hotel. Then we started back to our lines. We were ordered to keep to the main road all the way back, or we would be shot on sight, and to report to headquarters immediately on our return. I thought if the sight of me was so distasteful to anybody, I would not take the chance of offending, being anxious to be polite in such cases. So we stuck to the main road.

Fritz did not give us any trouble and we were back by five, with all hands out to greet us when we have in sight, and a regular prodigal son welcome on top, for we were later than they had expected us, and they had made up their minds that some accident had happened.

While I was around Dixmude, I saw many living men and women and children who had been mutilated by the Germans, but most of them were women and children. Almost every one of the mutilated men was too old for military service. The others had been killed, I guess.

But the Belgians were not the only ones who had suffered from German Kultur. Many French wounded were tortured by the Huns, and we were constantly finding the mutilated bodies of our troops. It was thought that the Germans often mutilated a dead body as an example to the living.

The Germans had absolutely no respect whatever for the Red Cross. For instance, they captured a wagon loaded with forty French wounded, and shot every one of them. I saw the dead bodies.

When the Germans came to Dixmude they got all the men and women and children and made them march before them with their hands in the air. Those who did not were knocked down. After a while some of them saw what they were going to get, and being as game sports as I ever heard of, tried to fight. They were finished off at once, of course.

The former burgo-master had been shot and finished off with an ax, though he had not resisted, because he wanted to save the lives of his citizens. They told me of one case, in Dixmude, where a man came out of his house, trying to carry his father, a man of eighty, to the square, where they were ordered to report. The old man could not raise his hands, so they dragged his son away from him, knocked the old man in the head with an ax, and left him there to die. Those who were spared were made to dig the graves for the others.

There was a doctor there in Dixmude, who certainly deserves a military cross if any man ever did. He was called from his house by the Germans at 5:30 one morning. He left his wife, who had had a baby two days before, in the house. He was taken to the square, lined up against a wall with three other big men of the town.

Then he saw his wife and baby being carried to the square on a mattress by four Germans. He begged to be allowed to kiss his wife good-by, and they granted him permission. As he stepped away, there was a rattle and the other men went West. They shot him, too, but though he was riddled with bullets he lived, somehow, and begged the German officer to let him accompany his wife to the prison where they were taking her. This was granted, too, but on the way, they yelled, "Die Franzosen!" and dropped the mattress and ran. But it was only some of their own butchers at work.

Doctor Laurent carried his wife and baby to an old aqueduct that was being rebuilt by the creek. There they lived for three days and three nights, on the few herbs and the water that Doctor Laurent sneaked out and got at night. Doctor Laurent says that when the Germans killed and crucified the civilians at Dixmude, they first robbed them of their watches, pocketbooks, rings and other things. There was a Madame Timans there, who had had three thousand francs stolen from her and was misused besides.

These were just a very few of the things that happened at just one place where the Germans got to work with their "kultur." So you can picture the Belgians agreeing on a German peace, while there is a Belgian alive to argue about it. They will remember the Germans a long time, I think. But they need not worry; there are a lot of us who will not forget, either.

St. Louis, Mo.—Because she loved Charles Roach, an armless man, Mrs. Teenie Hunter, according to her story to authorities here, turned over to him \$200 worth of Liberty bonds and \$100 worth of War Savings stamps which she found on the floor of an office in which she was employed. Exposure came when Roach attempted to sell them at a discount.

Chicago Salesman Has Had Three Wives, Two Divorces and Marries a Fourth.
Chicago.—William K. Nourse, a sales manager of a piano concern here, has in the thirty-five years of his busy life acquired the following matrimonial record: three wives, an irate father-in-law, two divorces, a marriage annulment, and two years and nine months in the penitentiary for bigamy. And now, with that nicely out of the way—the latter event, we mean—he has just obtained a license to wed his fourth, a chit of a girl by the name of Georgia Burton, age twenty.

Soldier Returns Money.
Monaca, Pa.—"I am about to sail for over there and I feel as though I will never come back. Fourteen years ago I picked up a pocketbook of \$11 and I want to square up. I hope you and God will forgive a lonely soldier boy. I am sending you \$15 for a little interest. I am on my last furlough." This was the letter which accompanied the cash received by Mrs. Nicholas Stoffel. His conscience relieved, some "lonely soldier boy" is on his way to fight the Hun.

Depew is wounded in a brush with Germans. See next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Saws for Cutting Metal.
Not so very long ago the discovery was made in Germany that metals could be sawed easier and quicker with rapidly revolving smooth disks of steel, than with toothed circular saws. It was found that the cutting was done by the heat generated by the friction of the edge of the disk against the metal. The metal is melted at the point of contact, while the steel of the disk, being cooled by the air, does not reach the melting point. The disks need no sharpening and do not wear out so quickly as the toothed saws heretofore used for cutting metal. The faster the disk revolves, the greater the amount of heat generated, and the quicker the job.—Popular Science Monthly.

NOTORIOUS CAR BARN GANG PASSES

War Breaks Up One of Toughest of New York's Hoodlum Bands.

New York.—The war has cleaned out the famous "Car Barn gang" of New York city. The lair of the notorious gangsters has become an almost forgotten place, and, while groups of fighters remain in the vicinity of First and Second avenues, they no longer are a source of terror to the police. The last outbreak came a few nights ago when officers were summoned to the noted rendezvous to quell a disturbance. While they were driving the disturbers of the peace to



cover three stalwart soldiers injected themselves into the fray.

"There ain't goin' to be no more fightin' in this block," one of the three soldiers said as they stood facing the crowd gathering. "There ain't no such thing as the 'Car Barn gang' any more. That stuff don't go. We'll give you a good cleanin' up if you don't stop stop fightin'. If you want to fight, join the army."

The soldiers, mopping the beads of perspiration from their brows, walked toward the policemen and prisoners. "This you, 'Puggy' McKay?" a policeman exclaimed, as he for the first time observed the features of one of the soldiers. "And I'll be blowed if you haven't got 'Lefty' O'Neill and 'Rat Face' Wilson with you! The three of you are sergeants, too!"

"Yes, we are through cop fightin'," Sergeant McKay said. "We belong to the government now, and that means we're for the law. We came back to the old neighborhood to look for a couple of deserters and a few of the rnts who are shakers. The new draft will get a good many of you fellows, and then we'll all be together, one big gang."

The policemen were amazed at the transformation of "Lefty," "Rat Face" and "Puggy." Many a battle they had given the policemen when they were members of the "Car Barn gang."

LOVE FOR ARMLESS MAN BRINGS WOMAN ARREST

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GREAT RECORD IN MATRIMONY

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THOUGHT HE WAS DIPLOMATIC

But Father of Rookie Couldn't. Just See Point About His Son's "Financial Condition."

The other day a rookie, just out of college, married a girl who lived in the town where his company was in training. The young man knew he must inform his family of the event, and also that he must do it in the most soothing way possible.

"Dear dad," he wrote, "I always thought that when I married I would choose a girl who could support herself if necessary, and I then if anything would ever happen to me, you wouldn't have to be burdened with her. Now, Marion is that kind of a girl. She knows all about my financial condition and—"

But when father read the letter, he paused here to reread it. "Financial condition," he snorted. "That young cub hasn't any financial condition. Why, he doesn't own the clothes on his back. Nor did he ever own them. Financial condition—well, I'll be hanged."

Another rookie had likewise married a girl who was a stranger to his mother, who boasts of Irish descent. He, too, wrote home—a letter to mother. "I have told Frances all about my family, so that now she feels that she really knows you. So I'm going to tell you all about her. She is now an orphan, but when her father was alive he was a big railroad man."

Her mother commented to the rest of the family. "Don't be excited by that," she advised them. "Your father and I used to know a very fat fireman."

REQUISITE HOURS OF SLEEP

Acknowledged Fact That Brain Workers Need Less Than Those Engaged in Manual Labor.

Periodic sleeping is undeniably an essential to the continuance of life, but sleep is required more as a means of recuperation from physical weariness than from mental activity, an exchange observes. The best thinkers are the shortest sleepers, and on the other hand the manual laborers require the longest periods of sleep. The classic example cited to prove that the thinker does not need as much sleep as the ordinary man takes is Thomas A. Edison, who during the most active years of his life is said to have slept only four hours a day. It is not so generally known that Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, in his late life did not average more than three hours of sleep a day.

These instances should not lead to ill-advised efforts to emulate the extreme examples. One should not attempt to do better thinking by keeping longer awake, but the effort should be made to do better thinking, which will result in keeping longer awake. For if the body be not fatigued or drugged with poison, sleep comes chiefly from the slowing down of the mental processes until consciousness lapses. If an adult is not tired or full of fatigue poisons from physical labor, or if his system is not otherwise burdened with poisons from faulty diet or overeating, it is possible in many instances to cut down the sleeping period from 20 to 40 per cent of that commonly indulged in.

Prussian Guard Long Famous.

The history of the Prussian Guard, cream of Germany's fighting men, which was smashed by the headlong attack of American troops at the Second Battle of the Marne, dates back to the latter part of the Seventeenth Century, when men believed in the divine rights of kings, and the troops of the guard could be depended on to protect the sacred body of their sovereign when all other supporters fell away.

The Prussian Guard was once a company of archers, known as the Trabant Guards. It was transformed into a real fighting force by Frederick William I, Drill with him was a ruling passion and he lavished much attention on his guard; scouting Europe for giants, as no man under six feet in height could enter his pet regiment. This requirement was abolished by Frederick the Great, who cared only for fighting ability. The stirring example of Napoleon's Imperial Guard caused the Prussian organization to be increased in size, and it now comprises a complete army corps. Into its ranks go the cream of each year's class of Prussian recruits.

Salvaging a Ship Sunk 100 Years.

Work has been started off Boca Ciega (Cajimar) by a Cuban salvage company on the wreck of a Spanish vessel sunk more than a hundred years ago. The principal objects that the company expects to recover are forty-two cannons, which, according to the divers who performed the preliminary exploration work, are still in a fine state of preservation, some mounted on the deck and the others lying close to the wreck on the floor of the sea at a moderate depth which renders their extraction only ordinarily difficult.

Brand-New Fish Story.

Deep-sea fishermen report they recently saw a floating island in the gulf stream off Palm Beach, Fla. The island was about twenty-five feet in diameter, and the fishermen say it was composed of marl and muck, held together by tangled roots and rotted seaweed; that there were several trees and mangrove sprouts growing luxuriantly on the island. The fishermen landed on the island and found thousands of small fish on it, which sea birds were greedily eating.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's



Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Binzer, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Had the Proof.
"Won't you give up smoking to please me?"
"No, girlie."
"Then you don't love me."
"Yes, I do, and here's the proof. Another girl wants me to give you up to please her, but I won't do that."—Pittsburgh Sun.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it; whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befall the over-zealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accept no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

Pose Exposed.

First Yank—Writing home?
The New Yank—Yes! I'm telling the folks I have at last discovered why Napoleon is always represented with his hand plunged inside his coat.
First Yank—Well, what's the reason?

The New Yank—You'll know, all right, when you've slept on straw in French stable and heard the cooties sing.

Itching Burning Skins.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Paper Threading.

Paper thread is attracting considerable attention in the Scandinavian countries. It is a new invention—a result of the war.—People's Home Journal.

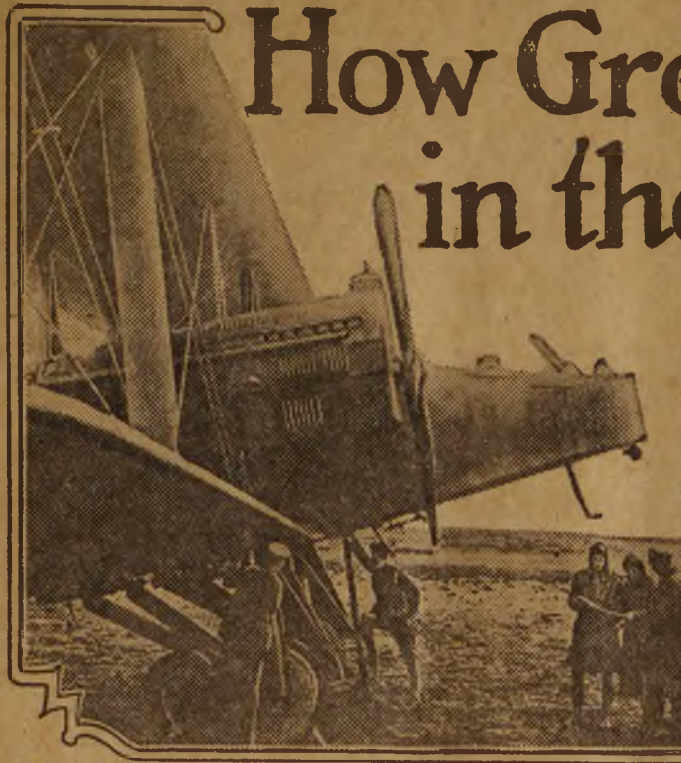
"Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee."—Ben Franklin.

