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MAKING OF A COMMUNITY

Don't be the man who put sit in city.

Building good houses builds a good town.

Save a little money and save a lot of worry.

Good roads lead not only to town, but to money.

Be a live one and the town will never be a dead one.

A nice front porch has prevented many an old maid.

Why should the town muzzle dogs and not knockers?

When someone plans to help the town, plan to help the plan.

The best plans a man can have for the future are house plans.

A good way to make the world better is to begin with the home town.

A town is like a perambulator; it isn't much good unless it is pushed.

Don't spend all your time telling what you could do if you had some time.

Be like a ball player. The thing he is always working for is home.

Be one of the leaders of the town, if you can; but, anyway, keep up.

If you think a cow can't laugh for joy, let somebody sell you a silo. Don't be a grouch. Everybody in this town wishes you well, even the doctor.

Lets not be trying to stop something all of the time. Let's start something.

A good town will do more to keep the boys at home than good advice.

A town is like a girl. It's wonderful what a little fixing up will do for her.

Opportunity knocks once at every man's door; better be at home when the lady calls.

The world owes every man a living but the street corner is a poor collection agency.

Don't look for soft snaps; the hard snaps are the ones that have the ginger in them.

Don't spend so much time talking war that you haven't time left to talk business.

If you would like to have somebody working for you, put a little money in the bank.

It improves the soup to throw a little pepper into it. Same way with a town.

If you spend all that you earn, some other fellow is banking your money.

Many a man goes to seek his fortune when fortune is seeking for him at home.

Plaster your house and everybody will follow your example. Lath and the world laths with you.

You've got to be a citizen in order to vote; but you've got to do a good deal more than vote to be a citizen.

If you will consider the men in this town who are well off you will find that most of them made their money here.

The big things were not all done in the big towns. One of the greatest poems in the English language was written in a country churchyard.

There is only one better than the man who gets behind and pushes, in an effort to improve the town, and that's the man who goes ahead and pulls.

They were very thick and killed many sheep. The men would club together, with dogs and guns, on horse back and on foot, take in a territory of one or two townships and drive the wolves to the center. I have heard father say it was an exciting time when they had ten or fifteen wolves and a few deer driven in toward the center. It was a hard matter to keep the dogs back when they were closing in toward the center. If a wolf made a break for liberty a gun or dog would bring down the brute. There was scarcely an animal got away. It would be just fun for the hunters of today. I have heard my father tell of being out north-west, near Shattuck's Grove, with some men from Kingston, on a hunt. Uncle Len Arner and Uncle Dickey Arbuckle were with them. Mr. Arbuckle had two fine grey hounds. The men saw something off at a distance and when they closed in found them to be wild hogs, eight or ten in number. The hogs broke and ran with the dogs after them. Some of the hogs had long tusks and when they fought with the dogs some damage was done the latter.

My grandfather Madison was the first post master and justice of the peace in Genoa, he later selling out to H. N. Perkins. Later on in years Mr. Perkins, Sammy Stevens, Ebin Gleason and H. H. Durham owned all the property which is within the present city limits, if not more. One would not sell a lot for fear the other would buy it. If Genoa had had the right kind of men, to sell off lots and take an interest in building up a village or city, it would be bigger today than Elgin or Rockford, as it was the first on the map this side of Chicago.

In about 1847 or 1848 two men came to Genoa representing the C. & N. W. railroad. The company wanted to build a road through Genoa to Galena, but the men in Genoa wouldn't give the right of way and thought that Genoa did

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STORY OF ESCAPE

Raymond Schneider Tell of His Experience on the Eastland

GRANDSON OF LON HOLROYD

Two Friends are Separated when the Boat Turns Over but Meet Again on Tug Boat—One Jumps Into Water, Other to Raft

I will attempt to give here as accurate an account of my experience on the ill-fated Eastland, as my confused brain will allow. I was going to play in the bugle corps of the band, that was to head the spectacular parade in Michigan City. That is why we, Mr. Durkee and myself, took the early boat. As you know, the decks were crowded with thousands of happy people, who were crowding on to the boat, and I can remember now that I saw very few small children. The great majority of the people were, like myself, between twenty and thirty years old.

We finally got aboard the boat, which was then very crowded, but still crowds of people came on after we did and right here I can say, that I think the boat was very much overloaded and was the cause of the disaster. On the decks there was hardly room to walk around. We went down in the engine room and all around the lower parts of the boat, looking for some of the buglers. We came up to the middle deck, the main deck, I believe it is called, not ten minutes before the boat started to tip. Fortune seemed to favor us in that move. We located one of the buglers, his wife, and little child on the north or portside of the main deck and stood there talking with them when the tipping started. All five of us, thank the Lord, were saved.

The tipping or listing started. It was the natural tipping that is noticed on all large boats and no one became alarmed at first. The boat righted itself twice before it turned over. I noticed no rush of passengers to the port side, which is given as the cause for the listing. Very slowly it tipped and as slowly the crowds became alarmed. At first a few of the timid became alarmed and started to scream and scramble, then more and more, as the boat tipped the fear spread until almost everyone was struggling to get to the south or starboard side of the boat. For my own part I never for an instant thought the boat was going to go all the way over. I was not afraid of that. My thoughts were that it would result in a panic. I thought of the Iroquois fire and the lives that were lost in that panic. Already the struggling mass of people were climbing and clawing over each other. We found ourselves in the center of the deck holding on to a railing to maintain our footing. The panic was getting worse every minute, clothing was torn off and many people were hurt by their fellows and by falling chairs and other loose furniture on the deck. Surprised even then at my own coolness, I decided to get out of the panic, never realizing the great disaster that was happening. I said to my friend "I am going to jump." He replied "I am going up." That is the way we parted. I let go my hold and fell to the lower railing, which was then very near the water. Many men and women were already jumping, but even then I hesitated, not realizing my danger. I watched the water slowly rising and when my feet were in the water I dove and swam. The ceiling of the deck was already in the water and I had to dive under it to get

out. If I had hesitated thirty seconds longer no doubt I would not be alive now to tell about it. I did not remove any of my clothing or even look for a life-preserver. About half way across the river I realized that I still had my cigar in my mouth. Even then I smiled as I dropped it.

There were dozens of people, men and women, swimming along with me. The water was quite cold and my clothes hindered me a great deal in swimming. I did not notice the current. I swam slowly, stopping now and then to float, reserving my strength as long as I could. I finally found myself on the north side of the river, but could find no way to get out. Looking back I saw many small boats in the middle of the river. Still feeling strong, I started back towards them. Several went by before a tug boat picked three of us out of the water at once with a big rope which hit me on the head and ducked me, when it was thrown. I was under the water most of the time they were pulling us out and swallowed a lot of the river water. When I got to the side of the tug I was about exhausted and I don't remember anything that has ever felt as good as those two strong arms that lifted me out of the water into the boat. As soon as my strength returned I did what little I could, throwing ropes to those who were still in the water and helped to pull them in. My thoughts then turned to my friend's fate, but I was not in suspense long. I saw him on a raft alongside of the wrecked boat, pulling people out of the water. He finally joined me on the tug and I found that he had a sprained ankle. He sprained his ankle in jumping with a girl in his arms from the top of the boat to a small raft in the water. We left the tug and walked across several small boats and tugs to the docks. After making the few necessary telephone calls to relieve our folks' minds, we went home.

I will not attempt to describe the awful scenes I had of the disaster. No words ever written could ever describe the sight of so many people struggling frantically for their lives. A great many of them had either taken their clothing off or had it torn from their backs in the struggle. Mothers who had been saved were calling for their little ones. Young wives were weeping and moaning, as they called for their husbands. Rescuers were taking people from the water dead and alive all around us. The air was filled with screams and sounds of distress. Confusion reigned.

I can not understand how my friend and I, taking exactly opposite courses were saved and found each other so soon afterwards. It may be that our time had not yet arrived or that circumstances had favored us. But whatever the reason, I am thankful to my Creator, that I was not one of the hundreds, who lost their lives. At the present time I feel a mental depression and a nervous reaction and only now am I beginning to realize the terrible fate that I have escaped.

RAYMOND U. SCHNEIDER

Butter Drops

Butter declined slightly on the Elgin board of trade Saturday, the majority of sales being at 24½ cents a pound, as against 24½ and 25½ cents per pound last week. Three small sales were made at 24 cents per pound.

Previous prices:

July 27, 1914—28 cents.

July 28, 1913—26 cents.

July 29, 1912—25 cents.

July 31, 1911—27 cents.

July 26, 1910—26 cents.

A WEEK OF UPLIFT

National Lincoln Chautauqua Closes Sunday with Excellent Lecture

BROOK'S BAND A GREAT FEATURE

Consensus of Opinion that Program Surpassed that of Previous Years—McBride and Alden are Big Hits

The National Lincoln Chautauqua closed in Genoa last Sunday, having given Genoa a six days' program of decided merit as a whole. As a matter of fact every number could be classed as excellent with the exception of one or two. The people thought so much of it that a contract was signed for another year, there being over forty guarantors. The sale of 550 season tickets at \$2.00 is guaranteed and the system is promising still better talent next season. The attendance thruout was good, on several occasions every available seat being occupied.

Maude Willis, the dramatic reader, was the chief attraction on Thursday. Her interpretation of "The Vanguard" received great applause and the selection was one in which Miss Willis could show her ability as a reader to advantage.

Brook's Band was the attraction Friday and the great attraction of the week. Without doubt no better band music was ever heard in Genoa. No one but a trained musician could detect anything but perfect harmony and expression, and trained musicians pronounced it wonderful. The cornet duet by the Yaeger Brothers was a revelation in the manipulation of those instruments. More perfect tones could be produced by few.

Rollo McBride, founder of the "Parting of the Ways" Home in Chicago and superintendent of a home of the same nature in Pittsburgh, spoke in the afternoon of the fifth day. Mr. McBride spent years of his life in taking up the cause of men in Chicago who have fallen into the clutches of the police courts. In his lecture he tells of the rottenness of police courts, the fight that a man has to again get anywhere after having been once sent to the Bridewell. After years of argument at the risk of his very life, Mr. McBride finally succeeded in interesting men of money and founded the home mentioned above. Here men who have fallen are taken in and given assistance in getting back into life. Mr. McBride tells his story in a convincing manner and soon has the sympathy of his audience. Ten thousand men have been taken care of in the Chicago home, seventy per cent of whom have made good.

Everybody in Genoa and vicinity had sore sides Monday morning, that is, if they heard Judge Alden speak the day before. The judge is one of the cleverest speakers that ever graced a Genoa platform. There is no limit to his ability to make people laugh and while the audience is in convulsions he is pounding home truths which cause his hearers to think.

Drowned in Kishwaukee

Louis Smith, nineteen years of age, was drowned in the Kishwaukee at DeKalb last Thursday and was not recovered until the following Sunday. Smith was a good swimmer, but it is supposed that in diving his head struck the river bed, rendering him unconscious.

An old time dance will be held at the opera house on Friday evening of this week. Vandreser's orchestra of four pieces will furnish the music.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Regarding the Liquor Business in Genoa as a Dry City

Nearly every day the editor (who was formerly city clerk) is asked questions regarding the ordinance pertaining to the sale of liquors in Genoa, the establishing of a "locker club" in the city being responsible for the inquiries. This ordinance (chapter No. 79) was published on the 19th of February. As it filled four newspaper columns it will be impossible to reprint the ordinance in full for the benefit of those who wish to get at the facts. However we submit below section 2, which probably contains the information sought:

Section 2. Whoever shall, within said corporate limits, directly or indirectly, keep or maintain by himself or by associating or combining with others, or who shall in any manner aid, assist or abet in keeping or maintaining any clubroom or other place in which any intoxicating liquor or spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, or any mixture of any of said liquors, or any drinks which contain any spirituous, vinous, malt or fermented liquor in any quantity whatsoever, is received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter, exchange, or sale as a beverage, or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatever, and whoever shall use, barter, exchange, sell, or give away, or assist or abet another in bartering, exchanging, selling or giving away any intoxicating liquor or spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor, or any mixture of any of said liquors, or any drinks which contain any spirituous, vinous, malt, or fermented liquor in any quantity whatsoever so received or kept shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each and every offense.

He Keeps the Ford

Ira Nichols of Kingston intimated to friends that he might purchase a large automobile if he could trade his Ford in the deal. This remark soon reached the ears of agents and they were hot on the trail. One came from Sycamore the other day in a car which sells for \$1480.00. The beautiful car came gliding up the road to the Nichols home, but when it struck a muddy spot in the road near Charles Nichols' place, it stopped, hopelessly mired. After working for some time the agent went to Ira and asked for assistance in getting the machine back to dry ground. The elder Nichols suggested that his son hitch up a couple of teams and pull the car out. "Not at all necessary," says Ira, "just leave it to me." He went to the barn, cranked up the old Ford, backed up to the \$1480 beauty and pulled it out of the mud without a stutter. After carefully weighing this singular circumstance Mr. Nichols gave the car an admiring (and parting) glance, gave himself the pleasure of a self satisfied chuckle and put the Ford back in the barn.

Richard McCormick Dead

After an illness of two or three weeks Richard McCormick passed away at his home in this city this (Thursday) morning. At the time of going to press arrangements for the funeral had not been made.

Owen McCormick arrived in Genoa this morning, having been called by the illness and death of his father.

HIERONIMOUS HERE

Illinois University Man Enthusiastic Over Consolidation Prospects

TALKS TO COMMITTEE FRIDAY

Invited to Speak at Chautauqua on the Subject which is Uppermost in Minds of People at Present Time

Prof. Hieronimus, community welfare man of the Illinois University, was in Genoa last Friday, by invitation of the committee which is pushing the consolidated school proposition. The committee met early in the evening and talked over matters with the visitor who later spoke at the chautauqua, the management having made provision for his appearance in the interests of the schools.

This speaker was here with the chautauqua last year as one of the regular speakers and many people remembered his words of advice pertaining to community welfare. Prof. Hieronimus is an enthusiastic supporter of the consolidated school idea, and during many years of active work as community adviser he has found that the consolidation of school interests is the greatest thing for bringing about the right community spirit. A school such as it is proposed to build and maintain would be the community center in fact and would lead not only to better education for the young, but to a better understanding of each other among the people in general. Prof. Hieronimus states that where consolidated schools are in operation there is a more friendly spirit thruout the community and everyone, from the earliest school age to the oldest man and woman in the territory, is greatly interested in the affairs of the school.

There seems to be a strong opposition in Kingston to the plan of consolidating the two townships, but those who have been working for Kingston's school interests think the township might be organized independently. That would be the next best thing if the two can not be brought together. Of course the original plan would be the result of a two-town consolidation, a school of far greater importance than anything that could be imagined. However, if Kingston does not see its way clear to come in on the deal, we are mighty glad to know that the people there are going to have the next best thing.

The Genoa committee is already working on plans to form another district if Kingston decides that it can not come in on the two-town deal. This school would of necessity be placed east of the city to better accommodate the people residing in the east end of the township. It is planned to take a part of Sycamore, Riley and that portion of Kingston township which is tributary to Genoa.

MARRIED IN WAUKEGAN

Miss Belle May Becomes Bride of George A. Carlson on the 28th

George A. Carlson of Wheaton, and Miss Lila Belle May of this city were married at Waukegan on the 28th of July, the ceremony being performed at the Methodist church in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson will be at home in Wheaton, Ill., after the 1st of September.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. May of this city and has resided here several years. She has many friends who will be pleased to extend congratulations.

Mrs. W. A. Munger will return to her home in Rockford today.

BRITAIN JUSTIFIES SHIP SEIZURES

Few Concessions Made to U. S. Protest.

CITES CIVIL WAR BLOCKADE

Notes on Free Seas Issue Suggest Appeal to Court of Neutrals—Holding Up of Cargoes Justified by Emergency.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Great Britain's replies to the latest American representations against interferences with neutral commerce reject entirely the contention that the British orders in council are illegal. They also justify the British course as being wholly within international law.

"Unustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity," is the British reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports, with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any cases in which the United States is dissatisfied with the action of British prize courts.

Great Britain's reply embodied in two notes, one supplemental, was made public simultaneously in both London and Washington by agreement between the two governments. With the notes was made public also the correspondence over the American steamship *Neches*, seized by the British while en route from Rotterdam to the United States with goods of German origin. All the correspondence aggregates 7,000 words.

Bars Goods From Germany.
The British reply, in the *Neches* case, specifically is a declaration to allow free passage to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control. The general cargo of the *Neches* originated in Belgium.

Sir Edward defends the blockading of neutral ports through which goods might go to Germany, and argues that it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested in the American notes on the subject.

Referring finally to British measures to shut off commerce to and from Germany through neutral ports, Sir Edward says:

"We shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce."

British Justification Views.
Changed conditions of warfare, the British note contends, require a new application of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged atrocities by German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures. The blockade is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off "by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders in council Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington "that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted."

Grey Cites Lusitania Case.

"I need scarcely dwell," wrote Sir Edward, "on the obligations incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle."

Sir Edward refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the allied troops in Flanders, and finally the sinking of the *Lusitania*, to show "how indispensable it is that we should have used no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Coming to the question of the allied blockade of neutral ports, the note continues:

"In the various notes which I have received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy."

Cuts Off Neutral Ports.

"The contention which I understand the United States government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary."

"This is a contention which his majesty's government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental

principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective.

Uses American Argument.

"The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated," and recognizes that "the form of close blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft."

"The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your excellency's words, they 'conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war,' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce."

Cites Civil War Precedent.

Sir Edward Grey refers to the American civil war blockade of 3,000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading "neighboring neutral territory which afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into confederate territory and from which blockade running could be facilitated."

Sir Edward says "the difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules" in the civil war case "are somewhat akin to those with which the allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy."

He points out how easy it is for Germany to get or ship goods through nearby neutral ports, particularly Rotterdam.

"A blockade limited to enemy ports," he adds, "would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through ports in her own territory." Hence an extension of the blockade to such neutral ports is defensible.

Protects Real Neutral Trade.

"What is really important, in the general interest," says the note, "is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principle upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply with the principles of international law."

Proposes Arbitration Plan.

In the supplemental note, which is a reply to the American caveat giving notice that the United States would not recognize the orders in council in lieu of international law, Sir Edward Grey writes he does "not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court the government of the United States refer, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts."

Sir Edward says the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries appear identical. He points out that the legality of the orders in council or of the measures taken under them have not yet been brought to a decision in a prize court, but he reminds the United States that "it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any order in council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is therefore not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of his majesty's privy council, the government of the United States consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal."

Ready for Further Parley.

If the United States should be dissatisfied with decisions of British prize courts as sustained by the privy council, the British government is prepared to concert with the United States "in order to decide upon the best way of applying the principle to the situation which would then have arisen."

To the American note in the case of the steamer *Neches*, which summarily demanded the expeditious release of the American owned goods detained under the orders in council, "the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance," Great Britain replied that "while these acts of the German government continue (sinking neutral as well as British merchant ships irrespective of destination or origin of cargo and without proper regard for safety of passengers or crew) it seems neither reasonable nor just that his majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note, and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war."

TEUTONS TAKE MITAU

GERMANS IN EFFORT TO CUT VILNA ROAD AND BLOCK FOE'S ESCAPE.

AUSTRIANS LOSE 40,000

Warsaw Still Holds Out as Russians Continue Evacuation of Poland—Great Ivangorod Fortress Surrounded by Austro-German Troops.

London, Aug. 3.—Still held in check in the immediate vicinity of Warsaw the Teutonic allies, according to the consensus of official and unofficial advice, are making the most desperate efforts of their campaign to cut the Warsaw-Petrograd railroad at Vilna, and reach the Warsaw-Ivrog-Litovsk line near the latter fortress, in the hope of not only cutting off and capturing the entire Russian army in Poland but of rendering untenable the great Russ line of defense running north and south through Brest-Litovsk.

Mitau Taken by Teutons.

In the advances chronicled during the day the most important was the German capture of Mitau, capital of Courland, 26 miles southwest of Riga. In the desperate fighting in other sections of the Austro-German forces, with 300,000 prisoners taken in their last month of fighting, announce gains along the Vistula in the drive toward Vilna and the capture of Hill No. 181, a strong Russian position on the railway to Vilna Northwest of Lomaz the Germans captured 1,003 men, and south of that point on the Vistula, took 1,260 prisoners. These gains are recorded in the general advance toward Vilna, designed to cut the only Russian line of rail communication in that section toward Petrograd.

Teutons Lose 40,000 Troops.

While Vienna and Berlin announce further gains by the army of Von Mackensen operating along the headwaters of the Bug, northward and eastward from Cholm, with Brest-Litovsk and its railroad to Warsaw as their goal, unofficial dispatches assert the Austrians under Von Woyrsch, driving north from Lublin, where they cut the railroad, have lost not less than 40,000 men in 48 hours in the desperate rearguard actions made by the Slavs. The same dispatch declares the Austro-Germans have advanced 40 miles in four days east of Ivangorod. It is apparent, however, that the great Ivangorod fortress is still holding out, though Vienna claims the semicircle of troops is drawing constantly more closely about it.

U. S. MEN KILL 15 MEXICANS

American Cavalrymen in Fight With Bandits Near Border—One Soldier Is Slain.

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 4.—Fifteen Mexican bandits are reported killed in fighting with United States cavalrymen and American posse men in the brush north of Brownsville.

Private McGuire of the Twelfth cavalry was reported killed, Private Curtis possibly fatally wounded, Joe Taylor, a customs guard, shot in the shoulder and Deputy Sheriff C. A. Monahan of Brownsville shot in the leg.

The outlaws are believed to be part of the same band which has been marauding in this section from twenty to sixty miles inside the American border for nearly three weeks. One American was killed by them two weeks ago.

The Americans unexpectedly ran upon the Mexicans. A running fight began. For the remainder of the night and much of the morning there was continual rifle firing in the brush.

3 KILLED IN U. S. ARSENAL

Two Soldiers and Civilian Die as They Pack Time Fuses—Cause Still Mystery.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Two soldiers and a civilian lost their lives at the United States arsenal at Frankford, this city, in an explosion of time fuses used on shrapnel shells. Another civilian was injured. The dead are: Arthur B. Rundlett, first class private, ordnance department, home Boston; Prasileo Franco, second class private, ordnance department, home New York city; and James F. Harkins, civilian, Philadelphia.

The men were engaged in unpacking fuses when one of the boxes exploded. Bits of steel from the metal fuses were scattered in all directions, tearing and maiming the men. The cause of the accident has not yet been ascertained by the officers on duty at the arsenal.

A. W. PETTIBONE IS DEAD

Wealthy Lumberman Succumbs at La Crosse, Wis., Aged Eighty-Four—Donated Island to City.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 3.—Albert W. Pettibone, retired lumberman rated as a millionaire, donor of Pettibone park to La Crosse and author of many local benefactions, died yesterday, aged eighty-four. Years ago he bought Gordon's island, in the Mississippi river, opposite La Crosse, and spent \$50,000 improving it. He then created a trust fund of \$500,000 and donated the island to the city. Mr. Pettibone's only son died in 1900.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT



Colonel Roosevelt, caught by the camera in the midst of one of his energetic denunciations of the peace-at-any-price advocates during his western trip.

NO MAID OF HONOR AT BARKER WEDDING

Elizabeth Goodrich Leaves After Tiff With Spaulding—Couple Starts on Honeymoon.

Harbor Springs, Mich., Aug. 2.—With a phantom maid of honor as the single flaw in as brilliant a wedding ceremony as was ever performed in the middle West, Miss Catherine Barker became the bride of Howard Spaulding, Jr., of Chicago, at her summer home here.

Despite the sharp undercurrent of gossip which swirled through the fashionable town about the altar concerning the nonappearance of Miss Elizabeth Goodrich, whom the bride had chosen as her maid of honor, the ceremony was smothered in a pandemonium of gayety and coloring in which Miss Barker was the leading spirit.

The withdrawal of Miss Goodrich was said to have been at the request of the young bridegroom himself. To unshroud the cold facts, rumor had it that the maid of honor had circulated unkind reports on the golf links to the effect that Spaulding was an aspirant for the wealth rather than the heart of Miss Barker.

The service was read in the sun parlor of the Barker cottage, aglow with flowers from all the countryside. Essentially was this a wedding of youth, and everywhere radiated cheer, happiness and beauty.

James B. Forgan, president of the First National bank, who has been father and guardian to her, gave the bride away.

The bride's long hand-embroidered court train into which, in the lower left corner, natural lilies of the valley fashioned in a lover's knot was carried by John Barker Nelson and his brother, Nelson, Jr. The skirt was extremely short and the V-shaped bodice low cut. The yards of tulle veil were wreathed in orange blossoms. She wore a strand of pearls each nearly half an inch in diameter.

The simple one-ring service was used and the only music was the wedding recessional and processional by a ladies' stringed orchestra of the Harbor Point club.

So crowded was Barker cottage that the overflow stood on the outer porches and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the bride and bear the service.

Barker-Spaulding wedding gifts have poured in in such abundance that the town carpenter had to build a special room at the Barker cottage for the display of the dazzling array.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., are speeding westward on the Overland Limited of the Northwestern railroad, en route to San Francisco on the last lap of their honeymoon journey to Honolulu and the Orient.

AMERICAN KILLED ON SHIP

British Vessel Shelled for Ignoring Signals—Six Others Lose Lives—Sixty-Two of Crew Rescued.

London, Aug. 2.—A German submarine has sunk the Leyland line steamship *Iberian*, causing the death of seven persons, including an American named White, off the south coast of Ireland. A trawler rescued the 82 survivors.

A number of those on board when the vessel was attacked were hostlers and caretakers, a few being Americans. Five were killed by shell fire when the German submarine gave first warning of its approach. The crew took to the boats and the undersea craft then torpedoed the liner. Two of the Iberian's crew died of their wounds while in the boats.

Eight of the Iberian's survivors were injured. The Iberian was on the way to Boston from Liverpool whither she had taken a cargo of American horses and mules for military uses. It is said White lived in Boston.

Federal Job for Richard Crane.
Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Lansing appointed Richard Crane, son of Charles R. Crane of Chicago, his private secretary.

MANY DIE IN FLOOD

CLOUDBURST SWEEPS SCORES TO DEATH AT ERIE, PA.—DAMS BURST.

HUNDREDS ARE HOMELESS

Police and Firemen Rescue Residents From Raging Torrent—Buildings Are Swept Away—Twenty-Five Reported Dead.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 4.—Twenty-five persons reported drowned, nearly one hundred buildings swept from their foundations, the city in total darkness, and the eastern section inundated and damaged to property estimated at several million dollars is the toll of a cloudburst shortly after six o'clock Tuesday night.

It is impossible to ascertain the loss of life. Many are still imprisoned in their houses by the waters and the eastern portion of the city is cut off. Bands of rescuers, led by Mayor Stern and members of the city council, rescued families from the flooded districts.

Climax of Three Days' Rain.

The cloudburst came as the climax of three days of steady rain. Mill creek, which divides the city, already swollen beyond its banks, became a torrent when the clouds opened up and swept through the city, carrying all before it. The business section was flooded to a depth of five feet and all lines of communication were blocked.

Then houses and buildings along the course of the creek began to tumble into the flood and were swept away. The cloudburst lasted fifteen minutes. Police and firemen started out in boats to warn families living along the banks of Mill creek to leave their homes immediately. But by that time houses were toppling into the flood and being swept down stream.

Dams in City Burst.

Then the dams south of the city burst and a further torrent of water was added to the flood. In some sections the water reaches the second stories of buildings. Water swirled through the streets of the downtown section neck deep.

Squad after squad of police, firemen, city officials and volunteers commandeered boats and started out in the gathering darkness to the work of rescue.

Assistant Fire Chief Durner lost life with four firemen while they were trying to rescue a family from a house which was floating down Mill creek.

A little girl standing on the banks of Mill creek was carried down to her death when the bank gave in.

City in Complete Darkness.
Among the first plants to go out of commission was that of the Erie County Electric company, which supplied the city with light. Immediate darkness settled over the city. A telegraph operator waded in water up to his armpits to the Western Union Telegraph office, a distance of five blocks, and there sent out his story of the flood.

All telephone wires were put out of commission by the flooding of conduits, and it was several hours before crippled telegraph communication could be partially restored.

Wreckage is Piled 70 Feet High

At Ninth street, along Mill creek, the flood was at its worst. It is feared that more damage would be done to the downtown property. It was feared some of the older structures would be undermined and would collapse. Wreckage is piled 70 feet high in the heart of the city and at midnight the water had receded somewhat, but the estimate of 25 dead was still maintained.

Cambridge Springs reports the heaviest rainfall in its history. All streets were flooded and the business section suffered serious loss.

U. S. JURY TOLD OF MISHAP

Witnesses in Eastland Quiz Review Changes Made in Effort to Make Ship More Stable.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Former officers of the Eastland told federal grand jurors of troubles they had experienced in navigating "the cranky ship." The jurors delved into every phase of the vessel's history.

C. W. Donaldson of Cleveland, chief engineer of the Eastland from 1910 until 1914, is said to have told of the ship's foundering on shoals in Lake Erie and listing so much on other occasions that the crew feared disaster.

Donaldson was followed to the jury room by two of his former assistant engineers. They reviewed the many changes that had been made in the ship's superstructure, told of the tearing out of cabins and parts of decks in an effort to make the ship more stable.

Federal Judge Landis freed Steamboat Inspectors Robert Reid and Charles H. Eckloff, arrested by order of the coroner's jury. He held them under \$2,500 bonds pending a hearing next Wednesday on their application for a writ of habeas corpus.

He granted them liberty upon the promise of Albert L. Thurman, solicitor of the department of commerce, to produce them whenever they are wanted.

It was learned at Washington that there is no truth in the rumor that Secretary Redfield has been recalled from Chicago.

THE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Extensive damage was done near Olean, N. Y., Thursday by a severe storm.

A spot six times the diameter of the earth was observed Thursday upon the Sun by astronomers at Christian Brothers college in St. Louis.

A Pretoria, South Africa, cablegram says General Muller, one of the leaders of the Boer revolt, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for treason Friday.

All beverages containing any proportion of alcohol will be refused shipment into Arizona by an agreement of all railroads entering the state, says a San Francisco dispatch.

A hurricane passed over the northern part of Richland county, Wisconsin, Thursday, totally destroying West Lima and half of Bloom City. John Piazzeke was drowned trying to cross a bridge.

J. P. Morgan returned to Glen Cove, N. Y., Friday from his two-weeks' cruise in Long Island sound. It was learned that Mr. Morgan has fully recovered from his wounds and is feeling as well as ever.

The Colonial line passenger steamer *Concord*, from New York for Providence, collided with the barge *Exeter* in Narragansett bay during the thick fog, sinking the barge. No one was injured.

Edwin A. Moore, formerly a private in the United States army, shot and killed his fifteen-year-old wife at the home of her parents at Atlanta, Ga., and then mortally wounded himself, dying an hour later.

Hostile aviators have made another attack upon Freiburg, Baden, the war office announced at Berlin. It stated that three airmen dropped seven bombs on the city, killing a civilian, but causing no material property damage.

Sam B. Maulden, sheriff of Mississippi county, Arkansas, was shot and instantly killed and three deputies are seriously wounded in a pitched battle between the officers and a gang of whisky bootleggers on Island 37 in the Mississippi river near Osceola, Ark.

A secret indictment it became known at Los Angeles was returned by the federal grand jury against J. K. Tennant, said to be a wealthy promoter, for alleged conspiracy to use the mails in a scheme to defraud, involving, it is said, \$1,500,000. The indictment culminates an investigation by the federal authorities.

