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## Rockford's Wonderful Cantonment

Brif Figures That Tell the Marvelous Story of Its Magnitude

Camp Grant is one of the sixteen big cantonments of the government, in each of which 35,000 to 45,000 men of the new National Army will be trained. It embraces 3,000 acres alongside of the beautiful Rock river.

One thousand, one hundred and forty-three buildings, erected by six thousand workers are about completed.

One hundred and eighty barracks will house 36,000 men (200 men each).

The hospital unit, accommodating 1,000 sick, will comprise 51 buildings and will cost, exclusive of equipment, more than half a million dollars. Provision will be made for enlargement of capacity to 1,500 beds.

The National Y. M. C. A. will erect eight buildings, the auditorium seating 3,500.

The Red Cross will occupy two buildings.

The Knights of Columbus will also erect a large recreation hall.

Two thousand officers will locate outside the camp any day.

Ten thousand horses and mules will be part of the equipment.

The parade ground will be 1,000 feet wide and one mile long.

The rifle range will contain 500 acres.

WHAT IT TAKES TO BUILD A SOLDIER CITY

Forty million feet of lumber.

One thousand tons of nails.

One hundred and fifty acres of felt roofing.

One hundred and seventy carloads of plumbing.

Fifty miles of water and sewer pipe.

Sixteen miles of permanent macadam and gravel roads.

Two hundred and fifty miles of electric light wire.

The heating plants will cost over a million dollars.

A 300,000 gallon cement reservoir.

A 250,000 gallon water tank.

A large ice-making and cold storage plant.

Twelve artesian wells; 44,000 gallons per minute.

About 1,101,200 lbs. of flour, 210,000 lbs. sugar, 157,500 lbs. of bacon, 15,000 cans of beef, 78,000 lbs. of beans, 36,000 cans of salmon, will be required each month to feed the 35,000 troops.

The monthly pay roll will be about a million and a half dollars.

## NEW SOLDIERS DRILL

Training for Soldier Duty Begins at Once Upon Arrival at Camp Grant

### FRIENDLINESS AND ASSISTANCE

The Recent Address of Gen. Barry Bears Fruit—Cordiality and Kindliness Prevails

The preliminary drill for the selected men now arriving at Camp Grant, near Rockford, is the first taste of army life, and to the observer of these squads at drill there is every evidence that the "soldierly" are going to the work of learning to be soldiers with an interest and determination which means that the Eighty-sixth army division will be heard from when it arrives on European soil.

In the squad drills there is one noticeable feature—and that is the kindly interest manifested by the officers toward the men. The spirit of friendliness and assistance on the part of the officers, which is impressed upon them in the recent address of Major General Thomas H. Barry a few days ago, is bearing fruit. Among the selected men already in camp there are many who are of high standing in the business and professional circles of their communities—young men of intelligence and opportunity—and it is this class of men who will be the backbone of the national army now in the making and make it the most representative and effective of any in the world.

Plenty of Equipment

"We have plenty of equipment for the men who are now here and an ample sufficiency for all that will come," Colonel R. S. Fitch, chief of staff to Major General Barry said recently. The olive drab uniforms will not be issued to the first arrivals for two or three days. They are being first given preliminary drills, taught salutes and the fundamentals of army instruction before they don the uniform. Gradually the separate groups will be merged into companies and given uniforms. These squads are now wearing their civilian clothes.

"Everything in the way of equipment for the selected men is being shipped direct to the cantonment from the manufacturers," Colonel Fitch said. "We now have on hand 18,000 pairs of field shoes, 5,000 pairs of garrison shoes, 13,000 mess kits, and 5,000 more mess kits are on the way."

Automatically in Service

"When the selected men arrive at Camp Grant they are automatically in the service of the national army. No oath is administered the individual. He comes to the camp with his credentials from the different boards and he is assigned to his company, regiment and barracks. When the full increments arrive and the companies and regiments have been filled they

## SCHOOL TEAM WORK

Parent Teachers' Association Organized in Genoa Last Week

### DR. J. W. OVITZ IS THE PRESIDENT

Next Meeting at the High School Room on Thursday Evening of this Week, Sept. 20

A parent Teachers' Association was organized at the high school room last week, with Dr. J. W. Ovitz as president and Mrs. A. C. Reid as secretary. The object of this association, which has branches throughout the county, is to assist in matters pertaining to public school affairs, work in harmony with the faculty of the school, offer suggestions and encourage rather than discourage the efforts of the teachers when those teachers are following the prescribed plans.

The Parent Teachers' Association is to the school and school officials as the State Council of Defense is to the state and will be a mighty factor in bringing the home and school into closer relationship.

Every citizen of the district is a member of this association and it is hoped that scores will become active members. If one does not feel able to take part in the discussions, he or she can at least attend the meetings and keep in touch with the work.

The next meeting will be held in the high school room this (Thursday) evening at eight o'clock.

will then be formally mustered in by organizations, by the camp mustering officer."

When the selective men report they are given medical examinations after having been assigned to their barracks. When they receive their full equipment they will each be allotted these articles: One campaign hat, one hat cord, two pairs of trousers, one blouse, two shirts, two suits of underwear, six pairs of socks, one pair of leggings, one pair of garrison shoes, one pair of field shoes, one slicker, one waist belt, immediately upon the arrival of the men at camp they are assigned to a cot in their barracks and allotted two blankets and a bed sack. Each selected man must fill his own bed sack with straw.

When the weather grows colder they will be given additional blankets.

"The quartermaster's department of the camp has done its work very efficiently," Colonel Fitch said. "Everything necessary for the personal comfort of the selected men has been attended to and we are able to take care of them as fast as they come to us."

Will Be Vaccinated

Major H. C. Michie announced that upon arrival all of the selected men would be vaccinated as a prevention against small pox and typhoid fever.

## REFUSED TO SERVE

Men of Peculiar Old Cult Never Shave ---Won't Use Buttons

### MADE GOVERNMENT COMPROMISE

Able Bodied Young Men Refused Flatly to Respond to the Call to the Colors

Scattered throuth the United States, are communities located in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Oregon, is a class of people known as Amish (pronounced Amish). Wherever they are bandied as communities—thrifty and prosperous—engaged in farming, depending little upon people outside their own little world.

In religion, dress and ways of living they are decidedly different from other people.

One of the largest communities in the country is located at Berlin, Ohio, one of the richest farming sections of the state.

Berlin, German, Walnut Creek and Paint townships, and part of Salt Creek and Mechanic townships all lying easterly of the picturesque little Killbuck river, are populated chiefly by the families of Amish farmers.

The unqualified refusal of the Amish men of draft age to bear arms against the kaiser, has been taken up with Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, and Senator Atlee Pomeroy, of Washington, but not all the power of the government can compel them to fight.

Prefer Death to War

"What would you do about it if you should be sentenced to the penitentiary?" a lawyer asked their representatives in a local conference over the situation.

"All right; to the penitentiary we may go, but they can not force us to serve in the army," was the reply.

"But they may class you as deserters and shoot you at sunrise some morning," the man of the law persisted.

"To hell we go if we kill a man. We would rather have our days here shortened than take a chance on our future state by going into battle. The Bible says: 'Thou shalt not kill.'"

There was conviction of conscientiousness and finally in what the great, bearded, black-garben patriarch said, voicing the unanimous determination of the 5,000 Amish people whose fertile stock and wheat farmsteads among the scenic hills of Holmes county.

Loyalty Unquestioned

In spite of all this, the loyalty of the Amish men is unquestioned. They want the allies to win the war, believing this result may end wars for all time.

They claim exemption from military service, solely upon religious grounds

## Why We Are at War

BY JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS OF MISSISSIPPI

(From an address in the United States senate, July 14, 1917.)

The president and the administration did everything that human intellect could conceive for the purpose, if possible, of bringing an end to the war. We did everything we had a right to do. The president came to this chamber and made that speech which was criticised, not only abroad, but here, as being a "peace at any price" speech—the celebrated speech, in which he said we must have peace without victory.

The president traveled the whole gamut, up and down. He allowed this nation to suffer humiliation after humiliation, shame piled upon shame—we grazed the very edge of cowardice because his heart beat in unison with the cause of a just and lasting peace. Now that we are in it, we have got to see it thru to a point where the world can hope that there will be peace for some generations—at any rate to a point where the civilized world shall say to any nation which goes to war without having previously submitted the cause in controversy, or proposed to submit it, to fair and impartial arbitration: You are an outlaw nation. You are no longer within the pale of international law. You are everybody's enemy, and we shall treat you as such until you come back to your senses."

We do not propose in time of peace to prepare for war, always. We propose now in time of war to prepare for peace, and for a just and lasting peace, a righteous peace.

### KINGSTON PATRIOTISM

Senator Cliffe and Rev. Rist Denounce the Kaiser Vehemently

There was more patriotic enthusiasm to the square inch in Kingston last Tuesday night than has been displayed in this section of the country for some time. A public meeting in the M. E. church on that evening was well attended, the church being filled nearly to capacity. The speakers of the evening were Senator Cliffe and Rev. Rist of Sycamore. The senator never delivered a greater speech, he was never at a loss for words in denouncing the German plan and in trying to enthrone the audience with the spirit of the day. If anyone came to the church with the least bit of pro-German feeling in their hearts or with any of the Wm. Hale Thompson symptoms, they surely left with a firm determination to stand by the president until autocracy is no more.

Rev. Rist was equally eloquent and cinched the arguments made by the senator.

After the program the ladies served a delicious lunch in the basement of the church.

In 1825, when Holmes county was organized, the Amish were among the pioneers. Their creed, then two centuries old, had never been changed. In nearly 100 years elapsed since that time it has not been amended materially.

Without doubt, the old Order of Amish are the most distinctive people in Ohio—perhaps in the United States—in religious forms, dress, hirsute adornment and customs.

Many modern utilities are classed by them among the snares and inventions of a personal devil.

No Old Order Amishman will permit the installation of a telephone in his house. Just a few have compromised a bit by having telephone booths built outside the house.

They're Camera Shy

Voluntary submission to having a photograph taken may be grounds for excommunication. Excommunication means religious, social and business ostracism. It is related that an Amish girl, encouraged by a companion, once permitted a snap shot of herself to be taken. Both were disciplined by the church and one excommunicated.

The automobile question nearly disrupted the Amish church a few years ago. It was compromised by a resolution of the church council permitting those whose consciences would tolerate such action, to buy automobiles. Few have taken advantage of the dispensation. During two days spent in this vicinity I did not see a single Old Order Amishman driving an automobile, altho Holmes county boasts some of the best roads in the country.

The Amish residences are substantial, but built wholly devoid of ornamentation. In the homes of the thoroughly orthodox there will not be found a window curtain, carpet or tablecloth.

Buttons are Banned

The Amishman, after joining the church when he attains to maturity, is not permitted to have any part of his face except the upper lip. He wears no necktie, which would be superfluous, anyway, and eclipsed wholly by a patriarchal beard.

The Amish man's coat is, more properly, a short jacket, without exterior pockets, cut square at the bottom and fastened only with hooks and eyes. No buttons are used. The trousers are broadfalls. Black, dark blue, dark gray and brown are the colors used.

Some of the older, or "hickory" Amish refuse to vote. Their creed of peace bars them from holding magistrate's office and they never take the initiative in litigation. Holmes county officials say they do not remember that an Old Order Amishman ever started a lawsuit.

No Pay for Preachers

The Amish do not believe in a specially educated or salaried ministry. Lay ministers are picked by the church council of elderly men. They preach without compensation, continuing all the while to fatten great white-faced cattle and raise huge draft horses and bumper crops of wheat. Some are said to be powerful preachers. One of them, Sam Miller of Walnut Creek township, has much more than a local reputation.

Those of the Old Order Amish have no church buildings. They meet in the homes of those members who have large houses. But invariably the large house is not built until the

Amish farmer has a much larger barn—or two or three of them. The women are not troubled about the change of styles. An Amish dress or bonnet is good until it is worn out. Their caps are abbreviated sunbonnets, often black, always of solid colors—usually brown, red purple or blue. Their dresses are ample and severely plain. Such frivolities as low-necked waists, short skirts and summer furs are banned even beyond the possibility of discussion.

The women excel as cooks and usually are the mothers of large families. Often there are 12 to 13 children in Amish families, all living the simple life, close to nature.

The babies are swaddled in dark-colored stuffs and the little boys and girls wear clothing exactly like that of their elders, cut on smaller pattern and making them appear prematurely old.

Dancing is barred. Courtships consist of visits, buggy rides and going to church and singing meetings.

Faced Difficult Situation

As the population of Holmes county is nearly one-third of this peculiar Amish cult, it is easily conceivable that the local draft boards and the district board of appeals at Canton encountered a difficult situation when these men of hickory declared that Christ is the Prince of Peace; that they had enlisted under King Emanuel and would submit even to death rather than to the military authorities.

They had both tradition and history that three Mennonite bishops and three members of that church, from which the Amish church became an offshoot in 1693, were sentenced to be shot at sunrise, at Reading, Pa., for refusal to participate in the war of 1812. Just as they were about to be put to death they received a pardon from the president.

During the war of the rebellion the Amish were fined \$200 each for refusing to serve in the army.

The Amish in Ohio offered to pay this amount, or any other amount, for exemption in the present war. They declare that, if it had been possible to make such an arrangement, members of Amish communities in other states would have paid also.

Lawyer Pleads Exemption

The Holmes county Amish people retained Attorney W. G. Sharp of Millersburg, former state representative, to plead for them under that section of the draft law providing for exemption of those "whose existing creed and principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein."

A general council of the Mennonite church, to which the Amish are allied closely in general creed provisions, was held August 2 at Yellow Creek church, near Goshen, Ind. One of the council's official recommendations was:

"We again encourage our brethren not to accept any service, either combatant or non-combatant, under the military arm of the government, in violation of their consciences and the creed or principles of the church."

Such was the ultimatum of the bishops, ministers, deacons and delegates in the council.

Secretary of War Baker, who received two delegations at Washington (Continued on page six)

## COPPERHEADS AND THE KAISER

Situation of Germany Today Like that of the Confederacy in 1864

When we look back upon the Civil War nothing is clearer than that the North was sure to win, provided it had the determination to win; for in effective population and material resources it out-numbered the South three to one. For a time blunders on one side and more capable military leadership on the other might suspend the judgment; but, as we see it now, there never was any doubt as to what the judgment would be, provided the North kept on fighting.

When the campaign for Lincoln's second election opened the war had continued longer than the European War has. Lee had repulsed Grant at Cold Harbor, where six thousand Union soldiers fell in an hour. As electioneering began, neither Grant nor Sherman seemed to be making material gains, in spite of frightful losses. It is still a question whether, save for successes won by the Union armies before November, Lincoln would have been re-elected. The idea that the war was a failure impressed many people in the North, and Lincoln's popular vote in the loyal states was only ten per cent greater than that of his opponent. The next spring that of his opponent. The next spring

In men and materials the Allies outweigh Germany far more heavily than the North outweighed the South. They are sure to win, provided they hold the determination to win. Time is on their side. Every month in which Germany gains no advantage counts for the party with the most men and the longest purse. Russia has not collapsed; the United States is arming. Nothing but a defect in their own will can keep the enemies of Prussianism from gaining their object. Our Copperheads of various sorts, who are trying hard to create a defect of will, are giving the kaiser the most important assistance he can hope for outside his own country.—Saturday Evening Post.

### Eckhardt Optimistic

Prof. Eckhardt, DeKalb county's soil expert, expresses his opinion to the effect that there is still hope of a fairly good harvest of corn. The low places were rather hard hit by the recent frost and that in these places hope is abandoned. Corn on the higher ground, the professor says, is not going to show up anything like total failure.

Prof. Eckhardt is probably the best authority in DeKalb county and as good as any in the state on the subject in question. His dictum regarding the corn situation is founded on close inspection and is therefore valuable.

### County Convention

The W. C. T. U. County Convention will be held in the M. E. church Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27 and 28, both morning and afternoon. Miss Helen L. Hood will be in attendance. The lecture by Miss Hood Thursday evening at eight o'clock is free. Everyone is urged to attend. Miss Hood is State president and one of the best known women in the county.

Friday evening local talent will give "An Hour With Miss Columbia." Admission 15 cents. This will be interesting to all. The public are cordially invited to all sessions.

### Butter 43 Cents

Butter advanced slightly on the Elgin Board of Trade Saturday. bids being made at 43 cents per pound as against 42½ @ 42½ cents offered a week ago.

President Charles H. Potter, who has just returned from a conference with Hoover at Washington, interned members of the board that "certain interests" are attempting to have all boards of trade suspended for the duration of the war, but that he did not believe the movement would succeed.

A monster searchlight of 500,000,000 candle-power has been purchased by the government and installed on the aviation field at Hempstead, L. I.

Mrs. Roy Crawford and infant son left the Ovitz Hospital Monday.

## SHOW YOUR COLORS

Keep the Flag in Your Window as Long as the Army is in the Field

Show your colors. Our flag is the symbol of Americanism. When the nation is at war is the time of times for the spirit of Americanism to make itself felt; it is the time of times for each household to display the badge of Americanism.

Put the flag in the window of your home. Keep it there all the time. It need not be a large flag. It need not be an expensive flag. But let it be an American flag.

In this war of safety, the liberty and the future of the American people are at stake. From every city, town and hamlet, from every community, men have gone and will go to the army. They go to defend American liberties; to make certain America's future. The badge of their service is the national uniform. They wear it with pride. They wear it with the confidence and loyalty of men committed, even to the sacrifice of their lives, to the great cause.

That they may wear their badge of service with honor and courage, they must have loyalty and confidence in the homes they leave—the homes of friends and neighbors for whom they fight, as well as their own.

