



IN A NEW CHANNEL

Corn Diverted from Manufacture into Destroyer to Life Sustaining Product

JOHN BARLEYCORN PASSES AWAY

As Distilleries Close Men Find Other Lucrative Employment Readily With Peoria Industries

Last Saturday night at eleven o'clock, the death knell to whiskey was sounded, so far as its manufacture is concerned. The supply on hand will last in the neighborhood of two years.

The cry of those favoring the whiskey business has always been that to do away with the manufacture and traffic would throw thousands of men out of profitable employment and stagnate business in other lines. Peoria is or was one of the chief whiskey centers of the business, but closing the distilleries there has no such effect.

A few plants will continue the manufacture of alcohol to fill contracts with the government to be used in the manufacture of ammunition.

With the closing of the distilleries the vast amount of corn and other grain consumed will now be used in the manufacture of other products, for feeding and other legitimate purposes.

Peoria, one of the principal distillery centers is not disheartened by any means at the immense change that comes over the liquor industry. The unanimous judgment of manufacturers and bankers and business men generally is that Peoria will feel no depressing effect.

The government itself, deprived of the immense internal revenue which has made Peoria the first of all the internal revenue collection districts of the nation in point of total collections, will be the chief financial sufferer.

Will Absorb all Men
Peoria's manufacturers will snap up every available man Monday morning, said a conspicuous Peoria business man. "Between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be put out of employment in the distilleries, but there is a place for every one of them in the tractor factories, the implement works, and in other Peoria industries. We can use every ounce of coal, and are glad to get it, that the distilleries have been requiring. Industrially, Peoria will never know that the distilleries have been closed."

It is admitted that there will be a big reduction in the bank clearings of Peoria, because of the stoppage of the internal revenue collections. The explanation is made, however, that this does not unsettle Peoria's finances, but will tend, rather, to strengthen financial conditions locally by releasing into other industries much money that has been used on short time paper by the distillers, together with the impressive total of bonds that the government requires from the banks that are carrying the federal deposits.

The inside feeling among interested bankers is said to be one of satisfaction, rather than otherwise, at the prospect of the new condition.

TO RECLAIM LAND
Drainage Project for Coral and Grafton Townships

Marengo Republican: Reclamation of more than 20,000 acres of land in Coral, Grafton and Rutland townships is now assured. The last obstacle in the progress of plans for the project was overcome last week when the final order for the organization of the drainage district was entered in the county court at Woodstock.

The cost of the improvement is estimated at a quarter million dollars, making the average cost per acre about \$13. The proposed system will include sixteen miles of open ditch and twenty-eight miles of tile drain. The Kishwaukee river will be the outlet for the main ditch.

Hundreds of acres of farm land that have been under water for years will be reclaimed then the system and enthusiastic supporters of the project estimate that more than \$1,000,000 will be realized by the first year.

Practically all of the farm land included in the district is in Coral and Grafton townships in this county, only a small portion being located in Rutland township, Kane county.

Payment for the improvement will be by special assessment of the owners of the lands benefited. Farmers whose land is not touched by the drainage system will not be asked to share in the expense, although their property is located in the township covered.

Willis Whittemore of Coral, Chas. Conley of Grafton and Geo. Dronatz of Rutland, whose efforts to organize the district have extended over a period of four years, have been named as a committee by the landowners to push the project. With the organization of the district completed everything is now ready to go ahead with the work and bids for the construction of the system will be sought at an early date.

L. F. Scott has given up his position at the L. E. Carmichael store and will, after a rest of two weeks, begin work for the Leitch Electric Co. "Scotty" as he is known to his many friends, has worked in the drug store for the past eight years and has proven an efficient clerk, always on the job. Hereafter those wishing to secure hunting licenses can do so by calling at the R. E. Field Billiard Parlor. Mr. Field has been appointed deputy clerk.

RELIEVES LABOR SHORTAGE

An Acre of Wheat Requires Only 1/2 as Much Man Labor as Acre of Corn

The shortage of available farm labor in the United States makes it extremely necessary, according to the University of Illinois, that farmers select their crops with a view to saving man labor and distributing that which is available throughout the growing season to the best advantage.

Winter wheat will do this for the farmers of the Corn Belt. The amount of man labor necessary to put in and harvest an acre of wheat is one-half that required to raise and crib an acre of corn. This labor required for putting in and harvesting wheat comes at a time when the corn and other crops demand little labor.

The Illinois farmer finds two periods in early summer, May and June, and in the fall, October and November when his men and teams are taxed to the limit. August and September are the two comparatively quiet months of the growing season; that is just the time when some work getting in winter wheat is going to relieve the congested months next spring and fall, then there will be fewer men on the farms and the seasons just as exacting. By the time wheat is demanding labor for harvesting, corn plowing is in most instances completed and hay out of the way. The ground can be prepared and wheat put in before corn picking begins.

An extra field of winter wheat put in this fall is going to cut the labor on that field in two and get it done when other labor-exacting crops do not call for it.

WARNING TO WHEAT GROWERS
Begin Now to Fight Hessian Flies to Protect Crop

The U. S. Department of Agriculture sends out the following bulletin as a warning to Illinois wheat growers:

How deeply all wheat stubble as soon as this year's crop is harvested. Destroy volunteer wheat by plowing; disk and harrow immediately.

Full-grown Hessian fly maggots called "flaxseeds" are in the wheat stubble; in September they become flies and lay eggs in young winter wheat and volunteer wheat.

Deep plowing of wheat stubble immediately after harvest is cheap insurance against the Hessian fly.

Organize for community action. Hessian flies on your neighbor's farm will infest your wheat fields. Organize a community campaign to bury the "flaxseed." Don't let a Hessian fly spend a winter on your farm or in your neighborhood.

Ask wheat after fly-free date. Ask your county agriculturist when it is safe to sow wheat.

COLONIAL WEDDING
Unique Entertainment to be Given Friday Evening

Everyone in Genoa should see the beautiful Colonial Wedding. It is a reproduction of the wedding of Mary Curtis, the niece of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, which took place at Mount Vernon more than 100 years ago. All of the little children taking part will be in handsome and correct costumes of that date. Besides the wedding scene there will be a reception and the stately minuet drill.

The larger children will be the pretty Polly and Butterfly; also a charming flower girl which will come the splendid and patriotic flag drill. No one should miss this very beautiful entertainment which will take place Friday evening September 14, at Slater's Hall under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church. Admission will be 15 and 25 cents.

Tussled with Burglars
Mrs. Paul Benecke, a plucky woman of Sycamore hearing unusual noises in the cellar of her home residence Sunday morning, armed herself with a revolver and went on a tour of investigation. It was not like looking under the bed for a man—she found a man in the basement who seized her but she was the best of him, in spite of several cuts he gave her on the arm with some sharp instrument, and he apparently discovered that she had a revolver, and then he heard her son coming, and he broke away and ran from the basement door by which he had entered, followed by several shots, none of which apparently took effect.

Mrs. Benecke shows cuts in three different places on her arm, as evidence of the desperate struggle.

She was not otherwise injured, and nothing was stolen, thanks to her prompt and plucky defense of her home.

Rural Route Changes
Beginning September 1 there was an increase of mileage and service in three mail routes out of Hampshire. The approximate lengthening of routes was four miles on route one, two miles on route two and five miles on route three. The salaries of carriers was increased from \$1,150 to \$1,200 a year.

Wholesale changes took place throughout the country the first of the month, reducing the number of routes materially.

Soldiers to Vote at Home
Ohio has a law, passed at the last session of the legislature, allowing all soldiers to vote on election day at home by mail. Under this "Absent Voter's Law," every citizen can have his vote in the conduct of affairs in his home town and county, just the same as if he were living at home.

HE IS A PERFECT MAN

Grundy County's First Conscript Became a Volunteer

WAS 100 PER CENT PERFECT MAN

Had Never had a Doctor, Never Been Ill and Figure is a Perfect "36"

Morris Herald, Grundy county's first recruit for the new national army is a volunteer. His name is Robert Clark Bridel and he lives in Mazon. He was the sixty-sixth Grundy county man drawn in the draft, and his "red ink" serial number was 1234.

But he was the first man examined and when the examining physicians finished with him they pronounced him a 100 per cent man. Here are a few facts about him:

He never had a doctor in his life. He never saw the inside of a dentist's office.

He never had a toothache. He never took any medicine. His hearing is perfect. His sight is perfect. His heart action is perfect.

He's "Perfect Thirty-Six"
His measurements show him to be perfectly proportioned.

The ground he came to be the first man examined:

At 9 o'clock this morning, Judge Stough, chairman of the exemption board, looked over the crowd in the courthouse lobby, and decided that two shifts of physicians would be needed.

He prepared to move the scales up to the crowd court room to accommodate the extra examiners and glancing at the crowd asked:

"Who wants to be the first man to go to France?"

"I do," came a voice from the rear of the bunch, and Robert C. Bridel stuck his hand high in the air.

It was a generous crowd—nobody seemed inclined to contest the honor with Bridel.

"Want to carry up these scales to weigh yourself into France with?" inquired the judge.

"Sure," said Bridel, as he picked up the heavy scales as if they were a bunch of feathers, and tripped lightly up the stairway.

"Where D'you Want 'Em?"
"The judge pointed out a place and Bridel easily and lightly laid them down. It wasn't even breathing hard."

"So you want to be the first, eh?" the judge remarked.

"You bet."

A few moments later Bridel stood in the examining room made as Adam before the fall.

And as the physicians noted the even, catlike play of his muscles beneath a skin clear and white as a babe, they gasped in admiration.

A sculptor would have committed murder to acquire such a model for a heroic statue.

"God! What a pity to send a man like Bridel into that hell-hole for the Germans to kill!" murmured a physician to a reporter.

Bridel heard him, and smiled. Then he just stretched his powerful arms and yawned.

But that smile told more than all the boasts of Ulysses. It conveyed the idea that Bridel was not worrying about his own health, but about the health of any German who got in his way—and not worrying much either.

But the doctors wondered at the man's no-chance, because for weeks the board has been receiving applications for exemption, and there were many worried faces in the crowd outside. One could see lips moving in prayer—that their owners would not be held for service.

Enjoying Himself
And Bridel seemed to be having a good time.

"Wonder of his kidding us, and has a dependent wife and six kids!" murmured a member of the examining board.

"Ask him," suggested a reporter.

"Say," said one of the doctors, "you gotta dependent wife or family or anything?"

CITY DADS MEET

Pass Annual Tax Levy Ordinance Calls for \$10,850,000

Genoa, Ill., Sept. 7, 1917. Regular meeting of the city council called to order by Mayor Jas. J. Hammond.

Members present: Patterson, Canavan, Jeffery, Hutchison, Frazier, Bremeloh.

Minutes of the last regular meeting read and approved.

The following bills were read and approved by the finance committee:

Ill. Nor. Util. Co., motor \$100.00
Ill. Nor. Util. Co., lighting 447.14
Ill. Nor. Util. Co., power 85.20
DeKalb Co. Tel. Co., telephones 6.52
L. E. Carmichael, supplies 1.45
P. A. Quantstrong, tile 15.40
J. S. Mansfield, labor 3.50
R. J. Cruickshank, labor 7.75
W. H. Heed, labor and stamps 73.25
Wm. Duval, teaming 17.75
Robert Patterson, teaming 2.50
Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., supplies 6.36
L. F. Scott, stamps 5.00
H. B. Downing, labor 47.80
E. E. Crawford, salary 80.00
W. Abraham, salary 16.25
J. L. Patterson, teaming 3.00
Chicago Gravel Co., gravel 26.17

Moved by Hutchison seconded by Frazier, that bills be allowed and orders drawn on treasurer for payment. Motion carried.

Monthly reports of city treasurer, superintendent of water works and city clerk were read.

Moved by Frazier, seconded by Jeffery, that reports be placed on file. Motion carried.

Ordinance Chapter No. 104 pertaining to annual tax levy ordinance was read.

Moved by Hutchison, seconded by Frazier, that ordinance Chapter No. 104 be passed, approved and published as read. Motion carried.

Ordinance Chapter No. 105, pertaining to traffic and parking of automobiles was read.

Moved by Jeffery, seconded by Patterson, that ordinance Chapter No. 105 be passed, approved and published as read. Motion carried.

Ordinance Chapter No. 106 pertaining to licensing poles on Main street was read.

Moved by Jeffery, seconded by Canavan, that ordinance Chapter No. 106 be passed, approved and published as read. Motion carried.

Ordinance Chapter No. 107 pertaining to marking of poles was read.

Moved by Patterson, seconded by Frazier, that ordinance Chapter No. 107 be passed, approved and published as read. Motion carried.

Moved by Patterson, seconded by Frazier, that a cement crossing be built across Main street at Knott street, the crossing at Genoa street and Main street be repaired. Work to be constructed under supervision of street and walk committee.

Moved by Frazier, seconded by Canavan, that council adjourn. Motion carried.

L. F. Scott, City Clerk.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY

Representatives of Several Counties Meet at Rochelle Monday

PLANS FOR RAISING THE FUNDS

Each County Asked to Raise Half Its Allotment this Year—Resolutions

In spite of rain and bad roads, over two hundred substantial citizens of DuPage, Kane, DeKalb, Ogle, Lee, and Whiteside counties attended the Lincoln Highway meeting at Rochelle on Monday. Over half were supervisors from each county.

It was unanimously decided by voting that these counties should take the necessary action at the next meeting of their boards of supervisors Tuesday, Sept. 11th, to secure the state and federal allotment of \$1,020,000 toward the paving of Lincoln Highway from Cook county to the Mississippi river.

The amount to be raised by the six counties is \$440,450, divided as follows: Whiteside \$74,750; Lee \$81,200; Ogle \$51,700; DeKalb \$69,450; Kane \$93,100; DuPage \$69,250.

The total cost of the 100 miles to be paved from Cook county line to Fulton, is \$1,460,450, divided as follows: Whiteside 19.5 miles, \$264,000; Lee 12.5 miles, \$33,000; Ogle 13 miles, \$147,000; DeKalb 15.7 miles, \$222,000; Kane 17.5 miles, \$262,000; DuPage 13.6 miles, \$253,450.

The estimate of what each county must raise was averaged from the mileage, cost, assessed valuation, and benefit to be derived of each county.

Each county is asked to raise one-half of its allotment this year and one-half next year. Suppose a county has to raise \$50,000 as its part of the \$440,450 that must be raised this year, the county can use the state aid money that was provided for at the last meeting of the board of supervisors.

If \$25,000 was the amount of state aid money provided for, the amount left to be raised would be only \$25,000 for the year. Next year, however, \$40,000 would have to be raised.

The meeting was held in the assembly room of the Rochelle Chamber of Commerce, commencing at 10 o'clock. Hon. Adam C. Cliffe of Sycamore was elected chairman and W. C. Thompson of Dixon secretary. State Highway Superintendent explained the entire proposition from beginning to end.

A committee of six was appointed to draft a set of resolutions endorsing the plan.

The chairman of the supervisors of each county was provided with a duplicate set of different resolutions from those above mentioned that it is desired each board pass at the meeting to be held Tuesday, Sept. 11th.

If each county takes the action as requested, and the news of that united action reaches the state highway department at Springfield, in proper time, the Lincoln Highway will get its \$1,020,000 of the state-federal money so that work can be commenced on Lincoln Highway paving early next spring. If only one county holds back, the use of the state-federal money will be delayed several years.

The Lincoln Highway paving is to be not less than fifteen feet wide and most of it will be concrete or brick. Every cent provided by the counties toward this paving will be returned to the counties from the \$60,000,000 state highway bond issue to be voted at the November 1918 election.

DOGS IN ST. LOUIS
Bite 1167 People During One Year—Three Dead

Director of Public Welfare Schmolli of St. Louis has made public figures which he compiled to show the danger to citizens from dogs permitted to run uncontrolled. There were, according to his figures, 1,167 persons bitten by dogs in St. Louis in the fiscal year ending April 1, 1917. Of the offending dogs 165 were found to have rabies and 121 of the bitten persons were given the Pasteur treatment by the health department as a precaution against contracting rabies. Three persons died from rabies.

Seeks Divorce
Says the True Republican: Tillie Pearson-Banks of Genoa has filed through her attorney C. D. Rogers a bill for divorce from William Banks. They were married in Genoa on Sept. 15, 1897, and she lived with him as his wife until August 8 last, excepting on three occasions 16, 14 and 13 years ago when she left him on account of his intoxication and cruelty. She says they have a daughter who is in poor health and able to work but little, and they live in premises they rent for \$9 a month. She states that the husband is an engineer and earning at least \$18 a week and has money in the bank. She asks that he be restrained from disposing of it and of the household property and that she be awarded suitable maintenance.