CHARLES BECKER IS BURIED

Widow Has Grotesque Inscription Placed on Casket as Challenge to Governor.

New York, Aug. 2.—On the quartered oak coffin in which lies the body of former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker there is a silver plate bearing this inscription:

"Charles Becker, murdered July 30, 1915, by Governor Whitman."

The inscription is Mrs. Becker's challenge to the world, and especially to the governor, who, as district attorney, twice prosecuted Becker and brought about his conviction of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, for which he died in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison on Friday. The body of Becker was buried beside that of his daughter, who was born when he was in the death house.

Landslide Wrecks Factory.

Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The power plant of the Knickerbocker Cement company was swept into Claverack creek by a landslide. The damage is estimated at \$250,000.

Berlin to Free American.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The American consular employee, who was arrested by the German authorities on a charge of aiding a British subject to obtain an American passport and who is now confined in a military prison, will be released soon, it is expected, and permitted to leave the country.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, Aug. 3
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$7.00 @ 10.00
Hogs.....	7.00 @ 8.25
Sheep.....	7.50 @ 9.25
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	6.65 @ 7.10
WHEAT—September.....	1.18 @ 1.18 1/2
CORN—No. 3 Yellow.....	99 @ 90 1/2
OATS—Standard.....	64 @ 64 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	88 @ 88 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery.....	22 @ 26
EGGS.....	16 @ 30
CHEESE.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/4

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Good to Choice.....	\$7.45 @ 10.35
Inferior Heifers.....	5.00 @ 6.25
Choice Cows.....	5.75 @ 7.30
Heavy Calves.....	7.50 @ 8.50
Choice Yearlings.....	7.50 @ 9.20
HOGS—Packers.....	6.25 @ 6.80
Butcher Hogs.....	7.10 @ 7.30
Pigs.....	6.75 @ 7.65
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20 @ 24 1/2
Packing Stock.....	19 @ 19 1/2
EGGS.....	12 @ 17
LIVE POULTRY.....	9 @ 17
POTATOES (per bbl.).....	1.35 @ 1.40
WHEAT—Spring Wheat, Sp1.....	73 @ 75
WHEAT—September.....	1.09 1/2 @ 1.09 1/4
Corn, September.....	74 1/2 @ 75
Oats, September.....	39 1/2 @ 40 1/4

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Northern.....	\$1.43 @ 1.47
No. 2 Northern.....	1.41 @ 1.44
Corn, No. 3 Yellow.....	80 @ 80 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	52 @ 52 1/2
Rye.....	1.05 @ 1.05 1/2

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard.....	\$1.21 @ 1.45
No. 2 Red.....	1.15 @ 1.17
Corn, No. 2 White.....	77 1/2 @ 78
Oats, Standard.....	49 1/2 @ 50
Rye.....	90 @ 91

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$7.50 @ 10.15
Texas Steers.....	8.25 @ 8.85
HOGS—Heavy.....	6.75 @ 7.10
Butchers.....	7.45 @ 7.75
SHEEP—Clipped Lambs.....	7.00 @ 8.35

OMAHA.

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IN THE WEST

The first month and a half of the western campaign was made up of startling, swift moves.

The battle line of the Aisne and the Oise quickly extended northeast to the sea.

At the beginning of August the kaiser took possession of the little state of Luxembourg and demanded passage through Belgium to the Franco-Belgian frontier.

Permission to pass denied, Von Elme attacked Liege (August 4), while other German armies passed around the city and swept over the level Belgian roads at a terrific rate.

Not until the Germans had almost reached the French border did the first important engagement take place.

This battle resulted in defeat for the French and English.

While obtaining some successes in counter-attacks on the advancing Germans at Peronne and at Guise, the

was fought the desperate first battle of Ypres, when the Germans suffered enormous losses in attempts to break through the line in Flanders and reach Calais.

The Germans in September had performed the feat of pushing a salient into the French line south of Verdun, which terminated on the west bank of the Meuse river at St. Mihiel.

For the most part throughout the winter the fighting consisted of regular siege warfare, with heavy artillery combats and mine and counter-mine.

The flooding of the River Aisne from winter snows gave the Germans a chance to entrap the French troops on the north side of that river in the vicinity of Soissons for a considerable distance and kill or capture most of them (January 14).

With the spring, the French and English attempted to take the offensive at several points. Always preparing the way with tens or hundreds of thousands of shells, they tried joint after joint of the German armor.

In the Vosges the dominating height of Hartmannswellerkopf was taken and retaken several times in sanguinary charges and finally remained in the hands of the French.

The salient of St. Mihiel was also subjected to tremendous French pressure on both "legs." The French succeeded in gaining a little ground, but the Germans, despite the apparent weakness of the sharp wedge they had driven into the French line, could not be dislodged and later succeeded in regaining some of the territory they had lost.

The British also reported "victories" at Neuve Chapelle and Hill No. 60, in

GREAT EVENTS OF THE WAR

- June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassins. August 1—Germany declares war on Russia. August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. August 3—Germany demands passage through Belgium. August 4—England announces state of war with Germany. August 7—French invade southern Alsace. August 8—British troops land in France and Belgium. August 11—Germans pass Liege fort. August 12—England and France declare war on Austria. August 15—Austrians invade Serbia in force. August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout. August 20—Germans enter Brussels. August 23—Germans enter Namur and attack Mons. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan declares war. August 24—British begin retreat from Mons. August 25—French evacuate Muehlenberg. August 27—Louvain burned by Germans. August 28—Battle of Heligoland, several German warships sunk. August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg. September 3—Russians occupy Lemberg. September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins. September 7—Ypres begins to fall. September 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne. September 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous cathedral. October 3—Antwerp occupied by the Germans. October 12—Beer revolt starts. October 13—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Vlistula. October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans. October 19—First battle of Ypres begins. October 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German retreat. October 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom. October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia. November 3—German squadron bombards British coast. November 5—Dardanelles forts bombarded. November 6—Teligau surrenders. November 12—Russians defeated at Alino and Kutai. November 15—Russians defeated at Vlotslavsk. November 17—Austrian victory over Serbians at Valjevo announced. December 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. December 5—Serbians defeat Austrians in three days' battle. December 6—Germans occupy Lodz. December 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade. December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed. December 20—21—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzura river. January 3, 1915—French advance across Aisne north of Soissons. January 14—French driven back across Aisne river. January 24—Naval battle in North Sea. German armored cruiser Blucher sunk. January 30—Russians occupy Tauris. February 4—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw. February 6—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat. February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins. February 24—Russians driven from Bukovina. March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle. March 21—Zeppelin bombard Paris. March 22—Surrender of Przemyel to Russians. March 31—Russians penetrate Dukla pass and enter Hungary. April 5—French begin violent attacks on Mihiel salient. April 14—Russians at Skropot, 20 miles inside Hungary. April 15—French evacuate Tarnov. April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins. April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses. April 26—Allies announce capture of Liczane Het Sza and Hartmannsweller Kopf. April 28—Berlin reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres. May 6—Russians fall back from Dukla pass. May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tarnov with many Russian prisoners.

WHAT THE WAR COST

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy.

The following estimates are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the casualties:

Table with columns for Entente Allies (France, Russia, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Montenegro, San Marino) and Teutonic Allies (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey). Total casualties listed as 6,286,210.

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes.

May 8—German submarine sinks the Lusitania, more than 1,150 lost. Russians in full retreat from Carpathians.

FIRST YEAR OF WAR IN THE EAST

The first twelvemonth of fighting between the Russians on one side and the Austrians and Germans on the other is a story of great changes of fortune, both combatants being repeatedly driven back only to show the greatest resiliency in defeat and soon to resume the offensive in a most surprising manner.

The end of the year, however, finds the pendulum swinging strongly against the czar. He may recover and take again the roads to Cracow, Vienna and Berlin, but just at present he is on the whole in worse plight than in any hour since the war started.

Russia's losses in the first year of the war are not approached by those of any nation in any war of history. According to reliable estimates, she has had between 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 men killed, injured and captured.

On August 1, 1914, Germany declared war on Russia. Almost immediately the Germans crossed the frontier at Thorn and the Austrians south of Lublin.

On account of his desire to do all he could to relieve the French, who were being driven from northern

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

TWO KILLED BY INTERURBAN

Aged Decatur Men Are Instantly Killed When Car Strikes Carriage in Which They Were Riding.

Decatur.—Leonard Rossback, sixty-three years old, and John Alwis, seventy, of Danvers, were instantly killed when an interurban car struck the carriage in which they were riding. The men were retired farmers. Anton Burch was seriously injured.

Chicago.—The hoof-and-mouth disease, which has cost the live stock interests of Illinois millions of dollars, will prevent either cattle, hogs or sheep from this state from being exhibited at the international live stock show to be held at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco next October.

Springfield.—According to the announcement made by the naval department at Washington, D. C., the Illinois naval militia won the "Organization Trophy" by attaining the highest merit for target practice in 1915.

Quincy.—Marvin Fakes, state fish and game commissioner, has begun a raid on fish shipments between various points in southern Illinois, charging violation of state laws. He confiscated a shipment from Grand Tower and appropriated the fish for use at the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna.

Champaign.—Work on the new chemistry building at the University of Illinois, to be the largest of its kind in the world, is halted by a sympathetic strike involving 200 carpenters and plumbers.

Shelbyville.—Because someone tampered with the ballots of the April city election, George M. Hudson, who had filed a contest against John J. Baker, has dismissed his case.

Aurora.—A "Henry Ford for President" club was organized at a meeting of Kane county Republicans held here. John Byrne was elected president.

Aurora.—Attracted to the river by the report that some boy had found a clam shell containing a pearl worth \$1,500, Walter Woosely, aged eleven years, went into deep water in search of choice shells, lost his footing and drowned before help could reach him.

Wenona.—Rev. O. Geismann of Mount Clemens, Mich., who accepted the call from the German Lutheran congregation of this city to become their pastor, arrived in Wenona.

Bloomington.—Its support weakened by high water, the Big Four railroad bridge, three miles east of Bloomington, went down as a freight train was crossing it. The crew escaped.

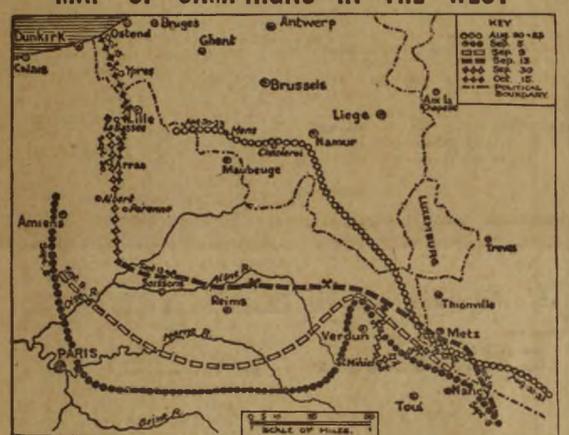
Lenox.—Methodists of northwestern Illinois will gather here August 19 for the opening of the annual ten-day camp meeting of Rockford district of the Rock River conference.

Carlinville.—The old settlers' picnic which brings together each year many of the prominent old families of the county, will be held in this city August 12.

Christopher.—Eight men were killed and fifteen seriously burned in a gas explosion at one of the entrances of the Moberwell mine here. Three men are missing. The number of men in the mine when the accident occurred is not clear, figures ranging from about 250 to 450.

Chicago.—The state public utilities commission will make no investigation of the Eastland disaster, says William L. O'Connell, chairman of the commission. "That is a matter for the coroner's office and the state's attorney, and we shall not interfere," he said.

MAP OF CAMPAIGNS IN THE WEST



The first general engagement in the west, sometimes known as the battle of Mons-Charleroi, started August 20 and resulted in the defeat of the French and British. They retreated south of the Marne, where the second general engagement started September 5.

French were obliged to fall back rapidly to the line of the River Marne. On the left the French had withdrawn to below Paris and the westernmost German army, under Von Kluck, followed.

The garrison of Paris was put in thousands of motor cars and hurried on Von Kluck's flank. The latter was not taken entirely unawares and met the attack strongly, but at the same time the army of General Foch attacked the German army on Von Kluck's left and drove it back.

Driven Back From Paris. The Germans had begun the battle with five armies in line. The withdrawal of the two farthest west now caused the retreat of the third, fourth and fifth in that order, each in turn finding its flank exposed by the withdrawal of the troops on its right.

The German retreat was as orderly as that of the French and English had been. The invaders took up an admirable defensive position. It ran just north of the Aisne river, on a series of bluffs, then just north of Chalons and through the wooded, rough regions of the Argonne and the Woivre, joining hands here with the troops besieging Verdun.

Both combatants now tried to turn the west flank. Enormous bodies of cavalry. On the part of the French Flanders. On the part of the French there was largely the desire to link up with the Belgians, now being attacked in Antwerp. The mighty siege guns of the Germans made short work of the Belgian seaport, however, and it fell on October 9.

The battle line of the Aisne was now extended to the sea, the Germans holding the important French city of Lille, while the allies kept Ypres in Belgium and, partly by flooding the lowlands, held the position of the Yser river and canal.

Flanders. Whether these should be accounted successes for the allies is doubtful. The British suffered enormous losses and at Neuve Chapelle bungled affairs to the extent of shelling their own men who had taken German trenches. In other cases they left gallant little parties lodged in enemy's trenches without supports to be annihilated.

The next development was the unexpected use of poisonous gas fumes by the Germans in attacks just north of Ypres. With this novel weapon they succeeded in taking several small villages and more than compensating for the British gains south of Ypres.

Begin Series of Attacks. The German line makes a salient at Soissons, though not such a pronounced one as at St. Mihiel. The French now began a series of attacks on the upper side of this salient, to the north of Arras. Expending hundreds of thousands of shells, they time and again blasted away the barbed wire entanglements and concrete trenches, held by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria's men, and then charged across the desolate ground for slight gains.

The fighting centered about the sugar refinery of Souchez and the great German work called the Labyrinth. Fighting went on in cellars and tunnels below the earth and the casualties were heavy. The French bent the German line and captured the Labyrinth, but whether the gains justified their sacrifice in human life is questionable.

In July, Crown Prince Frederick William's army attacked in the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, and succeeded in gaining several hundred yards of shattered woodland and capturing several thousand Frenchmen. There were rumors that the Germans were re-enforcing for another great drive toward Calais or Paris, but the Teutonic campaign in the West continued to wait upon the crushing of the much weaker enemy in Poland.

FIGHTING ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits.

While both sides have probably concealed many losses, the following is a fairly accurate summary of the number of craft which have been destroyed:

Table comparing Entente Allies (British, Russian, French) and Teutonic Allies (German, Austrian, Turkish) in terms of battleships, cruisers, submarines, and other vessels.

FIGHTING IN SCORE OF OTHER REGIONS

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and Poland.

Serbia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Jadar river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 17 the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for re-enforcements against the victorious Russians in Galicia.

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians and cut them to pieces.

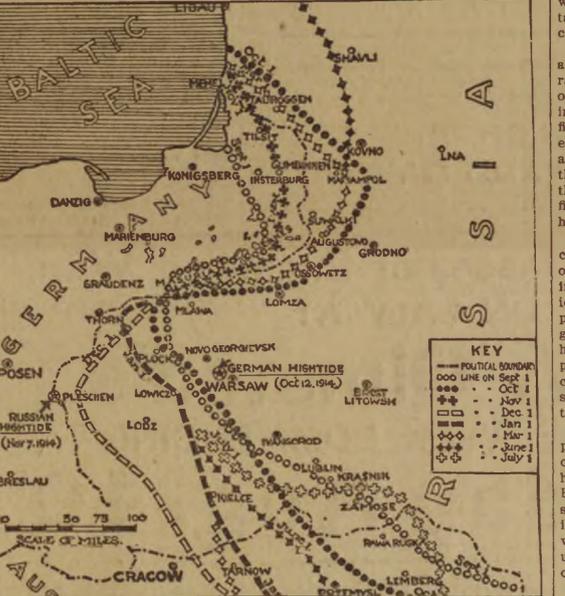
The entry of Turkey into the war was marked by a brave, but foolhardy attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw the invaders back with heavy losses.

