

The Genoa Republican

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GENOA, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 8, 1919

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THE HONOR ROLL IS GOING GOOD

Statement of Aims and Methods of Big Work to be Published

WANT PHOTO OF EVERY SOLDIER

DeKalb Chronicle has Undertaken a Big Task, but can and will Finish the Job with Credit

The work of compiling the honor roll of DeKalb county, a book to be published by the DeKalb Chronicle Publishing Co., is proceeding rapidly.

Hundreds of photographs with biographies have been delivered to the publishers for publication in this book. A few others who are entitled to places in the book either thru a misunderstanding or misrepresentation have not yet turned in their photographs or records.

The Aim of the Publishers is to make this book as near one hundred per cent as possible—to see that each person entitled to space in the book is given the opportunity of using that space.

No person can buy space in this book or have no obligation or expense of any kind is incurred by any person using the space set aside for them.

If you are entitled to space in this book and do not use it, please be kind enough in the future to blame yourself and not the publishers for your neglect in this respect.

This book which is now in course of preparation, will be the only book of the kind published in the county. Neighboring counties are publishing similar books. When these books are off the press it is not probable that other books of the same character will be published in the same counties.

The book is not and will not be cheapened by selling advertising space, or by giving space to those who can not show good title to it. Those who can show such title are welcomed without expense of obligation on their part.

A great many have asked the publishers how they (the publishers) expect to get back the expense of publishing the book if no money is taken for the payment of engraving or for space for record. During the work of compiling the book orders will be taken from those who desire to have a copy and the expense of compiling and printing, it is expected, will be derived from the sale of the book.

However, no one submitting a photograph and record is required to purchase a book, and such purchase in not nor will be a demand or obligation in securing the publication of a photograph or record. If you are entitled to have your record and photograph published, it is your right and your photograph and record will appear whether you intend to purchase a copy or not.

For instance, one poor family boasting the proud privilege of a gold star, had no photograph of the departed hero except in a snapshot group. The publishers have taken this small picture, smaller than a dime, and placed it in the hands of experts for enlargement. The cost of giving this hero his place in this historical record will far exceed the price of the book, altho this family could not afford a book. Further, the enlarged picture will be presented to the family after the engraving is made.

Now Get This Straight
This book is an opportunity for you to place yourself on permanent record and if you do not accept the opportunity you injure yourself and no one else.

What Would You Give for a similar book published following the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War or the Civil War, showing your ancestors and their activities in those wars? No such book was published following those wars.

Come to a Later Date
Was your father, brother or near relative in the Spanish-American War; how many more years will it be before that record is lost or forgotten?

The World War is the Greatest
In all probability it will be important that generations to come will be able to prove where their ancestors stood in the great contest.

Think It Over
There is yet time to get your record and photograph in but you must act quickly.

SUNDAY MORNING FIRE

Two Barns, Hay, Grain and Implements Burned on Whipple Farm

Fire on the old Siglin farm, now owned by Wm. Whipple and occupied by Radley White, near Charter Grove, Sunday morning, destroyed two barns, an old house, about eighty tons of timothy hay, a half day's threshing of oats, several farm implements and practically all the small tools on the place. But for the timely arrival of neighbors the new corn crib and the house may have also been destroyed.

Mr. White, who was running the farm on shares, had his staff partly covered by insurance. It is estimated that the buildings destroyed were worth about \$7,000, only partly covered by insurance.

Mr. White had been out to the barns early in the morning and gone back to the house where he fell asleep on the couch. He was aroused shortly after eight o'clock by the cry of fire and stepping to the door discovered the hay and horse barn in flames. He and the men soon released the horses and got out some of the harness, when they found that the flames had reached the stock barn a short distance away. They then gave up trying to save anything more from the first barn and turned their attention to freeing the steers and hogs. This was done in a remarkably short time. Then the neighbors began to arrive. It was useless to try and save the burning barns, but every effort was spent in saving the large new corn crib and preventing embers from reaching the house.

One of the barns was 32x60 feet and the other 40x75.

A large number from Genoa went out and assisted the neighbors in the fight, and for this service Mr. White desires the writer to express his sincere thanks. He feels that without this help his loss would have been far greater.

THE SOLDIERS WERE HERE

Recruiting Truck Train Camped in Genoa First of the Week

A recruiting truck train from Camp Grant, under command of Captain Harrison, was camped at the water works park the first of the week, and while there was visited by a number of people. Whether any recruits were found, we have not been able to learn.

With the train were all the paraphernalia that goes with a complete camping outfit, including cook wagon, ammunition truck, provision truck, wireless outfit, etc. On Tuesday evening the people were entertained with motion pictures of famous boxers in action, the men who taught the art of self defense in the army cantonments.

Those who visited the camp and had not been in that end of town for some time were agreeably surprised when they saw the park. This is a real show place and one of which Genoa people need not be ashamed. The numerous trees are now of a size to afford excellent shade and the lawn is kept in good condition. In a few years this will be a park worthy the name.

HOLD-UP AT KIRKLAND

Albert Haller Robbed of \$100 Last Friday Night

Albert Haller of Kirkland was held up in that village last Friday night by two men and standing at the business end of two "Gats" passed over about \$100. No trace of the foot-pads has been discovered.

On the same night two stores at Hampshire were entered and merchandise taken.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

The outbreak of infantile paralysis in Putnam, Bureau and LaSalle counties has assumed such proportions that the department of health has sent Dr. C. E. Crawford, district health officer, to the territory to make a survey of the situation.

Upwards of a dozen cases have been reported in the three counties.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL

The Sycamore True Republican says that a petition will be circulated in that school district and in several adjoining school districts, which will soon receive the number of signatures required by law, asking that an election be called to be held in Sycamore at which the voters in the school districts affected may vote "for" or "against" the organization of a Community High school district.

EVERY CENTER TO PARTICIPATE

In the Demonstration on "Constitution Day," September 17

IT'S AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Combating Bolshevism and Other Un-American Influences by Popular Thought and Actions

"Constitution Day" is September 17.

Andrew R. Sheriff, chairman of the Illinois committee which has in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the birthday of the American constitution in this state, a celebration that is to be nation wide has started to organize the county units in Illinois to make this event as memorable as the Fourth of July.

This celebration is to be the climax of an educational campaign to combat Bolshevism and other Un-American influences, curb the spirit of unrest, riots, strikes and general disorder, evidenced recently in Chicago and other sections of the country. The movement has been inaugurated by many of the patriotic and civic organizations of the country, including the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Association for Constitutional Government, the Boy Scouts, the Illinois State Bar Association and others. The aim is to give the people of the United States a better understanding of the constitution and American institutions and to stir up such an enthusiasm for the principles of the American Government that this country will be a better place in which to live.

Each state has a director in charge of the campaign. For Illinois Mr. Sheriff is at the head, with Gov. Frank O. Lowden as honorary chairman. Letters have been sent to representative men in each county of the state asking their support. There will be a chairman in each county. The campaign headquarters is at 105 West Monroe street, Chicago, where Lee E. Ranck, director of arrangements, is in charge.

Celebrations will be held on "Constitution Day" in every city, town and village in the country. Many noted speakers have volunteered their services. It is planned to carry the celebration into the colleges, high schools, graded schools, labor organizations, churches, commercial associations, teachers' institutes, county fairs, public parks and all other places where people can be addressed. In emphasizing the importance of the campaign, Chairman Sheriff pointed to the recent disturbances in Chicago. He said:

"If the participants in these breaches of civic order know that by their membership in the community they are under fair obligations to their fellow citizens which are clearly defined in our constitution and laws; if they had learned these sound principles of common intercourse in their childhood, and developed respect for them with years, such occurrences as those in Chicago recently would be reduced to the minimum.

"It is to bring about these better conditions of popular understanding of respect and mutual security that the patriotic societies of the country are setting out in this campaign of enlightenment leading up to the celebration of "Constitution Day." This we hope, will arouse new interest in our essential principles of government and more general observance of them as a permanent and growing sentiment in all our people for the future."

Genoa Can Celebrate

There is no reason why Genoa can not celebrate this occasion in a fitting manner. There is something more than one hundred dollars left in the "Home Coming" fund. It had been the intention of the committee to give another celebration in honor of the boys who have returned since the demonstration some time ago. By the 17th of September all will have returned and that date will be as good as any for the second demonstration, and at the same time the "Constitution Day" celebration may be pulled off.

Feeling in Small Things.
Feeling in small things is at the base of every great achievement. We often forget this, and yet no truth needs more to be kept in mind, particularly in the troubled times of history and in the crises of individual life.—Charles Wagner.

UNDERGROUND CABLES

Telephone Company Preparing to Remove Poles in Genoa

Genoa will welcome the news that the DeKalb County Telephone Co. is now making preparations to remove its poles from main street. The plans call for an underground system or conduit extending from Washington or State street to Stolt street. The work will probably begin next spring.

Some years ago, when the city council ordered the poles removed, Mr. Joslyn pleaded that he be given more time, emphasizing the fact that the wires strung on Main street at that time were good for four or five years' service. He promised that when the system must be rebuilt he would place the wires underground.

To have removed the comparatively good wires at that time would have entailed a loss of several thousand dollars, according to Mr. Joslyn's figures.

Now most of the single strands of wire are mere streaks of rust and must be replaced. The time has arrived for the telephone company to make good its promises and it looks as tho the management intends to do so.

CITY COUNCIL MEETS

Regular Monthly Bills Allowed and \$1,000 Funding Bond Retired

August 1, 1919
Regular meeting of the city council called to order by Mayor J. J. Hammond. Members present—Patterson, Cruikshank, Hutchison, Frazier, Shipman.

Minutes of last regular and adjourned regular meetings read and approved.

The following bills were read, approved by the finance committee and on motion ordered paid, by unanimous vote:

C. M. & St. P. Ry. rent	5.00
Standard Oil Co.	27.96
Freight on oil	30.90
J. C. Bangs	7.53
R. B. Field	51.85
Wm. Heed	85.00
Henry Downing	4.00
Roy Packard	2.00
Chas. Holbyrd	7.00
Lawrence Morehart	7.00
Lloyd Layton	5.60
F. A. Tischler	6.15
Elmer Harshman	14.05
Zeller & Son	85.76
Perkins & Rosenfeld	8.50
Tibbitts, Cameron Lumber Co.	67.07
E. E. Crawford	95.00
E. E. Crawford, com. on dog tax	5.90

Reports of city treasurer, city clerk and superintendent of water works were read and approved by unanimous vote.

Funding bond No. 3 of the city of Genoa for the sum of \$1000 and coupons on bond No. 3 and bond No. 4 for \$50 each being paid July 1, 1919, motion was made and carried that said bonds and coupons be destroyed. On motion council adjourned.

TO READJUST RATES

Illinois Northern Affected by Ruling of Commission

Electric lighting rates of the Illinois Northern Utilities company, affecting Northern Illinois, were suspended by an order of the public utilities commission announced Monday and a new schedule was made effective at once, allowing increases amounting to one half the war emergency advances.

The new rates add one and one half cents per kilowatt hour to the rates in effect a year ago, when war time conditions made a boost necessary.

BUYS MARENGO PAPER

Albert L. Johnson, vice president and for many years manager of the department of printing of the Woodstock Sentinel, has sold his interest in the above newspaper corporation and resigned his position in order to take up the direct control and management of the Marengo Republican News, which property he has acquired by purchase from Charles Scofield, the owner and publisher.

NEW DE KALB FACTORY

Manufacturers of an electrical washing machine at Sterling have bought the Jacob Haish shops at DeKalb, which have been idle for some time and will start the manufacture of the machines in that city. The DeKalb factories were bought because the Sterling plant is unable to take care of the company's growing business.

"Loyalty," a photo play worth while, at the Grand Saturday night.

CHAUTAQUA WAS A FIZZLE

Half-Hearted Chautauqua Spirit Petters Out Completely.

REDPATH'S ROTTEN EQUIPMENT

Not an Incentive for Enthusiasm and the Talent is Mostly of Inferior Grade—Lectures Good

The half hearted chautauqua spirit which existed in Genoa prior to the coming of the Redpath outfit is now absolutely deceased; dead, if you please and it is doubtful if it will revive for another year. The guarantors are more than disgusted and among the patrons of the chautauqua there are few if any real enthusiasts.

The guarantors are not bawling the loss of ten or eleven dollars each which they will have to dig up, but they are regretting the fact that they brought an attraction to Genoa which the people did not care for this year. The guarantors are not placing the blame on anyone, but are taking the medicine gracefully. It is difficult to explain why the people did not warm up to the chautauqua idea, but the fact remains that they did not. Those who refused to buy tickets undoubtedly had a good reason; in most cases, however, it was lack of interest rather than lack of funds. This same condition seems to exist throughout the north this year. In Genoa, of course, the farmers could not take any interest owing to the fact that threshing was going on at the time.

If the chautauqua spirit was lacking before the arrival of the Redpath outfit, it died completely before the five days were over, for the equipment was about the worst that could happen. The tent was like a sieve and the first night when the rain fell those in the tent who had umbrellas with them were lucky. The seats were about as uncomfortable as they make them and the entire outfit was a display of shoddiness in the extreme. We want to say right here, however, that the platform manager, Mr. Barry, and his assistants were exceptionally fine young men and by their courteous manner won many friends during the five-day stay here. Mr. Barry was just as much mortified over the condition of the equipment as were the guarantors.

An attempt was made to secure pledges for next year, but there were not enough tickets signed to even suggest a chautauqua next year.

The musical numbers of the chautauqua were only ordinary with one or two exceptions, while one number was simply rotten. It no doubt would have made a hit in a cabaret, but as a chautauqua attraction—help!

On the other hand, the lectures were good in every instance. During the storm Wednesday evening the speaker tried to get his message over despite the noise of the rain falling on and thru the tent, but he was compelled to give up after fifteen minutes' effort.

It may be that Genoa will have a chautauqua next year—one never can tell what may happen within the 12 months. We will wager, however, that it will not be Redpath.

NOT DRUNK—NOT CRAZY

The caretaker at the Oakland cemetery in Freeport was astonished last Sunday morning to find a girl whom he described as being beautiful and well-dressed, asleep in a rough box on the grounds. She was unable to give definite explanation of her presence there, only saying vaguely that she was running away from some one. According to the caretaker, she was neither demented nor intoxicated.

MOVES TO MARENGO

Marengo News: Prof. Taylor, the new superintendent of the Marengo schools, will move here this week with his family and take up his residence in the Stanford house. Prof. Taylor's family consists of himself, wife, a daughter who is a university student and who will enter St. Luke's hospital in October to go into training for a nurse, and a son, who is in the sophomore class at school.

The Movie Tariff

Harold was told to run over and see what the prices were for a special picture showing at the movies that evening. When he came back he said: "It's 11 cents for children and 17 cents for the overgrown."

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

DeKalb County Medical Fraternity Is After the Dreaded Monster

The DeKalb County Medical Fraternity is on the war path after the scalp of the tuberculosis monster. Every thinking citizen is asked to join us. We want you to think and talk tuberculosis for the next two or three weeks. Why? Because our Sanitarium Board, comprised of C. E. Bradt of DeKalb, Rev. Okerstrom of Sycamore and Dr. Culver of Sandwich are trying to find out how many tuberculosis people we have in DeKalb county. This is necessary so that the board of supervisors can make adequate provision for them at the September meeting. A most beautiful site has been purchased upon which to build a sanitarium where we will be proud to send our wives and children should they need care. Rich and poor alike will avail themselves of sanitarium care and there will be no stigma of charity attached any more than there is when your house is on fire and you call in the fire department, or when you send your children to public schools to fit them for life.

About the middle of August we expect to hold free clinic and any one and everyone is eligible. The examination will be private and no one present except the doctor and the nurse. The Illinois Tuberculosis Association will send us a tuberculosis expert and an attendant nurse who will examine anyone anxious about his condition. If you notice some of these symptoms, come to the clinic and find out the cause:

1. Tired all the time.
2. Loss of flesh.
3. Loss of strength.
4. Loss of appetite.
5. Afternoon fever.
6. Night sweats.
7. Cough or cold that "hangs on."
8. Throat trouble.
9. Blood spitting.

Spitting blood almost always means tuberculosis. All of these symptoms may not be present at one time, in fact they seldom are, but if you notice any of these symptoms you ought to try and find the cause for them.