Important Meeting
There will be a meeting at the High School assembly room Friday afternoon, Sept. 14, at 2:30 o'clock to arrange for the organization of a Parent-Teachers' Association after the plan outlined by Prof. Wm. McKeever of the University of Kansas, who was with us during the chautauqua this summer. This meeting is under the auspices of the Board of Education and is your meeting everyone who is interested in child welfare is urged to be present.

Diamonds at Martin's.



Photo by American Press Association. Chief of Militia Affairs William A. Mann.

CRITICIZES GENERAL MANN

Characterizing the recent action of the war department in ignoring his divisional staff nominations for the federalized Ohio national guard as a "very glaring blunder," Governor Cox of Ohio, in a recent statement made public severely criticized the attitude of the department in regard to the Ohio troops.

A letter to Gen. Mann, head of the bureau of militia affairs of the war department, in which the governor complained of poor treatment of Ohio guardsmen, was made public at the same time.

Gov. Cox's statement and the publication of the letter to Gen. Mann, followed the receipt of word in Columbus that the war department had rescinded its former action in regard to the appointment of staff officers for the guard and that Gov. Cox's nominations would be heeded.

Will Fight for Guardsmen
In his statement Governor Cox says that since national guardsmen have no representation in the war department at Washington they will, in the future need some assistance, and that he will fight for them "as long as any unfairness is attempted."

Secretary Baker, in the governor's statement is not blamed for the manner in which Ohio guardsmen have been treated because he probably has more trouble with the "war department bureaucrats than we know anything about."

Nobody Knows
Absolute knowledge I have none, but my aunt's washerwoman's sister's son.

Heard a policeman on his beat, Say to a laborer on the street, That he had a flier just last week, Written in the finest Greek.

From a Chinese endler in "Cimbucoo, Who said the niggers in Cuba knew, Of a colored man in a Texas town, Who got it straight from a circus clown, That a man in Klondike heard the news, From a gang of South American Jews, About somebody in Borneo.

Who heard a man who claimed to know Of a swell society female rake, Whose mother-in-law will undertake, To prove that her seventh husband's sister's niece, Has stated in a printed piece, That she has a son who has a friend, Who knows when the war is going to end.

DeKalb Photographer Killed
S. W. Derr, the DeKalb photographer, was instantly killed he was thrown from his motorcycle near Racine last Sunday. After turning out for an automobile on a cement road, Derr's motorcycle struck the shoulder of the cement as he turned back, causing the wheel to skid and throw him to the pavement, crushing his skull. Mr. Derr was a young man and was making a name for himself as a photographer. He leaves a wife and child. A brother, who was in his partner in business, recently enlisted with Company A of the third regiment I. N. G.

Company A to Get Pay
The DeKalb Independent says that Captain Hemenway went to Chicago Monday morning to get the pay check for Company A. This is good news. A lot of this money will be left in DeKalb before the boys go south. The pay roll will probably be between two and three thousand dollars.

Patterson Goes to Rockford
Dr. C. A. Patterson, who passed the examination some time ago as a member of the dental reserve corps, receiving a lieutenant's commission, received orders Monday to report at Camp Grant, Rockford, at once. The doctor has not yet decided what disposition he will make of his private practice in Genoa, but he will probably dispose of it for the period of the war at least.

Photo by American Press Association.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

THREE MILLION TROOPS

Recent Washington dispatches say that 3,000,000 troops will be under arms next summer.

The first inkling of these plans was given when Secretary Newton D. Baker testified before a house committee that the United States army will have a strength of 2,000,000 by Jan. 1, thus confirming previous unofficial announcements.

Secretary Baker explained that this includes the first levy of drafted troops, in process of mobilization, but does not include future drafts.

As previously stated, the war department is considering calling out two more levies of drafted troops of 500,000 each early in 1918. The establishing of a third officers' train-in camp.

Includes Million of Draft
The added 1,000,000 drafted troops, with the 2,000,000 or more promised by Secretary Baker by expanding present organizations, would give the army of 3,000,000.

Announcement of the beginning of work on two more great army camps was made by the war department. These camps are at Newport News, Va., and Tenafly, N. J.

"These camps are designated as concentration camps," an official announcement said, "and it is proposed to assemble and equip here, from time to time, troops that are awaiting orders. From these camps the troops may move to whatever locality is selected, whether in this country or across the water."

Each of the new concentration camps will be capable of accommodating approximately 20,000 men, and will consist of from 800 to 1,000 buildings. The new camps will be rushed to completion by Nov. 1.

Building of these camps on the seashore is an indication that plans are rapidly maturing to send heavy reinforcements to Pershing's army in France.

WHEAT RAISING

What it Costs to Produce Wheat in Kansas

Much is being said of late regarding the cost of the production of an acre or a bushel of wheat. Here is a Kansas estimate, which may or may not compare with an estimate made for this section of the country:

"It costs a Kansas farmer a little less than thirteen cents a bushel more to grow wheat now than it did during the period preceding the European war. In that time the price has jumped from sixty-five cents to more than \$2—in many instances as much as \$3—with a government guarantee of \$2 for next year.

Information in the report to the state legislature was prepared by G. F. Call, professor of agronomy at the State agricultural college. Here is the Call tabulation, brought up to date by increasing the seed wheat costs from eighty cents to \$2.50 a bushel.

Plowing, \$1.33 an acre; harrowing, 23 cents; double discing, 73 cents; drilling, 37 cents; seed, \$2.50; tilling, 25 cents; harvesting, 54 cents; stocking, 24 cents; stacking, 84 cents; threshing, 78 cents; hauling crop to market, 43 cents; interest on investment, \$2.40; taxes, 25 cents; total expense, \$11.04. Total return to farmer on average 14-bushel crop under government guarantee, \$28. Net return to farmer after paying all expenses, \$16.96 an acre. Expense of raising one bushel of wheat, 78.7 cents. Net profit to farmer, \$11.21 a bushel."

THE SCHOOLS

Work for the Year Starts Out Under Favorable Conditions

Following is the enrollment in the Genoa public schools: Freshmen, 19; sophomores, 10; juniors, 9; seniors, 12; eighth grade, 17; seventh, 13; sixth, 18; fifth, 22; fourth, 29; third, 22; second, 30; first, 21; with a total of 227. There are 4 tuition pupils in the grades and 19 in the high school.

Olmsted's will gladly fix up that last year's hats, see the trimmer.

SHEEP'S CLOTHING

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Author of "THE LONE WOLF," "THE BRASS BOWL," Etc.

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CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"Anyway," Lydia returned, "I've the address in my pocketbook. Mrs. Beggarstaff is stopping there too, you know, and I'm to lunch with her Monday!"

"To be sure!" Craven opened his arms and stepped toward her. "My dear, dear girl, you don't know what a help you are to me!"

Lydia didn't move or speak; but her direct and searching gaze proved disconcerting. With arms almost about her, Craven hesitated, his look at once abashed and aggrieved. "My dear Liddy!" he expostulated.

The girl sighed and shook her head. "I'm sorry, father. No, please don't say anything more. I'm glad to be of service; and perhaps, in the course of time, I shall understand you better. But tonight—" She made a helpless gesture, in unfeigned sadness. "There are too many misunderstandings between us, and I don't seem able to think clearly enough to reconcile them tonight. Tomorrow, I hope—"

She was at the door before Craven found a reply. "At your pleasure, my lady!" he laughed, not pleasantly. "I confess it's a new thought to me, that a man in my position may have no secrets from his child."

"Please don't say any more tonight," Lydia begged, with her hand on the knob.

"Oh, very well!" he returned with a shrug and grimace of strained patience. "But—half a minute!"

Opening the door for her, he followed out into the hall, where a stolid bellboy was waiting for his answer to the knave of clubs. To him Craven presented a piece of silver.

"See my daughter down to the ladies' entrance," he said, "the Forty-sixth street elevator, you understand—and after that send up the gentleman who brought that note, by the Broadway elevator."

"Yes, sir," the youth mumbled adoringly to his tip.

Craven stood watching the figures of Lydia and the bellboy diminish down the perspective of the long corridor, until they turned a corner.

CHAPTER XIII.

The taxicab chose the northwest corner of Fifty-sixth street as the most inconvenient spot attainable to blow out a rear shoe. But Lydia had drawn luckily in New York's gigantic lottery of chauffeurs. This man knew his business. Before the girl had recovered from the shock of the tire explosion and the subsequent shaking up he had brought his machine to a standstill, jumped down, and was commencing with himself in terms of confidential profanity concerning the ruined tire.

Then, opening the door, he announced that this was the last stop. "Sorry," he said, "but I got no spare tire, and if I had I'd need half an hour to make the change. Now I'll have to wait for the repair car."

A prey to vague mistrust, Lydia got out. Southward the avenue lay black and lonely save for the lurching lights of an ungainly bus groping over the wet asphalt; to the north the plaza was like a well in the air, shot through and through with glimmering light.

"I don't know what to do," Lydia ventured in her distress. "I'm a stranger in New York—" With a pang she realized how fatal such an admission might prove.

But her chauffeur was a prosaic soul, who had never chartered his car to a gang, and recked little of the terrors of New York for the overseas immigrant.

"The clock says a dollar twenty," he responded, with a disgusted jerk restoring the "flag" to perpendicular.

"Oh!" said Lydia brightly, after a blank moment; and found her purse. "Please tell me the way to the nearest cab rank."

"Cab rank" was a term not in the chauffeur's vocabulary; but he grasped manfully with its occult significance. "You mean stand," he explained, not unkindly. "If you don't mind walking a couple o' blocks, I'll take you to the Margrave. That's about the nearest, and anyway I got to telephone for the repair car."

"Thank you," said Lydia timidly—gratitude leaping in her heart to that kind destiny which had ordered this accident in just this spot. The Margrave!

Lydia marched resolutely into the hotel. She would be delayed not five minutes longer than if she was to engage another cab immediately. Let Craven object if he cared to, when informed! She had every reasonable excuse for desiring to rid herself of her responsibility as quickly as possible and wash her hands of the whole matter: she never wanted to see the collar again.

It was evidently defective hearing alone that caused the desk clerk to require a repetition of the name.

"Mrs. Merrilees."

The clerk retired to consult the room rack, and presently returned with the official smile, impersonally apologetic.

"I thought possibly Mrs. Merrilees had arrived during the day—"

"Yes," Lydia affirmed, "she did—this afternoon, I believe."

The smile became even more remotely regretful. "I'm sorry, but Mrs. Merrilees is not among our guests."

Some instants later Lydia became conscious that she was staring, to the pained embarrassment of the young man. Hastily averting her gaze, she remarked the clock, and mechanically noted the hour: it was a quarter to eleven.

"Are you sure?" she faltered.

"Oh, quite."

But Craven had promised to meet her there, had given her the necklace to deliver to Betty at the Margrave. Impossible that he could be mistaken as to his fiancée's hotel, he who had been flying round all afternoon, "getting Betty settled"—his very words!

Insensibly Lydia's eyes darkened and became informed with an expression that had suited better the eyes of one by right of years more inured to mental anguish.

"But surely this is the Margrave!" "Yes it is. Mrs. Merrilees may be at the Plaza, or the Savoy, or the Netherlands, even the St. Regis—not quite so near. If you care to sit down a moment, I'll inquire by telephone."

"You're very kind," said Lydia; "but I fancy I won't have to trouble you. Mrs. Beggarstaff will know. I hope I'm not mistaken in believing that she is stopping here?"

The smile of the young man passed the bounds of strict decorum, as from a desk clerk to one of the public. He was enchanted to be able to answer reassuringly.

"It was good of you to come over so late, dear—to please an old woman." With this the Dowager Dragon took Betty Merrilees into her arms and kissed her on both cheeks.

"Truth to tell, for the fun of it," said Mrs. Merrilees. "I was glad of an excuse to stay up. I'm possessed of a devil tonight. If I wasn't at heart a re-



"I'm Sorry, but Mrs. Merrilees Is Not Among Our Guests."

spectable widow woman, I'd cut loose and misbehave scandalous. For two cents I'd head a mob to burn the customhouse and lynch that man Loeb."

Divested of her wraps, she sailed divestously into the drawing room of the Beggarstaff suite—where Peter Traft uprose from comfort in a wing chair and bowed politely.

"No wonder they call him 'Loeb the poor Indian!'" he commented. "Though I believe the poor man would die happy if he could get just one long, lingering slant at you as you look tonight. Ripplin!"

"I feel like ripplin' something or somebody, Peter," Betty declared with a brief, metallic laugh. Then she delgated to notice the other man present. "Oh, you, is it, Mr. Quoin? Hardly expected to find you here."

"Deep regrets!" the detective replied cheerfully—and for that was shown a cold if adorable shoulder.

"Oh, come now, Betty!" Peter protested. "Don't cut up rough with Quoin. Angels could do no more than he has done today."

"He still has a sneaking suspicion that I really did smuggle that necklace. Do you believe it too?"

"Don't ask me: I might tell you."

"And you?" Mrs. Merrilees demanded hotly of the Dowager Dragon.

"I don't think you above anything I'd stoop to—if you want the truth, my dear. I myself wasted several hours today trying to make the customs look foolish, and—how shall I say it, Peter?"

"Didn't get away with it."

"Much as I disapprove of slang—thank you, Peter."

"So all three of you are against me!" Mrs. Merrilees lounged more deeply in her chair, swept their faces with insolent eyes, and laughed unpleasantly. "Well, I've been going for a row all day, and now I'm going to have one or two on my mind easy about that."

"Make your mind easy about that," Peter advised gravely. "As a tidy young disturber of the peace, Betty, you show class."

"Shut up, Peter!" Again her glance challenged the three. "What's up?" she demanded in sudden suspicion. "You didn't bail me over here now just to tell me you believe me capable of smuggling that collar—you know you didn't!"

"No, my dear," Mrs. Beggarstaff replied. "But we did want to talk with you about it."

"We'd like to have your personal word of honor that you didn't turn this trick."

Betty laughed, staccato. "But if I say I did?"

Quoin shrugged. "That would end my interest."

"And if it turns out I didn't—eh?" "Then I may be able to tell you something to your advantage."

Betty sat up sharply. "You mean you know where my necklace is?" "Did you smuggle it?" Quoin counter-queried.

A note of unimpeachable candor informed the woman's voice. "I give you my word of honor I did not. I know nothing about it. Beyond the fact that I myself placed a genuine necklace in that case, and saw a paste necklace come out of it—"

"There!" Mrs. Beggarstaff exclaimed with a look of triumph at Traft.

The face of this last suddenly assumed a most unbecoming brick-red hue. "That's all very well," he grumbled, "and I'm not doubting Betty a little bit; but, she stammered and gulped, "but I tell you I can't believe it of Tad, and as for Lydia—"

He made an exasperated gesture. "Quoin's crazy—that's all!"

"What's this?" Betty put in quickly. "Tad and Lydia?" She waited an instant, her color waning. "What have they to do with my necklace?"

"I'll tell you," said Quoin gently. "Craven gave his daughter your necklace, hidden in a Chinese puzzle box, to bring through the customs, counting on her exemption, as an alien, from rigid inspection."

Mrs. Merrilees rose from her chair, staring fixedly at Quoin. "You know this to be a fact?"

"I saw it in Miss Craven's possession. The rest is inference from contributory circumstances."

The detective endured her stare without flinching; though the color of his dark face deepened and his breath came a trace more quickly. Convinced at length of his sincerity, she turned away, moved to a window, and stood there with her back to the room, gazing thoughtfully out into the misty chiaroscuro of the plaza.

"That's why we wanted your word you were on the level before we told you," Peter explained.

"I see," said the woman in a gentler voice. "Please tell me about it."

"Very well," Quoin responded with the story, from his view and point, of Lydia's adventure in the fog. "It was your necklace in the box, the real thing, beyond mistake," he concluded.

"But," Betty argued, bewildered. "I don't see—"

"Wait. I think I can make everything clear. When Southpaw shut the box and gave it up, on my demand, I watched him play closely, and saw him slip a playing card in with the necklace. After I got outside I opened the box up on my own account, partly to satisfy myself about the necklace, partly to have a look at that card. It was a knave of diamonds."

Betty swung back from the window. "But what card that mean?"

"It's a question I think Craven can answer—if he will. Anyhow, we're safe in assuming the card was intended for him, and certainly it must have had some significance. That, if you'll permit, establishes a secret bond of understanding between two known black-legs and—Thaddeus Craven."