They fight for Americanism. Let them know there is Americanism behind them by displaying its symbol—the Stars and Stripes—in every home in the land. Therefore put the flag in your window. Put it in the front window for all to see; that all may know your household has the American spirit.

### A Call For Volunteers

All patriotic men and women of Illinois are hereby invited to enlist for a state-wide patriotic educational campaign under the direction of the State Council of Defense Neighborhood Committees.

Not all can join the army or navy, drive an ambulance or munitions truck, or serve the Red Cross. We can help in the no less important work at home without which the Army and Navy will be paralyzed. The strength of the fighting line simply reflects the strength of purpose and of effort behind the lines. Russia is a reminder.

The purpose of this campaign is twofold:

(1) To provide an arena for all who feel the call to service in the national cause without having found an opportunity to answer the call.

(2) To organize, mobilize and put into action the patriotic sentiment of Illinois, which needs only direction to become irresistible.

If you can lead, if you can organize, if you can speak or write, even if you do no more than enroll yourself as one who believes in the United States, this is an opportunity to take part worthily and efficiently in the highest enterprise of all time, namely, the Winning of the World War.

Teachers of Illinois are especially invited to enlist in this work. There is the opportunity to make the lessons of the war contribute to better citizenship in the future, and to the greater strength of our country.

The call is for volunteers, wholeheartedly in earnest. Send your name and address, with an expression of preference for the kind of work you would like to undertake, to the State Council of Defense Neighborhood Committee, 120 West Adams street, Chicago.

### Did You Know—

That double riveting is from 16 to 20 per cent stronger than single?

That one ton of coal is equivalent to two cords of wood for steam purposes?

That there are nine square feet of heating surface to each square foot of grate surface?

That each nominal horsepower of a boiler requires 30 to 35 pounds of water per hour?

That the average consumption of coal for steam boilers is 12 pounds per hour for each square foot of grate surface?

Alaskan salmon that sold for \$1.50 a dozen cans on the Pacific coast last year is now quoted at \$2.50.

## WHERE IS JEHOVAH?

Mrs. Mary Borden Turner is a sister of John Borden of Chicago, who is now hunting submarines off the coast of England. Mrs. Turner financed and equipped the most wonderful portable field hospital that could be built, took personal charge of it on the French front and for three years has been known as the Florence Nightingale of this war. Recently she received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the first woman to be so honored.

BY MRS. MARY BORDEN TURNER

WHERE is Jehovah, the God of Israel, with His ark and His tabernacle and His pillars of fire?

He ought to be here—This place would suit him.

Here is a people pouring thru a wilderness—Here are armies camping in a desert—Their little tents are like sheep flocking over the prairie—

It's all in the style of the God of Israel. Here is a land that was silent and desolate, suddenly covered with noise and confusion.

The wide, white plains and the shallow gray valleys are smothered over with the disorder of armies.

Piety is shaking with a fever. Piety's hills are wounded and broken. Piety's fields are scarred as with smallpox—What a chance for His prophets!

What a playground for miracles! A host of men at the end of their strength, fighting death, fighting terror, with no one to worship—

He need but lift His finger—Here are all His pet properties ready to hand, the thunder, the lightning, the clouds and the fire—

This is His hour, but Jehovah has missed it. This is not His thunder nor His lightning—These are not His people—

These are the armies of France and of England—

The thunder is the thunder of their guns, and the lightning that runs along the horizon is the flare and the flash of the battle that's raging; Moses is dead—and Joshua, who lead His people into the promised land, is dead, and there are no more prophets to cry thru the wilderness to comfort these people—

They must look after themselves. All the host of them, each one of them, quite alone each one of them, every one of the hundred thousand of them, alone, must stand up to meet the war.

With the sky cracking—

With creatures of wide metal wings tearing the sky over his head—

With the earth shaking—

With the solid earth under his feet giving way—

With the hills covered with fire and the valleys smoking, and the few bare trees spitting bullets, and the long roads like liquid torrents, rolling up with guns and munitions and men, always men and more men, with these long roads rolling up like a river to drown him and no way of escape.

With the few houses broken, no walls, no inclosure, no protection.

With all of the universe crushing upon him, rain, sun, cold, dark, death, coming full on him.

With the men near him going mad, gibbering, bleeding, twisting.

With his comrade lying dead under his feet.

With the enemy beyond there, unseen, curious,

eternally waiting, whispering to him thru the noise of the cannon.

With the memory of his home haunting him, and the face of a woman who is waiting.

With the soft echoes of his children's sweet laughter sounding, and shells bursting with roars near him, but not drowning those voices.

He stands there.

He keeps on standing. He stands solid.

He is so small in the landscape as to be almost invisible. We see him as a speck there—

He is dirty. He is tired. His stomach is empty—

His is stupid. His life has been stupid—

He has lived a few years without understanding—

He does not understand now—he will never understand—

He is bigger than all the world.

He is more important than all the army.

He is more terrible than all the war.

He stands there—

But where is Jehovah, the God of the great drama, the God of Vengeance, the Lord of Hosts?

Here the scene is set for His acting—a desert, a promised land, a nation in agony waiting—

Jehovah's not here—

There's only a man standing—quite still.

**SHEEP'S CLOTHING**

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

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

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CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"Peter is hedging about referring to the fact that Craven put up a very prompt protest when you told me to take the necklace into the sunlight and satisfy myself."

"Yes," Peter admitted gloomily. "Is the evidence complete enough?" Mrs. Beggarstaff questioned gently. "We didn't want to tell you this, Betty. For my own part, I'd rather you had conspired with Tad to smuggle—"

"Don't!" pleaded the unhappy woman. Bending forward, elbows on knees, she stared soberly at the carpet. "But how," she asked, "do you account for that perfect counterfeit?"

"Simply," Quoin replied, "after that affair of Thursday night, on my own responsibility I sent a wireless to Paris, to Cottier's, in Betty's name. The answer came through Friday night, saying that the original owner had sold a paste duplicate to a dealer in articles de Paris, which he in turn had sold to a chance customer—definite description unavailable—the same day that the real necklace was taken from Cottier's by your agent."

"It seems incredible. Of all men—Tad Craven!"

"You forget how little we know of him," the Dowager Dragon put in.

"Know of him?" Betty protested, looking up. "Why, everybody knows Tad Craven! Go out among our friends and try to find one who believes he would do anything dishonest."

"And still, I insist, you forget how little we know of him. Hark back into your memory, my dear. How long have we known him? Twelve or fifteen years at most. How did he come to know us? Through introductions to a few clubs, endorsed by Lord Evesden—who was later drummed out of town for card cheating, and never came back. But Tad Craven stuck. He didn't cheat, and he was amusing, and as long as he was personable, agreeable and seemed to have money nobody bothered about his pedigree."

"I've been looking Craven up," Quoin supplemented. "Listen!" He began to read from a tiny memorandum book: "Came to New York in '03 with a British musical comedy company. His wife, Letty Craven, fell ill during the run of the piece and died in a public hospital of quick consumption. After that Craven got a job with some show which perished on the road. When he turned up again he was training with a gang of professional sharpers with whom he played a few turns on the transatlantic ferry route as capper. But he dropped that before he became known to the police. Later he was running with a guy Lord Evesden; but shook him as soon as he felt sold in New York and those ugly whippers began to go round about Evesden's play. The rest is mainly circumstantial damnation."

Quoin put away his notebook and began to tick off his points on his fingers.

"It may not have escaped you that there've been some pretty stiff burglaries among our friends in the last twelve years or so. They weren't frequent; but they were all big hauls, and every one was well planned and culminated in a clean getaway. And it so happens, when one comes to look into it, that Craven was especially thick with all the people victimized. The biggest coup was the theft of the Joachim collection, worth several hundred thousand dollars. Now Lydia Craven, when she came aboard the Alsatia, was wearing a cameo from the Joachim collection which she said her father had given her on her fifteenth birthday. Discreet pumping on the part of Mrs. Beggarstaff has shown that date to have fallen just three months after Joachim was robbed. Incidentally, the cameo disappeared as soon as Lydia and Craven met on board. There's a sinister thread running all through the history of Thaddeus Craven."

But with delight apprehension was mixed in his mind. There were still some phases of life Peter hadn't fathomed; for one, the antagonism within the sexes—within the sex, rather; for it was the attitudes often adopted toward one another by the most admired and delightful of women that perplexed his understanding.

Now, with real provocation on her side, what would be Betty's attitude toward this rival beauty?

His solicitude was wasted. Either he underestimated the generosity of Betty, or Lydia's ingenuousness disarmed. Constraint was absent from their meeting; they went at once to each other's arms.

"It's so good to find you here, Betty. Oh, good evening, Mr. Quoin—Mr. Traft, good evening. The best part is, I thought you were stopping here, and was in despair when I found you weren't."

"It's dear of you; but—"

"I was so anxious to give you—this!" As she spoke the puzzle box left Lydia's keeping finally and for all time.

Betty Merrilees uttered a low cry. "This?" she questioned in a strange voice. "What?"

"Must I say?" Lydia laughed. "I don't believe you really want me to—"

"Not my necklace!" the woman gasped.

"There! I didn't tell—did I, Mrs. Beggarstaff?"

"No, dear child; but we knew all the time."

Incontinently Lydia was overwhelmed by a very unexpected, uncalculated, motherly and protracted embrace; which, while it didn't lack affection, served as well the most dip-

lomatic purpose of preventing the girl from noticing Betty's half-hysterical attempts to open the puzzle box and that the Dowager Dragon was making significant faces at Quoin over her shoulder.

"Permit me, Betty," Quoin suggested. "I think I know the trick—"

In another breath the box was open, the necklace in its owner's hands.

"Merely my foolish delight to see you again so soon, my dear." A hand patted affectionately one of Lydia's flushed cheeks as, released, breathless, and wondering, she stepped back to readjust her hat.

"You're awfully good to me, Mrs. Beggarstaff. But I can't stop a minute. I've another errand to run for father—he's very busy tonight—"

"Another errand!" Betty Merrilees parroted out of a mind perhaps pardonably confused.

"Yes—I sha'n't be long. Father asked me to bring that to you; but promised to call for me within an hour. So I was to attend to the other errand first, and wait here with you for him. But my taxicab broke down and—"

"Craven coming here?" Betty interrupted incredulously, but checked suddenly at a look from Quoin.

"As soon as he can get away," Lydia affirmed. "I mean, of course, wherever you're really stopping—"

"The Plaza."

"That's just across the way, isn't it? It's odd of him to make such a mistake. He said the Margrave distinctly. But I'll ask for you at the Plaza in half an hour, if you don't mind."

"Mind! On the contrary," Mrs. Merrilees said pleasantly, "I'll be delighted. Tad, too. That will be fun—rather! We'll have supper together—all of us."

"And so—good night for thirty minutes," Lydia laughed. "I must hurry."

"Wait a minute," Peter put in. "I'm off too, you know, and going your way."

"How do you know you are?" Lydia demanded, smiling back from the doorway.

"Because that's the way I'm going."

"But I don't want you now, Mr. Traft—though I shall hope to see you again in half an hour. Good-by."

The hall-door closed, leaving Peter as dashed as Betty Merrilees was thunderstruck, as Quoin was thoughtful, as the smile of the Dowager Dragon was satiric.

There was a little pause.

"What," Peter demanded, "what do you know about that?"

"After her, you loon," Quoin snapped, waking up with a start. "If Craven told her to go somewhere else first, be sure he never meant her to bring that necklace here. Don't you see?"

"Ass!" Peter growled, smiting his forehead. "Why didn't I think?" Seizing hat and coat, he threw open the door even as the elevator gate clanged.

The car had dropped from sight before he reached the shaft. Planting a thumb on the push-button, he edged only a thin, persistent grumble from the annunciator bell, steadily diminishing in volume as the car continued willfully to descend.

Infuriated, the young man committed the soul of the elevator attendant to the nethermost depths of damnation and, turning to the stairway, plunged down the flights in breakneck haste, three steps at a time.

Across the lobby he sped as one hounded by furies, and gained the carriage entrance barely in time to see a taxicab pulling away from the curb.

Peter gave chase, affording midnight wayfarers the diverting spectacle of a beautifully arrayed young man—coat tails flat to the wind and rain, top coat streaming wildly from one arm, the other brandishing the demerol cri in toppers—in mad, mute pursuit of a self-contained taxicab proceeding stolidly about its business.

Happily for Peter, his business involved observance of traffic regulations; and when it passed to give precedence to a Fifty-ninth street cross-town car Peter caught up—if something more rudely than he had thought to. Unable to check quickly on the greasy asphalt, he skidded against the door with a crash.

"Hold hard!" he begged between breaths. "Give me a chance!"

"What the—" commented the chauffeur suspiciously.

But at the same time Peter jerked the door open, and—a crawling, sinking sensation deserted his midst: the fare was Lydia, after all!

She greeted this breathless apparition with an inarticulate cry.

"You forgot something," Peter gasped in response, climbing in.

"What?"

"Me!" he declared settling into the place by her side; then thrust his head out of the door and panted, "It's all right, driver. Cut along—and don't go too fast—slippery pavements—"

"But, Mr. Traft—" Lydia expostulated.

Peter shut the door with a bang, and the car, with an unobstructed way, picked up wavy heels and stole on up Fifth avenue.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

**Cardiff is Prosperous.**

Cardiff, Wales, has become known as the Pittsburgh of the British Isles. Like the American city, the coal mines are largely responsible for its boom, although shipping has played no small part. Some men who were shipping clerks two years ago now own a string of ships and coal miners are making \$100 a week.

Just to show that it has made a lot of money, Cardiff invested \$150,000,000 in the last British war loan. This works out at the rate of more than \$750 a head of the population and is the most remarkable of all the contributions that came from any one city in the British Isles.

**INOCULATION IS BEST**

Many Failures With Alfalfa Attributed to Its Neglect.

Best Growth of Alfalfa is Possible Only When Bacteria Are on Roots—Missouri Expert Describes Two Methods.

A large number of failures with alfalfa may be attributed to the neglect of proper inoculation. Alfalfa has not been generally grown in many sections long enough for the bacteria needed for its roots to become widely distributed. In such places these must be applied when the alfalfa is seeded.

If the crop is not inoculated it may start well with a good stand of plants and grow vigorously for some time; but after a season or longer the plants weaken, become irregular, often yellow in small areas and eventually die or remain too poor to produce hay. Such are typical symptoms when inoculation is lacking. If the crop is properly treated it makes a more vigorous growth the older it gets, and has a distinctly healthy, green appearance. This is the result of the bacteria which live on its roots and supply the nitrogen necessary for the dark green color and heavy growth. Such growth takes place, not at the expense of the nitrogen in the soil, but as a result of the nitrogen in the air, which cannot be used by plants without bacteria. The best growth of alfalfa is possible when the bacteria are on the roots; and since they are not usually present in the soil, the seed must be treated with them at the time of seeding.

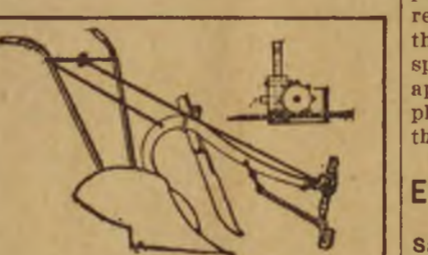
Inoculation of alfalfa has pronounced effects. It increases and sometimes doubles the yield of hay, by giving larger plants with more leaves. It makes the hay richer in protein by feeding the plant nitrogen, the essential constituent of protein, which gives the hay a greater feeding value. In addition to this it supplies the plant with nitrogen from the air, and thus leaves the soil richer after the crop than it was before.

W. A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri college of agriculture mentions ways of inoculating alfalfa. In the first place, soil where alfalfa or sweet clover is growing with plenty of nodules on the roots may be collected and broadcast on the field at the rate of a hundred or more pounds per acre at seeding time. In the second place, seed may be inoculated by means of soil, or by artificial cultures which can be secured from many commercial firms or from the University of Missouri college of agriculture. This method is preferred by many since it is less laborious and the process is simple. The effort required to inoculate by either method is so small and its value in assuring success with alfalfa so great, that it is an advisable practice whenever this crop is seeded on soil where it has not been grown previously.

**ADJUSTABLE DRAFT ON PLOW**

Advantage of Appliance, Easily Operated by Plowman, is Easily Seen—Plan Outlined.

The advantage of a plow with an adjustable draft appliance, readily adjusted by the operator from his position between the handles easily is seen, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers Mail and Breeze. The larger cut shows the



Adjustable Draft.

general plan of the arrangement. The smaller cut shows the end of the controlling bar with a sprocket wheel, which raises or lowers the draft-bar, by turning the wheeled handle on the opposite end of the rod between the handles.

**CLEAN EGGS ARE ESSENTIAL**

Necessary That Nests Contain Plenty of Unsullied Litter—Oat or Wheat Straw is Best.

It is necessary, to make sure of clean eggs, that nests contain plenty of clean litter. Oat or wheat straw, cut short, is best. It is well too, to put at bottom a handful or so of tobacco stems, which will do much to keep away lice and mites. To avoid eggs getting chilled, they should be gathered regularly twice a day, even oftener in very severe weather. It takes little time, and prevents loss of good eggs. Then keep them in a temperature of 45 to 55 degrees.

**WEE BITS OF HORSE SENSE**

Young Animals Should Be Educated, Not Broken—Viciousness Caused by Training.

Educate the young horses, don't break them.

Severe bits often ruin the dispositions of horses.

Heavy horses are not calculated for hard driving.

Vicious horses are generally made so by their training and associations,

**WINTER ONIONS**

A dry, well-ventilated place, such as an attic, furnishes a good storage place for onions in winter, as slight freezing does not injure them, provided they are not handled while frozen.