The survey is being made by Miss Franklin Edwards and anyone desiring information as to the clinic (the date of which will be announced thru the papers later) can obtain same by addressing her thru the general delivery, DeKalb.

ILLICIT STILLS

Many Elginites Caught in the Net By Authorities

The Elgin News says that twenty more Elgin men connected with the illicit distillation of liquor in Elgin are expected to appear before United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote in Chicago to "explain" and furnish bondsmen.

Another raid has been in progress in Elgin for the past few days and quantities of distilling contrivances have been collected again at the postoffice by the social agents of the government.

Altho the detectives have been as careful in avoiding the newspapers as they have been in apprehending the offenders, the fact of their presence became evident at noon today when employees of some of the manufacturing institutions not far from Fountain Square were accosted as they came out of the buildings to go home to lunch.

Some of these men, seen later, said they had promised government agents to be ready to go to Chicago tomorrow afternoon and face the charges that have been made against them.

In the light of the discovery made meaning is given to the reports that, during the past few days, men have been searching the junk heaps and dumps in the city and have even been dragging the river bed in search of something or other.

BIG "UNCLE TOM" SHOW

Can you imagine being able to sit in a nice comfortable seat in a theatre and seeing what appears to be an actual storm. Mr. Harnount has obtained these results through electrical effects with his world's largest production of Uncle Tom's Cabin. These machines are also used in producing floating cakes of ice on the Ohio river by moonlight, and a grand electrical display for little Eva's transformation and the Heavenly realms. At Genoa on Saturday night August 9th. on Stiles' lot.

THE BANK OF BURLINGTON

New Institution Open for Business on or About September 1

FRED PFINGSTEN IS PRESIDENT

Capital Stock and Surplus is \$11,000—Forty Local Stockholders—H. Hattendorf, Cashier

"The Bank of Burlington" is a new institution which will open its doors in the village of Burlington, Ill., on or about the first of September.

The preliminary work toward the organization of this bank has been under way for some time, but the organization meeting was not held until last Friday evening when most of the decidedly enthusiastic stockholders were present. Marshal Lawrence, one of the influential stockholders, was chosen temporary chairman of the meeting, a position which he filled with credit to himself and the new institution.

The following directors were elected:

Fred Pfingsten, Dr. D. C. Roach, H. C. Hattendorf, H. J. Rohrsen and C. J. Bevan.

The directors elected the following officers:

Fred Pfingsten, president.
C. J. Bevan, vice president.
H. C. Hattendorf was appointed cashier.

The bank will open under the most favorable auspices. The stockholders are all men of influence in the community, while the directorate is made up of men well known for their business ability. The chosen cashier is well qualified for the position which he will occupy, having considerable banking experience and a thorough business education.

The bank will occupy the L. F. Knief building, which is being renovated and equipped modernly, including the installation of the latest design of Mosler manganese steel burglar proof safe. The bank of Burlington will open on or about the first of September of this year.

Burlington is the center of a wealthy community which is worthy modern local banking facilities. The bank opens with a capital stock of \$11,000.00 and surplus fund of \$1,000 and it is the purpose of the directors that the bank shall be run on a safe and sane basis, with every effort to accommodate the community on sound business principles. With the connections already established, the bank will be in position to handle any business that may come its way.

THAT BALL GAME

Belvidere Comes to Genoa Sunday goes Home with Genoa's Goat

They also got John Sell's goat. You see, John was umpire, and take it from the bleachers, he was some official. He was so good that he voluntarily retired in the sixth inning and took up the position on third base for the home team.

Now some will tell you that John was a little bit near sighted in calling strikes and balls, but we are inclined to believe that the players were all wrong. Some of the latter think that those tortoise shell head lights caused every curved ball to straighten out before it reached the plate. This, of course, would account for the "corners" that the umpire did not see.

On the other hand, one could not convince the umpire of any other theory than that the Genoa team actually needed more help than an umpire could give them, so, as stated before, he resigned as an official and went to third base for the home team. It was too late, however, for the visitors ran away with the game to the tune of 14 to 2.

Seriously, there is considerable good base ball material in Genoa and with proper training a winning team could be organized. Ralph Browne demonstrated Sunday that he is still there with the home-run stuff. Sell is a snappy player and those who have been playing regularly could be wonderfully developed with a little coaching.

OREGON BOY SOLD

The pacing horse, Oregon Boy, owned by Will Hiland of DeKalb, Ill., has been sold to E. J. Gabals of Flanagan, Ill. He will be placed in eastern races this season.

"Loyalty" at the Grand Saturday,

Sylvia and Slang

By GERALD ST. ETTIENNE

Sylvia was a girl of high ideals and "new thought." Her mind was always struggling with beautiful thoughts and philosophy...

Madge was a very different type of girl. "New thought" was farthest from her mind most of the time, and as for beautiful thoughts and the art of living in perfect harmony with everything and everybody...

She was the life of the office and popular with everybody but Sylvia. Sylvia could not make out Madge at all. At times she seemed good-hearted, and, on unexpected occasions, came out with real philosophy that astounded the other girls...

That was the bugbear of poor Sylvia's life. She would just sit back and gasp and hold her head when Madge let loose some of her new versions of the English language. "I should worry," "Have a heart," "I'll say that it is" and such horrible expressions were mild to some of the crimes against Webster that floated so easily from Madge's pretty, laughing lips.

The others said Madge was original, but Sylvia could see no other interpretation of such a manner of speech but commonness and utter lack of propriety.

It would not have been so bad, Sylvia thought, if Madge had confined her slang to use among her associates, but when she persisted in using it even in the presence of the manager and the president of the firm, that about capped the climax as far as Sylvia was concerned. What did it matter if Madge could express herself better than any other girl in the office just by resorting to slang?

For two weeks every stenographer in the employ of Ellis & Co. worked nights to finish some special work. Of course a promised bonus was looked forward to—anywhere from thirty to a hundred dollars was figured on by every girl. Picture their disappointment when the bonus turned out to be a paltry ten dollars each.

Not so Madge. The minute she discovered the extra ten dollars in her pay envelope she was back to the cashier, and said, in a tone loud enough for the manager and president to hear:

"Well, some people are so mean they would sing through their nose to save the wear and tear on their false teeth. Now, Mr. Ventillator," (the cashier's name was Vanslater, but Madge had persisted in nicknaming him from the first), "do you think this a fair bonus? Or," she added, "perhaps the firms giving us our bonus in installments."

Madge was never impudent. Slang from her lips to the ears of anybody but Sylvia sounded perfectly all right. She was gifted with a personality that could almost have put across profanity.

Before Mr. Vanslater could volunteer an answer to her surprising question, the manager had come from his office. "You are quite right, Miss Wilson," he apologized. "There was a mistake this week. An additional twenty dollars will be included in the envelopes next payday."

"How euclyptis of you!" It was a senseless expression, but isn't all slang senseless? And then the way Madge said it, it expressed a whole lot.

Sylvia just gasped, while the others longed to applaud. Every one of them knew that such an outburst from any one of them would have won instant dismissal, but with the exception of Sylvia they realized that Madge's personality counted more with the firm and somehow her slang seemed to make up part of that personality.

Poor Sylvia! It was bad enough to have to work with a girl that used slang in about every fifth sentence without having a man who used slang in love with her. Dick Levery's slang was not original—it was just ordinary gosh-ding-blished slang that did more to irritate the object of his affections than all the boxes of candy and confessions of devotion could ever do to pacify her.

At first Sylvia believed she cared for Dick, but finally when she found all her admonitions against the use of common and, to her, vulgar expressions were in vain, she refused to have anything further to do with him. Madge was blamed for the whole thing. Dick worked in the office and thought Madge was too wonderful for anything. It

was from her he caught his habit of using slang, Sylvia felt sure.

That was another reason for disliking the girl. One who disliked the favorite of the office could not hope to be popular, so Sylvia had to content herself with reading the books of J. Lincoln Treathway on philosophical subjects. Of course, she did not understand them, but there was some consolation in dreaming about J. Lincoln and admiring his handsome face as it was pictured on the flyleaf. There was a real man—a man who found the fine things of life and who loathed the low and the barbarous.

How her heart beat one day as she was in the private office of the manager taking dictation and she realized that the visitor who entered was no other than J. Lincoln Treathway.

Unmindful of her the manager jumped from his chair and ran forward with a hand of welcome extended.

"Congratulations, Lincoln, old boy. Miss Wilson is the finest girl in my employ, and I know she will make you happy. She has told me all about it."

"Isn't she wonderful?" Lincoln exclaimed enthusiastically. "Why, she just seems to have been made for me. Her happy-go-lucky nature and bright ideas of life are just what I need to take me out of myself. Did you ever hear anything so original as her slang? It's too clever, though, to be called slang. It's more like witty phrases. Madge is the most wonderful girl in the world."

For a long, long time after she had retreated from the private office Sylvia sat down and thought it over. The realization that her views had been narrow suddenly dawned upon her. Making life worth while and enjoying it to the utmost was what counted, after all. She had ruined her own happiness by a false idea of what real living was. Slowly the tears started down her cheeks.

"Sylvia!" It was Dick. They were alone in the office and there was a note of sympathy in his tone that seemed to draw her to him.

Tearfully she confessed her new discovery. "Oh, Dick, I don't care whether you use slang or swear or anything so long as it is you," she blurted finally.

"Won't you even care if I get cafeteria and help myself to a kiss, dear?" he laughed happily. "I should worry!" The expression sounded strangely new on the lips of Sylvia as she raised them to Dick's.

YOUTH IS LOVE'S GOLDEN AGE

Less Stable but Far More Pleasant Than That Experienced in Later Years.

The love of youth is always full of hope. It is quite free from doubts and fears. The young man and girl have unbounded faith in love because they have had no experience of the heart's instability. Neither women nor men can love quite so wholeheartedly and truly once their faith in love has been shaken. For this reason the palm for true loving goes to youth. Older folks sometimes love with more passion, but they are also more subtle. They are much richer in exquisite expression of their affection, but this ability to "talk love" only comes with practice, and is no proof of sincerity.

This does not mean that an older man or woman is not sincere, but undoubtedly experience has taught them that the love they have won must be constantly oiled with sweet words if the desire is to keep it. To a certain extent they are "playing a part," while the love of youth is spontaneous.

A girl does not analyze her love for the boy nor his for her. She has perfect faith and yields willingly to the loved one's authority. The love of older folk is hedged in by reservations and it cannot stand the test of marriage so well.

True love need not be blind, but it should not keep its eyes too wide open, nor should it do too much reasoning, or it may be killed.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Our "Ain" Home Folk.

If we hope to find life worth while we must make the best of existing conditions and of the persons around us. Some of them may be neither over-clever nor brilliant, but if we find them thoughtful and considerate they are worthy of our highest regard.

Of course, it is very pleasing to be "taken up" by "really smart" folk, but sometimes this prestige lives only for a day, and then those persons go our way, completely forgetting us and our strenuous efforts to entertain them. Happiness, like the blue bird of fable, is oftentimes found at home among our "ain" home folks.

French Villages Forever Ruined.

Many ruined villages of France cannot be rebuilt, according to the commission on reconstruction. Vaux, near Verdun, which was so heroically defended, is one of these, and now the mayors of two other historic hamlets, Douaumont and Fleury, have informed their fellow-citizens, who have taken refuge in different parts of France, that the German has made them exiles for life. The soil cannot be cultivated, and the ruins are so full of hidden dangers that rebuilding is impossible.

Off His Game.

"It's too bad." "What's the matter?" "He's just shot the best game of golf he's ever played in his life." "Well, what is there bad about that? I should think he'd be very happy." "Oh, he is happy now, but for the rest of his life he's going to be sick at heart because he can't equal his record."



Economy Corner

To Freshen Silks.

Japanese, China, India and pongee silks are freshened by washing in warm soapsuds, rinsing quickly and drying in the shade; roll in a sheet when not perfectly dry and then iron on the wrong side.

Colored silk fades and white silk yellows after washing, but this may be avoided by using medium warm soap and water and rinsing well; wrap in a large cloth (an old sheet is fine) for half an hour, and then iron on the wrong side with a moderate iron, using a bit of thin lawn between the iron and silk. Do not let the light and air get to it while wet, as this yellows and fades the fabric.

When black silk or satin begins to shine, sponge on the right side with a mixture of two parts of gin and one of water, and iron while damp on the wrong side.

To Remove Grease Stains From Silk. When any greasy substance has been dropped upon silk it can be abstracted by mixing French chalk with methylated spirits to the consistency of cream, laying it upon the stain, then covering with a brown paper and pressing with a warm iron.

French chalk removes grease and does not injure colored silks. Scrape a little on the spot, rub it in, let it stand 24 hours, then brush off and repeat the process if necessary, for grease is often hard to remove.

To Remove Stain from Silk Use Chloroform.

First remove as much of the grease spot as you can by the hot-iron method; that is, place clean blotting paper

both above and below the stain, then place a warm iron over the paper. The heat will dissolve the grease which the blotting paper will absorb.

Remove the paper, add a fresh supply under the stain and rub with chloroform.

Grease Spot on a Parasol.

You may get rid of the grease spot by laying on hot French chalk. This will dissolve and absorb the grease. Next, the parasol should be opened and then thoroughly washed with gasoline and white soap all over its surface, more particularly on the soiled places.

Afterward sponge off with clear gasoline. By going over every part of the parasol there will be no danger of spots or streaks and gasoline will not harm it. Keep away from fire or artificial light during this process.

Both Suits and Dresses.

Owing to the proportions of the present demand for women's wear, the coming fall season promises to see suits and dresses bought in equal amounts. Only a short time ago in the history of the dress trade it was always a question of a choice between the two styles of garments, with rarely a time when both were equally good. Manufacturers of dresses hold the present demand for quality responsible in a measure for the field that exists for both suits and dresses, and as long as both maintain high standards they stand the same chance of acceptance. This stabilizing of conditions has been a decidedly welcome development to the dressmaker.

What the Children Wear



Very simple frocks of fine cotton goods in gay colors or of handkerchief linen and all made by hand, are provided for little girls to wear when they are all dressed up. Cotton crepe, batiste, lawn and organdie usually furnish the material, and embroidered batiste or val lace or fancy needle-work the trimming for these fine affairs, and hand work puts the hall mark of elegance on them. And when the little boy of three or more must be dressed up to match the splendor of his sister he is likely to appear in knickers of pongee or other strong silk, with batiste blouse to match it in color. But of course his life is spent in much more sturdy clothes made of strong cottons, like cotton poplin and pique, while these "nd gingham or chambrays serve for the daily wear of little girls.

The little girl out in Arizona has the same chance as the little girl in New York to wear frocks that are up to date. The dress shown in the picture is of printed voile, machine made, with organdie collar and cuffs and facing on the pocket. The sash is also of organdie and there is a little spray of embroidery on all these organdie accessories. Narrow organdie frills bordering neck and sleeves and sashes prove as pretty a trimming feature as the season has to offer. On summer dresses sleeves are short, either elbow or three-quarter length, and skirts usually about knee length. Designers of children's clothes have not ignored georgette crepe and crepe de chine for the most pretentious of dainty frocks. The georgette is often figured and has the appearance of very fine lawn. Gay ribbons and scalloped edges on sleeves and skirt, bound with the ribbon or silk to match it, finish up these airy creations. Many frocks are made with corset and jacket effects in the small bodices, and narrow ribbons, including baby velvet ribbon, must not be overlooked in finishing them off. These and tiny crochet or pearl buttons decide the class of many a little frock.

Julia Bottomley

The KITCHEN CABINET

Would you remain always young, and would you carry all the joyousness and buoyancy of youth into maturer years? Then have a care concerning but one thing—how you live in your thought world.—Raiph Waldo Trine.

SUMMER SALADS.

Skill is required in arranging salads; the garnishing is most important. Color combinations should be used with care, not mingling too many in one dish. Bright splashes of red, vivid green or yellow give zest to the appetite.

Pimientos, chives, and hard boiled eggs thinly sliced make attractive garnishing, as do olives stuffed or green, when shaved and placed on cheese or on pineapple salad. Capers and sweet green peppers are good in combination with lettuce, tomatoes or chicken.