"But why didn't you tell me this at the time?"

"Because, very naturally, I wasn't at all sure you wanted to be told."

"If you'll please explain—"

"Quoin means," Peter interrupted, "you've been such a consistent performer, he hesitated to do anything calculated to cramp your style, if this thing was what it looked like—a frame-up between you and Tad to beat the customs."

"But what right had you to jump at any such conclusion?" Betty insisted.

"Because I knew you knew real gems from false—and the necklace you had shown us that very morning was counterfeit."

"It isn't possible!" Betty protested hotly. "I saw it myself."

"So did I; and was interested enough—well, you'll recall I asked to see them in a strong light? You were so satisfied you never looked twice. But I was positive then that they were false, and even more positive later, when I saw the real collar in the puzzle box."

"Still I don't understand."

"If you remember, Craven took his time about fetching that box from the pursuer. It was a good ten minutes before he got back. He had time and to spare to open your despatch box and substitute the counterfeit for the genuine—duplicate key you knew nothing about, of course."

"Look here—" Peter began excitedly, then checked and turned sullen.

A Tangled Path

By Victor Redcliffe

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

Barton Gray stood like a being stunned by a vivid shock. Slowly the color faded from his face, his eyes quivered as though the power of will, hope and courage had utterly deserted him. At his feet lay an envelope.

Crushed in his hand was a written sheet, throttled by the delicate, yet sinewy fingers, as though it were a deadly serpent.

"It has come!" he gasped. "After all the years!"

He straightened out and reread the fatal screed. It was a mere scrawl, crude, unformed, misspelled: "I knew you in your Canadian prison," ran the substance of the missive. "I have looked you up, and wonder at your audacity in keeping the old name. See that you are candidate for mayor of Lyndon. When my messenger comes again have the first thousand of five ready, or I expose you."

The messenger—Gray had barely noticed her—a flaunting, bold-faced girl with all the freshness of girlhood gone. Her breath reeked of liquor.

She had been insolent, sneering, defiant. "I'd advise you to pay up," she said. "We need the money, and you had better spare it." Then she had vanished, while he was taking in the import of the dreadful screed.

Life, honor, love, happiness seemed fading away from him. After five years, from a remote corner of far Canada, a nemesis had crossed his path. The past had arisen to confront him in the guise of a blackmailer. What mattered the personality? The glaring, devastating fact was there, to be bruted about at random, to overtake him, to wrest him from a high, honorable position, to drag him through the mire of popular scorn.

He had deemed himself safe from that obscure past. He had dared to win a proud public position. The morrow was election day at Lyndon, 50 miles away. His election was certain. And was Elita, peerless, loyal Elita Pearce, his fiancée? Ah, there was the most cruel feature of this distracting

crisis. Suddenly the impulse overcame him to hasten after the messenger, to learn the identity of the author of the direful threat, but, although he threaded the streets surrounding the hotel where he was temporarily a guest, he found no trace of the slatternly girl who had seemingly brought him his doom.

Then with set lips and grim, bloodless face, Barton Gray wandered aimlessly on and on, thinking, thinking, thinking! There was one way out—only one way. To pay the first price of freedom to a human hurly, was to place a millstone about his neck that would inevitably crush him and the dear ones time might group about. No, he would suffer alone—and now!

Abruptly turning a street corner into a wretched thoroughfare, Gray halted and stared at a reeling, reckless being, the center of a tormenting, derisive mob. In a flash he recognized the girl who had acted as the messenger for his persecutors. She had apparently consumed additional liquor after delivering her message. Her condition made her a buffet and plaything for the idle group about her. Twice they pushed her into the gutter.

They encouraged her strident oratory, they tore her garments, jostled her, and some one had sent for a policeman and Gray noticed him approaching from a distance.

A sorrow-eyed woman stood in her doorway regarding the scene with sad and tear-stained face. Gray swept aside the crowd. He seized the girl by the arm and led her to the doorway where the woman stood.

"Save this poor creature from that crowd and the police," he said rapidly. "Give her shelter till she is in her right mind again, and I will pay you for the trouble."

"I'll do it without pay," sobbed the



Doctor Everett stood like one spell-bound.

woman, "but it will do no good. I had a daughter who went that way, and nothing could stop her. I'll do as you wish, though."

She helped Gray get the girl into the house and to a couch. Gray insisted on giving her money. She halted him as he was about to depart with the words: "If you please, sir, leave your name. If any trouble comes of this, your story might help me out of it."

Gray penciled his name and hotel address on a card, and went his way. The crowd had dispersed, and the policeman was not in sight. Gray had done an act of kindness he could not resist in the fatal goodness of his heart. He returned to his room at the hotel, sat down at a table and marked out the course he would now pursue.

He had come to Paxton on business, and his closest friend, a young physician named Lysle Everett, had accompanied him. The latter had gone further down the road, but had arranged to join Gray at his hotel at eight o'clock that evening and return with him to Lyndon.

At the time appointed Doctor Everett entered the hotel and the room occupied by Gray. He was startled to find the latter, his face buried in his arms, outstretched across the table and apparently asleep. He had been writing, and two telegrams ready to send lay upon the table. One was to Miss Pearce and it read: "I shall never return to Lyndon. Think the best of me that you can." The other was to the majority campaign committee at Lyndon, and read: "Appoint a new majority candidate at once. I positively refuse to accept the office."

Doctor Everett stood like one spell-bound. He could not figure out the situation coherently. The wildest theories filled his mind. Had Gray become overcome with drink, or insanity? He roused up his friend, shocked at the ghastly face revealed. Only one point would Gray discuss—his resolve to send the telegrams and disappear.

"Why?" came the challenging demand, but there was no reply or explanation.

"All right," finally spoke Everett, a firm, reflective expression in his eyes. At all hazards he must prevent his friend from sending those telegrams, which he believed were inspired by a passing mental aberration. "Your nerves are all upset. I will give you a strengthening draught and stay with you to the last minute I can spare."

Ten minutes later Barton Gray was under the influence of a powerful opiate. The doctor destroyed the telegrams. He employed two stalwart men to watch Gray through the night and the next day, leaving further doses of the medicine to keep him in a state of insensibility.

It was nearly midnight of that second day when Gray awoke. The doctor had burst into the room. He was joyous and excited.

"Elected by the biggest majority ever given in Lyndon!" he announced in a kind of cheer.

Gray stared at him vaguely. Just then there was an interruption. Someone knocked at the door. The woman he had hired to care for the forlorn girl appeared.

"Oh, sir," she said, "that girl! I got her to her home. On the way, telling her of your rare kindness, she broke down under it and made me wait until she sent a message to you. I promised to bring it," and the speaker presented an envelope.

The bewildered Gray opened it. There was a sheet which bore the record of "Barton Gray" in a Canadian prison. There was a note from the girl. "You will never be troubled again. Because you were kind to me, weary of life, I have solved the problem for my uncle, myself and those who schemed to blackmail you."

"That isn't all," continued the old woman. "The girl and three others were found dead from poison late this afternoon."

The problem was, indeed, solved, but not wholly; for Gray was innocent, though he would never have tried to prove it. His dearest friend it was who had used his name to screen his own, and who had undergone the prison sentence. Redeemed now, occupying a high position, Gray had been willing to sacrifice his own happiness to protect him.

And amid his later life of uninterrupted felicity, Barton Gray was always saddened when he thought of the wild, wayward girl who had cleared up for him his tangled path of life.

The Art of Being Happy.

Some people seem to think that happiness is a thing that you can get hold of and keep as if it were a possession or a quality of character. In reality you have to work for it and you have to keep on working. Teach yourself to respond to everything lovely or cheerful, to see beauty, to enjoy the society of your fellow men, to delight in work and to be enthusiastic in play. Teach yourself interest in the struggles and hopes of others—the sort of interest that is of use, that is a help, says an exchange.

Learn to enjoy the many little things that turn up day by day. Make the most of your own mind, your own capacities. Don't sit around, pondering whether you are happy or not, whether or not life is worth living.

Live it thoroughly, keep awake to all the wonder of it, and you will be happy without knowing it, at first, until you have gone along far enough to realize what happiness is.

Handing Him One.

Pedestrian—Hey, you! Do you know you dropped a brick that almost hit me on the head?

Workman—All right. Yees kin have it. OI've got lots more av'em.—Judge

WHEN FATHER TELLS A JOKE

Mother Sees Nothing Funny in It and Daughter's Glimpse Is Expressive of Her Pity.

When a man hears a joke which his primitive sense of humor classifies as "the funniest thing he had ever heard" he hurries home to bear the glad tidings to his wife. Father produces his great discovery, but mother's countenance remains untroubled by so much as a smile, observes the New York Evening Sun. Nine wives out of ten will gaze blankly into that interesting emptiness to which woman's eyes are continually traveling over her husband's shoulder. The tenth and cruellest creature will wither her spouse with a penetrating stare which registers: "I see nothing—absolutely nothing—funny in that."

Disgusted and baffled, the husband tells the same joke to his daughter. Her only indication of amusement is a pitying uplift of the eyebrows and a subsequent absorption in her knitting.

With his finger on the last unbroken string of hope father approaches his nearest masculine relative. At last success is his, for his son or his son-in-law or his uncle roars, applauds and slaps him on the back. Father bows to imaginary audiences and compliments his fellow man on his perspicacity and his fortunate possession of a sense of humor. He titles "those women—those poor defective women."

THAT EXTRA TEN MINUTES

It Is Good Business to Be Willing to Give a Little Time Over and Above Hours Paid For.

She had been promoted three times within the year, and when I asked her what her secret was she laughed and said:

"Oh, I guess it's just that extra ten minutes."

I laughed, too, for I knew what she meant. It was her mother's favorite bit of preachment.

"Sell your time for all you can get for it, my dear. But never hesitate to give an extra ten minutes."

It is good business to sell your time—which means your brains and your work for all you can get for them. But it is also good business to be willing to give ten minutes over and above the hours you are paid for, when your work requires it.

A few minutes' overtime will often clear up your desk, leaving no odds and ends for next morning. It will make a success of a job that would only just scrape through if you quit on the dot.

It will prove both to yourself and to your employer that you care for your work; that you'd rather do it well. That you prefer to sacrifice a little for the sake of excellence.

The successful employer is usually the discriminating employer. Your extra ten minutes may prove to be your best investment.—Exchange.

The Thoughts of Worldly Men.

The thought of worldly men are forever regulated by a moral law of gratification, which, like the physical one, holds them down to earth. The bright glory of day, and the silent wonders of a starlit night appeal to their minds in vain. There are no signs in the sun, or in the moon, or in the stars, for their reading. They are like some wise men who, learning to know each planet by its Latin name, have quite forgotten such small heavenly constellations as Charity, Forbearance, Universal Love and Mercy, although they shine by night and day so brightly that the blind may see them; and who, looking upward at the spangled sky, see nothing there but the reflection of their own great wisdom and book learning.—Charles Dickens.

Where France Excels.

The French are past masters in the art of draping fabrics. A Parisienne has truthfully said that French taste is distinctly feminine and as clear as the Gallic language itself. It possesses the genius of curves, the secret of what is graceful and the intuition of what brings about harmony. These characteristics are all to be found in French art, French industries and French creations.

It is in France that we find the work of the most skillful hands, the most artistic jewelry, the richest clothes and the most beautiful hats. In foreign countries the idea of ugliness or bad taste is never associated with the woman of France.

Important Discovery.

Of all liquids, scientists have found that mercury has the greatest specific gravity; but another has recently been discovered which is also so heavy that stones of all kinds—granite, limestone, quartz, etc.—float in it. It is saturated aqueous solution of tungstoporate. Its specific gravity is 3.3, whereas that of ordinary rocks does not exceed 2.7. Only a few precious stones have a specific gravity greater than that of this liquid, for which reason it is proposed to employ it for the separation of such stones from masses of broken rocks.

Woof! Woof!

Gladys—Maribel fears that if her four suitors meet they'll fight.

Lucille—Do they all love her so desperately?

Gladys—Tisn't that. Her school-days' sweetheart is Jack Shepard; Bjork, the titled foreigner, is a great Dane; Chauncey Bright is a diamond setter, and Captain March a West Pointer.—Town Topics.

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdensburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."



Mrs. ETNA DORION, Ogdensburg, Wis. Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old-fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA



The Season Is Here!

The Clothes Are Here!

Get in line with the Autumn Season. Get your Fall Clothes now. It will cost you no more to be comfortably dressed if you buy now than it will to buy later. We have the snappiest display of

FALL OVERCOATS
MACKINAW
AND SWEATERS

we have ever shown.

We know our line will please you, and that the prices will EASE you--- that is --- easy on your pocketbook, you know. Come in, inspect, and fit yourself out with the season's needs.

F. O. HOLTGREN

Dead Animals

Highest Prices Paid for Horses and Cows

We Pay Phone Charges Automobile Service
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Plant Phone 90914

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WOMEN SHOULD CHECK

household expenses by paying the butcher, the grocer and the household accounts by check. Easy to keep tally, legal receipt when check is cashed and deposited. Simplicity itself—a bank account. Ask and we will gladly explain. Ample accommodations for ladies here.

Exchange Bank
Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.

PURELY PERSONAL

Neal Simpson was an Elgin visitor Saturday.

Miss Marie Koehnke spent Thursday in Elgin.

L. E. Carmichael is in Chicago on business this week.

Mrs. Maude Mordoff is entertaining Miss Iva White of Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Patterson were Chicago passengers Tuesday.

Harry Cheney and E. McMackin were Rockford visitors Monday.

J. A. Patterson left for Alexandria, Minn., on business last Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. Martin was a Chicago passenger on Wednesday of this week.

L. J. Kierman transacted business in Bloomington Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rebeck and Mrs. Carrie Duval motored to Elgin Thursday.

Miss Hazel Ryolander visited her parents in Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

E. A. Sowers and G. J. Patterson of Elgin spent Sunday with Genoa relatives.

Mrs. Elmer Harvey entertained Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Patch of Chicago last Thursday.

Miss Madeline Larson spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Sycamore.

Miss Elva Davis of Hebert was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Wednesday.

Mrs. Emma Corson spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. G. C. Kitchin in New York.

S. T. Zoller spent the past week in South Dakota looking after his farming interests.

E. Holtz and Raymond Granning of Elgin visited Genoa relatives Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Emma Leonard returned home Sunday after a week's visit with relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. S. H. Shaffer accompanied Mr. and Mrs. L. Shaffer of Sycamore to Rockford Tuesday.

Mrs. Sophia Soderberg and daughter, Helen, visited in Sycamore and DeKalb Wednesday.

Dr. J. H. Danforth motored to Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday where he will attend the fair.

Mrs. John Keating of Chicago is here visiting her mother, Mrs. C. C. Ellis, for a few days.

O. M. Leitch left Wednesday for Washington, D. C. in the interest of the Leitch Electric Co.

Miss Sylvia Gielow of Aurora was a guest at the A. L. Holroyd home from Friday until Monday.

Miss Marion Bagley spent Wednesday with Misses Helen Holroyd and Irene Patterson in Elgin.

C. Brendemuhl of Rockford visited at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Duval, last Saturday.

Miss Rose Busche of the Leitch Electric Co. office, is in Elgin owing to the illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Parker had the former's sister, Mrs. Fryburger of Muscatine, Ia., with them recently.

Ted Kohlburner has closed his restaurant and has gone to Rockford, where he has secured employment.

Lyle and Harlan Shattuck returned from Chicago Sunday after a week's visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snow.

Chris E. Awe left Tuesday night for Lincoln, Neb., to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Lew Gnekow.

Miss Elma Hemenway visited at the home of her brother, W. F., in Sycamore Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rose of Rockford spent Friday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams.

Mrs. Addie Harvey of Detroit, Mich., is here visiting at the home of her son, Elmer G., and other Genoa friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rebeck visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Clyde Bennett, in Rockford Saturday and Sunday.

Elmer G. Harvey returned the first of the week from Sterling, Colo., where he spent a week with his father, J. M. Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. John Huxey, Jr. returned to their home in Oak Park, Sunday after a visit of two weeks with Genoa friends.

E. H. Olmstead and his father, George Olmstead, returned Wednesday from a visit of several weeks with relatives in the East.

Mrs. V. J. Corson spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Long, in Elgin. Mr. Corson was with them Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Maria Holroyd, accompanied by Mrs. Ida Hancock of Bellevue, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Kepner in Rockford.

Mrs. W. Fiteir of Amboy, who was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Lapham the last of the week, returned to her home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hoover and children returned Friday from Baraga, Mich. Mr. Hoover spent about two weeks with them at the resort.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Seymour returned Monday from Chicago where they visited for several days with the former's sister, Mrs. S. J. Miller.