To keep well, onions must be mature and thoroughly dry. Put in ventilated barrels, baskets, crates, or loosely-woven bags, as good ventilation is essential to the keeping of onions.


For further information regarding the storage of onions, see Farmers' Bulletins 354 and 579, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**PLAN FOR HEALTHY POTATOES**

Regulation Against All Tubers Not Treated With Formaldehyde Not Always Feasible.

One form of regulation suggested to keep potatoes free from disease provides for a state or local quarantine against all potatoes not treated with formaldehyde at the point of origin. This is hardly feasible in commercial practice for a variety of reasons and because black-leg, wilt, and other troubles are not reached by the treatment, while reinfection by the scab might occur in the cars, ships, or warehouses during shipment.

The evidence shows that healthy potatoes can best be secured by growing healthy potatoes, and not by inspecting, fumigating, or quarantining



Perfect Specimen.

diseased stock. The progressive seed grower can eliminate or control nine-tenths of the potato diseases, and will do so if his market requires it and if a premium is paid for the extra labor involved. A closer connection between the Northern grower and the Southern grower would be highly advantageous.

**SPRAY FOR CABBAGE WORMS**

Insect Is Very Destructive to Many Vegetable Plants—Pump Is Sure and Simple Way.

The common green cabbage worm is very destructive to cabbages, cauliflower and allied plants, often destroying or seriously injuring the crop. It is very easily controlled, however, and there is no excuse for sustaining a heavy loss.

In small gardens hand picking may be practiced. But in field culture some cheaper control measures must be used. The surest and simplest is to use the spray pump. A solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead or four pounds of arsenate of lead in paste form, or one pound of paris green to 50 gallons of water should be applied as soon as the plants are set out, and should be repeated as often as an examination of the plants show it is necessary. Where sprays are employed they should be applied in a fine mist, since coarser applications tend to gather in drops on the leaves and run off.

**ERADICATION OF BLUE GRASS**

Safest Way to Kill It Out in Alfalfa Field Is to Make Trip With Spring-Tooth Harrow.

One or two trips with the spring-tooth harrow through the alfalfa field after the second cutting is the safest way to kill the blue grass in the field, say the farm crops men at Iowa state college.

If a spring-tooth harrow is not available the disk may be used, as the slight injury to the alfalfa crowns is but small compared with eliminating blue grass. To smooth the ground follow the disk with the harrow.

**KEEP RECORD OF CHICKENS**

Record Every Item of Expense, Feed and Apparatus and Credit With Returns Made.

Open an account with the poultry, charging them with every item of expense, feed, and apparatus, and then credit them with the eggs and chickens produced, not only those that are sold in market but what are consumed on the table. This is the only sure way of knowing whether or not the poultry pays.

**CARING FOR PASTURE LANDS**

Mowing When Weeds Are in Full Bloom is Excellent Practice—Seed Are Thus Destroyed.

Mowing pasture lands when the weeds are in full bloom is an excellent practice, as it prevents the formation of weed seeds. Most weeds, even of the perennial type, can gradually be brought under control if they are not allowed to produce seed for several years in succession.

**Wasted Energy.**

Two business men were dining and the talk had turned to business efficiency.

"I tell you," said one, "there is nothing in all the world that is of more advantage to a man in business than a good memory. I'm taking a course in memory training and in just two weeks I've learned a string of 125 figures, the names of all the presidents of the United States and the names of 47 different kinds of soup. I tell you it's great stuff."

"Sounds pretty good!" admitted the other. "Who originated the system?"

"Er—I don't remember."

**Work of Agricultural Department.**

The department of agriculture has a staff of more than 16,000 people who are devoting their whole time to the improvement of agriculture, the investigation of marketing problems and the enforcement of federal laws.

Some men who believe in the division of labor let their wives do all the work and they do the rest.

**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. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

**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 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 crop there has 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.

**From a Menagerie.**

A noncommissioned officer was reading the names of a number of recruits.

"Your name!" he snapped to the first.

"Fox."

"Next!"

"Bear," was the reply.

The sergeant sniffed, and glared at the third.

"Wolf," said the recruit, and his interrogator gave him a sharp look.

"And what do you call yourself?" he asked a tall youth.

"Lyon," the recruit responded, whereat the noncom threw down his pen and shouted with good-natured laughter.

"Go and order some cages to be built!" he roared to a private. "We've been recruiting from a menagerie!"

**Knew What a Sapling Was.**

An American ambulance driver lately returned from the French front tells of visiting and instruction camp in England before sailing for the United States. A gunner, he said, was learning to shoot at targets, and the officer in charge asked the novice:

"You see that sapling on the hillside?"

"No, sir," replied the gunner after a careful look. "I don't see no sapling."

"What!" yelled the officer, "you see no sapling? Why, there's one right in front of you!"

After another squint the soldier reported as before.

"Look here," said the officer, "do you know what a sapling is?"

"Oh, yes, sir," answered the gunner, "a young pig."—New York Sun.

**Priests' Undoubted Right.**

A judge, a military officer and a priest applied for lodging at an inn where there was only one spare bed, so the landlord had to decide.

"I have lain in garrison for 15 years at Brrr," said the officer.

"I have sat as a judge for 20 years in Dublin," said the judge.

"And I have stood in the ministry for 25 years at Navan," said the priest.

"That settles the question," said the landlord. "Thet nged priest has stood for 25 years, so he has the best right to the bed."

**The Secret.**

"You know that car I bought last month?" began the purchaser.

"Yes. What of it?" asked the dealer.

"Isn't it a good car?"

"I've seen worse ones, but it comes a long way from being what your agent represented it to be."

"Of course it does. Why, man alive, if our cars were as good as that we wouldn't need to employ agents to sell them."

It isn't so difficult for one fool to convince another that he is a wise guy.

He who advertises for a wife may get what he advertised for, but he seldom gets what he wants.

When a young man flatters a girl she decides later that he really meant it.

Philosophers are men who imagine that they have ceased to be fools.

Nothing jolts a woman's sweet, trusting disposition like marriage.

Our surest prospect in life is death.

**A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA**

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED BY YOUR DRUGGIST without any question if you merely do not benefit from every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case.

**DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR**

AND ASTHMADOR 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 advertisement 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 fair proposition which we could make.

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

**YOU CAN SERVE YOUR COUNTRY**

in no better way than assisting home owners in making up their fruit selections. Everybody is going to plant berry bushes, grapes, apples, etc., this Fall or next Spring.

We want the services of a capable woman well known through your section to take orders. The pay is liberal. Work when convenient. Any time is a good time to sell Chase stock, but the best time is right now. CHASE BROTHERS CO., The Rochester Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

**MINNESOTA DRUGGIST PRAISES DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT**

I believe you have a splendid, reliable kidney, liver and bladder medicine in Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and my customers who have taken it during the past thirty-six years have nothing but praise for what it accomplished for them. On account of the splendid reputation which it enjoys in the trade I have no hesitancy in recommending it for the troubles for which it is intended.

Yours very truly,  
J. G. SIEBEN, Druggist,  
Sept. 21, 1916.  
Hastings, Minn.

**Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.**

**Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You**

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

**Very Useful.**

"What a peculiar choice for a wedding gift!" remarked a lady, trying not to laugh, as she inspected a huge flatiron which her charwoman had just bought.

"Ain't it, mam," said the charwoman, rather proudly than otherwise.

"It's my sister that's gettin' married, and I'm repayin' her for the gift she sent on my wedding day."

"Did she send you something very ugly, then?"

"Deed, no, mum. Hers was a beautiful present. But you see, ma'am, a little bird whispered to me that her future husband's a man of violent temper, and I thought I'd send her something that would be useful in case of family disputes. She has the straightest aim with a flatiron ever I seed!"—Pearson's Weekly.

**Time to Change Subjects.**

"But, my dear, unless you put some of your allowance in the bank, you will never have any money left for an emergency."

"Haven't we a telephone in the house?"


"Certainly."

"And is there anything to prevent me from calling you up when I need money?"

"No, no. Ahem! I believe we are going to have some rain today."

Most people have a spice of goodness in them, but not all try to cultivate it.

Don't make excuses. Make good.



I'm glad there's such a big corn crop—says Bobby

**MORE POST-TOASTIES FOR ME!**

# Boys' Clothing



## New Stock Ready

Our stock of clothing for boys is very complete embracing a selection of fabrics unexcelled by any store anywhere. The sizes are from 4 to 17 years and the prices range from \$1.00 to \$8.00. The very latest styles in this line—we take as much pains in dressing the boy as the mother does.

## Just a Word About Hats

The touch of fall in the air is a call to you to consign your old straw to the attic and replace it with something fresh and up-to-the-minute in head wear. Have you ever realized that your hat is about the most conspicuous part of your wearing apparel and that it should be correct in style and quality.

We cordially invite everybody—no matter whether a customer or not—to make this store your headquarters. Meet your friends here, examine our new merchandise for this season. We extend to you a

hearty welcome and assure you that you will be courteously treated whether you wish to purchase or not.

**F. O. HOLTGREN**  
CLOTHING FURNISHINGS

# Dead Animals

Highest Prices Paid for Horses and Cows

We Pay Phone Charges Automobile Service  
**Gormley's Rendering Works**

GENOA, ILL.

Plant Phone 90914 Office Phone 24

## ADVICE

AND

## COUNSEL

Why not make this bank your place of deposit?

Some day you may need the assistance we can give you.

We will at all times feel a personal interest in you, and we want you to feel free to ask our advice and counsel.

Three per cent paid on savings deposits.

# Exchange Bank

Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.

## PURELY PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Furr motored to Elgin Friday.

H. E. Vandresser was a Chicago visitor Saturday.

H. Ream visited in Rockford Thursday and Friday.

Roy Buck of DeKalb was a Sunday visitor in this city.

Mrs. J. W. Ovtz was a Chicago passenger Tuesday.

Jas. R. Kiernan transacted business in Fairdale Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Duval motored to Rockford Sunday.

Mrs. B. Mowers is entertaining her sister, Mrs. J. Maille.

Miss Blanche Frederickson visited her parents in Elgin Sunday.

Clarence Altenberg was home from Rockford over the week end.

M. Bennett of Rockford was a Genoa caller the first of the week.

Mrs. Della Pierce is in Quasqueton, Iowa, visiting Mrs. Anna Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hadsall and son, John, motored to Harvard Sunday.

Mrs. H. Kellogg is in Belvidere for a two weeks' visit with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Mowers and son were Rockford visitors Wednesday.

Miss Eva Story and Albert Prann motored to Elgin and Aurora Sunday.

Miss Ruth Slater was home from Chicago Heights over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallace spent the week end with relatives in Elgin.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Awe entertained the latter's sister of Bowes, over Sunday.

S. R. Perkins of Minneapolis, Minn., was a Genoa visitor the first of the week.

Earl Williams of Chicago was a recent visitor at the C. M. Corson home.

Henry Merritt made a business trip to Clinton, Iowa the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Fred Worcester was a Sunday visitor at her brother's home in Oak Park.

Mrs. Sarah Shefner is spending the week with Mrs. Walter Channing in Elgin.

Henry Merritt went to Chicago Monday where he purchased a cement mixer.

Mrs. B. Layton of Union is a guest at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. Clauson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman returned from a visit in Wisconsin last Monday.

Mrs. Louisa Geithman went to Gratiot, Wis., last week to visit her son, Harvey.

Mrs. M. E. Hammond and daughter, Mrs. W. Little, were Elgin passengers Saturday.

Miss Marion Bagley is now employed in the Bell telephone exchange in Elgin.

C. H. Awe returned Wednesday after a week's visit with relatives in Nebraska.

Judge DeWolf and family of Belvidere were Sunday guests at the S. S. Slater home.

Mrs. C. W. Parker spent Thursday and Friday of this week with friends in Sycamore.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wells of Harvard were guests of the former's brother, F. E., Tuesday.

Miss Elsie Fischbach goes to Sycamore Friday where she will enter Waterman Hall.

J. A. Patterson returned from Alexandria, Minn., last Saturday after a week's business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jones motored to Pistagua Bay Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Ide and daughter, Helen, accompanied John Hasler to Elgin Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Doty are entertaining Mrs. Arthur Bean and son, Clarence, of Marengo.

Edgar Baldwin was home from Geneva over Sunday visiting his mother, Mrs. Henrietta Baldwin.

Mrs. Jas. Mansfield and three children of Elgin spent Saturday and Sunday with Genoa relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Butts of Rockford were guest of Miss May Anderson the last of the week.

C. Brendemuhl of Rockford visited his son, Walter, and his daughter, Mrs. John Duval, last Thursday.

Elmer Hadsall of Ottumwa, Iowa, is a guest at the home of his brother, John Hadsall, in this city.

O. E. Taylor accompanied his daughter, Meredith, and Lorene Brown to Champaign last Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Rudolph visited her sister, Mrs. Carey, and other relatives in Kenosha, Wis., last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Rendal of DeKalb were Sunday guests at the home of the latter's brother, Lew Doty.

Mrs. G. H. Martin returned Wednesday after spending several days with friends in Benton Harbor, Mich.

Miss Leona Schmidt and Frances Dunn, with Fred Ploto and Albert Awe, motored to Belvidere Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bright and daughter, Lucille, of Chicago are visiting at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Emma Olmstead.

Lina and Glenn Adams of Cicero were guests at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. Emma Lord, the first of the week.

O. M. Leich returned home Wednesday from a business trip to Washington, D. C., and a visit with his family in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fair, who have been visiting relatives here for the past two weeks, left for their home in Grisham, Neb., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown and Oscar Davis attended the fair at Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Jas. Hutchison, Sr., who has been visiting her son, Thos. J., in Maywood for the past five weeks, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Duval drove to Rockford Tuesday and returned with a new Dodge touring car for which Mr. Duval has a purchaser.

Misses Aurilla Adams and Mata Hagganmaster, with E. Strate and Fay Hazan of Belvidere were guests of Miss Lettie Lord Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Malana returned Wednesday morning from a visit of several days in Ponda, Iowa, where they have farming interests.

Misses Etha and Mabel and Garfield Pierce, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Scott, motored to the Elkhorn fair this (Thursday).

Mr. Fiebrang and family of Riley, accompanied by Miss May Anderson, motored to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kiernan, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Sears of Marengo, attended the fair at Elkhorn, Wis., today (Thursday).

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shaffer and the former's mother, Mrs. Helen Shaffer, of Sycamore, were guests of Mrs. S. H. Stiles on Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Weideman and daughter, Helen, attended the funeral of Mrs. Weideman's brother, Herman Loetzow, in Elgin last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kirby and daughter, Marjorie, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Feena of Shabbona, were Sunday visitors at the E. H. Browne home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Furr and Wm. Furr left Sunday for Millington, where they had been called by the death of Mrs. Ida West, a sister to the Furr brothers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Kiernan and daughter, Margaret Jane, motored to Geneva Sunday, where they were guests of Mrs. Kiernan's sister, Mrs. John Barry.

John Lembke spent Wednesday with his daughter, Mrs. Emma Duval, who is slowly recovering from a recent operation at St. Joseph's Hospital in Elgin.

Mrs. W. C. Cooper attended the reunion of the Civil War veterans at Aurora Wednesday. She was accompanied as far as DeKalb by her son, W. W. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Swan and daughter, Helen, accompanied by Mrs. Wm. Burke, Mrs. Leon Burke and Mrs. Alex Shaw of Elgin, motored to Aurora Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Scherf and daughter, Martha; Mr. and Mrs. C. Rebeck and daughter, Myrtle, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Clausen motored to Elgin and Crystal Lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Boyer and daughter of Summit are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Taylor. Mrs. Boyer, who has been very ill for some time, is gaining rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis F. Scott, Miss Irene Corson, Guy Laman and Ward Howe motored to Elgin Sunday where they were joined by Miss Maude Tut-till. The party then drove to Fort Sheridan.

J. E. Stott received word Wednesday of the serious illness of his brother, Charles Stott, in Des Plaines. Mr. Stott and sons, G. E. and Victor left immediately for Des Plaines in the latter's car.

Mrs. N. Rylander and daughter, Anna, Mrs. S. Gaylard and daughters, Gertrude and Sadie, motored out from Chicago last Friday and visited the former's daughter, Miss Hazel Rylander, returning to the city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jeffery and daughter, Jeanette, left for Rochester, Minn., to visit the former's sister, Mrs. Duss, and from there will go to Iowa where they expect to spend several days with Mrs. Jeffery's people. They will be gone about two weeks.

Dr. J. W. Ovtz, W. W. Cooper, Walter Buck, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cruttsbank, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hoel, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Patterson were among the Genoa folks who attended the E. K. horn fair Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Furr and Mrs. Albert Corson were guests at a banquet in Kirkland last Friday evening, given by the Eastern Star of that city in honor of Worthy Grand Matron Emma Taylor Adams of Chicago. There were several other grand officers of Chicago present.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Miller and daughter, Ruth, of Aurora, visited at the T. J. Hoover home Saturday. Miss Helen Hoover accompanied them to Fairdale Saturday afternoon, where they were guests of Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Castle.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ovtz, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackman, Mrs. C. A. Patterson and Mrs. M. L. Rogers accompanied Lieutenants C. A. Patterson and M. L. Rogers to Camp Grant Sunday. The party enjoyed a picnic dinner in one of Rockford's pretty parks. Lieutenant Rogers is a brother to Mrs. Ovtz.

E. McMackin and son, Wayne, left this city Tuesday. They will visit relatives in Lexington for several days previous to the departure of the former for California, where he expects to locate. Wayne will remain in Chicago for the present. Mrs. McMackin and daughter, Mary Esther, who have been visiting in Iowa for some time will join Mr. McMackin in the West.

# Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended.