Beet and Potato Salad.—Take six beets and six potatoes, one cupful of chopped olives and chives, with mayonnaise dressing. Cut the cooked beets and potatoes with a potato cutter into small balls. Put the potatoes in the mayonnaise dressing to which has been added the chives and olives. Dip the beets in vinegar and dish alternately, serving on lettuce.

Poinsettia Salad.—Take six tomatoes, a stalk of celery, a sweet green pepper and three apples, one-half cup of walnut meats and mayonnaise dressing. Slice the tomatoes, chill them and with a sharp knife, mark five divisions from the top center over half way to the base. Carefully turn back the skin to form five petals, scoop out the pulp and fill with apple, celery and nuts. Heap a little extra dressing on each and garnish with a ring of green pepper.

Jellied Egg Salad.—Take one quart of chicken jelly; this may be made very economically by cooking a half dozen pairs or more of chicken's feet. Scald, then cut off the toes and skin, then cook in a quart or more of water until the flesh falls from the bones. Slice the eggs, using six, and stir them gently in the cooling jelly so they will be evenly mixed. When cold place on a platter and garnish with mayonnaise dressing and parsley or water cress.

Fruit Salad with Orange Dressing.—Take a half a pound of dates, scalded and seeded, two small apples, half a cup seeded white grapes and quarter of a cup of black walnut meats; chop all but the grapes and mix well with a dressing made by using one-fourth of a cup of orange juice, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one-fourth of a cup of sugar syrup and one large egg. Cook together in a double boiler until thick.

Sliced oranges with French dressing make a dainty salad to serve with game.

A child is not a blank paper on which we may write our own ideas, but an individual, who has a character to be developed and a place to make in the world.

FOOD FOR THE SICK-ABED.

Illness will come in all homes at times and it is vitally important that we realize how valuable proper food is in the recovery of a patient. A trained nurse should be well equipped in knowledge of food values and how to prepare a tempting tray, yet it is not always possible to have a trained nurse, and the mother in the home will need this knowledge.

A person who is ill in bed is out of balance, both mentally and physically, and it is wise to treat them with as much consideration as one does a child. Variety even in the serving of milk is important. Surprises are important to remember in the serving of food for grown-ups as well as for children.

The tray should be arranged to please the eye first, then the palate. A rose or a small flower beside the plate or in a small vase will often make eating a pleasure what would otherwise be refused or eaten under protest.

With little people many kinds of games will be thought of by the nurse to amuse and distract attention when the appetite is poor.

In the case of serious illness a small quantity of nourishment is given often, with as much attention to daintiness as possible.

If milk is the only food allowed it may be served in various ways. Chilled or hot, albuminized or as Junket or koumiss, buttermilk and whey. It may be served with cocoa, nutmeg, orange or lemon rind, with a bit of whipped cream and fruit if it is allowed. Egg-nog is a favorite method of serving milk, but it must not be overdone. A variety of flavors may be used in egg-nog.

Galatin is an easy food to digest, and combined with fruit and juices of fruits is a valuable addition to the food for the sick. It lends itself to

many tempting dishes, from soups, jellies, blancmange to ice cream. Toast is the most common of tray foods. It should be dry and well browned, then cut in finger strips to make it easier to handle. When serving any creamed dish or egg on toast it should be cut in small squares before placing the egg.

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

FOR THE CHOCOLATE LOVER.

Chocolate is so well liked by nearly everybody that a few recipes using the popular food may be welcome.

French Chocolate.—Melt two ounces of bitter chocolate; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half-cupful of boiling water; cook three minutes. Scald three cupfuls of milk with one-fourth of finely ground coffee; strain and add to the chocolate with an eighth of a teaspoonful of salt. Beat with a Dover egg beater and serve with whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

Cocoa Ice Cream.—Take two cupfuls of milk, one cupful of sugar, a tablespoonful of arrowroot or cornstarch, a half-cupful of cocoa and cook in a double boiler for twenty minutes. Add four egg yolks well beaten, two cupfuls of cream or rich milk, and a teaspoonful of vanilla with a little salt. Freeze as usual.

Chocolate Mousse.—Melt three squares of chocolate; add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of thin cream; boil one minute; cool, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt and the whip from three cupfuls of heavy cream. A tablespoonful of gelatin mixed with one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, when softened, added to the hot mixture. Pour into a mold and let stand packed in ice and salt four hours.

Chocolate Sauce.—This is a good sauce to serve on various puddings. Cook two squares of chocolate, a cupful of sugar and one-half cupful of water together with two tablespoonfuls of butter and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt. Cook twelve minutes; add one teaspoonful of vanilla and serve hot. This is nice served on vanilla ice cream, and is good with a gelatin dessert or with cooked rice.

Orange Chocolate Sauce.—Melt three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate in a double boiler; add three tablespoonfuls of butter; stir until well mixed; add three egg yolks, one at a time, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-fourth of a cupful of rich milk. Cook until thickened. Add the rind and juice of an orange and serve at once.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN.

The "child welfare" movement which is doing such splendid work in our country should be encouraged, for there is no system of care or feeding which insures a child's health. Further, a child's appearance can never be trusted. No mother can be sure that her child is well, except on a physician's examination and a thorough one, including a blood test. It will pay parents and it will be profitable for the state and nation to see that every child is examined every year. By the system of height and weight charts sent out by the children's bureau, any mother may know whether her child approaches the normal or not, and, if underweight, he should be examined at once.

Children need whole wheat. Other cereals may be used for variety. They need fat, particularly butterfat, which contains the wonderful substance which promotes growth. They should have sugar in moderate quantities and an abundance of fruit and fresh vegetables, especially those like spinach, chard and lettuce, for in them also is this life-promoting principle found in milk, butter and cream.

Another food that a well-nourished child should have is the egg. Serve one in some form daily for each child. Then fruit of various kinds, orange juice particularly, are good for infants. Prunes, figs, dates and raisins when well masticated or cooked, are most wholesome for children. Apples, baked, are especially good; bananas when thoroughly ripe and scraped to free them from the stringy fibers are also good. As each fruit has some valuable property in itself it is wise to have a variety. Children fed on prunes with no other fruit will develop scurvy, so that orange juice with potatoes is recommended for that trouble. The young child can take orange juice; the older ones are able to take potatoes.

Fish, if fresh and carefully cooked, is a food which may be given children in place of meat. Poultry, if one can afford it, is another good food for the child. Cornmeal, mush, rice and potatoes once a day to young children are all good foods, provided they are well cooked.

Galatin is an easy food to digest, and combined with fruit and juices of fruits is a valuable addition to the food for the sick. It lends itself to

Neelie Maxwell

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

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

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

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

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

THE "BLUES" Caused by Acid-Stomach

Millions of people who worry, are despondent, have spells of mental depression, feel blue and are often melancholy believe that these conditions are due to outside influences over which they have little or no control. Nearly always, however, they can be traced to an internal source—acid-stomach. Nor is it to be wondered at. Acid-stomach, beginning with such well defined facts as indigestion, belching, heartburn, flat, etc., will, if not checked, in time react to some degree or other on all the organs. The nervous system becomes deranged. Digestion suffers. The blood is impoverished. Health and strength are undermined. The victim of acid-stomach, although he may not know the cause of his ailments, feels sad, loses courage, ambition and energy slipping. And truly life is dark—not worth much to the man or woman who has acid-stomach. Get rid of it! Don't let acid-stomach hold you back, wreck your health, make your life miserable, make you a victim of the "blues" and gloomy thoughts! There is a marvelous modern remedy called EATONIC that brings about such quick relief from your stomach misery—sets your stomach to rights—makes it strong, cool, sweet and comfortable. Helps you get back your strength, vigor, vitality, enthusiasm and good cheer. So many thousands upon thousands of sufferers have used EATONIC with such marvellously helpful results that we are sure you will feel the same way if you will just give it a trial. Get a big 50 cent box of EATONIC—the best tasting tablets that you can get—bit of candy—from your druggist today. He will return your money if results are not even more than you expect.

EATONIC FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

For Sale or Exchange—1,070 a black river bottom soil, best stump, sell or trade for highly imp. F. K. Arby, Charleston, Mo.

Substitute for Glass. Many ingenious substitutes are being employed in England for the window glass which has been broken in the last four year years.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

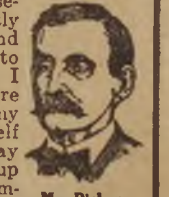
In the good old summer time when fruits of all kinds are getting ripe and tempting, when cucumbers, radishes and vegetables fresh from the garden are too good to resist, when the festive picnic prevails and everybody overeats and your stomach goes back on you, then is the time for "August Flower," the sovereign remedy for tired, overworked and disordered stomachs, a panacea for indigestion, fermentation of food, sour stomach, sick headache and constipation. It gently stimulates the liver, cleanses the intestines and alimentary canal, making life worth living. Sold everywhere. Adv.

How It Happened. "How did you get that burn?" "Showing the children a safe way to shoot off fireworks."

Couldn't Work

S. W. Bishop Was Laid Up By Kidney Trouble. Now Owes Good Health to Doan's.

"I owe my present good health, largely, to Doan's Kidney Pills," says S. W. Bishop, 5182 Kensington Ave., St. Louis, Mo. "I wasn't able to work. Sharp pains would catch me when I stooped or tried to lift anything, and at night the kidney secretions passed frequently and were scanty and painful. Specks seemed to be before my eyes and I would get dizzy. There was a puffiness under my eyes. I could see myself failing from day to day and I finally was laid up from June until September. I got Doan's Kidney Pills and used them. I received relief with the first box and became stronger every day. I could sleep well at night and the kidney secretions were now of natural color. The dizziness and other troubles disappeared and I picked up in weight. After I had used four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I looked and felt like my old self. The cure seemed a miracle and I firmly believe that my life was saved by this remedy."



Sworn to before me. JOHN W. BRUNS, Notary Public. Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF BUCHAREST, 1913.

A Peace Treaty Signed Just Before the World War Broke.

The boundaries which those chronic disturbers of the peace, the Balkan states, had before the recent world war were established to them by the treaty of Bucharest signed at the Roumanian capital on August 6, 1913, by representatives of the said states and Greece. That treaty closed two wars, practically, one in which the Balkan states were united in fighting Turkey and one in which they were fighting among themselves. By 1910 the Bulgar and Greek bands in Macedonia, which had been quite as likely to massacre each other as to massacre the Turks, had got together for the purpose of devoting all their efforts against the common enemy. Then trouble broke out in Albania and the Serbians sent their irregulars to help the Albanians against the Turks.

It was the same old story of the Balkans being "aflame" again. In March of 1912 Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia came to an understanding, agreeing to bury their mutual animosities temporarily and combine against the Turk. Roumania stood aloof. The Porte, alarmed, promised reforms in Albania and Macedonia. Turkey also announced that she would hold army maneuvers near Adrianople.

Began to "Diplomatize."

The great powers began to "diplomatize," to prevent a war. Germany and Austria declared that the status quo in the Balkans must be maintained, and Austria mobilized her army. But the wild nations of the Balkans had got out of hand, and little Montenegro, on October 8, 1912, declared war against Turkey. On October 17 Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia issued a joint declaration to the same effect. A Bulgarian army of 300,000 men occupied Mustapha Pasha on October 19, Kir-Kilisseh on the 24th and invested Adrianople on the 27th. Two days later was fought the sanguinary battle of Lule Burgas, the chief battle of the war, with a front of 22 miles. In this battle the Turks lost 35,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners, while the Bulgarians lost 15,000 killed and wounded. The Turks now fell back upon the Tchatalja forts, the last line of defense for Constantinople.

Meantime the Serbians had swept into Macedonia and were driving the Turks before them with heavy losses, while one part of their army was sent to join the Greeks at Saloniki and another detachment to help the Montenegrins. The Greeks, coming up from the south, routed the Turks in several engagements and finally captured Saloniki. Turkey asked the powers to mediate and be quick about it. They did so and an armistice was signed between Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro on one side and Turkey on the other on December 3.

Greece refused to sign any armistice while Janina, the Albanian capital, remained in Turkish hands, and continued to attack that city. The powers hurriedly got together in a peace conference in London. There was no coming to terms with the Turk, and on February 3, 1913, hostilities were resumed. The Greeks captured Janina, and the Bulgarians drove in the Tchatalja line. A Bulgarian and Serbian army took Adrianople with the Turkish commander and 30,000 prisoners. Scutari in Albania was besieged by a Montenegrin and Serbian army, and Greek men-of-war in the Adriatic were cooperating with the troops.

Powers Could Not Agree.
The powers were frantic and could not agree among themselves. But on April 19, 1913, another armistice was signed, and on May 30 the belligerents signed at London a treaty of peace with Turkey. By this treaty Turkey surrendered to the Balkan allies the island of Crete and all territory on the European mainland west of the Enos-Midia line, and left the adjustment of the Albanian frontiers and the disposal of the Aegean islands to the powers, which meant that Turkey gave up all her European possessions except Constantinople and the country immediately back of it.

But the ink on the treaty was not dry when the Balkan states began to quarrel with each other over the spoils. Thirty days after the treaty of London had been signed they were all at it again, with Roumania now playing a part. The Bulgarians attacked the Greeks in the Panghalon district and fought a three days' battle with the Serbians, ending on July 30. **Bulgaria Declares War.**
Three days later Bulgaria declared war against Greece and Serbia, and Montenegro declared war upon Bulgaria. Roumania declared war against Bulgaria on July 10, and Turkey at the same time sent an army forth and captured Adrianople without trouble. The Bulgarians stubbornly resisted the advance of the Greek army north, but King Constantine pressed on toward Sofia. The Montenegrins and Serbs hurled back the Bulgarians in the west, and King Ferdinand sued for peace.

And now a new arrangement of the belligerent Balkans is in progress. **Treaty of London 1913.**
The treaty by which the present kingdom of Belgium was created and its neutrality guaranteed was signed at London on November 15, 1831, by the representatives of Austria, Prussia, France, England and Russia. It was, in fact, not merely one "scrap of paper" which the Germans tore up when they invaded Belgium in 1914, but two—for this neutrality guaranteed by the treaty of 1831 was reaffirmed by Germany at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 at the demand of England. The congress of Vienna, after Napoleonic wars, had constituted Belgium and Holland one country under the House of Orange. But the Belgians were never content to be under the crown of Holland and when the French revolution of 1830 which placed Louis Philippe on the throne took place the Belgians were inspired to a successful revolt which was directly impelled by the events of July in Paris. The laws of Holland were generally unfavorable to the Belgians; the Belgians were not proportionately represented in the legislature and there was, besides, the difference in language and religion of the two sections. Although the Belgians spoke French, Dutch was made for them the official language of the courts and only Dutch was taught in the schools. Long before the revolution in Paris an agitation had been going on for a separate administration for the Belgians.

TREATY OF LONDON 1831.

Pact Wherein the Neutrality of Belgium Was Defined.

Began to Shout for France.
On August 5, 1830, while the people of Holland were supposed to be celebrating the king's birthday, a revolutionary piece was performed in the opera house in Brussels. Stirred by the dramatic representation the audience began to shout for France and against Holland. The cries were heard in the streets and repeated and a riot ensued. Then some one hoisted over the city hall the old standard of Brabant and the riot turned into a revolution. In a few hours Brussels was in the hands of the revolutionaries. The revolution spread to the country like wildfire. The revolutionists made a proposal to the king that he should submit to the states-general a proposition for separate governments for Belgium and Holland under the House of Orange. The king promised and fulfilled his promise.

A provisional government was established in Brussels which declared Belgian independence and called upon all Belgians serving in the Dutch army to return home. The provinces were now

all in revolt. The czar, alarmed at what he considered the spread of a revolutionary spirit, called upon the other powers to interfere and promised a contingent of 60,000 troops. Prussia massed her troops on her western frontier and France announced that any movement of Prussian troops into Belgium would be met by a similar movement on the part of the French. A conference of the five great powers was then sitting in London to settle the question of Greece. France proposed that the Belgian question be submitted to the conference. The Polish insurrection, which now broke out, gave the czar all he could attend to at home, Austria was harassed by the Italian question and Prussia was fully occupied in guarding her eastern frontiers. So England and France were allowed to have their way, which was the way of Belgian independence.