C. A. Goding and Dr. J. W. Ovitz motored to Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. R. B. Field left Wednesday for Valparaiso, Ind., where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marquart for several days.

Mr. Field accompanied her as far as Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson and son, Charles; Misses Blanche R. Patterson, Irene Patterson and Irma Renner returned Saturday from a week's visit with friends and relatives in Valparaiso and Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Parker and two children visited the former's parents in Muscatine, Ia., last week. Mrs. Parker and children will visit relatives in Kentucky before returning home. They expect to be gone about a month.

Miss Lila Kitchin and Miss Klea Schoonmaker went over to DeKalb Sunday evening, where they will attend school. The former will attend the Normal school and the latter enters the eighth grade of the practice school.

A. G. Stewart returned Tuesday from Sunbyside where he has been for the past eight weeks. Mrs. Stewart, who was with him stopped at Mowbride S. D. to visit relatives, she will also visit in Minneapolis, Minn., before returning to Genoa.

Mrs. John Lembo returned Tuesday from Elgin, where she has been since the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Emma Duval. Mrs. Duval is still in the hospital, she is improving and getting on as nicely as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Hemenway and daughters, Gertrude, Elma and Lorene, Mr. and Mrs. Merle Evans and daughter, and Dr. A. M. Hill motored to Sycamore Monday evening where they visited Captain and Mrs. W. F. Hemenway.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Holmes accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Sam Heyward to Chicago last week where they were guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Santee. While in Chicago Mr. and Mrs. Holmes enjoyed an auto trip over the city's boulevard system, taking in all parks and points of interest.

Industrial Notes

Facts and Figures as Found in Manufacturers' News

Trading in sugar futures has been stopped in New York.

Many women are now employed as members of the Paris police force.

Over 1,000,000 women are doing men's work at home in Great Britain.

Bridgport, Conn. munition factories employ over 4,000 women.

Valparaiso, Chile, has 297,008 inhabitants.

Italy in 1913 mined 600,000 tons of lignite coal.

Guatemala in 1915 exported \$8,924 worth of hats.

Southern India in 1916 produced 505,937 pounds of mica.

Brazil and Peru in March exported \$4,15,120 pounds of crude rubber.

Tax Levy Ordinance No. 104

Whereas the city council of the city of Genoa in the county of DeKalb and state of Illinois, did on the 11th day of May A. D. 1917, pass the annual appropriation bill for said city for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st day of May A. D. 1917, the amount of which is ascertained to be the aggregate sum of fourteen thousand nine hundred fifty dollars, which said appropriation bill was duly published on the 18th day of May A. D. 1917. Now therefore,

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Genoa that there be and is hereby levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of the city of Genoa, for the following specific purposes mentioned in said appropriation bill; and in the respective sums as follows, to-wit:

Items	Amt. App'd	Amt. Levied
For funding bonds and interest.	\$1150.00	\$1150.00
For lights	3000.00	2700.00
For salaries	4000.00	3200.00
For streets, walks	3000.00	2500.00
For sewer bonds	1000.00	700.00
For water bonds (extension)	300.00	100.00
For contingencies	2500.00	200.00
Estimated amounts receivable from sources other than taxation		4100.00
Totals	\$14950.00	\$14950.00

And the clerk of said city is hereby directed to file with the county clerk of said county a duly certified copy of this ordinance.

Attest Approved, L. F. Scott, City Clerk.

Jas. J. Hammond, Mayor. Passed September 7, 1917. Approved September 7, 1917.

When you have the backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WHAT ILLINOIS EDITORS SAY

An exchange says that "La Follette" in French means "Little Thing." That is no news to the American people who have been watching La Follette's antics in the U. S. senate for several months.—Vesta Censor.

Brown County Journal: Right now it don't make one d--d bit of difference how we get into this war—we're in it, and in it to win, and any man who won't help win it should be treated as an enemy, and the treatment should be administered p. d. q.

Life Young in Des Moines Capitol: "The state of Iowa doesn't grow a cow big enough to make a shoe great enough to kick a man far enough if he isn't for the United States with all he is and all he has. If you don't want to be an American, get back to your home shore."

Elgin News: Governor Lowden has proved himself a loyal American and an enemy of the Kaiser in the prompt measures he took to suppress the pacifist meeting in Chicago. There was no side stepping or hesitancy on his part. When he learned that Mayor Thompson would not act as a loyal American, he promptly asserted his authority and sent state troops to block the traitors' meeting. Let us mark Lowden for his patriotism. Let us brand Chicago's mayor with the Kaiser's insignia.

Elgin News: If times were different, it might be wise and proper to boom Governor Lowden for president. But inasmuch as the next election is more than three years hence and furthermore because we have taken over a certain tremendous job of annihilating militarism, to which we are one and all bending every effort, this is no time to talk of the next president. Governor Lowden is doing most excellent work for his state and he needs for it all his wits and energies. His friends and admirers should not embarrass him at this time by starting any presidential boom.

St. Charles Chronicle: The new federal and state law relative to child labor is going to make it very hard for parents to obtain permission from the superintendent of schools to have the child under 14 years of age stay out of school and work. Four certificates must be filed with the head of the schools before he has a right to permit. The child's health must be ascertained as well as his education and the needs of the family. The idea is to keep the child in school if it is possible and it is a pretty good idea, too.

Byron Express: When you receive a bill from anybody don't get sore and resort to the folly of making a resolution to the effect that "I'll show him." Speaking of bad human traits there is no other one that is as prevalent or so unreasonable as the one of taking offense at a statement of account. When a merchant or anyone allows us credit in time of stress we're apt to forget all about it when prosperity smiles upon us. A merchant once remarked that many years ago when a number of his patrons were in poor circumstances he graciously carried them on the strength of promises that they would pay when they got on their feet. He stated that 50 per cent of them, when they did get on their feet—after their bills were outlawed—repudiated them altho they knew in their narrow souls that they were morally indebted to their benefactor. A man may air his virtues until he is blue in the face and pray until the angels weep, but unless he is so constituted that he will be square with everybody we wouldn't give him a hoot for his religion. Honesty is something we should embrace and shame the devil with. Get this sore at a man who submits a bill does not liquidate the debt but indicates a desire to repudiate it and forget the favor extended in the original transaction.

Dustin Farnum in "A Son of Erin," at the Grand Saturday night.

If in need of a new dress skirt call at Olmsted's.

DR. J. W. OVITZ
Physician and Surgeon
Office Over Cooper's Store
Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.
2:00 to 4:30 p. m.
Phone No. 11 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.

C. A. PATTERSON
DENTIST
Hours: 8:30 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Office in Exchange Bank Building

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

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

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

Della Rebeckah Lodge
No. 350
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month
Odd Fellow Hall
Carrie Cruickshank, N. G. Euphie Morehart, Sec.

Evaline Lodge No. 344
4th Tuesday in I. O. O. F. Hall
A. R. Slater, Perfect Fannie M. Hoed, Sec.

Bacon as Bait. "We find baiting our mouse trap with bacon is a great advantage over using cheese," advises a woman known as a good housekeeper. "Not only does the cheese become dry in a few days, but after a mouse has once been caught with a piece of it you can seldom use it a second time, for it seems to retain the mouse scent and scares the rest of them away. "Bacon, on the other hand, remains savory and enticing to the end. Never has our mouse trap been so popular. Since we first baited ours with bacon, about two months ago, we have not changed it once, and I am sure in that time more than twenty mice have been caught in the trap."

Credit "Buffalo Bill." When Buffalo Bill's wild west show was in London the prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, was delighted with it; and as he happened to have four royalties staying with him in London he took them to see it, and not only that, but he actually succeeded in packing the whole four into the famous old Deadwood coach for a gallop round the arena. "Now," said he to Cody, whom he much appreciated, "you have got something bigger inside there than you ever had out West." "Well, I rather guess I have," rejoined the colonel. "Biggest hand I ever did hold yet—four kings and the joker!" Buffalo Bill could rise to the situation.



Let us Talk Over the Furniture Question Now as You Sit in Your Own Home

Are you losing one of life's greatest pleasures by doing without a good comfortable rocker for your very own? A beautifully furnished dining room, or a dressy little bedroom suite? No doubt you are getting along without some things in furniture you would be very glad to own. If you were to see them you would surely buy and your pleasure would be everlasting.

May We Suggest Without Offense? If you were to make up your mind that life is too short to do without these things, you would enjoy them beyond expression, and thank us for this little reminder.

The store that considers QUALITY; and where prices are ALWAYS right.
Store Phone 532 Res. Phone 53

S. S. SLATER & SON
FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE ONLY
THE HOME OF SERVICE AND QUALITY FURNITURE

THE HARDWARE QUESTION SOLVED

How About a New Fence

The longer you delay putting up a new fence, the more money you will throw away on repairs. It's only a question of time before the old fence will be beyond repair, so why put off the inevitable? Do the job now and do it right and be money ahead in the end.

Don't worry about the cost of that new fence until you find out how cheaply we can supply all the necessary materials. We have a large line of the latest improved fencing of all kinds and feel sure we can save you money.

Pay us a call at your first opportunity.

HARDWARE THAT STANDS HARD WEAR AT PRICES THAT STAND COMPARISON

PERKINS & ROSENFELD

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FARM HOUSE

John Daniel Walters says no feature of home architecture will afford so much comfort and be so conducive to health as abundant supply of pure water

HERE was a time when the farmer drank his fill from the "old oaken bucket that hung in the well," when his bathtub consisted of an abandoned wash boiler placed out in the summer kitchen or down in the cellar, when the water-closet was a four-foot by five-foot shanty planted behind the corncrib, and when on wash days the needed soft water was obtained from an old barrel that stood at the corner of the front porch; but these primitive conditions are rapidly vanishing—they are almost a thing of the past. No one argues now, as was the case then, that one or two baths a month ought to be sufficient for a healthy person, or that a well-lighted, well-warmed and well-furnished bathroom is a luxury and an enfeebling detriment to the development of a robust constitution, that a water-closet in the house is unhygienic, and that labor-saving comforts in the kitchen and laundry will make the cook lazy. We all agree on these points. The problem is, rather, how can we get good water in sufficient quantity, cheaply and effectively, where it may be needed, i. e., into the bathroom, the kitchen, the laundry, the front yard, and the feed lot.

The first question to be answered in any water-supply problem is naturally, How much water will be needed?

The answer must differ in accordance with the conditions involved. In the smaller towns it is usual to place

would use larger quantities of cistern water if they had a more adequate supply or more modern pumping contrivances. The average home cistern holds nominally about 420 cubic feet, which is 100 barrels of water, but a part of this cistern is not available, since the water at the bottom contains sediment that has washed from the roof, and cannot, or should not, be used. This leaves about 365 cubic feet or 8.7 barrels, for actual use. If we assume that the cistern is completely emptied three times a year, it gives a daily consumption of just 3 cubic feet, or 22½ gallons, per family of five members. Some families undoubtedly use twice as much or several times as much soft water as the quantity stated, and more would be used in many homes if the supply was more adequate and easier to obtain.

The water reports of large cities show much greater consumption figures, because enormous quantities of water are being used in factories and packing houses and for street sprinkling and building purposes. The farmer should not of course be misled by these city statistics. When calculating the consumption of water in the average farm home the following conservative table is generally used:

- To fill a bathtub requires from 8 to 20 gallons.
- To flush a closet, each time, from 3 to 5 gallons.
- To fill a lavatory, from 1 to 1½ gallons.
- For sprinkling lawn, per 100 square feet, from 7 to 8 gallons.
- For soaking lawn, per 100 square feet, from 15 to 20 gallons.

The consumption of water by farm animals depends upon the season, the feed, the age, and the individual hab-

its of the animal and its surrounding local conditions. The following tables will give a good idea, however:

- Horses, 6 to 12 gallons a day each.
- Cattle, 6 to 12 gallons a day each.
- Hogs, 1½ to 2 gallons a day each.
- Sheep, 1 to 2 gallons a day each.

When estimating the consumption of water for large herds of cattle and horses, old and young, as they are found on the average farm, it is safe to reckon it per "head" at a minimum of one cubic foot a day; that is, about half of the minimum amount needed for each person.

Every one who intends to study water-supply problems should know the following relations:

1. 1 gallon equals 1.34 cubic feet.
2. 1 cubic foot equals 1.728 cubic inches.
3. 1 cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons.
4. 1 cubic foot of water weighs approximately 62½ pounds.
5. 1 gallon of water weighs 8 1-3 pounds.
6. 1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
7. 31½ gallons make one barrel.

Chemically pure water is never found in nature. It can be obtained only by distillation. When left in contact with common air, or with earthy or organic substances, water rapidly absorbs parts of them and becomes impure. Even the rain water that falls from the clouds is not entirely pure, but contains dust particles, ammonia, and traces of numerous other ingredients. However, as most of these admixtures are harmless, the problem is, therefore, not how an entirely pure water can be obtained, but rather how

to obtain a water with an admixture which is not harmful for the purpose for which it is intended.

Many spring or well waters contain large quantities of lime in solution. This lime prevents soap from dissolving and lathering; it makes the water hard and almost unsuited for laundry purposes. The chemist has means to extract the lime from the water, but it is a process that could not be cheaply introduced into the household. However, for drinking purposes, such spring or well water is not harmful.

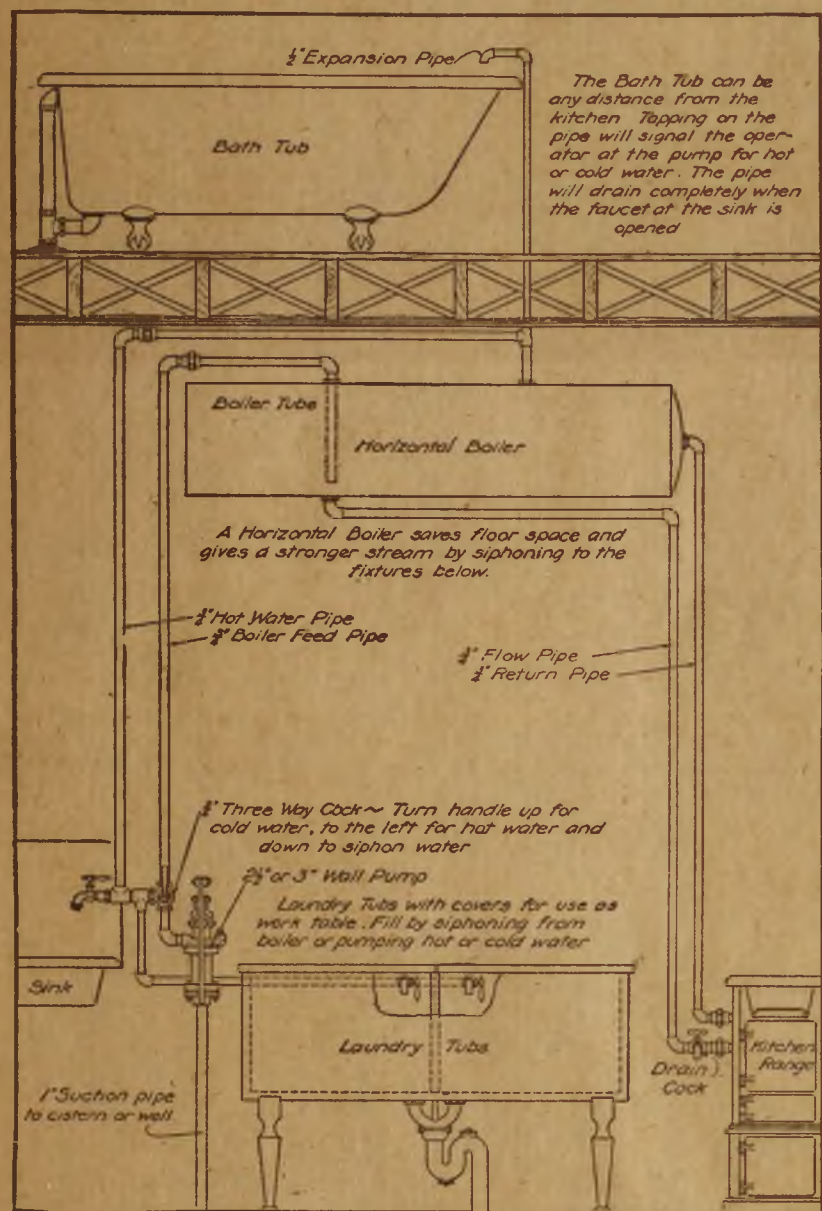
Other substances that are frequently held in solution by water from the earth, or from rock, are common salt,

First, the water coming from a low stratum in the ground is nearly always quite cold; second, it contains much common air and considerable quantities of the dioxide of carbon. These qualities make the water palatable. It can be imparted to tepid water artificially, but not readily or cheaply. Water can be boiled to rid it of dangerous germs; it can be cooled by ice, or by means of an ammonia cooling apparatus, the so-called ice machine. Air and carbon dioxide can be forced through water to freshen it.