**A new combination—Mild, yet they "Satisfy"!**

Yes, this new cigarette is more than just good tasting, it delivers a new and important thing to smokers—

Chesterfields "reach home," they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

Yet, they're Mild!

Don't be surprised—the new blend of imported and Domestic tobaccos does it. And the blend can't be copied.

Let Chesterfields give you new cigarette enjoyment.

Logan & Myers Tobacco Co.

*They "Satisfy"!  
and yet they're Mild!*

Wrapped in glassine paper—keeps them fresh.

20 for 10¢

### 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.

Always ask for trade checks. Olmsted's.

New Fall hats coming in every week. Olmsted's.

Miss Lenora Worcester left Monday night for Clearwater, Florida, where she has accepted a position as head of the Department of Home Economics in the Clearwater schools. Miss Worcester had all plans made to enter the Y. W. C. A. work at Milwaukee, Wis., but when this Clearwater opportunity opened up, it was too good a proposition to turn down.

Help some girl win the piano at Olmsted's.

### 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 his firm. 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.

Miss Frances and Richard Hoover were in Rockford Saturday and Sunday, guests at the home of their uncle, L. E. Waterman.

## THE HARDWARE QUESTION SOLVED

### Is Your Cutlery Old and Dull

Why tax your temper and waste your time with cutlery that doesn't cut? Whether it's the carving knife, the paring knife, the pocket knife or the scissors, bring it to us and we will put on an edge that would cut a hedge.

Or if any of your cutlery is so old that it has outlived its usefulness we can replace it at a price that will please you. We have a large assortment of cutlery that's made by manufacturers of high repute.

We're never too busy to show you goods and quote you prices. So come in at any time.



HARDWARE THAT STANDS HARD WEAR AT PRICES THAT STAND COMPARISON

**PERKINS & ROSENFELD**

# The KITCHEN CABINET

It is always good to know, if only in passing, a charming human being; it refreshes one like flowers and words and clear brooks.

## TARTS FOR OCCASIONS.

Line some patty tins with pastry and fill with the following: Beat two tablespoonfuls each of sugar and butter to a cream, add a well-beaten egg, a tablespoonful of rice flour, and four tablespoonfuls of grated coconut. Put a spoonful of this mixture into each tin and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. When cold decorate with frosting if desired.

**Date Tarts.**—Chop one cupful of stoned dates and a quarter of a pound of citron, very fine. Add the grated rind and the juice of one lemon, one cupful of sugar and one egg beaten slightly. Fill each pastry shell and lay thin strips across the top. Bake about twenty-five minutes in a slow oven.

**Grape Tartlet.**—Fill baked shells with large sweet grapes which have been rolled in the white of an egg, then dipped in granulated sugar.

**Orange and Pear Tart.**—Line a baked tart shell with sections of orange that have been carefully peeled, removing the membrane and in the center put chopped pears; either fresh or cooked pears may be used. Dust with sugar and garnish with mint leaves and serve.

**Lemon Tarts.**—Beat the yolks of four eggs, add a cupful of buttermilk, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, a tablespoonful each of cornstarch and butter and the juice and rind of two lemons. Fill and bake, then cover the tops with meringue made from the whites of two eggs.

**Barberry Tarts.**—Fill shells with barberry jelly or preserves and garnish the tarts with the ripe berries and sprays of barberries.

**Cherry Tart.**—Line a shell with pastry, fill with layers of cherry and raspberry preserve. Sift finely minced nuts over the top and dust with powdered sugar.

**Currant and Coconut Tarts.**—Line twelve molds with pastry. Beat two tablespoonfuls each of butter and sugar to a cream, add a beaten egg and a tablespoonful of rice flour; lastly add four tablespoonfuls of chopped coconut and bake. Garnish with currant jelly and serve.

**Fig Tartlets.**—Line small patty tins with pastry. Cut a half a pound of figs into small pieces and simmer them gently in a cupful and a half of water, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and then one of lemon juice. Cool and add two beaten egg yolks, a half-cupful of chopped nut meats and a little salt. Fill the pastry pans and bake in a hot oven. Cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs and a little sugar. Brown and serve hot or cold.

The power men possess to annoy me I give them by a weak curiosity. No man can come near me, but through my act.

## CARE OF FOOD DURING HOT WEATHER.

Fruits of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dark place and have frequent visits looking them over carefully to remove all ripe fruit. Berries should always be poured out on shallow plates or platters. Their own weight crushes and spoils them. Watermelon, too large for the ice chest, may be wrapped in wet sack and left in a window or draft; with frequent wettings the melon cools. A portion to be served may be cut and placed near the ice for immediate use. The cut side placed on a plate will keep it from spoiling so soon. Lemons keep well in a dish of water; frequent changing of water and removing them before they begin to show decay will save waste.

Vegetables containing sugar, as beets and corn, lose their flavor very quickly, the sugar causing fermentation, and no soaking in water will ever restore the flavor. Corn at its best should be served within an hour after it has been pulled from the stalk.

Milk should be kept in a covered dish in a cool place; never allowed to stand in the hot kitchen. Green vegetables may be washed and dropped into a cheesecloth bag and kept crisp; they should never be soaked in salt water, as it wilts and ruins them.

Cucumbers, crisp and delicious if properly treated, become like sole leather after a soaking in salt water, often causing colic and in some cases death.

It must be remembered that the foods rich in nitrogen, such as milk, its products, meat, eggs and fish, decompose easily under the influence of heat and moisture, and most of these foods then become, not food, but deadly poisons, causing illness that is often fatal.

Meat to be kept should be brushed with an equal portion of olive oil and

vinegar, or melted butter and vinegar will do. This will protect the meat from bacteria and make it more tender and palatable.

In mutton or lamb, the marrow fat, as well as the thin membranes, should be removed if the meat is to be kept at all, as those portions decay very quickly.

For everything you have missed, you have gained something else; for everything you gain, you lose something.

## GOOD EATING.

For the children who are various fond of ices and ice cream of various sorts the following will be found a wholesome one to give them:

**Caramel Ice Cream.**—Put a cupful of sugar into a smooth spider and stir until it is liquid and a light brown. Beat a cupful of sugar, two eggs and a pinch of salt and stir into a pint of milk. Pour this boiling mixture into the caramel and let stand until dissolved, stirring occasionally. When well dissolved add a quart of cream and freeze.

**Corn Souffle.**—To a cupful of corn, fresh or canned, add a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste, mix with two tablespoonfuls of flour and a cupful of milk with a teaspoonful of sugar, cook until the flour is well cooked, add the yolks of two eggs and fold in the whites, beaten stiff. Just as it goes into the buttered baking dish to bake thirty minutes.

**Cheese Pie.**—Take a large cupful of Dutch cheese, add a half cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar, a cupful of raisins and three eggs, a half teaspoonful of cloves, one and a half teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt and a half cupful of rich milk. Bake in crust until a beautiful brown.

**Cheese Cake Custard.**—Put a cupful and a half of cottage cheese through a colander, beat three eggs and stir into the cheese, then add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, the juice and rind of a lemon and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Beat until smooth. Line a deep pie plate with pastry, fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven thirty minutes.

**Mocha Gems.**—Cream two table spoonfuls of butter, add a cupful of sugar and one egg, beat well, add a cupful of cold coffee and a half cupful of milk, one and a half cupfuls of flour, a tablespoonful and a half of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt. Then add a cupful of rolled oats. Pour into hot buttered gem pans and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Reap this life's success or failure! Soon shall things be perplexed, and the right and wrong now tangled, lie unraveled in the next.

## MORE GOOD THINGS FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

Bananas in various ways make most wholesome food and a pleasing variety.

**Bananas With Jelly.**—Loosen a section of the skin from a dozen bananas and arrange them in a baking pan. Bake until the pulp is soft and the skins discolored. Remove the bananas from their skins and roll in macaroon crumbs. Dissolve half a glass of currant jelly in cold water (three-fourths of a cupful) with a tablespoonful of cornstarch, stir and cook over the fire, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a tablespoonful of butter. Serve hot with the bananas. This is a most delicious dessert for children.

**Bran Muffins.**—Beat together a cupful of sugar, add a tablespoonful of shortening and an egg well beaten. Put two cupfuls of sour milk into a bowl, then add one and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, dissolved in a half-cupful of cold water, a teaspoonful and a half of salt and two cupfuls each of bran and flour. Mix well and bake in hot buttered gem pans for 30 minutes.

**Potato Soup.**—Peel and quarter six good-sized potatoes, add a fourth of a pound of salt pork, two onions sliced and a sprig or two of parsley. Cover with water and cook gently for an hour. Remove the pork and rub the vegetables through a sieve. Return to the kettle, add two cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and salt and pepper to taste. Boil up once and serve hot.

If citron is steamed before it is sliced it will be found to cut much easier.

*Nellie Maxwell*

**An Art Aphorism.**

Here is an art aphorism from Jean Francois Millet: "I have been reproached for not observing detail; I see it, but I prefer to construct the synthesis which as an artistic effort is higher and more robust. You reproach me with insensibility to charm; why, I open your eyes to that which you do not perceive, but which is none the less real—the dramatic."

# What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



WITHIN HER OWN FOUR WALLS.

Next to the tailored suit the afternoon dress takes its place as the most important element of success in the wardrobe, to be assembled in the fall. It has been made in such variety that a selection merits a great deal of attention. It appears in satin and in wool, with satin preponderating, and is more or less elaborate (if one can call any of the season's styles elaborate) according to the uses it is to be put to.

Many of the new models are entirely of satin, with even the lovely and beloved crepe georgette in sleeves and bodice replaced by satin. But crepe is not entirely banished and is not likely to be. It is too valuable an asset to the designers of gowns and too becoming to their wearers to lose favor.

A satin gown appears in the picture made with a tunic partly of satin and partly of embroidery, which has the appearance of beading, made by applying a tiny silk cord wound with a



SOFT VELVET HATS FOR MISSES.

minute silver band in a pattern of fabrics of any kind. It is particularly good on gray, taupe, black and dark blue.

A trace of the tulle idea remains in the skirt of this gown, which is cut to flare out at the hips. The long sleeves are of plain crepe and the bodice and upper part of the tunic and of crepe with the new embroidery. The lines are almost straight, with an inconspicuous and soft grade of satin, playing hide and seek with the embroidered crepe on the bodice. Measured by present standards, this gown may be called elaborate. A cluster of silk and chenille flowers on the bodice do their part toward brightening its dignified color, which is taupe, but might be dark blue or gray or black with equally good effect.

Even the little saiss of eleven (or more) years may be happy in the possession of a velvet hat this winter, for those who make it their business to look after her needs in headwear have gone in for velvet. The soft crowns and soft brims of the new shapes make just the kind of headwear for little girls; floppy brims and big puffed crowns that belong to youth.

Velvets in black, dark brown and other dark colors make up a large part of winter millinery for misses. For trimming, heavy ribbons, silk cord and tassels, fur ornaments and bandings, are featured with ribbon in the lead and used in many ways.

The three hats shown in the group

printed above are representative types among velvet hats for girls. The picturesque model at the left is much like the familiar old favorites, in leg-horn and other straws, with broad, floppy brims that have always belonged to youth. But the crown and brim are both softer than those of its prototypes. It is of black velvet bound with grosgrain ribbon and has a small fur ornament at the front.

The hat at the right is merely a large puff of velvet over a narrow drooping brim, bound with ribbon. It has a collar, and long ends at the back of grosgrain ribbon. The small hat at the center has a collapsible crown, mounted on a narrow, upturned brim. The head supports the crown, which is weighted at one side with a silk cord and tassel. The edge of the brim is bound with narrow grosgrain ribbon.

These hats represent the ideas of people who specialize in this particular kind of millinery. They seem very

# SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

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## COMPANY ADVANCE.

Up to the point of encountering the enemy's fire, a company advances into an engagement in close order, whether for attack or defense. The usual formation, because of its mobility, is the column of squads. The column of squads has the double advantage of affording a convenient front for progressing along roads and through comparatively narrow spaces, such as ravines, declivities, or breaks in the trees, and of being at all times convertible into any other formation desired. The company is deployed upon reaching the zone of hostile fire for the protection of the men, but it may then continue to advance without returning the fire, depending upon the immediate circumstances.

The use of "a succession of thin lines" is a frequent matter of facilitating the advance. This reduces the losses which would otherwise be incurred if the company were deployed by greatly diminishing the man-front offered to the enemy and proportionately increasing the intervals between individuals. Thus, if the enemy knew that a unit was advancing, and had reason to believe from the apparent extent of its front that it was deployed, he would probably spread his fire accordingly.

At all events, if the unit were approaching under cover, or partial cover, he would be compelled to assume that it is deployed if he had indications of the width of the front, in order to cover the whole area with his fire. Meanwhile, the company might be advancing in columns of single or double file, with intervals between equal to the intervals between the centers of squads or platoons in deployment.

This succession of thin lines, known as "platoon or squad columns," may otherwise facilitate the advance by allowing for the passage of the company through rough or bushy territory; it also affords a better opportunity to take advantage of cover. The two latter factors are perhaps more important than the first with the squad, at least if the advance is against machine guns, for a machine gun, if it had a comparatively unobstructed range, could render the unit's entire front untenable, whether it were in squad columns, or were advancing in line of skirmishers. Platoon columns, however, moving as they do outside the area of a burst of single shrapnel (about 20 yards) may greatly reduce the losses when under artillery fire, or even under machine guns.

The choice of the method of advance is made by the captain, or by the major, if the company is with a battalion, and will depend upon the conditions at hand. If it develops that the deployment itself is premature, it is generally found best to assemble the company and proceed in close order.

Advancing in the fire attack, as we have already seen, may be accomplished by sending forward deployed squads or platoons in a series of rushes. If this is by squads, at command, the first squad (on the right) follows its corporal, running at top speed to the point indicated by the captain, where it halts and finds cover, usually flat on the ground.

When the first fraction of the company has thus established itself on the line, following the command, "By platoon (two platoons, squad or four men) from the right (left), rush," the next fraction is sent forward by its platoon leader without further command from the captain until the whole company is on the line established by the first rush.

## PLATOON AND SQUAD COLUMNS.

Having learned the principle of the advance as conducted by platoon or squad columns—the "succession of thin lines"—it is now necessary to see how this is to be done. Being in skirmish line, at the command, "Platoon columns, march," the platoon leaders move forward through the center of their respective platoons. When the company is deployed, the platoon leader is posted in the rear of the line, in order to control the fire of his men. Having moved through the center of his platoon, the men to the right of the platoon leader (as he passes through the line) march to the left and follow him in single file; likewise, those on the left march to the right. This constitutes a double column of files, which is now conducted by the platoon leader. Platoon guides follow in the rear.

The command, "Squad columns, march," is executed in a similar way. Each squad leader moves to the front, and the members of his squad oblique toward him and follow in single file at easy marching distances.

To reiterate what was said in the last article, platoon columns are profitably used where the ground is so difficult and the cover so limited as to make it desirable to take advantage of a few favorable routes, and no two platoons should march within the area of a burst of a single shrapnel. Squad columns are of value principally in expediting progress over rough or brush-covered ground.

To deploy platoon or squad columns, the command is, "As skirmishers, march." Skirmishers then move to the right or left front successively and place themselves in their original positions in line.

From platoon or squad columns, the company is thus assembled. At the command, "Assemble, march," the platoon or squad leaders signal "Assem-

ble" by moving the arm in quick circles above the head; at this, the men of each platoon or squad, as the case may be, advance, and moving to the right or left, take their proper places in line.

Each unit assembles on the leading element of the column and re-forms in line. Platoon or squad leaders conduct their units toward the point indicated by the captain, and to their places in line. The company is re-formed in line.

Another method whereby the advance may be accomplished by a "succession of thin lines" is as follows: The captain points out in advance the selected position to be occupied, which is generally from 100 to 250 yards to the front, depending upon the terrain and the character of the hostile fire.

The captain gives the command, "(Such numbers) forward, march!" The man designated by this number in each squad—"No. 1" for example—moves to the front until he reaches the new line. In this line, the original intervals are preserved as nearly as practicable. The next number in each squad is sent forward when the first has advanced a suitable distance—the distances between these thin advancing lines are purposely made irregular. Each number halts upon arriving at the new line.

## ADVANCING ACROSS WIDE STRETCHES EXPOSED TO FIRE.

The advance in such a succession of thin lines as that described in the last article is used to progress across a wide stretch which is swept, or in danger of being swept, by artillery fire, or by long-range rifle fire. In short, this type of advance is undertaken in places exposed to a fire which it would be profitless to return. The advance by short rushes would both be costly (because of the comparative concentration of the men in the fire-swept area) and impracticable, since to return rifle fire against artillery would be futile. It would be almost equally futile against long-range rifle fire. However, when the thin lines have advanced, as was said before, from 100 to 250 yards, they may then be in a better position to return the fire.

The purpose of this movement is to build up a strong skirmish line at a point where it may engage in a fire fight, and to build it up with the minimum cost. This method, while advantageous from certain standpoints, also has its drawbacks. Because, during the progress of the advance, there is almost entire loss of control over the company. Each individual is left to his own initiative in reaching the new line, but unless otherwise specified, the advance is conducted at quick time, and there is a general uniformity of movement.

Yet the seriousness of the loss of control depends very largely upon the previous training and discipline of the company. If this has been of the proper kind, and the company is sufficiently grounded in discipline, teamwork, and esprit de corps, it will continue to assert itself even when the man is proceeding across the exposed area alone.

It is precisely the same as with a back-field player on a football eleven: He is alone, his responsibility is single, generally speaking, but at that he never loses his consciousness of teamwork and the essential co-ordination of his efforts with those of the rest of his team.