Failed to Settle Trouble.
The congress of London issued several protocols intended to settle matters but failed to do so. One stumbling block was Luxembourg, which Holland refused to give up and Belgium claimed; deputies from that duchy sitting in the new national assembly, Prince Leopold of Coburg was offered the Belgian crown but refused to accept it until matters were settled more to the liking of the Belgians. The Dutch refused to evacuate Belgium and a French army marched in, the Dutch retiring before it.

On November 15, 1831, the representatives of the great powers and Belgium signed the treaty of London. By this instrument a part of Luxembourg was given to Holland and the rest left in the Belgian hands "provisionally." Belgium, it may be remarked, continued to hold the duchy until 1839. The province of Limburg was given to Holland and the boundaries of Belgium established practically as they are today. The king of the Belgians was recognized and the neutrality of the kingdom solemnly guaranteed.

The czar would not ratify this treaty, although his envoys had signed it, until the next May, when he did so. But now King William of Holland balked. He refused to evacuate Antwerp, which was besieged and taken by the French thereupon. It was not until 1839 that King William decided to accept fate. Having done so he abdicated and the Belgian question was settled to reappear in a more tragic form 83 years later.

MANY TREES GO TO WASTE

Federal Officials Point Out What Might Be Gained by Proper Utilization of Paper.

The amount of waste paper collected in all of Great Britain was about 1,000 tons a week in 1914. By 1918 this had been increased to 6,000 tons per week, or an increase of approximately 500 per cent, said H. L. Baldensperger, chief of the waste reclamation service, United States department of commerce, in a speech to the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"Waste material is the protector of our natural resources. Waste paper, utilized in the manufacture of other paper material, serves as a substitute for wood pulp. It requires eight trees of mature growth to produce a ton of paper pulp. Every ton of waste paper which can be substituted will save eight trees for other uses. In our urban centers we send annually to the dump approximately 13 tons of usable waste material for every 1,000 inhabitants, and 20 per cent of this tonnage is made up of waste paper.

"Based upon the approximation of the present population of our country, we are sending annually to the dump at least 150,000 tons of waste paper, or twice as much paper as was collected in all of Great Britain in 1918. This amount represents the substituted power for at least 1,200,000 trees of mature growth."

NEVER-FAILING DEATH TEST

Discovery of French Physician That Is Acknowledged to Be of Highest Importance.

Uncertainty as to whether a person be alive or dead is especially great on the battlefield, and prompt decision in such cases is far more important than in civil life. Dr. A. Terson has just recommended to the French Academy of Medicine a new test, those already known having proved insufficient. The best of these latter has been the injection of fluorescein, as devised by Icard. But even this is uncertain, for in some cases men who are still alive do not show the green coloration of the whites of their eyes following injection, which the test is supposed to produce.

Doctor Terson recommends placing in the eye a minute quantity of a 33 per cent solution of dionin (ethyl-morphine), glycerine. If death has already taken place, nothing happens, but if the man has the slightest trace of life still in him the white of his eyes will immediately turn purplish-red and swell, but this inflammation will disappear rapidly and leave no ill effect.

Test of Sanity.

In the case of a very brutal murder, anger at the deed will sometimes cause a jury to reject the clearest evidence that the perpetrator was insane. The late Lord Kingsbury, better known as Sir J. H. A. Macdonald (formerly lord justice clerk of Scotland), whose death was announced a short time ago, could give a striking example. I once defended a case," he wrote in his "Life Jottings," "and a majority of the jury not only convicted, but added a rider affirming that the prisoner was sane. The man was hopelessly mad. The doctors sent to see him were satisfied of that, and the sentence was not carried out. A crucial test applied was that while one of them put his finger lightly on the pulse, the other suddenly said: 'By the by, Miller, when is it you are to be hanged?' There was not a tremor or a change of countenance or acceleration of the pulse, and, looking up, he said, quite simply, 'I think it's Tuesday week, if I'm not mistaken.'"

The Little Prude.

A New York literary agent was talking about Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who recently wrote an article to prove that many of his brother poets are immodest in their verse. "Noyes," said the agent, "was always a bit of a prude. Yes, even in childhood the unhappy trait manifested itself.

"Once, when he was four years old, Noyes had just got out of his bath and his nurse was advancing on him with a bath towel when the door opened and his aunt entered.

"The youngster flew into a prudish rage. 'Get out!' he screamed. 'Get out right away. What do you take this for—an art gallery?'"

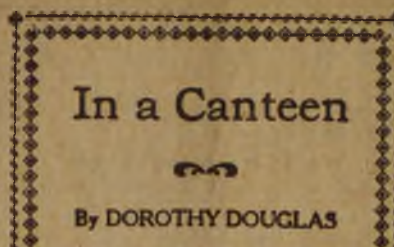
1918 Cement Output Low.

Complete statistics of the output of hydraulic cement in 1918 compiled under the direction of Ernest F. Burchard of the United States geological survey, indicate a marked decrease from the output in 1917 and show that the production of Portland and other cements in 1918 was the lowest since 1909.

The decrease in output was the effect of the war restrictions imposed by the government upon fuel supplies, transportation facilities, labor and private construction in general.

Scotland Turning to Peace.

In Scotland the progress from war to peace is proceeding at an active pace. One firm is now specializing in the manufacture of internal combustion engines suitable for fishing boats, a class of machinery mainly imported before the war. In the northeast a munition factory has turned to the manufacture of chocolate-making machinery, an industry formerly claimed by Germany, while in Glasgow toy making has superseded war material and gives employment to numbers of discharged soldiers.



In a Canteen

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

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"It seems too bad to drag you out, Helen," began Doris Vail, in a coaxing tone, "but you know Tuesday is my day at the canteen."

"Don't mind me, dear," Helen quickly replied. "I'd love to stay here in your room and just read and be lazy. You've entertained me to death since I came here."

The girls were in the gray and rose sitting room that Doris' mother let her have for her own. They had had their breakfast and were putting on their sport clothes for an hour of golf.

Suddenly Doris looked up from the task of lacing her boots. "I have it—I'll borrow Genevieve's uniform and you shall be a real canteen worker! It'll be lots of fun. Will you?"

Helen demurred. She was not much interested in canteen—at least on this side of the Atlantic ocean. All that life held of real interest to her at present dwelt in a uniform somewhere in France, and because the said some one had no dependents and had no allotments for the country to pay, he seemed to be one of the chosen few to have to remain on foreign soil. Helen had not even heard from him for weeks. The sight of soldiers who had been fortunate enough to get home would only make her home lonely.

"I really would rather stay at home, Doris," she said. "Really." "Oh, that's too pokey. And besides, we need you. I just happened to see that Genevieve won't be home till tomorrow, and you shall take her place and wear her uniform. It's a



Appeared in the Doorway.

duck of a blue overall with black patent belt and white frilly collar and cap."

Helen saw that she would have to go. Perhaps it wouldn't be so bad. "All right. I'll do my best, but do leave me in the pantry to make salads and don't make me wait on table."

"Well see about that, dear. You're far too pretty to be poked off in a pantry."

Doris waved off the flattery and donned her hat. "Hurry, Helen, if we're going to have any golfing before we go to this canteen place. Where is it, anyway?"

"Oh, across the island a bit—over at Hempstead, near Field 2."

"Wherever that may be," mumbled Doris, who came from the middle West and to whom Long Island meant very little.

At three o'clock the two girls were neatly attired in their blue canteen aprons, and with two other workers, were being driven in a comfortable closed car to the bungalow on Meadow street, where soldiers and officers found rest and recreation as well as good home-cooked meals.

When they stepped into the big lounge Helen could not restrain an exclamation of enthusiasm. "How wonderfully pretty, Doris."

Doris knew that her guest would fall in love with the place once she had seen it. "Yes—we think it is most attractive."

"Attractive! I should say it was. I've never seen anything so perfectly arranged and so prettily decorated in my life. And every big comfy chair has a table beside it with a book and a drop light. Isn't the scheme of blue and yellow effective?" And Helen raved on, moving from one corner to another of the canteen and exclaiming anew at every turn. From the blue bowls of yellow flowers to the blue and yellow soft pillows that made the big lounge look invitingly homelike, she was enthusiastic to her utmost.

After a while, when the workers had arranged the tables, attended to the cutting of the bread and filling of the water glasses, a stray soldier or two dropped in for an early dinner or a bite of extra food.

Helen worked as if she had been brought up to just this sort of housework and made a charming and deft waitress.

When there was a lull in the work

the girls sat together in the pantry and ate a sandwich or folded paper napkins and had a good time together.

"One of my soldiers ate four eggs," laughed Doris.

"And I had a boy who had two plates of that meat pie, and you know how much Elise puts on for a portion. I nearly passed away when I took his order for a second portion."

"Oh, I hear some one in the officer's room now! Who'll go? You go, Helen. You haven't worked so hard," said Doris, pushing her friend forward.

The officer's room was just off the big dining room and had a door leading directly into it from the porch.

Doris, being a regular worker, knew that there came to that room occasionally a fat and grouchy major whom they all disliked to wait upon. Therefore, in Helen's ignorance—or innocence—she had taken advantage of her and the girls were all laughing quietly about it.

Helen was gone so long that they began to wonder what was keeping her.

"It must have been the major, and he's explaining just how long he wants his toast toasted and his eggs boiled," remarked Doris.

"It's taking a long time tonight," added another girl.

"Suppose you just happen out that way—and look," said another.

"Let's all go," whispered Doris. "We can pretend we're fixing the tables."

They all started in the direction of the officers' lounge and looked carelessly in.

There was no fat, grouchy major. There was no Helen!

The girls looked at each other. "I certainly heard some one go in there," Doris said.

"And—your friend Helen?" questioned one of the girls who had envied the newcomer her prettiness.

"I—I can't imagine," began Doris.

"Oh, listen!"

"Yes—I hear voices!" exclaimed two of the girls in unison.

Out on the porch, dimly lit from the yellow lights within, they heard Helen's voice. Then they heard a man speak.

Doris felt it her duty to go to the door. She had hardly expected Helen to break the rules this way.

"Oh—Helen," she called softly.

Just then Helen, flushed and happy, her eyes sparkling like twin stars, her dimples coming and going, appeared in the doorway, arm in arm with a big khaki-clad captain, with overseas stripes and a wound stripe—and an equally beaming face.

"It's—It's Bob, Doris—Capt. Robert Haverford, Miss Doris Vail," Helen managed to explain.

Introductions followed, and the captain explained that he had just arrived from France, that he had sent a telegram out to Ohio to inform Helen of his coming, and he had just wandered into this attractive canteen for a bit of supper, being too tired to eat with the fellow officers at camp.

"And the little canteen worker who came to wait on you proved to be your fiancée?" laughed Doris. "It sounds just like a story, and I can hardly believe it is real. Girls, shall we let Helen eat with him and we'll all wait on them?"

And Elise, the cook did herself proud on the extras she added to the plates of the two lovers who had found each other so romantically.

"Faith, and he jabbars, I was young myself" once," she said when they told her.

Youth's Supreme Sincerity.

Children and fools tell the truth, and few of us can comfortably endure the candid eyes of childhood, fixed upon us in amazed surprise at our social insincerities. It was a child and not a courtier who saw that the king, strutting amid his court in the garments made by the wicked magician, had nothing on. Our children, beholding us in our undraped moral ugliness, speak out as is the wittness way of their world. Luckily children forgive us our sins of misunderstanding, forgive us even our inept attempts to understand them by meddling supervision and vain catechizing. We know in our truest moments that we can hardly show the best that is in us to anyone else, because it is too precious for display, just as we have a sure test for our best deeds in that we give ourselves no credit for them, seek no reward of public fame or Mr. Carnegie's hero fund. Yet we expect our children to wear their hearts upon their sleeves. Lear's dumb Cordelia remains for all time the type of youth's sacred and silent sincerity.—Exchange.

Oath of Allegiance.

The oath of allegiance which naturalized citizens of the United States take before receiving their second papers admitting them to full citizenship, is as follows: "I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereignty and particularly to—(the ruler and the country from which he came), of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign or domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

Covered Bridges Going.

The limiting factor in a great many roads extensively used has been antique bridges, built in the days when light buggy traffic was the rule. Gradually the state departments are overcoming this handicap to travel by replacing these structures by solid concrete spans. In 1917 \$47,290,796 was expended in this way in the United States.

SIMPLE MATTER TO EXPLAIN

As It Happened, However, It Was Rather Embarrassing to One Idle Student.

Professor Gurney was one of the most genial instructors and the most skillful of disciplinarians. As a teacher Gurney was always kind and courteous, but nevertheless a terror to drones and evildoers.

For example, take the case of a student who was afterward a distinguished professor in the medical school. We were reading Cicero's Epistles. In the lesson for the day he was describing a scene in court, when it was evident that in the morning before the witnesses came in they had been suborned and instructed what to testify. I will call the student Drake. He had not looked at his lesson, and when called upon began to translate until he came to this passage.

He could make nothing of it, but looked up with a helpless air and said, "I don't think I understand this passage." Gurney bowed, and with the utmost suavity said: "It means, Mr. Drake, that they had learned their lesson before they came in in the morning."

As that was exactly what it did mean, the fellows set up a shout and Drake dropped into his seat.—Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

DETERMINED TO ENJOY MEAL

Ten-Year-Old Was Going to Eat in Comfort If It Cost Him His Savings.

The Lane family decided to help out the mother of the family by decreasing the amount of table linen in the weekly washing. Each member who spilled something on the cloth was required to cover it with a piece of money—of the exact size of the spot. Twelve ten-year-old Fred was compelled to hand in a quarter from his paper money. Then one day he came home from the store with his pocket jingling full of money.

At the very beginning of the meal he dropped a bit of gravy. Soon afterward a piece of tomato followed the gravy. Still he showed no concern. His older sister reminded him of the agreement. "Oh, I guess I'll wait until I'm through," was his calm rejoinder.

Every one was surprised because on other occasions he had showed much concern over his accidents. But when he produced a pocketful of pennies at the close of the meal and announced that he had come prepared to enjoy a meal once again, everyone understood.—Indianapolis News.

Germans Pressed to Death.

The Nebraska State Journal observes one of the most interesting recent developments in the dairy industry is the announcement that germs may be killed by pressure. This leads to the belief that the old method of pasteurizing milk by heat, which has been found objectionable in some respects, may be supplanted. It is claimed for the pressure system that the delicate ferments or enzymes in milk are not destroyed and that no changes are made in the taste or general condition. The pressure is applied by means of a hydraulic press. It is possible to apply as high a pressure as 100,000 pounds to the square inch. A pressure of 35,000 pounds to the square inch for 15 minutes has been found to kill many bacteria. Higher pressure can be supplied when the germs are extraordinarily stubborn. In general, it is believed that a pressure of 30,000 pounds for 20 minutes will serve every practical purpose. This material is found in a statement recently issued by the American Chemical society. Coming from such a source it will be accepted as authoritative as well as interesting.

Paper Clothing.

Underclothing made of finely crimped or grained paper is now being manufactured in Japan. After the paper has been cut to a pattern, the different parts are sewed together and hemmed, and the places where buttonholes are to be formed are strengthened with calico or linen.

The paper is very strong and at the same time very flexible. After a garment has been worn a few hours it will interfere with the perspiration of the body no more than do garments made of cotton fabric. The paper is not sized, nor is it impermeable. After becoming wet the paper is difficult to tear.

New Warships Are Powerful.

Our latest dreadnaughts—Iowa and Massachusetts—mark a great advance in size and power over any previous warships. Their length will be 634 feet, their breadth 106 feet, and their mean draft will be 33 feet. The motive power will be similar to that of the Mexico, that is to say they will have the electric drive. The maximum speed will be 23 knots and they will have a cruising radius of 8,000 miles. Their displacement will reach the unprecedented figure of 43,200 tons. The armament will consist of 12 16-inch guns and 16 six-inch guns.

America's Store of Radium.

The total production of radium element in the United States up to this year is estimated at 55 grams. It was first produced in 1913, in which year 2.1 grams resulted; in 1918 the product was 13.6 grams. Charles H. Villot, writing in Science, estimates that the carnotite holdings of the Standard Chemical company should produce at least 500 grams radium.

KITTY PARALYZES STREET TRAFFIC

Holds Up Speeding Motors and Street Cars While It Crosses Street.

Pittsburgh.—A woman screamed. Simultaneously three speeding motor-cars sld to a sudden stop. The quickly applied brakes on a Mars route street car, Federal street and Ohio avenue, North side, warned its passengers of a catastrophe narrowly averted.

