

# The Genoa Republican-Journal

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## FACTS ABOUT THE 1918 INCOME TAX

Inspector will be in Genoa March 7 and 8 to Assist You

### BACHELORS SHOULD INVESTIGATE

Allowance of Only \$1000 will Take in Many Bachelors Who Escaped the Tax for the Year 1917

"Don't wait until the final due date, March 15th, for paying your Income Tax and making your return. Avoid the last minute rush. Any person can figure out his liability today as well as he can next week, and if there is any point on which he needs advice he can now get in touch with a Revenue man."

This word of advice is being given out by Internal Revenue men. Returns and payments are being collected in Illinois by the following Collectors of Internal Revenue:

Julius F. Smetanka,  
Edward D. McCabe,  
John L. Pickering,  
John M. Rapp.

Every aid of their offices and field forces is being given freely to the public.

But the Income Tax men will not pull your door-bell or your coat-tails, according to the Collector's announcement. It is squarely up to every individual to figure out his own case and to get busy if he comes within the scope of the new Revenue law.

### Did You Earn This Much?

Every unmarried person who received income averaging \$19.25 a week during 1918 and every married couple who jointly received income averaging \$38.50 a week should secure at once from the nearest Deputy Collector or the nearest bank a blank Form 1040 A. That form contains the information he will need to enable him to figure his correct net income and any tax that he owes the Government.

The law requires that every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000 or over and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or over (including the income of husband or wife and the earnings of minor children, if any) must make a return on or before March 15th. And this requirement does not hinge on whether the person owes a tax.

### Taxable Income.

An individual must include under gross income all gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid or from professions, vocations, business, sales or dealings in property of all kinds, interest, rent, dividends or profits derived from any source whatever. Very few items of income are exempt.

Deductions include ordinary and necessary business expenses, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness, taxes of all kinds except Federal income and excess profits taxes and assessments for local benefits, losses actually sustained, debts ascertained to be worthless and depreciation on buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., used in business. A further deduction is allowed for contributions to corporations operated for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of the contribution deduction.

The taxpayer is not allowed to deduct any personal, living or family expense, any amount spent for improving property or making good its exhaustion for which an allowance is claimed under depreciation.

### Figuring the Tax.

Before figuring the normal tax the dividends are deducted as credits from net income, together with the personal exemption. As in previous years, dividends of domestic corporations are exempt from normal tax when received by the stockholder.

The normal tax rates for citizens and residents are as follows: On the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the credits the rate is 6 per cent; on any further taxable income the rate is 12 per cent.

The surtax rates apply to net income of each individual in excess of \$5,000. The personal exemption and the dividends are not deductible before computing surtax. In the case of returns by husband and wife, the net income of each is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Form 1040 should be used for making returns of net income exceeding \$5,000, and the instructions on that form will show how to figure the surtax.

### Business House Returns.

Employers and others who paid wages, salaries, rents, interest or similar determinable gains in an amount of \$1,000 or over during 1918 to any person must file an information return with the Government. Blanks may be secured from the Collector.

Every partnership must file a return showing its income and deductions and the name and address of each partner, with his share of the profits or losses during the past year. Personal service corporations will file similar information for 1918.

Inspector Here March 7 and 8  
Maurice J. Feldman, internal rev.

## WILL MANUFACTURE BUTTER

To Take Care of Surplus Milk in Elgin Plant of Co-Operative Co.

The Elgin News states that a butter manufacturer will be added to the milk separating plant which has been opened by the Milk Producers' Co-Operative Marketing Co. in the packing factory building.

Some of the new machinery already has been installed and it is expected that the enlarged plant will be in operation by the 1st of March.

A plan to retail the butter made there to the farmers who belong to the association is under consideration by the board of directors. It was suggested at the meeting of 300 milk producers in Elgin Monday afternoon by James M. Owen, secretary of the Elgin branch. He would have the product sent parcel post, in five pound lots.

The inauguration of the butter making is in harmony with the resolution passed at Monday's meeting, which criticized the milk producers who do not eat butter in preference to any substitute. The move is looked upon as the first step, too, toward the talked-of manufacture by the dairy farmers of all milk products, including powdered milk.

Several other resolutions were adopted at the meeting, but newspaper reporters were not admitted to the meetings and Charles H. Potter ordered that the proceedings be not given out to the press.

## SHIPS ON THE WAY

Armenian and Syrian Relief Funds are Producing Results

The following letter was received by Miss Laura Tindall, county Sunday School treasurer in acknowledgment of money set by the Sunday Schools in the county for Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund, Genoa M. E. Sunday School having contributed \$50.00 toward this fund:

Dear County Workers:—  
For the first time in two years American food and clothing are being sent directly to the sufferers in the far East. The advance guard is already in Constantinople. Three ships loaded with supplies and a personnel of 250 workers, 25 doctors and over 60 nurses are carrying the message of good will to the starving and destitute people of the war stricken regions of Western Asia.

Your contribution gives you a personal interest in the three ships, Merculiers, Peneceola and Western Bell and the ever increasing activities of our committee.

Sincerely yours,  
C. V. Vickers  
Secretary of the Com. of Armenian and Syrian Relief

Diamonds at Martin's.

## TRAGEDY IN ELGIN

Auto Truck and Street Car Collide, Killing One Man, Injuring Others

One man received injuries from which he died, another was probably fatally injured and two others were less seriously hurt in a head-on collision between a motor truck and a street car at North State and Ball streets in Elgin last Thursday night during the blinding snow storm, says the Elgin News.

William Schmidt, thirty-nine years old, a driver for the H. Kind Baking company, suffered a fracture of the skull near the base of the brain and a broken leg. He died at St. Joseph's Hospital the next morning.

Otto Kind, twenty-nine years old, a brother of the head of the baking company, who was riding with Schmidt, also suffered a fractured skull and other injuries, and is not expected to recover.

James Fenwick, motorman, was severely cut by glass from the broken windows of the front vestibule of the car.

When looking for an appropriate birthday gift, do not forget the beautiful cut glass at Martin's. Prices are reasonable.

venue inspector, has been assigned to DeKalb county to assist and give information to persons who should file income tax returns for the year 1918. He will visit the following towns on the dates mentioned:

February 25-26	Sandwich
February 27	Earlville
February 28	Shabbona
March 1	Hinckley
March 3-4-5	DeKalb
March 6	Kirkland
March 7-8	Genoa
March 10-11	Sycamore

## MAKING PLANS FOR NEXT LOAN

Time will be Set for not Later than the 21st of April

### SIZE OF LOAN NOT DESIGNATED

Workers of the Several Districts will Have Big Job Cut Out for Them—Citizens Must Assist

Liberty Loan officials for Chicago and the rest of the Seventh Federal Reserve District issued statements this week warning the workers in the organization that nothing should be permitted to delay the carrying out of the plans for the flotation of the Victory Liberty Loan, placed positively, according to the secretary of the treasury, will be placed before the people not later than April 21.

It is pointed out by the Liberty Loan officials that the reports from Washington are merely concerning the details of the big loan to be floated in the spring, and that no matter what the nature of the securities whether notes or bonds, the Liberty Loan workers have a job cut out for them and they must move swiftly and with greater vim and determination than ever before.

Charles H. Schweppe, director of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, made the following statement in his appeal to the workers and the public: "Now that Secretary of the Treasury Glass has definitely announced that the Victory Loan campaign will be launched not later than April 21 and that it will be an intensive popular campaign with a view to obtaining the best possible distribution, an organization must leave nothing undone to crown the campaign with the degree of success that the great war victory warrants.

"We don't know yet what means the government will adopt to raise the money—whether thru short-term treasury notes or long term bonds, but we do know that our job has been cut out for us and that we must move swiftly and with greater vim than ever before. It is traditional that the American people never start anything they cannot finish, and I have no doubt that, whatever plan the government may adopt, the American people will 'deliver the goods.'"

"The working out of the details by Congress and the Treasury Department is necessary, and it should not be allowed to interfere with the general plan to be in readiness to meet the task with every inch of fighting armor on. The authorities at Washington have the interest of the people in mind, and I have no doubt that aside from the natural patriotic appeal the campaign will offer highly attractive inducements in an investment way.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has laid emphasis on the necessity of getting the widest distribution of the government securities, and he depends on the loyal Liberty Loan organizations to accomplish that. But the organizations, no matter how earnest and vigorous they may be in their efforts, cannot get very far unless the public recognizes the necessity of success and loans its best. The American people can be a patriotic in times of peace as in war. And we all must realize that our part of the big war job will not have been finished until the bills are paid and the victory made complete.

"The organization in this district will measure up to the rosiest expectations, as in the past, and at the end of the campaign the district will have every reason to feel proud of its practical patriotism."

## VETERAN OF '61-'65

On Monday of this week a very pleasant surprise was sprung on Moses Dimon, a civil war veteran, and old time resident of Marengo, to celebrate the 80th anniversary of his birth. On invitation of his good wife his comrades of the G. A. R. marched in on him about dinner time and were served with a spread that beat government rations more than a mile. —Marengo Republican-News.

Lieutenant M. J. Schoonmaker of the 15th Illinois Infantry of volunteers (father of the editor of the Republican-Journal) was a comrade of Mr. Dimon, and the writer has an old war time photo of the Marengo veteran.

## SKATING

Saturday afternoon at Genoa opera opera house, from 2:00 till 4:30. Everybody welcome.

## NO SENSE OF HUMOR

Stars and Stripes Discovers that was Contributing Fact to Defeat

History may decide that, all things considered, Germany's fatal shortage was neither in white flour nor copper, nor in rubber. It was in humor.

The Allies could never escape the feeling, that in addition to being terrible, Germany was also rather ridiculous. It was a certain disconcerting Englishman who pointed out to Germany at the start that even in her invasion of little Belgium the spectacle she presented of a huge whip cracking bully striding into a room and stumbling over the door-mat had in it a dangerous element of the comic. But then Germany celebrating the fall of Verdun, Germany pounding nails into her wooden Hindenberg, Germany glowing with pride over her non-combatant fleet, was always absurd.

And the Kaiser! The Kaiser all dressed up like a Christmas tree ready for triumphant entry into Nancy that never fell; the Shining War Lord scuttling out of his realm as soon as his troops were in trouble! Wilhelm in any country with a sense of humor would never have been able to play the role out to its ghastly conclusion. He would have been laughed off the stage in the prologue.

And this same lack in these laughless people led them to misread as a symptom of weakness what was really a sign and a source of strength—the puzzling laughter that floated to them across the waste of No Man's Land. They were bewildered by the British. They could never understand the humor of a people who could catch at the Kaiser's sneer and make a fond and jubilant war cry out of "The Old Contemptibles;" who could ruin the "Hymn of Hate" for the Germans by learning it themselves and singing it in the trenches with particular relish for the refrain "We Hate England." And the French whose gaiety had misled the Germans into thinking them negligible and frivolous, proved to be quite a serious people on the hills of Verdun.

Then it began to appear that the American regarded himself fully equipped so long as he could go into battle armed with a tooth brush and a grin; and it is probably true that his army laughed more per kilometer than any other army in the field.

If the first distant sound of endless Americans on the march seemed at all ominous to Berlin, the threat must have grown when, at last, it was reported from the front that the Yank was the most baffling and the most deadly of offensive weapons—the soldier who fights with a smile. —Stars and Stripes.

## ANOTHER FREIGHT RULING

New Storage Rules have been in Effect Since the 15th of February

The new freight storage tariff, which went into effect February 15, is of interest to all shippers, particularly people living in the country, says the Earlville Leader. It provides for forty-eight hours of "free time" for goods stored in a railway warehouse. This means that any freight consigned to local residents may remain in the local warehouse after its arrival, 48 hours without extra cost to the consignee.

After the 48 hours, for those who live within a radius of ten miles, 2 cents per hundred pounds will be made for the first five days, or a minimum of 25 cents. For the sixth day and for each day thereafter, 3 cents per hundred pounds will be charged, with a minimum of 50 cents.

For those who reside ten miles, and no more than twenty miles from the warehouse a free storage period of five days is granted. Those who reside more than twenty and not over thirty miles from the city, have ten days' free storage and over thirty miles fifteen days.

This schedule is an order of the United States Railway Administration and became effective over the entire United States, Saturday, Feb. 15.

This does not mean that if you order goods by freight from Chicago and it is ten days or two weeks on the road, that the Railroad Administration will allow you anything to relieve your grouch.

## CLIFFE INTRODUCES BILL

Senator Adam C. Cliffe of Sycamore last week introduced a bill appropriating \$35,000 for a new armory building at DeKalb. The bill was referred to the committee on appropriations.

## ARMY CAPTAIN DEFENDS Y. M. C. A.

In Speech at Woodstock He Explains Cause of Complaints

### CANTEEN "WISHED" ONTO "Y"

Not Supposed to and Could not Follow Troops to the Front Lines—Under Army Regulations

Captain C. A. Daniels of the 131st Illinois Infantry (the old "Dandy First") recently invaded home because of an injury received from the bursting of one of the big German shells, came to Woodstock Sunday, at the invitation of the pastor of the Methodist church, to tell of his experience while in France and especially to assist in clearing up some of the misconceptions that prevail relative to the work of the various welfare organizations overseas.

He also spoke at length in the Franklinville church, and before the Men's Bible class of the Methodist church, Captain Daniels stated that there were two misconceptions that needed clearing up before a correct estimate could be made of the work of these various organizations. First there was the impression that the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and other such organizations were present on the field of battle during the great drives, and might be seen ministering to the wounded and bearing them out of the danger zones and to the first aid stations. This was entirely erroneous as no civilians were allowed in such exposed positions at such times, this work being done by the ambulance corps and the medical staff.

Again the public in general did not seem to realize that the policy of the "Y" by the approval of the army authorities has been there to give FREE SERVICE rather than FREE SUPPLIES. The army authorities had requested that the "Y" take over the canteens, which they did reluctantly, knowing that they had not sufficient workers for the task, and that here would come the severest criticisms.

When told that letters had been written home stating that the Salvation Army was the one organization that was deserving of all praise, he stated that the work of the Salvation Army was beyond praise overseas as it is in this country but that they had only 100 members there and that he had never seen one of them on the fighting line where he had been.

The canteen, wished on them by the army authorities, had been run by the "Y" under army regulations. This was where the most of the failures so widely heralded had been made. Gift tobacco, sold to them by the quartermaster's department unmarked, was resold to the soldiers, who found the return postal cards asking for acknowledgement of receipt of same. Naturally the boys were indignant and demanded an explanation. The quartermaster's department had long ago acknowledged the error, but the boys had not written that home.

"Was it true as some had declared that the 'Y' workers were yellow, that they were not up at the front?" The "Y" workers had been as near the front as army regulations would allow and as proof of this, witness the fact that nine of its workers had been killed by shell fire while on duty, twenty-nine had been seriously gassed or wounded, while in addition 31 had died in the service, chiefly as a result of exposure and overwork.

While the "Y" sent 3,500 men overseas, the Knights of Columbus some 300 to 400 and the Salvation Army about 100, the force was not adequate for the great task laid upon it. We could better understand this when we remembered that one million men were expected overseas by late summer, whereas two million were actually there by November 15th.

Not all of the "Y" men were fitted for the responsibilities laid upon them. It was no easy task to find 8000 men, exempt from the draft, who were fitted to be moral and spiritual leaders and managers of army canteens. However, less than two hundred men, about two per cent, had been found incompetent and dismissed from the service as unfit.

Perhaps the best answer to criticism was the brief statement of the work accomplished by the "Y." Over 2,500 huts and buildings of various designs had been constructed for the use of the soldiers and sailors. Entertainment at leave resorts had been provided for more than 70,000

## THE PRIMARY FARCE

No Candidates in Genoa but the Primary Election Must be Held

Tuesday, March 11, is primary election day in Genoa and other cities of the same class, at which time city officers will be nominated, perhaps.

There are no candidates in Genoa for the primary election, and the same condition exists thruout the state except in the larger centers where party lines are drawn. No one has petitioned here for the nomination and it is now too late to get in at the primary, except by writing in the name. In this manner some one will no doubt be nominated for mayor and alderman who is either unfit for the position or has no desire to become a candidate. It only requires one little vote to nominate, if there is no opposition. If one desires to enter the race by direct petition to the regular election he must file a petition containing the name of at least five per cent of the votes cast at the last preceding election. Thus is the farce, called a primary election shown up in all its idocy. Had there been some provision for eliminating the primary when no petitions are on file, one might have a more friendly feeling for the present primary law. As it is, Genoa must spend over a hundred dollars for this election, despite the fact there are no candidates and that no one is interested except the houses that print election supplies.

## BEHIND THE OTHER "BARS"

Union Saloon Keepers Get a Bit of McHenry County's "Landis."

Woodstock Republican: Two old time McHenry County saloon keepers who for many years have been behind the bars in their thirst emporiums, handing out drinks to customers, on Tuesday afternoon of this week stood before the bar of justice and, with bowed heads, listened to sentence imposed upon them which sooner or later will again place them behind the bars, but this time of an altogether different type for they will be the bars of the county jail.

Henry Matthes and John Zenk of Union, one a saloon keeper and the other an ex-saloon man, had both pleaded guilty to selling liquor to minors and were in court on that day to pay the penalty, whatever Judge Barnes saw fit to make it. The maximum sentence which could be imposed would have been a \$500 fine and 150 days in jail.

The judge assessed them each the \$500, but let them off with only thirty days behind the bars.

## WILL HAMPSHIRE BEAT US?

Movement on Foot to Organize Township High School There

The Hampshire Register says: "The Township High school question is one that has had considerable discussion in the past and is one that is of vital interest to every one. This question was unexpectedly brought to a point where action of a concerted nature was necessary Monday."