Against the possible disadvantage of a temporary loss of control over the company, moreover, is the more than compensating advantage that such an advance is less likely to draw fire. This is not only important from the standpoint of casualties, but would in itself reduce the degree in which such control may be lost. In other words, it would be even more difficult to retain control over a deployed company which is subject to a withering fire than over a company advancing in a succession of thin lines, if the fire is scattering and ineffectual.

The war in Europe has in many respects cancelled previous theories of combat. In view of such developments the regulations specifically state that other and better formations may be devised to fit particular cases. But this basic principle remains: "The best formation is the one which advances the line furthest with the least loss of men, time and control."

Training in the existing regulations for extended order work, therefore, schools the young soldier in the underlying purpose of the fire attack, and after comprehending this, he can much more easily adapt himself to any special methods which conditions may require.

## Clay Figures for Movies.

In a new style of moving pictures little clay models of human figures are used to represent the actors. The result, when seen on the screen, is both startling and amusing, the tiny clay figures seeming to walk, jump and go through all the motions of talking and singing, as if actually alive. Such pictures are called animated sculpture. They owe their origin to a woman sculptor of New York, whose clayfolk, as she calls them, are photographed in a succession of slightly different poses, each specially modeled to carry out the action of a regular scenario or film story. The process of molding the figures is slow and laborious, as 16 different poses are required to make a foot of film. Thus if the action of the story calls for four actors in the picture, a film of ordinary length, say 200 feet, requires the careful molding by the sculptor's hands of at least 12,800 different poses for the clay figures. In some scenes, however, only slight changes are needed to give the necessary animation, these being quickly made by the deft touch of the sculptor.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

# CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FRINGAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dizziness, fainting, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

**Every Woman Wants**

## Paxtine

**ANTISEPTIC POWDER**

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

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

## IMPRESSIVE IN HIS SPEECH

Old Soldier Endeavored to Make Vocabulary Fit the Responsibilities of His Position.

An old soldier was for a long time curator of a certain public educational institution. In accordance with the duties of his responsible position it sometimes fell to his lot to remind the students of forgotten regulations.

"Gentlemen," he shouted, on one occasion, when a game of leapfrog was going on in a somewhat shaky gallery, "why this violent disturbance?"

"Well," was the reply, "what business is it of yours?"

"Gentlemen," he responded, indignantly, displaying his full height, "do you know that I am placed here by the governors of this college to conserve this building?"

At another time the prank was played upon him of being simultaneously summoned by two students from different ends of the corridor.

"Gentlemen," he cried out, "I really cannot be unquiet!"

On another occasion, after heavy rains, there was dire disaster of millodorous flood in the cellars.

"Sir," reported Thomas, to the principal, "the rain has permeated the soil and has resuscitated all the drains to overflowing!"

One of the attaches to the American embassy in London tells of a breezy young American girl who was presented to David Lloyd-George, when the statesman was chancellor of the exchequer.

The girl from the West looked at Lloyd-George curiously for a moment, and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked:

"Don't you find it awfully trying to have to channel when you don't feel like it?"—Harper's.

The wise guy and the fool's money soon get together.

Many a man who is willing to be good is unable to make good.

A girl's watch is usually more ornamental than useful.

**Grape-Nuts**

A Compound made of Wheat, Barley, Salt and Yeast.

Postum Cereal Company  
Burlington, Mass., U. S. A.

**A FOOD**

Containing essential nutrients of wheat and barley. It is a most nutritious and palatable food. It is a most economical and healthful food. It is a most delicious and satisfying food. It is a most healthful and nourishing food. It is a most wholesome and appetizing food.

The wholesome nutrition of wheat and barley in most appetizing form

## The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT URNER

Originator of "Their Married Life." Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," Etc.

### HELEN'S PERSISTENT AND NEEDLESS WORRYING CLOUDS HER ENJOYMENT OF THEIR TRIP

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)



Mabel Herbert Urner

With relaxing weariness Helen lay between the cool smoothness of the linen sheets, surveying the luxurious appointments of the room.

The paneled walls, the gray-enameled furniture, the dull blue of the velvet carpet and silken bed quilts—even for this ultrasmart Philadelphia hotel the furnishings were most expensive.

On a low table between the twin beds stood a lace-shaded light, a telephone and a brass plate with the electric call buttons, "Chambermaid," "Valet," "Walter."

"Dear, you don't have to phone down for service," as Warren, in pink-striped pajamas, came out of the bath. "Did you notice these buttons?"

"I noticed those new-fangled faucets," irritably. "Don't know yet how the blamed things work."

"Why, they just push back. Didn't we have those in that hotel in Montreal? But we've never had a room like this." Then, anxiously: "Do you suppose he made a mistake about that rate? This must be more than five dollars a day."

"That's what I asked for," with a shrug. "Don't know what he gave me. Well, we're pretty comfortable—guess we can stand for the price. One night won't break us."

"We'd be just as comfortable in a simpler room, and you know the restaurant here will be high. I don't suppose they'll have a club breakfast." Then, after a moment's silence, "Oh, Warren, could he have thought you meant five dollars each?"

"Now for heaven's sake don't start worrying about that. How do you want these windows?"

Opening all three of the long French windows, Warren gulped a glass of ice water and thrust his watch and wallet under the pillow.

"Hello, that's a new wheeze," noticing a silk-tasseled rope that hung against the wall between the beds. "What the deuce is that for?"

"Oh, don't dear!" as he started to pull it. "It may be for fire."

But an experimental jerk flashed off all the lights except the one on the bedside table.

"Euh, the next thing we'll be turning on the bath in bed—with a cute little bell to tell when it's full."

In the now darkened room Helen lay gazing out at the cornice of a towering building across the street. The hurried excitement of the unexpected trip had left her nervously sleepless.

At noon Warren had phoned to ask if she wanted to go with him to Philadelphia. He was going over on the five o'clock train, in the hope of catching Mr. Clawson at his office the first thing in the morning.

Helen knew vaguely that Mr. Clawson was a most elusive capitalist, very difficult to get at, but whom Warren had succeeded in interesting in a paper mill controlled by one of his clients.

"Dear, if you can't get him at his office," her voice vibrated the black stillness, "won't you try to see him at his home?"

No answer. Warren was sound asleep.

With feminine pessimism, Helen anticipated every possible obstacle. Mr. Clawson might be ill, or out of town, or too busy to see anyone. But Warren had positively refused to write or wire, for an aversion to making appointments was one of Mr. Clawson's many peculiarities.

The expenses of a possibly fruitless trip loomed ominously before her. Their recent week-end at Atlantic City had cost over seventy dollars, and now even a day and night in Philadelphia would run into extravagant figures.

They had left a call for 7:30, and after a restless night Helen was awakened by the shrilling telephone.

It was a dark, misty morning, with a sooty, smoky smell of "downtown" city streets in the air. Closing the windows, she switched on the lights to dispel the gray gloom.

A plunge in the quickly filled tub, and she was through with the bath before Warren was fairly awake.

"Dear, do hurry! You say he's at his office before nine."

"Well, I'm not going to break my neck," yawningly tousling his hair. Then a few moments later from the bathroom, "Where's my shaving brush?"

"Isn't it there? I put all your shaving things on that glass shelf."

"No brush here."

A flustered search through the suitcase failed to reveal the brush.

"Can't you shave without it? I'm afraid I didn't put it in."

"Fuh," in disgusted comment, "I'll have to get shaved downstairs."

"Oh, that'll take so long," anxiously. "It's a quarter of eight now."

"That's all right, I'll keep tab on the time. Here, how'd you get the water out of this blooming basin?"

By eight o'clock Warren was dressed and ready to go down.

"I'll get a shave and meet you in the breakfast room in twenty minutes. Know where it is, don't you? To the left of the elevator."

Apparently most of the guests took breakfast in their rooms, for when Helen entered the white and gold, marble-columned restaurant, only a few tables were occupied.

"No, I'll not order," as the head waiter seated her. "I'm waiting for my husband."

There was no club breakfast, but after a prolonged study of the menu Helen decided that the prices were not so high as she had expected.

"Ordered yet?" Warren came in with brisk alertness and an armful of morning papers. "Well, let's get things started here," as he picked up the breakfast cards. "Strawberries or grapefruit?"

"I don't believe I care for fruit," economically.

"Two orders of strawberries," ignoring her protest, "one tomato omelet, one broiled blue fish, toasted muffins and coffee. And push it along, will you?" to the solicitous waiter.

"Dear, it's a quarter to nine. Why don't you telephone now while we're waiting? You said he got there before nine and sometimes stayed only long enough to open his mail. Oh, it would be dreadful to come all the way here and then miss him!"

Glancing at his watch, Warren pushed back his chair with an irritable air.

"Oh, all right, if it'll stop your stewing. But next time I'll keep my business arrangements to myself."

The waiter was just serving the strawberries when Warren strode back and flung himself into his chair with a shrugging, careless:

"Clawson won't be at the office today. He's out of town or going away this morning—couldn't quite make out which."

"Oh—oh," in despairing dismay, her premonitions realized, "then you've had your trip all for nothing?"

"Looks that way," covering his strawberries with the rich yellow cream. "Got to take some chances. Mighty fine berries—best we've had this year. They've got the real flavor."

Undisturbed by his disappointment, Warren dispatched his breakfast with hearty enjoyment, but Helen ate almost nothing. Her worried anxiety over the expenses of this profitless trip had taken her appetite.

"If we hustle, we can make that ten o'clock train," announced Warren as they left the dining room. "You go on up and pack while I settle the bill."

At ten minutes of ten they were in a taxi, covering the few blocks to the Brook street station.

"How much was the room?" asked Helen apprehensively.

"Five plunks—no extras. There's one of your worries that missed fire. We want to remember that number—303, wasn't it? That's a star room for five dollars."

Though Warren had the tickets, there was a slight delay in getting parlor-car seats. They made the train just as the gates were closing.

"Twelve and fourteen? Yes, sah, second car ahead," the porter led the way with their suitcases.

As they passed through, Warren was stopped by a distinguished gray-haired man, who rose and greeted him cordially.

"Mr. Clawson, I want you to meet Mrs. Curtis."

"This is quite a surprise, Mrs. Curtis," with a hearty hand grip. "I was going to New York just to see your husband."

In fluttering elation Helen settled herself with papers and magazines, while Warren and Mr. Clawson sought the smoker.

Her first sensation was one of thrilled relief at this fortunate and unexpected turn, for in the long two hours to New York they would have a much better chance of conferring than at Mr. Clawson's office.

The magazines lay unopened in her lap as she gazed out at the flying fields touched by the sunlight, now struggling through the leaden clouds.

Her exhilarated relief was waning into the realization of how much she had missed. Their trip was over. She might have enjoyed every moment, for she loved these unexpected outings and a night at a big hotel. But she had spent the time in worrying—in futile, unavailing worry.

Would she never learn to put things aside? Must she worry over all the trivial details of the home—and Warren's business, too?

"I want some papers out of here! Got the key?" Warren, his hat tilted back and a cigar in his mouth, was dragging out the suitcase.

"Oh, dear, is it going to be all right?" fumbling for the key.

"We're down to brass tacks already," with a grin. "Got him just where I want him." Then as he found the papers and started back to the smoker, "You'll have to dig up something else to stew over—this is going to be a cinch!"

## The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery  
Their Care and Cultivation



Continue With the Old Favorites, the Peonies.

### THE PEONY AND ITS CULTURE.

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Among all our herbaceous plants, there is probably not one that stands higher in popular favor than the peony. And it richly deserves its popularity, because of its great hardiness, its ease of culture, its magnificent range of rich and delicate colors, its wonderful profusion of bloom and its tenacity of life.

The writer knows many specimens of the old variety, cultivated by our grandmothers, extensively, that have been growing in the same place in the old gardens for more than a century, and, without exception, those that received good care are as vigorous and healthy today as any young plants, and year after year they give a glorious crop of fine flowers.

Many of these old plants have grown to be clumps five and six feet across, and one can often count hundreds of blossoms and buds in various stages of development on each plant.

Such plants as these are what is needed to make the attractions of a garden permanent. There is no other hardy herbaceous plant that can be used with such fine effect in the border.

Scattered here and there among the shrubbery, it produces a most satisfactory show of color at a time when most shrubs are not in bloom.

Probably, however, it is most strikingly effective when planted in large beds. If it can be given a background of evergreens its rich colors show up to great advantage. Shrubbery of any kind as a background, brings its colors into strong relief, and one should always plant, if possible, with that aim in view.

It is partially shaded, all the better.

The culture of the peony is simple in the extreme. It does best in a rather stiff loam, or almost any soil, preferring it to a lighter soil, because it likes to feel the earth firm about its roots.

While it prefers such a soil, it will do very well indeed in sandy loam, or almost any soil, provided it is rich in the elements of plant development. To grow good peonies, one must make liberal use of fertilizers, preferably old, well-rotted manure. Unless this is done you cannot expect a vigorous growth of stalks and foliage, or generous crops of large, richly colored flowers.

It is hardly possible to use too much manure about it, if it is old enough to be black and crumbles easily under the application of the hoe. It should be dug into the soil about the roots of the plants, taking care, however, not to dig too close or deep enough to disturb them.

There is no plant that resents a disturbance of its roots more. Dig in to a clump to secure a "toe" for a neighbor, and very often the parent plant will refuse to bloom the second season.

So hardy is the peony that it is not necessary to give it winter protection at the extreme north, if its roots are put deep into the ground. If given shallow planting, the frost will often heave them badly unless covered with coarse manure or mulch of some kind.

The roots should be at least six inches below the surface. While winter protection is not necessary, it is advisable, because it prevents taxing the vitality of the plant excessively, in its efforts to withstand a severe winter.

### GARDEN WORKING NOTES

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

Propagate rubber plants this month. Pack a handful or two of moss around the stem and keep it well soaked. In a short time roots will appear. Saw a flower pot in half and bind the plants or rooting portion of the stem. Fill with a very light soil with plenty of sand and keep thoroughly watered. During the winter the roots will take good hold and in the spring the stem may be cut off level with the bottom of the pot.

The outdoor carnations may be potted up this month. Cuttings from geraniums may be made early in September in most climates.

Watch the tender greenhouse plants that are in the open and take them up before the last days of summer are passed.

Have the pots ready for the bulbs which must be taken up soon. Sow mignonette seeds in pots or boxes for the window garden. Water frequently but not too much.

The dahlias, gladioli and other rank-growing plants are apt to be blown down by the strong winds of fall. Stake them up.

Unless the chrysanthemum have been shaded during the hot months they will not come up to expectations this fall.

Drench the ground around the tea roses but do not spray the bush.

Roses of all kinds should be thoroughly manured with well rotted cow manure and mulched with lawn cuttings and leaves.

Liquid manure should be applied only when the ground is moist enough to absorb it.

It is fatal to some plants to fertilize them with rich manures when the ground is dry.

Never allow roses to remain on the bush until the petals begin to fall.

All plants that are intended for winter bloomers should have the buds pinched off now.

Pick the pansies and nasturtiums every day if you want to have plenty of bloom.

The best way to kill weeds now is to pull them up by hand.

The red bug and other enemies of the rose if not killed off last month should be effectually removed now.



A Beautiful Garden Entrance.

### WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.



Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness. A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it Freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of Freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't Freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

### Right in Line.

"Have your millions enabled your children to marry well?"

"Rather. My daughter married a cabaret dancer and my son is engaged to a prominent chorus girl. We're headed for the best society now."—Kansas City Journal.

Perhaps a woman tells secrets because she is afraid of forgetting them.

Love is too often adulterated with money.

## You Look As YOU FEEL

You know well enough when your liver is loafing.

### CONSTIPATION is the first warning; then you begin to "feel mean all over."

Your skin soon gets the bad news, it grows dull, yellow, muddy and unsightly.

Violent purgatives are not what you need—just the gentle help of this old-time standard remedy.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine bears signature *Brewster*

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

## Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

**160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE**

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for best of dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars to nearest railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. Y. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents

## Children Cry For



### What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

### GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

**Milk an Economical Food.**  
Milk is a fairly economical food as prices now stand. It contains no refuse and the food nutrients it furnishes are completely digested. However, the amount of water in proportion to nutrients is large. Even at a high price per quart, milk should be used as a staple article of diet.

**SOOTHES ITCHING SCALPS**  
And Prevents Falling Hair Do Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

On retiring, gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water using plenty of Soap. Cultivate the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment for everyday toilet purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The man who ridicules the ancestors of other people evidently considers himself the fruit of a special creation.

Most flat dwellers admire the janitor's wife for her ability to boss the janitor.

It was a hot day in Rome when it got up to Nero.

**After the Movies** Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids, Rest—Refresh—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

**He Is No Man.**  
George Quinlan, county superintendent of highways, who recently won the rank of major in the engineering corps, returned to the county building recently. He tells this one:  
"One day the instructor (captain of the company) came along and called out to a fellow from Missouri:  
"Send that man up here."  
"No man here," answered the Missourian.  
"But I see him," said the captain.  
"He's not a man; he's my sergeant."

**Wanted, a Local Corsetter**  
to sell Klora warranted full custom corsets. Highest grade in quality, tailoring, finish and appearance. Boning guaranteed against breakage and rust. Reasonable prices, real value. Company guarantees correct fit. Previous experience unnecessary. System of measurements simplified and easily understood. Exclusive protected territory. A staple line, in great demand. Sales easy, profits large. For full particulars, address promptly, Walter J. Skeels, Sales Manager, Benjamin Corset Company, Inc., Meadville, Pa. Adv.

**The Easier Task.**  
A circus was in the neighborhood and sonny's father took him. His little playmate, Ethlyn, was afraid to go, but had heard much about the wild animals that were generally with a circus, so her mother told her to ask sonny if he saw the hippopotamus. She thought a moment and said: "Mother, I'll call him and you ask him."