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Maurine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Maurine when your Eyes Need Care. 25c. Maurine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

How Great Britain Fights in the Air

Brig. Gen. Charles Frederick Lee



R. A. GIANT MACHINE READY TO START ON BOMBING EXPEDITION



HANOI'S ROYAL AIR FORCE SQUADRON EVERY DAY IN GROUP HAS BROUGHT DOWN AT LEAST THREE MACHINES



BRIG. GEN. CHARLES FREDERICK LEE



ONE OF BIG BOMBS DROPPED ON HUN LINES

Brigadier General Charles Frederick Lee, chief of the British Aviation Mission now in the United States, who has written the following article, is true to the tenets of the Royal Air Force, he says everything about the service but not one word about himself. He is a young man to have attained such eminence in his profession, for he was born in Yorkshire on July 20, 1887. His career is exclusively that of the military. He was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, served in a famous old regiment, the 60th Rifles, passed the inevitable four years in India, and helped to strafe the Boche in France in 1914 and 1915. He earned his army sobriquet, "flying Lee" Lee, by reason of an extraordinary maneuver he evolved in air fighting. One of his tricks was to fall like a fluttering leaf, in a machine apparently out of control, but really tempting an opponent to close quarters and consequent undoing. He is immensely popular, not only with the general public but with his brother officers in both the British and American armies.

HE allies have been fighting the Hun for over four years, and the British empire has sustained 2,500,000 casualties, yet, contrary to general opinion, the greatest lifesaver in the present war is the airplane. Without the airplane, casualties increase by leaps and bounds. With the airplane and supremacy in the air the casualties on our side of the line decrease and the morale increases, whereas the casualties on the Hun side of the line increase and the morale decreases with marked rapidity.

There is no doubt whatever that on the western front we have a definite, almost an overwhelming, superiority in the air. It is this superiority in the air which enables us to bomb Germany and bring the war home to her, and makes it possible for an offensive to succeed. No offensive can hope for success without co-operation between all arms and the most implicit trust in the aviation service by leaders and men alike.

Machines have been developed along definite lines for definite purposes. In the olden days any machine was used for any duty. In those days it was only necessary for a pilot to fly a machine and have an elementary knowledge of other matters. Nowadays anyone can be taught to fly—that is the easiest part of the training. The difficult part comes with specialization. A pilot has to be taught to fly and fight in small single-seater scouts. He has to be taught, on highly specialized lines, the art of bombing, and last, he has to be taught co-operation with other arms. This last duty is one of the most difficult to teach and perhaps the most important of all.

Co-operation by the artillery and the airplane in 1914 was not efficient. Wireless was considered a sort of black art. It was not until 1915 that the matter was really developed and evolved. Its strides became rapid. Machines and instruments were improved, and wireless co-operation was thoroughly organized. Wireless is such a science in itself that it is useless to go into its technical details. But today there are hundreds of machines equipped with wireless and co-operating daily with the artillery, infantry and cavalry. Our work with infantry, cavalry and tanks is also of the greatest importance. A system of signals is devised as between the infantry and the airplane, and the airplane flies extremely low to get these messages, flies back and gives the commander accurate information not only as to where the infantry is, but also as to what they may be in need of.

As I began by saying, flying is designed to save life. Take, for instance, a machine which flies at a height ranging between 50 feet and 400 feet, and searches for information which is invaluable to the commander of the sector in which an attack is going to take place. It is up to the pilot of an airplane to discover if the batteries are active or if they are only camouflaged make-believe. If he can transmit the facts to the artillery commander, in the one case he can have the battery destroyed and prevented from shelling our troops, and in the case of a camouflaged log he can save the battery commander the trouble of firing at it. On the same lines it is the duty of the pilot to see where the trench mortars are in order that they may be knocked out before the attack begins, as well as the machine gun emplacements which cause such havoc to an attack if they have not been previously dealt with. Last, but not least, it is essential to know if the wire in front of the German trenches has

been cut efficiently. If it has been, all is well. If it has not, it is necessary for the artillery to again strafe it, in order that an infantry regiment may not start an attack only to find itself held up on German barbed wire. The saving of life by an efficient air force is absolutely colossal.

The airplane must descend from the realm of mystery it has occupied in the public mind and assume its practical form. It should be looked on as a machine designed to carry a man through the air for a definite purpose, and that purpose is to help those on the ground to go forward.

We have to rid ourselves of mistaken notions. The life of a pilot is really far more comfortable than is possible for his comrades in the infantry, cavalry or artillery. The infantry when in the trenches are shelled continually and often heavily. They have to sleep in dugouts, some wet and some dry. They are at war the whole time except, of course, when they are back at rest. But the pilot, though his period of fighting, may continue for weeks and months at a time, has a definite job to do each day. He knows when that job is over he will return to a clean house, a clean meal and a clean bed. His morale is excellent. He is flying the best machine, the government can supply. He does not see the dirty side of the war. He does not find in the air the gas and the filth of the ground. It is not to be wondered at that he is proud to be in the air division. A certain type of person writes on the dangers of flying and the way he prevented himself from being killed, yet one-tenth of the untold stories in the trenches would make the air pilot's story sound very small. Yet the airman is all-important. It would not help much if America sent ten millions of men to France if there was not an efficient air service back of them.

Fortunately, things are going well. The United States has pilots of the right kind, and the material is now going overseas in the right way. I have been fortunate enough to see a good deal of American flying men, of the training which is going on in this country and of a certain number of American cadets in England. Personally, I have nothing but praise for American flyers, and those at home have nothing but praise for the cadets there. And how important a thorough training is! However well a pilot may fly, however good his machine may be, unless he can kill his opponent in the air, he is, to all intents and purposes, useless. To do that he must have a gun, use a preponderance of fire, outmaneuver his enemy and bring him down. There are several means and ways of achieving this excellent result. Some Germans have been forced to land without having been fired on; others have been brought down by machine-gun fire in the air, and a few by anti-aircraft fire from the ground. Again, a very small number have been shot down by infantry gunfire from trenches. The more Germans brought down, the less sacrifices of life we have on our side of the lines. Say a German airplane has come over our side of the lines; say he has taken photographs of our artillery position; say he has photographed trenches where we are assembling to attack—it is perfectly easy for him, if not interfered with, to take these back, have them developed and issued to the artillery. He can also call up batteries by wireless and have them train their guns on the infantry so assembled. Hence, it is absolutely necessary that every hostile machine on our side of the lines, every enemy machine in the air at all, shall be brought down whenever and wherever possible. Only by this means can we save our own men on the ground.

With the airman came the air-gunner. In 1914

and the early part of 1915 pilots and observers carried rifles, and the pilots, at that time, sat behind. There were no machine guns on airplanes. Men undoubtedly fought in the air, but these scraps generally resulted in two machines maneuvering around each other and occasionally getting in a shot. Sometimes one machine or the other was forced to land for lack of gasoline. It was extremely lucky if you could put in a shot that would either disable the pilot or knock out the machine. Not until the advent of the Lewis gun did aerial gunnery really begin to make itself felt. These handy little weapons were mounted on swivelpins on each side of the machine and cut down to decrease weight. This, however, though the beginning, was never satisfactory, and the stoppages in the machine gun were frequent. In the middle of 1915, the German aviatik had a single movable gun in the rear cockpit which caused quite a lot of trouble to the allies. This was followed by the French Nieuport machine, which had a Lewis gun mounted over the top plane, and at the same time we developed a ring mounting in the observer's cockpit. It thus became a race not only in machines but also in gunnery as to who could bring the most effective fire to bear on the adversary. In the autumn of 1915 experiments were made with the Vickers gun firing through the propeller. The blades were protected by steel plates called reflectors, which were so placed that when a bullet struck the blade it glanced off. No form of synchronizer gear had been evolved, but it was the beginning of a system which is now universal. Late in 1915 the Fokker made its appearance. This machine had not a great speed, but it did have a synchronizing gear, i. e., a gear which enabled the machine gun to fire through the blades of the propeller without hitting the blades and without any loss of efficiency. It had quite a success for a time until the French got out the Spad gear and the British the Vickers gear. The latter was used by us quite extensively over the lines, but owing to the difficulty of training mechanics in its use and the small amount that was known of it in those days, it left quite a lot to be desired. This was followed by the Constantinesco gear, which proved very satisfactory. Here, then, was a definite progress in aerial gunnery, and today we have on every machine two or three or four machine guns, two firing through the propeller and two being used by the observer behind. In the case of a two-seater, if you consider the amount of rounds which can be fired on the enemy from a machine, you will understand what a menace it is. You can fire 600 rounds per minute from each gun; hence the pilot can fire 1,200 rounds per minute, and the observer can reach the same figure with his two guns.

Machines, of course, are specialized. There are single-seater machines, which depend entirely on their power of maneuver and gunfire. There are two-seater fighters, where the pilot and the observer have to work together the whole time. There are machines designed for co-operation with artillery which carry an observer and wireless. There are large machines for day bombing and still larger machines designed for night bombing. Owing to the pace at which machines maneuver the sighting of machine guns becomes a very important factor. To hit an object in a vital spot, going 120 miles an hour, when your own machine is traveling at the same pace, requires a vast amount of training for pilots and observers, who practice gunnery continuously from the time they go on the ground school until they go overseas.

An extremely interesting form of flying has been perfected recently—cloud formation flying. In the olden days, and until most recently, pilots have been chary about going into clouds except as a means of defense. Actual cloud flying has been regarded with a certain amount of skepticism. But cloud flying today is a necessity. Every day is not a fine day, and cloud flying has become the fashion. It is now possible for machines to go in formation through the clouds and meet above them and continue that formation on a compass bearing to their objective, come down through the clouds, bomb their objective, go up again and come home. That sounds simple, but it is simple only if pilots are properly trained for it, and have the right instruments.

Long-distance air raids into Germany are now quite common. An independent force of the R. A. F. has been formed for this purpose alone. It is independent of the army and carries out bomb raids only from its headquarters in France.

I would like to write something about aerial photography, that most useful adjunct of the work of the general staff, but considerations of space forbid. I have endeavored to show the vital importance of the air force, both offensive and defensive. My message can be summarized in very few words. Send over your Liberty engines in thousands. Send over your bright young American flyers in tens of thousands, and the end of both the war and the Hun will be in sight.

DAZED BY HUN ATROCITIES

Emotional Faculties of Afflicted Belgians Probably Paralyzed by the Horrors They Had Witnessed.

Mr. Brand Whitlock, former American minister to Belgium, has been talking about the horror of Louvain in the London Daily Telegraph:

"I was struck by the lack of passion displayed by all those who had so terribly suffered. I seldom heard any of them express hatred of the Germans or any desire for revenge.

"None of them, as far as I could learn or observe, even acted in the tragic manner. There were no heroes and no histrionics; they did not even demean themselves as do people in the cinema or the romantic novels.

"In moments of great danger, or great strain and tragedy, people are simple and natural; they do not act in the theatrical sense of the word."

To say that a play could be acted without gesture or other expression of what we feel is absurd. Nor would, I think, history support Mr. Brand Whitlock's inference, whatever may have been the story of unhappy Belgium.

When Mme. du Barry died upon the scaffold in Paris, her shrieks delighted the knitting women. The Duc de Guise ran wildly from his assassins to throw himself at the feet of Henry of France. Pitt wept for his country's misfortune—the family of the ill-fated Louis XVI did not cease their lamentations all night when they heard that he was to be guillotined at dawn.

The cholera of Judge Jeffreys found expression in the ravings and rantings of a madman. Babbalanja wept when he was driven from Granada. Henry VIII could swear like a fishwife—Catherine Howard shrieked at Hampton court, and the superstitious hear her shrieks to this day.

In my view, the unhappy Belgians were dazed by the very horror of the circumstance. The atrocities committed by the Hun were too awful. Shall we wonder if the emotional faculties were paralyzed?—London Dispatch.

UNITED THOUGH FAR APART

Ceremony Known as "Handschoen" Recognized Under the Dutch Law as Legal Form of Marriage.

Not so very long ago a Boer in Pretoria was married to a girl in Amsterdam, Holland, the ceremony constituting what the Dutch call handschoen, or glove marriage.

In spite of the fact that a distance of 6,000 miles lay between the bride in the Netherlands and the bridegroom in the Transvaal they were just as effectually married under the Dutch law as if both had been present in the same church.