It is a question that is not only being discussed in Hampshire, but in every live center in the state. Not all are discussing township high schools particularly, but they are in search of something better in school facilities, and that means consolidation of some nature. It means the death knell of the one teacher three pupil make-shift with which the rural communities have to contend and the everlasting inconvenience with which the small towns have to put up in maintaining a properly accredited school. If Hampshire goes off a better school, there will be something doing, for there are some pretty live wires in that vicinity in matters educational. Will Genoa some day be sending her students to Hampshire's big school, or will we be making a bid for the school patronage ourselves.

men every week in France. Athletics under direction of the world's noted athletes had been provided for the men when off duty. Equipment had been furnished free. In the last three months of 1918 sales at less than cost in "Y" canteens had exceeded \$5,000,000 per month.

The speaker appealed to the fair minded men to hear the other side before they passed judgment upon an organization that had done so much for the boys at home and overseas.

Ivory dresser pieces at Martin's.

## "HEALTH SUNDAY" WAS DESIGNATED

For Awakening People of State and Nation to Their Responsibility

### FURTHER PRECAUTION IS URGED

All Pastors were Requested to Make Special Appeal to the People on Sunday, February 23

The Federal Government designated Sunday, Feb. 23, to be observed thruout the United States as "Health Sunday" and the State Department of Public Health sent out communications to all clergymen in Illinois, urging a general observance of the day.

In this communication the Department of Health points out that eleven communicable diseases were responsible for an unnecessary loss to the people of the state amounting to \$155,000,000, this loss being computed with consideration of the cash value of human life, the loss of time in productive labor, medical and nursing care and the cost of human burial. Tuberculosis was found to cost the people of the state \$115,000,000 per year; pneumonia \$31,000,000; typhoid fever \$2,000,000; malaria \$2,000,000; diphtheria \$1,200,000; whooping cough \$750,000; small pox \$675,000; infantile paralysis \$462,000; measles \$456,000; epidemic meningitis \$426,000 and scarlet fever \$388,000. It will be borne in mind that these figures are based on the year ending July 1, 1918, and do not include those of the past six months during which influenza, another communicable disease, has cost Illinois countless thousands of dollars.

The cost of these diseases to the people of DeKalb county the staggering sum of \$518,920, or a cost of \$14.83 for every man, woman and child in the county. This does not take into account the cost in grief, sorrow, anxiety and human suffering, but merely the actual loss which can be computed in dollars and cents. The figures are said to be exceedingly conservative, and to underestimate rather than overestimate the facts. To overcome this shocking loss, which is to a large extent avoidable through the creation of proper local public health machinery, the State Department of Public Health recommends the employment of a full time medical health officer and of public health nurses in each community of the state, and the establishment of infant welfare stations, tuberculosis dispensaries and other agencies which have proved their usefulness thruout the nation.

The communication to the clergymen of the state calls attention to the fact that, outside the city of Chicago, the expenditure for health protection, including state appropriations, averages only 7 cents per capita, and points out that yellow fever, small pox and typhoid fever can be absolutely eliminated by good public health administration, while diphtheria can be reduced to the minimum in both illness and mortality. The mortality of tuberculosis has already been reduced 25 per cent during the past fifteen years in those communities where efficient public health work has been done.

It is hoped that "Health Sunday" will give the inspiration which will prompt an improvement in health organizations in all communities, the need for which was so tragically demonstrated during the recent influenza epidemic.

## NO ICE IN SIGHT

None Put up in Genoa and Big Packers are in Same Fix

The larger ice packers have not as yet put up any ice this season for the very good reason that there has not been ice to put up. Ice eight inches thick is the heaviest that has been found in the lake regions of northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin this winter. This is lighter than the ice wanted. A few of the packers started to harvest, but along came the milder weather and it was abandoned. It has been twenty-nine years since there has been an ice failure in the Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin lake regions.

The local dealer, B. C. Awo, took out a few loads of ice when it was about eight inches thick in the Kishwaukee, but before he could start the work of filling his houses, the mild weather came.

Read the Want ad column.

## Kindergarten Helps for Parents

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

### TEACHING OBEDIENCE

By MRS. LOUISE GULDIN SIMENSON.

A garden is a place where a plant receives the nurture it needs for its development, the proper amount of heat, light and moisture. So a kindergarten may be thought of as an enclosure where each child is supplied with the right conditions for its development—no forcing nor pushing, just a natural unfolding of life.

Considering how much a child learns during his first six years, how important it becomes that he should be supplied with just the right material and the most intelligent supervision!

All the virtues are developed in kindergarten. The first and most important one is obedience. We mothers know how difficult it is to establish this habit. Now the kindergarten believes that a child may be led into obedience without being forced into it and it uses many devices to strengthen the habit of obedience during the early years.

One of the ways in which kindness is taught in the kindergarten is to have the children prepare and give gifts at Easter, Valentine's day and May day.

Courtesy is developed through games and stories.

The habit of orderliness is started by requiring the children to put their playthings away neatly when they are through with them, and they instinctively acquire a sense of order from the orderly procedure followed in the plays and games and work.

### Kiddies Love Stories.

The stories used in kindergarten are such as all children love to hear. They are written by experts in child study, and prepared and told in an interesting manner. While they are always amusing and delightful, they also contain a vital truth which sinks deep into the subconscious mind, imperceptibly teaching the children some important moral or ethical lesson. We mothers little know how much of the courtesy, cheerfulness and gentleness which our little ones seem naturally to possess may be traced back to some impressions made upon their plastic minds through these stories.

The music and songs of the kindergarten appeal strongly to the child. All that the child feels within he must be given frequent opportunity to express without, for, as Froebel says, even affection may die in a child if not properly nourished. The following song is part of a game in which the children play they are gathering flowers for father's birthday:

### The Flower Basket.

Weave the little basket, fill it up with posies,  
Roses from the garden, blossoms from the wood,  
With our birthday wishes, with our songs and kisses,  
Give it to the father, dear and kind and good.  
With smiles and with singing,  
Our gift we are bringing,  
But love is the treasure  
We give without measure.  
—Emily Huntington Miller.

A child feels a great deal which he cannot express in words. Froebel noted the restlessness of the little child and his constant use of his hands. He therefore devised a series of occupations appropriate to this mental stage. Ella M'agg Young said that the child-mind to be trained efficiently must have much emotional as well as purely academic or intellectual experience. She spoke of the industrial work of the school as giving this in its most wholesome form and said that every time the child's hand grasped a tool with which he might work out an idea he had an emotional impulse that benefited him. Now the child in kindergarten is given material and tools and allowed to work out his own ideas. Thus the powers of imagination and creativeness are kept alive instead of being allowed to die out, perhaps never to appear again, as is the case with so many people.

### Want to Make Things.

Such construction work has helped my children greatly, for, after they come home from kindergarten, they always want to make things, and if I supply material, appreciation and interest in what they are doing, they pass many busy happy hours during the afternoons in severe winter weather when it is too cold to play outdoors. It has developed their ingenuity to a remarkable extent, until now they see possibilities in almost everything.

For instance, from the cards found in milk chocolate packages they cut out the pretty houses and barns, mount them on stands and make villages.

They cut away one end of a gelatin box, put gables on the other end, and cut doors and windows in the sides.

From oatmeal boxes they cut out the figure of the man, and also cut out the letters for making little words or learning the alphabet.

In a picture book which they had themselves colored and become tired of they found pictures of a wolf and some flowers. These they cut out and mounted. On an old calendar they found a picture of a little girl re-

sembling Red Riding Hood, which they also cut out and mounted. Thus, with the wolf and the flowers and the little girl, they were able to picture out the whole story, all from materials which would otherwise have been destroyed. I think it is their kindergarten training which has developed such ingenuity in the children.

### CONTROLLING CHILDREN

By MRS. ISABEL S. WALLACE.

How many things can be made by folding ordinary wrapping paper! Soldier caps for small boys kept them amused a long time. A house and furniture with a few cut-out dollies make such busy little girls. After all it is the simplest thing that makes children happiest.

When at my mother's home one time my little girl folded and cut a house, windows, doors and all. Her grandmother was delighted and the little one said: "We'll keep it to show grandpa and I guess he'll say I am a smart Tottie." With a little thought mothers can learn how to fold and teach their children to fold a number of things. It is excellent practice in accuracy and neatness, besides affording the joy of making something.

In a regular kindergarten all the sets of blocks, which are of different sizes, are kept in boxes with covers, and each child puts his away carefully and correctly or else the cover will not fit. Then all the sets are collected and packed in a closet by a few of the children. Children love to help keep things in order and enjoy doing it.

At home, also, a child should have a place for his toys. A playroom is ideal, but if this cannot be provided, some place surely can be found, even in a small flat, which a child may have for his very own to keep his toys in. From the age of sixteen months I insisted that my little girl put her toys away neatly. We began it as play, and now it is a habit. Of course, sometimes she is in very much of a hurry to do something else, but the toys are put away in the end. We made her a large drygoods box, standing on it and two shelves across it. There all the small toys are kept. The blocks have their own boxes; the small things have baskets; and crayons, pictures and papers go into a box with a cover. All of them fit into the shelves; also the animals, dolls' trunks, washbasins and many other such things.

### Teaching Good Order.

One day when my child was not at home, a little girl came in for a visit. I took her into the playroom and left her there very happy. After a short time she went home. When I returned to the playroom I found everything so scattered over the floor that there was hardly room to walk. The next time the little girl came, I had a talk with her. I have made it a rule, and it is a hard rule to keep, for some mothers are offended, that if a child will not help put away the toys carefully when he is ready to go home, then he cannot come back to play with that toy again until he is ready to do what I ask. My little girl was playing at a neighbor's a few days later. When it was time to come home I went for her. The children were cutting out pictures and had made a dreadful mess on the table, chairs and floor. I told my little girl to help pick them up before putting on her things. The mother said: "Oh, that's all right. Saddle never picks up scraps; I do that." So don't make your little girl do it. And my child smiled and calmly said: "It's all right, mother, I don't have to pick up here." Then I told the mother about my rule and explained that it wasn't mere crankiness on my part, but a desire to form good habits in the children.

All children are naughty at times and it is so hard to know how to deal justly with them. One day when I was very busy my little girl came in from playing in the garden. I suppose she was tired and hungry, but she did not herself know what was the matter. She began to try a new kind of naughtiness, lying down on the floor, kicking and screaming and saying naughty things to me. I was amazed, and quite puzzled as to how to treat such a proceeding. At first I ignored her, but she kept it up. I asked a few questions in a kindly way, but that seemed to fan the flame. I was busy, in a hurry, warm and tired and began to get very angry.

### Controlling Temper.

Nevertheless I realized that if I could not control my temper, I could not expect a five-year-old child to do so. So I pondered over what to do. Finally I went and picked her up and carried her to a chair where we both sat, or flopped down, as it was no easy task carrying a kicking, crying mass of humanity. I never said a word, but rocked her quietly. After a little while she stopped, and I began to sing softly. She almost went to sleep. Then I knew she was really over-tired and I was so thankful that I had not indulged my own temper in any way. After a short time we had lunch and then she went to bed for her afternoon nap. She slept hours, repairing the wasted energy and her nerves in blessed sleep. She has never tried that trick again.

I find a word of praise goes so much farther than blame, and the bright eyes give back such a grateful look. Last autumn my little girl began to go to kindergarten. She loves the work and is always so proud to show what she has made. I was very anxious for her to go, as she was shy and needed to learn "team work" and to rub up against other children in order to polish the corners.

## Coming Silks Cast Their Shimmer Before



We shall have plenty of chances to run after strange new gods in silk weaves; some of them glorious products of looms set to new tasks. There are wonderful silks among the novelties for spring; knitted-looking fabrics and fanciful silks woven in an amazing variety of new patterns. Printed silks are slated for the new season and foulards in lovely colors are figured with flowers and leaves and made up often with plain georgette, etc. In such lovely frocks that there are not two opinions as to their success. Their triumph is assured. Even tricot is shown in printed patterns and various tricot weaves proclaim that manufacturers foresee a vogue for this material greater than that it has already had. In cross bars of contrasting colors it is best adapted to sport wear, but in plain colors it makes a handsome dress for the street.

In the vanguard of silk frocks for spring there are the taffetas that women watch for and in which they have an abiding interest. Nothing so far has supplanted the taffeta frock. It holds its own because it is so wearably; that is, it is a versatile gown suited to many of the goings on that occupy the time of the women of today. The two-piece dress—or suit—shown in the picture reveals as practical and pretty a frock as ever greeted a spring day.

This new model embodies some very interesting details in its makeup. First the skirt narrows toward the bottom and has a wide hem. Rows of long running stitches, arranged in five groups, run around the skirt, beginning with a group of three, uppermost, and adding one row to each group until that above the hem numbers seven. These long stitches of heavy silk constitute one variety of the "thread embroidery" that plays a prominent part in the season's styles.

The jacket or short coat widens at the hips—a departure from the straight silhouette that is noteworthy. It may be the forerunner of more curved lines to follow and welcome for variety's sake. A panel set in the front of the jacket is embellished with this thread embroidery and a double row of small buttons. Revers that widen toward the bottom and a neck finish in a fold of white georgette are pretty and the girle formed by three cords run in the silk is new. A buckle and three loops of silk-covered cord at each side finish it off. The cuffs command attention. They are made of deep plaits of the silk fastened down with little buttons.

## ECONOMY CORNER

Blouses of georgette crepe are at least as numerous as any other kind, and become soiled as quickly. But they require special, but not difficult, treatment in washing and ironing. This is a work that women do for themselves, and it is worth while to do this work for chiffon, light weight silk, satin and lace blouses. Nearly everyone has learned something of the art of tinting or dyeing blouses, when time and wear fade those that are colored or yellow those that were white. Women who have learned how to launder their own fine blouses turn them out as good as new after unnumbered washings, or tint them into first one color and then another, according to their fancy.

The various manufacturers of dyes have placed on the market many colors that may be used for tinting by mixing with water. Colored crepe papers, soaked in water, yield several lovely tints. But one may get almost any color desired or match any hue by using blue paints and gasoline as a tinting medium.

The washing of crepe and other sheer fabrics is simply a matter of handling them gently. Make a warm suds of water and white soap and dip the blouse repeatedly in this, squeezing the soiled portions in the hand or rubbing them very gently. If much soiled wash through a second suds and rinse in clear, tepid water. Do not twist or wring to dry, but lay in a towel and run through a wringer. Do not allow to dry before ironing, but fold in a turkish towel for awhile and iron while damp. Use a moderately hot iron and iron on the wrong side, stretching the material to its proper shape—otherwise it will shrink.

Do not allow any part of the waist to become dry before ironing. If it is necessary to iron part of a crepe or silk waist on the right side, owing to the way in which it is made, place a thin muslin between the iron and the fabric.

When a crepe waist is to be tinted it is first washed and rinsed. After that it is rinsed in a water to which color has been added. This color can be bought in drug stores and sometimes in other shops. For pink very pretty tints can be got from red tissue paper, and lovely yellow hues are obtained in

this way, using much deeper shades of yellow paper to make them. To get just the right tint it may be necessary to experiment by first tinting small pieces of crepe or a portion of the waist that is covered by the skirt. The blouse will look lighter when it is dry than when it is wet. It is better to deepen the tint by redipping than to make it too strong at first. The method of tinting with gasoline will be given in another article.

Julie Bottomley

### Dainty Quilts.

Scraps from old dancing frocks of taffeta or satin in pastel shades make very dainty quilts for the boudoir. One charming quilt of this kind was evolved from a cast-off evening coat of pale pink silk in a morning glory shade and a discarded dance frock of rose flowered white pussy willow taffeta. The pattern was done in blocks, flowered and plain silks cut in triangles, and the blocks joined by strips of pink satin ribbon. It was lined with plain thin silk with a sheet of cotton wadding laid between.

### Veiled Shoulders.

The overdress of one evening model is made high in the back and low in the front, as it is now considered more becoming to veil the shoulders. The girle of sapphires gives the finishing touch of richness. Such a design would be effective if carried out in a white satin with an overdress of black lace and a girle of jet.

### Furs and Velvets.

Taupe velvet is popular, because it is so soft in shade and so lovely with moleskin. Moleskin or beaver combines perfectly with shades of taupe. Ermine is used with best effect on black velvet, though this color is beautifully combined with kolinsky on account of the black markings which run through the brown hairs.

### Hat of Black Satin.

An unusual hat is a Napoleonic model of black satin, the entire shape covered with an allover pattern of embroidery done in gold thread.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

Loving words will cost but little journeying up the hill of life. But they make the meek and weary stronger, braver, for the strife.

### A FEW CAKES WITH FEW EGGS.

"Eggs is eggs" these days, and in spite of their high food value, are too expensive for free use at 60 to 70 cents a dozen. A cake which uses no eggs or the minimum number is the popular one. Here is one that is good:

Eggless, Butterless, Milkless Cake.

Take one cupful each of sugar and water, one-half cupful of shortening, two cupfuls of chopped fruit, a mixture of raisins, currants and citron, one teaspoonful of cloves, one-eighth of a grated nutmeg and a half teaspoonful of salt; boil all together three minutes, then add one cupful of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of water and two cupfuls of flour sifted with half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a dripping pan about one hour.

Marble Cake.—White part—take three tablespoonfuls of shortening, one-half cupful of sugar, one-third of a cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of lemon extract, one cupful of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, fold in the white of an egg, beaten stiff.

Dark part.—The same amount of sugar, fat, milk and flour with baking powder, the yolk of the egg and cloves, allspice and cinnamon added. The whole cake may be made at one mixing, taking out a part to add the spices and raisins if desired. Put together in spoonfuls of each without mixing. Bake three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

Raisin Cup Cakes.—Cream one-third of a cupful of shortening, add one cupful of sugar, one egg, one-half cupful of milk, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla, and one cupful of seeded raisins. Mix as usual and make in individual tins.