It's better to be judged by your appearance than by your disappearance.

**Proving His Innocence.**  
"Believe me, Grace, when I am away, I am always thinking every instant of your blue eyes and of your lovely fair hair."  
"Tut, tut! I am sure you said the same thing to another girl before me."  
"Grace, don't be cruel. I swear solemnly that you are wrong. The girl before you was dark."—Puck.

**Back Given Out?**  
Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and aching and your kidneys irregular; if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

**An Illinois Case**  
Mrs. Gust Michel, "Every Picture Tells a Story" 672 Madison St., Waukegan, Ill., says: "I was laid up for a month at a time, unable to do any work at all. I couldn't lift the least weight, because of the sharp pains that went through my back and limbs. My kidneys, I knew, were in terrible shape because of the way they acted. I was often dizzy and could see spots before my eyes. It was no time before Doan's Kidney Pills rid me of the trouble and I was up doing my work again."

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

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 37-1917.

WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

MRS. HELEN SEYMOUR, Editor

Colonial Wedding

The reproduction of the wedding of Mary Custis, niece of General Washington, which took place at Mount Vernon more than one hundred years ago, was carried out in the minutest detail at Slater's Hall last Friday evening by local talent.

At the appointed hour, the bride (Dorothy Abraham) and groom (Leon Gelfman) met at the altar and were made one by the officiating clergyman (Oliver Patterson). The guests numbered many, among the notables present were Mr. and Mrs. Custis, mother and father of the bride, (Grace Christensen and Willis Ide), General and Mrs. Washington (Merton Matton and Margaret Field) General Lafayette (Donald Stiles) Colonel Ellingham (John Zeller) Mrs. Ramson (Ruby Russell).

The members of the bridal party were attired in the height of fashion of one hundred years ago, with their hair styled in powdered coiffures. The guests were all in their best and beauty shone everywhere. After the ceremony congratulations were extended and the bride kissed. During the evening fancy drills of various kinds were enacted by the guests.

It was a large and appreciative audience that witnessed this wedding and the little folks were applauded again and again. Much credit should be given Mrs. Harriet H. Ortel of Chicago who drilled these little people. The president of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church, under whose auspices the program was given, wishes to thank all those who assisted in making this event a success.

Kilkare Club

The members of the Kilkare Club went to the home of Misses Gladys and Lorene Brown last Thursday evening carry baskets loaded with good things, which they soon had arranged in a tempting way on the dining room table. After supper things were cleared, the young ladies brought forth articles with which to make scrap books for the soldiers. These books are made up of jokes and short stories and will no doubt be a source of great pleasure to the soldiers in the trenches when they have a moment of rest.

On Monday evening the club met with Miss Mary Pierce and finished the work on the scrap books. Miss Mary served dainty refreshments.

Supper in Park

Misses Cora Christian, Louise Poehl, Dorothy Aldrich and Hazel Rylander sallied forth after school hours last Monday and made their way to

Oak park in the west end of the city. When they reached this pretty spot a large fire was made and over this they cooked their supper. This little outing was thoroughly enjoyed after a day in the school room.

Swan-May

Mr. George Swan of Wyoming and Miss Irene Jeanette May of this city were married Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by the rector in the Episcopal church at Sycamore. The ceremony was witnessed by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius May, and the groom's brother, F. O. Swan, and family. Immediately after the marriage vows had been exchanged, the young couple left by automobile for their new home in Wyoming, where the groom has a lucrative business in the drilling line. Mrs. Swan is a well known Genoa young lady and is a talented singer. Mr. Swan has a great many friends here, who wish him many years of happiness with the lady of his choice.

Miss Myrtle Geithman Entertains

Misses Emma Floto, Mary Sheehan, Lloyd Hoover, Clifford Haller and Earl Geithman were guests of Miss Myrtle Geithman Sunday evening. Through the evening music, both vocal and instrumental, entertained. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

R. N. of A. Sewing Circle

The members of the R. N. of A. Sewing Circle met with Mrs. Fred Pauling last Friday afternoon and made final arrangements for their fall sale. After the usual hour of sewing, refreshments were served. Mrs. John Geithman will entertain the circle on Friday of this week.

H. A. G. T. Club

Mrs. G. E. Stott entertained the H. A. G. T. Club at her home Wednesday afternoon. After several hours spent over card tables, the guests were served a delicious two-course luncheon. Large clusters of golden-glow and salvia arranged here and there made the home look pretty.

Raymond Eklor is now working at the F. O. Holtgren clothing store, filling the vacancy left by Karl Holtgren, who is now making his home at Camp Grant. Raymond is an upright young man and will no doubt prove to be of valuable assistance to Mr. Holtgren.

When in need of an electrician call on H. J. Glass. He handles jobs of all kinds and can give satisfaction every time. Let him give you an estimate on that wiring job.

WHAT ILLINOIS EDITORS SAY

Waukegan Daily Star: Ed Shurtlett and his friends have just cause to feel elated, pleased and highly complimented over the nice things which Governor Lowden said of him in Woodstock recently. "He was my right arm in readjusting the administrative matters in Illinois," said the governor. And, the way he said it, he meant it. He couldn't have been more positive in his expression of appreciation of what Mr. Shurtlett did for him and the state; he couldn't have paid a higher compliment to the representative from this district. And friends of Mr. Shurtlett appreciated his words because they know Ed deserved them.

Elgin News: Some declare the corn was badly damaged by the recent frost, others say it was not. It is the annual scare which comes about this season of the year with unwavering regularity. However, we are not greatly worried. Some how or other, Illinois always produces a generous crop and, as a goodly part of it will no longer be used in the manufacture of whiskey, there will probably be plenty for the making of Johnny cake and griddle cakes all next winter. We have much faith in Illinois corn in spite of Jack Frost and all the other scares.

The boys of today who will be the men of tomorrow are to be given the chance to make of themselves citizens of whom any community might be proud if the Boy Scout organization is placed upon the business and educational basis which is the ideal and aim of national workers.

Preliminary work has been done in Elgin preparatory to the final drive September 26, 27, and 28 when a speaking tour will be conducted to bring before the people the worth of Boy Scout training and its value to our future citizens.—Elgin News.

Elgin News: And now we are admonished to buy canned goods as the price is soaring and will continue to do so. But we are also urged to buy everything else in the category and where is the money coming from? Ordinarily we have depended upon the grocer and the market man to invest his capital in an adequate supply of food and dish it out as needed. But if we comply with all admonitions, each house hold will soon become a store, provided it has sufficient capital.

St. Charles Chronicle: We would not be surprised to hear some day that the United States senate had decided that Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin is not a fit person to be a member of the senate and had voted him out. They have that right and LaFollette is certainly in bad with the other members and getting more so every day. Connecting him up with that German paper in Philadelphia may be the last straw.

Freeport Journal Standard: It is well that the government is to give enlisted men of the national army an opportunity for advancement to the rank of commissioned officers. Among the enlisted men will be found many who are as ably fitted to assume command as are those who are holding commissions.

Dress skirts—something good—at reasonable prices, Olmsted's.

The Epworth League will meet at 6:45 Sunday evening with Edwin Albertson as leader.

If your watch is out of tune take it to Martin. He is an expert in the line of doctoring time pieces.

P. A. Quansstrong has the contract for building a cement silo for Geo. Faber. It will be fifty feet high and twelve feet across.

Miss Grace Vandresser is enjoying a vacation of two weeks from her duties as operator at the local telephone exchange.

You will find a good assortment of jewelry and toilet accessories at Martin's. Prices to accommodate every purse.

Morehouse & Son threshed this week on the Gelfman & Hammond farm No. 2, securing 3,445 bushels oats from 46 acres, an average of 75 bushels per acre. One field of 39 acres averaged 80 bushels to the acre.

All members of the Rebekah lodge are requested to be present at the next regular meeting, Friday evening, Sept. 21. It being the 10th anniversary of Rebekah Odd Fellowship a program has been prepared.

Richard Gormley returned the last of the week from Rantoul, where he spent several days on the aviation field. While there he accompanied a bird man in a flight, going up about 3,000 feet and came down still having his dinner under his belt.

The Royal Neighbors will conduct a home bakery sale at the L. W. Duval market Saturday afternoon, Sept. 22, beginning at 3:00 o'clock. In addition to the bakery goods they will have a number of pretty and serviceable aprons on sale.

Lois, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cooper, fell while at play Tuesday morning and broke her left arm at the elbow. The children at the Cooper home have a slide built in the rear of the home and just as Miss Lois was about to slide she fell. Several years ago she broke the same arm in about the same place.

Following is the list of Genoa's young people who left during the past week to enter various colleges: Miss Lorene Brown and Harold Durham enter upon their second year at the University of Illinois, Miss Meredith Taylor, Kenneth Burr and Horatio Perkins will also be among the students at the Illinois University. Dillon Patterson has taken up his second year studies at Notre Dame, Ind., and Lyle Shattuck has entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Those beautiful souvenir spoons at Martin's make ideal birthday and anniversary gifts. See them.

OFF TO CAMP GRANT Part of DeKalb County's Quota Left Thursday Morning

Nearly a hundred DeKalb county boys left Sycamore this (Thursday) morning for Camp Grant, Rockford, where they will become identified with the National Army. In the lot were four Genoa boys, Karl Holtgren, Carl Bender, Sidney Davis, and August Niss.

- The complete list of boys who left Sycamore follows: Harry A. Love, DeKalb, George A. Stark, Kingston, Andrew Martin, Cortland, William F. Sell, Sycamore, Clarence Stenipher, Hinckley, Bruce K. Pierce, DeKalb, Fred J. Lyons, DeKalb, John A. Johnson, Sycamore, John Geliaski, DeKalb, William McNabb, Moshom, Tenn. John Conway, Kirkland, Albert Rompf, Somanauk, John D. Damaz, Sycamore, Joseph R. Lane, Waterman, Leo J. Ryan, Sycamore, Howard Harper, Joliet, Joseph Piazza, Knob View, Mo. E. L. Marshall, Shabbona Grove, Arthur W. Smith, Kirkland, Charles L. Bohr, DeKalb, Walter Adams, Malta, Harry F. Swanson, DeKalb, Peter Vana, Kirkland, George Gieson, Malta, Glenn W. Kates, DeKalb, Axel A. Carlson, Cortland, Francis Fanning, DeKalb, Karl K. Holtgren, Genoa, Stanley Bukgis, DeKalb, Floyd Gravelin, Sycamore, Robert White, Somanauk, Guy F. Harris, Cortland, Edward J. Mackevock, DeKalb, Gaylord Redeker, DeKalb, Emmett Leroy Keller, Kingston, William H. O'nein, Kirkland, Thomas M. Finney, Hinckley, Leo Litzelman, Somanauk, Benjamin L. Sallberg, Sycamore, Frank Leo Winders, Sycamore, August W. Swanson, Shabbona, Lester Wade, Waterman, Axel Nelson, Sycamore, John Williams, Kirkland, Arthur E. Waters, Kirkland, Edward Garbhart, Kirkland, Adam Kohl, Sycamore, Roy H. Berger, DeKalb, Edward Aruzen, Sycamore, John Silverstone, DeKalb, Carl Bender, Genoa, Charles Blagden, Sycamore, Harry Barry, Kingston, Charles M. Draper, Hinckley, Howard S. Graham, DeKalb, Garland Colvin, DeKalb, Martin Hanout, DeKalb, William J. Deegan, Shabbona, Joseph A. Chapman, Waterman, Juan Verdin, Earlville, LeVerne Divine, Sandwich, Anton Trarbilida, DeKalb, Frank E. Anderson, Kirkland, James A. Praski, Sycamore, Angelo Piazza, Knob View, Mo. George H. Littlejohn, Kirkland, Alfred Webster, Victor zwp, Herbert L. Marsh, Sycamore, William H. O'nein, Kirkland, Sidney Davis, Genoa, Mike Kovich, DeKalb, Vernie Saltgiver, Malta, John Kallensbach, Kirkland, August Niss, Genoa, Edward Garbhart, Kirkland, August Bjornson, Genoa, John Young, Shabbona, Harry O. Black, Sycamore, Liberal Lucarello, Knob View, Mo. Anton Chelinski, DeKalb, Carl Lundin, DeKalb, Franklin J. Huey, Leo, Donatus B. Shroy, Malta, Herbert A. Johnson, Sandwich, Walter J. Reigard, DeKalb, Harland Orr, DeKalb, John Burton Adee, Clare, Ira D. O'Connor, DeKalb, Walter Murray, DeKalb, Theodore Lillogard, Kirkland, ALTERNATES Ralph L. Piapp, Malta, Adolph Gross, DeKalb, Selmar Eglund, Malta, Clinton R. Glaty, Somanauk, Axel F. Carlson, DeKalb, John Willrett, DeKalb, Melville, Leitheit, DeKalb, Earl C. Horan, Cortland, Albin O. Hough, Sandwich, Frank D. O'Malley, DeKalb, August Anton Cross, DeKalb.

Don't forget the hat department at Olmsted's.

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

Howard Cheney, chemistry and athletic teacher in local high school, left for his home in Kalamazoo, Mich., last Monday in answer to the call to colors. During his short stay here Mr. Cheney made many friends and his going was regretted by all the pupils, as well as the members of the faculty and school board. Prof. O. E. Taylor went to Chicago Monday where he secured the services of Mr. Mitchell, a graduate of the De Pau University of Indiana, who will take up the duties where Mr. Cheney left them. He is a brilliant young man and very capable of handling school work. He began his duties this (Thursday) morning.

How to 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.

You can afford one of those Worthmore watches at one dollar, Olmsted's.

Mrs. Bert Taylor Mrs. Bert Taylor died at her home in Seattle, Wash., the 11th of September. The deceased was formerly a resident of this city and was a member of the local lodge Mystic Workers and was an active worker in all lodge affairs. She is survived by her husband and one daughter, Estelle besides her parents, she was a kind and devoted mother whose wishes were always for the welfare of her family.

Shoes that fit and wear—at Olmsted's.

REFUSED TO SERVE (Concluded from page one)

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.

Helps Feed Nation While the selected men were marching away to war, the Amish farmers were hauling great two-horse and three-horse loads of wheat to Millersburg, to help feed the United States and its allies. But they were getting for it pretty close to \$2.25 a bushel, and some of their crops went better than 50 bushels per acre.

The Holmes county Amish contributed nearly \$1,000 to the Red Cross. When they learned that the Red Cross workers were giving their services free, Amish leaders solicited funds among their people, who responded quickly to the appeal that it was not to encourage war, but to aid the widows and orphans made destitute by the war.

"This is exactly our doctrine," they said. "The Lord has forbidden His disciples all revenge and violence, but this is something we can do to help."

If Olmsted's have not just the hat you want they will make it for you.

Having decided to enter the field as an auctioneer, I hereby announce that I am prepared to cry farm sales and collect the handling of such work. I will stand half the bill for printing expense for all my sales. For terms and dates, call phone 251, Genoa, Ill. 49-4-8 BEN MOWERS.

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.

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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.

FARM FOR SALE! I will sell at Public Sale, my farm of 200 acres situated 5 miles north of Genoa, in McHenry county, 8 miles southwest of Marengo, 6 miles northeast of Herbert, known as the John Tripp farm, fair buildings, well tiled. Sale to take place in front of Farmer's State Bank at Genoa, at 2 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 6, '17. TERMS OF SALE. Purchaser will be required to give a bankable note on day of sale for \$2,000, to be due March 1, 1918, interest to be deducted if paid when due. Balance of purchase money to be due and payable on March 1, 1918, when deed will be delivered and possession given. All over \$18,000 will be left on the farm if so desired at 5 per cent. B. F. GOLDEN GEORGE GETTY, AUCTIONEER

OPERA HOUSE GENOA

"On the Firing Line" FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25 Two Performances, 7:45 and 9:00 Admission: Children, 15c; Adults, 25c

THIS PICTURE IS AN EDUCATION Come and see where our boys will fight for us -- you and I -- for freedom and THE GOOD OLD U. S. A.

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

ROOFING

You know that roof leaks -- that repairs or a new roof is needed -- and that now is the time to attend to it. Do not wait until the storms of fall and winter are at hand before giving the matter your attention. If too busy or unable to find the help to do the job, turn it over to us. We will furnish the materials and do the entire job in first-class shape and guarantee satisfaction in every way. We have --

Prepared Roofings Cedar Shingles Asphalt Shingles Look into the matter and see what you want and command us. GENOA LUMBER CO.

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

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 could 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

Big 10-Day Piano Removal Sale Beginning Wednesday, Sept. 19

We have arranged to move to a larger store, at 223 E. Lincoln Highway, Oct. 1. Owing to our large stock of pianos and player-pianos on hand -- to save the expense of handling them -- we will make enormous reductions in prices to move these goods within the next ten days. This stock of pianos was purchased before the raise in prices which means a saving to you of --

\$75.00 TO A \$100.00 BY BUYING NOW as the increase in cost of materials and labor makes it necessary for prices to advance. Stock of 30 pianos and player-pianos. Some of the best old reliable makes, such as the Kranich & Bach, Kurtzman, Lester, Bush & Gerts, Kohler & Campbell; Auto de Luxe Players and Vose & Sons. A great many bargains in slightly used pianos which have been taken in exchange on player-pianos. All have been put in first class condition. Ranging in price from \$75.00 up. Slightly used player-piano, a bargain at \$350.00, including bench and 15 rolls of music.