The bridegroom sent to his friend, or best man, in Amsterdam a power of attorney to represent him as his proxy at the ceremony, and at the same time forwarded his glove, which at the proper moment, when the two were made one, was held by both the bride and the proxy. The wedding was duly registered at Amsterdam and at Pretoria, where the bridegroom filed an affidavit with the proper magistrate.

This curious form of marriage is a purely Dutch institution, the custom having originated, it is said, in the old times of Dutch-Batavian rule. It is, however, a dead letter in the Transvaal since the English took over that colony.

Thirsty? Use Belt to Get Drink.

When Oliver Herford comes to a babbling brook and wants a drink, he does not throw himself prone on the mud and try to get water on the vacuum-cleaner principle adopted by the cow, nor does he use his Panama on the Gunga Dhin principle. He might use a straw or a drinking cup, if he could ever remember to carry them with him. A hundred things he might do, if he could think of them.

But what really happens? Oliver takes off his belt and winds it up as tightly as he can. The coils are wrapped around one another so that a cone is built up. That forms a cup with a hole in the bottom. Oliver uses a finger as a stopper for the hole, and proceeds to dip up his drink in the fashion set long ago by the first civilized man.—Popular Science Monthly.

Month of Harvest Moon.

Aside from the autumnal equinox, September each year is marked by another astronomical event of considerable interest, namely, the so-called harvest moon, it being the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox. The harvest moon rises at nearly the same time for several successive evenings instead of nearly an hour later from night to night, as is usually the case, and it is from this continuous run of bright moonlight nights that this moon is said to derive its name, farmers as a rule taking advantage of the extra light to gather in their late summer crops and store them away for the winter.

Illustrates Red Cross Needs.

Twenty thousand dozen pillow cases, 11,000 dozen pairs of bed socks and 19,000 dozen face towels, just reported as being on hand at one American Red Cross supply house in France, gives an idea of the size of the stocks maintained by the organization.

Thoughtful Uncle.

"I write for the few," declared the amateur poet.

"And a good idea, too, declared his grouchy uncle; "fewer the better."—Kansas City Journal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

For PINK EYE DISTEMPER, CATARRH, FEVER AND ALL NOSE AND THROAT DISEASES
Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy. 50 cents a bottle, \$5.50 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and turf goods houses or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers, Booklet, "Distemper, Cause and Cure," free.
SPONH MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Health of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid-stomach—superstition as the doctors call it—merely means an occasional attack of indigestion, bloating, heartburn, belching, sour, gassy stomach, or some other such minor ailment quickly remedied—or will cure itself—and leave no serious after-effects. As a matter of fact, however, it is responsible for a long train of serious ailments that cause awful suffering and sometimes bring the body to the verge of death. It is a well established fact that many cases of chronic stomach trouble, anæmia, stomatitis, gastritis, rheumatism, gout, lumbago, cirrhosis of the liver, auto-intoxication, dyspepsia, catarrh of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently valvular heart trouble and heart failure, can be traced directly to acid-stomach.

This is not at all surprising when you consider that even the acid formed in the mouth from fermentation of bits of food lodged in the teeth—an acid that is actually tasteless—is yet powerful enough to eat through the hard enamel of the teeth and decay them. Is it any wonder, then, that an excess amount of acid in the stomach causes so much misery, undermining the strength and wrecking the health and happiness of so many people? Is it not a fact, within the range of your own observation, that nine people out of ten are victims of acid-stomach?

If you ever hope to be well and strong you must get rid of that excess acid. Nothing is gained by taking medicines which merely stimulate and give one a false sense of strength, and that leave the excess acid still in the stomach. You must depend upon your food for your strength—and unless you keep your stomach free from excess acid, pure, sweet and strong. If cannot properly digest food, your whole body suffers.

What you want is relief—yes—and here is the way—absolutely guaranteed!—you take no chance. It's been tested tens of thousands of times with universal success. Go to your druggist and get just one package of EATONIC, a wonderful preparation that will literally wipe the excess acidity out of your stomach. The results obtained are nothing short of marvelous. Almost instantly it relieves that painful, puffed up feeling after eating, belching, heartburn, sour stomach, etc. Makes the stomach feel cool and comfortable.

If you need this help it's your own fault if you suffer another day. EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to the Eatonie Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a free box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

Natural Affinity.
"Girls take quite naturally to farming, I see." "Of course, they do; isn't it the art of husbandry?"

The Reason.
"Newrich makes lots of bulls." "No wonder; everybody's giving him wrong steers."

Little On.
Wife—"Mrs. Hillife says she cares very little for dress." Hubbie—"Yes, almost nothing, one might say."

You are commanding one life—and it is about the biggest contract ever a man undertook.

"We are all comrades in a good enterprise."—Woodrow Wilson.

The Limit.
"So you have promised to make Cholly happy, eh?" "I've agreed to marry him. That's all."

Cole's Carbolinalve Quickly Relieves 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 pkg. Adv.

Scare and Rare.
"This steak isn't half cooked!" "That's nothing new. Well done meat is rare here."—Cornell Widow.

Be sure you've got one coming before you kick.

Be patient. It's natural for boys to yell, and girls to giggle.

Canada made me Prosperous

—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

60 ACRES WESTERN CANADA FREE

The Republican-Journal
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER

All kinds of Dishes at Olmsted's.

Munsing underwear, a full line of ladies' and children's at Olmsted's.

Service pins, rings, and pendants at Martin's.

Winter is at the door. How about a new coat? See Olmsted's.

Let Martin show you his selection of wrist watches for ladies and men. Prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00.

Ask to see the Fry oven glass at Olmsted's.

Mrs. Stinger has charge of the Hat Department at Olmsted's. See her for that new winter hat.

Charles Ray in "His Mother's Boy" at the Grand Theatre Saturday evening.

Saturday evening, November 2, the Grand Theatre will feature Charles Ray in "His Mother's Boy." Show will start at 8 o'clock.

The Community Club will meet at the home of Mrs. D. S. Brown, Monday afternoon, November 4.

\$100 Reward, \$100

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

Dr. J. T. SHESLER
DENTIST

Telephone No. 44
Office in Exchange Bank Building

Dress goods, both plain and fancy weaves, from 60c up, at Olmsted's.

The Missionary meeting has been postponed for one week on account of sickness.

Military wrist watches, metallic mirrors, and money belts are appropriate gifts to put in the Xmas cartons for the boy "over there."

Services will be held at the German Lutheran church Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Abusiness meeting will follow. School will open Monday morning.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Prain Saturday, October 19, a son. The youngster, who entered the world via Sycamore, has been named after its grand-father Prain, John Herbert.

Have you seen the new service star pendants at Martin's? They are reasonable in price and very attractive.

Miss Genevieve Finnegan of Oak Park was the guest of honor at a six o'clock dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Schoonmaker Monday evening.

The Royal Neighbors' Sewing Circle will hold a business meeting at the home of Mrs. Maude Scherf on Locust street Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7. All members are urged to be present.

Regular services will be held at the M. E. Church next Sunday; Sunday School at 10 o'clock, morning service at 11 o'clock, Epworth League at 6:30 o'clock and evening service at 7:30. Rev. L. B. Lott, pastor.

Buy Gift Slippers Now at Theo. F. Swan's.

Our entire line of Chrismasslippers has arrived and is now on display in our footwear section. The showing includes the finest quality felt and kid slippers in all the favored styles. Women's felt slippers with cushion and leather soles, ribbon and fur trimmed, are priced at 98c to \$3.00. Here is a chance to start your gift buying early. Theo. F. Swan "Elgin's Most Popular Store"

Public sale of Pure Bred Poland China Boars and Gilts at the Ed. Wyman farm, four miles east of Sycamore November 2. See display ad in other part of this paper.

Frank J. Williams, who was in Justice Brown's court last Friday morning charged with having refused to assist an officer when deputized, was found not guilty by the jury.

The large squash, which was donated to the Red Cross by Mrs. Henry Holsker and was on display in E. H. Browne's window for several weeks, brought \$10.90. Floyd Mansfield held the number that won the prize.

The Boy Scouts have assumed the responsibility of gathering and taking care of the pits and nut shells to be used in the manufacture of carbon for gas masks. A large quantity has been deposited in the boxes at E. H. Browne's store.

Smart Styles in Women's Fall and Winter Coats at Theo. F. Swan's.

The smartest styles from the lines of the foremost makers are included in our showing of the new coats for Fall and Winter. Some have large collars of self material while others have collars of fur. Wide belts and deep cuffs are other features. Many styles are here for your selection, in coats made from wool, velour, broadcloth, silk seal plush and many other materials. Prices from \$25.00 to \$49.00. Theo. F. Swan "Elgin's Most Popular Store"

The Exchange Bank has received an engraved certificate from the government which reads as follows:

Treasury Department,
Seventh Federal Reserve District,
Certificate of Indebtedness Organization.

Exchange Bank
Genoa, Illinois
Has subscribed for 100% of its quota on the series of treasury certificates issued in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan and is therefore honored with this certificate of distinguished financial service.
Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
Fiscal Agent of the United States
M. A. Traylor J. B. McDougal
Director Governor

Ed Wyman offers for sale 30 Poland China Boars, 4 late fall gilts and 6 spring gilts at his farm, four miles east of Sycamore, Nov. 2. See display ad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown entertained the following guests Sunday at dinner: Frank Wright of Mason City, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gustafson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Dell Wright and daughters of Sycamore; Mr. and Mrs. Dick James and son of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Lional Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Phil Thorworth of Genoa.

Toyland Open Now at Theo. F. Swan's.

Just a glimpse into our big second floor Toyland will be enough to convince you that there will be toys aplenty this year for all the children. Come and bring the children to see all the new games, dolls, mechanical toys, wheel toys, etc. They're all ready for your inspection.

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

All the rails of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. in the city of Genoa have been removed and from Marengo south the work has been finished as far as the Pleasant Grove creamery. The work on the pavement in Marengo has not been started. The work south of Genoa is finished to Wood's hill.

The Red Front store in this city is closing out and will soon be a thing of the past. This company, which has a string of about 5,000 stores fails to make it pay in the smaller cities. The store started in Marengo some time ago did business only a few weeks when it was closed on account of lack of patronage.

High and low heeled rubbers, full run of sizes, at Olmsted's.

Buy Athena Knit Underwear at Theo. F. Swan's.

Athena is the most perfect knit underwear made. It fits perfectly without stretching; has sloping shoulders, curved armholes, fitted cuffs and set-

on trimmings. Every weight and style is included in our extensive showing of Athena knit underwear for women and children. Secure your season's supply now while assortments are complete. Theo. F. Swan "Elgin's Most Popular Store"

RED CROSS NOTES

Christmas labels from the boys at the front, permitting relatives here to send them something, will reach Genoa about November 1. This bit of white paper, on which the address of the soldier is written, is of vital importance, as no parcel may be sent without it, and if lost, cannot be duplicated. The cartons have arrived at the Red Cross rooms and every parcel must be on its journey by November 20.

We have been told that Marshall Field & Co. and Mandel Brothers stores of Chicago will forward gifts from their Paris shops. It might be well for those who will not receive a label and who wish to remember someone "overthere," to write the above mentioned stores for information.

Refugee Clothing
Any clean, old clothing for refugees will be gladly accepted at the Red Cross rooms.

The First Overcoat



Remember the first coat you picked out for him—you son? Remember the thrill of pride that ran thru you as you left the store with the first covering for the tiny toddler? How carefully you picked—nothing was too good for your boy. And thru the years, that same thought will be uppermost in your mind.

Today, altho he is still in the little fellows' class, it is harder than ever before to get a satisfactory garment because the shortage of materials and labor has forced many manufacturers to lower their standards.

The high standards set by Mayer Brothers twenty-eight years ago have never been lowered. It has made for Young America, permanently establishing these Master-Made Overcoats in the homes of thousands who are just as particular regarding their son's clothes as you.

Today, as always,

Mayer-Made Overcoats

For Boys and Little Fellows

are the best that you can buy. Our splendid variety of models and wide range of pleasing patterns make it an easy matter for the economical mother to make her purchase.

F. O. Holtgren

R. E. CHENEY

Expert Piano Tuner and Repairer WITH Lewis & Palmer Piano Co DeKalb and Sycamore

PHONES
Sycamore 234 / DeKalb 338

Always with DEADLY POISONS
RAT CORN
KILLS RATS, MICE AND GOPHERS
25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 - ALL DEALERS

FOR SALE BY
SCOTT'S PHARMACY

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

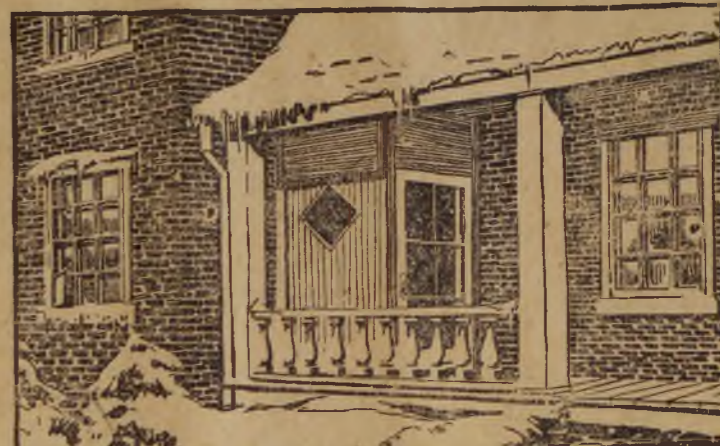
Della Rebeckah Lodge NO. 330
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month Odd Fellow Hall
Mae Corson Edna Abraham
N. G. Sec.