Orange Drop Cakes.—Cream three tablespoonfuls of shortening with one cupful of sugar, add two-thirds of a cupful of milk, one egg and two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add salt and orange extract with the grated orange. Bake in small tins. Cover with icing made of confectioner's sugar, a little grated rind and juice of the orange.

Blest be the tongue that speaks no ill, Whose words are always true, That keeps the law of kindness still, Whatever others do.

Blest be the hands that toil to aid, The great world's ceaseless need— The hands that never are afraid, To do a kindly deed.

### SOME ESSENTIALS IN PLANNING MEALS.

True economy consists in the right appreciation of essentials and non-essentials. Fruit and vegetables are in the former class and should not be listed with the table luxuries. Cream and eggs are expensive, but used in moderation they cannot be classed with the purchase of strawberries in February.

We must constantly bear in mind that the food value takes into consideration digestibility, waste amount of heat and energy given the body, taken in proportion to the cost.

Cake may be made with egg substitutes or gelatin in place of eggs. Eggs are rich in food value while gelatin has very little. A meal that fails to meet the needs of the family is not an economically prepared meal.

No woman should dare go into a home of her own who is not willing to study the value of each food and its ability to supply nutriment.

To stimulate the appetite by pleasing flavors, attractive serving and avoidance of monotony in the diet, are points vitally worth consideration. The careful preparation of foods, giving time and thought to methods, will help in reducing the cost, and makes them more satisfying.

Do we realize that often all a child sees of some members of his family is at the table. A simple well-set table, and a well-cooked and served meal is a strong factor in the education of a child. The table conversation by wise parents may be led into channels of information and a storing of valuable knowledge. The petty gossip that is heard at so many tables is not raising the ideals of the sensitive boy and girl. Let the table talk be educative. It will mean that some one must steer the conversation. Some of our greatest men have learned to express themselves by being allowed to give their opinions when there is a discussion at the table. Happy talk aids digestion; avoid all unpleasant conversation and correction, thus the food will have an opportunity of doing its work in the body.

These things are important, and the more they are thought about the greater importance we will put upon

the value of a well-planned and served meal, with the happy atmosphere of everybody comfortable.

Let us approach our friend with an audacious trust in the truth of his heart, in the breadth, impossible to be overturned, of his foundations.—Emerson.

### FAVORITE SALADS AND SALAD DRESSINGS.

An unusual but very good salad is the following: Peas, pickles and peanuts served with small sections of orange and a boiled dressing.

Blackstone Dressing.—Mix with four tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing four tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, two of chili sauce and two of tomato catsup with two of vinegar. Roquefort cheese may be added if desired.

Spanish Pepper Salad.—Dissolve half a box of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water and half a cupful of vinegar. Add a half cupful of sugar, the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of salt, with a cupful of boiling water. Mix six canned pimientos with two cupfuls of finely-cut celery and one cupful of shelled pecans cut fine; mold in small molds and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise dressing. This recipe will serve 12. Kummquats thinly sliced are very nice in this salad.

Benares Salad.—Take grated coconut, two tart apples, chopped, one-half cupful of celery, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, one tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and red pepper. Serve with French dressing.

Western Salad.—Take four hard cooked eggs chopped, four tablespoonfuls each of chopped onion, watermelon pickle or sweet pickle cucumber, four tablespoonfuls of chopped cheese. Save out the yolks of two of the eggs and put through a ricer to garnish the top.

Cottage Cheese Salad.—On a bed of lettuce arrange a circle of seasoned rice cottage cheese; in the center put seasoned rice and rice hard-cooked egg yolks. Add any desired dressing and serve.

Cheese Jelly Salad.—Mix half a cupful of grated cheese with a cupful of whipped cream, season to taste with salt and pepper and add one tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in a scant cupful of water. This may be molded in one large or several small molds. When the jelly begins to harden, cover with grated cheese. Serve with French dressing to which grated cheese has been added.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor conclusions, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fiber of the human heart.—Emerson.

### HONEY, NATURE'S SWEET.

We have had more respect for the honey bee and the bee-keeper since the shortage of sugar and we have learned that honey may take the place of sugar in many dishes. Honey used in cakes and cookies will keep the food much more moist as it absorbs moisture from the air; because of this cakes will not dry out as rapidly. Honey of course is more expensive than other syrups, but we have the assurance that it is pure and about twice as sweet as corn syrup. Honey is the nectar of flowers modified and evaporated by the bees. We find it on the market in different forms, as comb honey in small section boxes, extracted honey which has been whirled in a machine called a honey extractor, until the liquid honey has been thrown out leaving the combs empty, so that they may be put back and be again filled by the bees. Making the comb is a great expense of time to the bees during honey season and the bee-keeper will have much more honey if he supplies the comb. Then we have what is termed bulk honey, broken-comb and strained honey and the fourth or granulated honey. This is honey that has become solid. This may be changed to liquid form by setting the can in hot water.

Honey has many flavors—clover, goldenrod, buckwheat, raspberry and many other flavors, depending upon the flowers blooming within several miles of the hives.

The average housewife will store honey in the cellar, which is, so beekeepers tell us, the worst possible place, as it readily absorbs moisture, and will become thin and sour; the comb becomes dark and watery. Keep honey in a dry, warm place. The attic or any place warm and dry. High temperature does not affect it.

Pork Cake.—Chop fine one pound of fat salt pork, add one pint of boiling water, two cupfuls of honey, three teaspoonfuls of soda, two cupfuls of chopped raisins, spices to taste and six to seven cupfuls of sifted flour. Dried apple, chopped with the raisins, makes a good fruit.

These things are important, and the more they are thought about the greater importance we will put upon

## A Terrible Ordeal!

Gravel and Kidney Stone Caused Intense Suffering—Doan's Brought a Quick Cure.

Edw. J. Turcek, 4332 Eichelburger Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I was taken with a terrible pain across the back and every move I made, it felt like a knife being driven into my back and twisted around. It lasted about half an hour, but soon came back and with it another affliction. The kidney secretions began to pain me; the flow was scanty and burned like fire when passing. I had severe headaches and my bladder got badly inflamed, too, and I noticed little particles of gravel in the secretions. Doan's Kidney Pills had been recommended to me and I began their use. The first half box brought relief and I passed a stone the size of a pea. It was a terrible ordeal and afterwards a sandy sediment and particles of gravel settled in the urine. I got more of the pills and they cured me. The inflammation and there was no more pain or gravel. I now sleep well, eat well and my kidneys act normally. Doan's Kidney Pills alone accomplished this wonderful cure."



"Subscribed and sworn to before me," JAMES M. SMITH, Notary Public.

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

Those Socks.

"Those socks I knitted for you, did you wear 'em?"

"Yes, I wore 'em, and they made me all the more determined to get the war over in a hurry."

For Constipation, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney troubles, take Garfield Tea. Adv.

Rainfall.  
The average rainfall on the earth is variously estimated at from 30 to 60 inches annually; ranges from 458 inches in Cherrangoe, India, to zero in the Sahara desert.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1916.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Druggists, 7c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Said the Cynic.

"The best of friends must part."

"Especially if one starts borrowing money from the other."

Stop the Pain.  
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic Acid is applied. It heats quickly without scars. It is sold by all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

How She Came Out.  
He—Have you ever loved and lost?  
She—Oh, no; the jury awarded me \$7,000 damages.

A joker's idea of a good joke is one on the other fellow.

## Weekly Health Talks

Where Most Sickness Begins and Ends

BY FRANKLIN DUANE, M. D.

It can be said broadly that most human ills begin in the stomach and end in the stomach. Good digestion means good health, and poor digestion means bad health. The minute your stomach fails to properly dispose of the food you eat, troubles begin to crop out in various forms. Indigestion and dyspepsia are the commonest forms, but thin, impure blood, headaches, backaches, pimples, blotches, dizziness, belching, coated tongue, weakness, poor appetite, sleeplessness, coughs, colds and bronchitis are almost as common. There is but one way to have good health, and that is to put and keep your stomach in good order. This is easy to do if you take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a wonderful tonic and blood purifier, and is so safe to take, for it is made of roots and herbs. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands behind this standard medicine, and it is good to know that so distinguished a physician is proud to have his name identified with it. When you take Golden Medical Discovery, you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine that contains not a drop of alcohol or narcotic of any kind. Long ago Dr. Pierce combined certain valuable vegetable ingredients—without the use of alcohol—so that these remedies always have been strictly temperance medicines.

If piles are torturing you, get and use Pierce's Anodyne Pile Ointment. The quick relief it gives is hard to believe until you try it. If constipated Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken while using Anodyne Pile Ointment. Few indeed are the cases which these splendid remedies will not relieve and usually overcome. They are so good that nearly every drug store has them for sale.

**Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura**  
Soap, Ointment, Talcum 5c. each. Samples of Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.

Persistent Coughs are dangerous. Get prompt relief from Piso's. Stops irritation, soothes, is effective and safe for young and old.

**PISO'S**

Nellie Maxwell

## America's Need of a Merchant Marine During the Transition Period

By CHARLES M. SCHWAB



We may construct one hundred million tons of ships, but they will have no value to this great nation of ours unless we do what is more important than the construction of ships, and that is to devise the ways and means for their operation. A great merchant marine is essential to the United States. Its successful operation is not for the benefit of any one man or class of men, or for any one branch of business, but it is for the good of every individual citizen of the United States. I do not care what plan, in the opinion of our great legislators at Washington, may be best

for the operation of these ships, so long as they are operated economically and so long as the expense of operation is not borne by any one or few but by the whole people. No American shipbuilding can be profitable or successful or enlist private capital today as shipping is now operated.

I do not care in what form the people pay the bill. If the government operates the ships themselves and operates them at a loss, the people pay the bill. If the ships are operated by private concerns and a loss accrues that is made up in some form of subsidy, the people pay the bill.

I do not hesitate to say, however—not as a politician, because in that I have never had any part—that the real development of any great enterprise depends on the individual initiative of the American business man. I do not believe that we will ever get the full economical development of any great branch of American industry that is not developed under private enterprise and by private capital.

Our great outlet for all manufactures must be foreign markets. How are we going to get into the foreign markets? The shipyards of the United States during the year 1919 are capable of producing with ease and economically between eight million and ten million tons of ocean shipping.

The total ocean tonnage which the United States will possess at the end of that period will, if properly and economically operated, furnish a merchant marine that should make our industries secure in this transition period.

## "Me-und Gott"; Why the Former Kaiser Called Upon His Gott in Vain

By HERWARD CARRINGTON, Ph. D.

While the ex-kaiser was insisting upon his partnership—"Gott mit uns," "Me und Gott"—the German army was performing deeds of cruelty and barbarism which are unparalleled in history. And we know that these deeds were performed by the soldiery under strict orders from the high command.

How are we to reconcile these two apparently irreconcilable factors? At first sight we seem to be in a madhouse, dealing with insane persons.

It may be objected that the kaiser was merely posing—that he was not sincere. His religious convictions, however, appear to be genuine. We can only suppose that, believing in his divine right, he believed he could do no wrong; nothing mattered so long as Germany conquered. From this viewpoint we can understand "terrorism." The divine German right to subjugate the world explains it. This was the view of the kaiser and the German aristocracy, without a doubt; and we can at once see that from this standpoint a man might be at once deeply religious and extremely cruel.

But what kind of a God can this man have? Surely not a God of love; it seems rather a God of hate, an angry, wrathful and revengeful monarch, a partisan of war, strife and might. He is a medieval, anthropomorphic deity, corresponding to the older Teutonic conception of Thor.

In short, the Gott of this man Hohenzollern was the product of his own brain, of his own imagination. William II created a being whom he worshiped and admired, which was a more or less counterpart of himself—more glorified. The God which the kaiser worshiped, to whom he prayed, is absolutely different from the being worshiped by the allies—as different as light from darkness, love from hate, sympathy from destruction and fear. The kaiser's Gott was, in fact, a typical God of hate—as opposed to the spirit of love, peace and justice.

## Sherman Law Is Out of Business in Reconstruction of Railroads

By T. P. SHONTS

We must take government control of the railroads as now in effect as a fact—and let that be our point of departure. And we must agree that the present system of operation has in it certain merits which must never be sacrificed. Most of them, indeed, embody reforms for which railroad officers have clamored these many years.

First and foremost the Sherman law is out of business. It was tossed out of the window by Fairfax Harrison and the railroad war board as soon as war was declared; but President Wilson and Mr. McAdoo chloroformed and embalmed it on the 28th of December, 1917.

Let us briefly suggest the other obvious blessings of the present regime:

1. The pooling of equipment and terminals.
2. The elimination of unnecessary trains and duplicated service.
3. The more economical loading and routing of freight.
4. The unification of passenger ticket offices.
5. The elimination of the frills of the business, such as observation cars for which no adequate fare was paid, etc.
6. The frank recognition of the necessity on the part of government, which adds to the expenses of operation, to find the increased rates and fares with which to pay those expenses.

These are great gains, and it is the duty of every railroad man to see to it that they are brought clearly to public attention. We must face the fact very frankly that the decision of this momentous issue is absolutely in the hands of the public. As one with practical railroad experience and as an observer of government operation throughout the world, I am convinced that the most economical operation can be attained under private ownership. And the gains we have obtained from government operation can all be retained under private ownership.

## The Housewife and Her Work

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

CAN YOU TELL SILK FROM COTTON?



The Burning Test—Note How Silk on Right, Heavily Loaded With Mineral Matter, Keeps Its Shape, While Ash of Pure Silk Crumbles.

## DIFFERENT WAYS TO TEST FIBERS

Knowledge Given Will Save Housewife Money When Necessary to Buy Material.

### LINEN IS QUITE EXPENSIVE

Office of Home Economics of Department of Agriculture Gives Practical Methods of Test for Adulteration of Fabrics.

There is such a great variety of fabrics on the market now, and most of us understand so little about how they are made, that it is hard to know which ones will give the best value for the money. Our grandfathers used to buy pure virgin wool, but new processes have been devised which utilize shoddy along with the wool in such a way that the goods are sometimes handsomer and more durable than the old kinds. Linen has gone up so in price that many of us cannot afford it and must content ourselves with cotton or cotton-and-linen mixtures.

A microscope is the most accurate means of distinguishing cotton and linen threads. Cotton fibers, under the microscope, have a ribbon-like appearance with frequent twists, and a broad flat central canal; linen fibers are round, jointed and heavier than cotton.

If the fabric is without starch, oil makes linen translucent and cotton opaque. The finish must be washed out of highly finished materials before the test can be used. A comparatively simple test which, after some experience, enables one to distinguish between linen and cotton is called the "tearing" test. One must be an expert to detect cotton and linen mixtures in this way. The linen weaves in general are more difficult to tear than cotton. The torn ends of the linen threads appear uneven in length, and the individual fibers of the threads are parallel; while the torn ends of the cotton threads are more even in length, and the individual fibers are twisted in every direction. The sound of tearing linen is shrill, and that of cotton dull or muffled.

Another simple test is to light the threads with a match, blow out the flame and examine the burnt ends. The cotton threads will have blunt ends, while the linen will be pointed.

### TESTS FOR ADULTERATION OF TEXTILES

Kind	Adulteration	Appearance of Thread	TESTS	
			Burning	Chemical
Cotton	Slings; printed instead of embroidered dots	Short fibers, fuzzy ends	Burns quickly with flame	Immerse in conc. sulphuric acid 1/2-2 min. Remove. Wash thoroughly with water, followed by weak ammonia. Cotton destroyed; linen less affected.
Linen	Cotton	Strong threads; when broken thread is straight and ends uneven	See cotton	If without starch, olive oil makes linen translucent, cotton opaque.
Wool	Cotton Shoddy	Short fibers, kinky and stiff	Burns slowly, chars and gives off odor	Boil five minutes in 5 per cent sol. of caustic potash. Wool fibers destroyed. Cotton remains.
Silk	Cotton Loading	Long straight fibers with luster; spun silk breaks more easily than reeled	When pure burns slowly, leaving small crisp ash. Where much mineral matter, shape of piece little changed.	Same test as wool. Fibers destroyed less rapidly.

## GOVERNMENT TO HELP DAIRYMEN

Ready to Assist Owners of Herds in Controlling Infectious Diseases Among Animals.

### ASSISTANCE RENDERED FREE

Members of Several Cow-Testing and Bull Associations Have Accepted Offer and Report Good Results—Herd Lists Issued.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
Any herd of cattle built on a foundation of diseased stock cannot survive profitably for any length of time. The wise breeder who is establishing a herd, therefore, will see that his original stock comes from herds known to be free from disease and that the animals have not been otherwise exposed. More than that, the established breeder, to safeguard the health of his herd and meet the increasing demand for healthy stock, should use every means at hand to maintain a herd known to be healthy.

Government Asks Co-operation.  
The dairy division, United States department of agriculture, co-operating with the tuberculosis eradication division, is ready to assist members of cow-testing and bull associations in controlling infectious diseases among



Dairy Herd on Southern Farm.

their animals. This assistance is rendered free in associations whose members request it and who will co-operate with the bureau of animal industry in maintaining healthy herds.

In several cow-testing and bull associations the members have already accepted federal assistance and report good results. Practically all members submit their herds to the necessary tests and in this way start tuberculosis-free communities, which are expected eventually to grow to counties, then to states, and finally the entire United States may be freed from bovine tuberculosis.

Accredited Herd Lists Stimulate Sales.  
Accredited herd lists will be issued at suitable intervals. These lists contain the names and addresses of the owners, and a statement of the breed of cattle maintained by those owners whose herds are found to be free from tuberculosis.

Already approximately 50,000 copies of the first list have been distributed among breeders, state officials, extension men, breed associations, and others. Breeders whose names appear on this list state that as a result they have received numerous inquiries from prospective purchasers, some buyers even desiring to purchase the entire herd.

Certain communities have become unfavorably conspicuous for the large number of tuberculous cattle found in them, and purchasers of cattle both for breeding and slaughtering purposes are shunning those sections. On the other hand, when sections become noted for their healthy cattle, buyers obviously will seek animals from the breeders in such tuberculosis-free localities.