British and Japanese troops investigating the fortified German port of Tsingtau, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle.

A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer, Premier Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked.

MAP OF CAMPAIGNS IN THE EAST



The Germans again have penetrated as close to Warsaw as the star which marks the "high tide" of last autumn.

France by the amazing German rush through Belgium, Nicholas attacked sooner than he otherwise would have done. As a result, he met two disasters.

He sent General Samsonoff into East Prussia from the south and General Rennenkampf into East Prussia from the east, the latter winning the first large engagement of the war in the East at Gumbinnen.

At this moment the Germans, believing that the French were well in hand and about to be surrounded on their eastern frontier, quickly withdrew 250,000 men from France and hurried them by rail into East Prussia, where they fell upon Samsonoff with crushing force in the great German victory of Tannenberg (Aug. 28).

Meanwhile, the Austrians, leaving only a few troops in Galicia to hold back the Russians advancing from Tarnopol on the line of the Onia-Lipa, struck the Russians en masse at Krasnik and routed them to Lublin.

Most Bloody Drive of War. With two armies in difficulty, the grand duke decided to abandon one to its fate and save the other: He threw re-enforcements into Lublin and ordered the line of the Onia-Lipa river to be forced at any cost. In one of the most bloody drives of the war the Russians advanced into eastern Galicia and occupied Lemberg.

The Russians then advanced to Rawa Ruska and took the Austrian armies in Poland in the rear, cutting them up fruitfully. Meanwhile Von Hindenburg had completed his victory over Samsonoff by turning on Rennenkampf and clearing East Prussia of Muscovites. But though Rennenkampf had been defeated and Samsonoff almost annihilated, the Germans.

The Russians were now as far west as Tarnow in Galicia, while their Cossacks were able to make raids into Hungary farther south. Hindenburg concentrated a great force suddenly in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to arm herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy upon the arena has not yet been marked.

overwhelming victory there. Enormous captures of Russians were made and the fortress of Gradno was at tacked farther west, from Ossowetz to Pultusk. The Germans retreated to Miawa and then tried to flank the Russians at Przasnysz, which city they took. But the Russians again flanked the flanking party, as they had done at Lodz and won an important success (February 22-23).

In March and April, the Russians pressed through the western Carpathian passes and entered Hungary. Just when their future seemed brightest, the Germans broke the Russian line in West Galicia and let through enormous forces.

Pressing westward irresistibly, they took the Russian Carpathian armies in the rear. The latter tried to retreat but vast numbers were captured. Przemyel, which had succumbed to the Russian besiegers March 22, fell again into the hands of the Austro-Germans.

Great German Maneuver. From Przemyel Von Mackensen drove east through Mocsicka and Grodek and captured Lemberg, the Galician capital. Then he turned north and marched upon the Warsaw-Ivangoorod-Brest-Litovsk triangle from the south.

At the same time the Russians in southern Galicia, putting up a desperate resistance, were driven by Von Linsingen first to the line of the Dniester and then across the Onia-Lipa to the line of the Zlota-Lipa.

Reaching the vicinity of Krasnik in their drive to Warsaw from the south, the Austrians sustained a severe check in the scene of their triumph of the previous summer. Held on this line the Germans attacked hotly from the north and took the town of Przasnysz (July 14).

The Germans now began the grand maneuver ever seen in the history of human warfare.

From the Windau river in the Baltic provinces all the way along the border of East Prussia and in a gigantic sweep through the vicinity of Radom, west of the Vistula, and a line south of the Lublin-Cholm railway they delivered smashing blows and have reached the very gates of Warsaw.

August Sale--get Ready for Hot Weather

" White and Black Hose.....	50	Men's White, Black or Tan Silk Hose.....	25	Men's Outing Shirts.....	\$1.00
" Union Suits.....	50, 75, 1.00	" \$4.00 Oxfords on sale at.....	3.00	" \$4 50 Oxfords.....	3.50
" Extra Pants.....	1.00 to 5.00	" 2.00 Straw Hats on Sale.....	1.25	" 3.00 Straw Hats.....	2.00
" Extra Coats.....	3.00 to 4.00	" Slip-on Coats.....	5.00 and 7.00	" White Tennis Oxfords.....	1.00
" Under Shirts and Pants.....	25 and 50	" Rain Coats.....	4.00 to 8.00	" Palm Beach Hose Silk.....	.50
" Silk Neck Ties.....	50	" Dress Shirts.....	1.00 to 2.00	" Silk Hats.....	.50
" Silk Bow Ties.....	50	" Outing Shirts low neck.....	2.50	Women's Silk Hats.....	.50
100 Men's Blue Serge Suits on sale at	\$10.00.	" \$3 00 Oxfords on sale.....	2.25	Men's Wash Ties.....	25 and .50

No more no less every suit a bargain.

The Home of
WALK OVER SHOES
 \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00
A. E. PICKETT
 The One Price Cash Clothier

The Republican-Journal

GENOA, ILLINOIS

Published by C. D. Schoonmaker
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.25 IN ADVANCE

The manner in which the metropolitan press is heralding the journey of Harry K. Thaw across the country is sickening and disgusting. Here is a man guilty of murder and yet he is given more attention than the average statesman. He is entertained at clubs, patted on the back and gazed upon with eyes of adoration by the "hero worshipers" along the route to the coast. While Thaw was considered insane and was held in custody as an insane person he was entitled to some sympathy. It has been decided that he is not insane and it is thought by many that he never has been. This idiotic mistake of making a hero out of a millionaire murderer will surely help some in breeding hatred of society and ultimate anarchy.

PATRIOTISM

It was evidenced at the chaqueta tent that there are a few

people who do not realize that the singing or playing of the national airs, "Star Spangled Banner" and "America," is the signal for patriotic citizens of the United States to rise to their feet. We do not assume for a minute that there were any in the tent who have not the spirit of patriotism in their hearts, but rather take it for granted that they have not yet learned that this is the proper thing to do in America today. This custom has prevailed in most of the old world countries for hundreds of years. There is nothing as inspiring, nothing that will teach the young love of country and imbue them with the spirit of patriotism more than the sight of a vast body of men and women rising to the strains of these beautiful hymns.

L. W. Miller was taken to the Sherman Hospital in Elgin Monday where the bone in his left arm was set by Dr. Ovitz, assisted by Dr. Austin, both of this city. The bone was broken in the auto accident two weeks ago, the nature of the break making it necessary to use the X-ray machine.

The German Lutheran church and steeple will be re-shingled as soon as the weather permits.

Can you get up in the morning? If not, get an alarm clock at Martin's. All prices and styles.

The shoe factory resumed operations Monday morning after a lay off of three or four weeks.

English services will be held at the German Lutheran church on Sunday evening, Aug. 8, at 7:30.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan are rejoicing over the advent of a daughter at their home, born Wednesday morning, Aug. 4.

W. W. Cooper's furniture store has recently been thoroughly renovated, new paper and paint making a big improvement in the place.

If on Sunday you find it too hot to get a meal at home, take dinner at the Cozy Lunch. You will get a good meal and be saved the worry and fatigue.

The farmers are not the only ones worrying about the weather. The kids in town have a grievance in that they can not enjoy the merry-go-round which set up here last week.

Mrs. John Riddle, daughter of Mrs. James Pierce of this city, submitted to an operation in Belvidere Sunday afternoon for the removal of gall stones. The case was in charge of Dr. Ovitz. Mrs. Riddle is getting on nicely.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman, Wednesday, August 4, a daughter.

Sycamore is having its troubles with small pox, altho there is no scare and only a few cases have been quarantined. A doctor who has been treating a case is now ill with the disease.

Follow the crowds to Browne's Marble Palace. There's a reason, the purest and best of flavors and a great variety of dishes and drinks. Try a Cantalope Sundae. It's a new one and it's good.

The Mystic Workers will hold a meeting next Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at which time a speaker will be present to discuss a subject of interest to all members. All members should be present.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Shephard, at Madison, Iowa, July 27 a daughter. Mrs. Shephard was formerly Miss Constance Cash and for several years made her home with Mrs. and Mrs. G. C. Kitchin.

E. H. Olmstead gave an interesting talk on consolidated schools at the Wales show Wednesday evening. Mr. Olmstead is one of the enthusiastic farmers who have put their hearts into this great project.

If Martin is your first thought when about to purchase jewelry or silverware, you have directed your thoughts in the right direction, for a purchase there means absolute satisfaction. Prices are a little better than you can get in any city and the guarantee is good.

The firm of Patterson Bros. has been dissolved, G. J. Patterson retiring. This firm has been in the draying business since the retiring member left the post office and he made just as efficient and courteous a drayman as he did a postmaster. He has not decided as to the future.

The ladies of St. Catherine's church will serve dinner in the basement dining room of the church on Thursday, Aug. 12, from 5:30 until 7:30. The entertainment committee is composed of the following ladies; Mesdames Parrisott, Minnegan, Coffey, Kiernan, Nelson and Sullivan. Remember the date, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The heavy rain Monday morning did considerable damage to corn and oats, flattening them to the ground in many places. Oats is very heavy this year and this circumstance coupled with the fact that the ground is soft, owing to incessant rains, causes them to fall over easily. Not in many years have the farmers had such a time in getting in their hay and harvesting grain.

City Clerk L. F. Scott has just received his supply of hunting licenses. Hunters, no matter whether they use a rifle in shooting gophers or carry a shot gun to shoot game, should take out a license and be on the safe side. There are many changes in the law, too, which should be studied. Bear in mind that licenses can not be issued on Sunday.

HIGH GRADE PIANOS
 AND
PLAYER PIANOS
 LEWIS & PALMER PIANO CO.
 Stores at Sycamore and DeKalb. Expert Piano tuning and repairing.
 Phone
 Sycamore 234-1 DeKalb 338

The Home and Foreign Missionary Societies will meet at the M. E. parsonage on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 10.

Motion pictures of the Eastland disaster will be shown at the Petey Wales show next Wednesday evening. This picture vividly portrays the events following the terrible disaster, without the gruesome details as depicted by others. Don't miss it.

If you want anything in the line of electric fixtures, repairs or wiring, call on Homer Glass. His shop in the building west of the laundry is open every evening and Saturday afternoon. Prices quoted on all kinds of electric work and satisfactory work guaranteed.

NEVER AGAIN

Will Foot and Mouth Disease Ever Become Epidemic

A state entirely free from the foot and mouth epidemic by November 10 is the prediction of Dr. Dyson, state veterinarian. He bases his prophecy on facts. On August 10, ninety days will have passed since the last infected farm was cleaned up and rid of the epidemic. Figuring the same time from the latter date unless new cases break out, it will be November 10, exactly half a year since the last farm has been cleaned.

Dr. Dyson figures that by that time every restriction on cattle in Illinois will be removed and the state will again be free from the epidemic which cost the people millions of dollars not only in personal loss but also in appropriations by the state legislature.

At present time there are no counties or parts of counties in the closed areas. The Union Stock yards at Chicago, are still in the exposed region. There are no counties or parts thereof in modified area. Naperville township, Du Page county, Palmyra township, Lee county, Byron and Lincoln townships and Ogle county, are still in the restricted area. The rest of the state is in the free area.

The state veterinarian is convinced that Illinois will never witness another epidemic of the disease as visited the state during this year. He states that modern methods of fighting the disease, if applied in time, will soon stamp out any epidemic of the kind that might arise.

The Eastland, Wednesday.

Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. Time Table In Effect July 17, 1915, a. m.

North Bound		
Leave Sycamore 6:30 a. m.	Leave Genoa 7:00 a. m.	Ar. Marengo 8:00 a. m.
" " 10:30 a. m.	" " 10:30 a. m.	" " 11:30 a. m.
" " 2:00 p. m.	" " 2:00 p. m.	" " 3:00 p. m.
" " 5:00 p. m.	" " 5:00 p. m.	" " 6:00 p. m.
" " 8:30 p. m.	" " 9:00 p. m.	" " 10:00 p. m.
" " 11:45 p. m.	Arrive Genoa 12:45 a. m.	

South Bound		
Leave Marengo 8:15 a. m.	Leave Genoa 6:30 a. m.	Ar. Sycamore 6:30 a. m.
" " 11:45 a. m.	" " 9:15 a. m.	" " 9:45 a. m.
" " 3:15 p. m.	" " 1:45 p. m.	" " 4:45 p. m.
" " 6:45 p. m.	" " 7:45 p. m.	" " 8:15 p. m.
" " 10:00 p. m.	" " 11:00 p. m.	" " 11:30 p. m.

T. E. RYAN, General Manager

PETEY WALES PROGRAM

GENOA OPERA HOUSE

Wed. Aug. 11

Special three-part photo play written by Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the ex-mayor of Chicago.

"The Lady of the Shows"

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ANIMATED WEEKLY

"Old Doc Yak"

SPECIAL
 Motion Picture of the
Eastland Disaster
 In Chicago River

More Thrilling Than Ever
 "The Hazards of Helen"

COMEDY
 "CAPTURING THE COOK"
 "Mother of Pearl"

8 REELS 8
 Admission one dime

100 Dozen Pieces of Enameled Ware
 ON SALE AT
F. W. Olmsted's
 FOR ONE WEEK COMMENCING
Tuesday Aug. 10

Every article in this assortment is worth twice the money. They are first grade, each piece being triple coated steel base and will be sold at 10 and 19c.

10c Assortment Consists Of

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 6 Qt. Pans | 4 Qt. Pudding Pans |
| 3-4 Qt. Kettles | 4 Qt. Sauce Pans |
| 3 Qt. Coffee Pots | 2 Qt. Tea Pots |
| Large Wash Basins | 3 Qt. Baking Pans |
| 4 Qt. Blue & White Basins | 4 Qt. Preserve Kettles |

19c Assortments

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14 and 17 qt. Dish Pans | 8 and 12 qt. Preserve Kettles |
| 8 qt. Berlin Sauce Pans | Large Puddin Pans |
- Do not phone for these articles or send children. Come yourself and you will be more than satisfied by doing so.

Other Articles on Sale are
 Summer Dresses, Dress Goods, Large Cover all Aprons, Hats, Coats, Odds and Ends of Slippers

Every one buying a Coat, Hat, Shoes or Slippers, during this sale will be given 10 votes for every cent bought.

Save Your Votes and Help The Girls Win

F. W. Olmsted, Genoa

We Deliver The Goods

The Lembke grocery department has been the place for years where one might expect the best possible service, not only in quality of goods, but in promptness of delivery and courteous treatment. You will find here all that market affords in staple groceries, of the best known brands and at prices within reason. In season we can supply you with fresh vegetables and fruits. Right now we are making a special effort to place our grocery department on a plane with the best in the country. A trial order will convince you that these efforts have not been in vain.

JOHN LEMBKE

"Red Wing" Work Shoe F. O. Holtgren

"The Royal Tailor Man"

The Store For
MEN AND BOYS

There are many brands of so called work shoes on the market, but after a test of many of these we have come to the conclusion that the "Red Wing" Shoe is the best. In making a purchase you have the advantage of our years of experience. The dealer learns the true quality of a shoe thru the remarks of customers and repeated orders. Those who have bought the "Red Wing" come back and they tell their friends. Ask for this particular brand and you will surely get the full value of your money. They sell at prices ranging from \$2.90 to \$3.75. We have cheaper grades of work shoes if you want them.

PURELY PERSONAL

Mrs. Gilbert Cummings visited in Rockford Saturday.
Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Quick of Rockford were Sunday visitors in Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Adams of Belvidere were Genoa callers recently.

Mrs. Andy Johnson and Mrs. Gilbert Cummings visited in Elgin Wednesday.