T. J. REINKEN
Live Stock
Auctioneer

Farm Sales made anywhere.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Phone 922-22

Genoa, Ill



Don't Be A Coal Waster

WAR needs require this year 100 million tons more than our normal coal production—production can be increased only 50 million tons. That leaves 50 million tons that must be saved, unless war industries are to be hampered or countless persons made to suffer.

Everyone wants to do his part. You can do your full share in saving coal—by equipping your house with

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

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

Houses protected by storm windows and storm doors require from one-third to one-half less coal. You can easily figure what that means to you in dollars and cents. The saving in coal in one or two seasons will pay for the cost of the storm windows and doors.

There is no better way to save coal and keep your family comfortable and healthy. And to think, too, that it is a paying investment!

See or 'phone us so that your house will not be a coal-waster this winter.

Genoa Lumber Co.

GENOA OPERA HOUSE

Shows Every Wednesday and Saturday Night

Saturday's Special
"SALLY-IN-A-HURRY"

Admission: Adults, 15 cents; Children under 12 years of age, 10 cents.

CONRAD KNIPRATH, Prop.

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

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—
PURE BRED

Poland China Boars and Gilts

— at the —

Wyman Farm

four miles east of Sycamore, on

Saturday, Nov. 2, '18

at one o'clock sharp

This offering consists of 30 big growthy spring boars of the best Big Type breeding, good enough to head a herd And four late fall gilts and six spring gilts that will make some grand breeding sows.

All lengthy individuals, with good bone and in excellent breeding form, representing the herds of Fesenmeyer, Doer, Halford, Hancher, Mour and other prominent breeders. Catalog on application.

ED S. WYMAN
Gardner and Kepner, Auctioneers
SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS

Republicans of Illinois!

THE welfare of your country, the honor of your State and prudent regard for your own personal interests, all call you to vote next **Tuesday, November 5**, for these Republican candidates:

- For United States Senator—Medill McCormick**
- For Congressmen-at-Large—William E. Mason and Richard Yates**
- For State Treasurer—Fred E. Sterling**
- For Supt. of Public Instruction—Francis G. Blair**
- For University Trustees—Margaret Day Blake, Cairo Trimble and John M. Herbert (Woman Vote for These)**

It is equally important that you vote for Republican congressional, legislative and county candidates, to maintain, throughout the war, and afterward, the civilian morale and the efficient management of State and local affairs already established by Republican officials.

The great war to preserve Christian Civilization must be WON. America is in the war for that purpose—to end the war on a basis that will forbid its repetition. An inconclusive peace by negotiation or compromise is not to be thought of.

To achieve this unmistakable end, a Republican Congress—a Congress Republican in both branches—is essential. The imperative necessity of it is written on every page of Congressional history since America entered the war. Intelligent forecast of the future confirms it.

By Republican votes in Congress, and only by Republican votes, was America organized and armed for war in 1917. When Senators and Representatives of the President's party hesitated, quibbled and wobbled, Republicans were steadfast, and the aggressive patriotism which they expressed by word and vote in the halls of Congress was written with cold steel at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, St. Quentin and the Argonne.

Now, with a victorious army in the field abroad, events day by day at home are emphasizing the imperative need of more Republicans in Congress—of a Republican majority in both House and Senate—whose courage, determination and traditions will be a guaranty that America's part in the war shall not be lost.

At issue in this election, too, is approval or disapproval of the splendidly loyal record of Illinois, in word and deed, under the inspiring leadership of Governor Lowden. And then the future—war problems and after-the-war problems of tremendous import.

For sixty years the Republican party has been the constructive party of State and Nation. Now, as never before in history, the interests of ALL the people demand that the constructive policy and constructive ability of the Republican party be employed in both State and Nation. The only means to that end lies in the election of the candidates named above and their fellow Republican candidates for the Legislature and County offices.

Go to the Polls and See That Your Neighbor Goes on Election Day, Tuesday, November 5

Vote the Straight Republican Ticket!

Republican State Central Committee

Frank L. Smith, Chairman
Justus L. Johnson, Secretary

PURELY PERSONAL

Charles Whipple and son, Harry, are in St. Paul on business this week. Mr. and Mrs. Roe Bennett and children were Rockford visitors over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rudolph and children were Belvidere visitors Tuesday.

Bruce Sturtevant of Chicago visited Genoa relatives the fore part of the week.

Miss Marion Bagley, who teaches near Belvidere, spent several days of this week with home folks.

Mrs. John E. Albion of Mariette, Wis., is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. B. Downing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Furr are spending the week with their son, Kenneth, who is attending the Illinois University.

Miss Edith Sturtevant of DeKalb was an over Sunday visitor at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Maude Mor-doff.

Chaplain J. R. Jeffery of Camp Grant and J. S. Ashmore of Rockford visited at the W. S. Jeffery home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Nulle, who have been visiting their son in Wyoming for several weeks, returned to Genoa last week.

Mrs. R. B. Patterson and son, Charles, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson and Miss Eva Westover were Elgin visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Whitney and their granddaughter, Beatrice, have been at the Harry Whitney home in Belvidere the past week.

Miss Leona Bennett of Rockford visited at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Patterson, several days last week.

Mrs. E. L. Smith is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. S. Nutting, of Oak Park this week. Mrs. Nutting is ill with the influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilke and the latter's mother, Mrs. Bell, will soon leave for Los Angeles, Calif., where they will make their winter home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Crawford will leave on Saturday for their winter home at Lynn Haven, Florida, where Mrs. Minnie Johnson, who has been there they will spend the winter months, spending the past several weeks at the home of her son, R. J. Johnson, returned to her home in Dixon Monday.

Mrs. Ettie Anderson, Miss Marlon Brown, Chas. Pearson, A. B. Brown, and Bert Fenton attended the funeral of Mrs. Nina Pratt at Sycamore Tuesday.

Rev. C. J. Miller, pastor of the Prospect Avenue M. E. Church, and his wife and children of Chicago were guests at the home of O. E. Taylor over the week end.

Mrs. S. S. Slater returned from Chicago last week, accompanied by her daughter, Ruth, who has been ill for three weeks with influenza. Miss Slater is now convalescing nicely.

Miss Addie White of New York, and sister, Mrs. Vila Bailey, of Valparaiso, Ind., are visiting Genoa friends

this week. Miss White reports Monday at New York for overseas duty. G. H. Martin transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Hoof of Chicago has been visiting Genoa relatives during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson and granddaughter, Miss Helen Holtgren, drove to Rockford Saturday and remained over Sunday at the Robert Patterson home. They were accompanied home by Mr. and Mrs. Scott Waite, who visited at the M. D. Bennett home.

QUESTIONNAIRES OUT SOON

To Youths of 18 and Men 37 to 46— Enrollment Finishes Work

Classification by local boards of all men of the new draft registration has been so rapid that questionnaires will soon be sent to the youths of 18 and men between 37 and 46 years of age. The required to register Sept. 12, no action had been taken as to the classes because of the intention to defer calling them for service until all other available material had been exhausted, local boards being ordered not to send them questionnaires with their enrollment the work described by Provost Marshall General Crowder as the "classification of the United States" will be complete.

Reports show that 555 local boards out of 4,543 in the United States have classified all registrants between 19 and 27. Influenza and epidemic conditions are such, in the opinion of the general staff, as to continue the indefinite suspension of the October draft calls, but it is estimated that the next will be of unusually large proportions.

Under new regulations governing the classification of registrants with physical defects, men fit for general service will be noted as class A men on military records, while men fit for service if cured by operation or other treatment are to be noted as class B. Below these are established class C.1. in which men fit for "gen-fined as being in services of supplies ed as beng n the service of supplies overseas, or in the general service within the United States, and Class C-2 to some men fit only for restricted duty within the United States, in capacity approved by the medical officers. Class D is for men unfit for any service.

ROLL OF HONOR

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

The Gold Stars

Private Fred L. Niss.
Private Tony Henry Muhr

Lieutenant J. W. Ovlitz *
Second Lieut. Bayard Brown *
2nd Lieut. Thos. Nicholson *
Sgt. Paul Miller *
Sgt. John Frazier *
Corp. James B. Cornwall *
Corporal George Allen Patterson *
Corporal Frank Hoffman *
Corporal Floyd Buckle *
Corporal Carl Bauman *

Private Charles C. Schoonmaker *
Private Wm. Harry Carb *
Private Wm. Schurz *
Private Chester Evans *
Private Robert Westover *
Private Walter J. Brendemuhl *
Private Thomas Abraham *
Private Geo. F. Goding *
Private Ivan Ide *
Private Ray Listy *
Private Irvin Thorworth *
Private Geo. R. Wilson *
Private Wm. C. Walters *
Private Albert F. Prain *
Private Clarence Elklor *
Private Ransom Davis *
Private Sidney Davis *
Private Harry Holroyd *
Private Glen Montgomery *
Private Howard Stanley *
Private Fred J. Duval *
Private Ben Westover *
Private Edward A. Albertson *
Private Karl K. Holtgren *
Private Elmer W. Prain *
Private Frank Brennan *
Private Irvin Patterson *
Private John Kolasmiki *
Private Albert Awe *
Private Otto Dander *
Floyd Durham *

Ernest Fulcher, U. S. N. *
Charles Adams, U. S. N. *
Geo. J. Patterson, Y. M. C. A. *
Ruth Crawford, Nurse *

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

At University Camp

Private Albion Duval *
Private Leroy Pratt *
Private Lyle Shattuck *
Private Walter Albertson *
Private Leonadus M. Corson *

Former Genoa Boys

Under the above heading the Republican-Journal will publish the names of former Genoa boys who are in service. If you know of any names that should be added to this list, kindly notify the publisher at once:

Earl Dearduff.
D. J. Corson.
Harlan Lord
Raymond G. Sisley.
Edwin Cooper.
Frederick Foote
Elery Wilcox.
Harry Stanley
James P. Brown
Harry Brown
George Harvey
Lawrence Duval.
Ross Connors.
Allan Savery.
Clayton Brown.
Lloyd Hoover.
Walter Ruback.
Harry Todd Campbell.
Carl Carlson

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

The first snow of the season fell on Thursday morning, October 31.

WE BUY

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

SEND ORDERS

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

EFFECT OF WIND ON SOUND

Differences in Strength of Wind Is What Prevents the Spread of Sound.

One of the government scientists gives an interesting explanation of the action of the wind in preventing the spread of sound.

It is, he claims, not the wind, as such, that prevents sound from traveling against it, but differences in the strength of the wind. If, for instance, the wind is stronger at one side, its effect will be to tilt the sound waves in one direction or another. Differences of temperature in the air also cause deflection of the waves of sound. Other atmospheric causes exist which deflect sound from a straight course and prevent it from going as far in a certain direction as it may have been expected to go.

Some of the sirens in this country, says this scientist, produce sounds which ought theoretically to be audible at a distance of 1,500 miles, but, in fact, the authorities are satisfied if they are heard only two miles away. The reason for the discrepancy between calculation and experiment was probably atmospheric deflection of the sound.

The lifting of the ban on public gatherings will be a welcome change to everyone. The last three weeks can be put down as the quietest ever experienced in Genoa. With nearly eighty young men in the service and scores of others with the "flu," there was simply nothing doing on the business street, while of social affairs there were none.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Charles A. Carlson, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Charles A. Carlson, Deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the January Term, on the first Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of October, A. D. 1918.
Mamie Carlson
E. W. Brown, Attorney
Administratrix
2-3t.

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

Your Pride

How often have you compared the appearance of your home to that of a friend? How often have you said that the living room needed some article to complete its attractiveness? Those thoughts are prompted by the pride you have for your home. And these impulses create real homes. Homes of beauty, ease, attractiveness and comfort. Our displays consist of just the articles that you need in an assortment of designs—at well regulated prices. We solicit your inspection.

W. W. COOPER
GOOD FURNITURE AND RUGS

Palmolive Soap FREE

This gift offer is made to introduce users of the famous Palmolive Soap to other popular Palmolive products. You will like Palmolive Powder, Palmolive Shampoo, Palmolive Vanishing Cream, and Palmolive Talcum.