### PROPER SOIL FOR SOY BEANS

Crop Does Not Require Much Drainage for Best Development—Too Much Water Harmful.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The soy bean does not require a well-drained soil for its best development, although it will not succeed where water stands for any considerable length of time. Swamp and peat soils, after being drained and limed, have usually been found to produce this crop very well. Soy beans will thrive on soils that are too acid for the successful culture of red clover.

### BEST AS A DORMANT SPRAY

Lime-Sulphur Is Effective When Applied of Proper Strength—Kills Egg Clusters.

Lime-sulphur answers practically all purposes as a dormant spray, being effective, when applied of proper strength, for San Jose and other scale insects. It also kills many egg clusters of insects and serves as a fungicide, killing the spores of many of the diseases that injure the trees and fruit.

## WAYS TO ERADICATE SLUGS IN GARDENS

Insects Are Menace to Gardeners and Mushroom Growers.

Poisoned Bait, Clean Culture and Use of Lime and Powders Recommended to Destroy Destructive Member of Snail Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bait poisoned with arsenic, clean culture in garden and greenhouse, and the use of lime and powders, such as finely powdered salt and road dust, are recommended as means of destroying the spotted garden slug and other injurious garden slugs.

The spotted garden slug, which frequently becomes a menace to gardeners and mushroom growers, is somewhat wormlike in appearance, ranges in length from one-half inch to nearly seven inches, and varies in color from a yellowish gray, or brown, mottled with black, to nearly black. It thrives in damp, dark locations, such as under old decaying boards and logs, in cellars and creameries, along hedges and beneath damp refuse. It is particularly fond of lettuce, tomatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables when grown either under glass or in the open, and frequently causes damage in mushroom beds, to celery during the bleaching process, and to vegetables, especially potatoes in storage. It remains under cover until nightfall, when it comes out to feed, and returns to the same place before morning, leaving a trail of sticky mucus.

The common toad is among the slug's few natural enemies. Owing to its habits of feeding by night and concealing itself during the day, the slug is very difficult to control. Spraying with arsenicals is impractical, because slugs avoid most poisonous substances. Boiled or baked potatoes sprinkled with white arsenic have been found effective as a poisoned bait. In mushroom houses the most effective remedy is to surround the beds with a border about two inches wide, using lime, salt, or road dust, which prevents the slugs from passing. Cleaning up the hiding places of the slug and sprinkling lime, which is the standard remedy for slugs, about infested areas, is the best treatment in gardens and greenhouses.

### INSURE SAFE WATER SUPPLY

Woodlot or Orchard Conserve Soil Moisture and Rainfall—Should Be Kept Clean.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

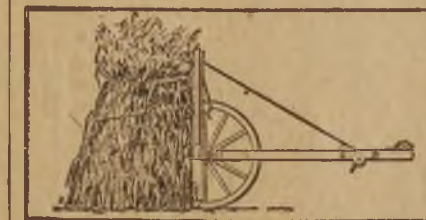
On any farm a woodlot, grove, or windbreak is highly desirable, not only to supply fuel and small timber, but for its beauty and the protection it affords. If kept clean and free from stock, such wooded area, an orchard even, may be made to serve another useful purpose, that of supplying water, says Farmers' Bulletin 941, "Water Systems for Farm Homes." Forest-covered lands conserve rainfall and soil moisture, and in many instances afford ideal sources for farm water supplies. The farmer, therefore, who fences off his woodlot, or part of it, or forests an enclosed area and keeps it clean for water supply purposes, is following closely the wise policy of cities and towns which, to insure safe, ample water supplies, acquire elevated, sparsely settled watersheds, and clean, forest, and patrol them.

### SHOCK LOADER QUITE HANDY

Means Provided on Tongue Secured to Axle for Moving Frame to Horizontal Position.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a shock loader, the invention of G. Hackley of Ahoit, Mo., says:

The object of this invention is to provide a shock loader in which the frame is pivoted to an axle which is supported by wheels, means being



Side Elevation Showing Frame in Vertical Position.

mounted on the wheels for drawing the shock there against when the frame is in a vertical position and holding it, and means being mounted on a tongue secured to the axle for moving the frame in a horizontal position.

### DROUGHT-RESISTANT PLANT

Department of Agriculture Finds Varieties Especially Adapted to Great Plains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Improved and uniform varieties of sorghum, millet, alfalfa, and broom grass capable of resisting drought and especially adapted to climate and soil conditions of the northern portions of the great plains have been obtained by the United States department of agriculture by selection from mixed commercial stocks.

Influenza and kindred diseases start with a cold.

Don't trifle with it. At the first shiver or sneeze, take



Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

### TILTING TABLE FRAME COMPLETE WITH SAW

inch	
24	\$23.90
26	24.90
28	25.90
30	26.90

### SAWS

24 inch	\$5.40
26 "	6.40
28 "	7.40
30 "	8.40

MANDRELS \$4.00 AND UP

POND ICE SAWS \$4.00 AND UP

AMERICAN SAW & TOOL WORKS 14th ST. & WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO



NEW HERRING, round .05, dressed .085¢ Big Reduction on all kinds fish. United States Food Administration License No. 8-13122.

### 200 ACRES

15 miles out of Indianapolis on DIXIE HIGHWAY land well drained, very productive. No better stock and grain farm on the market. Not far from Indianapolis and INDIANAPOLIS under \$200 to \$500 per acre. Let me show the crops and all you can see now buy it \$150 cheaper. GEO. GLORE, Hagerstown, Johnson Co., Indiana. CORY KING'S HOME

MARRIED FOLKS, ATTENTION! Improve the appearance of your home 100% by using our BEAUTIFUL ORIENTAL RUGS. Size 5'4" x 5'1". Special price \$1.40 each, two for \$2.70. Large stock on hand. MORGENTHAU & BRINK, 1908 SPRUCE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

GARDEN SPOT Mississippi Delta—Richest long staple cotton-corn-alfalfa land. In drainage district. Washington County. Two miles town. Owner 40 to 50 acres at \$1.00. Price \$25.00. C. M. BEST, Sowanee, Tenn.

Derby Durable Tread Tires from factory—loaded 800 miles. \$22.50, each \$10.00. Other sizes at proportionate prices. Send \$1.00 deposit on each tire ordered. Shipped subject to examination. DEBBY TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO.

Live Agents for High Grade Auto Tires Exclusive territory. You make money at our prices. Tires, Tubes. Write quick for our proposition. COASTAL SALES CO., 108 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMEN wanted by manufacturer to sell raincoats. Liberal commissions in advance. No delivery or collecting. The Liberty Raincoat Co., Dayton, O.

160 ACRES Bates County Missouri, 2 1/2 miles to depot; improvements and fences good. Smooth, 2 acres timber, 10 acres, 66 wheat possession now. Price \$100.00. Terms: Cash, 50% down, 50% later.

FOR SALE Rich Southeast Missouri. Corn, Wheat and Clover lands, improved and unimproved, easy terms. Address J. B. Case, Keokuk, Ia.

Large Accessory Company will select one Ford owner in each county for salesman, big pay. Write to-day. 761 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minnesota

### Antimony in Transvaal.

A new body of antimony is reported to have been opened up near the Komati river, in the district of the Stensdorp gold fields, Transvaal. As the ore is found to be valuable, a mining company is now carrying on smelting operations on the spot.

### BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when Boschee's Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles? It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

### Keep Children Erect.

To make a child maintain an erect position while writing at a school desk a German has invented a rod to be attached to a desk, terminating in a cup against the child's chin.

Shave With Cuticura Soap And double your razor efficiency as well as promote skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. No mug, no slimy soap, no germs, no waste, no irritation even when shaved twice daily. One soap for all uses—shaving, bathing and shampooing.—Adv.

The Stamping of Fido. Mrs. A.—"And is the dog a pet of your husband's, too?" Mrs. B.—"Yes; it is his pet aversion."—Boston Transcript.

Tomorrow won't be any different from today unless you are.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Drugists or mail order. Write for Free Brochure. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

HOW TO MEET MIDDLE AGE

Imperative That One Should Keep Up With the Procession of Human Thought.

Margaret Deland gives some useful advice on how to meet middle age in such a manner as to insure future happiness. Among other things, she says: "To hold on to our appreciation of nature, we must spur our dull and lagging memory of beauty; to keep our appreciation of human nature, we must refuse to be laid on the shelf; we must keep up with the procession of human thought. Only so can we see the sweat, the tears and smiles of our fellow-creatures.

"These are the two tasks of middle age; if we perform them worthily our souls will never grow old. And, plainly, it is 'up to us' as these slangy youngsters of ours express it—it is up to us to keep young; to make sure that our inner vision is open to beauty; and to the joy and sorrow, the squalor and glory of our fellows. If we do this, the 'compensation' is immediate!

"So, what difference does it make if the body is rheumatic and near-sighted—and a little deaf when it comes to the song sparrows; what do such things matter, if the eyes of the soul still see that crater mirroring the sky, if the ears of the spirit hear the bird's note in dawn and dew?

"Nor does it matter that the body declines a game of tennis and shudders at a plunge into the surf when the thermometer registers only 55 degrees—if the body's tenant is able to say to the young people, 'Go ahead! Have a good time! But take my word for it.

"The best is yet to be!"—Woman's Home Companion.

ADAPTED TO MODERN NEEDS

Seeming Proof That Feet of Women Have Developed With Enlargement of Their Work.

The different sizes chosen for the standard boots for women did not apparently include size one, which raises an interesting point, remarks the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian. Some little time ago an old curiosity shop in a country town showed in its window a woman's shoe of ancient date. It was made of a gray-blue brocaded silk, with a large square-cut tongue and fastened with a buckle. The heel was very high, made of wood and covered with red-brown leather. It was a beautiful shoe, and might have belonged to a lady of Marie Antoinette's court, or even have trodden dances in the time of our Merry Monarch. But it was so extraordinarily small that 999 women would have failed to get it on.

The thousandth happened to see it, was fascinated by its appearance, and asked if she might try it on. It fitted exactly.

Was the normal size foot of that age the abnormal one of this? One wonders. And have women's hands, feet and waists developed to suit the work which nowadays they have to do?

Attractive Tiled Roofs.

One of the most romantic touches of old Spain and Mexico is transferred to southern California through the medium of its tile roofs on the better class of domestic work. The work left by the old Franciscan priests in their missions throughout southern California and mostly done by the Indians, who were good potters and who became expert under the direction of the monks, is the source of this new departure. It is claimed that the variations in the tile, making it possible for them to fit together, was done over the calf of an Indian's leg, the wet clay being molded by that method and then laid aside to dry. The character of these old tiles consists not only in the rich red and reddish-brown tones in the clay or the texture, a sort of semi-rough matt glaze, but from the irregular, many-sized and shaped pieces going into the roof.—Dwight James Baum in Architecture.

Swiftest Dog.

The swiftest dog in the world, the borzoi, or Russian wolfhound, has made record runs that show 75 feet in a second, which would give it a speed of 4,800 feet in a minute if the pace could be kept up.

ROLL OF HONOR

The boys whose names appear in bold face type are "over there."

The Gold Stars  
Private Fred L. Nilsa.  
Private Tony Henry Muhr  
Private Wm. C. Wolters  
Second Lieut. Bayard Brown  
Private Leon Ray Listy

Lieutenant J. W. Ovitz \*  
2nd Lieut. Thos. Nicholson \*  
Sgt. Paul Miller \*  
Sgt. John Frazier \*  
Sgt. Geo. Allen Patterson. \*  
Corp. James B. Cornwall \*  
Corp. Howard Stanley \*  
Corporal Floyd Buckle \*  
Corporal Carl Bauman \*  
Private Wm. Harry Carb \*  
Private Wm. Schnur \*  
Private Robert Westover \*  
Private Walter J. Brendemuhl \*  
Private Thomas Abraham \*  
Private Geo. F. Goding \*  
Private Irvin Thorworth \*  
Private Geo. R. Wilson \*  
Private Albert F. Prain \*  
Private Clarence Eiklor \*  
Private Ransom Davis \*  
Private Sidney Davis \*  
Private Harry Holroyd \*  
Private Glen Montgomery \*  
Private Ben Westover \*  
Private Karl K. Holtgren \*  
Private Irvin Patterson \*  
Private John Kolasmiki \*  
Private Albert Awe \*  
Private Otto Dander \*  
Private Floyd Durham \*  
Private John Duval \*  
Ernest Fulcher, U. S. N. \*  
Charles Adams, U. S. N. \*  
Geo. J. Patterson, Y. M. C. A. \*  
Ruth Crawford, Nurse \*

Captain C. A. Patterson \*  
Lieut. Richard Gormley \*  
Sgt. Sidney Burroughs. \*  
Sgt. C. Vernon Crawford \*  
Corp. Geo. A. White. \*  
Private John Meckler \*  
Private Philip R. Thomas \*  
Private Jay Evans \*  
Private Frank J. Bender \*  
Private Frank Stanley \*  
Private Aug. J. Bjornson \*  
Private Frank Rebeck \*  
Private Wm. Hannah \*  
Private Wm. L. Mowers \*  
Private Fred Shattuck \*  
Private Roy Stanley \*  
Private Harvey Matteson \*  
James Hugh Clark, U. S. N. \*

Mustered out  
Private Elmer W. Prain \*  
Private Edward A. Albertson \*  
Private Ivan Ide \*  
Corporal Frank Hoffman \*  
Private Chester Evans \*  
Private Charles C. Schoonmaker \*  
Private Fred J. Duval \*  
Private Frank Brennan \*  
Corp. Harold Holroyd \*  
2nd Lieut. Wm. Lankton \*  
Dillon Patterson, U. S. N. \*  
Private Clarence Crawford. \*  
Private Thos. Burke \*  
Private Fred W. Browne \*  
Private Albert T. Johnson \*  
Private Aug. Niss \*  
Private Everett Naker \*  
Corp. Carl Bender \*  
Corp. John Sell \*  
Lieut. Luman Colton \*  
Private Albin Duval \*  
Private Leroy Pratt \*  
Private Lyle Shattuck \*  
Private Walter Albertson \*  
Private Leonadus M. Corson \*  
Private Leeland E. Patterson \*  
Edward Awe

HARD ROAD INJUNCTION

At Springfield an injunction to stop construction of Illinois \$60,000,000 hard road system has been filed in the circuit court by John M. Mitchell of Wabash county. The bill alleges that the vote on the bond issue was not properly canvassed by the state canvassing board and that the wording of the act which called for the election is faulty and illegal.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERY \*  
\* INCOME TAX PAYER. \*  
\* Washington, D. C. — "The \*  
\* rights of all persons now filing \*  
\* Income Tax returns are amply \*  
\* protected by provisions for \*  
\* abatements, refunds and ap- \*  
\* peals," says Commissioner Dan- \*  
\* iel C. Roper. \*  
\* "Every person can be sure of \*  
\* a square deal. No person is ex- \*  
\* pected to pay more than his \*  
\* share of tax. His share is de- \*  
\* termined solely by the amount \*  
\* and nature of his net income for \*  
\* 1918, as defined in the law. \*  
\* "Abatement petitions are dealt \*  
\* with open-mindedly. Refunds \*  
\* will be made in every case \*  
\* where too much tax is errone- \*  
\* ously collected. \*  
\* "The Income Tax is 'on the \*  
\* level' all the way through." \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

SCHOOL NOTES

Edward Christensen, Editor

Mr. Taylor was absent from school on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in order to attend the Teacher's Convention being held in Chicago all this week.

Some new victrola records were added to the school's collection this week by the school board. Miss Rylander ordered them while in Chicago over the week end. All of them are high class records and show excellent choice.

The Freshmen of the high school will entertain the Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores at a skating party at the Genoa Opera House this Friday night. This is the second one of this nature this year and because of the other one, all the students are looking forward to a fine time.

The Senior class have received their class rings and are flashing them in high school to their hearts' content and to the envy of the other classes. The rings were ordered thru the Martin Jewelry Store and are made to the satisfaction of everyone.

The Sophomores had quite an interesting debate in their English class Monday morning. The question was the much discussed question of the day, "Resolved that women should have equal suffrage with men". Ruth Austin and Mable Montgomery defended the affirmative side of the debate, while Paul Molthan and Donald Young took the negative stand. Three judges from the Senior class decided in favor of the negative. In explaining their decision, the judges decided that the affirmative put forth the most points and had a better delivery, but the negative won because they brought out their points much more forcefully and tore down those points made by the affirmative so effectually.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Representative Brewer of the 35th district introduced a bill last week making it a misdemeanor to have liquor in a house in anti-saloon territory. The bill provides that authorities with necessary papers may search homes suspected of keeping liquor. The penalty is \$50 to \$5000 fine and 90 days in jail.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Alonzo Holroyd, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Alonzo Holroyd, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the May term, on the first Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to be undersigned.

Dated this 17th day of February, A. D. 1919.

William H. Leonard  
E. W. Brown, Administrator  
Attorney. 18-21

Fred Renn was in Geneva on business Tuesday.

Beware--

Of So-Called "Protective Bureaus"

Investors Oil and Mining Journal shows the inside workings of some of the self-styled "Protective Bureaus" and investigating companies. This is one publication that will not put you to sleep—IT WILL WAKE YOU UP.

3 MONTHS FREE!

To increase circulation, a three-months' trial subscription will be mailed free upon request without obligation. February 25th issue contains many live and interesting editorials that will prove of great interest and value to an investor. Write today for free trial subscription.

Investors Oil & Mining Journal  
Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Her Heavenly Program.  
Aunt Caille was a very religious begro woman—of the shouting variety. She was telling the children about heaven, and what she expected to do when she got there. "When I gits dar, honeys, I gwine take a crown what a angel gwine gimme, an' put it on my head. Den I gwine git out my lil' ole halp an' play some of dem heben clumes on it. Den I gwine stretch my lil' white wings an' fly fum cherry beam to cherry beam."