Pedestrians noting the usually busy corner devoid of moving traffic for the



A Kitten Was Slowly Picking Its Way Across.

moment cast startled eyes about, seeking the near victim. Then they laughed, and it was the kind of laugh one delights to hear.

There was a softened note, a tender touching note to it. For the moment those people—all types and classes were represented—forgot the heat of the city, forgot their business, their everyday cares and were essentially human.

And the reason—a foolish, trifling, insignificant reason it was, too. Only a kitten, a tiny, tawny creature measuring not more than eight inches from nose to tail, was slowly, and quite leisurely picking its way diagonally from one side of the street to the other.

So small it was that it must leap, rather than step over each car rail. So small that it could not essay the curbing of its own effort when it reached there.

A richly gowned woman gave it aid. In another moment woman, kitty, cars and people had moved on.

NEW ONE ON UNDERTAKER

Woman in Mourning and Weeping Softly Nicks Funeral Director for \$26.

San Francisco, Cal.—Weeping softly and wearing deep mourning, an attractive woman operated successfully a new confidence game, making a firm of undertakers her victims, and after paying for a \$150 funeral for a "dead relative," with a worthless check for \$176, disappeared with \$26 change.

A warrant for the arrest of the woman, who gave the name of Mrs. B. M. Davis, was issued on complaint of W. J. Thorpe, manager of the undertaking firm.

"Mrs." Davis entered the establishment held a lace handkerchief to her eyes, which were red with weeping. Her clothing was correct. She finally controlled her feelings with seeming difficulty and addressing Thorpe said that her "husband's brother's daughter," whom she described as being fifteen years old, had died and she wished to arrange for the funeral. She picked out a casket and left instructions to call for the body. Then she produced the check for \$176.

The bank was communicated with and the hoax was uncovered.

"Cave Man" Chagrined When Wife Still Lived.

Cleveland.—"Well, what do you think of that?"

Such was the comment of Albert Majoras, "cave man," when he learned from the police that his wife was not dead.

Majoras appeared at Central police station and calmly informed the desk sergeant that he had killed his wife. Police rushed to the Majoras home and found the wife all tied in a bundle. When they had removed the ropes she told the police that her husband tied her up and threw her out of the house.

Asked for Old Room.

Salem, Ore.—Theodore Lindfors, who escaped from the insane asylum two years ago, voluntarily returned and applied for his old room.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson were in Belvidere Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Merritt were Chicago visitors last Friday.
W. H. Jackman was out from Chicago over Sunday.
Miss Daeschner of Elgin is a guest at the home of Mrs. Caroline Sager.
Adolph Fischer of Elgin spent Sunday in Genoa.

Frank Adams was home from Rockford over the week end.
Attractive cut glass water sets at Martin's.
Miss Laura Trautman spent Sunday in Rockford.
Mrs. Lina Adams and twin daughters of Belvidere visited the former's mother, Mrs. Emma Lord, over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dobler of Rockford were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Goding.
Mrs. Golda Underwood of Chicago is visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Evans.
Harold Nelson had his adenoids and tonsils removed by Dr. Ovitz at the Sycamore hospital Saturday.

"Loyalty" is a play you will enjoy. See it at the Grand next Saturday night.
Mass will be celebrated at St. Catherine's church next Sunday morning at 10:30.
Mrs. I. W. Douglass and Mrs. Cora Robinson spent last week at the Dells in Wisconsin.

DR. D. ORVAL THOMPSON

DR. C. STUART CLEARY

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays

Hours 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Other hours by appointment

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Graduates of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Will never be any cheaper than at present, is the prediction of those who study the market conditions. In fact building material is not high as compared with other commodities. If you intend to build a barn, house, garage or addition, it will pay you to

BUILD NOW!

Genoa Lumber Co.



Genoa

Sat. Ev'g. Aug. 9

Harmount's World's Largest \$20,000 Production

Uncle Tom's Cabin

20---PEOPLE---20

All New Special Scenery

Beautiful Electrical Display

Challenge Colored Quartette

Harmount Superb Orchestra

A Pack of Siberian Blood-Hounds

Band Concert at 7:30 Prices .25 and .35

War Tax Included

Exhibit on Stiles' Lot

Junk

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

MIKE GORDON

Phone 138

W. E. Kohn of Watertown, Wis., is spending several days at the home of his brother, A. J. Kohn.

Mrs. J. L. Patterson left last week for a six week's visit with relatives in Iowa and South Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Senska returned Tuesday evening from a ten day's vacation in northern Wis.

Miss Frances Rowan of Rockford is a guest of her cousin, Miss Gertrude Rowan.

Miss Olive Mae Bell of Chicago was an over Sunday guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Shesler.

Mrs. J. T. Shesler entertained her mother, Mrs. Kuhns, of Chicago last week.

Mr. G. P. Green and family of Minneapolis, Minn., visited over the week end at the Worcester home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Trautman spent Sunday with friends in Warrenville.

Sanford Nutt of Bensonville is visiting his half-brother, Merle Evans of Charter Grove.

Mrs. E. J. Rauchenberger and three sons of Elgin are visiting the former's father, A. F. Fishback.

Dr. J. D. Corson of Leaf River made a business trip to Genoa Tuesday.

Mrs. Everett Crawford received word Friday night of the death of her sister, Mrs. John Osterman of Hampshire.

Mrs. W. J. Prain and son were week end guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harms of Sycamore.

Mrs. C. A. Stewart and daughter, Alice and Miss Maude Sager left Wednesday morning for a three week's trip thru the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Morgan and daughter, Miss Mable, of Hampshire, were over Sunday guests at the E. H. Crandall home.

Mrs. D. S. Brown went to Sycamore Tuesday to spend several days at the home of her brother, Charles Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brunson and children of Chicago spent several days this week with Mrs. Brunson's brother, Dr. J. T. Shesler.

Beautiful cut glass flower baskets at Martin's. They are unusual in design and low price. Call and see them.

Mrs. Merle Evans spent Sunday in Chicago with her sister, Miss Alma Hemenway, who is receiving treatment preparatory to a goitre operation.

Mrs. M. L. Geithman and daughter, Cecille, who have been spending several weeks with relatives in Canada, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman and daughter, Cecille, and Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Lott and son, Spencer, spent Thursday of this week at Lake Delavan.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Geithman Sr. and family, Lloyd Hoover, Charles Welter and Miss Chloe Geithman motored to Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday morning returning Tuesday.

Martin has a new selection of black ribbon bands to be worn with wrist watches. They are very unique, with an attractive gold clasp. Price \$1.50.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Stoffregen, Tuesday, Aug. 5, a daughter. The little one has been named Dehle May. Mother and daughter are doing nicely, but Dad is still aviating among the clouds.

A. J. Kohn left on a business trip to Knox City, Mo., Tuesday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kohn and Barbara and W. E. Kohn of Watertown, Wis., as far as Aurora, where they visited until Wednesday night at the home of Mrs. Roy Stone.

Mrs. Magers received word the fore part of the week that her eighteen-year old son, Leon, had enlisted in the Motor Cycle corps at Camp Grant and was on his way to San Francisco to receive a few months' training before sailing for the Philippine Islands.

Edward Christisan, who was temporarily thrown out of employment due to the traction strike in Chicago, resumed his occupation the first of this week.

In connection with the regular picture show at the opera house on Wednesday evening, Aug. 13, a pictorial review of the buildings and interior of business houses in Genoa will be thrown on the scene. Chas. G. Pomeroy, an expert photographer, was in Genoa last week taking the photographs along Main street. This stunt of showing local business houses and the likeness of local people on the screen never fails to interest an audience. Mr. Pomeroy was formerly a photographer for the Selig motion picture producers and carries with him a camera especially adapted for taking interior views.

Miss Janice Pierce of Chicago is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. A. V. Pierce.

See Genoa on the screen at the opera house next Wednesday night, August 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray and baby spent last week with relatives in Notre Dame, Indiana.

Harry Perkins made a business to Ames, Ia., the latter part of last week.

Merle Lott of Downers Grove was a week end visitor at the home of his parents, the Rev. and Mrs. Lott.

Mr. and Mrs. Q. A. Cochrane, who have been visiting in Genoa for several weeks, left in their auto Tuesday for their home in Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Wylde of Los Angeles, Calif., arrived in Genoa this week for a two months' visit at the home of their son, L. A. Wylde.

Paul Miller, who has been spending a two week's vacation in the oil fields of Texas, returned home Tuesday evening.

The last load of iron remaining as a reminder of the defunct Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co., was shipped out of Genoa last week.

Irving Patterson, who was connected with the field telephone battalion in France, returned to his home in this city the fore part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Austin and daughter of Rockford were week-end guests at the home of Mr. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Austin.

Delicious! That is just the word in describing those chocolate rolls at Hermanson's Bakery. Try them. You'll like them.

Mrs. F. O. Swan and daughter, Helen, visited at the home of the former's mother in Elgin Saturday of last week.

See Genoa on the screen at the opera house next Wednesday evening. A special feature connection with the regular show.

The ball game Tuesday evening between an army recruiting team and the Genoa team ended in a 9 to 9 tie in the sixth inning. Game called on account of darkness.

Clarence Eiklor and Carl Bauman, who have been with the regulars in the army of occupation in Germany, landed in America last week and will soon be on the way home.

Mrs. Hermanson went to Streator this week where she will assist in giving welcome to her three brothers who recently returned from overseas.

Private "Bud" Cornwell of the 129 infantry, who is receiving treatment at Fort Sheridan, has been enjoying a few days at home. He expects to receive his discharge soon.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Catherine's church will hold a home bakery sale in the church hall on Saturday of this week at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hollabeak and daughter, Helen, and Mrs. Estella Brown of Elgin were week end guests at the Geo. H. Ide home on Locust street.

The Hughes Clothing Co. received a letter from New York last week via the air route. The letter came from New York to Chicago in an aeroplane and from Chicago by rail.

Numerous exterior and interior Genoa views on the screen in connection with the regular show at the opera house Wednesday night, Aug. 13. You will enjoy the diversion.

Most Everybody's Buying Furniture

This Big Aug. Sale is being attended by many out of town folks. It's a wonderful time to furnish. The saving is from 8 to 50 per cent. Our Big Truck is busy but you won't have to wait but a day or two.

A. Leath & Co. Stores

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

COME OVER TO OUR HOUSE

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

For Sale

FOR SALE—10 tons of timothy hay in the stack. Geithman & Hammond Genoa, Ill.

ADDING MACHINES, Sundstrand and Burrows, new and second hand. Typewriters, all makes, new and second hand, for sale or rent. Jack Killian, DeKalb, Ill. 25-11-4*

Lands and City Property

Farms. For Sale—Fine Minnesota farms, ranging from 80 to 1000 acres; some with first class improvements and some unimproved. Call, write or telephone J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. Phone 22. 40-1f

FOR SALE—Residence and 1 1/4 acres land in city of Genoa. Good barn, chicken house, cherry and apple trees and small fruit. If interested call at Republican office. 40-1f

FOR SALE—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$600.00 to \$6,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. 35-1f D. S. Brown.

Wanted

HAY—I am in position to buy hay and bale by the ton. L. W. Wylde, 28-1f Genoa, Ill.

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

Also have 3-room house, with barn for sale at \$800; one 2-story house at \$1200; one 2-story house with barn for \$1600; one house with acre of land and garage, \$5000.

RENDERING—The Genoa rendering plant having changed hands, we will give the best of service. Wylde & Whipple. Phone 68 or 1722. 7-1f

WANTED—Girl as night operator. Inquire Genoa Exchange DeKalb Co. Telephone Co. 38-1f

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



THE time to buy coal is NOW. Don't wait until winter.

WHEN winter comes, conditions may be such as to make it impossible to supply you in the way you desire, and besides—strikes and an increase in price are a possibility.

WE HAVE JUST THE QUALITY THAT WILL SUIT YOU

ZELLER & SON

A DIFFERENCE IN PRICE MEANS A DIFFERENCE IN QUALITY

High grade groceries can not be sold cheaper than we sell them. While you are comparing prices we urge you also to compare quality. We deliver our high grade goods to your door.

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer



18 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply, or when you travel.

E. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY Winston-Salem, N. C.

CAMELS' expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos answers every cigarette desire you ever had! Camels give such universal delight, such unusual enjoyment and satisfaction you'll call them a cigarette revelation!

If you'd like a cigarette that does not leave any unpleasant cigarettey aftertaste or unpleasant cigarettey odor, smoke Camels! If you hunger for a rich, mellow-mild cigarette that has all that desirable cigarette "body"—well, you get some Camels as quickly as you can!

Camels' expert blend makes all this delightful quality possible. Your personal test will prove that Camel Cigarettes are the only cigarettes you ever smoked that just seem made to meet your taste! You will prefer them to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

Compare Camels for quality and satisfaction with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Cigarettes

The Genoa Republican GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
In First Zone, \$1.50 per Year
Outside First Zone, \$2.00 per Year.
C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER

THE RACE QUESTION

The nature and location of the race riot in Chicago again proves a certain fact. The white and black races can not mingle as equals and avoid ultimate trouble, no matter what the grade of intelligence of either race. In the riot zone of Chicago as in East St. Louis and Springfield, the whites and blacks have been closely related in politics, business and pleasures. The colored population characteristically, take advantage of every opening to get on a footing with the whites and as has been proven again their natural arrogance carries them beyond the point of endurance set as a standard by their white associates. The inevitable result is trouble. The only

solution lies in treating the colored people as a distinct race, not to mingle with the whites. Give them the privilege of citizenship to be sure but leave them alone to work out the problem peculiar to themselves. The dirty ward politician can do more harm in exploiting the negroes of the north than all other agencies. The tough element of the whites in the old "bad lands" of Chicago has been associated with the negroes so closely of late years that they had lost sight of the difference in race until they awoke to the fact that the negro was in the social and political ascendancy in that quarter. Then thru the riot system they endeavored to put the black out of business. The race trouble in Chicago did not start last week, but years ago. Last week was the climax of a wrong conception of negro peculiarities. We must look to the south for information in regard to handling the problem.

Two men visited The Republican office last week and proposed getting out a special supplement for this paper, containing "write-ups" of Ge-

noa business houses and also DeKalb, Sycamore and Elgin business places. All the publisher had to do was insert the supplement with the regular edition of the Republican and receive \$100.00. Out of consideration for Genoa merchants we turned the offer down. It cost us just the price of two suits of clothes to be a "home town patriot" in this one instance.

The railroad brotherhoods now demand the annihilation of capital and a division of the spoils of the labor war. Very well—will the proposed system build new roads and extend the present lines? We are under the impression that it took some capital to build what we have.

Where is that man who said some time ago "plain potatoes and pork chops are enough—none of them fancy dishes for me."? Shades of departed porkers! What is that man eating today?

Sandwich is also opposed to the idea of paving the Genoa-Sycamore road. That's natural, for the south part of the county has no more hard roads than Genoa.

We say to capital, give labor its just demands, but we also warn labor that it can not discourage capital and still expect a profitable employment.

As a national sport, "price boosting" has base-ball beat a city block but is not nearly as entertaining.

Jas. Hutchison is in Chicago this week in the interests of the Ira J. Mix Dairy Co.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Fay was the scene of a happy family gathering Sunday. A bountiful dinner was served to Mrs. C. Larson and daughters, Mabel and Lena, and son, O. Larson, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Peterson and sons, Maurice and Daugon, of Pecatonica, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Larson and daughter, Berna, of Durand, Mr. Leslie Veseon of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burgenhardt and daughter, Arline, of Rockford.

Miss Klea Schoonmaker had her tonsils removed at the Sycamore hospital Tuesday. Dr. J. W. Oviz performed the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corson and granddaughter, Helen Holtgren, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Keating of Huntley to McHenry Sunday.

Mrs. Howard Renn is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Drake, of Byron.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith of Marboltown, Ia., and Mrs. Davis of Zeating, Ia., are visiting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Brown. Mrs. Davis is a sister of Mrs. Brown.

Ransom Davis arrived in Genoa Wednesday, having been discharged from the service. He has been with the regulars in France and Germany, being a member of the army that marched straight thru the Argonne, on into Kaiserland.

Dorothy Glass of Elgin called on Genoa friends the latter part of last week.