Ward Olmsted and Bayard Brown are enjoying an outing near Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mrs. N. P. Thurber of Milwaukee was a guest last week at the home of her mother, Mrs. Henry Holroyd.

Ed. Geithman of Parker Prairie, Minn., was here last week visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Barney Geithman.

Charles and Gladys Cummings returned home Saturday after a week's visit with their cousins, Elroy and Lucile Love, at Beloit, Wis.

Mrs. George Burroughs and son, Clifford, of Garden Prairie and Miss Hazel Chapman of Rockford were guests last week at the E. C. Chapman home.

G. J. Patterson and Charles Maderer went to Chicago Tuesday night on the stock train which carried in the Stewart Shipment of fat cattle.

Thos. Christensen is ill with appendicitis.
Mrs. Frank Patterson is ill with appendicitis.

Henry Noll visited friends in Elgin Sunday.

Earle Russell is visiting relatives in Holcomb.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham motored to Chicago Sunday.

Mrs. Weed and daughter, Helen, are in Chicago this week.

Charles Maderer visited his mother at Hampshire Sunday.

Mrs. Banks and Mrs. Etta Anderson were in Elgin Monday.

Fred Scherf, Jr. was an Elgin visitor over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ida Smith and Miss Emma Flota visited in DeKalb Wednesday.

Mrs. Bassler of Chicago is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Trautman, and son, Homer Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Scherf, Mr. and Mrs. John Scherf and daughter, Martha, autoed to Elgin Sunday.

Misses Louise Fraze and Winifred Adams, Howard and Lee Storm motored to Lake Delevan Sunday.

Mrs. Minnie Schmidt and son, Raymond, returned to their home in Whitewater, Wis., Monday after a two weeks' visit with Genoa relatives.

G. W. Johnson left for Heyward, Wis., last week in his new Ford, accompanied by A. D. Hadsall.

Mrs. Frank Russell, daughters and son, Clarence, are enjoying a visit among friends and relatives in Chicago.

Mrs. Wm. Gronberg and son, Wm., have returned to Waterloo, Iowa, after a five weeks' visit with Genoa relatives.

Mrs. F. O. Swan is in Chicago for medical treatment. She is under the care of Dr. Larson, formerly of Sycamore.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Reed and daughter, Evelyn, are visiting at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Reed.

Miss Eva Renn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Renn, was taken to Sherman Hospital in Elgin Wednesday morning for treatment. Miss Renn has been ill about two weeks.

Mrs. G. J. Patterson and mother were in Hampshire Monday and in Sycamore Tuesday. The latter left for her home in Lineville, Iowa, Tuesday night, after a few weeks' visit here.

The Honor of the Boy Scout.
The most important scout virtue is that of honor. Indeed, that is the basis of all scout virtues and is closely allied to that of self-respect. When a scout promises to do a thing on his honor, he is bound to do it. The honor of a scout will not permit of anything but the highest and the best and the manliest. The honor of a scout is a sacred thing, and cannot be lightly set aside or trampled on.—From the Boy Scout Handbook.

Warning To Speeders

Notice is hereby given to all automobile owners that the ordinance and state law pertaining to the speed of automobiles within the city limits will hereafter be enforced. Police officers are herewith notified and ordered to arrest any and all violators of the speed ordinance. My attention has been called to several instances of narrow escapes for drivers and pedestrians, on Main street especially. No one should drive on that street at a greater speed than would permit the stopping of the machine within a very few feet. Utmost precaution should be taken in turning corners and drivers should always keep to the extreme right while making the turn. In the residence districts and on the highways in the outskirts of the city the speed must be kept down within reason. This order is not only given for safety of pedestrians, but for the safety of those who drive. Orders for enforcement of the speed laws have been given before, but the police have been lenient owing, no doubt, to the fact that the auto owners are mostly prominent citizens. In the future this circumstance will not save the speeder from arrest. The prominent man has no more right to endanger life by reckless driving than any other person. If the prominent person has the interests of the city at heart and has any consideration for the rights of others he will keep within the

law. Again let me give warning that any person violating the speed ordinance and state law regarding same will be promptly arrested.

P. A. Quanstrong
Mayor.
Genoa, Ill., August 5, 1915.

May Lose Factory

A public meeting was called at Crystal Lake last week to discuss plans for saving the American Terra Cotta and Ceramic company to that community. They had been told by W. D. Gates, who controls the company that unless they subscribe \$150,000 in preferred stock of the company that the company will remove elsewhere. They were told that the tieup of the building trades in Chicago during the early part of the season necessitated that a large amount of money be raised, and that this will be done by selling the remainder of preferred stock issued, the amount being about \$150,000. The factory employs about 300 hands.

Onion's Good Properties.
From the best authorities we learn that colds are caused by three things—a chill, a germ and a uric acid tendency which provides a soil for the germ's growth. The pungent oil of the onion neutralizes and destroys the germs that infect the mouths of us all, even of those in good health.

Office Phones: Old 255-R1
New 81
Residence, Old Phone 255-R2
DR. FRANKLIN A. TURNER
Diseases of the Rectum
Suite 501 Trust Building
Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4, Saturday Eve.
7 to 8:30, Sunday 12 to 1
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Dr. J. W. Ovitz
Physician and Surgeon
Office over Slater's Store.
Hours: 10:00 to 12:00 a. m.
2:00 to 4:30 p. m.
7:00 to 8:30 p. m.
Phone No. 11

Phone No. 38
Dr. Byron G. S. Gronlund
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.
12 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Mordoff Building, Genoa, Ill.

No Job too Small nor too Large
Patterson Bros.
Teaming and Draying
Prompt Service. Phone 24

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

OUR Guarantee



The bulk of furniture we sell bears a nationally advertised name, and nationally advertised goods almost invariably are not only cheaper in the long run, but come up to the highest standard of quality. They have to do so.

Several millions of dollars are invested in the business of the manufacturers who make the advertised furniture we sell, and this entire investment is your guarantee of the quality of an advertised article you buy here. In addition, you have our guarantee.

Below are prices on a few nationally advertised goods:

Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets.....	\$24.00 to \$36.00
Bissel's Carpet Sweepers.....	2.50 to 6.25
Gunn Sectional Book Cases.....	7.50 to 50.00
Hanson (Valspar finished) Dining Tables.....	16.00 to 30.00
Way Sagless Springs, all sizes.....	8.00
Free Sewing Machines.....	40.00 to 57.00
Kirsch Curtain Rods, all sizes and styles.....	.05 to 1.50

"If Not Satisfactory, Return It"



LUBRICATING OILS

Do you know that we carry an excellent line of lubricating oils for automobiles and farm machinery of all kinds, and sell them at right prices? Would be pleased to give you prices by the quart, gallon or barrel. We also handle the best known brands of axle grease.

HAY ROPE

If you want the best hay rope on the market at prices which are absolutely right, we are here to serve you. There is a difference in rope, a difference that sometimes means years of service. Let us show you.

I. W. DOUGLASS
Phone 67 GENOA

3 POUNDS FORBE'S 30c Coffee For 75c

While the Lot Lasts
Here is a bargain which should be snapped up at once. This coffee often sells at 35c and never less than 30c. We want you to try it. We know you will like it and gladly pay 30c at any time.

Fox River Condensed Milk
10c can for 8c; 3 cans for 22c

Genoa Cash Grocery
F. E. WELLS, Manager

Standard Fly Shy

Keeps away all flies and insects. Saves animals from worry and fretting and disease.
It improves the condition and thrift and adds to the profit from dairy cows, horses, cattle and other animals by giving them freedom from annoyance from flies and insect pests of every kind.

It is economical. The cost of using it is about 10 cents a month per animal.
During the fly season of about 120 days it means a saving of \$8.00 to \$10.00 worth of milk per head.

It will keep your horse better natured, manageable and safe, because he is safe from fly annoyance.
It will make your growing and fattening animals do better and pay better, because what they eat is used to make growth, condition, flesh and fat, and is not lost in worry and fretting.

It prevents the bot-fly from depositing on the horse the nits which produce bots when taken into the stomach.
It prevents the carrying of contagion by flies and protects animal health, as well as yours.

PRICES

1 quart cans.....	\$.35
1 gallon cans.....	1.25
3 gallon cans.....	3.00
5 gallon cans.....	4.50

L. E. CARMICHAEL, R.P.
Phone 83

THE TWO BEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD

THE BIBLE
THE BANK BOOK
BOTH TEACH SAVING

For Peace of Mind and Prosperity
follow the teachings of both and bank with

THE EXCHANGE BANK
Deposits Guaranteed With Over \$300,000.00

D. S. BROWN, Pres.
C. J. BEVAN, Cash.

E. W. BROWN, Asst. Cash.
BESSIE BEARDSLEY, Bookkeeper

Are You Getting Satisfaction?

Are you getting satisfactory fruit this summer? If not, ask some of your neighbors about the kind they get from us. We have good fruit because we are willing to pay the price to get it.

Occasionally fruit not up to the standard may reach one of our customers, but we always insist that it be returned to us for credit. Eat plenty of good fresh fruit and you will be the better for it.

E. J. TISCHLER

Dark Hollow

By Anna Katharine Green

Illustrations by C. D. Rhodes

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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

He was in no better mood than myself to encounter insult, and what had been a simple difference between us flamed into a quarrel which reached its culmination when he mentioned Oliver's name with a taunt, which the boy, for all his obstinate clinging to his journalistic idea, did not deserve.

Knowing my own temper, I drew back into the hollow.

He followed me. I tried to speak.

He took the word out of my mouth. This may have been with the intent of quelling my anger, but the tone was rasping, and, noting this and not his words, my hand tightened insensibly about the stick which the devil (or John Scoville) had put in my hand. Did he see this, or was he prompted by some old memory of boyish quarrels that he should give utterance to that quick, sharp laugh of scorn? I shall never know, but ere the sound had ceased the stick was whirling over my head—there came a crash and he fell. My friend! My friend!

Next moment the earth seemed too narrow, the heavens too contracted for my misery. That he was dead—that my blow had killed him, I never doubted for an instant. I knew it, as we know the face of Doom when once it has risen upon us. Never, never again would this lump of clay, which a few minutes before had filled the hollow with shrilled whistling, breathe or think or speak. He was dead, dead!—And I? What was I?

The name which no man hears unmoved, no amount of repetition makes easy to the tongue or welcome to the ear! . . . the name which I had heard launched in full forensic eloquence so many times in accusation against the wretches I had hardly regarded as being in the same human class as myself rang in my ears as though intoned from the very mouth of hell. I could not escape it. I should never be able to escape it again. Though I was standing in a familiar scene—a scene I had known and frequented from childhood, I felt myself as isolated from my past and as completely set apart from my fellows as the shipwrecked mariner tossed to precarious foothold on his wave-dashed rock. I forgot that other criminals existed.

In that one awful moment I was in my own eyes the only blot upon the universe—the sole inhabitant of the new world into which I had plunged—the world of crime—the world upon which I had sat in judgment before I knew—

What broke the spell? God knows; all I can say is that, drawn by some other will than my own, I found my glance traveling up the opposing bluff till at its top, framed between the ragged wall and towering chimney of Spencer's Folly, I saw the presence I had dreamed, the witness who was to undo me.

It was a woman—a woman with a little child in hand. I did not see her face, for she was just on the point of turning away from the dizzy verge, but nothing could have been plainer than the silhouette which these two made against the flush of that early evening sky.

As long as I could catch a glimpse of this woman's fluttering skirt as she retreated through the ruins, I stood there, self-convicted, above the man I had slain, staring up at that blot of shining sky which was as the gate of bell to me. Not till their two figures had disappeared and it was quite clear again did the instinct of self-preservation return, and with it the thought of flight.

But where could I fly? No spot in the whole world was secret enough to conceal me now. I was a marked man. Better to stand my ground, and take the consequences than to act the coward's part and slink away like those other men of blood I had so often sat in judgment upon.

Had I but followed this impulse! Had I but gone among my fellows, shown them the mark of Cain upon my forehead and prayed, not for indulgence, but punishment, what days of gnawing misery I should have been spared!

The horror of what lay at my feet drove me from the hollow. As my steps fell mechanically into the trail down which I had come in innocence and kindly purpose only a few minutes before, a startling thought shot through my benumbed mind. The woman had shown no haste in her turning! There had been a naturalness in her movement, a dignity and a grace which spoke of ease, not shock. What if she had not seen? What if my deed was as yet unknown? Might I not have time for—? I did not stop to think; I just pressed on, saying to myself, "Let Providence decide. If I meet any one before I reach my own door my doom is settled. If I do not—"

And I did not. As I turned into the lane from the ravine I heard a sound far down the slope, but it was too distant to create apprehension, and I went calmly on, forcing myself into my usual leisurely gait, if only to

gain some control over my own emotions before coming under Oscar's eye.

That sound I have never understood. It could not have been Scoville, since in the short time which had passed he could not have fled from the point where I heard him last into the ravine below Ostrander lane. But, if not he, who was it? Or if it was he, and some other hand threw his stick across my path, whose was this hand and why have we never heard anything about it? It is a question which sometimes floats through my mind, but I did not give it a thought then. I was within sight of home and Oliver's possible presence; and all other dread was as nothing in comparison to what I felt at the prospect of meeting my boy's eye. My boy's eye! My greatest dread then, and my greatest dread still! In my terror of it I walked as to my doom.

The house, which I had left empty, I found empty; Oliver had not yet returned. The absolute stillness of the rooms seemed appalling. Instinctively I looked at the clock. It had stopped. Not at the minute—I do not say it was at the minute—but near, very near the time when from an innocent man I became a guilty one. Appalled at the discovery, I fled to the front. Opening the door, I looked out. Not a creature in sight, and not a sound to be heard. The road was as lonely and seemingly as forsaken as the house. Had time stopped here, too? Were the world and its interests at a pause in horror of my deed? For a moment I believed it; then more natural sensations inter-vened, and, rejoicing at this lack of disturbance where disturbance meant discovery, I stepped inside again, re-wooded the clock, and sat down in my own room. My own room! Was it mine any longer? Its walls looked strange; the petty objects of my daily handling, unfamiliar. The change in myself infected everything I saw. I might have been in another man's house for all connection these things seemed to have with me or my life. Like one set apart on an unapproachable shore, I stretched hands in vain toward all that I had known and all that had been of value to me.

But as the minutes passed I began to lose this feeling. Hope, which I thought quite dead, slowly revived. Nothing had happened, and perhaps nothing would.

Men had been killed before, and the slayer passed unrecognized. Why might it not be so in my case? If the woman continued to remain silent; if for any reason she had not witnessed the blow or the striker, who else was there to connect me with an assault committed a quarter of a mile away? No one knew of the quarrel; and if they did, who could be so daring as to associate one of my name with an action so brutal? A judge slay his friend! It would take evidence of a very marked character to make even my political enemies believe that.

As the twilight deepened I rose from my seat and lit the gas. I must not be found skulking in the dark. Then I began to count the ticks measuring off the hour. If thirty minutes more passed without a rush from without I might hope. If twenty?—If ten?—then it was five! then it was—

Ah! The gate had clanged. They were coming. I could hear steps—steps—a loud ring at the bell. I moved slowly toward the front. I feared the betrayal which my aching face and trembling hands might make. Agitation after the news was to be expected, but not before! So I left the hall dark when I opened the door. And thus decided my future.

For in the faces of the small crowd which blocked the doorway I detected nothing but commiseration; and when a voice spoke and I heard Oliver's accents surcharged with nothing more grievous than pity, I realized that my secret was as yet unshared, and, fearing that no man suspected me, I sought to declare my guilt to anyone.

This sudden restoration from soundless depths into the pure air of respect and sympathy confused me; and beyond the words "Killed! Struck down by the bridge!" I heard little, till slowly, dully, like the call of a bell issuing from a smothering mist, I caught the sound of a name. It struck my ear and gradually it dawned upon my consciousness that another man had been arrested for my crime and that the safety, the reverence and the commiseration that were so dear to me had been bought at a price no man of honor might pay.