There are many different kinds of pumps or contrivances for lifting wa-

ter from wells or cisterns into the kitchen, the laundry, the bathroom, the farmyard, or into the storage tank. According to the mechanical principle involved in their construction or operation, they may be divided into several classes, as follows:

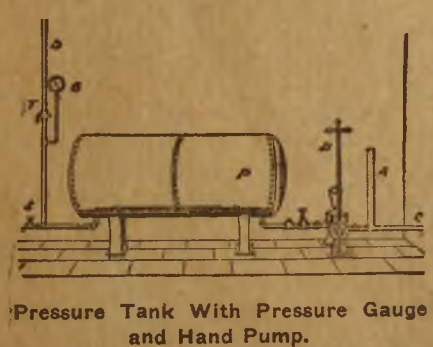
1. Water hoists, i. e., contrivances which raise water by means of buckets fastened to belts, wheels or levers. The old-fashioned cistern "pump" belongs to this class. Another form is the tread wheel employed in Oriental



Water Supply to Various Fixtures.

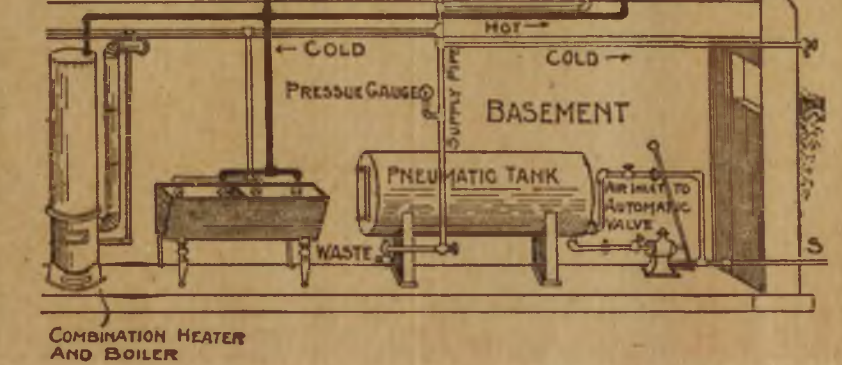
the minimum consumption, exclusive of the water needed for lawn sprinkling, at about 4,000 cubic feet per year for the average family of five. This means a minimum of 333 cubic feet, or about 2,500 gallons per month, or about 83 gallons per family per day, or about 16 gallons per person per day. While this daily allowance is sufficient during the greater part of the year, it is generally insufficient in the four or five summer months. Few homes can get along in the summer with the minimum quantity named, so that 5,000 cubic feet is probably a closer estimate of the actual annual consumption of a family of five members.

Many homes are provided with hot-water cisterns from which the necessary laundry and bathroom water is



Pressure Tank With Pressure Gauge and Hand Pump.

drawn. The average per capita consumption of soft water, like that of hard water, differs very much. It depends on the size of the cistern and the character of the plumbing fixtures quite as much as on the size and habits of the family. Most homes

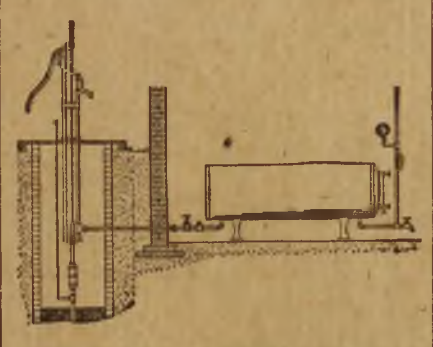


Section of House, Showing Complete Water Supply and Plumbing System.

magnesia, and alkali. When any of these are present in large quantities the water tastes bad and is unfit to drink. Only the practical chemist, by means of carefully conducted experiments, can positively determine whether or not such water can safely be used. Other frequent admixtures of water are sand or clay. These may badly discolor the water, but they are usually harmless.

The most dangerous contamination of water is produced by organic poisons and the bacteria or germs—microscopically small plants. These organisms, invisible to the naked eye, enter the intestines of man with the water which he drinks, multiply there at an enormous rate when the conditions are favorable, and may produce disorders, diseases or death. They are the more dangerous because they can not be seen in the water. Even if they exist there by the million, when examined by the eye alone the liquid may appear entirely or nearly clear.

It is a fact, however, that these germs cannot live long in water which does not contain organic substances. In so-called surface water, i. e., drainage water from fields, meadows or barnyards, in water from roofs or roads, or in water from forests and cemeteries, they are always present. It is for this reason that cistern water is not always so harmless as is often assumed, and that water from ponds, creeks and rivers or from the old-style open well is positively dangerous. The question is often asked, "If such surface water is generally polluted by germs, why is it that the farm-



Pump and Air-Pressure Tank.

ers and their animals who drink it freely are not promptly killed?" The answer is that most germs cannot live in the perfectly healthy body of man or animal. Only certain kinds of germs have the power to live and multiply within the larger animals. Most of them die when they are deposited in the stomach; others are harmless, and still others are necessary for the purpose of digestion. A comparatively small number of species produce sickness and death, and the only way of avoiding the effects of their attacks is to use only pure water, or to boil all drinking water that comes from contaminated sources.

The refreshing taste of springs or well water is due to several causes,

countries to raise water a few feet for irrigation. Still another form is the "worm hoist," of which a short description may be found in almost any dictionary. Another form is the "old oaken bucket."

2. Compressed-air lifts, or steam lifts, i. e., contrivances that hoist water by means of air or steam blown into the lower end of the outflow pipe, or into closed tanks filled with water.
3. Centrifugal pumps, or pumps that drive up the water by means of rapidly revolving fan wheels—a pump form which is used much in bridge buildings to raise water from foundation pits, and in irrigation work.
4. Suction pumps and force pumps, or pumps that hoist water by means of piston action—the usual form of hand pump and windmill pump. The smaller kinds are single-acting pumps and the large are double-acting pumps.
5. Hydraulic rams—pumps which work automatically by the energy of a stream of water which flows through them.



Section of House, Showing Location of Compressed-Air Tank, Electric Pump and Plumbing Fixtures.

Even gentle woman is capable, when dealing with tramps, of perpetrating a type of humor of which one would little suspect her.

"I told that lady," Cinder Smith relates, "dat I wanted just a little sompin' to deal with sould an' body together."

"An' what did she give you?" inquired Billy Trucks feelingly.

Cinder Smith exhibited the handout "She give me dis safety pin."

Her Sense of Humor.

SELF HELPS FOR THE NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

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THE COMPANY IN LINE OF SKIRMISHERS.

The company in skirmish line executes a number of commands as if in close order, except that the skirmish intervals are maintained. For this reason the movements are, in the nature of things, less precise, but they approximate those in close order.

Thus, the company in line of skirmishers advances, halts, moves by the flank or to the rear, obliquely, resumes the direct march, passes from quick time to double time by the same commands as in close order.

"Company right (left)" by the skirmish line is executed as explained for the front rank in the school of the company. That is to say, we have now a single rank extended by twice the number of men, at half-pace intervals, or 15 inches apart (approximately a yard of front to each man, as against 22 inches in close order, which single rank may be turned on a fixed pivot precisely like the front rank of a company or a platoon.

"Company half right (left)" is executed in the same way, except that the line is halted when it has swung around to an angle of 45 degrees.

The rules for the deployment of a company are necessarily less simple than those for the deployment of a squad; for there is a double consideration to be borne in mind. In the deployment of the company, the individual squad must be deployed, but it must also be deployed with reference to and in conformity with all the other squads of the company. For this reason, it is necessary, as a part of the preparatory command, also to establish a "base squad" which is to serve as a guide to the line.

The preparatory command is, therefore, "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center)." If the company is in line, this designates the actual right (left or center) squad as the base squad. If the company is in column of squads, the command, "Guide right (left)" designates the leading squad, upon which the other squads will deploy either to the right or left. The command "Guide center" designates the center squad, which may or may not deploy without advancing further according to directions; the other squads conform to it, and the guide thereafter is center, unless otherwise.

To repeat, the base squad, designated as above, advances or is not at the command of execution, "MARCH," depending upon the point chosen by the captain on which the base is to rest. The corporal of each of the other squads commands his men, "Follow me," or "By the right (left) flank," dependent upon whether the command to deploy is given when the company is in line or in column of squads.

If in line, the corporal marches his men off by the right or left flank, as the case may be, until he has sufficient interval in which to deploy. The squad nearest the base squad deploys first from the base deploys next, and so on, until all the squads are deployed.

If the company is in column of squads, at the preparatory command, the corporal, as has been said, gives "Follow me," and at "MARCH," he places himself in front of the squad and leads it into place. The squad remains at close order until it reaches the skirmish line, to which the corporal takes it by the shortest route. No. 4 of the rear rank, however, steps into the place of the corporal in the front rank and marches there as long as the corporal remains in front of his squad. Arriving on the skirmish line abreast of the squad ahead, the squad then deploys.

DEPLOYING THE COMPANY IN LINE.

The base squad, as we have seen, deploys as soon as it has a sufficient interval, and the other squads of the company are deployed as soon as they reach the general line, but if tactical considerations demand it, squads may be deployed before reaching the line. Otherwise, each corporal when he reaches the line gives the command, or signals with his arm, "As skirmishers." His squad thereupon deploys and halts abreast of him.

An orderly progress of the whole line is of first importance, and for this reason the deployed squads preserve a general alignment toward the guide. Nevertheless, the different squads, within their respective fronts advance according to how best they may progress, owing to peculiarities of cover, ground, or the possibilities of cover. On halting, the men in all cases face to the front, which (in combat or extended order) is always the direction of the enemy. Even when a squad marches to the rear, it faces to the front immediately upon the halt. At the halt, also, the men must take advantage of cover—by lying down if no more complete cover is available.

Being in line, to form skirmish line to the front, the command is as follows: "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center), MARCH." If marching, the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front. When his squad has advanced to the point on which the captain desires to form the skirmish line, the captain commands, "Company, HALT." The squad then halts and the other squads halt on the same line.

If the guide is right (left), the other corporals move to the left (right) front, and in succession from the base place their squads on the line. If the

guide is right—observe—the squad must advance to the left front; if the guide is left, then to the right front. If the guide be center, the other corporals move to the right or left front, according as they are on the right or left of the center squad, and in succession from the center squad place their squads on the line.

If at a halt, the base squad is deployed without advancing. The other squads are then conducted to their proper places by the flank. Interior squads may be moved when squads more distant from the base have gained comfortable marching distance. That is to say, while the squads deploy in succession, according as they are near the base, it is necessary first for the other squads to clear a front for them by marching off on the flank.

At this point it may be explained that, as in the close-order drill, attention has so far been confined to the company and the squad, without reference to the platoon. This has been to avoid confusion. As a general principle, however, it may be said that the rules for the deployment of a platoon are the same as those for the company. Yet by this time the new soldier will have comprehended the importance of the platoon in that it combines both the functions of the squad and the company.

MORE COMPANY DEPLOYMENTS.

When the company is in column of squads, to form the skirmish line to the front, the command would be, "As skirmishers, guide right (left or center), MARCH." If then marching, the corporal of the base squad deploys it and moves straight to the front; if at a halt, he deploys it without advancing. If the guide be right (left), the other corporals move to the left (right) front, and in succession from the base place their squads on the line. If the guide be center, the corporals in front of the center squad move to the right; if at a halt, to the rear. The corporals in the rear of the center squad move to the left front, and each, in succession from the base, places his squad on the line.

The company may also be deployed in an oblique direction, whether in line or in column of squads. The captain points out the desired direction, and the corporal of the base squad moves in the direction indicated. The other corporals, with their squads, conform. To form the skirmish line to the flank or rear, the line or column of squads is turned by squads to the flank or rear; it is then deployed as described. The intervals between the men are increased or diminished as already described in the school of the squad, although it may be necessary to add to the preparatory command, "Guide right (left or center)."

To assemble a company deployed as skirmishers, the captain either designates or takes his post in front of the element on which the company is to assemble. At the command, "Assemble, march," the men move promptly toward the designated point and the company is reformed in line. If it is to be assembled by platoons, the platoons are first conducted to the designated point by the platoon leaders, and the company is re-formed in line.

The platoons individually may be assembled by the command, "Platoons, assemble, march!" This is then executed by each platoon as described for the company. But it may also be desired to assemble certain platoons, one or more, and this may be accomplished by the command, "Such platoon(s)—that is, 'The first and second platoons,' or 'Lieutenant Blank's platoon'—'Assemble, march.'" The movement, as said above, is then executed as described for the company.

It must be admitted that deployment by the company are at first confusing to the new soldier. But if he attends strictly to his corporal, and remembers his instruction in skirmish line for the squad, he will have no difficulty. All that devolves upon him will be to do his individual share, and this, in practically all cases, is confined to what he has learned in the school of the squad. It is for his non-commissioned officers to handle the squad in a way to conform with the rest of the platoon or company. Nevertheless, the new soldier—the intelligent American soldier—will want to know why he is called upon to execute certain movements, as well as how to negotiate them. This he can readily learn if, while performing his own duties to the best of his ability, he keeps a close eye upon the composite movement around him.

The Only Way.

"The Carnegie Foundation's recent resolution to the effect that the only way to insure a permanent world peace is to crush Germany," said Capt. W. E. Dame of the Rough Riders in his New York office, "reminds me of the stocky, well-dressed chap in the police station."

An Aged Gander.

The birds that live to a great age are comparatively few. Gulls have been known to reach forty years, parrots frequently live eighty years, and swans nearly as long. Ravens and owls usually die somewhat younger, but there is good reason to believe that eagles and falcons sometimes live more than one hundred years. Of barnyard fowls, ducks and geese live longest. Mr. D. MacLachlan of Islay, Scotland, writes to the Field that he has a gander that is now sixty-six years old. For forty-five years it belonged to the proprietor of a hotel at Bridgend, Scotland. Twenty-one years ago the father-in-law of the present owner bought it. Mr. MacLachlan says that the gander looks as well and as young and seems as active as it ever did. There is no doubt about its age.—Youth's Companion.

An Easy Story to Tell.

"So you were in the battle of the Marne?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the tramp.

"What can you tell me about that great fight?"

"Not a word ma'am. I'm on my honor not to reveal a thing I saw or did. That's a very strict military rule."

Well Worth Trying.

"What do you think of the plan to do away with pockets in men's clothes?"

"I think it's a good idea," replied the busy man. "It may be the means of curing some people of the habit of standing around with their hands in their pockets and criticizing other people who are at work."

The kiss of a homely girl may be sweeter than that of a pretty one—to a blind man.

Men have a right to bet if they choose, but they should be careful how they choose

BIG CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Good Yields of Wheat, Splendid Production of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received at the St. Paul office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Della, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of \$2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farmers but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seeding, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from \$25 to \$30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are as successful in the future as in the past they will have put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought them wealth, and hogs are easy to raise there—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Daysland, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of \$15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced cheaply.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's importance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,453 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 60,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 85 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone.—Advertisement.

The Only Way.

"The Carnegie Foundation's recent resolution to the effect that the only way to insure a permanent world peace is to crush Germany," said Capt. W. E. Dame of the Rough Riders in his New York office, "reminds me of the stocky, well-dressed chap in the police station."

"A big burly drunk had been brought in on a stretcher, and the sergeant said to the stocky chap rather sternly:

"What have you got to say for yourself?"

"Sergeant," said the stocky chap, "I have merely been acting the part of a peacemaker."

"But, good gracious," said the sergeant, "you broke six of this man's ribs."

"It was the only way," said the stocky chap, "to get peace."

Well Worth Trying.

"What do you think of the plan to do away with pockets in men's clothes?"

"I think it's a good idea," replied the busy man. "It may be the means of curing some people of the habit of standing around with their hands in their pockets and criticizing other people who are at work."

The kiss of a homely girl may be sweeter than that of a pretty one—to a blind man.

Men have a right to bet if they choose, but they should be careful how they choose

The HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



This Sunflower Would Have Been Larger If All the Buds Had Been Cut Off As Soon as They Appeared.