MARRIED IN ELGIN

Thos. Abraham of Genoa Married to Miss Alta Johnson Wednesday

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson, in Elgin, Wednesday, August 6, the marriage of Mr. Thomas Abraham of this city and Miss Alta Johnson was solemnized at two o'clock. The ring ceremony was employed by the pastor, Rev. L. B. Lott, of Genoa, and Little Dorothy Abraham, niece of the groom, was the ring bearer.

Those present from Genoa were the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Abraham, Mrs. L. B. Lott and Mrs. Andy Johnson. The bride formerly resided in Genoa where she has many friends who will be pleased to wish her happiness. The groom grew to manhood in Genoa and is one of this city's best products as a man. Tom responded promptly when his country called and served with the 129th Infantry in the World War. Every one is his friend, for he is possessed of the nature that makes and retains friendship.

Mr. and Mrs. Abraham will make their home in Rockford where the former has an excellent position.

Dr. J. T. SHESLER DENTIST

Telephone No. 44
Office in Exchange Bank Building

ROY STANLEY PAINTING DECORATING

Phone 41, Genoa

The erection of a suitable memorial is a sacred duty we owe our dead. Order now for Memorial Day Delivery Special Sailor and Soldier Designs. Write for Booklet No. 45
ROBERT TRIGG & SONS
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Established 1874 Rockford, Ill.



Mothers Need REOLO

When motherhood, both prospective and present arrives, a strength builder is needed to overcome the debility and maintain the vitality during this wonderful period of woman's existence. A strength renewer is especially needed where motherhood has weakened the resistive powers or where prolonged nursing has made too great a demand upon the mother's system.

"REOLO" is a strength renewer, that makes rich, red, healthy blood, vitalized with life-giving oxygen and the cell salts that are necessary to maintain health and vigor.

It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion—tones up the heart and nervous system—increases the red blood cells and sends through the entire body a stream of vitalized, health giving blood, that nourishes every cell of the nerves, tissues, brain and bones. Healthy blood makes the cheeks glow, the eyes sparkle and the whole body thrill with the joy of living.

We are licensees for the sale of REOLO by the Dr. A. L. Reusing Laboratories, Akron, Ohio. It is sold under the positive guarantee that you will obtain beneficial results and renewed strength or we will gladly refund your money. REOLO has wonderful tonic and strength renewing qualities. Large box (containing 100 tablets,) only costs \$1.00.

Baldwin's Pharmacy

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

When you want your Ford car repaired insist always upon getting the genuine Ford Parts, made by the Ford Motor Company, in order to insure reliability. There are spurious, counterfeit, imitation parts made by outside concerns who have no regard for quality in material, so insist on your garage man using Ford Parts only. To be sure of getting what you want bring your car here for repairs. Full supply of parts on hand.

E. W. Lindgren

At the old Hoover Garage Genoa, Ill.



Fall Term Begins September 2, 1919

It pays to attend the Ellis School, because of its reputation. You cannot afford to attend anything but the best. Fine equipment. Expert teachers.

THE ELLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Elgin, Ill.
Rippberger Bldg. North of Post Office.

Highcourt Linen

We are selling a POUND of the above paper that runs 90 double sheets and 50 envelopes to the box for the extremely low price of **\$.75**

Our stock of FANCY STATION-ARY is on display. A real treat is in store for you—if you call and see it.

Baldwin's Pharmacy



A Wise Holdup

won't take your AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES. They mean his detection.

These Cheques—one feature of our banking service—are useful only to the person whose signature appears in the upper lefthand corner.

Thousands of dollars have been saved to travelers who carry them—the most perfect travel money insurance ever devised.

We urge you when planning a trip to let us thus safeguard your funds. These famous Cheques become money only when you countersign them. Should uncountersigned Cheques be lost or stolen, you are protected.

Issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200.

Saving and Checking Accounts Safety Deposit Boxes
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Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

Goods that are right
Prices as low or
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not right, let us
know and we will
make it right.

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The Store that Sells for Cash

Make this store
your store. Let us
know your wants.
Will do our best to
give you good ser-
vice.

It's the Price and Quality

Linen

Linen for fancy work. This is a pure linen, bleached 27 inch \$1.25 36 in. 1.45

Toweling

Bleached or brown part linen 24c
Cotton twilled toweling, brown 15c

Middies

A pure linen, brown 14 inch 20c
Plain white and white trimmed with dark blue \$2.50

House dresses and aprons in gingham and percales.

Outing Flannel

Dark or light 27 inch as cheap as we can buy it today 25c yd.

Ladies' Underwear

Vests a special value all sizes 23c
A linen grade 35 and 45c
Union suits a good value 48c

Children's Shoes

It will soon be time for that pair of shoes for school. We have them button or lace, gunmetal or patent. Prices way below the present market.

White Skirts

Underskirts made of a good fine muslin embroidery bottoms with dust ruffle 1.75

Children's Gingham Dresses

Assorted plaids. A school dress 1.75

Children's Hose

A special value 25c

Children's Play Suits

A new lot of play suits, blue and tan stripe sizes 2 to 6 1.00, 1.25

Dishes

Plain white cups and saucers 18c
Plates 18c
Bowls, pitchers and vegetable dishes
Plain tumblers 4 1-2 c
Fancy tumblers 13 1-2 c

Ladies' Shoes

Black glazed kid, 9 inch top, high heel with aluminum stay straight lift \$7.50
Black glazed kid 8 1-2 inch top, high heel plain toe, special value \$6.00
Black glazed kid, medium heel plain toe \$6.00

Georgette Waists

Pink, blue, white all sizes 4.95 to 6.95

Jacqueline of Golden River

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

Copyright, W. G. Chapman

BLIND-MAN'S BUFF.

Paul Hewlett, loitering at night in Madison square, New York, is approached by an Eskimo dog. He follows the dog to a gambling house and meets the animal's mistress coming out with a large amount of money. She is beautiful and in distress and he follows her. After protecting her from two assassins he takes her in charge, and puts her in his own rooms for the rest of the night. He returns a little later to find a murdered man in his room and Jacqueline dazed, with her memory gone. He decides to protect Jacqueline, gets rid of the body and prepares to take her to Quebec in a search for her home. Simon Leroux, searching for Jacqueline for some unfriendly purpose, finds them, but Hewlett evades him. Hewlett calls the girl his sister. In Quebec he learns that she is the daughter of a recluse in the wilds, Charles Duchaine. Pere Antoine tells Hewlett Jacqueline is married and tries to take her away. Jacqueline is spirited away and Hewlett is knocked out, both escape and arrive at St. Boniface. On their sled journey to the Chateau Duchaine their dogs are poisoned, and Hewlett leaves behind his snow goggles.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

However, I hoped that the night would restore my sight, and so, dismissing the matter from my mind, I struggled up until at last I stood upon the summit of the hill. Far away, like a thin, winding ribbon among the hills, I saw the valley of the Riviere d'Or. Beneath me I saw Jacqueline waiting, a tiny figure upon the snow. I cast my eyes beyond her toward the mist-wrapped tops of the far Laurentians and the plains.

And a sense of an inevitable fate came over me as I perceived far away a tiny, crawling ant upon the snows—Simon Leroux's dog sleigh.

I went back to the little, patient figure that was waiting for me, and I took up my pack again and told her nothing. She stepped bravely out beside me, frozen, fatigued, but willing because I bade her. She did not ask anything of me.

The sun dipped lower, and far away I heard the howl of the solitary wolf again.

I gripped my pistols as we strode along.

We went on and on. The afternoon was wearing away; the sun was very low now and all its strength had gone. "Courage, Jacqueline," I said, patting her arm. "The huts ought to be here."

Her courage was greater than my own. She looked up and smiled at me.

The wolf crept nearer, and its howls rang out with piercing stroke across the silence. My eyes ached so that I could hardly discern the darkening land, and the snow came down, not steadily but in swirling eddies blown on fierce gusts of wind.

And suddenly raising my eyes desparingly I saw the huts. There were five of them, and they had not been occupied for at least two seasons, for the blackened timbers were falling apart, and the roofs had been torn off all but one of them, no doubt for fuel. The wind was whirling the snow wildly around them, and it whistled through the broken, rotting walls.

I flung my pack inside the roofed one, and began tearing apart the timbers of another to make a fire.

Jacqueline, opening the pack, began the preparation of our meal, which consisted of some biscuits left from the night before, when we had made a quantity on the wood ashes. We made tea over the roaring flames, and sat listening to the wolf's call and the wind that drove our fire in gusts of smoke and flame.

I scooped out a bed for Jacqueline inside the snow-filled hut and spread it with the big sleigh robe. She lay down in her fur coat, and I wrapped the ends around her. I looked into her sweet face and marveled at its serenity. Her eyes closed wearily.

A dreadful fear held me in its grip; what if she never awoke? Some people died thus in the snow. I raised the sleigh robe and saw that the fur coat stirred softly as she breathed.

At last, out of the wild passions that fought within me, decision was born. I would go on, because she had hidden me. And I would be ready for Leroux and let him act as he saw fit. I loaded my pistols. I could do no more than fight for Jacqueline, and with God be the issue.

"Paul!" I must have been half asleep, for I came back to myself with a start and sprang to my feet. Jacqueline had risen upon her knees; she flung her arms out wildly, and suddenly she caught her breath and screamed, and stood up and ran uncertainly toward me, with hands that groped for me.

She found me; I caught her, and she pushed me from her and shuddered and stared at me in that uncertain doubt that follows dreams.

"I am here, Jacqueline," I said. "With you—always, till you send me away. Remember that even in dreams, Jacqueline."

She knew me now, and she was recoiling from me, out through the hut

door, into the blinding snow. I sprang after her.

"Jacqueline! It is Paul!" I cried. And as I emerged from the hut's shelter a red-hot glare from the east seemed to sear and kill my vision. It was the rising sun. I had thought it night, and it was already day. And I could see nothing through my swollen eyelids except the white light of the shining snow.

It was horrible, in that wild waste, alone. I tried to gather my scattered senses together.

Eastward, I knew, the river lay, and that blinding brightness came from the east. Southward a little distance was the hill that we had last ascended on the evening before. I could discern the merest outlines of the land, but I fancied that I could see that it sloped upward toward the south.

I set off in the direction of the hill. "Jacqueline! Jacqueline!" I screamed frantically.

No answer came. Once more I called.

A dog barked suddenly, not far away, and through the mist I heard the slide of sleigh runners on snow; and then I knew.

I scrambled down, slipping, and gashing my hands upon the rocks and ice. At the foot of the hill I saw two straight and narrow lines on the soft snow. They were the tracks of sleigh runners.

I followed them, sobbing and catching my breath and screaming:

"Jacqueline! Jacqueline!"

Then I heard Simon's voice. "Bonjour, M. Hewlett!" he called mockingly. "This way! This way!"

I turned and rushed blindly in the direction of the cry. I had left my snowshoes behind me in the hut, and at each step my feet broke through the crusted snow, so that I floundered and fell like a drunken man to choruses of taunts and laughter.

It was a horrible blind man's buff, for they had surrounded me, yelling, from every quarter.

"This way, monsieur! This way!" piped a thin voice which I knew to be that of Philippe Lacroix.

A snowball struck me on the chin, and they began pelting me and laughing. I was like a baited bear. I was



I Sprang After Her.

beside myself with rage and helpless fury. The icy balls hit my face a dozen times; one struck me behind the ear and hurled me down half stunned. I pulled my pistols from my pockets and spun round, firing in every direction through that wall of gray, yielding mist that gave me place but never gave me vision.

The clouds had obscured the sky and the snow was falling again. My hands were bare and numb, except where the cold steel of the pistol trigger seared my fingers like molten metal.

A dog barked once more, very far away, and at last I understood their scheme.

Doubtless Simon had reached the huts at dawn and had discovered us there. He must have been in waiting, but when he saw Jacqueline run from me he changed his plans and sent the sleigh after her. Then, realizing from my actions that I was snow blind, he had remained behind with some of his followers to enjoy the sport of baiting me, and incidentally to drive me out of the way while the sleigh went on.

But Jacqueline— She had tried to escape me. She could not have been playing a part—she was too transcendently sincere. Something must have occurred—some dream which had momentarily crazed her; and she had confounded me with her persecutors.

I stood deep in the snow, a pistol in each hand, waiting. Once I heard the dogs yelp, far up the valley, and then there was only the souging of the wind and the stinging of the driving sleet flakes. And the gray mist had closed in all about me. I was alone in

that storm-swept wilderness, and there was no sun to guide me.

I plunged along—half delirious, I believe, for I began to hear voices on every side of me and to imagine I saw Simon standing, just out of reach, a shadow upon the mist, taunting me. I followed him at an undeviating distance, firing, reloading and firing again.

I was no longer conscious of my progress. The fingers that pressed the triggers of my pistols had no sensation in them, and in my imagination were parts of a monstrous mechanism which I directed. My legs, too, felt like stilts that somebody had strapped to my body, and, instead of cold, a warm glow seemed to suffuse me.

Somebody was shaking me. "Get up!" he bellowed in my ear. "Get up! Do you want to die in the snow?"

I closed my eyes and sank back in a lethargy of sleep.

CHAPTER X.

The Chateau.

I had an indistinct impression of being carried for what seemed an eternity upon the shoulders of my rescuer, and of clinging there through the delirium that supervened.

When at last I opened my eyes it was late afternoon. Though they pained me, I could now see with tolerable distinctness.

I was lying upon a bed of dried balsam leaves inside a little hut, and through the half-open door I could see the sun just dropping behind the mountains. Upon a wall hung a big crucifix of wood, and under it an old man was standing.

He heard me stir and came toward me. I recognized the massive shoulders and commanding countenance of Pere Antoine, and remembrance came back to me.

"Where am I?" I asked.

"In my cabin, monsieur," answered the priest, standing at my side, an inscrutable calm upon his face. "It is lucky that I found you, monsieur, or assuredly you would soon have been dead. But for your dog—"

"My dog?" I exclaimed.

"Certainly; a dog came to me and brought me a mile out of my route to where you were lying. But, now I come to think of it, it disappeared and has not returned. Perhaps it was sent to me by le bon Dieu."

"Where is Mlle. Duchaine?" I burst out.

Father Antoine laid a heavy hand upon my shoulder.

"Be assured, monsieur, that madame is perfectly happy and contented with her friends," he said. "And no doubt she has already regretted her escape. I have to depart at daybreak upon an urgent mission a hundred miles away, which was interrupted by your rescue; but I shall be back within a week, by which time you will doubtless be able to accompany me to the coast."

"I shall not!" I cried weakly. "I am going on to the chateau!"

He looked at me steadily.

"You cannot," he said. "If you attempt it you will perish by the way."

I burst into an impassioned appeal to him. I told him of Leroux and his conspiracy to obtain possession of the property, of my encounter with Jacqueline, and how I had rescued her, omitting mention, of course, of the murder.

As I went on I could see the look of surprise upon his face gradually change into belief.

When I had ended he was looking at me with a benignancy that I had never seen before upon his face.

"M. Hewlett," he answered, "I have long suspected a part of what you have told me, and therefore I readily accept your statements. I believe now that madame has suffered no wrong from you. But I am a priest, and my care is only that of souls. Madame is married. I married her—"

"To whom?" I cried.

"To M. Louis d'Epernay, nephew of M. Charles Duchaine by marriage, less than two weeks ago in the chateau here."

The addition of the last word singularly revived my hopes. It had slipped from his lips unconsciously, but it gave me reason to believe that the chateau was near by.

Father Antoine sat down upon the chair beside me.

Hewlett recovers his sight in Pere Antoine's cabin and sets out to find Chateau Duchaine.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Best Method of Raising.

Some trust to luck—some rely upon influence—some expect promotion without self-assertion—but the persevering rise upon the wings of will.—Herbert Kaufman.

Daily Thought.

The fearful unbelief is unbelief in yourself.—Carlyle.

PLAN GIVEN TO DEHORN CATTLE

Strong Clothesline and Clean, Sharp Meat Saw Are Among Tools Required.