Testing Pleurisy With Coins.  
A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lereboullet in the Paris Medical. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clinked at the patient's back. The sound of the coins coming through a healthy, normally-aerated lung seems distant and dull, while through an affected lung, through soiled or homogeneous tissue, a clear, silvery, metallic ring is heard.

Daily Thought.  
I will be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice.—William Lloyd Garrison.

Thorough Mourning.  
The Sitka widow, when she has to put on mourning, paints the upper part of her face a deep black.

JOSEPH BROTHERS  
**Cleaners and Dyers**  
Leave Orders at the Redwood Barber Shop, Genoa.  
Goods called for and Delivered Every Week

**PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY**

Do not ask us for credit after March first. We must have money with which to buy new goods. Want to keep a larger stock of goods and will give you

**Better Prices**

Some of the New Prices

- Lonsdals Muslin, bleached, 36 inches wide, yd. . . . .20c
- Apron Checked Gingham, per yard. . . . .20c
- Dress Goods, serges, \$1.25 values, now. . . . . \$1.15
- 95c values, now. . . . .85c
- Mercerized Table Cloth, 85c values for. . . . .75c
- Mercerized Table Cloth, \$1.00 values for. . . . .90c
- Mercerized Table Cloth, \$1.50 values for. . . . . \$1.35
- Corsets, the ones we have been selling for \$1.50, \$1.35 \$2.25 values for. . \$2.00; \$3.00 values for. . \$2.75 \$5.00 values, under cash system sell for. . . . . \$4.50

Remember we carry the Gossard Front Lace and the Henderson back lace.

Munsing Underwear—Just received our spring Munsing Underwear. See the new band tops, will not ravel out like the crocheted tops. All sizes and all styles in Union Suits.

Ladies' Shoes—\$6.00 values for. . . . . \$5.70 \$5.00 values for. . \$4.75; \$3.50 values for. . \$3.30

A reduction on all children's shoes.

A ten per cent reduction on all dishes. Cups and Saucers, Plates, 20c values for. . . . .18c

Better Prices, Better Service and More Goods

**F. W. Olmsted Co.**  
Genoa, Illinois

**NEW STORE**

You are cordially invited to call and see us in the new quarters Two doors east of old location  
**E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer**

The plays that were given at the Ney church last Friday evening will be repeated this Friday night, Feb. 28, at the basket social. Everybody come and enjoy a good time.

The Mystic Workers entertained sixteen soldiers at supper at their hall last Tuesday evening, and they sure did fill that long felt want for something sweet and plenty of it.



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

**Perkins & Rosenfeld**

**Dr. J. T. SHESLER**  
DENTIST  
Telephone No. 44  
Office in Exchange Bank Building

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

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

The interior of the Illinois Central depot is being repainted.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson was a week end visitor in Rockford.

E. J. Tischler will move his grocery stock into the Mordoff building the last of this week.

Wm. Wyde and son, Donald, who have been spending the winter in the South, returned home the first of the week, having visited several places of interest in the southern states.

M. D. Bennett is seriously ill at his home in Rockford with diabetes.

R. B. Field is confined to his home this week with influenza.

Lile and Harlan Shattuck of Bensenville were over Sunday guests at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shattuck.

Star Preston of Elgin was a Genoa visitor over Sunday.

Miss Mary Ritter of Chicago spent Sunday with home folks.

Robert Furr is visiting Genoa relatives this week.

E. McMackin has bought the Frederick house in the Citizen's addition.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Shanahan and daughter of Hampshire were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sowers.

Lieutenant Wm. Lankton, who has been in the service for a year, lately stationed at Camp Logan, Texas, has received his discharge and will enter the employ of Leich Electric Co. as traveling salesman, a position he held before enlisting. He will work out of Indianapolis, Ind.

Martha has a splendid line of individual pieces of silver Call and see them.

**TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY**

**TO RENT**—Locust street house, 8 large rooms and modern baths, furnace, electric light, large porch, barn and woodshed. Partly furnished if desired. Also will rent adjoining lot and acre in rear. Write C. E. Hall, 1315 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**Catarhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured** by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarhal Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarhal, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarhal Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarhal Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, etc.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

V. J. Corson transacted business in Chicago Monday.

G. P. Green of Minneapolis, Minn., was a Sunday guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. F. M. Worcester.

Privates Charles C. Schoonmaker, Battery C, 149th Field Artillery, was mustered out of the service at Camp Grant Monday and is now at home. He will go to Chicago and Warsaw, Ind., Friday to visit relatives a few days and then return to Genoa where he will be associated with his father in the publication of The Republican-Journal.

If the present cold weather continues for a few more days, there is yet a possibility of an ice crop, but chances of a continuation are not encouraging at this time of the year.

C. D. Schoonmaker went to Rockford Monday evening to meet his son.

Mike Gordon's team pulled off a circus stunt west of Genoa Wednesday evening, and as a consequence one of the animals was quite badly injured. While driving to town, the team became frightened, one of the horses jumping over the tongue and then both taking a notion to break the speed laws, leaving the wagon on the trail. The team was recently purchased by Mr. Gordon, it being one that had recently been mustered out of service at Camp Grant.

George Stockwell ran the time of a pitch fork into the knee joint last Monday and is now suffering considerable inconvenience as a consequence. Mr. Stockwell resides north of Genoa.

The committee appointed, the evening Lieut. Brooks was here, to prepare plans for a Men's Club, is ready to report. A meeting will be held at the M. E. church on Thursday evening, March 6, at 7:30 o'clock, and all interested in such an organization are urged to attend.

The junior members of Camp 66 were guests of Master John Ovitz on Tuesday afternoon of this week. After heaps of fun, playing games, a supper was served. The table was prettily decorated with a candle bedecked cake for the center piece, small tents for place cards and automobiles for favors.

Miss Margaret Jane Kiernan was hostess for a Washington party in honor of her fifth birthday anniversary Wednesday afternoon. At five o'clock the guests gathered about the table, where dainty refreshments were served. Small hatchets were the favors.

T. B. Gray will build an addition to his store building in New Lebanon which will be used by Earl Cook, the store proprietor, as living quarters. Elmer Colton will build a new garage this spring. Both the parties have awarded the lumber contract to the Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., of which Orrin Merritt is local manager.

Al Sickles is confined to his home with an attack of influenza.

Alexander Walker and Miss Lila Kitchen of St. Charles were Sunday visitors at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kitchen, in Ney.

Mrs. W. W. Cooper fell on the icy walk Wednesday and sustained a fracture of the arm. The ice covered walks under the thin layer of snow has caused many falls this week.

F. A. Fischbach visited at the home of his son, Frank, in Huntley, the first of the week.

Mrs. George Hoffman and four of her children are recovering from an attack of influenza.

P. A. Quanstron, who recently underwent a serious operation in a Chicago hospital, is very low at this time at his home in this city. At the time of going to press he is unconscious. Hardening of the liver is the chief cause of his illness, altho there are other complications.

[Later, Mr. Quanstron passed away at his home in this city this (Thursday) afternoon.]

**Go!**

To Leath's for fine furniture Now is the time for shrewd buyers. Sharp reductions during our February Furniture Festival. Our chain of stores offers wonderful opportunities to the lover of beautiful things for the home.

**Leath's**  
Elgin, 70-74 Grove Ave.  
Rockford, Opposite Court House  
Dubuque, 576-584 Main St.  
Aurora, 31-33 Island Ave.  
Freeport, 103-105 Galena St.  
Waterloo, 312-314 E. 4th St.  
Beloit, 617-621 4th St.  
Joliet, 215-217 Jefferson St.

Furnishers of Beautiful, Happy Homes

L. M. Doty fell while at work at the Zellar elevator Wednesday and took the count. In other words he was knocked out. He fell between a freight car and the side of the building while preparing the car for loading grain. He was taken home as soon as he regained consciousness and except for a sore head, he is now getting on O. K.

Mrs. C. A. Goding went to Byron this Thursday evening to help care for her mother, Mrs. W. H. Kennedy, who fell Wednesday evening and broke her hip.

The Epworth League will meet at 6:30 o'clock next Sunday night at the M. E. church. Mrs. Edith Wager will be the leader and the topic will be "High Hearts for Great Days." You are invited to attend.

Members of the Jolly Eight club enjoyed several games of 500 at the home of Mrs. C. A. Goding Wednesday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served at five o'clock.

A second American Red Cross class in home hygiene and care of the sick will be organized soon. As only twenty members can be in the class, kindly notify Mrs. A. J. Kohn at once if you desire to join. Text-books cost 55 cents and tuition 50c.

Next Monday will be "circus day" at the Grand Theatre again when the second episode of "The Lure of the Circus" will be shown. On account of the fact that the monkey was monkeying with the elephant, the elephant could not get his trunk packed in time for last time, but he will be here next Monday. Also the news of the world in the Universal Weekly and other features.

Wallace Reid will appear Saturday night at the Grand Theatre in one of his recent popular plays, entitled "Believe Me, Xantippe"—a treat for you, don't miss it.

Wednesday night the Grand Theatre will feature Marguerite Clark in the Arteract production, "Prunella."

Mrs. L. J. Kiernan has been entertaining her sister, Mrs. Berry, of Elgin several days.

Mrs. E. Clifford is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Sallie Watson, of Dayton, Ohio.

Misses Olive Ferden and Winifred Williams were Elgin visitors Saturday.

Edgar Baldwin of Rockford was home over the week end.

Mrs. G. C. Rowen was a Rockford visitor Monday.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson spent Monday in Rockford.

Mrs. J. W. Ovitz and Mrs. O. M. Leich were week end guests of Mrs. C. A. Patterson of Champaign.

Mrs. Minnie O'Bright and Mrs. M. L. Geithman and daughter Lucille, were Rockford visitors Thursday of last week. They visited Mrs. F. J. Fay, who recently underwent an operation at the Rockford City Hospital.

Mr and Mrs. J. W. Sowers entertained Mr and Mrs. Thos. Shanahan and daughter, Clarabel, of Hampshire Sunday.

Mrs. T. R. Green of Chicago visited at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Watson, Wednesday.

A. J. Kohn is attending the state telephone convention at Des Moines, Ia., this week.

Mrs. Ralph D. Hollembeak spent Thursday of last week with Genoa relatives.

Mrs. Chas. Wolter and daughter Miss Ella, visited relatives in Union over Sunday.

Mrs. Roy O. Durham and son, Milton Henry, went to Elgin Friday to spend several days with friends and relatives in that city.

Rudolph Glabaznya moved to Chicago Thursday where he has secured employment for a few months, when he expects to move to Texas where he owns land.

Percy Hemenway returned to Joliet Friday where he will resume work in the office of the Illinois Steel Co.

C. J. Cooper, formerly of Genoa, who has been residing at St. Charles for a couple of years, has removed to a farm near Sycamore.

**Accumulating BANKING CLUB**

50¢ club pays \$125  
\$1 club pays \$250  
\$2 club pays \$500  
\$5 club pays \$1250  
\$10 club pays \$2500  
\$20 club pays \$5000

Ask About It.

Here is the A B C of Fortune Telling

Come in now and join our "Accumulating" Banking Club with 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00 \$20.00 or any amount you wish, and "Regularly" deposit the same amount each week for 50 weeks. Keep this up each year for five years and you will be on the road to wealth.

You can do this—you know you can—and you know you ought to, because there is sure to come a time when you will want and need money.

Bring in your first deposit today and start to build your fortune.

You can start any time, but right now is the best time that we know of.

You will receive 3 per cent interest.

**Exchange Bank**  
Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

**METHODS OF MARKING MONEY**

**Officials Trap Speculators Who Dip Nefariously into the Cash Drawer.**

In their surveillance and apprehension of suspected persons government secret officers often find it necessary to "mark the money" handled by such persons. There are various methods of so marking the national currency, one of the most novel of which is the pin-prick.

The note to be marked is, say, the \$5 silver certificate bearing the vignette of an Indian chief in full regalia of feathers and trappings and presenting a full-face view. With the aid of a pin the secret service man makes two punctures in the bill directly in the pupils of the Indian's eyes. To the casual and sometimes even critical inspector of the note these pin-pricks are invisible. If raised to the light, however, the bill will distinctly reveal them.

The markings are complicated by the following process: The pinpoint is applied in the "twist" of the large figure 5 of the two upper corners of the note. These tiny twists do not appear on the "necks" of the two figures 5 that are on both sides of the bottom of the note. The note is now pierced again, this time at the ends of the scrolls on each side of the word "five" in the lower center of the bill. The marking is now complete. In secret it is exhibited to one or more persons for purposes of identification and is then placed in the till or money drawer to which the suspected person has access.

It is said that the pin-pricks will remain perfect for some time. When such bills are produced in court and their markings are explained under oath conviction is practically certain.

—Literary Digest.

**RED, EMBLEM OF DOMINATION**

Has From Time Immemorial Been Significant of High Authority—Blue Called Cloak of Heaven.

Of all bright colors red is the favorite among primitive peoples. It excites to violence in flags and uniforms. Red is the emblem of domination in politics and religion. The cardinal and the doctor of divinity have their red robes.

On the other hand, red has replaced green in one respect as a restful color. At great state functions out of doors in India, such as a durbar, red umbrellas are preferred to green as an effective sunshade.

Blue has a minor influence. Curiously enough, it appears only to affect the cat in the same way that red affects other animals. Humanity has a respect for blue, which is the cloak of heaven. In legends and fairy tales it is the good little boy, destined to achieve success in life and marry a princess, who is described as clothed in blue, while a red blouse serves for the bad boy.

**Ireland's Round Towers.**

No one knows exactly when or why the round towers in Ireland were built, but some believe that the druids erected them as watch towers and places to which to go for safety in time of danger. A good many of the towers have the tops broken down and those which show the cone tops intact have mostly been restored. There is no door on the ground, the doors being purposely built at about 10 or 15 feet from the ground and were reached by ladders.

After the people had climbed inside they drew their ladders up after them and thus were out of reach of the Danes who frequently invaded the country. The tiny windows of these towers are far up toward the top also. About 80 round towers remain in Ireland, but only a few of them are perfect. According to one authority, they were probably built between the 9th and 13th centuries.

**The Word Squaw.**

The word squaw, the term for an Indian woman, is said to have been taken from the language of a band of Indians in New England known as the Narragansets, and is probably an abbreviation of the word eskwaw. Years ago the word was carried over the length and breadth of Canada and the United States, and came to be used even by the Indians on the western reservations, who have taken it from the whites. A "squaw man" is an Indian who does woman's work; also a white man married to an Indian woman and who lives with her people. After the squaw have been named, squaw berry, the partridge berry; squaw flower, the plant known as trillium erectum; squaw mint, the American pennyroyal; squaw winter, used in parts of the Canadian Northwest to designate a mild beginning of winter.

**Cockneys Adaptable.**

The adaptability of the London girl to farm work is equalled by the adaptability of London youth (particularly the real Cockney type) to almost any work and any circumstances.

I have known a Cockney, entirely ignorant of machinery, to learn all about a thrashing machine inside a week, and to be in sole control of it on the eighth day.

And it is well known that some of our smartest cavaliers are Cockneys. Young fellows who were never on a horse before become expert riders in an incredibly short time. Whatever else the Cockney may or may not be he is nearly always observant, quick in the uptake and useful with his hands.—London Chronicle.

**WORD HAS VARIED MEANING**

Term "Garden," as Used Today, Capable of Some of the Most Elastic Definitions.

We speak so freely and often of a "garden," assuming that there is some well-defined common use of that word even among the authorities on gardening subjects. But the fact is that it has reached mighty elastic limits in their writings and speech and can be taken to mean anything from the enormous private parks and estates to the tin can glories of a back yard.

The word garden is from the old Anglo-Saxon root, "gyrden," meaning an enclosure. At that time, due to the uncertain character of community life, it was either inclosed within fortifications or left unprotected and exposed without. This private inclosed land was the garden of that time. That is the meaning of garden in the Song of Solomon.

Gradually the sense of the word has changed to cover those parts of the land devoted to the cultivation of plants either for pleasure or for use; thus, we have the vegetable or fruit garden, and on the other hand, the wall, water or rose garden, etc.

Liberty Hyde Bailey defines a garden as "the personal part of an estate, that area which is most intimately associated with the private life of the home."

Whatever the sense in which it is used, the word "garden" always succeeds in carrying with it an atmosphere of romance and beauty, which countless ages of use cannot dim.—Philadelphia Record.

**Partners in Joys and Sorrows.**

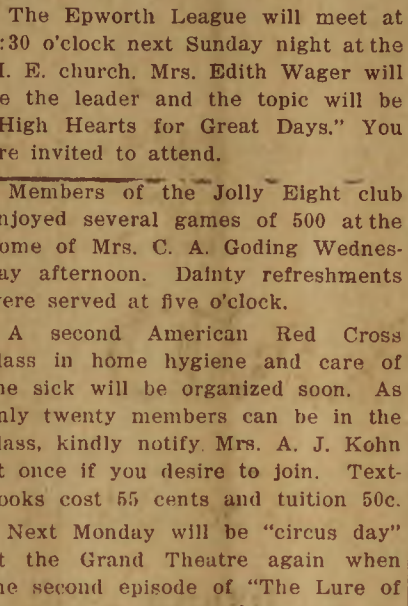
A writer says in the American Magazine: "It is a good phrase we have for describing women, 'partners of our joys and sorrows.' I know not how it may be with other men, but it is thus with me: In the regular routine of life, when nothing much is happening, when the days go by one after the other filled with their monotonous rounds of duties, I can, if necessary, exist for long periods without the company of women. In such days and weeks they are sometimes, to be sure, a pleasing distraction; but they are not food and drink and shelter. I can, if need be, survive. But let success break through the monotony of the daily grind; and I must have a woman to share it; half its sweetness is lost otherwise. And failure without their God-given chatter and unquenchable optimism is utterly intolerable. I say I know not how it may be with other men, but it is thus with me."