WORK AMONG THE FLOWERS

By LIMA R. ROSE. The rex begonia may be propagated by slashing the leaf several times across the ribs with a sharp knife...

Perennials sown in the summer should have developed into good sturdy plants by this time. Plant where they are to bloom next summer...

Late in September pot the primroses and cineraria seedlings grown in frames. Do not allow them to become pot-bound until they are ready to flower.

If the mignonette is your favorite flower, September is a good time to insure a good supply for the holidays.

Sow three or four seeds in thumb pots, and plunge them in a box of sand. Sow only the seeds of the large, flowering kind and thin to one plant in a pot.

Secure all the fallen leaves you can, for they are invaluable about the garden. Use them as a mulch and protection for the flower beds and individual plants and shrubs...

When the bulbs are set in the ground a handful of sand should be placed around each bulb and through this the root will reach the rich soil.

In my garden I would have all the "lilies of the field" as well as those of the garden. But those of special notice where space and purse are limited...

If a plant looks sickly, do not at once begin to stimulate it with liquid fertilizer. Do not repeat it until the growth starts.

Wandering jew, climbing nasturtiums, German ivy, ground pine and forget-me-nots will grow very satisfactorily if the branches are cut and placed in water.

A trailing vine that is easy to raise is the weeping pantana.



The Beautiful Easter Lily, or Madonna Lily.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Then welcome each rebuff That turns earth's smoothness rough, Each sting that bids not sit, nor stand but go!

Be our joys three parts pain! Strive and hold cheap the strain; Learn, nor account the pay; dare, never grudge the three. —Browning.

SEASONABLE IDEAS.

One of the reasons why iced tea is so frequently strong as lye or otherwise improperly prepared is largely the lack of knowing how to get the best from the tea.

Cherry Jelly.—Soften a quarter of a package of gelatin in a quarter of a cupful of cold water...

Fruit Puffs.—Take a cupful of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt...

Carrot Conserve.—Wash and scrape a half dozen firm, highly colored carrots and put them through the meat chopper...

Plum Conserve.—Take three pounds of plums and equal weight of sugar. Cut the plums in pieces, add a little water...

Pineapple may be combined with rhubarb to make a marmalade or preserve which is very delicious.

Good food habits are an important part of personal hygiene and thrift. Children get such habits by having suitable amounts of suitable foods served to them...

CUCUMBER WAYS.

The refreshing, cool cucumber, although having little nourishment, being 90 per cent water, is especially adapted for hot weather food.

Baked Vermicelli Pudding.—Take four heaping tablespoonfuls of vermicelli, crushed fine, four cupfuls of milk...

Japanese Method.—Cook the cucumbers whole, slit them open and serve with butter and salt.

Stuffed Baked Cucumbers.—Take the largest sized cucumbers for this dish. Cut them in halves and remove the seeds...

Spaghetti Timbales.—Boil a quarter of a pound of spaghetti in boiling salted water. Do not break it, but slide it gradually into the pan...

Macaroni cooked and served hot with grated cheese makes a most acceptable dish to serve as a vegetable.

Stewed Cucumbers.—Peel, quarter and seed the cucumbers. Fry a little onion in butter, add the cucumbers, turning until brown on both sides.

Cucumber Sauce for Fish.—Place a tablespoonful each of butter and chopped onion in a saucepan; when light brown remove the onion and add

a tablespoonful of flour; when well mixed add three-fourths of a cupful of stock or milk, cook until smooth; add half a cupful of fresh grated cucumber, a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, and salt and pepper to taste.

We love characters in proportion as they are impulsive and spontaneous. The less a man thinks or knows about his virtues the better we like him.

CANNING SUGGESTIONS.

This is the time of the year when we are planning to conserve all of the fruits of various kinds that we can afford to combine with sugar.

Orange and Quince.—Pure half a dozen quinces, remove the cores with an apple corer and cut in thick slices crosswise.

Ginger Pears.—Take eight pounds of green pears, eight pounds of sugar, juice of four lemons and a fourth of a pound of green ginger root.

Plum Conserve.—Take three pounds of plums and equal weight of sugar. Cut the plums in pieces, add a little water, the sugar, one-third of a pound of raisins and the pulp of two oranges.

Carrot Conserve.—Wash and scrape a half dozen firm, highly colored carrots and put them through the meat chopper, cutting as fine as peas.

Plum Conserve.—Take three pounds of plums and equal weight of sugar. Cut the plums in pieces, add a little water, the sugar, one-third of a pound of raisins and the pulp of two oranges.

Pineapple may be combined with rhubarb to make a marmalade or preserve which is very delicious.

Good food habits are an important part of personal hygiene and thrift. Children get such habits by having suitable amounts of suitable foods served to them...

Life is too short to waste In critic peep or cynic bark, Quarrel or reprimand; 'Twill soon be dark; Up, mind thine own aim, and God speed the mark!

WELL TRIED DISHES.

Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli are all most nourishing foods, and by using them we add variety to our diet.

Baked Vermicelli Pudding.—Take four heaping tablespoonfuls of vermicelli, crushed fine, four cupfuls of milk, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of sugar...

Japanese Method.—Cook the cucumbers whole, slit them open and serve with butter and salt.

Stuffed Baked Cucumbers.—Take the largest sized cucumbers for this dish. Cut them in halves and remove the seeds...

Spaghetti Timbales.—Boil a quarter of a pound of spaghetti in boiling salted water. Do not break it, but slide it gradually into the pan...

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Pineapple may be combined with rhubarb to make a marmalade or preserve which is very delicious.

CHARGED MOTHER LOST CRIPPLED BOY

Brooklyn Woman is Accused in Court of Abandoning Four-Year-Old Son.

New York.—Before Magistrate Doyle in Yorkville court were brought two persons. One was Mrs. Agnes Cusick, twenty-four years old, of No. 225 Eighth street, Brooklyn, charged with abandonment of her four-year-old son. The other was the little boy, a victim of last year's infantile paralysis epidemic and still hobbling about on a leg brace.

His picture, which was published in a newspaper



"Did You Make Any Effort to Find This Boy?"

June 26, which led to the discovery of the mother by an agent of the Children's society.

The only information which the boy could give when found on June 21 was that his name was "Jimmy," and that he is a "very, very good boy."

"Did you make any effort to find this boy?" Magistrate Doyle asked the mother.

"I looked about the neighborhood where I lost him," she said. It was her story that she lost him in a crowd and did not abandon him.

"A dumb animal would have done more than that," exclaimed the magistrate. "A dumb beast would have looked everywhere for her lost. Here is a cripple that requires a mother's care and love, and you made no effort to go to a police station or to make inquiries for him."

"I did all I could," sobbed the woman. Upon testimony, however, that when first shown the photograph of the little boy she had denied being his mother, the woman was held in bail for trial.

BEST JOB IN THE WORLD

Youth Makes Love to Mine Officer's Daughter at \$4.50 Per Day.

Keewalin, Minn.—According to one man here, there is a job in a local mine which need never be filled with a strikebreaker.

The man who makes the assertion is a little bit peeved about something, but he declares that among the mine employees are five boys. One of them has "the job."

"He makes love to an officer's daughter," says this man, "and he gets \$4.50 a day without doing anything; he just makes love."

Oh, you job!

MOTHER STOLE TO AID BABIES; FINED 1 CENT

New York.—The lowest fine in the history of the Brooklyn federal court was imposed by Judge Chaffield in the case of Mrs. Mary Purcell, on trial for forging a pension voucher that had come to her home in the name of her mother after her parent had died.

She took the money, she told the judge, for her babies, for they had no food. When the fine of 1 cent was imposed she was unable to pay it. Attaches of the court not only handed over the cent necessary to keep her from jail but made up a good-sized purse for her.

DOG LEADS HER PUP ASTRAY

Owner Is Fined Two Dollars for Each Dog in Court in Brooklyn.

New York.—It cost a mother dog just \$4 here to lead a pup astray from the narrow path. The case came up before Magistrate Nauman when James Pescene of No. 530 Grand avenue was charged with having two dogs unmuzzled.

"It's the mother, your honor," he explained. "These two dogs are mother and son and the mother leads the son astray, doggone it." "I hate to do it," said the judge, "but two dollars fine for each dog."

Neelie Maxwell

What He Feared. During some building operations it was necessary for the workmen to walk across a single plank some distance from the ground. When it came Pat's turn the foreman noticed that he went across on all fours. So he went up to Pat and asked contemptuously: "What's the trouble, man? Are you afraid of walking on the plank?" "No, sir," replied Pat. "It's afraid of am av walking off it!" Hope for the best, prepare for the worst and take what comes.



Feed the Fighters! Win the War!! Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America Will Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!! Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of Its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary. High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings. An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents.

Character Building.

"Young man," said the solicitous parent, "my daughter has always had everything she could wish for." "That's just the reason why she ought to marry me," replied the prospective son-in-law. "What do you mean, sir?" "What your daughter needs more than anything else is a few lessons in self-denial."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

He Could Draw.

Redd—What's he doing now? Greene—He's a draftsman in an automobile factory, and, believe me, he can draw some. "Really? What horse power?"

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Getting Old Too Fast?

Late in life the body shows signs of wear and often the kidneys weaken first. The back is lame, bent and achy, and the kidney action distressing. This makes people feel older than they are. Don't wait for dropsy, gravel, hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Use a mild kidney stimulant. Try Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of elderly folks recommend them.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. V. A. Boyd, 715 W. Kirkham St., Litchfield, Ill., says: "I was laid up with kidney complaint and I couldn't do any housework. When I sat down, pains shot through my back and shoulders and I was also hard for me to get up. I doctored, but didn't get relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They removed the pains and aches and made my kidneys normal."

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

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchitis, Allergies and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent or chronic the case.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMATIC CIGARETTES positively give INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we would make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

BLACK LASSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low-priced, fresh, reliable, preferred by men, because they protect whose other venereal fall. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00

Use any medicine, but Cutter's is simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter's products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. TRUST NO OTHERS. It is obtainable only by direct order. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and Fees Free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best service.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

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

Excessive Caution. "What's the title of that book you are reading?" "Adventures of a Motor Car." "Exciting, I suppose?" "No. It's rather tame. The author starts out by saying he has never raced a train to a crossing."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

It's always safe but unspportsmanlike to reserve your congratulations until the happy pair have married a year.

The man who has never loved but once may have experienced a good deal.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Drugists or mail. Write for Free Brochure. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

ON 'WHEATLESS DAYS' Eat POST TOASTIES (Made of Corn)



The Republican-Journal GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

By C. D. Schoonmaker



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

From dispatches allowed to be used in American newspapers it can only be believed that the Allies are crowding Germany in the war and that the Teutonic campaign for a long time will take and how many men and how much money will be required to bring the enemy to the point where they will be compelled to give up. Practically all the most noted writers on the war agree that victory will come to the Allies eventually, but there is a difference of opinion as to when that will be. One thing all agree upon, and that is that there would be no use of ending the war until the Germans are so thoroughly defeated that they will all know it, and be compelled to abandon their idea of world conquest. They must be placed in a position where they will give it up definitely and not merely put it off, or else all this sacrifice will have been in vain and the whole thing will have to be done over again as soon as the military rulers think they are strong enough to again try the world conquest game.

German writers estimate that the Allies will be in just as tight a place for food as their country is now if the fighting is continued two more years. They have fifteen million trained soldiers left and feel confident of holding out to a victorious end.

It is now expected that by October first, legislation will have placed twenty billions of dollars at the disposal of the powers that be in this country for the prosecution of the war and this amount will be a mere opening wedge. More evidence that Sherman was right.

John L. Brown, well known in newspaper circles in this part of the state, one-time owner of the Progressive at Wheaton, has again come into possession of that paper. Mr. Brown has an enviable reputation in the newspaper game. He has a nose for news and he publishes news when it is news. He publishes a paper at Glenn Ellen and will handle both publications.

The wrist watch has been placed on the list of necessities as a result of the war.

War expenses of a million dollars a day are being paid to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner".

In an endeavor to show that robbing is constitutional, King Coal is having trouble.

About Your Subscription

On the first of the month, The Republican-Journal mailed statements of subscription accounts to over 300 subscribers. Up to the present time not more than twenty-five have responded. It is needless to say that the publisher needs the money. The high cost of everything that enters into the making of a newspaper today makes the business anything but a paying proposition at the best. It is therefore imperative that subscribers be prompt with that \$1.50. It is not a great amount for the individual, but the aggregate is quite a sum for the publisher and would be greatly appreciated right now. If you received a statement, will you kindly send a check or call and see us?

C. D. Schoonmaker, Publisher.

ORDINANCE CHAPTER NO. 105

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Genoa, DeKalb County, Illinois:

Section 1. That all automobiles in the city of Genoa shall be parked along the right hand side of the street in the direction they are headed. That all automobiles parked on Main street between Sycamore street and Washington street shall park at an angle of 45 degrees, as near together as possible, leaving room to pass between automobiles, and with the right rear wheel touching the curb or sidewalk.

Section 2. All vehicles must keep to the right along streets, and to the right of center of intersection in turning corners. That all vehicles must turn about at the intersections of streets on Main street between Sycamore street and Washington street. No vehicle must approach closer than fifteen feet to a street car taking on or discharging passengers.

Section 3. That the engine of an automobile must not be left running, when automobile is standing without an attendant in charge.

Section 4. That no vehicle shall be left standing within ten feet of a fire hydrant.

Section 5. Any person violating this ordinance or any section thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Section 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall

ROLL OF HONOR

George Goding, Allen Patterson, Robert Westover, George Hoffman, George R. Wilson, Thomas Abraham, George Mattox, Irvin Thorworth, Ivan Ide and James B. Cornwell are with Company A 3rd regiment I. N. G. at DeKalb.

C. Vernon Crawford is with the Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. C. A. Patterson, Officers Reserve Corps at Camp Grant, Rockford.

Benjamin Pierce is stationed at The Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he is War Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Charles C. Schoonmaker is with the 149th Artillery now stationed at Long Island, N. Y.

Clarence Eklor is in Douglass Arizona with the 17th Cavalry.

Carl Bauman is at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, with the supply troop of the 19th Cavalry.

Harry Carb is with Co. D 3rd regiment, I. N. G. in Aurora.

Charles Adams is with the navy and is at present "somewhere in France."

Paul Miller has re-enlisted in Co. M at Belvidere and has been promoted to Sergeant.

Ernest A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fulcher, who enlisted at Rockford some time ago, is now located at Charleston, South Carolina. He is a member of Co. E 4th Regiment U. S. A. He is now learning seamanship at the Charleston Naval Training Station.

Thos. Nicholson is with the regular army, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Richard Gormley is enlisted in the Aviation Corps and is awaiting the call to colors.

Heavy tennis gowns from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at Olmsted's.

Court House News

In Probate Court Estates of— Leroy Lamphear. Claims of H. H. Gandy and Henrietta Gandy allowed.

Frank D. Kelley. Proof of heirship made.

Harmon Anderson. Appraisement bill approved.

Emma Skeel. Final report and report of distribution approved. Estate settled and executor discharged.

Ole Wensland. Inventory approved.

Harriet A. Ecker. Report of distribution approved. Estate settled and administrator discharged.

Ira E. Stevens. Expense account of administratrix allowed at \$311.78.

Enoch B. Darnell. Final report approved. Estate settled and executrix discharged.

Henry K. Wheeler. Spendthrift. Report of conservator approved.

Charles Houtz, minor. Guardian's inventory approved.

Peter Hagblom. Just and true account approved.

Theodore Driscoll. Order fixing inheritance tax at \$738.88 entered.

Real Estate Transfers DeKalb— John Szukis wd to Edward Clack, lot 4 blk 14 Gilson's, \$2,000.

Andrew Larson wd to Arthur V. Skarin, pt lot 1 and 2 Larson's Sub., \$600.

Charles W. Maxfield wd to William Drenk, lot 11 blk 7 H. D. Hunt's, \$1,000.

Sycamore— Henry Knights et al wd to Carl Anderson, pt lot 5 Martin's sub., \$900.

W. J. Fulton (Emma C. Woodbury) master's deed to Louis Koth, lot 2 Warren's sub., \$4,000.

Genoa— E. H. Cohoon wd to A. R. Cohoon, nw 1/4 sec 1/4 sec 18, \$1,000.

Afton— Thomas W. Kennedy qsd to Harvey H. Bullis, n 1/2 sec 1/4 sec 9, \$1,000.

Mayfield— Elsie Weltzien Seamp qsd to Edward Lindstrom, pt ne 1/4 sec 13, \$2,700.

Lee— S. B. Eden wd to T. F. Kirby pt out lot "A" Hinckley and Boyle's, \$1,000.