MEANS TO CONTROL ANIMAL

Necessary That Rope Be Held by Assistant So That It May Be Slackened in Case of Emergency—Where Horns Should Be Cut.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dehorning of cattle can be very satisfactorily performed without other apparatus or instruments than a good strong clothesline and a clean sharp meat saw, or a miter saw with a rigid back. The same simple means for controlling the animal is just as applicable when dehorning clipppers are to be used as when the horns are to be removed with the saw. The head of the animal is secured to the horizontal rail or stringer which holds the upper ends of the stanchion boards. The animal is put in the stanchion in the usual manner; then one end of a heavy clothesline is passed around the upper part of the neck and tied in a knot that will not slip, otherwise it will choke the animal. The free end of the rope is now carried between the horns, through the stanchion to the front, up and over the horizontal



Head of Steer Showing Result of Proper Dehorning.

stanchion rail, then down underneath the neck and up and over the top of the stanchion rail to an assistant, who should hold it firmly. Now open the stanchion, allowing the animal to withdraw its head; then, keeping the rope tight, pass it once around the muzzle, up and over the stanchion rail, and through to the front again to the hands of the assistant, who should stand 3 or 4 feet in front of the animal and hold the rope firmly, but prepared to release it when told to do so by the operator. The animal is now ready for the dehorning operation.

Rope Held by Assistant.

It is necessary that the rope be held by an assistant, as in the event of the animal struggling during the operation so as to throw itself off its feet, or if there appears to be danger of its choking, the rope may be slackened promptly at the word of the operator and the animal partly released. This, however, is rarely necessary, for as soon as the head is secured the operator should be ready, standing at the right shoulder of the animal with his saw, and proceed to saw off first the right and then the left horn. It is a good plan before commencing the real work to experiment upon an animal in the matter of control by tying the head to the stanchion rail as described.

If the stanchion rail is too wide to permit of properly securing the lower part as well as the upper part of the animal's head, the turn of the rope around the muzzle may be omitted and the last lap of the rope carried around the stanchion rail to the front and to the hands of the assistant. Care should be taken that the rope pass each time over the neck of the animal



Improper Dehorning.

to the stanchion rail between the horns in such a way that it will not interfere with the work of the saw.

Where to Cut the Horns.

The horns should be severed from a quarter to a half inch below where the skin joins the base of the horn, cutting from the back toward the front.

If the cut is made too high an irregular, gnarly growth of horn is very apt to follow. It will be seen that the point of union of the skin and horn varies in different cattle; hence there can be no rule of measurement, except as the eye becomes trained to see the point or line at which the cut should be made. In the beef breeds fully one-half inch of skin, all around, is usually taken off with the horn.

PROTECTING HORSES FROM STABLE FLIES

Source of Keen Annoyance to Animals in Hot Weather.

Most Logical Method of Abating Nuisance Is to Eliminate All Breeding Places—Coal Tar Sprays Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stable flies are a source of keen annoyance to work animals during the heat of summer. Every owner who has the welfare of the dumb beasts at heart should strive to alleviate as far as possible the discomforts to which the horses are exposed.

The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is to eliminate all breeding places, such as manure piles. Manure should be kept in fly-tight pits or bins until such time as it can be hauled to the fields. Pits should be conveniently located so that the manure can be easily thrown in at the time of cleaning and so constructed that it can be readily removed. It is essential that flies be prevented from reaching the manure, but, as some of them will, even though great care is exercised, it is advisable to place a fly-trap on the pit.

The coal-tar sprays used in combating the fly evil in the dairy stable are also efficient in driving the winged pests away from the horses. Among the best of these is a solution of 100 parts of fish oil, 500 parts of oil of tar, and 1 part of crude carbolic acid. It may be prepared at home at a cost of about 35 cents a gallon. This spray, as well as kerosene emulsion and other fly repellants containing coal-tar products, fish oil, resin, and oil of tar, are best applied with an inexpensive spray pump. It is preferable to give the horses a hasty spraying early each morning before they go to work. This brings best results from the use of the fly eradicator.

For general comfort of the work animals when they come from the field at night it is recommended that after the harness has been removed each animal be given a sponge bath with a solution of cool salt water. In case there are any work galls or shoulder sores, these injuries should be treated with white lotion, which is one of the most healing and soothing preparations of its kind for use in warm weather.

STORAGE LOSS OF POTATOES

Farmers and Dealers Are Preventing Enormous Wastage by Building More Improved Houses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Importance of modern sweet potato storage houses, such as have been designed by the United States department of agriculture, in which potatoes can be kept with practically no loss, is shown by the enormous waste resulting from improper storage. South



Interior of Satisfactory Potato Storage House With Earthen Side Walls.

Carolina in 1917, because of disease in the field and in storage, lost 60 per cent of its crop—that portion being valued at \$4,683,110.

This state produces about 12.5 per cent of the sweet potatoes raised in the United States, and the crop ranks fourth in the state in value, being surpassed only by cotton, corn, and tobacco. Storage losses through the South are being greatly reduced, as the farmers and dealers are continually building both community and individual storage houses of the improved type.

LOSS OF VALUABLE MANURE

One-Half of Plant Food Value Lost When Left in Open Yard During Summer Months.

Manure left in the open yard through the summer months may lose one-half its plant-food value due to fermentation and leaching. Rotted manure which has been saved carefully will be richer in plant-food elements, ton for ton, than fresh manure. It requires one and one-half to three tons of fresh manure to make a ton of rotted manure, which is reduced greatly and the total quantity of plant-food elements also is decreased by fermentation and exposure. Except in special cases and for certain crops or gardening conditions, there is no advantage in rotting the manure; better apply it fresh from the stable before any loss occurs.



Such tender bits of fine meat—such careful seasoning! One taste of Libby's Vienna Sausage, served piping hot, will tell you it was prepared by master chefs! Ask your grocer for a package today. Contents will serve two.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Centenary of Famous Hymn.

The centenary of Bishop Heber's notable missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains", was celebrated at Wrexham, England, on Whit Sunday by the singing of it in all the places of worship. The hymn was first sung in Wrexham parish church on Whit Sunday, 1819, having been composed on the previous Saturday by Bishop Heber at Wrexham vicarage.

One Thing Spared.

He—"What do you think of these luxury taxes?" She—"Well, thank goodness, they didn't tax a good cry!"—Judge.

Taxes are what a nation pays for glory.

Suggestive of It.

"Have snakes any sentiment?" "Well, they have a way of winding themselves around one."

To Have a Clear Sweet Skin.

Touch pimples, redness, roughness or itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment, then bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse, dry gently and dust on a little Cuticura Talcum to leave a fascinating fragrance on skin. Everywhere 25c each.—Adv.

Adversity never has to split on its hands in order to get a strangle hold on a man.

"Know thyself," but don't overdo the thing by being too exclusive.

Delicate Mechanism

Despite its scope Swift & Company is a business of infinite details, requiring infinite attention.

Experienced men must know livestock buying with a knowledge of weight, price, the amount and quality of meat the live animals will yield.

Each manufacturing operation must be done with expert skill and scientific precision. A highly perishable product must be handled with speed and care to avoid loss.

Chemists, engineers, accountants, and other specialists are required to take care of our intricate problems.

Alert wisdom and judgment must be used in getting stocks of goods into the open channels of demand through our four hundred branch houses. Branch house organizations must show activity and energy to sell at the market in the face of acute competition from other large packers, and hundreds of small ones.

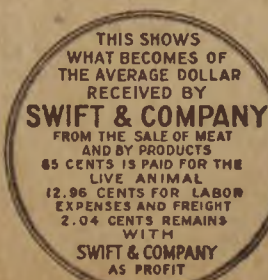
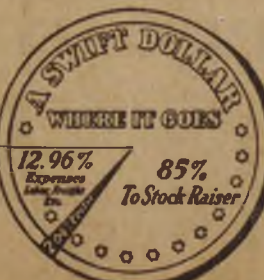
All these requirements of intelligence, loyalty, devotion to the task, are met in the personnel of Swift & Company. Yet the profit is only a fraction of a cent per pound with costs at minimum.

How can the workings of this delicate human mechanism be improved upon?

Do you believe that Government direction would add to our efficiency or improve the service rendered the producer and consumer?

Let us send you a Swift "Dollar". It will interest you. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



ROADS and TREES for REMEMBRANCE



TREES ABOUT THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT



By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.
NEXT to well-equipped and thoroughly up-to-date railways, transportation means good solid wagon roads. Even in normal times the economic value of such roads is well nigh incalculable, but in a period of armed conflict victory or defeat may depend upon the condition of the common highways. All this is well known. And yet, though far-seeing men have for some years been urging the good roads movement upon the people and some progress has been achieved, our highways in general still remain among the worst in the world.—Albert J. Beveridge.

I think that I shall never see
 A poem as lovely as a tree—
 A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
 Against the world's sweet flowing breast;
 A tree that looks at God all day
 And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
 A tree that may in summer wear
 A nest of robins in her hair;
 Poems are made by fools like me,
 But only God can make a tree.
 —Joyce Kilmer.

If you want to build a road, let the people plant memorial trees along that road and your project is a success.—Charles Lathrop Pack.

Thus come closer to the Great Tree-Maker. Plant memorial trees in honor of the men who gave their lives to their country—in honor of the men who offered their lives.—Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark.

Roads and trees for remembrance!
 Victory highways in honor of America's fighting men in the great war!
 Roadside planting of trees in memory of their individual deeds!

It is a truism that the economic and moral fiber of any community is shown by the condition of its highways. Give the community the right kind of roads, schools, churches, factories and banks and the other signs of advancement will soon be in evidence.

Memorial roads! What more fitting monument can we build in honor of our heroes? Permanent roads dedicated to them! How can a community better commemorate their achievements?

And all these memorial roads planned and built as parts of a great system of victory highways—victory highways that food may move from farm to city and manufactures back to the farm! that the way of the children to the schoolhouse may be made easy; that the defense of America against armed force may be certain.

Victory highways that not only serve the nation's needs but delight the people's eye—victory highways beautified by roadside planting of American trees and shrubs and flowers. No walls and gates and arches with their suggestion of something closed and set apart, but memorial trees and groves and little parks and wayside camps for the American traveler and food trees for the birds.

To Abraham Lincoln have probably more memorials been erected than to any other man. Which of all these memorials is most impressive—most fitting? Consider now the Lincoln highway as it is and as it is soon to be.

The Lincoln highway is an object lesson of what is and what is to be in a memorial road. More than 3,000 miles in length, it runs east and west through the heart of America, with giant north and south feeder highways, joining the Atlantic and the Pacific. It traverses 11 states. Fifteen millions have been expended on it in the last five years. Already there are nearly 400 miles of concrete and brick and paving and more than 1,000 miles of macadam. It is in operation from end to end. It carries an endless procession of Americans in their own automobiles. The year round it is dotted with freight trucks.

At this very moment the federal government has under way on the Lincoln way across the continent an exhibition train. It started from Washington, and from Gettysburg, Pa., the route is over the Lincoln way to Pittsburgh, Camden and Bucyrus, O.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Clinton, Cedar Rapids and Marshalltown, Ia.; Omaha, Neb.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Carson City and Ely, Nev.,



A MARYLAND TULIP POPLAR AN ENGELMANN SPRUCE

Finally dropping down the Sierra Nevada to Sacramento, Cal., and then to San Francisco. This train consists of 60 motor-vehicles of the types employed by the motor transport corps in the conduct of the winning of the war. In addition, accompanying this train are several other branches of the United States army service, including representatives of the engineer corps, with antiaircraft defense trucks and searchlights, and certain specially detailed observers who will make an intensive study and report to the war department on road conditions.

The trip is being made for both military and educational purposes. An extended performance test of the several standardized types of motorized army equipment used for transportation of troops and cargo and for other special military purposes; the war department's contribution to good roads movement; demonstration of the practicality of long-distance motor post and commercial transportation and the need for judicious expenditure of federal governmental appropriations in providing the necessary highways.

So much for the Lincoln highway as a means of transportation—a transcontinental road linking the United States by states. Consider now the Lincoln way as a beauty spot—and a memorial, not only to the Great Emancipator, but to the heroes who followed his example and won the freedom of the world in the great war.

The roadside planting of the Lincoln way is in charge of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This organization has a membership of 2,500,000 members. It has a state federation in every state in the Union. Mary K. Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the general federation, has secured a comprehensive planting plan for the way. This plan has been worked out by Jens Jensen, a noted landscape engineer of Chicago. In general it provides for the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers indigenous to the locality. For example, blue prints have been made for the planting of the way through the 180 miles of Illinois. These prints give all necessary details—kinds of trees, shrubs and flowers for each locality; suggestions for grouping each. The clubs of the several states through which the way passes will see to it that the planting is done. Many clubs in other states will plant memorial miles on the way and in addition carry out the same plan in application to Lincoln way feeders in their own states.

Features of this roadside planting of the Lincoln way by the general federation are memorial trees in honor of individual heroes; groves, fountains, camping places along the road; fruit and nut trees for the birds and a bird sanctuary from ocean to ocean.

For ten years America has been spending from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year for highway construction and maintenance—without national plan—without relation to the broad needs of the country as a whole and with little co-ordination of effort between states. After spending over \$2,000,000,000 in a decade, we are, broadly speaking, as far from a proper connecting system of roadways in the United States as ever.

The latest government figures show a total highway mileage in the United States of 2,457,334 and of this total, even after the tremendous expenditures noted, but 12 per cent, or some 296,000 miles, have received any attention whatever and these improvements are scattered in 48 states, in a loose and utterly ineffective way, over various sections of our entire 2,500,000 miles.

The poem by Joyce Kilmer, who gave his life for his country in France, is most touching. What is more fitting than a tree for a memorial? We may attain the most magnificent effects in stone and bronze. Compare them with a permanent road—enduring as the Apian way, built 22 centuries ago—and shaded by the Maryland tulip poplar or the Engelmann spruce or any other of our magnificent American trees. The glimpse of an Estes Park road in the Rocky Mountain National park shows nature's way of beautifying a highway. Consider how the trees on guard add the crowning touch to the Washington monument.

Now the time for national action has arrived. This time is ripe for roads and trees for remembrance. The United States is going to expend \$500,000,000 in the next few years on a national highway system of interstate arterial routes. It only remains to be seen what agency of the federal government is to have charge of the construction. If the department of agriculture and the state highway commissions do the work, the government and the states will share the expense, half and half. If a highway commission is established by congress to have charge of the work the share of the states will be apportioned in order that states like Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona shall not be too heavily burdened.

As to the feature of memorial trees, this is also the chosen time. Public sentiment turns toward the idea. Events all over the country forecast a general memorial planting.

FORGERY PLOT IN FEDERAL PRISON

Gigantic Swindle Operated From Within Walls of Fort Leavenworth.

SCORE UNDER ARREST.

Subtreasury Checks and Checks on Private Concerns Printed in Prison Printing Office—Confession Reveals Amazing Plot.

Chicago.—An amazing story of forgery and counterfeiting, carried on by a band of 25 men in the federal prison in Fort Leavenworth, was revealed in this city through the arrest of several of the participants.

The arrests, which were made after six weeks' work by Peter Drautzberg and W. G. Harper, assistants to Capt. Thomas L. Porter, chief of the Chicago district of the United States secret service, turned up the entire conspiracy.

The forgery, from which perhaps \$100,000 has been realized through the use of many names of prominence, involved the printing of 1,000 subtreasury checks, calling for \$100 each, as well as checks on private concerns, such as the United Fruit company of New Orleans. The printing of these was done in the prison printing office at Fort Leavenworth.

Also Forged Letterheads. In order to get paper on which to print the private checks the prisoners had to obtain supplies of the best bank paper. So they wrote for samples to the leading supply houses of the country.

On a large number of the phony checks the name "C. Skelton Williams" was written. These checks passed more readily than any, it being hastily assumed by the recipient that it was drawn at the instance of John Skelton Williams, high treasury official.

The denouement came through the arrest of an innocent man, a former soldier who had been a prisoner, but who, it developed, had taken no part in the swindle. This youth was seized on the complaint of a St. Louis bus-



Printed in Prison Printshop.

ness man who met him on the train. He was chummy and told all about himself to his chance acquaintance, and it was no trouble to find him in Chicago after the St. Louis man learned the check he had cashed was bogus.

On being questioned by Drautzberg he convinced the operative he was innocent of actual complicity. While walking along the street with the youth after he had been freed Drautzberg opened a letter he had just received from Kansas City. A photograph dropped out.

"Why, that's Bob Jones," the youth said.