Try them now and get this free Palmolive Soap—full sized cakes selling regularly for a quarter.

All this week, or as long as the supply holds out, two of these full sized cakes will be given away with a bottle of Palmolive Shampoo or a box of Palmolive Powder. You will receive one full sized cake when you buy a tube of Palmolive Talcum—half the sum returned to you in a gift cake of your favorite soap.

Just call at our store, make the choice and we will wrap up the free Palmolive with your purchase.

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You'll need some before the winter is over. Why not order now?

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is the last day U. S. Liberty Bonds of lower rate can be accepted for

CONVERSION

into 4 1-2 per cent bonds. There is no obligation to converting, and several reasons why you should. Come in and we will be glad to explain. We make no charges for our services.

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Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

3 Feeders, Attention cents a Day!

Try our Crescent Steer Feed.

Three cents a day will feed a steer.

Ask us about it.



Crescent Remedy Co., Genoa

Money back if goods are not Satisfactory

Those Apples are Here!

Better call and see them

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

All Talk of Food Famine Is Mere Hysteria and Beyond Real Point

By HERBERT HOOVER, United States Food Administrator



There is an abundance of food accessible to the seas, but there are not the ships to carry it from every point and to still conduct the war.

There are today abundant stores of food in Australia, the East and in South America. Ours and Canada's are the nearest supplies to the allies, and better protection from submarines can be given to ships on the Atlantic lane than on other sea routes.

Roughly, every 5,000 tons of food to the allies requires 15,000 tons of shipping from Australia, 10,000 tons from the Argentine and 5,000 tons from North America. Every steamer we can save from these long journeys means the possibility of an additional shipload of soldiers and munitions to France. If the allies were compelled to go to these more remote markets for their whole food supply today it would require over 2,500,000 tons more shipping than at present in use for this purpose. If North America could next year provide the whole of allied necessities we could save 1,500,000 tons of shipping. Every ship we save is a ship built. The weight of our blow against the Germans will be limited not alone by the ships we build but by the ships that we save.

If the allies were forced to rely wholly on the remote markets for their food we would have no soldiers in France today. Nor will the burden grow less in the near future, for every ship we build will be needed to replace losses and to increase our army at the front.

Therefore the whole war-food problem is simply and solely a determination of the amount of food that can be spared from North America. The marginal amount must be drawn from the more remote markets.

Our ability to supply the allied world with food lies in four directions: First. The United States usually produces a small surplus of food for export over and above our normal consumption. This surplus we can export without economic disturbance.

Second. We have for years exported to other countries than the allies. By partial or complete embargo of these shipments we can slightly increase the supplies available to the allies.

Third. We can expand the area planted, and if our harvests are normal we can thereby enlarge the surplus for export through increasing production.

Fourth. Our normal consumption and waste of food are anywhere from 15 to 20 per cent more than is necessary to maintain our own public health and strength, and we can in an emergency restrict the national consumption to our need and thereby increase our exports.

We have thus, so far as the allies are concerned, four marginal resources—our small normal surplus, the embargo, an abnormal surplus to be created by stimulated production and a further surplus to be created by a reduction in our consumption. Our resiliency of resources in these four directions, principally the latter, is such that we can, if we have the will to do so, maintain the strength of the allies and our own people, and all talk of famine is mere hysteria. Our world food situation is not to be interpreted as famine; at worst it is to be interpreted in terms of soldiers to France, or alternatively it can be interpreted in terms of larger ship-building programs.

Objection to Farms by Returned Soldiers Is Cause of Worry

By DR. J. T. SIMMONS of Toronto

Provision for the soldiers returning from the war and the suggestion that a plan be evolved to place them on farms is being given serious attention among students. A great deal has been written in the press about this problem in a purely academic manner. It has been suggested that the soldier has lived so long out of doors that he will be loath to return to the desk or factory. In a way there is a lot of truth in this, but it does not balance the desire of the soldier to be in constant contact with his comrades.

Not long ago a survey of some two hundred soldiers who were in convalescent homes was made by an expert in Canada. It showed that about 50 per cent had been brought up on farms but only about 10 per cent had remained there. A very small proportion owned farms and only about 4 per cent declared they wanted to return to agriculture. This, of course, is to be regretted, but it does not look very promising for the plan to send the soldiers to the farms.

We know that a great many men from the farms, since the war began, have gone into the cities and entered factories at greatly advanced wages. They have had a taste of the city life and it will be difficult to get them to go back to the farms. It is therefore going to be a very serious problem. We have got to have men to till the soil if we are to feed the people in the cities. The farm tractor and other improved farm machinery will help to make up for the lack of men, but machinery cannot be run without the help of men and the population is increasing all the time, making increased production of food products absolutely necessary. This is one of the most difficult results of the war and one which will require a great deal of study and planning to meet.

High Tribute Paid to American Women for Wonderful War Work

By MISS HELEN FRAZER, English Suffragist

The American women are wonderful, and it is a pity our people know so little of what they are doing. Do you know, for example, that there are 5,000,000 American women engaged in war work, that their Red Cross supplies work is simply admirable, that their war savings organization has raised a third of the Liberty loan?

Do people here understand that ever since America came in, and even before, millions of American women voluntarily stinted themselves of beef, flour and wheat in order to save it for us?

They feel that this war for the first time in history is a woman's war as well as a man's war. I am returning to the United States for another series of conferences in the autumn. The more the women of the two nations understand one another the better it will be for us. It was a man's work that separated Great Britain and America in the old days. It is for the women now to bring them together again.

CONCRETE-LINED FARM RESERVOIR

Precaution Should Be Taken to Prevent Injury by Frost and Settlement.

COBBLESTONES MADE USE OF

To Safeguard Structure It Is Recommended That Completed Earthwork Be Thoroughly Soaked Before Lining Is Laid.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If durable water reservoirs are desired, they may be lined with concrete or built of cobbles. In form, the concrete-lined type may be either rectangular or circular. A circular reservoir lined with concrete, having a diameter of 134 feet at the bottom, a depth of 8 feet, and a capacity of 2 acre-feet, or 651,658 United States gallons, is somewhat similar in design to one built under the supervision of the office of public roads and rural engineering at Fort Collins, Colo. Precautions are necessary, in order to prevent damage by settlement and frost. If the reservoir is formed partly in excavation and partly in fill, it is difficult to treat each class of material in such a way that both will be equally stable and impervious. If the material in the fill, for instance, settles more than the natural earth, the concrete lining is apt to be ruptured along the division line. Not only uneven settlement in different parts of the earth embankment, but settlement in any one part tends to rupture or otherwise damage concrete lining.

Concrete for Lining.

A concrete suitable for lining should contain an ample percentage of good cement in order to make it watertight. A mixture of 1 part by volume of cement, 2 parts of sand and 4 parts of gravel or broken rock is recommended. A measured volume of sand is dumped on the mixing platform, half as much cement is added to it and both ingredients are mixed dry until the mixture is of one color. It is then moistened and worked into a soft mortar, and the rock or gravel, having been previously moistened, is added. The mortar and rock or gravel then are turned over with shovels at least twice or until the entire mass is thoroughly mixed. The concrete should be sufficiently moist at this stage so that when shoveled into a wheelbarrow or other means of con-



Construction of Cobblestone Masonry Wall.

veyance it will assume a water-level on top. At the same time it should not be so wet as to flow readily.

The thickness of the lining needed depends upon the severity of the climate, the care and skill used in preparing the foundation, the character of the concrete and other factors.

Reservoirs Built of Cobblestones.

Many small reservoirs have been built in southern California to store water pumped from wells over night for use in irrigation the following day. In the Pomona valley, which includes an area of valley land comprising something like 67 square miles, of which about one-third is irrigated, there were in 1912 over 50 of these reservoirs owned and operated by individual orchardists or by small groups of orchardists co-operatively. In the preparation of much of the land for citrus orchards on the benches of this valley large quantities of cobbles are removed and dumped into ravines or piled up in long rectangular walls. Years ago some one conceived the idea of making use of this rock to give stability to reservoir walls, and out of this conception has been developed a more or less distinct type of farm reservoir. This type consists in the main of a wall of cobblestone masonry laid in cement mortar in which a small amount of lime is incorporated, a concrete floor and an earth embankment around the exterior.

From an engineering standpoint the crucial tests of a reservoir may be said to be such features as efficiency, durability, first cost, and maintenance.

BIG ADVANTAGE OF PURPLE VETCH CROP

Similar to Common and Hairy Varieties, but Less Hardy.

Has High Feeding Value, Is Good for Green Manuring and for Seed Production—Makes Good Hay in Pasturage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the Southern and Pacific coast states where winters are not severe, purple vetch, a promising new crop, can be grown to advantage. This vetch, which is similar to the common and hairy varieties, but is less hardy, was brought into the United States by the office of foreign seed and plant introduction in 1899 from Italy. In California, where experimental work has been conducted, it has proved one of the best, if not the best, crop for use



Vetch Growing in Rye.

as green manure in orchards, and in commercial plantings it has been thought well of by the farmers who have used it. In western Oregon and western Washington it can be grown successfully as a seed crop, the yields averaging from 12 to 15 bushels an acre. It has not been sufficiently tested in the Southern states to determine definitely its value in localities where common vetch is now being grown, but as it requires conditions similar to the common varieties, it seems probable that it may serve an excellent purpose in this region as well as in the western United States. It is of high feeding value and makes good hay in pasturage.

Under average conditions purple vetch will stand a winter temperature of 15 degrees above zero with little or no injury. Where the temperatures are not likely to fall below this mark it should be sown in the fall. With colder winter conditions, spring seeding is essential. In localities where common vetch has been grown successfully and the necessary bacteria have been established in the soil, it is not necessary to inoculate for purple vetch.

Purple vetch should be drilled in close drills or broadcasted at the rate of 60 to 80 pounds of seed per acre. Harvesting can be done best with a common mower having a swather attachment. It should be cut for hay during the period from full bloom to the formation of the first pods. The yields average about 2½ tons of hay per acre. When harvesting for seed the crop should be cut soon after the lower pods are ripe, at which time the upper pods will be mature and the plant will be carrying a maximum quantity of seed. Purple vetch is less exacting as to the time of cutting than common vetch, as the seed shatters less readily. Thrashing may be done with an ordinary thrashing machine.

GET RID OF STUMPS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stumps occupy valuable land; foster the growth of weeds, for in order to keep the land in their vicinity clean much hard labor is necessary; mar the appearance of otherwise smooth fields, and hence reduce the selling price of a farm. They furnish shelter for harmful insects and animals and prevent the efficient use of modern machinery. Farmers' Bulletin 974, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture tells how they may be removed by burning, by explosives, by mechanical means or by the combination of any or all of these three methods. There is no "best method" of hiding land of stumps, the bulletin adds, and the selection of a method for their removal should be determined only after a consideration of the facts involved.

Prevent Weak Fences.

Weak fences make unruly herds of cattle and other animals.

"YARB DOCTOR" BELIEVED WIZARD

Strange Old Man in Missouri Who Embittered the Countryside.

IS SHOT TO DEATH

Suspected of Setting Fires and Destroying Grain, He Is Waylaid at Night by Angry Neighbors and Killed.

Kansas City.—High up in a lonely cabin, on an elevation in an overflow district of the Missouri river, for more than 30 years the mysterious "yarb doctor" of Chariton county brewed his medicines from herbs of the forest and made prophecies to the country folk. Who he was or where he came from no one ever knew. He gave his name as Sturman, but he never revealed his true identity. His prophecies of death and calamity came true so surely that the people of the vicinity accredited him with the powers of a wizard and feared him.

It is said that he predicted the present world war, declaring way back in the early seventies that "in the last part of the first quarter of the new century the harvest fields will be stripped of their gleaners, as they will be fighting a foe on a foreign soil, with weapons not seen before."

All of his remedies the old doctor prepared in a room which he allowed no one to enter. The gray, weather-beaten house straddled the mound like a drunken horseman, looking as if at any time it might reel into the lap of the swamp lands below.

A Tall, Bent Figure. The appearance of the old man was in keeping with his habitation. A tall, bent figure humped over a cane; black eyes that glittered under



Was Ambushed and Killed.

thatchlike eyebrows; long, unkempt beard and hair, surmounted by a conical cap.

The sight of him coming down the road in his ramshackle buggy, drawn by a rickety old gray mare, made the children scamper from the roadside.

The old man was a cripple when he mysteriously put in his appearance in the Missouri township. He was able to get around only by means of his horse and buggy. Although he gave freely and without charge of his remedies, he refused to "neighbor" with anyone. As he sipped his toddy in the little cross-roads store he quarreled with the bystanders. He was constantly engaged in some lawsuit and made many bitter enemies.