You can buy your piano here with the comforting thought that if anything is wrong with the transaction we will make it right. Every piano as represented backed with the double money back guarantee. We invite you to call and be convinced. EASY TERMS ARRANGED IF DESIRED

Lewis & Palmer Music Co. BRANCH STORE DeKALB, ILLINOIS AT SYCAMORE C. H. PALMER, MGR PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED By Workmen of the Highest Skill OPEN EVENINGS DURING SALE. PHONE 338

# How Uncle Sam Is Going to Whip the Germans in the Air

**W**ITHIN ten months the United States will have 25,000 battle planes in service in Europe. The planes will be equipped with American motors of 250-horsepower, capable of driving them at a maximum speed of 100 miles an hour. Furthermore, these motors will be constructed principally of aluminum and will be of less weight per horsepower than any airplane motor heretofore built. Thus the plans of the aircraft board of the council of national defense, adopted by the war department and financed by congress, are in a fair way to be speedily consummated.

Not long ago, the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star, who signs himself "H. J. H.," went to Dayton, O., to interview one of the inventors of the airplane about America's great aerial program, planned to "blind" the German army. Portions of the reporter's story are printed below. It gives some details of what Uncle Sam is doing in the production of an army of man-birds.

A young man jumped and caught the propeller blade of the biplane and gave it a pull. It turned half way around and stopped. He repeated the performance two or three times. Suddenly there was a roar and the propeller became a blur.

It was a hot morning in Dayton and the breeze from the revolving propeller fan looked refreshing. The plane wasn't going up. It was blocked on the ground and they were merely trying out the engine. I stepped forward into the breeze.

"The power isn't turned on yet," said Orville Wright, at my side. "It won't be so pleasant here when it is."

The roar turned into thunder. The ground seemed to be blowing away in a cloud of dust. We grabbed for our hats and retreated.

"Just one of the training planes," Mr. Wright explained. "Only a hundred horsepower."

Of no importance on a battle line, perhaps. But one of the gathering squadrons that even now are beginning to cast a faint black shadow across the German horizon.

For this field, with its four square miles, is to be one of the great centers of the aircraft work which is relied on to turn the scale of battle on the western front. And there at one end of the field, which has been named the Wilbur Wright field, in honor of one of the two brothers who invented the airplane, is the little, weather-beaten shed which was used by the brothers as the hangar for their original plane, only thirteen years ago.

It is just a plain shed, and beyond it stretches the imposing line of hangars off into the distance—pretty nearly two miles of buildings, calculated to house the 240 planes that are to be assembled in the field eight miles east of Dayton. And, yet, it is fittingly preserved as a memorial to the days when air flight was being slowly and painstakingly developed by the daring scientific genius of the Wright brothers.

In Washington I had talked with the men whose imagination had conceived the great 640-million dollar aircraft program, and who are now in charge of its execution. They are engineers and executives, not practical aircraft men. They know America's industrial and engineering resources. Their enthusiasm is contagious.

I went to Dayton to talk with the world's foremost aeronautical engineer and to learn some of the difficulties that must be overcome before we can put out the eyes of the Germans in the air, organize our surprise attacks, destroy the enemy communications and blow up the Krupp works at Essen.

Orville Wright is a man of 46, of medium size. Modest and unassuming, he gives the impression of independence in thought and action. He is deliberative in manner, well-organized, perfectly controlled, clear thinking.

"We can do the job," he said, as we drove to the aviation field. "And it's worth doing. It offers us the one big hope of winning this war next year, instead of permitting it to drag along for years to come. All our information is that Germany and the allies are keeping about an equal number of planes on the battle front. We can't be sure, but their resources in building seem about equal. Each side probably has about 3,500 planes in active service on the western front, aside from their reserves and training planes.

"If we were in a position to put several thousand planes, manned by trained aviators, on the western front today, we might bring the war to an early end."

"By using the planes to extend the range of artillery, and bombing the enemy lines of communication and his munition plants and naval bases?"

"Possibly, to some extent. I am not particularly sanguine over bombing, and I do not believe other flyers are. The men who have never flown are the most enthusiastic over the possibilities of dropping bombs. The anti-aircraft guns keep the flyers at a height of above two miles. Anyone who has ever flown at that height knows the tremendous difficulty of hitting a target. There is nothing for him to gauge his speed by. The bomb drops through air currents moving in different directions which deflect it from its course.

"The Krupp works at Essen offer a large enough target so that a squadron of airplanes might be able to put them out of business. Other plants might be successfully attacked. Under favorable conditions other bombing operations might be carried out successfully. But my idea of the effectiveness of supremacy in the air is along different lines."

"Which ones?"

"In other wars the element of surprise has determined the outcome when the forces were of approximately equal strength. The general who could mass his men so as to fall on a smaller force of the enemy won the battle. The airplane has stopped that. Now a commander on the western front knows exactly what his opponent is doing. There is no chance to mass men for surprise

attacks. Consequently, we have the present deadlock in France.

"What we must do is to drive every enemy airplane out of the air. By doing this we not only prevent the Germans from knowing what we are doing, but we also cripple their artillery, for artillery fire has been directed by the airplanes. Then we can plan surprise attacks and can drive the enemy back. In modern warfare the side without airplanes is at a hopeless disadvantage. When we gain complete command of the air, when we have literally smothered the enemy airplanes, we break the deadlock and win the war.

"The airplane has produced the deadlock. The airplane can end it."

"How soon can we hope to do this?"

"We have the best men in the country at work on the problem. But people must not be impatient if at first our progress seems slow. Only men who have tried it know the difficulties of building a high-power airplane motor."

In the matter of personnel, it may be noted, our aircraft promoters believe we have a great superiority over the rest of the world, for this reason: It takes an exceptional sort of man to make a good flyer. He must be quick-witted and have the steadiest sort of nerves. Otherwise, he comes to grief and smashes an expensive machine. Men of this type volunteered extensively in Britain and Canada early in the war. They constituted the armies that went into the battle line without adequate artillery protection and so were largely destroyed. The same forces operated to destroy the strong and vigorous young men of France and Germany who would have made good aviators. So today America is the greatest reservoir in the world of the right sort of material for the personnel of the aircraft service. While the other countries are having difficulty in getting proper men for flyers—England has invited us to send men to her aviation schools because she cannot keep them filled—our problem is merely to train them and provide them with equipment.

I asked Mr. Wright what speed plane we might expect to develop.

"It is a complicated problem, the limit of useful speed," he replied. "A good many reckless statements are made on the subject by persons with vivid imaginations. It is safe to say there are machines on the western front that can make 130 miles an hour. So far as speed is concerned there are no inherent impossibilities in developing a plane that might make as high as two hundred miles an hour. The difficulty is in the landing. A machine's landing speed is about half its maximum speed. That is, if a plane is designed to make a speed of fifty miles an hour its wings will not sustain it in the air if it travels slower than twenty-five miles. It must be moving at a speed of at least twenty-five miles an hour to make a successful landing. So a plane with a speed of 130 miles an hour cannot land at a speed of much less than sixty-five miles."

From the field we drove to the laboratory. It is simply a development of the crude shop in which he and his brother together worked out the problem of air flight. The airplane was no lucky find. It was not developed by rule of thumb. Wilbur and Orville Wright, sons of a Dayton United Brethren bishop, after getting through high school, set up a bicycle repair shop. They had a natural taste for mechanics and for sports. Twenty-one years ago they became interested in the experiments of Lilienthal, the German experimenter, in a glider. His death attracted their attention to his work. For two years they worked on data and "laws" that other investigators had produced, only to find that the work so far done was worthless.

So in their own shop in Dayton they devised a "wind tunnel"—a chute through which an air blast was driven by an electric fan, and set to work measuring the resistances of curved surfaces by a wonderfully ingenious method of their own devising. By a long series of exact measurements and elaborate mathematical calculations involving sines and cosines and such, they worked out the problem of the curvature of the planes and of the propellers.

The problems of balance were enormously intricate. But these, too, they solved. They were pioneers. They had to discover the difficulties and then find the way out. So they had to devise the methods. It took unlimited patience, resourcefulness and hard thinking to win success.

Both the brothers were primarily scientific men. They were impatient to devote themselves to the scientific side of furthering the development of aeronautics. But they necessarily had to finance companies, fight patent suits and conduct the business of establishing a new industry. Wilbur Wright died five years ago, and in 1915 Orville Wright was able to dispose of his business interests and devote himself to the scientific work where his heart has always been.

In his well-equipped laboratory in Dayton he is now conducting two lines of work which will be of immediate value in the great aircraft program planned by the government. One is the measurement of the air resistance of curved surfaces; the other the development of a stabilizer to make the control of the airplane more nearly automatic.

Other aeronautical laboratories the world over have made these measurements of air resistance, but the figures have sometimes been as far as 100 or 200 per cent apart. The results obtained by the Wright method fourteen years ago proved substantially accurate, and now Orville Wright is taking up the work where he left it off.

"I hope to provide the proper measurements for a large variety of planes," he said, "so that in building different sorts we shall not have to depend on cut and try."

The stabilizer is an intricate device by which the action of a revolving fan holds the airplane steady.

"We can set the stabilizer," the inventor explained, "in such a way, for instance, as to keep the plane moving in a circle, leaving the pilot free to use his hands for making photographs."

The stabilizer has been tried out successfully, but needs further refinements so as to do away with the need of daily adjustments before Mr. Wright is willing to put it into service. He is

on intimate terms with members of the government's aircraft production board, and all his results are at the disposal of the government for the prosecution of the war.

He has great expectations of the development of aircraft in practical use after the war, when thousands of trained flyers shall return to civil life, and when we shall have enormous factory capacity for turning out the best machines in the world. But that, again, is another story.

## The Joy and Chivalry of Air Fighting.

Flying has become so much a matter of routine in war as marching on land or standing on the sea, and men are ordered to fly, at fixed hours and for stated periods, as though flying were a natural act, and not the organized miracle that it really is. A correspondent of the London Times writes interestingly about it, saying:

Out in France the last chivalries, the last beauties of battle have taken refuge in the air. From the labors, butcheries, miseries, horrors and asphalt desolation of the earth, the fighting romance of war has taken wings and climbed upwards. There alone combat is individual, visual, decisive. There alone has the combatant to rely solely on himself. There alone is the battle decided not through veils of distance, between impersonal and unknown hosts, but wing to wing and face to face. There alone are the rare courtesies of warfare still possible; it was a British squadron that suggested, and a British aviator who executed, the dropping of a funeral wreath over the German lines as a tribute to the air-warrior Immelmann. And there alone can individual skill and courage have their swift reward. For one flash, between a dip and a climb of his swallow flight, the fighting aviator may catch the glint of his opponent's eye, and, if the momentary burst of fire be truly directed, see him crumple up in his seat and the nose of his machine dip and begin its fatal spinning dive, while the victor soars up again to safety and solitude.

And what a solitude is his! From the moment in the airplane when the mechanic has given his last leave, and the last curt verbal exchange, "Contact, sir"—"Contact," has been given, and the engine sets up its mighty droning song, the aviator is alone, submerged in that roaring music, deaf and dumb. For perhaps a minute he sits there testing his engine, fingering his levers, assuring himself that all is well; and then, as the drone sinks to a hum, he makes his last communication—the characteristic quick outward wave of the hands and arms. The checks are pulled away, the hum rises to a drone, breaks into a roar, and he is off, bumping over the uneven earth until his speed gives his wings their life, the rough ground is shed away from beneath his feet, and he rises into the sudden peace of the air.

The "peace of the air" may seem like a contradiction in terms in war time; but it is the supreme sensation of fair-weather flying, apart from flying and fighting. Once you have got your height, whether it be a thousand or ten thousand feet, you seem to be absolutely at rest—at rest in sunshine and a strong gale. The dim carpet or map beneath you hardly moves; and although the trembling fingers of the little clocks and dials before you witness to the fluidity of your element and the tenor of your hold on it, yet the only things that do not seem to move are the wings and stays of your machine which surround you, a rigid cage from which you look forth upon the slow-turning earth or the rushing clouds. It is not until the engine has been shut off, and you begin to plane in mighty circles toward the earth again, that you get, in that delicious rush down the hill of air, any sensation of speed; and not until, a moment before landing, you skim over the earth at 80 miles an hour, that you realize with what pace you have been rushing through the airy vacancy.

But these are the sensations of mere joy-riding. Ten or twenty minutes may take the fighting pilot to his station in the air over the enemy's lines. How puny the absurdity of the greatest war of all time can appear is only known to the aviator as he sits in the breeze and the sun, high above it all; the danger to him is not down there, although to ascend into his remote sphere he has to pass through the zone of anti-aircraft fire; his own particular enemy is the German fighting machine, which may come down to harry or destroy the observer, and which he must himself attack the moment it makes its appearance. Between these two he watchfully patrols, and all this time, although a battle may be raging beneath him, he hears nothing but the strong, rasping hum of his engine. He flies and fights alone.

## RAVAGING A WASTED COUNTRY.

The daring of the American girl of a century ago and the Frenchman's traditional habit of yielding to the will of "the ladies" form the fabric of an amusing bit of family record that Mr. William Allen Butler gives in "A Respectful of Forty Years."

My aunt, Mary Allen, having spent some time in France, was proficient in her knowledge of the French language and manners, he says. On a visit that she paid to Lafayette, who was always exceedingly courteous to Americans, she told him that she had a great favor to ask. He indicated that he would grant it, and she begged him for a lock of his hair.

"Madam," said the general, "I wear a wig." But to show his willingness to meet her wishes, he proposed to remove the wig and let her appropriate any remaining natural hairs that she could find.

She accepted his offer and proved herself to be a good searcher by getting a few clippings, which she brought home, as a great treasure, and divided honorably with my mother. Each sister carefully preserved her quota of hairs in a ring.

## "MURDER ROOM" NOW IS BRIDAL CHAMBER

Man Acquitted of Killing Wife Returns With New Bride and Occupies House.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The room in which Mrs. Harriet Moss McDaniel was murdered a year ago became a bridal chamber last week.

Oscar D. McDaniel, former prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, who was arrested and later acquitted of the charge of murdering his wife, returned this week from a honeymoon trip through the East with his new bride and occupied the house in which Mrs. McDaniel was murdered.

The marriage of McDaniel and Miss Zora Cook, twenty-one, one of the leading society girls of the city, last week, furnished another link in one



Mrs. McDaniel Was Murdered a Year Ago.

of the most mysterious murder cases in the history of the country.

Beginning with the murder of Mrs. McDaniel a year ago, continuing with the trial and acquittal of her husband, then adding more tragedy when John E. Krucker shot and killed his wife and committed suicide, the case now takes a new turn with the marriage of the principal figure.

Mrs. Krucker had been called "the woman in the case." Miss Cook is the daughter of C. A. Cook, manager of the Bell Telephone company here. He was one of the two men arriving first at the McDaniel home after the murder.

Miss Cook gave testimony for McDaniel. Following the trial rumors that the pair were to be married were persistently denied by both. Miss Cook is a graduate of St. Joseph Central High School and is noted for her beauty and musical accomplishments. Directly across a narrow hall from McDaniel's office is the office of Bart M. Lockwood—the man who as special prosecutor caused McDaniel's arrest on the murder charge.

## ARRESTS SELF WITH HIS OWN HANDCUFFS

Indianapolis, Ind.—Abe Brown is a most accommodating man; he handcuffed himself and made his arrest a simple matter.

Brown had visited the home of James Fleming frequently. Several articles were missed and suspicion pointed to him. He gathered with the family one evening for a friendly chat and proudly exhibited a pair of handcuffs he had purchased.

"Show us how they work," said Mrs. Fleming. "Simple, just like this," said Brown, and he accidentally locked them.

"We'll call the police to unlock them for you," said Mrs. Fleming. "Fine, thanks," answered Brown, jovially.

And when the police came, Mrs. Fleming told the police not to unlock them until she had put a charge of larceny against Brown.

## SHOT SELF WHILE ASLEEP

Girl Believed to Have Been Dreaming When She Placed Revolver Against Head and Fired.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Miss May Wilson, twenty-five years old, is believed to have been asleep when she placed a revolver against her head and fired a fatal shot. She had often told how she was moved by dreams, and her friends declared she must have been having a nightmare when she fired the shot.

Miss Wilson lived with her father, James R. Wilson, and always kept a revolver under her pillow. She was found on her bed with the revolver lying beside her. Only one shot had been fired and no one heard it. The girl was of a sunny disposition, had perfect health and no trouble. The stress of a dream is the only possible explanation of the tragedy.

## Insurance for Men Who Go to War to Replace Old Pension System

By W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury



For the first time in the history of the United States a concerted effort on governmental initiative is now being made to provide adequate and scientific financial protection for the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy for their dependents.

Instead of proceeding along the old course of fighting a war first, and caring afterwards for injured soldiers and sailors and the families of those killed, the government is now at the very outset of America's entry into the war laying plans for insuring and indemnifying its fighting men. The plan is intended to take the place of the pension system so far as concerns men and women engaged in the present war. It is based upon the fundamental idea that the government should, as a matter of justice, protect its soldiers and sailors, and their dependent families, and should do this with due regard for conditions as they exist today.

Workmen's compensation laws, pension laws in the United States and foreign countries, insurance practice, and other related questions have been investigated during the preparation of the plans, and as a result information will be presented to congress which it is hoped will lead to the enactment of legislation both just and humane.

The necessity for such legislation is admittedly more pressing in this war than in any other to which the United States was a party, because at the outset the government has adopted the selective draft system. It is generally admitted that under such conditions the government has a solemn duty to perform to those selected.

In working out the new system, it is deemed essential that a system for re-education and rehabilitation be established, so that injured men may be fitted as far as possible for lives of usefulness either in their former or some other vocations.

## Democracy Not Merely a Governmental Form but a Method of Progress

By Prof. Frederick D. Bramhall

Democracy is not merely a form of machinery of suffrage, or representation, of elections, of relations of executive and legislature, and the like, though they may all have something to do with it. It is not a thing to be enacted, not a goal to be attained and enjoyed. If it were that and if we had attained it, why, then, the sooner we found something more important to talk about the better. No! Democracy is a method of progress.