But I was no longer a man of honor. I was a wretched criminal swaying above a gulf of infamy in which I had seen others swallowed but had never dreamed of being engulfed myself. I never thought of letting myself go—not at this crisis—nor while my heart was warm with its resurgence into the old life.

And so I let pass this opportunity for confession. Afterwards it was too late—or seemed too late to my demoralized judgment.

My first real awakening to the extraordinary horrors of my position was when I realized that circumstances were likely to force me into

presiding over the trial of the man Scoville. I feligned sickness, only to realize that my place would be taken by Judge Grosvenor, a notoriously prejudiced man. If he sat, it would go hard with the prisoner, and I wanted the prisoner acquitted. I had no grudge against John Scoville. Of course I wanted to save him, and if the only help I could now give him was to sit as judge upon his case, then would I sit as judge whatever mental torture it involved.

Sending for Mr. Black, I asked him point blank whether in face of the circumstance that the victim of this murder was my best friend, he would not prefer to plead his case before Judge Grosvenor. He answered no; that he had more confidence in my equity even under these circumstances than in that of my able, but headstrong colleague, and prayed me to get well. He did not say that he expected me on this very account to show even more favor toward his client than I might otherwise have done, but I am sure that he meant it; and, taking his injunction as an omen, I obeyed his injunction and was soon well enough to take my seat upon the bench.

What men saw facing them from the bench was an automaton wound up to do so much work each day. The real Ostrander was not there, but stood, an unseen presence at the bar, undergoing trial side by side with John Scoville, for a crime to make angels weep and humanity hide its head: hypocrisy!

But the days went by and the inexorable hour drew nigh for the accused man's release or condemnation. Circumstances were against him—so was his bearing, which I alone understood. If, as all felt, it was that of a guilty man, it was so because he had been guilty in intent if not in fact. He had meant to attack Algernon Etheridge.

He had run down the ravine for that purpose, knowing my old friend's whistle and envying him his watch. Or why his foolish story of having left his stick behind him? But the sound of my approaching steps higher up on the path had stopped him in mid-career and sent him rushing up the slope ahead of me. When he came back after a short circuit of the fields beyond, it was to find his crime forestalled and by the very weapon he had thrown into the hollow as he went scurrying by. He had meant to attack Etheridge. It was the shock of the discovery of the body, heightened by the use he made of it to secure the booty thus thrown in his way without crime, which gave him

previous to this moment. I found myself upon the brink of this new gulf before the dizziness of my escape from the other had fully passed. Do you wonder that I recoiled, sought to gain time, put off delivering the sentence from day to day? I had sinned—sinned irredeemably—but there are depths of infamy beyond which a man cannot go. I had reached that point.

What saved me? A new discovery, and the loving sympathy of my son Oliver. One night—a momentous one to me—he came to my room and, closing the door behind him, stood with his back to it, contemplating me in a way that startled me.

What had happened? What lay behind this new and penetrating look, this anxious and yet trusting manner? I dared not think. I dared not yield to the terror which must follow thought. Terror blanched the cheek and my cheek must never blanch under anybody's scrutiny. Never, never, so long as I lived.

"Father"—the tone quieted me, for I knew from its gentleness that he was hesitating to speak more on his own account than on mine—"you are not looking well; this thing worries you. I hate to see you like this. Is it just the loss of your old friend, or—?" He faltered, not knowing how to proceed.

"Sometimes I think," he recommenced, "that you don't feel quite sure of this man Scoville's guilt. Is that so? Tell me, father?" I did not know what to make of him. There was no shrinking from me; no conscious or unconscious accusation in voice or look, but there was a desire to know, and a certain latent resolve behind it all that marked the line between obedient boyhood and thinking, determining man. With all my dread—a dread so great I felt the first grasp of age upon my heart-strings at that moment—I recognized no other cause than to meet this inquiry of his with the truth—that is, with just so much of the truth as was needed. No more, not one jot more. I therefore answered, and with a show of self-possession at which I now wonder:

"You are not far from right, Oliver. I have had moments of doubt. The evidence, as you must have noticed, is purely circumstantial."

"What evidence would satisfy you? What would you consider a conclusive proof of guilt?" I told him in the set phrases of my profession.

"Then," he declared as I finished, "you may rest easy as to this man's right to receive a sentence of death." I could not trust my ears.

"I know from personal observation," he proceeded, approaching me with a firm step, "that he is not only capable of the crime for which he has been convicted, but that he has actually committed one under similar circumstances, and possibly for the same end."

And he told me the story of that night of storm and bloodshed—a story which will be found lying near this, in my alcove of shame and contrition. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCAR MARKS EVERY FACE

Mysterious Affliction That is Common to All the Inhabitants of Bagdad.

An uncanny, pernicious pest called the "date boll" scars the face of every human born in Bagdad, writes a correspondent of the National Geographic Magazine. Children invariably have this dreadful sore on their faces. Throughout the middle east this mysterious scourge is known by various names—"Bouton d'Alep," "Nile sore," "Delhi button," etc.

Its cause and its cure are unknown. First a faint red spot appears, growing larger and running a course often eighteen months long.

White men from foreign lands have lived years in Arabia, only to have this boll appear upon their return to civilization, where its presence is embarrassing and hard to explain.

Maybe it was "date bolls" that Job had! Once a British consul at Aleppo lost almost his whole nose from one of these bolls. Nearly every Bagdad native you meet has this "date mark" on his face.

The Likeliest One.

The late Admiral Mahan, at the beginning of the war, was arguing with a lady at a luncheon about the British navy.

"But my dear madam," said the admiral, "it is hard to argue with you because you are so—er, pardon me—so ignorant."

"You remind me of the young wife who said to her brother about her volunteer husband:

"Isn't Jack just wonderful! Think—he's already been promoted to field marshal."

"From private to field marshal in two months? Impossible," said the brother.

"Did I say field marshal?" murmured the young wife. "Well, perhaps it's court-martial. I know it's one or the other."—New York Tribune.

Daily Thought

I seek no thorns, and I catch the small joys. If the door is low I stoop down. If I can remove the stone out of my way I do so. If it be too heavy, I go around it. And thus ever; day I find something which gladdens me.—Goethe.

Ages of Various Trees.

The ivy lives 200 years, the elm 300 to 350 years, the linden 500 to 1,000 years, the locust tree and the oak 400 years, and the fir 700 to 1,200 years.

GIVES DOUBLE SERVICE

GOWN DESIGNED FOR AFTER-NOON OR EVENING WEAR.

Fine White Silk Net Employed in Making the Blouse—Tunic and Sash Give Unusual Features to Attractive Costume.

An interesting gown is shown in the accompanying cut, one of that variety designed for no particular occasion, but which, possibly, for that very reason, gives more than double the service of the other kind. It may be worn in the afternoon or evening, for formal or informal affairs, without ever looking out of place.

Fine white silk net is used for the full gump blouse, mounted over flesh-colored net, while for the skirt a lace-bordered net is joined to a hem of white taffeta by a band of lace insertion, upon which a zigzag line of pearl beads appears to lace the two edges together. The blouse is shirred around the top, and the neck finished with an upstanding frill some four or five inches high across the back, that gradually narrows until it is no more than a heading in front. The sleeves are long and of the bishop style, gathered in at the wrists under a double ruffle of the same material.

Over the blouse is worn a quaint little jacket vest of prune-colored satin or taffeta, made with a deep V neck that has a slight flare across the back, to give a partial effect of a collar—a much more becoming line than the

worn. The sash will need to be about four yards long, for after encircling the waist it is crossed in front, then carried around the hips to the back and tied in a bow with pendant ends. The tunic is applied to the lower edge of the sash across the sides and back with even gathers. Its length is equal to that of the skirt, and the space left between the open front edges measures about nine inches.

POCKETS RETURN TO FAVOR

Women Will Welcome Change in Fashion That Has Marked Tendency to Increase Comfort.

Frivolous, in that it is a mode, speaks of the fashion of pockets. We are going to have pockets again, she writes, "which is a logical outcome of the return to short dresses that demand absolute freedom of movement and liberty, in view of the simple life we are adopting."

Pockets already existed, numerous and of all sizes, in our tailored coats, but this summer it is on our skirts themselves that, varied, embroidered or plain, little or big, we must have them. For the moment they are very apparent, marked by stitching or a little braid; generally they are rounded and placed very near the waist line.

"Others, more amusing, accompanying the robes of blue serge, are placed a little further back on each hip, like the flying pockets of the Brittany and Normandy fisher folk. It is a very good way to bring last year's skirts up to date, if they are too narrow."

To Make Smelling Salts.

To make smelling salts, procure an ounce of rock volatile and break it into small pieces. Put it into the bottle, and then cover with a eau-de-cologne. Let it stand a few days and it is ready for use.

BELTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Variety of Styles and Materials Allows Wide Choice—Military Effect Most Popular.

A wide variety of belts suggests the military effect in soldier blue, sand, putty and black and white. Usually metal buckles further carry out the military idea.

A suede leather belt, two inches wide, has stitched edges and is ornamented with a double row of ball-shaped gilt military buttons. It is fitted with two pockets, which button with a single brass button. These belts come in various colors.

A new military belt in suspender style is made of sodat blue suede, trimmed with gilt military braid and gilt buttons. It fastens with a plain brass buckle.

Another belt is made of khaki-colored suede with stitched trimmings of black patent leather, finished with a brass buckle embossed with a flag.

A belt of light-brown suede is trimmed with narrow-stitched straps of black patent leather and finished with brass buttons. It fastens with a circular gilt buckle in military design.

A black and white kid belt in a checkerboard or block design comes in various patterns and different widths, one and one-half and two inches wide being the most popular. They are finished with nickel buckles.

A striking white kid belt, two and one-half inches wide, is decorated with narrow-stitched bands of black suede in two widths. Two stitched straps of the white kid, with covered buckle ends, form the fastening.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECKS



The skirt of this white checked beach creation is full and flaring and gathered at the waist. The waist with its high military collar is severe in its plainness. A very novel idea is carried out by pockets which, instead of being sewed into the dress, are attached to two strips of braid and sewed on underneath the belt. The entire dress is trimmed with white silk braid. A hat and parasol of the same material complete this striking dress.

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Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE DEED OF GIFT.

Archbishop Ireland tells the following story of a total abstinence pledge that had a fixed economic value:

"I was strolling on a summer evening along one of the streets in the upper town of St. Paul, Minnesota. The figure of a friend of mine was seen hammering a piece of wood in front of a newly built cottage. I approached with the salute: 'Well, Patrick, what are you doing here?' 'Industrious,' answered he, 'putting some last touches to this house of mine.' 'This house of yours?' I replied. 'Have you had the money?' 'Yes, indeed, this house is paid for and so is the next house, mine also; one to live in, the other to be rented to some neighbor.' My wonder grew. 'Why, how is this, Patrick? I remember well when you had very little money.' 'So do I remember,' replied Patrick, 'but I have found the money. You, Father Ireland, gave it to me.' 'Still more did my wonder grow. 'Come inside,' continued Patrick, and in an instant, following his quick pace, I was upstairs in Patrick's bedroom. 'Look here,' he said, 'this is the deed of gift.' I looked. On the wall above the bed, nicely framed, was the document, 'I promise to abstain during my lifetime from all intoxicating drinks.' Signed, Patrick . . . Witnessed, John Ireland. The mystery of the two houses, the property of Patrick, was explained. With gladness I saluted him, with warm heart I prayed for further success to the cause of total abstinence."

OF INTEREST TO MASONS.

The attention of the Masonic order has been called to the fact that the sale of liquor in hotels and saloons on Sunday is a Masonic crime. Following is the text of a letter sent by Attorney Joe Beatty Burt, chairman of the crime prevention committee of the Fraternal Education association to the various Masonic bodies in Chicago:

"Dear Friends and Brothers: Doubtless you have noticed in the daily press that the Chicago loop hotels (except the Blackstone and Great Northern) have formed a combination to violate the law of Illinois. The managers of some of these hotels are thirty-second degree Masons and belong to Oriental Consistory. Since the violation of state laws by a member of the Masonic fraternity is a Masonic crime, I am calling your attention to this open, brazen, and notorious offense of some of our ignorant and less informed brethren with the hope that they will overcome their own selfish blindness and correct an error of their ways. I am also informed that some of the Masonic lodges in Chicago are deriving profit from the lawlessness that prevails in our city. No doubt you will agree with me that the time is ripe, in Chicago at any rate, when the canning process should be applied to commercialized fraternity."

THE RED FLAG.

An engineer gave his little girl a small red flag to play with and explained that on the road the red flag signifies danger. "Would you stop your train if you saw a red flag on the track?" she asked. "Yes," he said, "or there might be an accident." After her papa had left, the little girl thought of what she might do to help, and at last she thought of the red flag, and what her papa had told her it stands for. Going to the sideboard, she firmly fastened the flag to the decanter, and then went to bed satisfied. The father came home, went to the sideboard for the usual nightcap, but saw the flag and understood and heeded the warning.

ENEMY IS RECOGNIZED.

Trying times have searched out the weaknesses caused by the demon rum and the evil that it does stands apparent. From the ignorant Villa in Mexico to the king of England, from the president of the French republic to the czar of all the Russias, men of intelligence and concern for their fellow man have recognized the enemy of a sound body and a good mind.—Chicago Tribune.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

The public officials of Clarksburg, W. Va., are quoted by the Clarksburg Telegram as saying that but one-seventh as many arrests were made in the city during July, August, September and October under prohibition as were made during the corresponding months of last year. Three members of the police force have been cut off as a result of prohibition.

HOMES WITHER.

Where the saloons flourish the homes wither.—The Pioneer.



Business Opportunities

Do you know that one of the most profitable lines of trade is a Billiard Room and Bowling Alley in combination with a Cigar Store, Quick Lunch Room or Barber Shop? We have a large list of good locations. They are yours for the asking. Write at once, stating where you desire to locate. Ask for catalogs of Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys and Fixtures. We sell on easy payments.

The Brunswick-Balke-Coller Co., Dept. XYZ, 623 Wabash Ave., Chicago

TAKE PLEASURE IN HAGGLING

Tibetans Will Not Be Denied the Joys That Accrue From the Sense of Bargaining.

"Mornin' time, bargain time!" calls out one of the peddlers by the wayside in Tibet cheerfully as he sees you returning from a glimpse of the snows at sunrise. You bid him come to you, and from one of the innumerable pockets concealed in his voluminous robe he will produce a perfect little jade cup, or a Tibetan coffee pot, or gold copper and precious stones, or perhaps a huge lump of rough turquoise hewn to look like a couch with a tiny gold Buddha reclining on it.

Then comes the bargaining, in which he and all his friends take part against your single self. It can all be done by signs and smiles and patience and in the long run you will get some things well worth having at a very reasonable price.

But you must have no false pride about bargaining. It is an elementary part of these people's nature, and the joy of selling will leave them forever when the day of haggling is done.

She Was Wise.

Patience—And you say he tried to kiss you?
Fratric—Yes, and I told him I'd call for mother.
"And did you?"
"I certainly did."
"What did your mother say?"
"Oh, mother never paid a bit of attention. She was a girl once herself, you know."

Too Late.

Bill—It has been estimated that the heat received in a year by the earth from the sun is sufficient to melt a layer of ice 100 feet in thickness covering the globe.

Jill—And yet we have to go hacking at it on the sidewalk with an old hatchet, just the same.

An Alternative.

Caller (at door of apartment house)—What, no elevator? Must I walk up?
Janitor—No; you may run if you like.

No Doubt.

Teacher—Mary, can you tell me how Noah's ark was lighted?
Mary—Yessum, with ark lights.

Women are acting as street cleaners in Cardiff, Wales.

The man who drinks like a fish does not take kindly to water.

Drink Denison's Coffee, For your health's sake.

Professor's Break.

Professor (to student)—What are you laughing at? Not at me?
Student—Oh, no, sir.
Professor—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?

Gave Him Pause.

Wife—Henry, you really must have the landlord come and see for himself the damage the rain did to our ceiling.