And then there came a July night when the men of the community decided the old doctor had been a neighborhood nuisance long enough. There had been several fires in the township. Buggy-wheel tracks were seen in the vicinity of each. Following the fires a number of sacks of wheat that were loaded at the old Keytesville landing ready to be shipped to Kansas City were cut one night and thousands of bushels of grain lost. The same wheel tracks were seen near the landing. The community was enraged. The old "yarb doctor" was held responsible. The next afternoon, as he was jogging home, a number of men ambushed in the lonely road riddled his body with bullets and hastily buried him in a shallow grave.

Superstitious Fear. The community approved, but later on a dozen men were arrested for the murder. When the court ordered the body of the murdered man to be exhumed the whole neighborhood was alarmed. They feared life might come again to the old doctor. Prayer meetings in the churches and at the old camp-meeting ground were set for the day.

Each man arrested, however, proved an alibi. The prosecution was suddenly ended. The body was supposedly nailed up in a walnut box and buried in a deep grave. The neighborhood rested easier.

The grave in the woods, however, is said to be a haunted spot.

CALLED FOR QUICK THINKING

Skipper of Burning Ship, With Cargo of High Explosives, in No Position to Hesitate.

The Cephalonia was deeply loaded with shells, and her chill-rooms were filled with T. N. T. for the Italian army, writes R. E. Cropley in the Atlantic. She was well in the midst of the convoy proceeding down the Thames, and had just passed beyond the submarine net, when a thin pencil of smoke was seen to rise from the corner of No. 1 hatch. It happened to catch the third officer's eye first, and he called Sammy's attention to it. In two shakes Sammy had sounded four blasts on the siren, and a flag fluttered from the yard-arm, which caused all other ships to give him a wide berth, as the propeller of the Cephalonia churned up the sea in her frantic effort to back and turn as if to return to London. A ship on fire should return to port, but Sammy, with a cargo of T. N. T. wasn't the kind of a skipper to risk blowing cottages and kiddies into the next world in an effort to save his own skin. No; he turned the Cephalonia till her stern was head to the breeze, and slowly kept her backing seaward to restrain the fire, if possible, from spreading aft to his chambers of T. N. T.; backed her away from port and other ships, so that, if she did blow up, the military loss would be confined to the Cephalonia alone. And all the while he was wondering what moment a U-boat would pop up and send a torpedo into him, or he would strike a drifting mine.

DUBLIN BOOTBLACKS IN 1780

Polish Used at That Time Was a Combination of Lampblack and Rotten Eggs.

Among the populace of Dublin in 1780 the shoeblacks were a numerous and formidable body. The polish they used was lampblack and eggs, for which they purchased all that were rotten in the markets. Their implements consisted of a three-legged stool, a basket containing a blunt knife, called a spudd, a painter's brush and an old wig.

A gentleman usually went out in the morning with dirty boots or shoes, sure to find a shoeblack sitting on his stool at the corner of the street. The gentleman put his foot in the lap of the shoeblack without ceremony, and the artist scraped it with his spudd, wiped it with his wig, and then laid on his composition as thick as black paint with his painter's brush.

The stuff dried with a rich polish, requiring no friction, and little inferior to the elaborated modern fluids, save only the intolerable odors exhaled from eggs in a high state of putridity, and which filled any house which was entered before the composition was quite dry, and sometimes even tainted the air of fashionable drawing rooms.—Univesty Magazine.

Playing Duckboard.

Do you know what duckboard is? It's a kind of a game first played in a primitive and mild sort of fashion by Rocky mountain goats and since modernized and made difficult by the American army. The apparatus on which one plays duckboard is a mixed breed contrivance, by Washboard out of Corburoy Road, to use the racing vernacular. It is made up of narrow, slippery strips of rounded wood laid crosswise about two inches apart, and is supposed to keep one's feet out of the mud. It does! While playing duckboard one's feet are usually in the air. It is called duckboard, I suppose, because of some silly belief that a duck could walk it without falling. Even airplanes flying at a height of less than 5,000 feet have been seen to wiggle and dip drunkenly while passing above trench lines floored with duckboards. And when it is laid upon the surface of the earth and there are no handy trench walls to help out—well, it's lucky for Charley Chaplin that the wide world didn't see me operate. Nothing could ever again be funny to a man who saw me play duckboard out there in the comparative open of that wood!—William Stevens McNutt, in Collier's Weekly.

Soldier's Appreciation.

Recently a woman well known in America, who has devoted all her time to relief work since the war began, was visiting a hospital. The commanding officer had sent a military car for her. She entered the car just as an ambulance filled with wounded passed by. As she noticed the thin, pale faces, tears came into her eyes. The soldier-chauffeur asked if she was ill.

"No," she said, "these are tears of gratitude and pride." "Madame," replied the boy, simply, "if I thought that my being a soldier was worthy of but one of your tears, I should feel that I had not lived in vain."—Red Cross Magazine.

Huns to Wear Bark Shoes.

To help out in the present great scarcity of leather and the consequent dearth of footwear, a German army authority recommends the introduction of linden bark moccasins such as are worn by the Russian peasantry. Made from the bark of young twigs, these shoes are said to stand two years' wear; yet they are light and easy and can be made to fit well. The linden forests of the prince of Monaco, near Laon, France, Germans say, would supply sufficient bark to make 1,000,000 shoes, and the making of them would furnish excellent light occupation for prisoners and slightly wounded.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "dizziness," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. M. L. Guillem, 444 N. Twentieth St., East St. Louis, Ill., says: "A weak back gave me all kinds of trouble and when I bent over, or straightened up, there were cramps in my back. Even when I was lying down, I felt a dragging sensation over my kidneys. I became dizzy and tired. My kidneys acted irregularly too. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was relieved. My back felt stronger and all trouble with my kidneys ceased. Doan's made a cure for me that has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value the health of their children, should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They tend to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething Disorders, Don't accept any Substitutes. Used by Mothers for 31 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask to-day. Trial package FREE. Address, MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method
PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Lit. references. Postoffice. W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 43-1918.

While the Boss is Away. The following notice scrawled on the wall of his hut by a Bananaland (Australia) timber cutter:

"You all take this notice. I have gone to fight the Germans, and I don't know when I'm coming back; somebody chip round my humpy against grass fire. All my bullocks is sold except Sambo, him with the cockhorn. Anyone finding him can sell him to the — butcher and mind the money till I come back."

Sambo has been collected and his price (\$59) banked against the boss' return. The humpy (shuck) is regularly chipped round, and anyone who interfered with the old wagon rustling outside, or the gear piled against the wall, would have to fight the whole district.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, also, Japan rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Japan Importing Typewriters.

The imports of typewriters and parts into Japan have increased from a value of \$25,327 for 1915 to \$126,796 for 1917, and practically all were imported from the United States. Consul Robert Frazer of Kobe reports that Japan is enjoying an enormous expansion of foreign trade, and the necessity of using typewriters in their foreign correspondence has become apparent to most of the Japanese trading firms.

"Cold In the Head"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists Sell. Testimonials free. \$1.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Cheap (?) Fare.

Though he is privileged to grouse to his heart's content, there is no finer philosopher than the soldier. He always finds the silver lining of the cloud. "Glad I joined up?" said a maimed Tommy but lately discharged from the Gloucesters. "I should say so. See how I've traveled—Egypt, Gallipoli, Italy and France. I could not have done that in 'divvy' life. And the fare—one leg!"

A Question.

"Yes, my husband is a baseball crank." "And does he confine his crankiness to that subject?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A friendly greeting may seem boisterous because of the strong heart pressure behind it.

ASTHMADOR

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

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

For the Country

By S. B. HACKLEY

"If the boy who goes over there can go with his heart aglow with good cheer he will be magnificently prepared to endure! Oh, friends, you who sit here eager to do something for the country; if there is any trouble you can smooth by money, or word, or sacrifice, smooth it. Don't let your soldier, or any other you can help, go to France with a heavy heart!"

In their courthouse the Hallettsburg people listened in breathless enthusiasm to the Red Cross worker—the little pale woman with a scar on her forehead a splinter of shell had made.

Margaret Rue, the daughter of Hallettsburg's one rich man, felt her heart swell. She'd been knitting and making bandages, and sewing on stout garments ever since the war began, but that wasn't sacrifice.

Sacrifice! She looked at the diamond ring on her left hand's third finger, and her face blanched. That ring had no business to be there; she knew it when Lloyd Shannon put it there six months before.

But Lloyd Shannon was so desirable, and she had loved him so long! Across the aisle from Margaret sat Frances Thompson, beside a slim boy of fifteen, whose crutches leaned on the bench beside him. The young girl's pretty oval face was tense with the weight of responsibility. The little brother had long been in need of an operation that might restore him to health, but they were orphans, with but their little home, and Frances' small salary as telephone girl to keep them.

But Margaret looked across and wished that she were Frances, the girl that Lloyd Shannon loved! Why Lloyd had asked her to marry him she could only guess. It must have been that Frances had refused to marry him and, with his hurt heart craving sympathy, he had recklessly turned to her.

Lloyd—good, jolly, comradely Lloyd—had evidently made compact with himself, never to let her know by word or act that he didn't truly love her, but she knew.

He never spoke Frances' name, but by one pretext or another he avoided the street on which was the little Thompson house, and whenever he happened to see Frances, try as Margaret realized he did, he could not keep a telltale, wistful yearning out of his eyes.

They had been engaged only two weeks when he enlisted as a private—the first, the very first, of the town to volunteer. How Margaret had glided in her patriot! And now he was to leave for France, he thought, soon.

"The utmost we can give the country, friends, when we think of what our boys are enduring and giving is little," the scarred nurse concluded. "If sacrifices will send a soldier over there at ease in mind, and happy, then let us all sacrifice and count it a privilege!"

As Margaret passed Frances helping her brother down the steps, all at once she knew why the other girl had sent the man she loved away! And Lloyd's ring felt like a strip of molten steel!

A letter awaited her, addressed in his firm handwriting. He wrote that he was to sail on the fifteenth, that he was desperately sorry he couldn't get leave to come and bid her good-by, and that she must write to him very often and tell him all the news. There wasn't much more—he never wrote long letters—but on the back of the last sheet was a two-line postscript.

"Please tell Philip Thompson," he said, "that I want him to write to me when I get across. Poor little Phil will feel that he's doing something for the country, and I'll be hungry for letters."

That was all—but it was enough. In his delicate consideration for her, his sense of honor and rectitude, he would not mention Frances' name, but Margaret read between the lines. His heart could not help making its appeal to her from the girl he loved!

Margaret had resolved to surprise him by making Aunt Cyrena go down to the camp with her on the twelfth, but—she read the postscript again—would he be a thousand times more glad if it were Frances that waved him Godspeed when he left?

"Send your soldier over there at ease in mind and happy!"

Margaret rose at last and got into her car and went to her father's office.

"Daddy," she said abruptly, "instead of buying me a new car next summer will you give me the money this fall?"

"For the country, dear?" he asked, as he wrote her a check.

"Yes, daddy," she said, and kissed him.

From the office of the telephone exchange manager she drove to the little Thompson cottage.

so would I—it's lovely if you to ask us—but I can't get off now."

"Yes you can," interrupted Margaret; "I've seen the manager, and he says under the circumstances—picking for your health—you might have the week off. Now you'll go, won't you?"

"Lloyd Shannon sent a message by me to Philip," she remarked a moment later. "He wants him to write to him when he gets across. You know Lloyd is leaving the fifteenth."

Frances started and her pale face lost every vestige of color.

"So—soon?" she stammered, trying to conceal her agitation.

Margaret took her shaking hands in hers.

"You—you love him, don't you, dear?"

The girl's white lips moved, but no sound came through them.

"Don't be afraid to tell me," Margaret encouraged her. "I'm not engaged to him any more! Shouldn't ever have been," she added lightly, "with him loving you all the time! But he just turned to me for—comfort, I guess, when you—why did you refuse him, Frances?"

The girl covered her face with her hands.

"I—I thought I couldn't put my burdens on him," she sobbed, "and I pretended I didn't care. But it broke my heart!"

Margaret kissed her. "There—don't cry. Things will come right. In the meantime we'll go on our picnic—start early in the morning."

The next day at noon, while Mrs. Hemans and Frances—both innocent of their proximity to a training camp, for they did not know the roads they had come over—rested at one of the city hotels, Margaret went to see Lloyd. His eyes lit at sight of her, but in his bronzed face there was a suggestion of weariness, a hint of a mind not at ease.

"Do you want to be married before you go—would you like to be married this afternoon, Lloyd?" she asked him abruptly.

For a second he paled and something like consternation constricted his mouth, then he tried to smile.