It is faith—unproved like other faiths, but with heartening gleams of promise—a faith in a common humanity; a belief that men are essentially the same kind of stuff; that in this long pilgrimage of history all travel a common road and that only by the co-operation of all, by the recognition of all as common partners in the enterprise, with the common dignity of membership, the common experience of failure and achievement, can any sound and permanent advance, any progress worth the fighting for, be attained.

It denies, then, that there can be any such thing as a governing class. To attempt to set aside any such class is in the first place an intolerable waste of human spiritual resources; and in the second place it thwarts the hope of civilization. The progress of organized society is the progress of justice between men, and the fruitful ideas of social justice are not handed down from above, but forced up from below.

Democracy holds that only by raising a whole people to higher levels can any part of that nation ultimately prosper, and that only as participating and co-operating members can the whole people be raised. It stands for the appeal to reason.

And what, by contrast, is autocracy? It is the appeal to authority as such, to prescription, to the method of power. It denies the righteousness and the profit of general co-operation. It believes in the management of many wills by the competent few. Where democracy holds that men are in general such that they will respond to opportunity and turn toward the light, autocracy holds that they must in general be managed for their own good and that of the state, by a will that is not their will.

Democracy invites the ranging human spirit to experiment with life. Autocracy proposes to order and to regiment it. Democracy respects intrinsic humanity, with a respect touched with humility; autocracy distrusts and suppresses it.

## Waste in the Kitchen Not Responsible For Shortage in Food Supplies

By Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers

It has become the popular thing to scold women and threaten them with the bogey of possible starvation unless they put their families on a bread and water diet. From a dutiful, inoffensive soul striving to stretch last year's income over this year's inflated cost of living the housekeeper, that hapless creature of masculine condemnation, has been dragged from behind the shelter of the cook stove and thrust into the limelight as a reckless spendthrift who wastes as she goes.

Masculine psychology is getting all out of joint on the subject of waste. There are other avenues of waste besides the home, yet all the hue and cry continues along one line. Of course there is need for economy. This is no news to women. They have been struggling with the food problem ever since the war started, but they have been unable to get any action on it because they are without power of legislation. In the matter of economy the government might possibly learn from the housewives. Some recently let government contracts show a lack of knowledge of market conditions which would shame an amateur home maker.

It has been said that in the United States only 20 per cent of the food crop ultimately reaches the kitchen. By far the greater amount is diverted to other uses, wastes in gardens and orchards or is lost through speculation and inequitable distribution. Even if women saved every potato peeling and utilized every leftover this addition would not have any fundamental effect on the food situation, whereas by a far-reaching investigation into the ways of the food manipulator and a reorganization of food distribution methods a vast saving could be accomplished.



# NOW, SIRs—

Come in and see what you will see! And, you will agree, never have we shown a finer line of Fall Clothes.

Such a display of fabrics, such an array of styles, such splendid choice for quick buyers. Truly here is a feast of plenty!

# OUR CLOTHES

this season have fairly and squarely met all competition and set a new and higher standard in clothing circles.

Prices: \$10, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25

Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.  
Shoes and Furnishing Goods

## KINGSTON NEWS

MISS EDITH MOORE, CORRESPONDENT  
F. P. SMITH, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

John Helsdon of DeKalb visited relatives here Sunday.

E. R. Schmelzer transacted business in Rockford the first of the week. Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ottman are visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Mrs. O. F. Lucas of Belvidere was the guest of relatives here the first of the week.

Robert Helsdon of Chicago enjoyed a few days' visit with relatives here last week.

Mrs. R. E. White and children visited with relatives in DeKalb the first of the week.

Mrs. E. L. Bradford and Miss Daisy Ball are working in the wire factory at Sycamore.

Mr. and Mrs. George Helsdon and sons of Belvidere visited relatives here Saturday.

Mrs. C. A. Myers of DeKalb was the guest of her son, F. P. Smith, and wife a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gustafson and daughter of Rockford were guests of relatives here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parker, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith and Mrs. Doubleday spent Wednesday in Rockford.

Lee Smith, J. P. Ort, Charles Ackerman, John Howe and son, James, spent Sunday at Lake Delavan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry of California spent the past few days with Kingston relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Upinger and daughter, Eleanor, and Mrs. Ida Moore motored to Rockford Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Daniels moved to DeKalb last Saturday, where the former has a position in the piano factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Yonkin of Chicago and Mrs. Mattie Sisson of DeKalb were guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. G. D. Wyllys, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lutter and Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton and daughter returned home last Sunday after a two weeks' outing at Lake Delavan.

L. H. Branch and family, R. S. Tazewell and family, Frank Stark and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shrader enjoyed an outing at Lake Geneva Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vosburg entertained the Loyalty class at their home on West street last Friday evening. The hours were pleasantly spent in playing games. There was also

music to entertain. At a late hour light refreshments were enjoyed.

A family reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. White, north of Kingston last Sunday. Those present to enjoy this happy event were Mr. and Mrs. Crowell and children, Mr. and Mrs. Shellberger and daughter of DeKalb; Mr. and Mrs. Rodacker and children of Madison, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. White and children of this village.

Tuesday evening a farewell reception was held in the M. E. church in honor of Arthur Stark, Harry Baars and Emmet Kell, who left this (Thursday) morning for Sycamore and from there to Camp Grant. Emmet Keller was unable to be present. Rev. Rist and Senator Cliffe of Sycamore gave very interesting talks. Mrs. C. G. Chellegren and daughter, Leona, sang and the band gave a few selections. Refreshments were served after the program. We all join in wishing these boys good luck and sincerely hope they will soon be back in their respective homes.

Mrs. Mary Jane Fellows was born in Portland, Chautauqua County, N. Y., July 13, 1832 and passed away at the DeKalb county infirmary September 14, 1917, at the age of 85 years, 2 months and 1 day.

She was the daughter of Amanda and John Quigley. On November 6, 1853 she was married to E. A. Hinckley. To this union one son, Ivan, was born, who lives to mourn her death.

She was married to Eliza Fellows in 1880, who passed away a few years later.

Besides her son she is survived by one brother, Adelbert Quigley, and six nieces of Milwaukee, Wis.

For the past two years she has been a cripple, walking only with the aid of a crutch, having had a paralytic stroke. August 19 she fell and broke her hip and since then has been confined to her bed.

The deceased was a member of the Baptist church and Aid Society and was a faithful worker. Funeral services were held in the Kingston Baptist church Sunday afternoon. Rev. Ferguson officiating. Interment took place in the North Kingston cemetery.

Diamonds at Martin's.

### NEW LEBANON

Chas. Coon is the owner of an Ohio silo filler.

Henry Japp is erecting a brick silo on his farm.

Arthur Hackman lost a good work horse this week.

Emil Jenny and family motored to Belvidere Sunday.

Will Kuecker of Coral called at the Chas. Coon home Tuesday.

Mrs. M. Ripple of Elgin was a visitor at the home of H. Koerner last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Drendel visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fischbach in Genoa, Sunday.

George Heidemam and family of Union spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lem Gray.

Clara Westbrook of Huntley is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Reiser.

Mrs. Herman Babe of Hampshire spent several days last week with relatives in this vicinity.

Rae Crawford and family motored to Garden Prairie Sunday and visited Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brown.

Mrs. Louis Hartman and son, Vernon, with Mrs. Arthur Hartman, motored to Sycamore Sunday.

Mrs. W. Botcher has returned from Union where she has been visiting her daughter for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Lem Gray and Mrs. Chas. Coon visited Mrs. Roy Crawford at the Ovit Hospital in Genoa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hartman, Bert George of Virgil, Mrs. Moss and daughter, were Sunday guests at the Arthur Hartman home.

Mrs. Will Dumolin, Sr., is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Fischbach, helping care for the latter's daughter, Vera, who is very ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Arbe Dupue, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Corcell and daughter, Velma; Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Menges of Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Logan and daughter, Audrey, of Verona, were Sunday visitors at the E. Kiner home.

Mrs. Lucie Kiner and Fannie Ford entertained the H. O. A. Club at the former's home last Thursday afternoon. The ladies devoted several hours in sewing garments for the Red Cross. Late in the afternoon a delicious supper was served. Della John entertains the club Thursday, Sept. 27.

### (OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.)

Report of the condition of Farmers State Bank located at Genoa, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 12th day of Sept. 1917, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois pursuant to law.

#### RESOURCES

1. Loans: Loans on real estate \$ 45,800 00  
Loans on collateral security 31,557 85  
Other loans and dis. 150,547 00  
Counts 227,310 85  
2. Overdrafts 929 89

3. Investments: State, county and municipal bonds 1,000 00  
Public service corporation bonds 16,000 00  
Other bonds and securities 17,000 00  
Stocks of corporation 17,000 00

4. Miscellaneous Resources: Banking house 9,650 17  
Real estate other than banking house 4,382  
Furniture and fixtures 5,633 74  
16,465 91

5. Due From Banks: State 13,921 17  
National 13,921 17

6. Cash on Hand: Currency 2,663  
Gold 20  
Silver coin 1,827 70  
Minor coin 117 94  
5,628 64

7. Other Cash Resources: Exchanges for clearing house 404 25  
Checks and other cash items 169  
Collections in transit 573 25  
Total Resources \$281,834 11

#### LIABILITIES

1. Capital Stock Paid in \$ 40,000 00  
2. Surplus Fund 6,000 00  
3. Undivided Profits 11,069 44  
Less current interest, expenses and taxes paid 7,657 52 3,411 92

4. Deposits: Time certificates 98,345 39  
Savings, subject to notice 13,946 92  
Demand, subject to check 19,104 13  
Cashier's checks 1,045 55  
232,442 19

Bills payable 232,442 19  
Total Liabilities \$281,834 11

1. Flora Buck, cashier of the Farmers State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
FLOA BUCK, Cashier

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
County of DeKalb  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of Sept. 1917.  
GEO. W. HUCK  
Notary Public  
(Seal)

## PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The heirs of Herbert H. Holroyd will sell at public auction at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, on

Thursday, the 27th Day of September, A. D. 1917

commencing at one o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-three (23) township forty-two (42) north, range four (4) east of the third principal meridian, DeKalb County, Illinois, and known as the Herbert Holroyd farm.

This sale is made in order to facilitate the settlement of said estate and to separate the interest of the several heirs.

The farm is located about a mile and a half northeast of Kingston and about two miles northeast of Genoa. Abstract from government to date will be furnished.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent of the successful bid to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance to be paid upon the delivery to purchaser of deed, on or about the 1st day of March, A. D. 1918.

Inquiries concerning the farm may be made of Mrs. Maggie Drake and Mrs. Ira Westover, Genoa, Illinois; or Mrs. Albert Holroyd of Kingston, Illinois.

W. H. BELL  
AUCTIONEER

## RAIL CONSERVATION

Interesting Facts as to What the Railroads of the Country are Doing

WONDERFUL RESULTS OBTAINED

Roads Doing their "Bit" in a Combined Effort to Increase Hauling Capacity

In their efforts to shoulder the abnormal burden thrust upon them by the entrance of this country into war, the railroads have not confined themselves solely to the task of making one car do double work. Through their War Board, they have also supplied the government with every facility possible for intelligent co-operation in the handling of every military problem involving the transportation of troops and supplies.

Skilled and experienced railroad men have been sent to every cantonment to assist the constructing quartermasters there in the movement of all supplies necessary to the erection and maintenance of these military cities. A trained executive has also been stationed in the Washington headquarters of the Supervising Constructing Quartermaster, so that every car used in the transportation of government supplies might be made available when needed.

As a result of these co-operative activities the movement of thousands of carloads of lumber and other supplies to the cantonments has been accomplished practically without a hitch.

In addition, and at the request of the government, plans have been perfected whereby one million men are to be moved from nearly five thousand different points to the thirty-two training camps for the National Army and National Guard, by October 20th. About one-third of these men, the National Guard, are already under way and are carrying their tents and equipment with them. This means that in addition to the coaches and tourist sleepers occupied by them, more than 12,000 freight cars must be transported.

Information gathered by the railroads' War Board during the first four months of its existence, indicates that the voluntary act of the 693 railroads of this country in merging their competitive activities for the period of the war and uniting in one continental system, has not only made the transportation problem presented by the war less cumbersome to handle, but surer of satisfactory solution.

In addition to sending into one loyal army each and every one of the 1,750,000 persons employed by the railroads—from engine wipers to presidents—the co-ordination of the nations' carriers has made possible the most intensive use of every locomotive, every freight car, every mile of track and every piece of railroad also facilitated the securing of invaluable co-operation from the shippers and the general public.

Altho the figures on the intensive loading of freight cars are not complete as yet, a sufficient number of reports have been received from the 27 local committees of the War Board to show that commercial bodies and individual shippers in all parts of the country are giving hearty co-operation to the railroads' plan.

Checks made in Chicago show that cement cars are now carrying 77,000 lbs. as against 70,000 lbs. last year.

In Pittsburgh, tin plate cars that carried 92 per cent of their marked capacity on June 27th last, are now being loaded to carry 98.6 per cent.

In Minnesota, the average carload of flour in 1916 amounted to 46,250 lbs.; this year the average carload is 61,923 lbs.

In New Orleans, sugar cars that were being loaded to carry only 40,000 lbs. three months ago, now carry an average load of 80,000 lbs. In other parts of the country sugar refineries have voluntarily increased their minimum capacity 25 per cent, or from 40,000 lbs. to 50,000 lbs.

Some figures that throw a clear light on the efforts that both the shippers and the railroads are making to relieve the coal situation were supplied a few days ago by the Western Maryland Railroad. A check of 540 cars of coal loaded on its line showed only 7 cars that were loaded below marked capacity. The average loading of the 540 cars was 111.14 per cent, or 11.14 per cent above the marked capacity.

The latest orders sent 2,450 more cars to the grain-producing country. 4,527 to the lumber states or the South and others to territory where the need for cars is most urgent.

Nearly 25,000,000 passenger train miles per annum have been cut off by the railroads since the war began, and further reductions are planned. It is estimated this will save nearly 1,750,000 tons of coal for other uses.

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.

When a camel is pressed beyond its speed and is spent it kneels down, and nothing in the world will make it budge again. The camel remains where it kneels, and where the creature kneels it dies.

For Sale by  
Crescent Remedy Co., Genoa, Ill.  
I. W. Douglass, Kingston, Ill.  
and all Good Dealers.

Genoa Lodge No. 288  
A. F. & A. M.  
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month.  
E. H. Crandall, 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. 330  
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month  
Odd Fellow Hall  
Carrie Cruickshank, E. E. Surchart, Sec.

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

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

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR  
AUTO BATTERIES CHARGED AND REPAIRED.  
EDISON FARM LIGHTING PLANTS A SPECIALTY.  
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OSTEOPATH  
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Member Faculty Chicago College of Osteopathy

The Lordy Spud.  
"Will a potato buy a ticket to this show?"  
"Certainly," replied the affable movie manager. "But the price of admission is only five cents. Would you like to take in a friend?"

QUALITY COAL AT ALL TIMES  
ZELLER & SON  
GRAIN - COAL & MILL FEED  
PHONE 57 GENOA, ILL.

## Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

### Lands and City Property

FOR SALE—Vacant lots and improved city property in Genoa, in all parts of town. Lots from \$200 up. Improved property from \$1000 up to \$5000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 11

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS. Loyal fight over land at last ended. Title re-vested in United States. Land, by Act of Congress, ordered to be opened under homestead laws for settlement and sale. Two million three hundred thousand acres. Containing some of the best Timber and Agricultural Lands left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map showing land by townships and sections, laws covering same and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland Oregon. 41-121

For Sale  
FOR SALE—9-room house and two lots. Inquire of H. A. Cheney at the Exchange Bank, Genoa, Ill. 49-21

FOR SALE—Round Oak heating stove. Will sell reasonable. Inquire Roy Stanley.

FOR SALE—Base burner used but one season. The price will surprise you. A. D. Hadall.

\$100.00 buys a \$350.00 Thompson piano, if taken this week. If you want a piano bargain you will never get another chance like this. Golden oak case. Inquire at Republican-Journal office.

Miscellaneous  
CIDER—Will make cider every Tuesday and Friday, at the well known place near the St. Paul depot. M. L. Geithman, Phone No. 71, Genoa, Ill. 48-11

INSURANCE—Call on C. A. Brown, Genoa, Ill., for insurance. Surety and indemnity bonds. City lots for sale, large and small. 11

DR. J. W. OVITZ  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office Over Coopers Store  
Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.  
2:00 to 4:30 p. m.  
Phone No. 11 5:00 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  
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PHONE 57 GENOA, ILL.

# Something New

A combination storm and screen door. No fussing to make the change. Once it is hung, the rest is easy.

See the door at our yards and ask for prices

TIBBITS, CAMERON LUMBER CO.  
JAS. PRUTZMAN, Manager

## IT IS EASY TO TRADE HERE

Farmers have always found the Douglass store the ideal place to trade for two reasons. First: They find here under one roof all that may be needed in

## Groceries, Dry Goods, Drugs

all of the best quality. Second: We are always glad to pay the highest prices for produce in exchange.

You will feel at home here.

Why not join the family of satisfied customers?

# I. W. Douglass

TRY REPUBLICAN - JOURNAL WANT ADS



The Zeller Coal is a Coal for the Economical

If you want to save a lot of extra expense buy our coal. It's a pure grade and burns to a very fine ash.

No clinkers, no trouble, that's why the particular coal buyer demands our kind of coal.

OUR COAL IS SCREENED DRY WE KEEP THE DIRT

QUALITY COAL AT ALL TIMES  
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