**About Bathing.**

Frequent bathing is conducive to good health as well as comfort. It keeps the pores of the skin clear, so that they can perform their proper function of clearing the system, through the skin, of excretions which are not discharged through the mouth, nose, kidneys or alimentary canal. In use with cold water. A brisk rub after the bath promotes circulation of blood.

**Don't Forget This.**

According to an English scientist's estimate the world's total annual rainfall amounts to 29,457.4 cubic miles, of which less than one-fourth drains through rivers into the ocean.



Superior Styles distinctive and different together with fabrics of more or less exclusiveness.

This in conjunction with liberal values and exquisite judgment in the making summarizes somewhat the excellent features of

**Taylor Made Clothes**

**F. O. Holtgren**  
Genoa, Ill.

**Next Saturday**  
At the Genoa Opera House  
**PAULINE STARKE** in  
**"The Argument"**  
And a good Comedy  
Adults, 15c, plus war tax, 2c.  
Children, 10c, plus war tax, 1c  
Program at 8:15. Skating after the show

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

**For the Toilet**  
we have  
**Best**  
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obtainable

**Scott's Pharmacy**

# The Light in the Clearing

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of EBEN HOLDEN, D'RI AND I, DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES, KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, Etc., Etc.

Copyright by Irving Bacheller

## BARTON MEETS THE DUNKELBERGS, INCLUDING PRETTY LITTLE GOLDEN-HAIRED SALLY.

Synopsis.—Barton Baynes, an orphan, goes to live with his uncle, Peabody Baynes, and his Aunt Deel on a farm on Rattleroad, in a neighborhood called Lickitysplit, about the year 1826.

### CHAPTER I—Continued.

I could only fall into his arms and express myself in the grief of childhood. He hugged me close and begged me to tell him what was the matter.

"That Wills boy stole my melon," I said, and the words came slow with sobs.

"Oh, no, he didn't," said Uncle Peabody.

"Yes he did. I saw a piece o' the rln'."

"Well by—" said Uncle Peabody, stopping, as usual, at the edge of the precipice.

"He's a snake," I added.

"And you fit and he scratched you up that way?"

"I scratched him, too."

"Don't you say a word about it to Aunt Deel. Don't ever speak o' that miserable melon ag'n to anybody. You scoot around to the barn, an' I'll be there in a minute and fix ye up."

He went by the road with the tea and I ran around to the lane and up to the stable. Uncle Peabody met me there in a moment and brought a pail of water and washed my face so that I felt and looked more respectable.

The worst was over for that day, but the Baynes-Vells feud had begun. It led to many a fight in the school yard and on the way home. We were so evenly matched that our quarrel went on for a long time and gathered intensity as it continued.

One June day Uncle Peabody and I, from down in the fields, saw a fine carriage drive in at our gate. He stopped and looked intently.

"Jerusalem four-corners!" he exclaimed. "It's Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dunkelberg."

My heart beat fast at thought of the legendary Dunkelbergs. Uncle looked me over from top to toe. "Heavens!" he exclaimed. "Go down to the brook and wash the mud off yer feet an' legs."

I ran for the brook and before I had returned to my uncle I heard the horn blow.

"The Dunkelbergs!—the Dunkelbergs! Come quick!" it seemed to say.

Mr. Dunkelberg was a big, broad-shouldered, solemn-looking man. Somehow his face reminded me of a lion's which I had seen in one of my picture books. He had a thick, long, out-standing mustache and side whiskers, and deep-set eyes and heavy eyebrows. He stood for half a moment looking down at me from a great height with his right hand in his pocket. I heard a little jingle of coins down where his hand was. It excited my curiosity. He took a step toward me and I retreated. I feared, a little, this big, lion-like man. My fears left me suddenly when he spoke in a small squeaky voice that reminded me of the chirping of a bird.

"Little boy, come here and I will make you a present," said he.

It reminded me of my disappointment when uncle tried to shoot his gun at a squirrel and only the cap cracked.

I went to him and he laid a silver piece in the palm of my hand. Aunt Deel began to hurry about getting dinner ready while Uncle Peabody and I sat down on the porch with our guests, among whom was a pretty, blue-eyed girl of about my own age, with long, golden-brown hair that hung in curls.

"Sally, this is Barton Baynes—can't you shake hands with him?" said Mrs. Dunkelberg.

With a smile the girl came and offered me her hand and made a funny bow and said that she was glad to see me. I took her hand awkwardly and made no reply. I had never seen many girls and had no very high opinion of them.

As we sat there I heard the men talking about the great Silas Wright, who had just returned to his home in Canton. He had not entered my consciousness until then.

While I sat listening I felt a tweak of my hair, and looking around I saw the Dunkelberg girl standing behind me with a saucy smile on her face.

"Won't you come and play with me?" she asked.

I took her out in the garden to show her where my watermelon had lain. At the moment I couldn't think of anything else to show her. As we walked along I observed that her feet were in dainty shiny button-shoes. Suddenly I began to be ashamed of my feet that were browned by the sunlight and scratched by the briars. The absent watermelon didn't seem to interest her.

"Let's play house in the grove," said

she, and showed me how to build a house by laying rows of stones with an opening for a door.

"Now you be my husband," said she.

Oddly enough I had heard of husbands but had only a shadowy notion of what they were. I knew that there was none in our house.

"What's that?" I asked.

She laughed and answered: "Somebody that a girl is married to."

"You mean a father?"

"Yes."

"Once I had a father," I boasted.

"Well, we'll play we're married and that you have just got home from a journey. You go out in the woods and then you come home and I'll meet you at the door."

I did as she bade me but I was not glad enough to see her.

"You must kiss me," she prompted in a whisper.

I kissed her very swiftly and gingerly—like one picking up a hot coal—and she caught me in her arms and kissed me three times while her soft hair threw its golden veil over our faces.

"Oh, I'm so glad to see you," she said as she drew away from me and shook back her hair.

"Golly! this is fun!" I said.

"Now go to sleep and I'll tell you a story," said she.

Then she told pretty tales of fairies and of grand ladies and noble gentlemen who wore gold coats and swords and diamonds and silks, and said wonderful words in such a wonderful way. I dare say it prospered all the better in my ears because of the mystery by which its meanings were partly hidden. I had many questions to ask and she told me what were fairies and silks and diamonds and grand ladies and noble gentlemen.

We sat down to one of our familiar dinners of salt pork and milk gravy and apple pie now enriched by sweet pickles and preserves and frosted cake.

A query had entered my mind and soon after we had begun eating I asked:

"Aunt Deel, what is the difference between a boy and a girl?"

There was a little silence in which my aunt drew in her breath and exclaimed, "Why!" and turned very red and covered her face with her napkin. Uncle Peabody laughed so loudly that the chickens began to cackle. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkelberg also covered their faces. Aunt Deel rose and went to the stove and shoved the teapot along, exclaiming:

"Goodness gracious sakes alive!"

The tea stopped over on the stove. Uncle Peabody laughed louder and Mr. Dunkelberg's face was purple. She came running into the house just as I ran out of it. I had made up my mind that I had done something worse than tipping over a what-not. Thoroughly frightened I fled and took refuge behind the ash-house, where Sally found me. I knew of one thing I would never do again. She coaxed me into the grove where we had another play spell.

I needed just that kind of thing, and what a time it was for me! A pleasant sadness comes when I think of that day—it was so long ago. As the Dunkelbergs left us I stood looking down the road on which they were disappearing. That evening my ears caught a note of sadness in the voice of the katydids, and memory began to play its part with me. Best of all I remembered the kisses and the bright blue eyes and the soft curly hair with the smell of roses in it.

### CHAPTER II.

#### I Meet the Silent Woman and Silas Wright, Jr.

Amos Grimshaw was there in our dooryard the day that the old ragged woman came along and told our fortunes—she was called Rovin' Kate, and was said to have the gift of "second sight," whatever that may be. It was a bright autumn day and the leaves lay deep in the edge of the woodlands. She spoke never a word but stood pointing at her palm and then at Amos and at me.

Aunt Deel nodded and said:

"Ayes, Kate—tell their fortunes if ye've anything to say—ayes!"

She brought two sheets of paper and the old woman sat down upon the grass and began to write with a little stub of a pencil. I have now those fateful sheets of paper covered by the scrawls of old Kate. I remember how she shook her head and sighed and sat beating her forehead with the knuckles of her bony hands after she had looked at the palm of Amos. Swiftly the point of her pencil ran over and up and down the sheet like

the movements of a frightened serpent. In the silence how loudly the pencil seemed to hiss in its swift lines and loops.

My aunt exclaimed "Mercy!" as she looked at the sheet; for while I knew not, then, the strange device upon the paper, I knew, by and by, that it was a gibbet. Beneath it were the words: "Money thirst shall burn like a fire in him."

She rose and smiled as she looked into my face. I saw a kind, gentle glow in her eyes that reassured me. She clasped her hands with joy. She examined my palm and grew serious and stood looking thoughtfully at the setting sun.

I see, now, her dark figure standing against the sunlight as it stood that day with Amos in its shadow. What a singular eloquence in her pose and gestures and in her silence! I remember how it bound our tongues— that silence of hers!

The woman turned with a kindly smile and sat down in the grass again and took the sheet of paper and resting it on a yellow-covered book began to write these words:

"I see the longing of the helper. One, two, three, four great perils shall strike at him. He shall not be afraid. God shall fill his heart with laughter. I hear guns, I hear many voices. His name is in them. He shall be strong. The powers of darkness shall fear him, he shall be a lawmaker and the friend of God and of many people, and great men shall bow to his judgment and he shall—"

She began shaking her head thoughtfully and did not finish the sentence, and by and by the notion came to me that some unpleasant vision must have halted her pencil.

Aunt Deel brought some luncheon wrapped in paper and the old woman took it and went away. My aunt fold-



"Sally, This is Barton Baynes. Can't You Shake Hands With Him?" Said Mrs. Dunkelberg.

ed the sheets and put them in her trunk and we thought no more of them until—but we shall know soon what reminded us of the prophet woman.

The autumn passed swiftly. I went to the village one Saturday with Uncle Peabody in high hope of seeing the Dunkelbergs, but at their door we learned that they had gone up the river on a picnic. What a blow it was to me! Tears flowed down my cheeks and I clung to my uncle's hand and walked back to the main street of the village. A squad of small boys jeered and stuck out their tongues at me. It was pity for my sorrows, no doubt, that led Uncle Peabody to take me to the tavern for dinner, where they were assuaged by cakes and jellies and chicken pie.

At Christmas I got a picture-book and forty raisins and three sticks of candy with red stripes on them and a Jew's-harp. That was the Christmas we went down to Aunt Liza's to spend the day and I helped myself to two pieces of cake when the plate was passed and cried because they all laughed at my greediness. It was the day when Aunt Liza's boy, Truman, got a silver watch and chain and her daughter Mary a gold ring, and when all the relatives were invited to come and be convinced, once and for all, of Uncle Roswell's prosperity, and be filled with envy and reconciled with jelly and preserves and roast turkey with sage dressing and mince and chicken pie. What an amount of preparation we had made for the journey, and how long we had talked about it!

In the spring my uncle hired a man to work for us—a noisy, brawny, sharp-featured fellow with keen gray eyes, of the name of Dug Draper. Aunt Deel hated him. I feared him but regarded him with great hope because he had a funny way of winking at me with one eye across the table and, further, because he could

sing and did sing while he worked—songs that rattled from his lips in a way that amused me greatly. Then, too, he could rip out words that had a new and wonderful sound in them. I made up my mind that he was likely to become a valuable asset when I heard Aunt Deel say to my Uncle Peabody:

"You'll have to send that loafer away, right now, ayes, I guess you will."

"Why?"

"Because this boy has learnt to swear like a pirate—ayes—he has!"

Uncle Peabody didn't know it but I myself had begun to suspect it, and that hour the man was sent away, and I remember that he left in anger with a number of those new words flying from his lips. A forced march to the upper room followed that event. Uncle Peabody explained that it was wicked to swear—that boys who did it had very bad luck, and mine came in a moment. I never had more of it come along in the same length of time.

After I ceased to play with the Wills boy Uncle Peabody used to say, often, it was a pity that I hadn't somebody of my own age for company. Every day I felt sorry that the Wills boy had turned out so badly, and I doubt not the cat and the shepherd dog and the chickens and Uncle Peabody also regretted his failures, especially the dog and Uncle Peabody, who bore all sorts of indignities for my sake.

One day when Uncle Peabody went for the mail he brought Amos Grimshaw to visit me. He was four years older than I—a freckled, red-haired boy with a large mouth and thin lips. He wore a silver watch and chain, which strongly recommended him in my view and enabled me to endure his air of condescension.

He let me feel it and look it all over and I slyly touched the chain with my tongue just to see if it had any taste to it, and Amos told me that his father had given it to him and that it always kept him "kind o' scart."

"Why?"

"For fear I'll break or lose it an' git licked," he answered.

He took a little yellow paper-covered book from his pocket and began to read to himself.

"What's that?" I ventured to ask by and by.

"A story," he answered. "I met a ragged ol' woman in the road 't'other day an' she give me a lot o' 'em and showed me the pictures an' I got to readin' 'em. Don't you tell anybody 'cause my ol' dad hates stories an' he'd lick me 'til I couldn't stan' if he knew I was readin' 'em."

I begged him to read out loud and he read from a tale of two robbers named Thunderbolt and Lightfoot who lived in a cave in the mountains. They were bold, free, swearing men who rode beautiful horses at a wild gallop and carried guns and used them freely and with unerring skill and helped themselves to what they wanted.

He stopped, by and by, and confided to me the fact that he thought he would run away and join a band of robbers.

"How do you run away?" I asked.

"Just take the turnpike and keep goin' toward the mountains. When ye meet a band o' robbers give 'em the sign an' tell 'em you want to join."

He went on with the book and read how the robbers had hung a captive who had persecuted them and interfered with their sport. The story explained how they put the rope around the neck of the captive and threw the other end of it over the limb of a tree and pulled the man into the air.

He stopped suddenly and demanded: "Is there a long rope here?"

I pointed to Uncle Peabody's hay rope hanging on a peg.

"Let's hang a captive," he proposed. At first I did not comprehend his meaning. He got the rope and threw its end over the big beam. Our old shepherd dog had been nosing the new near us for rats. Amos caught the dog who, suspecting no harm, came passively to the rope's end. He tied the rope around the dog's neck.

Barton gets into trouble at home and decides to run away. He has some interesting experiences before he returns home. Read about them in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

#### New Waterproofing Oil.

A French oil for waterproofing leather, cloth, paper and other materials is a mixture of eight parts of amyl acetate and four of castor oil, with one part of sulphur chloride stirred into it. Though this form a jelly, giving off hydrochloric acid, it liquefies after being kept tightly covered a few days, and the acid being then neutralized with barium carbonate, gives a colorless solution on filtering. To make a varnish, nitrocellulose is dissolved in the liquid after the addition of alcohol or benzene.

Actions That Make Greatness. A truly great man's actions are works of art. Nothing with him is extemporized or improvised. They involve their consequences, and develop themselves along with the events that gave them birth.—Guesses at Truth.

Takes Will Power. Good intentions can wind the alarm clock, but it takes will power to get out of bed in the morning.—Toledo Blade.

#### INVENTION GOT GOOD TRYOUT

Exploit of an Elderly French Aviator, With Particular Hobby, Has Become Legendary.

Another French officer, recently promoted to a very high position in aviation, is a genuine character, a numero, as they say here. He recently spent many hours in perfecting a trick optical sight, guaranteed to down a Boche at any range, angle or speed. He adored his invention, which, he admitted, would probably end the war when fully perfected, and grew quite testy when his friends told him the thing was far too complicated for anything but laboratory use.

A last, though he had reached a non-flying rank and had not flown for months, he installed the optical wonder on a single-seater and went out over the lines to try it out. As luck would have it he fell in with a patrol of eight Albattrosses and the fight that followed has become legendary. Boche after Boche dove on him, riddling his plane with bullets, while the inventor, in a scientific ecstasy, peered this way and that through his sight, adjusting set screws and making lusty mental notes. By a miracle he was not brought down, and in the end a French patrol came to his rescue. He had not fired a shot!

At lunch the other day someone asked what sort of a chap this inventor was, and the answer was so exceedingly French that I will reproduce it word for word: "He detests women and dogs; he has a wife he adores and a dog he can't let out of his sight." A priceless characterization. I think, of a testy yet amiable old martinet.—Charles Bernard Nordhoff in the Atlantic Monthly.

#### FEWER HEROES' NAMESAKES

One Popular Custom Seems to Have Virtually Ended With Cleveland's Administration.

Americans are abandoning the old custom of naming their children after the hero of the hour, according to the New York Sun. At the time of the Civil war and immediately thereafter thousands of children were named Abraham Lincoln.

This custom continued about thirty years after the war. The last American president to be honored in this way by any large number of persons was Grover Cleveland. The American army today is jammed with Grover Cleverlands, as boys born during the great democratic administration are just now of the finest fighting age. The slump began during McKinley's term and has continued ever since.

There are comparatively few William McKineys, and even Theodore Roosevelt, with all his immense popularity, gained but few namesakes. President Taft had only a small number of babies named after him. In time of war, such as has existed for the last two years, it would be imagined that the custom would revive, but there has been only a slight increase.

Out of 43,000 births recorded in Philadelphia in 1918 there were only 27 Woodrow Wilsons and only 7 John Pershings, according to the records of the bureau of vital statistics.

#### Any Duty, Mr. Hun?

The Boche customs officer—or rather the former Boche customs officer—at Metz probably will remember one of the final "declarations" he accepted. It was from the correspondent of a Paris paper, who reached Metz ahead of the French troops. The Germans still were in the town they had held since 1870, but in view of the armistice made no attempt to stop the correspondent from entering the city.