Margaret laughed softly and held up her bare left hand. "Not to me—I know where your heart is, Lloyd—but to Frances Thompson? You see, married to you, even though you're away, with your allowance and the government allotment she'd have an easier time. I'm going to pay for Philip's operation at once with the money daddy gave me for a new car. Tell me, do you want to be married, Lloyd, to her this afternoon?"

As she rested her eyes on his brown face and watched it go white, then red, then white again, she did not need to be told his thoughts.

"Does she—does Frances know you're asking me this?" he asked when he could bring his voice to unsteady speech.

"No, but I saw she was breaking her heart because you were going, and so I brought her down here with me. She thinks we're going on in an hour or so. She doesn't even know we're near the camp you're in."

He tried to take her hand. "I feel an awful cad, Margie!" he groaned.

Margaret's dimpling smile would have deceived the elect.

"You don't need to! You've been an angel—a blessed clumsy angel—but I haven't been deceived a bit!" She laughed softly again. "I've known all along you just turned to me for comfort, and I've been intending all along to set you free at the psychological moment! Oh, Lloyd, I'll take you to her, and it's up to you to explain to her how bad you are wanting her!"

In the early dusk, at her home, Margaret helped her weary aunt off with her wraps, then sped to her own room and locked the door. Quivering she flung herself down by her bed.

"Oh, God!" she cried, "don't let me forget it's right to give everything for the country—even one's life! It's my life I've given—for I love him, Father, I love him!"

MYSTERY IN FOOD SUBSTANCE

Scientists Seeking to Isolate Material That Has Been Found to Be Essential to Life.

Not least, among the discoveries of the last score of years is that a certain mysterious food substance—that is neither protein, fat, nor carbohydrate, nor any of the hitherto known plant or animal constituents—is in minute quantity essential to life. Lack of this substance in an exclusive diet of polished rice has been demonstrated to be the cause of the disorder of the peripheral nerves known as beriberi. The disease, with its partial paralysis and disjunct swellings, affects not only man but fowls, rats and pigs, and the small amount of the missing material contained in a water or alcoholic extract of the rice polish is an effective remedy or preventive. While the term "vitamine" has been applied to substances of this class, W. Ramsden proposes substituting "sitacoid," meaning a medicine material associated with food.

Enough of the substance for thorough investigation has not yet been isolated, but it has been shown to be entirely absent from white flour, polished rice, arrow-root, and some other products. Bread from white flour, containing a little from its yeast, has not enough for health. Wheat bran contains a little, wheat embryo has more, and it exists in some amount in yolk of egg, animal fats, milk, cheese, butter, animal fat margarine, green leaves, soy beans, millet, flaxseed, and apparently in oats, rye and maize. Lard is the one animal fat from which it is absent, while none is found in vegetable oils.

Satin and Fur for Winter Wraps



Beauty may go beautifully in anything made of silk or anything made of fur, with a clear conscience and without criticism—for these are things the soldiers don't need. So there are magnificent fur wraps and less splendid but quite as beautiful ones made of satins and silks for those who choose to wear them. There is plenty of latitude in this matter of winter dressing to allow those who can afford it to go as brilliantly clad, when occasion makes opportunity, as in the past, or to dress as simply as for a promenade. There are several moods as to what befits the times.

Since fur and silk are at hand nothing more is asked by the creator of styles, except customers to buy the beautiful things that can be made of them. At one of the New York style shows the lovely evening coat which is pictured above shows how well an American designer succeeded. This wrap is not too gorgeous to be youthful, is clever and original enough to be interesting and there are not two opinions as to its beauty.

Even Paris, after four years of war, with air raids always imminent and amid a thousand difficulties, has had the courage to carry on its business of creating beautiful apparel. The French feel that this is a necessity. Their genius for clothes has been such an asset that place for it must be maintained. They have been much given to black and white for evening gowns and wraps and a cape very full, of black satin lined with white satin, is so quiet and elegant that it compels everyone's admiration. It has an immense collar of monkey fur. There are other satin capes in dark shades of brown, made up with moleskin collars and handed trimmings, and black satin long, loose and ample coats with deep cape collars and handed trimmings of beaver or other furs.

Two Views of a Smart Coat



Keen and practical observers of the styles say that they embody the spirit of youth and that this is one effect of the war. The great armies are made up of youths—it is the day of the young man, and it is reflected in all apparel. One might think that for matrons, this flavor would be absent, but no! Matrons are as busy as maids and soldiers, as alert and active, and their apparel expresses this, which is the spirit of youth.

In the handsome silver-tone coat pictured something of this idea is apparent. It seems to be simple, but is really designed with wonderful and sophisticated cleverness, therefore it may be selected as representative among garments for women no longer youthful. It is a beautiful model suited to all-round wear, with Raglan sleeves, that give it an ample roomy look and cleverly shaped under-arm pieces that keep it from being bulky. Only an expert could think out and execute a thing so new in the world of coats.

There is a cape collar, convertible into a muffler for very cold weather that is made of seal plush, and deep cuffs to match, or one may choose to have these accessories replaced with Hudson seal. But when fur buyers tell you it is difficult to tell which

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The hero we love in this land today is the hero who lightens some fellowman's load—Who makes of the mountain some pleasant highway—Who makes of the desert some blossoming road.

The ones who mean to win their stars for the deeds they shall have wrought—Won't have too many sleeping cars attached to their train of thought.—Nixon Waterman.

A FEW SNACKS.
OR a small company when supplies are limited, a salad is the dish upon which we all rely. A most tasty and attractive one is this that was the invention of necessity, for one cucumber, one tomato, and one large apple served a happy salad. The apple was peeled and cored, then cut in thin rings and dropped in cold water with a little vinegar; this keeps the apple from turning brown. The cucumber was chopped or cut in fine cubes; and one small onion was also cut in the same manner. The slices of apple were heaped with the onion and cucumber mixture, which had been well seasoned and mixed with salad dressing and garnished with a strip or two of red pepper. The tomato was heaped with a teaspoonful of the salad dressing and garnished with two or three strips of green pepper.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR BREAKFAST.
A MONTH is known, even in the summer time, when griddle cakes are not welcomed in the average family. In a large majority of hotels hot griddle cakes are always on the bill of fare, summer or winter, and in many, the cake is a favorite finish for the night meal.

Corn Flour Griddle Cakes.—Beat one egg very light, add a cupful of good rich buttermilk or sour milk, a half-teaspoonful of salt and a half-teaspoonful of soda, a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking powder; then add enough corn flour to make a thin batter. Cook on a hot griddle. The secret of a good tender cake is the materials used, sour or buttermilk making most tender and fluffy cakes, then the care with which they are baked.

A breakfast, which is quite satisfactory, is the following: Either a dish of sliced peaches or a cantaloupe or muskmelon, a dish of well-cooked oatmeal, and if the peaches are served, they may be eaten with the cereal, cream and sugar, an egg on toast and a cupful of coffee.

Cheese Dreams.—With a biscuit cutter cut circles from slices of close-textured bread. Lay on thinly sliced cheese, place another circle on it in the form of a sandwich, and brown lightly in a little olive oil in a hot frying pan.

Hot Cheese Sandwiches.—Break open hot baking powder biscuit, butter, and lay in a thin slice of cheese. Cover with a hot cloth and serve quickly as the cheese should be melted at once. These make a most dainty lunch with a cupful of tea and a dish of fruit.

Tomatoes With Eggs.—Peel small firm tomatoes, scoop out the centers which may be used as a soup or in sauces, season well inside and out with salt and paprika and put in the oven, cook until boiling hot, then remove. Drop in a piece of butter and an egg, using care not to break the yolk. When the egg is firm, remove from the oven and serve on buttered rounds of toast. Leftover greens of any kind that are cooked and seasoned may be molded in small cups and served as a salad with a good dressing. Small balls of cottage cheese are good with these.

Stewed Peas.—Pears, plums, quinces and grapes are all in the market and furnish a good variety. The quinces are to be stewed or baked to make them palatable.

Scrambled Eggs a la Guerre.—Make a paste of a cupful of milk and a third of a cupful of flour—any kind may be used; cook until smooth and the starchy flavor is entirely removed. Now add three eggs, stir and cook with butter and seasoning until the eggs are thick. Serve at once.

Kentucky Batter Bread.—Take two cupfuls of cornmeal, three eggs, well beaten, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of melted fat. Mix with milk to make a thin batter. Pour into shallow buttered tins and bake 45 minutes in a hot oven.

Rice With Eggs.—Brown a third of a cupful of rice in a little sweet fat, season and add broth or water, cook until the rice is tender, then stir in three eggs and serve hot at once.

White Man Stops to Eat.
A teacher in an Indian agricultural school in South Dakota writes us that the loyalty of the Sioux in that region is astonishing. Many have quietly enlisted without fuss or hurrah, but with great determination. She adds: "My neighbor, Frisking Elk, who lost a leg befriending the whites in the old hostile days, expressed the wish that he had the missing limb that he might now go and fight; but he adds: 'I do not think much of the way the white man fights now. He sleeps, then he eats, then he rests a while, then he fights, then he eats. No, that is not the way. When I used to fight I used to go three, four and five days without eating.'"—Outlook.

White-fleshed fishes, such as cod, whitefish, haddock and halibut, make most acceptable dishes served in a white sauce.

White Man Stops to Eat.
We search the world for truth; he call the good, the pure, the beautiful. From graven stone and written scroll, From old flower-fields of the soul; And weary seekers of the best We come back laden from our quest To find that all the sages said, Is in the book our mothers read. —John G. Whittier.

Age is an opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress. And as the evening twilight fades away The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

COMMONPLACE LUNCHEONS.
MOST tasty dish to serve hot for a main dish is a combination of fish, potato and white sauce.

Puree of Cucumber.—Peel, slice and parboil six cucumbers. Drain and fry in butter, season with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Dredge with four tablespoonfuls of flour, add two quarts of milk and one quart of veal stock; cook 15 minutes, stirring constantly. Rub through a sieve, reheat, add one cupful of scalding hot cream, season with sugar and butter and serve with croissants.

Escalloped Fish and Potato.—Prepare creamed salmon by melting one tablespoonful of butter, adding two of flour, stirring until the mixture is smooth. Then add a cupful of milk, salt and pepper to taste; add the can of drained fish after the sauce is well cooked. Put a layer of the creamed fish into a baking dish, cover with a layer of cold-mashed potato, then another layer of fish until all is used. Have the potato for a finish to the top. Dot with bits of butter, sprinkle with salt and paprika and bake in moderate oven.

Puree of Beans and Rice.—Put a quart of beans into a soup pan with a little salt, a small onion, a slice of carrot, a tablespoonful of fat, a sprig of parsley and boiling water to cover. Cook until the beans are soft, rub through a sieve and add sufficient veal stock to make the desired quantity of soup. Season to taste, add two tablespoonfuls of butter substitute and a cupful of boiled rice. Reheat and serve at once.

Salmon Rice.—Line a buttered mold with cold boiled rice left from breakfast, fill the center with creamed salmon and cover with more rice. Cover mold and steam half an hour or more. Serve with a cream sauce, which may be seasoned with curry, lemon juice or chipful of sour pickle.

Puree a la Croisley.—Put into a saucepan a carrot, a turnip and an onion cut fine, two cupfuls of beans, two leeks, a stalk of celery and a small bunch of parsley. Fry in butter, dredge with flour, add a can of tomatoes and two quarts of veal stock. Simmer for two hours, rub through a sieve, reheat, season with salt, pepper, sugar and butter. Add one cupful of cooked green peas and one cupful of boiling cream. Serve with croissants.

Fruit Popovers.—Take one cupful of flour, one egg, unbeaten, one cupful of milk and half a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of baking powder; mix all together and beat well. When the pans are sizzling hot and well greased drop in the batter, filling each pan half-full; add a piece of banana, a spoonful of blackberries or any fruit. Bake in a hot oven until a golden brown. These may be served with a simple fruit syrup for dessert.

Puree of Celery.—Cut two bunches of celery into small pieces, parboil and drain, then fry in butter. Add salt, pepper and nutmeg to season; cover with veal stock and simmer one hour. Blend two tablespoonfuls of butter with two of flour, add a quart of veal stock and the celery and cook until thick. Rub through a sieve, reheat, add two cupfuls of hot milk, a pinch of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Serve with croissants.

Tongue and Potato Salad.—Cut cold cooked pickled lambs' tongues into dice; mix with double the quantity of cold boiled potatoes; cut in dice and add hard-cooked egg, finely chopped. Pour over a French dressing and serve.

Baked Sausages With Rice.—Cut large pork sausages into thin slices; butter a baking dish and fill with cold boiled rice. Moisten the rice with cold water in which a little beef extract has been dissolved. Spread the sliced sausages over the rice and bake in a hot oven until the sausage is crisp.