Marriage Licenses Issued Stanley Thompson, aged 21, Edinburg, Va., and Editha Leberta Denning, aged 18, DeKalb; Ralph R. McBride, 29, and Ada E. Chapman, 22, both of Burlington; George H. Smith, 24, Chicago, and Ruth M. Horn, 21, DeKalb; Alexander P. Hall, 23, and Sophia E. Knipprath, 22, both of Genoa; John L. Alden, 25, Ludlow, Mass., and Bernice Wright, 25, Brockton, Ill.

The Unadventurous. At every corner handkerchiefs drop, fingers beckon, eyes besiege, and the last, the lonely, the rapturous, the mysterious, the perilous, changing clews of adventure are slipped into our fingers. But few of us are willing to hold and follow them. We are grown stiff with the ramrod of convention down our backs. We pass on and some day we come, at the end of a very dull life, to reflect that our romance has been a potted thing of a marriage or two, a satin rosette, kept in a safe deposit drawer, and a life-long fond with a steam radiator.— "Green Door."

Millinery department at Olmsted's at your service.

Womans friend is a Large Trial Bottle of Sanol Prescription. Fine for black heads, Eczema and all rough skin and clear complexion. A real skin Tonic. Get a 35c Trial bottle at the drug store.

Your shoe troubles will be few if you buy your shoes at Olmsted's.

take effect and be in force from and after its passage approval and publication, as provided by law.

Passed by the city council of the city of Genoa, Illinois, this 7th day of September A. D. 1917. Approved Attest: Jas. J. Hammond, Mayor. Lewis L. Scott, City Clerk.

Heavy tennis gowns from \$1.00 to \$1.50 at Olmsted's.

HER MASTERPIECE

By MARTHA M'C. WILLIAMS.

The king would have frowned in if he had been privileged to wear petticoats. Being restricted to trousers, he expressed his discomfiture by rather waddling strides and a heavy flop into the corner of the settee. There, after a minute, he placed his head in his hands, and swore—under his breath—because the duchess lolled in a long chair a little way off.

She was not a real duchess, of course. The nickname ran back to the days of pigtails, when he had been King Molly-gob, she Duchess of Two Sticks, though an unfeeling world had called them, commonplace, Dave Mason and Janet Lee. Only children and close neighbors, they had been all but inseparable until the era of college. Janet went first, being a year the older. Then Dave went, and thus it happened that they had not met for five years.

"Swear out loud! It's more relieving," Janet said after a minute, with a soft, suppressed giggle. "Or, better still—tell me about it. Does true love's course refuse to run smooth for lack of an obstacle?"

Davy cried, sitting up with a jerk: "How did you—how could you guess?"

"Didn't—a certainty—knowing the other party in interest as I do," Janet lunged back. Davy shook his head at her. "It's bad enough to have you reading law, though you don't mean to practice," he said. "I won't have you talking it at me—I want to forget there is such a thing."

"Hey, for the briny! The Spanish Main! We yearn to go a-pirating! We do, oh, we do!" Janet intoned, her eyes twinkling.

Davy looked properly foolish, but blurted out: "If you knew what reason I have to hate law and all its works, you wouldn't make fun of me. Edna refuses me, because our joint inheritance of the Wayland fortune makes it all cut and dried—I'd like to give her my share—indeed, I'd give it to anybody—but—the will steps in—if either of us refuses the money it works forfeiture to both—"

"Leaving you free to refuse each other? What a pity!" Janet interrupted: "If Ed had to take you, will-sh-nill-she, she'd be just the loveliest martyr. I can see her right now, fainting at the altar—regardless of orange blossoms and the Wayland old lace—"

"Don't! You hurt me!" Davy protested. "You can't know how much—since you've never cared for—anybody."

"Praise be!" Janet flung back at him—with yet a subtle hardening of the lips. "But live in hope, my child. Who was it sang, 'Old maids at forty-five grow giddy'? When my time comes it will be your turn to laugh."

"I never want to laugh at you—promise you won't laugh at me—now," Davy answered eagerly. "You see, I've been thinking that maybe if Ed could be persuaded there was something—a prior attachment—Oh, hang it, you understand." She got up and walked to the window, saying over her shoulder, "Leave it to me. Nothing easier."

As she disappeared in the library beyond Davy saw her suddenly falter and sprang toward her. She waved him back gayly and shut the door in his face. Half an hour later she came through it holding a fairly written sheet, which she thrust into his hands.

When he had read it his eyes were dim. "Lord! But you do make up things!" he said not quite steadily. "If—if this were true," glancing at the sheet—"why, I shouldn't ever draw another happy breath."

"Oh, yes, you would! You're forgetting the stimulus to your vanity. Think of being the only man that ever touched this adamant bosom," Janet cried merrily. "I call that a very perfect appeal and confession—if I did lay it on rather thick. Ed likes her romance as the old lady did her grog—she didn't mind so long as it was hot, strong, sweet—and plenty of it."

"Cease, mocking cynic and tell me how you did it. It is simply wonderful. I swear truth couldn't be as true." Davy interrupted. Janet half turned her head, saying in her gayest voice: "You flatter me. Still, I agree with you. Truth couldn't be as true; feeling, you know, never equals imagination. But now, be off with you, while I copy this for the mall bag. Of course I'm going to keep the original—of my masterpiece."

"I wonder will Edna dare—I'll hate her if she shows it to me," Davy said, flushing. Then he got up, caught both Jane's hands in his, and said huskily: "Duchess, you are the greatest woman in the world. Not another would have so humbled her pride, even in make-believe, to humor another woman's whim and save a man's love from tantalizing delay. Do believe me—I couldn't reverence you more if what you have done were real. I marvel that, knowing you, I can love anybody else."

"Will you take yourself off?" Janet cried imperiously, but letting her hands lie in his clasp. He kissed them tenderly, turned and left her. She flung herself upon the settee, pressing her lips, her cheek, her fingers, upon the wood where his head had rested. Her face was healthily colored, her hand steady. She said nothing for at least five minutes. Then, rising, she clutched the letter and walked toward the library, saying as she turned the knob: "Edna will make him read the letter. God send that she has not sense enough to see and tell him I wrote only the truth."

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WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

MRS. HELEN SEYMOUR, Editor

Wm. J. Prain Married

Wm. J. Prain of this city and Miss Gertie Harms of Sycamore were married in Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 4, and are now making Genoa their home. The announcement of the event came as a surprise to the friends of the groom who has been a resident of Genoa all his life. Of course it has been known that Bill had made many trips to Sycamore during the past few years, but he had not let his friends in on the real meaning of the frequent journeys to the county seat. And those friends sincerely hope that the new environment will not in the least change the groom's happy disposition.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cash Harms of Sycamore. She is a bright, vivacious lady and has many friends who will be pleased to wish her years of unalloyed happiness.

While the bachelors of Genoa will miss the groom from their number, they can not but concede that Mr. Prain had been with them long enough and was perfectly justified in taking into himself such a charming wife.

Hall-Knipprath

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 12th occurred the pretty wedding of Alexander P. Hall of Argyle, Mich., to Miss Sophia Knipprath of this city. The marriage was solemnized at St. Catherine's church, Rev. P. O'Brien officiating and Mrs. C. A. Goding presiding at the organ.

Mrs. Hall is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Knipprath of this city and is a young lady of pleasing manner and winning personality. She has been an earnest worker in all the social affairs of St. Catherine's parish. Mr. Hall, though here only a short time from Michigan, has made a very favorable impression on all who have made his acquaintance and is sure to prove a worthy life partner to the one he has taken for his bride.

Honor Western Relatives

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Awe entertained at dinner last Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Subr of Gresham, Nebr. The guests were as follows: Messrs. and Mesdames Chas. Subr, Chris Subr of Hampshire, Wis., Lemuel and daughter, Elaine; Will Awe and daughter, Vida; Ben Awe and son, Delbert; Fred Awe and daughter, Lydia, and son, Herbert; Max Burrows and daughter, Ina May; Miss Mildred Awe of Elgin and E. C. Awe.

Only fifteen more days in which to pay your city water bill.

Fall hats now on display at Olmsted's.

Mass will be celebrated at St. Catherine's church next Sunday at 10:00 o'clock.

Souvenir spoons for birthday gifts. Nothing that will be more appreciated. See the new line at Martin's.

The Royal Neighbors Sewing Circle will meet with Mrs. Pauling on Friday afternoon of this week.

W. W. Cooper has his trotting horse entered in the races at Warren this week.

Lee Wyde and Harry Whipple received a car load of new milkers and springers today (Thursday).

C. W. Baird is now driving a Dodge touring car purchased thru John Duval.

Misses Gladys Brown and Myrtle Getthman are assisting in the millinery department at the F. W. Olmsted store.

Do not wait another day before placing your order for electric light fixtures and repairs. Talk to Glass if you want expert work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sanol Eczema Prescription is a famous old remedy for all forms of Eczema and skin diseases. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. Get a 35c trial bottle at the drug store.

If you miss seeing the great Dustin Farnum in "A Son of Erin," at the Grand Saturday evening, you will regret it, when your friends who do see it, tell you about this wonderful picture.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Merritt have moved to Hampshire where the former has secured the job as baker for Cook Bros. Mr. Merritt moved his household goods Wednesday of this week.

Buy the Fall Underwear at Theo. F. Swan's

We are showing a complete line of underwear for men, women and children, in weights and qualities suitable for early fall wear. Separate garments and union suits are shown in all the wanted styles and in a full range of sizes, all at lowest prices.

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

HAVE YOUR PIANO TUNED BY AN EXPERT

ROY E. CHENEY

PIANO TUNING AND PLAYER-PIANO REPAIRING WITH Lewis & Palmer Piano Co. DeKalb and Sycamore

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

PHONES: Sycamore 234 DeKalb 338

One O'clock Luncheon

One of the prettiest events of the season was given at the beautiful home of Mrs. J. H. Danforth Tuesday afternoon when four members of the Jolly Eight Club, including Mesdames J. H. Danforth, Jas. R. Kierman, C. Saul and Elizabeth Cleford, entertained Mesdames C. A. Goding, J. A. Patterson, R. B. Field, F. O. Swan, O. M. Barcus, W. H. Jackman, J. W. Oylitz, Jas. Watson, R. J. Cruickshank, W. W. Cooper and Miss Blanche R. Patterson at a one o'clock luncheon.

Purple and white asters were arranged in profusion throughout the house and in the dining room. These came in beautiful flowers predominated. Two exquisite baskets with asters, intermingled with ferns, made the table pretty. Favores were purple flowers. During the afternoon guests visited over card tables. The doctor assisted in making the home pretty by adding a gorgeous bouquet of his favorite flower.

Reception for Teachers

The Epworth League entertained Friday evening for the teachers of the Genoa public schools. In the receiving line, headed by Albert McRehone, president of the league, were Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Pierce, Mrs. O. E. Taylor and the teachers.

A very pleasing program was given consisting of a number of selections by Patterson's orchestra, assisted by Howard Cheney on the violin. A tableau "The Family Album," was exceptionally good. Miss Laura Crawford and Pearl Russell favored with two beautiful duets and Charles Stanley gave an interesting recitation. After the program the guests proceeded to get acquainted for such was the nature of the party. Misses Pearl Russell and Marjorie Hemenway presided over the frappe bowl and served this delicious beverage with dainty wafers. The evening was given up to sociability and everyone did his and her share to make it one of pleasure.

H. A. G. T. Club

Mrs. C. Sant entertained the members of the H. A. G. T. Club and Mrs. J. W. Cruz at cards last Thursday afternoon. Late in the day cards were dispensed with and a delicious luncheon served in the dining room decorated with various kinds of garden flowers.

Fall hats now on display at Olmsted's.

The Genoa Community Club will meet in the C. D. Schoonmaker parlor on Friday afternoon of this week at 2:30. A large attendance is desired as the work for the coming year must be decided upon.

George Getthman, Sr. has purchased the J. H. Jackman home on Main street, the deal being put thru last week. The Jackmans as yet have not decided on any definite plans as to where they will locate.

Jas. Nicholson, who was painfully injured when a large cement pan fell from a sill on which he was working and struck him on his side, fracturing several ribs, about ten days ago, is again able to be up and around. The accident happened on the Claude Patterson farm.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder trouble. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy, 35c and \$1.00 a bottle.

Every one likes a finger ring. Martin knows this and has an assortment that will appeal to all tastes. Ask for prices before going out of town. Remember, the Martin guarantee goes with every article of jewelry sold. You can not possibly go wrong in buying of the local dealer.

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

These new Fall coats for women are very smart indeed. Their simple lines and rich fabrics make them so, while their trimmings, unique cut and collar features and belted effects give them unusual distinction. Our showing of the new coats comprises a representative assortment of the season's most favored styles from the shops of the foremost makers. These are shown in the choicest pile fabrics, genuine Sall's plushes, Bafin-seal, etc., and in rich broadcloths, wool velours, chevrons and other favored wool fabrics in the leading colors, including army blue, grape, taupe, brown and black. Our very attractive price range from \$12.98 upward.

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

Cause for Congratulation.

"There are all kinds of optimists in this world, but did you ever see a man who was optimistic when he had the 'grippe'?" "Only once."

"And what led him to take a cheerful view of it?" "The most important of a sufferer's desires is to be prevented from making a fool of himself on a public occasion."

Pay Up Day in China.

At the Chinese New Year, the houses and other buildings are decked with flowers, and the streets are thronged with people, who come out to buy provisions, new clothes and gifts. One good New Year custom in China is that of settling up all debts before the old year has died out. A Chinaman who allows the New Year to dawn before he has settled with his creditors feels himself disgraced.



GRASP OPPORTUNITY

THE TIME! WHEN? RIGHT NOW! WHERE?

The ELLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE of Elgin

We have a call from a town near Genoa for a young man stenographer. To the right man, a handsome salary is offered with rapid advancement. Genoa graduates of the "ELLIS" please apply at once to— F. W. ELLIS, President.

TONIGHT FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14 GENOA OPERA HOUSE

CAL STEWART HIMSELF

The man who made the Uncle Josh records for the Phonograph and his

Punkin Center Folks HIGH-CLASS ENTERTAINERS

FEATURING GYPSY ROSSINI

the best violin act you ever heard

MAJORIE STEWART Comedienne and Pianist

NOT A FILM BUT A REAL SHOW

Prices Adults, 50, 35c Children 25

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

JOHN ALBERTSON

IF YOU HAVEN'T GOT THE GOODS THERE'S NOUSE TO ADV'TISE

Year after year we have added to our stock and to our varieties--to our facilities and our

SERVICE

to bring them up to their present standard

We specialize in all kinds of building materials.

We can fill YOUR ORDER TOO

Yours for quality and service

GENOA LUMBER CO.

Eat MORE and Pay LESS

That is what everybody wants to do. It is what people DO do when they buy their GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at this store. We are always on the watch to keep an inferior article or a high price from creeping in. We don't like that any more than you do, for we are strictly alive to the fact that as long as we sell quality goods and

Make Lower Prices than the Other Fellow

we will hold your trade, but that the moment we allow him to get ahead of us you'll go right over to him and we couldn't blame you. That, plainly speaking is why we ALWAYS make it possible for you to "Eat MORE and Pay LESS" when you trade with us.

E. J. TISCHLER, GROCER

Many Advantages Found to Result from the Daylight Saving Plan

By Representative William P. Borland of Missouri.

Credit for the discovery of the principle of daylight saving must be given to the late William Willett, the noted scientist of England. He was accustomed to take an early morning ride in the parks of London, and conceived the idea that in the summer season, between the vernal equinox and the autumnal equinox, the sun rose from three to four hours before the usual opening of the business day. This had the effect of projecting the business day into the late afternoon and the hours of leisure and recreation into the night. In other words, a great portion of the sunlight hours of the day were actually wasted.

In casting about for some method by which this evil could be corrected, he became convinced at once that it could not be done by individual effort. There must be some way of changing simultaneously and uniformly the habits of the entire community. He hit upon the method of advancing the hands of the clock one hour during the summer months.

While Mr. Willett was extremely industrious and somewhat successful in placing his views before the British public, and while bills were introduced in parliament each session, beginning as early as 1908, no tangible result could be accomplished until the pressure of war made the change imperative. The plan originated in England, but it was first actually adopted by Germany, where it went into force April 30, 1916. Germany was immediately followed by Austria-Hungary and Holland. In these countries the law began its operation simultaneously on April 30, 1916. Denmark followed on May 15, 1916; Great Britain on May 21, 1916; Norway on May 22, 1916; Italy on June 3, 1916; France on June 14, 1916; Portugal on June 18, 1916.