Grab the Star Trusty. Drautzberg read the letter and it called for the arrest of Robert Jones as one of the ringleaders. The youth knew where Jones was and steered Drautzberg to him.

Jones had been a star trusty—he wore a star that passed him through all departments of the prison. After his arrest at 168 Hill street he confessed and implicated 15 to 20 men. Among these were Arthur Matheson, 1937 North Marshfield avenue; Alfonso Jones, a colored man, and Joe Wilson. They were all held in \$10,000 bonds each.

The checks have been passed promiscuously in all parts of the country. A dispatch from New York told of the arrest there of Ralph Vaserberg, a lieutenant, who, it was said, escaped in a major's uniform from Leavenworth and cashed forged checks in many cities.

Stole a Headstone. Eugene, Ore.—For many years E. C. Lake, a Eugene marble worker, has had no door to his salesrooms, as he thought no one would steal tombstones. Recently he reported to the police that a headstone had been stolen. It was a stone without marking, and Lake said he believed the person who took it was preparing for a future decoration of his own grave.

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

A coat of arms is no good for concealing a one-cylinder brain.

"BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Two's company and three is grist for the divorce mill.

HOW RHEUMATISM BEGINS

The excruciating agonies of rheumatism are usually the result of failure of the kidneys to expel poisons from the system. If the irritation of these uric acid crystals is allowed to continue, incurable bladder or kidney disease may result. Attend to it at once. Don't resort to temporary relief. The sick kidneys must be restored to health by the use of some sterling remedy which will prevent a return of the disease.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Hamlet Oil Capsules immediately. They have brought back the joys of life to countless thousands of sufferers from rheumatism, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel and other affections of the kidneys, liver, stomach, bladder and allied organs.

They will attack the poisons at once, clear out the kidneys and urinary tract and the soothing healing oils and herbs will restore the inflamed tissues and organs to normal health.

All others are imitations. Ask for GOLD MEDAL and be sure the name GOLD MEDAL is on the box. Three sizes, at all good druggists.—Adv.

In life's great structure don't pull the props till the concrete's dry.

Nothing gives quicker relief than Vacher-Balm.

It is harmless, and also relieves Nervous Headache quickly, and any superficial inflammation in a short time.

Try it for Mumps, Hay Fever, or any pain.

If you cannot buy it locally, send for a Free Sample, and Agent's terms, or send 50c stamps for 25c tubes.

Avoid imitations.

E. W. VACHER, Inc., New Orleans, La.—Adv.

In India the average length of life is only twenty-four years.

B. A. THOMAS' Stock Remedy



For Horses, Cattle and Sheep OLD KENTUCKY MFG. CO., Inc., Paducah, Ky.

Use Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin

All druggists, Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Day 2, Station."



HAROLD SUMERS, 140 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Better than Pills For Liver Ills. NR Tonight—Tomorrow Alright

GRACE HOTEL

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

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 cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. All druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

A CHARMING GIFT ARMISTICE PERFUME

This perfume extract will recall for you the rich costly odor of a hundred French flowers—so lasting too. WE GUARANTEE to send you 4 bottles, 1/4 ounce each, and one special bottle with glass stopper and gold plated top (this alone is worth one dollar) absolutely free with all orders for exchanging perfume for ONE DOLLAR, postpaid, money order or currency.

CARBO STEEL POSTS

Self-aligning TENSION FENCING SYSTEM 10 Times Strongest, No Breaking, Buckling Etc. Half the Cost of No Concrete. CARBO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 1000 W. Adams St., Chicago. 4,000 ACRES, schools, railroad, telephone, fenced, abundance water, 1,400 an acre, open to forest reserve; A-1 for stock, dairy, sheep ranch; in the temperate Bitter Root Valley. Geo. F. Brooks, own, Missoula, Mont. FOR SALE—Out they go to eastern Colorado to buy our rich productive farm lands \$25 per acre up, reasonable terms; reduced tourist rates. Write at once. CONNIE MACK, Columbus, Neb. Agents WANTED. W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 31-1919.

Stock Raising in Western Canada is as profitable as Grain Growing

In Western Canada Grain Growing is a profit maker. Raising Cattle, Sheep and Hogs brings certain success. It is easy to prosper where you can raise 20 to 45 bu. of wheat to the acre and buy on easy terms.

Land at \$15 to \$30 Per Acre—Good Grazing Land at Much Less.

Railway and Land Companies offer unusual inducements to homeseekers to settle in Western Canada and enjoy her prosperity. Loans made for the purchase of stock or other farming requirements can be had at low interest.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.

You can obtain excellent land at low prices on easy terms, and get high prices for your grain, cattle, sheep and hogs—low taxes (none on improvements), good markets and shipping facilities, free schools, churches, splendid climate and sure crops.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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

Love in a cottage may be O. K., but how are a lot of us gonna get the cottage.

Important to Mothers Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The grain deficit in Germany is reported to be 2,000,000 tons.

Nothing is humbler than ambition when it is about to climb.—Anonymous.

A recently patented sling for injured arms is worn like a vest.

MURINE'S Rests, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy: If they Tired, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, U. S. A.

NEW FALL STYLES FROM
Hart Schaffner & Marx

All Wool Fabrics

in new Patterns and Colors

Fall Hats are Here

Hughes Clothing Co.

Home of HART SCHAFFNER & MARX Clothes

KINGSTON NEWS

Delos Ball and daughter, Daisy, enjoyed the circus at DeKalb Monday.

Mrs. G. D. Wyllys entertained her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Sisson, of DeKalb Sunday.

Misses Florence Baars, Zada Knappenberger and Wilda Witter were Genoa visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tazewell and two children autoed to DeKalb Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly Gray and children of Genoa were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ort Sunday.

Miss Maggie Miller is visiting her niece, Mrs. George Helsdon in Belvidere.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook of New-Lebanon were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Burgess.

Marion Bradford visited Friday afternoon with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford in Sycamore.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton and three daughters visited Sunday in Rockford with Mrs. Burton's brother, Roy Brown and wife.

Wm. Sullivan of Belvidere visited Friday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan.

Mrs. John Uplinger and daughter, Eleanor and Mrs. Ida Moore were DeKalb visitors Monday.

Arthur Rodocker of Chicago visited with Mr. and Mrs. P. G. White over Sunday.

Miss Doris Sherman returned home Friday from a week's visit with friends in Belvidere.

Ben. Knappenberger and son, Earl, transacted business in Sycamore Saturday.

John Helsdon of DeKalb visited his parents here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Branch and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stark and son, Donald and Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tazewell and two children enjoyed Sunday at Crystal Lake.

Mrs. Stuart Sherman left Tuesday noon for a few months' visit with her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Henry at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, of Sycamore visited relatives here Sunday. They were accompanied home by Glenn and Harry Bell, who will spend a week with them.

Mrs. Robert Helsdon and daughter, Marjorie, returned to their home in Chicago Monday after a two week's visit with the former's mother, Mrs. Nina Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cohoon of Rockford were calling on friends Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gibbs and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bozzy and family of Beloit are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Winchester.

John Christenson is working in the Anderson and Chellgren Creamery.

The show given by Pety Wales in Knappenberger's Hall last Friday evening was enjoyed by many.

Kingston won another ball game Sunday, defeating the Kirkland team by a score 5 to 3. The Tigers will try their luck with Esmond next Sunday.

A number of Kingston people attended the funeral services of Mrs. D. G. Ottman at Belvidere last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith entertained Mrs. A. L. Smith of Sycamore Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. G. White are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Rodocker and two children of Chicago.

Mrs. Delos Ball is visiting relatives in Belvidere.

Mrs. Ira Nichols entertained the Thimble club at her home south east of town Tuesday afternoon. The hours were spent in sewing and visiting. Dainty refreshments were enjoyed.

Mrs. P. G. White visited with relatives in DeKalb the first of the week. L. H. Branch, Lee Smith and Ralph Ort made a business trip to Rockford Wednesday.

SOUTH RILEY

A very heavy rain fell in this section Wednesday night. It was very much needed.

Mr. Burnice Mackey, C. J. Fillwether and family motored to Beloit and spent the week end with their brother and wife.

H. H. Barber and wife called at C. Mackey's Sunday.

Mrs. Orson Vornled of Belvidere visited friends here over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Burroughs visited at her father's home Sunday.

The Riley Church is being thoroughly repaired on the inside by M. Bolland of Marengo. The walls are being re-decorated and the woodwork painted. Mr. Bolland was engaged by a committee of four, Mrs. Thomas Ratfield, Mrs. Curtis Mackey, Mrs. Joseph Lockwood and Mrs. Henry Trebess. They expect the work to cost about \$300.

NEW LEBANON

Bert George, Mrs. C. Ross and daughter, Harry George and wife of Woodstock, Louis Hartman and family, Arthur Hartman and family were Sunday guests at H. Hartman's.

Will Gahl and family of Huntley and Wm. Botcher's were Sunday visitors at Lem Gray's.

H. Hartman and wife and Arthur Hartman and family motored to Woodstock Tuesday.

Mrs. Earl Cook is ill at her home.

Quite a number from this vicinity went to look at the ruins of the big fire Sunday morning on the old Josh. Siglin farm tenanted by Radly White.

H. Peterson of Rockford was a week end visitor at the G. J. Johnson home.

Mrs. M. Anderson and daughter, Myrtle and son, Earl, called at Chas. Coon's Tuesday evening.

GETTING READY FOR CENSUS

Force of 85,000 Helpers Will be Needed Next Year

Uncle Sam is rapidly getting ready to "take stock." To put it more clearly, preparations are well along for the fourteenth decennial census, to be taken in 1920.

The last congress granted an appropriation for the work, and a force of several hundred clerks is busy at the census bureau making the necessary preparations for the huge task, which must be accomplished in a few weeks.

For this immense job, the bureau's regular force of about 400 employes will be expanded to 85,000 or more. The appropriation which congress has made for this work is \$20,500,000. This amount covers also the expenses of the bureau during 1919.

The census will include not only enumeration of the population of the United States, continental and insular, but also a canvass of the agricultural, manufacturing, mining and quarry, oil, and gas and other interests for all the states as well as for the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Samo and the Canal Zone.

For the purposes of the enumeration, the country has been divided into 378 supervisory districts, with a supervisor for each, to whom about 85,000 enumerators will report.

The actual enumeration will be completed in a few weeks, although it will be several months before results will begin to be known. Nevertheless, the figures will be available much earlier for the 1920 census than was the case in 1910 because this time the census will be as of January 1, instead of April 15, as in 1910. The change was made because it is believed the agricultural census will be more reliable on the earlier date.

Chief interest in the census, of course, will be in the population, but a great many interests require much more detailed information, such as the ratio of males and females, distribution, degree of illiteracy, proportion of whites and blacks, proportion of foreign born to native population and many other facts that can be learned only through Uncle Sam's decennial "stock taking." The 1920 census is certain to bring out many changes, for the past decade has been one of wonderful growth and development.

Next to population, the greatest interest will be in the census of agriculture. This will show the number and acreage of farms in the country and in each state and county; the number of acres of improved land, value of farms and the stocks of machinery; number and kind of live stock and practically every detail of information relating to agriculture.

The census of manufacturing is taken every five years, unlike the other inquiries. This will be of unusual interest this time because the last census was taken in 1914, when the world was at peace. Since then the greatest war in history has been fought and America has accomplished an industrial expansion that is unparalleled. This census, therefore, covering the calendar year 1919, will present a statistical portrayal of the transition of American industries from peace to war and from war back to a peace basis.

Read the Want Ads.

—SEND ORDERS—

Pianos and Victrolas

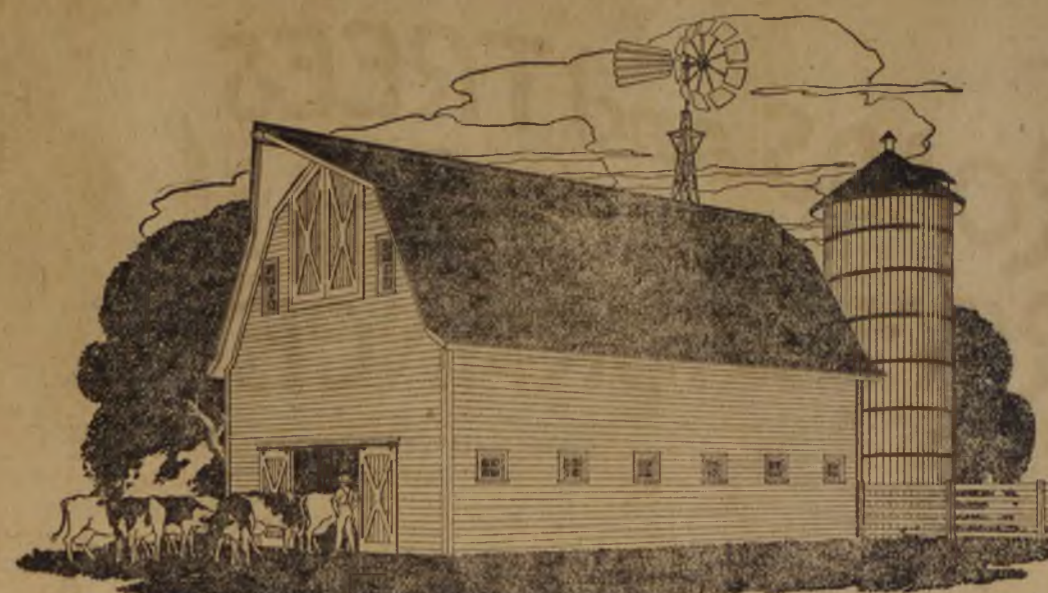
T. H. GILL, Marengo, Ill.
Selling Goods in this vicinity Over Forty Years

Pearl Wertheim Reinken
Instructor

VOICE AND PIANO
Address, Hampshire, Ill.
Genoa Saturday of each week

Genoa Lodge
No. 768
I. O. O. F.
Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall

L. M. Doty, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.



Gambrel Roof Barn—Finished with White Pine Drop Siding

Are Farm Buildings an Investment or an Expense?

THE character of a farmer's buildings depends largely on whether he looks at building as an expense or an investment. It comes down to this. Do good farm buildings earn more money than they cost?

If carefully designed, well-built buildings make more money than they cost, every farmer will see the wisdom of having good buildings.

Here are a few facts for your consideration.

A good hog-house will pay for itself out of the feed it saves in one winter, and will then go right on paying dividends by making possible two litters of pigs each year, and bigger litters and healthier pigs.

A good implement shed will double the life of machinery, and save in the upkeep and repairs.

A good poultry house makes chickens profitable on the average farm.

A good barn increases milk and beef production so that the additional profits pay for it in a few years.

If cattle are fed in the open, the saving in feed will pay for a cattle shed in one winter.

These are not theories. They are facts based on the experience of every-day farmers. They answer conclusively that good farm buildings are an investment.

We are prepared to furnish you with practical working plans, specifications, and bills of material for any type of farm building, free upon request, together with our estimate of the cost.

And we have a nice assortment of White Pine, the best and most economical wood for use on the outside of any farm building.

Tibbits Cameron Lumber Co.

OUR SLOGAN: Onward with Improvements

Get Efficiency From Your Tractor

KEEP it in service constantly. The one best way to do that is to give it all the lubricating oil it will take, providing you select the correct oil.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has produced three oils which will correctly lubricate the entire range of tractors. These are:

Heavy Polarine Oil
Stanolind Tractor Oil
Extra Heavy Polarine Oil

Any Standard Oil representative will be glad to show you the chart of Tractor lubrication, prepared by our Engineering Staff. It indicates specifically which of these three oils the Standard Oil Engineers have found will give the best results in your particular tractor.

We have just published a 100-page book, "Tractors and Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our Engineering Staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss.

It's free to you for the asking. Address

Standard Oil Company, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1763 (Indiana)



NO use arguing about it, or making chin-music in a minor key! If you've got the jimmy-pipe or cigarette makin's notion cornered in your smokeappetite, slip it a few liberal loads of Prince Albert!

Boiled down to regular old between-us-man-talk, Prince Albert kicks the "pip" right out of a pipe! Puts pipe pleasure into the 24-hours-a-day joy's class! Makes cigarette rolling the toppest of sports! P. A. is so fragrant, so fascinating in flavor, so refreshing!

Prince Albert can't bite your tongue or parch your throat! You go as far as you like according to your smoke spirit! Our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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