Writing to his paper of his experience the correspondent told how no one but the customs officer stopped him, and continued:

"The officer asked if I had anything to declare, to which I responded that what I had to declare was: "Vive la France!"

#### Cutting Down Work Hours.

Charles W. Runyon, clerk of the Martin circuit court, who attended the meeting of county clerks and who is said to be the youngest clerk in the state, has a daughter, Alice, just starting to school.

Alice was at a little desk Santa Claus had brought her. She had apparently been in a deep study for some time when she suddenly looked up and said:

"Mother, I have made a new resolution." "What resolution have you made, my dear?" replied Mrs. Runyon. "Well, mother," said Alice, "I'm not going to work so hard next year as I did this."—Indianapolis News.

#### Birds Steal Rides.

Birds are fast taking the place of hoboes on the brakebeams of trains, according to John E. Sexton, president of the Eureka-Nevada Railroad company of Palsade, Nev.

Sexton says birds, especially sparrows and linnets, are extremely lazy this year, and instead of flying from the East to the West are riding the brakebeams.

Citing an instance, Sexton said that about 300 birds riding on a Southern Pacific train passing through Nevada from the east recently flew from their perches between the coaches when the train passed over a rough crossing.

#### Causes of Commercial Growth.

The chief causes of the growth of international commerce from less than \$2,000,000,000 in 1818 to approximately \$50,000,000,000 in 1918 are growth in population, cheapening in transportation and a division of labor among groups of men the world over.

# THE KINSHIP OF THE NEW AMERICAN

Aims and Ideals of the United States and Canada Will Soon Be Signed.

The war is over, peace will soon be signed, the fighting nations have sheathed their swords, and the day of reconstruction has come.

What of it! Hundreds of thousands of men, taken from the fields of husbandry, from the ranks of labor, from the four walls of the counting house, and the confines of the workshop, taken from them to do their part, their large part, in the prevention of the spoliation of the world, and in the meantime removed from the gear of common everyday life, will be returned, only to find in many cases old positions filled, the machinery with which they were formerly attached dislocated.

Are they to become aimless wanderers, with the ultimate possibility of augmenting an army of menacing loafers? If they do it is because their ability to assist in laying new foundations, in building up much required structures, is underestimated. Men who have fought as they have fought, who have risked and faced dangers as they have, are not of the caliber likely to flinch when it comes to the restoration of what the enemy partially destroyed, when it comes to the reconstruction of the world the ideals of which they had in view when they took part in the great struggle whose Divine purpose was to bring about this reconstruction.

Inured to toil, thoughtless of fatigue, trained in initiative and hardened by their outdoor existence they will return better and stronger men, boys will have matured and young men will have developed.

They will decide of themselves lines of action and thought, and what their future should and will be. On the field of battle they developed alertness and wisdom, and they will return with both shedding from every pore.

Action was their by-word and it will stand them in good stead now that the din of the battle no longer rings in their ears, or the zero hour signals them to the fray, and it will continue during their entire existence.

But if they return to find their old avocation gone, their places filled, the institutions with which they were connected no longer exist, new walks of life and employment must be opened to them. It may be that the counting house, the factory, the workshop will have lost their attraction. The returned soldier will look elsewhere for employment; within his reach there is always the "Forward-to-the-Land" necessity. In this lies the remedy that will not only take care of a multitude of those who may not be able to return to their former occupations, whose desires are not to do so, whose health prohibits them from indoor life or whose outdoor habits from the past one, two, three or four years have given them such a taste and desire for it that confinement would be unbearable. Farm life will thus appeal to them, and the indications are that it will be taken advantage of by thousands. It means much to them as well as to the Continent of America that provides the opportunity to the world at large, and to the stricken and famished nations of Europe, who, not only today, but for years to come, will require the sustenance that can only largely be supplied by the United States and Canada. By following the pursuit of agriculture the returned soldier will continue the cause he so greatly advanced when fighting on the field of battle. Both countries have undeveloped areas yet open to settlement.

There is little need here to direct attention to the wealth that has come to the farmers of Canada within the past few years. It is not only in grain growing that unqualified and almost unequalled success has followed honest effort, but the raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs has been large source of profit. These are facts that are well known to the many friends and acquaintances of the thousands of farmers from the United States who have acquired wealth on the prairies of Western Canada. Farms of from one hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty acres of the richest soil may be secured on reasonable terms, and with an excellent climate, with a school system equal to any in the world, and desirable social conditions, little else could be asked.

Canadian statesmen are today busily engaged planning for the future of the returned soldier with a view to making him independent of state help after the immediate necessary assistance has been granted, the main idea being to show in the fullest degree the country's appreciation of the services he has rendered.

But, now that the war is ended, and the fact apparent that of all avocations the most profitable and independent is that of the farmer, there will be a strong desire to secure farm lands for cultivation. Canada offers the opportunity to those seeking, not as speculation but as production. The deepest interest is taken by Federal and Provincial authorities to further the welfare of the farmer and secure a maximum return for his efforts. Large sums of money are spent in educational and experimental work. Engaged in Experimental and Demonstration farms, and in the agricultural colleges, are men of the highest technical knowledge and practical experience, some being professors of international reputation. The results of experiments and

tests are free and available to all. Educational opportunities for farmers are the concern of the Government and appreciation is shown by the number of farmers who attend the free courses.

Agriculture in Canada has reached a high standard, notwithstanding which lands are low in price.

Thus upon the United States and Canada for many years will rest the great burden of feeding the world. With free interchange of travel, difficulties of crossing and recrossing removed, Canada may look for a speedy resumption of the large influx of settlers from the United States which prevailed previous to the war. During the war period there was a dread of something, no one seemed to know what: if the American went to Canada he might be conscripted, put in prison, or in his attempt to cross the border he would meet with innumerable difficulties, most of which, of course, was untrue. These untruths were circulated for a purpose by an element, which, it was discovered, had an interest in fomenting and creating trouble and distrust between two peoples whose language and aims in life should be anything but of an unfriendly character. The draft law of the United States adopted for the carrying out of the high purposes had in view by the United States kept many from going to Canada during the period of the war. The citizen army of the United States was quickly mobilized, and contained a large percentage of the young men from the farms. In this way many were prevented from going to Canada.

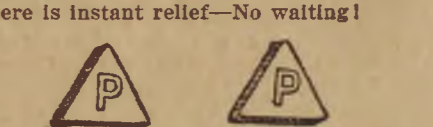
That is all over now. There are no real or imaginary restrictions; there is no draft law to interfere. On the contrary there is an unfathomable depth of good feeling, and the long existing friendship is stronger than ever. This has been brought about by the knowledge of what has been done in the recent great struggle, each vying with the other in giving credit for what was accomplished. In thought and feeling, in language, in aims in life, in work, in desire to build up a new world, there has been bred a kinship which is as indissoluble as time itself.—Advertisement.

On the Railroad. That tragic actor told me he spurned obnoxious ties. "So he does—with all his sole."

## STOMACH ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, GAS

QUICK! EAT JUST ONE TABLET OF PAPER'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of distress in stomach, pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache. Here is instant relief—No waiting!



Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Paper's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Paper's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost so little at drug stores. Adv.

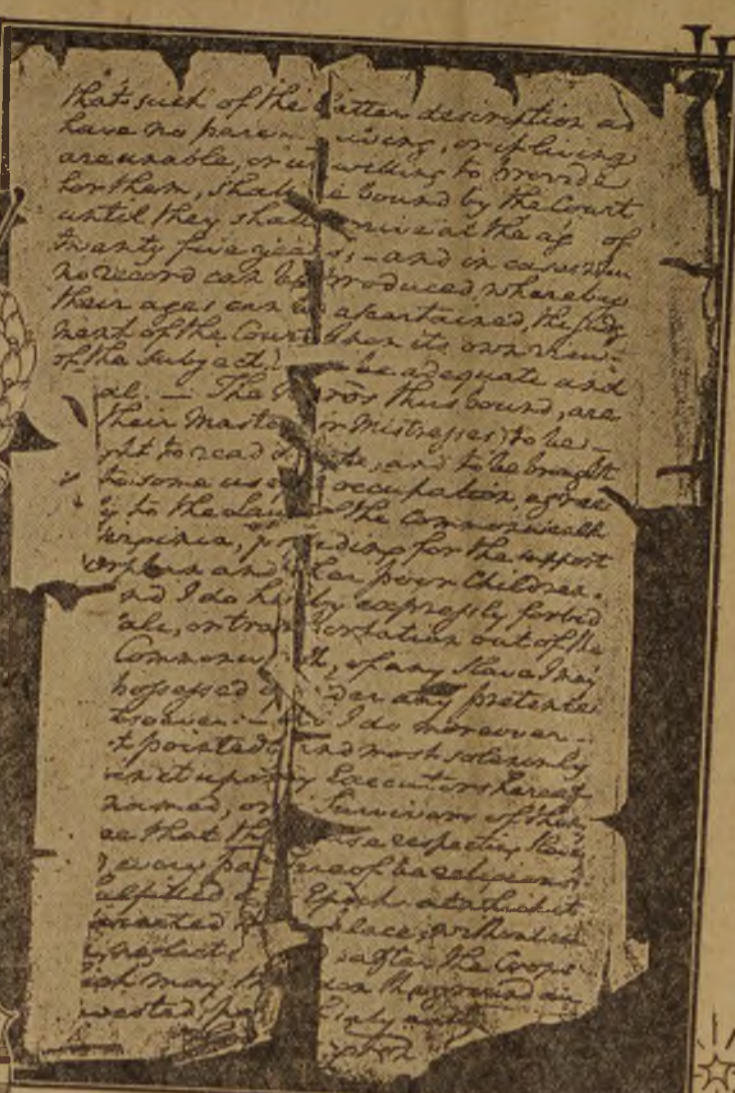
Those Girls. Edith—Dick proposed no less than four times before I accepted him. Marie—To whom, dear?

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

# Washington's Will Saved to Posterity



Document Has Been Restored and Now Rests in Courthouse Where It Was Filed for Probate in 1800.



FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE WHERE WASHINGTON'S WILL WAS FILED. A PAGE FROM WASHINGTON'S WILL BEFORE IT WAS REPAIRED.

**A**S THE anniversary of the birth of George Washington comes again and the whole nation pauses to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the greatest figure of American history, the realization is forced home that Washington lives in the hearts of the people so vividly because of his intensely human traits.

The American public of today does not worship a remote legendary hero, whose glories gather luster through the effusions of flattering songs and stories, but is on intimate terms of acquaintance with its idolized first president through the most trustworthy agency, that of his own hand-written letters and documents. Through the strides of modern progress and the discovery of remarkable paper surgery, 50,000 or more private and official letters, addresses, documents, reports and accounts have been collected, repaired and bound into volumes, 400 of them, and are accessible to those who wish to peruse them in the big library of congress in the interest of research. But the most important of all the papers penned by Washington, and the one which, throughout its entire length, is the most perfect reflection of him as a man of affairs and of business, is his last will and testament, almost the last document penned by his hand, written about five months before his death. After many and varied vicissitudes this marvelous paper has been repaired and saved to posterity by being safely deposited in a steel vault in Fairfax courthouse, where it was presented for probate in 1800.

Washington loved life and crowded into his sixty-seven years many and varied interests. Through a perusal of only a few of the hundreds of letters written to him and by him, it is seen that he enjoyed all outdoor sports and games, was proficient in most of them, gambled on horses, cards, cocks and lotteries, speculated in lands and stocks, danced almost until the year of his death, loved theaters, teas, receptions and all social amusements. Though he made constant use of wines on his table, moderation and method were the precept and principle of his life, and these traits are forcefully illustrated in the 24 pages of his will, which he prepared without legal aid, though contrary to his usual forethought in leaving this duty until so late in life. Every line of it bears mute testimony to his efficiency in business and his sense of responsibility, and it shows that he spent considerable time in its preparation, for in disposing of his various properties in bequests to relatives he went into great detail.

The will was signed July 9, 1799, and was filed for probate at the county seat of the county in Virginia in which Washington had lived and died January 20, 1800, being presented in open court by George Steptoe Washington, Samuel Washington and Lawrence Lewis, three of the executors.

For a long time it reposed in the office of the clerk at Fairfax Court House, but with the confusion of the Civil war it was removed to Richmond with other valuable papers and there lost for a time, it being rumored that it had been picked up by a federal soldier and sold abroad. However, it eventually turned up at Fairfax Court House again much the worse for its travels and experiences.

Then, for a number of years, it was freely handled by visitors and historians, until the edges became frayed, great holes appeared, and almost every sheet split in the creases, and the ink, though good, faded from the light and exposure.

When it became apparent that steps should be taken to hold the torn sheets together, some one in authority in Fairfax turned the will over to a woman resident to be mended, which she did most literally and most disastrously with a coarse needle and equally coarse thread. Consequently the needle holes and heavy thread soon worked still greater havoc through the carefully worked pages.

Then a group of men interested in the collection and preservation of historic documents, headed by Lawrence Washington, sought to have the paper turned over to the government, so that the experts of the state department might have a chance to repair and deposit it for safe-keeping, along with other important papers of the government. But the Virginia authorities refused to permit the manuscript to leave Fairfax Court House, and consequently the aid of the state de-

partment paper surgeons was rendered unavailable. As a labor of love and appreciation for the historical value of the document and its famous author, the library of congress finally volunteered to send its most expert manuscript repairer down to Fairfax to make the repairs and put the 24 pages into a condition that would insure them against further destruction. This entailed the shipping to Fairfax of considerable equipment, including a heavy press.

To put the battered paper in good condition required 16 days of the most painstaking work on the part of William Berwick, the library's skilled manuscript mender, who made daily trips to the quaint old courthouse. The first step toward restoration after he had photographed every one of the ragged pages was setting the ink. This was done by a liquid process or bath designed to prevent further fading. Then each one of the sheets was backed or mounted upon crepe-line, a sort of transparent durable silk gauze, which allowed any reasonable amount of handling. Then came an endless amount of scraping, patching, pasting and cutting which only the deftest, most expert fingers could do, and the results would not have been so remarkably satisfactory but for a most fortunate circumstance.

When it came to grafting new material into the old manuscript to replace the old which had been worn away, the great problem lay in finding new material that would match in texture and color that upon which the will was written. Mr. Berwick was in despair as to where to find paper for the patches which would make the will look as good as new, when by a lucky chance in a second-hand book store in Washington a number of blank sheets of the writing paper which George Washington had made especially for his personal use were discovered. This was exactly what was wanted and now, unless one holds the sheets of the restored will in such a position that the bright light will shine through them, there is no way of telling where the old part, or rather the original part, leaves off and the grafted sections begin.

When Mr. Berwick completed his task, which cost the Fairfax authorities nothing, the sheets of the document, mounted upon cardboard, bound in the form of a book mounted with a handsome red levant cover, were placed in a steel fireproof and burglarproof safe constructed especially for the purpose, in accordance with the specifications of the government officials.

The will, which has been called the most valuable relic of any left to posterity by the father of his country—more valuable than the swords, books, furniture or china, in view of the fact that it more faithfully portrays the mind of the man himself, reflecting his personality as nothing else could do so perfectly, opens as follows:

I, George Washington, of Mount Vernon, a citizen of the United States and lately president of the same, do make, ordain and declare this instrument, which is written with my own hand and every page thereof subscribed with my name to be my last will and testament, revoking all others.

In it he directs that:

To my beloved wife, Martha Washington, I give and bequeath the use and benefit of my entire estate, real and personal, for the term of her natural life, except such parts thereof as are specifically disposed of.

He also ordered that his body be interred "in a quiet manner, without parade or funeral oration."

One clause, which has been extensively quoted, is as follows:

Upon the decease of my wife it is my will and desire that all the slaves which I hold in my own right shall receive their freedom.

Concerning the disposition of his slaves, the general gave more explicit directions than to any other part of his estate, and he especially directed that none of them should be sold outside of Virginia.

He directed that his debts, which he said were "few and none of great magnitude," be "punctually and speedily paid." He also called attention to the fact that many of the young men of the United States were being sent abroad to foreign countries to be educated and were contracting habits of dissipation and principles unfriendly to republican government. To aid in stopping this he gave 50 shares in the Potomac company toward the endowment of a university within the District of Columbia under the auspices of the general government. He also made provision in his will for the construction of a new family vault at Mount Vernon, in which might be placed the remains of himself and his near relatives.

The will may be seen through the glass side of the vault in which it is deposited, before which hang heavy green curtains to exclude the light. Fairfax Court House is doubly rich in view of the fact that it now also treasures the will of Martha Washington, also returned to it after many years of wandering. It was signed on Sep-

tember 22, 1800. This will is not nearly so long nor so involved as that of General Washington. It was probated in 1802 by George Washington Parke Custis and Thomas Peter, two of the executors. It was taken up with the disposition of household effects and provisions for the education of her relatives. Three granddaughters, four nieces, her grandson, four nephews, a grandniece and other distant relatives and friends are mentioned. To them she gave paintings, town lots and to nearly all of them she gave from five to ten guineas with which to buy rings.

One of the odd provisions was: "It is my will and desire that Ann Maria Washington, daughter of my niece, be put into handsome mourning at my death at the expense of my estate, and I bequeath to her ten guineas to buy a ring."

Another unusual order reads: "It is my will and desire that all of the wine in bottles in the vaults be equally divided between my granddaughters and grandson, to each of whom I bequeath ten guineas to buy a ring for each."

All of the family pictures, except a few specifically mentioned, were left to George Washington Parke Custis, and to him went a large collection of household furnishings, including beds, water coolers, china and furniture. Special provision was made for the education of three nephews, who were to be fitted in "some useful trade," and she made a further provision that 100 pounds be given to each to set him up in his trade.