The business public and wage earners of Great Britain welcome the change in the law, and after a full year's experience with it there are only two lines of business which are affected adversely in the slightest degree. One is the business of artificial lighting and the other is that of the public houses. As to the gas and electric companies, they are confronted with a shortage of fuel, congestion of transportation and high prices of supplies, which makes them quite willing to reduce their output. The public houses complain that the hour which they lose at night on closing time is not compensated in their line of business by the hour gained in the morning. With these two exceptions, according to the report of the British commission, the beneficial results have been universal.

Among the many advantages are the reduction of the amount of artificial lighting with an enormous saving of public and private expense; a reduction of the consumption of coal for light and power, and the consequent relief upon the congestion of transportation; an increase of efficiency in the productive power of the nation; a lessening of eye strain; an increase of outdoor life, with enlarged opportunities for athletics, for home gardening, for walking, driving and motoring, for military training and for the use of public parks and playgrounds; a general improvement in sanitation and health; a greater participation by citizens in public affairs and a reduced expenditure for indoor amusements. The indirect effect upon public morals has been noticeable. Wholesome outdoor life has taken the place of artificial indoor life.

Public Health Nurses Can Best Serve Country by Staying at Posts

By Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Head of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris

One of the great needs of America will be for public health nursing. The organizations which are engaged in this work, instead of being weakened by loss of membership, should be strengthened to meet the increased demands which will be made upon them. Trained and experienced nurses who are now taking care of women, children and tubercular patients in their homes and in dispensaries, can do no greater work for the country and for humanity than by remaining on their jobs.

They must not consider themselves slackers or feel that they are lacking in patriotism if they stick to their daily round of duties. On the contrary, it would be absolutely wrong for them to give up their work and jump at the first chance which offers for war service abroad.

Somebody has to take care of the women and children while the men are at the front. It is irrational for those who take care of them, and who know and understand their needs, to fly off to some other place and work and leave them at the mercy of inexperienced workers. We all know that war breaks down home conditions. Sickness and poverty follow in its wake and there are a thousand and one ills, which have to be met and overcome. Who can do this better than the public health nurse who belongs to a well-organized group of workers which is able to combat just such conditions?

At the beginning of the war it was my first impulse to close the Vanderbilt dispensary in Paris to women and children and devote it to the care of wounded soldiers.

On second thought I realized that would be a mistake just because everybody was doing the same thing. I never regretted following my more mature judgment. In a short time our attendance increased from 115 to 250. I believe we saved any number of the future citizens of France by simply thinking twice and sticking to our original work.

America Beginning to Grasp Importance of the Study of Chemistry

By Dr. Charles S. Palmer
Member of Faculty of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research

I cannot understand why Providence has permitted Germany to misuse her knowledge of chemistry as she has done since the war began. My only explanation might be that it is to teach you and me, the lobsters of America, the importance of studying chemistry, which enters into our everyday life, whether we will or not.

Chemistry is a fundamental in our social system. It is not only necessary for our health and happiness, but our very existence depends upon it. The time will come when our houses will be filled with cool, germproof air in summer just like they are filled with hot air in winter. Our buildings should all be fireproof. We are getting more and more at that problem every year. Some day our houses will have floors as soft as cork and as unburnable as asbestos, which will remain polished. Chemistry will solve these problems.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion

It is early in the season to predict what the party frock for young girls will be made of, but manufacturers so far have given the preference to nets and chiffons. The girl who must be outfitted early for fall can make a safe choice between these two always beautiful mediums for translating the designers' ideas into evening clothes. Filet net as well as the fine round-mesh nets, has been introduced along with new laces to help out the season's modes, while satin and taffeta, we know, will be depended on for petticoats and underslips.

Nets embroidered in metallic effect in filet and Russian styles are intro-

duced on the new models for grown people and dyed filet or colored Russian laces are to be reckoned with for them. Gold and yellow tones in evening gowns and in dress hats indicate that gold color has made more of a temporary success. It is recommended for the silk slip to be worn under a net frock. These slips, by the way, are not always of silk, but of materials that have an equally good effect seen through the net.

In the white net dress shown in the picture deep tucks and narrow ruffles take the place of lace or embroidery. Clever designing gives the frock the most valuable of all interests, its creator depending on net alone to turn out an attractive party frock for the young girl, deep tucks and narrow ruffles alternate on the plain skirt. The three-quarter length sleeves are finished with three little ruffles and a panel at the front of the bodice makes place for the same sort of youthful decoration. The bodice is extended into a peplum at the sides, edged with ruffles and at each side of the panel is finished with a border of narrow ribbon. Hanging loops of ribbon at the waist line provide a setting for little silk roses posed at the top of the loops. The ribbon is chosen to match the underslip in color, but the roses are usually in rose colors.

The day of the dainty and becoming jabot is not over, but it has passed its meridian. For there are other things in neckwear that claim more and more attention as the summer wanes; they emphasize our re-

turns are obtained. One of the principal reasons for the low average production of the Kansas cow is that she is not properly fed. Economic feeding resolves itself into the study and execution of the lesson which nature teaches. The cow makes her greatest production in the early summer. The intelligent feeder therefore will strive to maintain similar conditions as nearly as possible throughout the year.

Blouses made of real laces—filet, Irish and the fine Bohemian lace are being shown. The filet blouses are particularly attractive, being made of soft, coarse lace in which the patterns are worked in a lustrous silk thread.

One blouse which is made entirely of this lace, is cut with a square collar which is embroidered in heavy white silk. It is finished by a row of crocheted buttons set very closely together down the front.

In another blouse the same sort of lace is combined with white net which forms a deep shoulder yoke and the

upper part of the sleeves. This is also embroidered.

Heavy Irish crocheted lace is used for another blouse, which is cut with a smart high collar. The blouse fastens in front and is finished by a row of large crocheted buttons which form the sole trimming.



WHITE NET PARTY FROCK.

ENTIRE BLOUSES OF LACE

In Some of the Most Attractive Patterns Are Worked in a Lustrous Silk Thread.



NEW COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.

tan to part with it. Collars and collar and cuff sets have appeared and they will lighten up the frocks and suits that usher in fall and winter, and be replaced later on by accessories that suggest warmth.

The new sets are in white and colored organdie, in white crepe and in

PROPER COW FEEDING Must Be Done as Individuals and Not as a Herd.

Underfeeding is Perhaps More Common Than Overfeeding, Says Kansas Expert—Roughage Should Form Foundation.

Cows must be fed as individuals and not as a herd if they are to be fed economically, asserts O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. The quantity of milk produced by the cow is an indication of the quantity of feed she must have.

The first use to which the animal puts its food, whether producing milk or not, is to maintain the functions of the body. The feed in excess of this amount is used for producing milk, storing fat, or for growth of the foetus. That underfeeding is perhaps more common than overfeeding, is the belief of Professor Reed. The effect of underfeeding may not be noticed at once, as the cow will produce milk for a time by converting the surplus flesh of her body into milk. Hence, if a cow declines in weight while she is producing milk, it is an indication that she is not receiving enough feed. On the other hand, the overfed cow may put fat on her body or she may get off feed.

The feeds in a ration must be such as to provide a sufficient bulk to satisfy the appetite and feeding capacity of the animal, and to furnish the amount of nutrients needed by the cow. An animal may be fed enough nutrients in the form of grain to perform her work, but she may receive too little bulk to be satisfied.

The roughage should form the foundation of the dairy ration. A cow should have all the roughage she can clean up, and the grain ration should be regulated by the amount of milk produced. A cow should be fed one pound of grain to each three pounds of rich milk produced and one pound of grain to four pounds less rich milk.

The three substances which must be considered in making up the ration of the dairy cow are protein, carbohydrates, and fats. These substances are found in all feeds but in varying proportions.

Cows must be fed intelligently if the highest and most economical returns are obtained. One of the principal reasons for the low average production of the Kansas cow is that she is not properly fed.

Economic feeding resolves itself into the study and execution of the lesson which nature teaches. The cow makes her greatest production in the early summer. The intelligent feeder therefore will strive to maintain similar conditions as nearly as possible throughout the year.

FORMALIN USEFUL FOR SMUT

Treatment is Simple, but Generally Effective—Allow Grain to Dry Before Sowing.

The formalin treatment to prevent smut, concealed smut of wheat, scab and other diseases of Irish potatoes is simple, but generally effective.

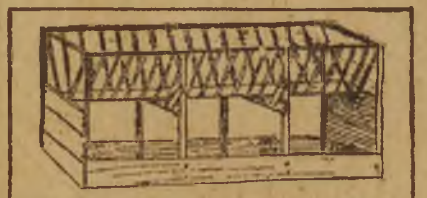
For wheat or oats pour one ounce of formalin, which may be had at drug stores, in three gallons of water. The seed grain is then dipped in the solution or the solution may be poured over the grain. The grain should be left covered for about two hours.

Never put the grain back in sacks where grain was before, as the germs of the disease are likely to get a start. The grain should be allowed to dry before it is sown.

WASTE OF FEED PREVENTED

Where There is Considerable Amount of Feeding of Hay Outdoors, Rack is Satisfactory.

It is generally supposed that hay is fed in the barn, but we do considerable outdoor feeding, says a writer in an exchange. In this hay feed rack the posts are set 8 feet apart with a 1-by-2 board nailed around the outside. Nail 2 by 4s on top of the posts, which are 7 feet above the ground. On the brack-



Prevents Hay Waste.

ets between the center posts, level with the ends, a 2 by 6 is nailed for the bottom of the rack and from this slats reach to the 2 by 4s about the top.

HARROW TO PREVENT BAKING

Dust Mulch Should Be Prepared Soon as Grain Has Been Cut and Removed From Fields.

As soon as grain is removed from the fields they should be harrowed to make a dust mulch to prevent undue loss of moisture and to keep the land from baking or crusting over. If it bakes, which it will do in hot, dry weather, it will break up into clods when plowed and be very hard to put in good shape for planting. Unless it is to be plowed right away, while there is a good season in the land, it should be harrowed with a disk harrow, so that it will break up good, if it gets dry before all can be plowed.

HOGGING DOWN CORN FIELDS

Practice Promises to Be More Popular Than Ever This Fall Because of Labor Shortage.

Because of the help shortage the practice of hogging down corn promises to be more popular than ever this fall. To some extent, however, the amount of corn hogged down will be limited by the feed shortage, many farmers desiring to utilize the stalks who would ordinarily permit them to rot down in the field. At any rate the scarcity of feeds makes it imperative for every farmer to make the best use possible of his crops this year. Not a kernel of corn or an ounce of grain should go to waste when it can be saved.

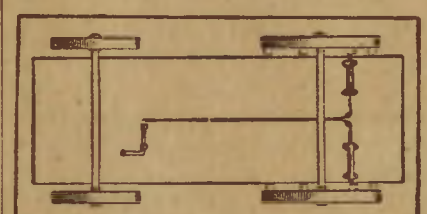
Hogging down corn is often accompanied by considerable waste, particularly when too large an acreage is allowed a drove of hogs. Though the amount of grain wasted is generally more than balanced by the saving in the labor of husking, special care should be taken to make the wastage as small as possible. An effective way to do this is to fence off the field to be hogged down into lots small enough that they will be thoroughly cleaned up in a limited time, and by not changing the hogs to a new area until the previous one is exhausted.

SAFETY DEVICE FOR WAGONS

Contrivance Arranged Which Makes It Impossible to Move Vehicle During Driver's Absence.

The following cut shows the bottom of a milk wagon provided with a contrivance which makes it impossible to move the wagon during the absence of the driver.

Attached to one end of the driver's seat and passing through the bottom of the wagon is a rod pivoted to a cranked shaft, hung in bearings,



Wagon Locked.

writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers Mail and Breeze. This shaft is connected by cables to bolts sliding in housings between the rear wheels. These bolts are forced outward by springs, and when released fit into stops attached to the wheels and lock the wagon. The driver's weight on the seat draws the bolts back and releases the wheels.

VEGETABLE STORAGE

Out-door storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many late vegetables. Vegetables can be more conveniently placed in such a cellar than in the storage room in the basement of a dwelling.

The proper type and construction of such cellars vary with the geographical location. In the southern portion of the country the structure is usually entirely above the ground and protected by only a few inches of sod and with straw, leaves, etc. In northern sections, out-door cellars are made almost entirely below the ground and covered with sufficient earth supplemented by straw, manure, etc., to prevent freezing.

Send for Farmers' Bulletin 847 and 879, free of charge, issued by the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. These give full details of how to store in mild and severe climates, and how to make various types of out-door storage banks, pits, etc.

BE CAREFUL OF BROOD MARE

Farmer Should Be Cautious and Avoid Overworking and Overheating of Farm Animals.

Don't make a slave of the brood mare! This is the suggestion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Care should be taken to prevent overworking and overheating. The farmer should not allow his desire for immediate gain to overcome his judgment, and sacrifice a good colt crop next spring to save a few bushels of grain. Hard work is one of the leading causes of abortion within the first four months of pregnancy.

Three mares can do the work of two geldings and raise three colts besides and a well-bred draft colt will sell for \$100 at weaning time.

LIME NEEDED FOR PASTURES

Best to Make Application Where Land Cannot Be Readily Plowed—Also Apply Manure.

In pasture lands that cannot readily be plowed the best procedure is to apply lime, if needed, and to encourage the grass to grow vigorously by a yearly top dressing of well-rotted barnyard manure and occasional light applications of commercial fertilizer that is rich in phosphates and nitrogen. In addition, all thin spots in the sod should be reseeded each year with a liberal quantity of good grass seed.

WOMAN STEALS ANOTHER BABY

Mother, Frantic Over the Loss of Her Own Infant, Resorts to Theft.

FOOLS HER HUSBAND

Man, Home From Extended Business Trip, Believes Child His Own, Until Police Reveal Age Discrepancy.

Boston.—When Mrs. Josephine M. Blaine of Dorchester, Mass., entered the Boston Homeopathic hospital, on the eve of motherhood, she did so with high hopes and ambitions for the little one that was to be brought into being. The baby came and died. When the mother was told, she lay as if stunned and her life was despaired of. But nature was strong and the woman recovered sufficiently to depart for her home a few days ago.

Leaving the hospital, a frail little woman clothed in somber black, Mrs. Blaine did not take a car to her home. Instead, she walked, brooding over an inestimable loss, picturing her greeting, when she should meet her husband, who was on a business trip and had not learned of the baby's death, but was on his way home to meet his wife and their little one.

Real Mother Discovers Loss. As she passed a store in the heart of the shopping district she saw three baby carriages unattended. She peered into one of them. A lusty little fellow was sleeping quietly. Without a moment's hesitation she pushed the carriage down the street and took the baby home.

Meanwhile the real mother, after making her purchase, left the store and looked in vain for the baby and carriage. She notified the police and in a short time clues were obtained that focused about the home of Mrs. Blaine. An officer entered the house and inquired of the woman as to the number of persons in the household. Mrs. Blaine named her husband, her-



Pushed the Carriage Down the Street.

self, and their baby, five months old. He asked to see the child after a brief interview with the husband, who replied to an inquiry by stating that the baby was about three weeks old. Finding she was trapped, Mrs. Blaine broke down and confessed.

Law Steps In.

Mrs. Agnes Law, the real mother of the baby, was summoned and identified her child. She, too, cried, first with joy, then with a woman's sympathy for another. The law stepped in and Mrs. Blaine was taken to a station house, charged with kidnaping. Noting her condition, officers suggested that she be removed to a hospital for treatment. Her husband, shocked but loyal, accompanied her and spent the night in consoling the grief-stricken woman. It is not believed the charge of kidnaping will be prosecuted by the authorities.

WON'T LET HIM BE EXEMPTED

New York Woman Writes to Authorities That She Is Not Dependent on Husband.

Albany, N. Y.—Not all women in New York state want their hubbies kept off the firing line. Mrs. Mildred I. Mount, postmistress of Olcott, Niagara county, doesn't, for one.

The adjutant general's office has received a communication from Mrs. Mount in which she takes issue with her husband, Harry Blosser Mount, on the matter of dependency. Postmistress Mount declares that her husband registered on June 5 and claimed exemption from military service on the grounds that he was an assistant postmaster in the service of his wife. This, Mrs. Mount says, doesn't jibe with the facts. Her husband, according to the letter, has been employed on the International railway for about two months prior to registration and had in no way assisted her in the office.

"I am perfectly capable of caring for my two children and myself," the postmistress wrote, and to clinch the case added "and am in no way dependent upon him."