Hub—I can't without letting him see the damage the children have done to the rest of the house.

Well Named.

They were talking 'bout a promising young man who had failed to make good as a traveling salesman.

The first man said to the other man:

"It was queer about the boy. He seemed to be a regular whirlwind. His first trip was a rattling success, but all he brought back from his second trip was a bunch of foolish excuses."

"What was it you called him—a whirlwind?"

"Yes."
"I see. All 'whirl' at the beginning, and all 'wind' at the finish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rocky Roads of China.

We all know the description of the snakes in Ireland: "There are none," and much the same might be said about the roads in China. There are so-called roads, certainly, upon which the people move about, but I have seldom met one that was any better than the surrounding country, and very, very often on this journey I met roads where it was ease and luxury to move off them on to the neighboring plowed field. The recipe for a road there in the North seems to be: "kTae a piece of the country that is really too bad to plow or to use for any agricultural purposes whatever, that a mountain torrent, in fact, has given up as too much for the water, upset a stone wall over it, a stone wall with good large stones in it, take care they never for a moment lie evenly, and you have your road."—Wide World Magazine.

DESTRUCTIVE WORK IN ALFALFA FIELDS



Alfalfa Seed, or Clover Seed Chalcis Fly—A, Adult; B, Larvae; C, Pupa. (Much Enlarged.)

The alfalfa seed destroyer, known as the chalcis-fly, does its destructive work in clover or alfalfa seeds, from the Gulf coast to the northern limits of the United States. By harvesting severely infested crops, by cleaning fence lines and ditch banks, and by winter cultivation the grower of alfalfa seed may help to control this insect.

The chalcis-fly under the microscope is a formidable looking insect, but when seen in the field it is frequently confused with the gnat. These pests may be seen in great numbers flying over alfalfa seed shocks and swarming over the sickle bar when the alfalfa is being cut. The eggs are so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. They are deposited through the soft, green seed pods directly into the seed, seeds when the pods are about half-grown. Immediately upon becoming a fly, the insect eats its way out through the shells of the infested seeds, and then through the green pods. Large portions of the seeds are hollowed out in this manner, when they are still green and growing.

The infested seeds which still contain the living larvae of the insect may be recognized by their abnormal shape and usually by the dull brown color. Some of the infested seeds, however, retain their natural color, but they always lack the glossy appearance of normal seeds.

The extent to which alfalfa seed is damaged by the fly is not generally apparent, owing to the minuteness of the insect and because its destructive work is accomplished within the growing seeds. Pasture the field when possible to save the next crop.

TO CONSERVE PLANT FOOD IN THE SOIL

Sooner or Later Tiller Must Quit Robbing Soil and Feed It as He Feeds Flocks.

(By H. L. RUSSELL, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

The processes of soil formation are continually in the making. Weathering is slowly but constantly releasing new plant food, while at the same time the processes of depletion, erosion, leaching and waste are lessening the value of this asset.

To conserve this bank account and to transmit it unimpaired to future generations is a duty which the human race owes to posterity, but as with nearly all of our natural resources, man has wasted more than he has used. In earlier years, when knowledge did not exist, or was imperfectly appreciated, wanton practices led to rapid depletion or exhaustion. Every virgin area that has been opened up for settlement by man has had its pioneer generation of soil miners, but if future human life is to receive adequate support from the soil, sooner or later the soil-tiller must quit robbing the land and feed his soil as he feeds his flocks.

The last decade or two has brought the American farmer to a more complete realization than he has ever before known, of the duty that lies before him. The lessons that China and Japan learned a thousand years ago or more made their way slowly toward the occidental world. Even the teachings of old England and the plains of Continental Europe fell heedless on American ears. To our fathers the so-called inexhaustible fertility of the magnificent Mississippi Valley could never be used up, but the declining crop yields of a section, whether it is wheat, corn or cotton, spell lessening profit and impairment of capital.

Science has now shown in no unmistakable terms that the soil is no stronger than its weakest link, so the soil is no richer than its content of its most indispensable element, whether it be depleted of its potash or phosphorus by age-long leaching or more rapidly by careless crop production, matters little. The effect is the same.

GINGER AND SODA GOOD FOR POULTRY

Easily Prepared Mixture Will Keep Digestive Organs Toned and in Condition.

Where milk is fed regularly to the chickens, a teaspoonful of ginger and soda added to each gallon every third or fourth day will prevent cholera or other bowel troubles. Stir the mixture until thoroughly dissolved, before feeding. This is very easily prepared and will keep their digestive organs toned and sweetened.

When fattening fowls, skim milk should be used to mix the mash. They like it better, and in this way are induced to eat just as much more as the milk, while serving as moisture to wet the mash, is also a hearty food.

The food for young ducks should be mixed with milk, and curds made from sour milk are indispensable for young turkeys.

EGGS DAMAGED BY IMPROPER STORAGE

Hens Should Be Provided With Plenty of Clean Nests—Store in Dark, Cool Place.

Dirty eggs can be avoided by clean quarters and plenty of nests. In muddy times keep the floor of the poultry house well bedded with clean litter. One of the chief causes of dirty eggs is too few nests. A hen lays a clean egg and leaves the nest, another hen gets in the nest and stepping around in it before she sits down, fouls the clean egg laid by the first hen. Wet straw in the nests often stains the eggs a dirty yellow. Do not wash eggs. This injures their keeping qualities.

Eggs kept in a damp, moldy place and eggs smeared over from broken eggs develop rotten spots. The farmer should keep eggs in a cool, dry, dark place. A cool, dry cellar is a good place. Eggs are damaged quickly in a damp cellar or in a warm pantry or kitchen.

Eggs should be gathered daily in cool weather and twice a day or oftener in hot weather. They should be placed as soon as gathered in a cool, dry place, and should be protected from heat by being covered while on the road to town, the same as cream.

Most farmers need to change their stock and secure hens that will lay a uniform quality of good-sized eggs that, when properly taken care of, will grade as "firsts."

Moldy feeds and overfeeding are likely to produce eggs with a bad flavor. Eggs absorb bad odors from vegetables, meat, kerosene and other bad smelling surroundings. Eggs packed in bran, oats or chaff that are molded or damp are likely to absorb odors or flavors. Eggs should never be placed against metal, as is done when they are gathered in a tin rail. The metal is likely to make a spot on the shell where it touches the egg.

RULE FIXING TIME OF CREAM TESTING

Colorado Stations Find It Impossible to Do Work Accurately During Rush Hours.

(By R. McCANN, Colorado Experiment Station.)

All those delivering cream to cream stations and those operating shipping stations will be interested in the new ruling whereby all cream station tests are to be made the day following the delivery of the cream.

It has been found absolutely impossible to do the accurate, careful work required to make tests during the rush hours of business, and it is for this reason, namely, to insure the farmer of correct tests and give the operators time to make them, that this ruling has been passed. By this method a check will be forthcoming at the time of each delivery with the exception of the first, and no delay or waiting will be necessary on the part of the farmer or dairyman.

Several adjoining states have had a similar law in effect for years past, and are well pleased with the results obtained. It has proved a benefit to all concerned, and is being firmly backed by dairymen and creamerymen alike.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT
A Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed, Aloe Saps, Sassafras, Senna, Licorice, Syrup, Castor Oil, Stearic Acid, Glycerine, Water, Wintergreen, Flavoring.
A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Feverishness and **LOSS OF SLEEP.**
The Similar Signature of **Chas. H. Fletcher**
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.
At 6 months old **35 Doses—35 CENTS**
Exact Copy of Wrapper

Children Cry For



What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. **The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.**

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Might Have Been Worse.

Flatbush—Wasn't that awful for Nero to be playing his fiddle while Rome burned?
Bensonhurst—It might have been a good deal worse.
"How so?"
"Why, the old man might have played the bagpipes."

HAIR OR NO HAIR?

It is Certainly Up to You and Cuticura. Trial Free.

Hot shampoos with Cuticura Soap, followed by light dressings of Cuticura Ointment rubbed into the scalp skin tend to clear the scalp of dandruff, soothe itching and irritation and promote healthy hair-growing conditions. Nothing better, cleaner, purer. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Not in the Money.
"Does your husband play cards for money?"
"No," replied young Mrs. Torkins, thoughtfully; "I don't think Charley plays for money. But all the people who play with him do."

Sight Came Too Late.
She—When you married me you said you were well off.
He—So I was, but I didn't know it.

Scottish Lodging Houses.

Glasgow has seven municipal lodging houses, six for men and one for women. They are stone buildings, three to five stories in height, and of the most substantial character. Each lodger has a separate room, with bed and chair. The bed has a wire spring, a hair or fiber mattress, coarse sheets, a blanket, a coverlet, a pillow and a pillowcase. These are aired, cleaned and washed after the lodger has gone in the morning. The total number of bedrooms in the seven houses is 2,235.

An Error in Debate.
"I think I made a mistake in arguing the question of expense with my wife."
"What do you mean?"
"She wanted an automobile and I inadvertently told her that I couldn't afford it."
"Well?"
"Now she wants it worse than before."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Identity.
"Yonder girl's a daisy."
"She isn't, for I know her, and she's a black-eyed Susan."

Drink Denison's Coffee, For your health's sake.

And some people make us tired—because we can't run fast enough to get away from them.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature
W. D. Wood

A Ghastly Fear.
Mrs. Strongmind—Henry, I want you to come straight home as soon as you leave the office, every day! You were twenty minutes late yesterday, and it gave me quite a shock.
Henry—Yes, Henrietta. But you didn't think I'd been run over by a car, did you?
Mrs. Strongmind—No; but how was I to know that somebody wasn't holding you for ransom?—Puck.

Good Advice.
"Mother, how had I better dress for my motorboat trip this afternoon?"
"Who is going with you, dear?"
"Mr. Scatterbrain."
"Then you'd better wear a bathing suit and a life preserver."

Reparto.
"Did I make myself plain, sir?"
"Oh, no, madam. Nature made a thorough job of that for you."

Paxtine

A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed For Douches
In the local treatment of woman's ailments, such as leucorrhoea and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleansing, disinfecting and healing properties.
For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been relieved say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with
ABSORBINE
also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered.
Book 3 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man-kind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Fast, clean, economical, convenient. Kills all mason. Made of metal, on top of every fly ever, will not sell as injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers or direct express paid for \$1.00.
HEROLD SOMERS, 156 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.
W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 32-1914.



The Judge Says—

Put a package of these real corn flakes—these **New Post Toasties**

on trial beside a package of any other corn flakes on the market. The jury will bring in a verdict of "guilty"—guilty of being the finest corn flakes ever made.

The New Post Toasties are crisp and appetizing, with a true corn flavour; and they don't mush down when milk or cream is added.

But here's the real test. Take a handful, fresh from the package, and eat them without cream or milk. Mighty good, aren't they?

Notice the little "puffs" on each flake—a distinguishing characteristic—resulting from the new method of cooking and toasting, which also brings out and enhances the wonderful, true corn flavour.

Your Grocer has the New Post Toasties. Try them and bring in your verdict—

"Delicious"

Libby's Hot Weather Meats
Veal Loaf, to serve cold; Cooked Corned Beef, select and appetizing. Chicken Loaf, Ham Loaf and Veal Loaf, delicately seasoned. Vienna Sausage, Genuine Deviled Ham and Wafer Sliced Dried Beef for sandwiches and dainty luncheons.
Insist on Libby's at your grocer's
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Canada is Calling You to her Rich Wheat Lands
She extends to Americans a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help to feed the world by tilling some of her soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think what you can make with wheat around \$1 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain growing.
The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. Military service is not compulsory in Canada. There is no conscription and no war tax on lands. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Superintendent Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to
C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacIsaac, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents.

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Delos Ball was a Belvidere visitor Saturday.

Miss Gladys Burgess spent Tuesday in Rockford.

John Helsdon was a visitor in Elgin Sunday afternoon.

Clarence Packard was a business visitor in Rockford Tuesday.

W. R. Aurner and Chas. Nichols were Sycamore visitors Tuesday.

Geo. McClelland is on the sick list.

Theodore Lawrence and children spent Tuesday in Rockford.

Several from here attended the Lincoln chautauqua at Genoa last week.

Miss Jermie Fitzgerald of Malta was an over Sunday guests at the Ackerman home.

Miss Irene Farrell of DeKalb visited with relatives in Kingston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Uplinger were guests of relatives in Lanark, Ill., Sunday.

Burnell Bell is visiting at the home of his uncle, Robert Bates, near Rockford.

Harry Heckman of Elgin spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heckman.

Ralph Ortt returned home Sunday from Dixon where he has been spending the past few days.

Chris Ackerman and son, Charlie, Delos Ball and son, Jess, and J. P. Ortt autoed to Belvidere Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Aves, who is taking treatments for rheumatism in a sanitarium at Belvidere, is slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tower and Mrs. Maggie Bradford motored to Belvidere, Marengo and Hampshire Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dibble autoed in the latter's car to Belvidere and Rockford Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith are entertaining Mrs. Minnie Mathers of South Bend, Ind., and Mrs. Albert Smith of Sycamore.

Miss Maggie Miller, who has been residing in Belvidere the past few years, has returned to Kingston and will make her home on East street.

Mrs. Minnie Sergent of Sandwhich, Ill., has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Peary, and other relatives here for several days.

Mrs. Emily McCollom, Leslie Ackley and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Briggs and daughter, Alice, motored in the former's car to Belvidere Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Granger, southwest of town, entertained the latter's sister, Mrs. W. H. Paxton, and daughter, Ila, of Kansas City, Mo., last week.

The following services will be conducted in the Kingston Baptist church next Sunday, Aug. 8, by the pastor, J. W. Green:—

10 a. m., preaching services, subject will be "Think." The subject of the evening sermon will be "A Gracious Invitation."

Our village clerk, Jacob Heckman, has received his Hunting Licenses for the coming year.

Sportsmen who wish to keep within the law will find important changes in the game and fish laws, also change of dates in trapping season. License fee same as last year.

REPUBLICANS TO MEET

Big Picnic at Aurora Saturday to be Attended by "Big Ones"

A number of Genoa Republicans will attend the Republican Day Picnic at Philips' Park Aurora, this week Saturday, August 7.

This is the boom day for the opening of the National Campaign in Illinois. Among the invited guests are such prominent men as former Vice President Chas. W. Fairbanks, Senator Burton, Senator Weeks, and Henry Ford. You may see and hear any or all of them.

Hon. L. Y. Sherman, U. S. Senator from this State, and Hon. Jas. R. Mann, the really big man of the National Congress, will talk to the people.

Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, will give the people a chance to shake hands with him.

The program announced for the day includes a ball game, races, picnic, luncheon, balloon ascension from the island, drill by Cos. I and D. of I. N. G., and Aurora Zouaves and band concert.

Among the strong drawing card announced are Cartoonist Dennis Donahue, Col. Frank O. Lowden, Col. Frank Smith, Andrew Russel, John Ogelsby, Mayor Thompson, and many of the State Legislature.

The day's festivities will close with a public reception at beautiful Sylvandell, commencing at 7 p. m. and lasting until 9 o'clock, after which dancing will commence in the Sylvandell ball room.

Go Where You Will

you will not find a place better equipped to fill the requirements of the farmer than **Kiernan's**. No matter whether you want a complete threshing outfit, a power plow or the smallest repair, our reputation for square dealing is at your service. Our stock of machinery and repairs is the largest in the country. If we do not have just what you want we can get it in a very short time.

Come in and talk with us about the

Low Down Spreader

J. R. KIERNAN & SON, GENOA, ILL.

"A ROYAL SLAVE"

Great Drama to be Produced at Opera House Next Week

"A Royal Slave" is one of the most elaborate and beautifully melo-dramatic productions on the road. The scenery for the five acts and eight scenes is the finest that the studios can furnish and painted from photographs made in Mexico. The costumes and stage accessories are very rich and the powerful and thrilling dramatic situation make the play a series of beautiful stage pictures. Though it is a melodrama of the sensational sort, there is not a shot fired during the entire play, and it is possessed of real literary and dramatic merit of a high order.