The soup needs to be but opened and heated, adding a dash of paprika or a bit of onion or cooked rice and it is ready to serve.



There was never a time when the sacrifices and the help of women were more appreciated than at the present time. Women should learn war-nursing and nursing at home. There is no better way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Babe, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug-stores or send 50c. to Publisher, 654 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness—if pains afflict her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which makes weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel trouble.

Murphy's Herbs, Ill.—"When I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicine I was just a nervous wreck. I could hardly be on my feet. While not able to work I tried to keep up. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery and I took three bottles of each. I began to get better and when the treatment was finished I was much stronger and better able to work. The remedies were fine; easy to take and fully satisfactory."
—Mrs. Wm. Blackburn, 827 No. 14th St.

BEYOND POWER OF LANGUAGE

Writer Declares It Impossible to Adequately Picture the Magnificence of Panama Palm Trees.

Mark Twain once described a palm as "Nature's imitation of an umbrella, that had been out to see what a cyclone is like, and is trying not to look disappointed." But R. P. Chaddock of Benton Harbor, Mich., in a delightfully interesting and informative brochure which he has published for private distribution, entitled "Panama and the Canal Zone," and which is compiled from a series of "Vacation Letters" written by him when on an extended visit there, says he is sure Twain's description is a gross libel on the magnificent palm trees of Panama. Mr. Chaddock writes: "There are scores of palms, some of them dwarfed and squat, others towering toward the blue sky before the frond bursts into the gorgeous plume of the royal palm. High up in ceiba and ebo trees cling festoons of orchids, absorbing from the air the beauties of the stars and the tints of the rainbow. But what's the use! When no man can paint, much less describe, a single fly, what chance is there to compose in words a melodic strain in the divine scenic harmony of the gem of the tropics?"

White Man Stops to Eat.
A teacher in an Indian agricultural school in South Dakota writes us that the loyalty of the Sioux in that region is astonishing. Many have quietly enlisted without fuss or hurrah, but with great determination. She adds: "My neighbor, Frisking Elk, who lost a leg befriending the whites in the old hostile days, expressed the wish that he had the missing limb that he might now go and fight; but he adds: 'I do not think much of the way the white man fights now. He sleeps, then he eats, then he rests a while, then he fights, then he eats. No, that is not the way. When I used to fight I used to go three, four and five days without eating.'"—Outlook.



Saving Sugar and Wheat
is comfortably done when one uses
Grape-Nuts
This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.
A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.
"There's a Reason"
Nellie Maxwell

KINGSTON NEWS

ROLL OF HONOR

The following Kingston boys are in Uncle Sam's service. If there is any mistake in this list or any omissions, kindly notify correspondent, Miss Edith Moore, at once:

- Emmett J. Anderson
- Harry B. Baars
- George C. Bacon
- Arthur E. Baker
- Harley R. Ball
- Fred L. Bullitt
- Myron A. Brainard
- Clarence Buggs
- Ernest Bozzy
- Willard Carlson
- Carl Eckstrum
- Ernest E. Eeklund
- John L. Hallin
- George Johnson
- Leo Judkins
- Emmett Keller
- John Kelasmiki
- Guy Knappenberger
- Ralph G. Ort
- Elmer Peterson
- George Packard
- Robert Packard
- Francis G. Schandelmeyer
- John Schmock
- Fred Schmock
- Geo. A. Stark
- Fred Stark
- Maurice Stark
- Orrin S. Silburn
- Lewis Weber
- Milton Wilson.

S. Witter was home from Kirkland Sunday.

W H Bell was a Chicago passenger Tuesday.

Mrs. J. P. Ort was Sycamore visitor Saturday.

Fred Helsdon of Chicago visited relatives here Sunday.

Miss Valda Baars was home from Belvidere over Sunday.

Ralph White was a business visitor in Chicago Monday.

Robert Helsdon of Chicago visited relatives here Tuesday.

Miss Lena Bacon of Elgin visited home folks Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. E. L. Bradford went to Sycamore Monday to spend a few weeks

Misses Edith and Pearl King were home from Elgin over the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Knappenberger visited relatives in Kirkland Sunday. Mrs. Amanda Moyers of Sycamore enjoyed the past few days with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. White returned home Tuesday from a few days' visit in DeKalb.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barney entertained the former's father, Frank Barney, of Belvidere Tuesday.

Mrs. George Helsdon and three sons of Belvidere have been the guests of relatives here the past few days.

Miss Daisy Ball returned to her home in Sycamore Monday after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maderer and daughter of Chicago visited Saturday and Sunday at the Ackerman home east of town.

Miss Irene Ackerman returned to her home in Chicago Sunday after a few days' visit with her aunt, Mrs. Thomas Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj Knappenberger received a card last Friday, saying that their son, Floyd, had arrived safely somewhere in France.

Mrs. Guy Knappenberger received a letter from her husband, Private Guy Knappenberger, Wednesday saying that he had arrived safely overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gustafson have had as their guests the latter's two sisters, Mrs. Harry Curly and Miss Edith Bishop, and Roy Bender of Belvidere.

Mrs. Nina Moore is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Robert Helsdon, and her daughter, Margerie Beth, of Chicago this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Burke and two daughters, Miss Hilda Nelson and Mrs. Thomas Burke autored to Camp Grant to visit the latter's husband, Private Thomas Burke.

Beds—nice line to select from at Cooper's.

NEW LEBANON

John Japp and family motored to Elgin Monday.

Francis Finley left for Iowa Monday evening to visit her sister.

Margaret Hansler of Hampshire spent Tuesday with Ruth Galarno.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Maynard, a ten-pound son, Sunday, Oct. 27.

Mrs. L. Koth and daughter of Sycamore called at Wm. Botcher's Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kruger left for Gresham, Nebr., last week to visit their son, Arthur, before he leaves for Camp Kearney, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reiser, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John Reiser, attended the funeral of Mrs. Frank Reiser at Rockford, Thursday.

The body of Tony Muhr who died at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., at Fort Brady, Tuesday, was brought to Genoa to W. W. Cooper's undertaking establishment Thursday.

Private funeral services were held at Cooper's Saturday, Rev. Lott officiating. Burial was in the Genoa cemetery by military service; singing by Mrs. Will Engel, accompanied by Mrs. E. Corson at the piano. Flowers were numerous and beautiful. Tony leaves one brother, Joe, an aunt and uncle and a cousin, and many friends to mourn his loss. His father and mother have been dead for a number of years. Tony Muhr was born at New Lebanon February 2, 1897, and has always made his home around New Lebanon.

Card of Thanks

I am sincerely grateful for the kindness and consideration of New Lebanon people, shown by their kind words and beautiful flowers at the funeral of my brother.

Joseph Muhr

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

FOR SALE OR RENT—house with eight rooms, bath, electric lights, city water, and furnace on Locust street, Genoa. Inquire of Miss Linda Patterson at E. H. Olmsted's. 52-tf

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

FOR RENT

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

Live Stock

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

FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey boars and gilts. Lane. A. Porter, Garden Prairie, Ill. Phone 6-1.

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

Wanted

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

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

Lost and Found

FOUND—an automobile tire. Owner may have same by identifying tire and paying for this ad. Ben Awe, Jr.

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

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

- UNITED STATES SENATOR.**
Medill McCormick, Chicago.
- STATE TREASURER.**
Fred E. Sterling, Rockford.
- SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**
Francis G. Blair, Charleston.
- TRUSTEES OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.**
Cairo A. Trimble, Princeton.
John M. Herbert, Murphysboro.
Margaret Day Blake, Chicago.
- CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.**
Richard Yates, Springfield.
William E. Mason, Chicago.

GENOA'S SECOND STAR OF GOLD

(Continued from page one)

transferred to a camp in Minnesota and later assigned to guard duty at Sault Ste. Marie where he became a victim of influenza.

All the honor is due this lad and it is with a feeling of pride, despite the sorrow in our hearts, that we replace a star of blue with one of gold, in our glorious service flag. Private Muhr did not have an opportunity to strike directly for his country "over there," but he was assigned to a duty here that required the vigilance of our best and bravest boys. Guarding the Great Lakes canals is one of the most important missions of the army on American soil.

The memory of Private Muhr will ever be honored in Genoa. Lieutenant Bayard Brown's name appeared in the published casualty list last Thursday as seriously wounded. The lieutenant's father is quite certain that this is the same wound reported direct by mail at the time Lieutenant Brown was performing his duties in such a manner as to win the French Croix de Guerre. This happened in July.

Harvey Matteson, Fred Shattuck and Roy Stanley, all Genoa men, who enlisted in the Marine Corps some time ago, have been called to the colors and are now at Paris Island, S. G., for training. Henry Crowl, a former employe of the Illinois Central in this city, was also called to the same branch of service.

Mrs. J. W. Ovtz received a message from her husband, Lieut. J. W. Ovtz, Tuesday, announcing that he is on his way to France. He has been assigned to Evacuation Hospital No. 32.

CONSERVE COFFEE

More Ships Needed for Transporting Soldiers and Supplies

The War Trade Board acting in cooperation with the United States food administration announce that on and after October 14, no licenses for the importation of coffee into the United States will be issued, except to the United States Sugar Equalization Board.

This organization will hereafter import direct the importation of all coffee consumed into the United States. Such action is necessary in order to better adjust coffee imports with shipping conditions, to bring about an equitable distribution to the trade and insure the supplies necessary for home consumption.

The plan for the allotment and distribution of all coffee imported is now being formulated and the coffee advisory committee has been called to Washington for consultation. It is contemplated that this plan will, as far as possible, continue the importation and distribution of coffee thru the established channels of trade. Plans arrived at will be announced as soon as possible. Outstanding licenses have been revoked as to ocean shipment after October 18. Visiting of consular invoice will be considered as the date of shipment.

The Food administration is desirous that every one economize in the consumption of coffee, in order to decrease the demands on shipping and free as much as possible the transportation of the American army. The extent to which the American public, by conforming to this request can assist in the transportation of our army to France may be realized when we consider that the customary imports of coffee into the United States per annum exceed 500,000 tons.

Rationing to the people is not contemplated, the Food Administration preferring to depend on the voluntary action of loyal people to reduce consumption by careful avoidance of all waste and over-indulgence, and by careful preparation of coffee for the table.

PERSHING THANKS BOYS

Message direct from Commander of the A. E. F. to "kid brothers"

The United States Boys' Working Reserve, of which the Illinois organization is one of the model sections, has received this cable of commendation from General John J. Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American forces fighting in France:

"The achievements of the Boys' Working Reserve during the past year are beyond praise. The American Expeditionary Forces thank you one and all for the support which you are giving us." There are 20,000 or more boys in the state of Illinois who spent last summer hard at work on the farms, to whom this is a direct personal message of appreciation. It is the assurance that the men of the American army have not forgotten their "kid brothers," who are now "pushing the plow at home" only because

The Values we are Giving Now in Overcoats & Suits

at \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30

will be remembered long after the present world conflict has subsided. Times have changed, conditions are far from normal, but we are supplying "Bixby-Hughes" customers with clothing of highly satisfactory quality at prices that are actually far below present market value.

We are Looking to the Future



MICHAELS-STERN VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES

when the many hundreds of new customers made during the present crisis will bring us a permanent and ever increasing approval of our efforts to hold down prices.

Men Who Appreciate Real Quality

are gratified by our splendid variety. Our suits and overcoats are produced by America's best makers, of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, strictly tailored in every respect. Heavy, warm, serviceable overcoats in every new model. All wool suits in conservative styles as well as the new military models for the younger men. Single and double breasted effects for the young fellows from 14 to 20 years. See them.

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

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



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



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

Administrator's Notice

Estate of Henry Edward Schlegel, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Henry Edward Schlegel, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore, on the first Monday in December next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 15th day of October, A. D. 1918.
Minnie Obright, Administratrix 52-3t

E. W. Brown, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ESTATE

Estate of Jay Maltby, Deceased

The undersigned, having been appointed Administratrix of the Estate of Jay Maltby, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of DeKalb county, at the Court House in Sycamore, at the January Term, on the first Monday in January next, at which time all persons having claims against the said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1918.
Louisa Swanson, Administratrix 1-3t
G. E. Stott, Attorney

they are not old enough to be "pushing the Huns" in France.

The Boys' Working Reserve of Illinois is facing a tremendous task next year. With the majority of the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 in France or in training and the remainder in occupations which cannot spare them, it will fall to the boys of 15, 16, and 17 to help the farmers plant and harvest the greatest crop the state has ever grown.

Every boy in Illinois should enroll in the Reserve and look forward to his part of the fight in the fields next summer, and should prepare to the best of his ability this fall and winter to be an efficient soldier of the soil.



Help the Fuel Administration

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

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

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

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

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

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

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co.

Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