The belated return of these two famous documents, so essentially personal and human in their contents, to the little courthouse where they were both filed for probate over a century ago has made of Fairfax Court House another Mecca for the history-loving tourist, and it is rapidly falling into line after Mount Vernon and Alexandria in point of popularity.

### CHOICE OF BUT TEN STATES.

New York state had no part in the election of the first president of the United States. For some years following the establishment of the federal government, the legislatures of most of the states chose the presidential electors, the people voting for them only indirectly, their choice being expressed by their votes for legislators. A deadlock between the senate and the assembly prevented the selection of electors from New York state. Rhode Island and North Carolina had not yet ratified the Constitution, so Washington was elected the first time by the votes of only ten of the 13 states.

New York city was the scene of the first inauguration, however. Washington took the oath on the portico of Federal hall, on the present site of the subtreasury, at Wall and Nassau streets, April 30, 1789. Immediately following this ceremony he retired within the building and delivered an address to congress, which met in Federal hall in those days. John Adams, the second president, also addressed congress in person, but Jefferson broke the custom which President Wilson has revived. Jefferson stigmatized that form of address as monarchial and put his message in writing.—New York Sun.

### BUILT FROM HIS OWN PLANS.

At the late date of 1827 a wish expressed by George Washington in his will was obeyed. He had called attention to his selection of a spot for a new tomb for himself and family and those of the family already buried in the old vault. The old tomb was disadvantageously situated on the side of a hill which was subject to landslides. For the new vault he specified not only the spot, but also dimensions and materials. According to these, his own plans, a tomb was built, and his and Mrs. Washington's bodies were transferred to it, along with the remains in the old vault of other members of the family. The latter were buried within the vault, out of sight, while the bodies of General and Mrs. Washington are in stone coffins above the ground, within plain view between a grated iron doorway.

### REALISTIC.

"You have a realistic picture to advertise your breakfast food."

"Almost too realistic. A goat came along and ate one right off the billboard."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### PERPLEXITY.

"You used to promise anything that might please the voter's fancy."

"Yes," observed Senator Sorghum. "I don't try that any more. Voters are getting so notionate you can't even tell what kind of a promise is going to suit their fancy."

### HAD ONE NIGHT'S GOOD SLEEP

Under the Circumstances, It Was Little Wonder Private Stevenson Was Late for Reveille.

It was almost dark when a company of doughboys entered a town that had just been evacuated by the retreating Germans. Private Stevenson began searching for a place where he might spread his blankets for the night. Entering a room, he found a spring bed, white sheets, white pillowcases and a fireplace. "Och-la-la!" he said, and began taking off his shoes.

A few minutes later a woman entered. She explained that a German count had occupied the room for a number of weeks, and said that at that very moment there was reposing under the bed a trunkful of fine linen and nightgowns which the count might return for at any time.

That night Private Stevenson slept in a soft woolen nightgown, and for many days afterward he was doing his best to square matters with his first sergeant because of being late for reveille the following morning.

Chronic Constipation is as dangerous as disagreeable. Garfield Tea Cures It. Adv.

### What Scouts Are.

Bobby, a Muzzle boy whose age is five, could not be made to understand the meaning of the Boy Scouts organization which he saw marching in a patriotic parade, the scouts being attired somewhat similarly to the uniformed soldiers who were also in the parade. Finally a light dawned on him as he remarked, "I see, papa, the scouts are soldiers that have grown little."—Indianapolis News.

### RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

### Some Building.

A well-known senator was showing one of his rural constituents the sights of Washington and stopped near the Washington monument.

"What do you think of that?" asked the senator of the constituent, who stood gazing in awe at the stately shaft.

"Senator," remarked the man gravely, "that is the darndest, highest one-story building that I have ever seen."

### 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 to 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.

### Proving It.

"I hope the man you're engaged to is a man of deeds, not words."

"Sure he is. He's a real estate agent."

Pole-lightness occasionally beats the almighty dollar under the wire.

If a man doesn't know when to be silent, he doesn't know when to speak.



# WRIGLEY'S

All three brands sealed in air-tight packages. Easy to find—

it is on sale everywhere.

Look for, ask for, be sure to get

**WRIGLEY'S**

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land



## The Flavor Lasts

**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's 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 Superintendant of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

**C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.**  
**M. V. MacLennan, 175 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.**  
 Canadian Government Agents

**Tender Prudence.** He—"Let's go and have a little tete-a-tete." She—"Oh, no, John; not while you're in uniform."

**W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 7-1919.**

## Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N.Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my household work, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

**Every Sick Woman Should Try**

# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

# They are Here! Let Us Show You!

## HUGHES CLOTHING CO., Genoa

**Drive 300 Per Day**  
**Ankorite**  
 STEEL FENCE POSTS

**LABOR IS MONEY**  
 Ankorite Steel Drive Posts will save both for you.  
 Cheaper installed—last several times as long—make a better fence—than wood or concrete.

**THE BEST STEEL POSTS**  
 because with the Patented Crimped Anchor they resist all shocks and upward and side strains with unequalled power.

**THE GUARANTEED POST**  
 It is Enamelled Olive Green  
 It has the Patent Crimped Anchor  
 It's The Ankorite

**ANKORITE POSTS**  
 Will not rot, break, burn, buckle, sag or frost heave

**ANKORITE POSTS SOLD BY**  
**Genoa Lumber Co.**

**Kingston Market & Grocery**  
 FRESH AND SALT MEATS  
 Oysters and Fish in Season

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

**R. H. STERNBURG**  
 Telephone 16

**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**  
 GENOA, ILL.



### Fundamental Farm Economics

**HARRIMAN** spent millions on millions putting the Union Pacific in shape to pay dividends. He realized that the road could only make its greatest profit by being as near 100 per cent efficient as possible.

The principle he demonstrated on such a large scale holds true in every business—the business of farming along with all the rest.

Money spent to increase profits is an investment, not an expense. Applied to the farm this means good seed, good breeding stock, good machinery—and good farm buildings. All require an investment—and all go on paying dividends year after year.

The farmers who have applied this principle to their business are the big money makers.

Take the White Pine barn illustrated above. It is weatherproof—warm and dry in winter and cool in summer. Horses and stock are protected against disease. In winter cattle and dairy herd convert feed into beef and milk, instead of simply generating animal heat to keep warm. Horses require less feed.

The additional profits that the farmer makes through this saving in feed soon pay for the barn.

White Pine for all outside exposures makes a permanent barn, practically free from repairs. White Pine stays where you put it without warping, splitting, twisting or rotting.

We have practical working plans, specifications and bill of material for the barn shown, or for any other farm building. Come in and get them or let us send them to you.

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

### KINGSTON NEWS

Miss Ina Wickler of Fairdale is the guest of Miss Ina Swanson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Brien transacted business in Sycamore Monday. Mrs. Guy Knappenberger was home from Kirkland Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barney and two sons entertained the former's father, F. M. Barney, of Belvidere Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Arbuckle are entertaining their son, Phil, of Houston, Texas.

Miss Lena Bacon was home from Elgin Saturday and Sunday.

Horace Barney has sold his livery barn to Joe White. Mr. White will be the drayman also.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Gustafson and two children of Rockford visited relatives here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickel have been entertaining their nephew, Roy Lilly, of Durand.

Privates George Bacon and Joe Dobbins received their honorable discharge from Camp Grant and returned home Thursday. They have been "over there" and within four days would have been on the firing line if the Kaiser hadn't given in.

Miss Mary Aurner was home from DeKalb over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Sturtevant are the parents of a boy, born Monday, Feb. 24.

Ross Moyers of Sycamore visited relatives here the first of the week.

Pvt. Fred Stark has received his honorable discharge and returned home last Wednesday.

Leon Uplinger went to Sycamore Monday to see his father, who recently underwent an operation at the City Hospital in that city. At this writing he is doing very nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball have been visiting their daughter in Chicago.

John Parisot visited relatives in Somonauk the first of the week.

Miss Bessie Weber returned home Sunday evening from a few weeks' visit with relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Aurner and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dibble spent Wednesday and Thursday in Chicago.

About \$340 was cleared at the Red Cross dinner, supper and donation sale last Saturday. In the evening they gave an interesting entertainment in the M. E. church. Professor Dean of Camp Grant gave a very interesting talk on the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross work. The Kingston Band and other music was greatly enjoyed. Frank Bastian donated a pony and tickets were sold. John Helsingdon receiving the lucky ticket. The pony brought \$89.50.

The ladies of the M. E. Aid Society will give a dinner in the M. E. church basement Saturday, March 1.

Miss Mildred Hewitt, Elma Hemmenway and Beth Scott of Genoa and Pearl Renn of Herbert were guests of Mrs. R. H. Sternberg Friday night and Saturday.

Mrs. B. F. Uplinger spent Wednesday with her husband at the City Hospital in Sycamore.

### Bell-Marshall

W. H. Bell of Kingston and Mrs. Anna Marshall of Kirkland were united in marriage at Rockford Tuesday. They will make their home in Kingston where many friends extend congratulations.

### SOUTH RILEY

Miss Eva Stockwell will entertain for dinner the Riley Ladies' Aid Society Saturday, March 3. All members are invited to attend.

Mrs. John Gooder will entertain the members of the Riley Birthday Party Friday evening, Feb. 28.

Mrs. Chas. Nelson is suffering with an attack of rheumatism.

Curtis Mackey has gone to Mayo Bros. hospital for an operation.

Burnice Mackey entertained the Riley Song Club Tuesday evening of last week. A light lunch was served to about forty guests.

Razel Stockwell has arrived from France and is at Camp Grant waiting to be discharged.

H. H. Barber is at Mayo Bros. hospital, Rochester, Minn., awaiting an operation.

Signa Anderson and brother, Ray, have gone to Prophetstown for a short visit.

### Bad Business.

Said the facetious philosopher: "Putting something away for a rainy day is excellent business policy, but what gets a lot of fellows in the toils of the law is putting it away for a dry one."

### New Lebanon

Lem Gray was given a surprise on Tuesday, it being his 30th birthday anniversary. Those present were his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Gray, Wm. Gray, and wife of Kingston, Ed. Gray of New Lebanon, D. Gray and family of Ney, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Colton of Ney, Mrs. Will Gray of New Lebanon. A bountiful dinner was served at noon. Mr. Gray was presented a scenery picture.

Henry Koerner, Jr. is able to sit up a little every day. His brother, met with a very painful accident Saturday, running a screw driver into his foot. He is a little better at this time.

Charles Selsler moved off the Bates farm Monday onto his own farm, which he bought of C. Munch.

Mrs. Florence Peterson spent the week end with her father at Belvidere.

Oscar Anderson of Riley spent Sunday at the G. Johnson home.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the Reiser sale Thursday.

Roy Crawford is loading his cars to move to Woodstock.

Wm. Japp and family called at L. Gray's Sunday.

Charles Coon and family spent Sunday at Harvey Peterson's.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Japp, John Botcher and family, H. Krueger and family were Sunday callers at H. Koerner's.

Francis Finley called on Mrs. Chas. Coon Friday.

Mrs. H. Koerner was shopping in Elgin Wednesday.

Prof. Frazier of Urbana was a week end visitor at E. Kiner's.

Ben Awe, Sr. of Genoa and Chas. Coon shelled corn for Arthur Hackman and Paul Lehman the fore part of the week.

Arthur Hartman was in Genoa on business Tuesday.

Wm. Botcher and family called on Arthur Hartman Sunday.

Francis Finley and sister, Mrs. T. Reinke, spent Saturday and Sunday with their brother, Richard, in Elgin.

Ed. Schwartz of Naperville spent Sunday at Wm. Drendel's.

### A TIMELY WARNING

Soldiers Should Have Discharge Papers Recorded at County Seat

Returning soldiers should have their discharge papers recorded in the recorder's office in the county where they make their home. The cost is practically nothing and in after years a certified copy can be secured at the county seat in much less time than from Washington.

Now another matter in connection with discharge papers has come up, says the Earlville Leader. It has been found that some of them are incorrect. The time may come when the men who are being discharged now will have families dependent on them and in after years when laws for the benefit of soldiers have been put on the statute books it will be of vital importance to have these papers correct in every detail. The Red Cross Bulletin says:

"Whenever even the most trivial detail is found to be incorrect in discharge papers, an immediate report of it should be made to the adjutant general at Washington. The soldier should call attention to the errors that appear in the papers and ask for a duplicate set of papers from the AO duplicate set of papers with the proper corrections. Under no circumstances must he allow the papers to leave his possession until the duplicates are in his hands.

Forty of fifty years from now the men who are the young soldiers of today will be the surviving veterans of the great world war and will be cared for by the government the same as the civil war veterans are being cared for today. They should take every precaution now to save themselves any trouble and worry in their later years.

### HORSES AT AUCTION

At my barn in Kingston, Ill., Saturday, March 1, at 12:30 sharp.

40 Head of Horses

Army horses, consisting of 30 head of farm chunks, balance drivers and general purpose horses. These horses are well matched and broken, from 5 to 9 years old and weigh from 1100 to 1450 pounds. We have driven all of them and find them well broken, good boned, rugged and serviceable. They were good enough for Uncle Sam and ought to suit you.

Terms: Six months at 7 per cent.

Ralph E. White, Owner

W. H. Bell, Auctioneer.

### 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—Child's bed, at \$4.00. Inquire at the K. Shipman home on Jackson street.

FOR SALE—28 Pigs. Call phone No. 90304, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Cord Wood. Inquire of Getthman & Hammond, Genoa. 19-1f

FOR SALE—Pure bred Short horn Bulls, reds and roans, ready for service. Arthur Hartman, 1/4 mile north of New Lebanon. 19-1f

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

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

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

### Lands and City Property

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

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

### FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Seven rooms with toilet and bath in the Mordaff building on Main street. Inquire of E. M. Mackin, Genoa. 19-2\*

FOR RENT—Warm furnished rooms with bath in connection. Inquire of Mrs. Lizzie Schmidt. 18-2\*

### Wanted

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

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

### Lost and Found

LOST—Bunch of Keys on Derby line road. Liberal reward. Notify Republican Journal. 19-1f

### WONDERFUL DAIRY COWS

Which Demonstrate the Advantage of Careful Breeding and Feeding

This story of two wonderful cows is most interesting and inspiring and a fit subject for useful education to everyone who is in any way interested in the dairy industry.

The beautiful Foster Mother, Sophie's Angus, is a six-year-old Jersey. She produced in one year 16,212 pounds of milk, 1000.07 pounds of butter fat which would make more than 1200 pounds of butter or 100 pounds of butter every month in the year.

She was purchased last June by the Ayerdale Stock Farm, Bangor, Me., from the Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. The price was \$10,099—and she was worth it. The price does not represent the cow alone. It represents her blood lines, her inheritance, her prepotency, and all of the things that the skill of man can put into animals if he understands and knows the laws that govern the mating of animals.

Another record-breaking cow is Tilly Alcatra, the Holstein Queen, who has recently produced in one year 33,424.8 pounds of milk. In one day she produced 119.8 pounds of milk. Her milk was sold at wholesale at a price of \$275 per hundred pounds which amounted to \$920.00.

At 15 cents per quart her milk would have brought more than \$2,500. It cost less than \$290 to feed her. Tilly Alcatra's average yearly production during the last four years has been more than 30,000 pounds of milk.

The records of these phenomenal cows were kept by official testers not personally interested in them. Think of the wonderful possibilities to be attained by careful breeding, feeding and management.

### Can You Beat It?

To prevent misuse of automobiles a device has been invented that prints within a locked box a record of the time and duration of every stop made by a car to which it is attached and the distance and speed between stops.

### MEN FOR HOSPITAL CORPS

Navy Needs Young Men Between the Ages of 18 and 35 at Once

The U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, Transportation Building, Chicago, is in receipt of information from the Bureau of Navigation that the Navy is urgently in need of young men to enlist in the hospital corps.

Young men between the ages of 18 and 35 who have had grammar school and one year high school education or the equivalent thereof, may enlist of hospital apprentices, 2nd class. Also young men who have only had grammar school education but possess ability to learn quickly will be accepted in this rating.

Upon enlistment, hospital apprentices, 2nd class, are detailed to a hospital corps training school for six months of instruction and will serve in this rating until the course of instruction is completed. Upon completion of this course, and graduation from one of these schools, men will be advanced to the rating of hospital, 1st class.

Subsequent to completing the course at the training school, they must serve at least six months in the rating of hospital apprentice 1st class before they are eligible for further advancement.

This branch of the service is not only work of a pleasant nature but is lucrative in education. The en-

listments are for a term of four years of service in any part of the world either ashore or afloat, as service requirements demand. A knowledge of and experience in nursing is an advantage to an applicant.

Ratings of practically every other branch of the service are also open for voluntary enlistment and young men not living in Chicago may secure information from their postmasters or by writing direct to the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, Transportation Building, Chicago.



### Your Soldier is Coming Home

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

### Columbia Grafonolas and Records

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

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

### DEALER'S NAME



**W. W. Cooper**

**Pearl Werthwein Reinken**  
 Instructor  
**VOICE AND PIANO**  
 Address, Hampshire, Ill.  
 Genoa Saturday of each week

**E. M. Byers, M. D.**  
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**Genoa Lodge No. 238**  
**A. F. & A. M.**  
 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month  
 F. F. Little, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec  
 MASTER MASONS WELCOME

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

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



**THE COAL** we are offering is direct from the mines and is the best that can be procured in this part of the country at this time. We do not claim to sell you any eastern soft coal, for you know as well as anyone that there is no such article in this country. . . But we do claim to give you the best of Illinois coal. Those who have used our coal this winter are satisfied that we did our best in selecting the mine as well as in getting the fuel to the consumer in the best possible condition. . . Direct from the mine means more to the consumer than the average person realizes. . . Especially is this true with bituminous coal. . . We can supply your needs promptly at any time.

**ZELLER & SON**