This great production represents more than half a year's work by an able corps of scenic artists and skilled mechanics, and will give our people a chance to see, not only the beautiful scenic equipment, but decidedly the most original play on the stage of this country.

It is something to be able to say that at least we can herald the coming of a play, full of new ideas, situations and startling effects. Such is true, however, of the forthcoming production of "A Royal Slave," which is put on in a most artistic manner complete in every detail. Mr. Clarence Bennett has always brought us the finest attractions and he assures us this is his best. The play will be seen at the opera house on Saturday night, Aug. 14. This is not a moving picture.

LOST OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from page one)

not need a railroad. A few years later it went through Marengo, Rockford and Galena. A few years later the company made another effort and was turned down, so they built to Cortland, DeKalb and Rochelle. At last Genoa has fine railroads but too late in the day. If she had accepted the first offer Genoa would today have been a large city.

In 1853 Mr. B. P. Brown had three or four loads of hay to finish up haying. A man came along to stay all night and in the morning Mr. Brown got him to help finish up the haying. They had just put on the last load and started for the barn when a sudden storm came up. There was a blinding flash of lightning and a peal of thunder that shook the earth. The man was standing up driving the team. It struck him in the head, ran down one leg, tore one shoe all to slivers, set the hay on fire; the flash ran out on the wagon tongue and killed both horses. Father and I, Mr. Gregory, J. L. Brown, James P. Brown and the hired man ran in and cut the tugs and tipped the load over and saved the wagon. The man fell off the load stone dead. I want to say right here that we have two desperate currents of air here in California near the

foot hills. One is very hot and the other very cold. Let a dog stand in this current, the front end of the dog will get so hot that he will loll like everything and the water run out of his mouth, and his opposite end get so cold that his tail will freeze in five minutes.

James H. Moore.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands, City Property

FOR SALE—Seven room house in east part of city of Genoa. Inquire of August Frederick, Itasca, Ill. 43-31.*

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE—\$115 to \$165; garden spot of Nebraska. Wheat will make 25 to 40 bushels per acre. A. G. Burbank, Cordova, Neb. 44-10.*

FOR SALE—120 acre Corn, Alfalfa, Grain and Dairy Farm. Price right. G. W. Edwards, Clintonville, Wis. 44-21.*

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, situated 2 miles west of Genoa, known as Bert Holroyd farm. Inquire of Albert Holroyd, Kingston, Ill. 43-41.*

FOR SALE—Vacant lots and improved city property in Genoa, in all parts of town. Lots from \$200 up. Improved property from \$1000 up to \$5000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 31-1f

LAND FOR SALE—295 acre farm in Martin county, Minn. 21 acres of timber land in Genoa township. A lot in Oak Park addition, on Main and B. streets. A large lot on Washington street. See H. A. Perkins, Genoa. 4-1f.

FOR RENT—Two fine office rooms in the south-west corner on our 2nd floor. Slater & Son. 49-1f

FOR SALE—Three room house and large lot, centrally located in city of Genoa. Good garden. Inquire of B. S. Mohler, Genoa. 42-1f.*

FOR SALE—Good Minnesota and Illinois farms. Write or telephone J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 22. 28-1f.

Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Thompson Piano Cook Stove and other furniture, in good condition. Frank Wylde, Genoa. 44-21.*

FOR SALE—Two Shetland Ponies, gentle and broke to saddle. Inquire of G. C. Rowen, Genoa.

WANTED—People to appreciate the fact that these ads are read every week by five thousand people. If you have something to sell or wish to buy a certain article, try a want ad. tf.

INSURANCE—Call on C. A. Brown Genoa, Ill., for insurance. Surety and indemnity bonds. City Lots for sale, large and small. 30-1f

DEAD ANIMALS removed free of charge if the hides are left on. The Genoa Rendering Plant. Telephone No. 909-14 or 37. tf

BLADES SHARPENED—Don't throw away your old blades. I sharpen all kinds of safety blades, scissors, knives, etc. and hand razors. Headquarters at Carmichael's drug store, Chris Bergerson. 41-8t.*

HARD WEAR ALL RIGHT



Come to US for Hardware and Sporting Goods

WE PLAY THE GAME FAIR AND SQUARE WITH OUR CUSTOMERS. WHETHER IT IS HARDWARE OR SPORTING GOODS YOU WANT, WE HAVE IT—THE RIGHT KIND—AND OUR PRICES ARE JUST WHAT OUR GOODS ARE WORTH—NO MORE.

WE WILL NOT ABUSE THE CONFIDENCE OF A CUSTOMER. WE MAKE GOOD ON EVERY DEAL.

PERKINS & ROSENFELD

Warnings!

Hints!

Reminders!

On a Burning Subject



A Dollar Saved IS A Dollar Earned

There is no surer way of saving several dollars than by buying

Your Winter's Coal at Summer Prices

SEE US ABOUT IT

ZELLER & SON

TELEPHONE 57

"A Royal Slave"

That "A Royal Slave" which Manager Geo. H. Bubb will produce at the Opera House on Saturday night, Aug. 14, is creating widespread interest among all classes of the theatre goers is shown by the fact that not in a long time has there been such a demand for seats for a dramatic production. The wonderful success of the Clarence Bennett play is entirely deserving of the excellent reception with which it will apparently meet here. This company comes directly from the East and will show first in Genoa. Don't miss it. Not a motion picture.

Genoa Opera House



W. W. Cooper



We Sell good Broad Shingles

WE SELL AT RIGHT PRICES

Lumber, Lath, Posts, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds.

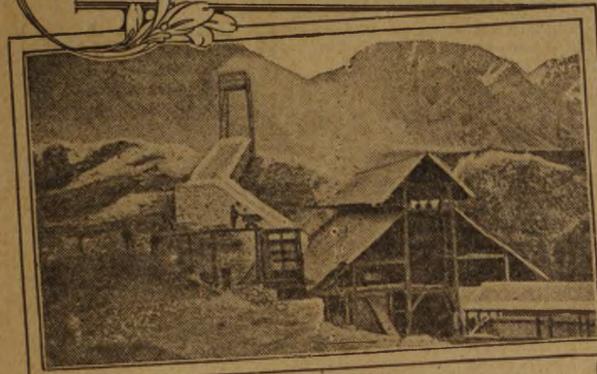
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Roofing, Drain Tile, Brick, Etc., Etc.

Just the kind to spank the kids with and then put on the roof to keep them dry while they cry.

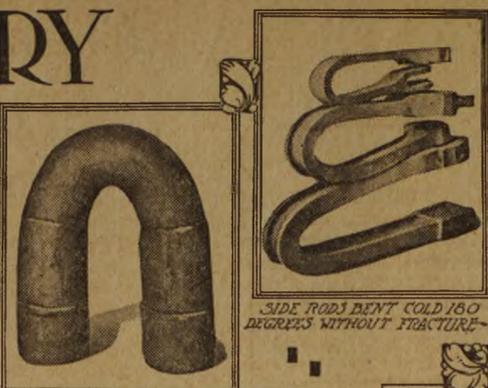
The quality of our shingles is ample proof that they will do the work while on your roof.

Tibbits, Cameron Lumber Co., Genoa, Illinois.

The DISCOVERY of VANADIUM



WORKS AT OPENING OF MINE SHAFT



A LOCOMOTIVE AXLE BENT COLD WITHOUT FRACTURE

SIDE RODS BENT COLD 180 DEGREES WITHOUT FRACTURE



AT THE FOOT OF THE MAIN ANDEAN RANGE, LOOKING BACK OVER THE PATRONS



TUNNEL OPENING ON THE MAIN VEIN



PACKING ORE FOR TRANSPORT TO THE RAILWAY

THE credit for discovering the metallic element vanadium, almost, but not quite, belongs to Andres Manuel Del Rio, professor of mineralogy in the Royal School of Mines of the City of Mexico. The honor would be wholly his had he not himself repudiated his own discovery.

Del Rio was born in Madrid, November 10, 1764, and graduated from the University of Alcalá de Henares in 1780. On account of his extraordinary aptitude in the natural sciences, and particularly in chemistry, he was pensioned and sent by the government to study in Germany, France, and England. He spent about twelve years in those countries, principally in the study of mineralogy and mining, and was associated with the leading scientists, among others Lavoisier. After his return to Spain he was named, in 1794, by royal order as one of the group of professors to establish the Royal School of Mines in Mexico City. The royal order named Del Rio as professor of chemistry, but on his request this was changed to mineralogy. The school was opened in April, 1795. In 1820 Del Rio was sent as deputy to the Spanish Cortes, where he championed the cause of Mexican independence. He returned to Mexico in 1824, but in 1829 on the expulsion of the Spaniards he went to the United States. He afterwards returned, and died in the City of Mexico on May 23, 1849. The district of Andres Del Rio, in the state of Chihuahua, where the city of Batopilas and the mines of the same name are located, is called after the distinguished scientist.

In 1801 Prof. Del Rio in examining some brown lead ores from the mines of Zimapan, in what is now the state of Hidalgo, believed that he had discovered a new element different from chromium and uranium and this he named erithronium. It was in reality what we now know as vanadium. The discovery was a genuine one, and had the matter rested there the name that Del Rio gave the new element would have been its name now, and he would have been the undisputed discoverer thereof. But unfortunately the Mexican professor was a little too much under the glamour of the French school, and so when Collet Descostils published an article in which he stated that Del Rio's erithronium was nothing more than impure chromium Del Rio accepted the French professor's judgment and in the *Anales de Ciencias Naturales* of Madrid in 1804 disavowed his former claim of discovery and stated that the substance was a lead chromate. Del Rio had been right and the French school wrong, for the element does not even belong in the chromium group. So the matter rested until in 1830 the Swedish scientist, N. G. Sefstrom, rediscovered the element among the slags of the Taberg iron ores and named it vanadium, which name it still bears. It is sometimes stated that the name chosen by Sefstrom was in honor of the Scandinavian goddess Vanadis. This is not strictly correct. In the Norse mythology the gods were divided into two stocks, Aesir and Vanir, or Asa and Vana. Njord, Frey and Freyja were of the stock Vanir, hence Vanadis. The word may be taken as the surname of a number of gods and goddesses, although perhaps most often used in connection with Freyja, the Norse Venus.

Neither Del Rio nor Sefstrom, nor later Berzelius, obtained the pure element, although Berzelius published what he thought to be its atomic weight, 137 and the formulae for its oxides. The English chemist, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, in 1868 demonstrated that Berzelius was incorrect; that he and other prior investigators had dealt with nitrides or oxides of the element; and that instead of belonging to the chromium group of elements vanadium should be placed in the group with arsenic and phosphorus.

Vanadium is a silver-white metal and readily oxidized. It has an atomic weight of 51.2, is nonmagnetic, has a very high electrical resistivity, and melts at about 1,680 degrees C. It is one of the most difficultly reduced and hardest of the metallic elements. Fortunately for its use in the arts, it is not necessary to reduce the metal to its pure state. Such a reduction would be too costly. It can be reduced, however, quite easily as an alloy, particularly as an alloy of iron, ferrovanadium, containing approximately one part of vanadium and two parts of iron. Azalin, fortunately, this alloy has a melting point 1,300 degree C. to 1,340 degrees C., sufficiently low to further alloy with molten steel, which would be difficult in the pure vanadium having a melting point over 300 degrees C. higher.

Vanadium is one of the most widely disseminated of all the elements, although commercially available deposits are comparatively rare. It is found in most of the rocks, in clays and shales, and in the ashes of plants. In addition to Mexico, where it was first discovered, vanadium has been found in Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Nevada, New Mexico, and other parts of the United States; in Peru, Sweden, Australia, Spain, England, Turkestan, Chili and Argentina.

The chief ores from which vanadium is or may be derived are patronite, carnotite, roscoelite, vanadinite and asphaltite. Coal is a source of vanadium. Ash from the Rockvale Colorado coal gave 27 per cent vanadium oxide. Coal from the Mendoza district in Argentina contains about five pounds of vanadic acid per ton. It is

called rafaelite. At Talca, in the province of Coquimbo in Chili, vanadium is found as a yellow earth in connection with copper ore.

The principal and almost the only commercial source of supply of vanadium at present is from Peru.

There are numbers of asphaltite deposits in Peru, among the best known of which are those of Yauli. When burned, the ash from these deposits yields 24 to 40 per cent vanadium oxide. Other mines are located at Matucan and Casapaca, on the Central railroad of Peru near Callao, at Huari, and at Huancayo, but the greatest of all deposits, as now known and worked, are at Minas Ragra.

The Ragra mines are about fifty miles from the celebrated Cerro de Pasco copper mines and are in the same mining district. Minas Ragra had been frequently denounced and again abandoned as coal mines. The fuel was of so poor a quality as to be hardly worth the mining. Some years ago on the abandonment by C. Weiss & Co. of Lima, Senor Eulogio E. Fernandez, who was engaged in mining at Cerro de Pasco and who owned the Quisque hacienda, about six miles from Minas Ragra, denounced the mines anew. Senor Fernandez had a new process for making coke in which he proposed to use the output of Minas Ragra. Senor Antonio Rizo Patron was the technical director of the Fernandez works, and on his attention being directed to a mass of black mineral which accompanied the coal he became interested and made a chemical analysis. He thereby discovered that it contained vanadium in a greater proportion than any of the theretofore known ores of this metal. The material looks like a slaty coal, is very hard, with 30 per cent or more free sulphur, 14 per cent silica, 4 per cent iron sulphide, and about 1 1/2 per cent each nickel and molybdenum sulphides, and about 40 per cent vanadium sulphide. After burning out the free sulphur the ore contains about 52 per cent vanadium oxide.

The distinguished Peruvian scientist, Senor Jose J. Bravo, made a very thorough examination of the locality and published the results in a bulletin of the Society of Engineers. The sulphide of vanadium, not having been theretofore known as a natural product, was named rizo-patronite by Senor Bravo in honor of the original discoverer of the mineral. This name it still bears, although ordinarily shortened to patronite. Rizo-patronite, according to Senor Bravo, appears in the form of a compact mass, dark in color and some two meters thick (about 6 feet 6 inches), and in his opinion is disseminated over a large extent of country around Minas Ragra. The earth surrounding the rizo-patronite veins is highly impregnated with vanadium solutions, and in small catch basins this impregnated earth is being extensively worked.

Until the recent development of vanadium in the steel industry its commercial use was more or less confined to ink making and coloring fabrics and leather. The ink is made of a mixture of neutral solution of ammonium vanadate, gum water, and a solution of gallic acid. This ink is not destroyed by acids or alkalines, nor can it be bleached out with chloride. The ink, however, is not very permanent. It dyeing fabrics vanadium chlorides combined with aniline hydrochloride form a brilliant and permanent black. In coloring leather a 1 per cent solution of neutral ammonium vanadate is used with leather which has been tanned with nutgall.

The first recorded use of vanadium in steel was in 1896, in France, in the production of armor plates. Tests of these showed that they were much tougher and more highly resistant

than like plates made without the use of vanadium. No immediate results, however, followed the French tests, owing perhaps to the fact that at this time no adequate supply of vanadium was in sight. About four years later Prof. J. O. Arnold of Sheffield in an address before the British Iron and Steel Institute declared that vanadium was the master weapon of the steel metallurgist. At this time price of vanadium alloy was very high and the supply uncertain. The greatest advances, however, made in the use of vanadium in the steel industry have followed the experiments and practical applications of J. Kent Smith of Liverpool. Mr. Smith's work has been principally in the production of the various grades of vanadium alloys, and he has supervised personally the initial use of vanadium in most of the leading steel mills of England and the continent and some in the United States.

About 1905 the supply of vanadium began to increase to a large degree, due to the purchase of the Minas Ragra deposits in Peru by the American Vanadium company, also to the development of mines in other parts of Peru, Spain and elsewhere. From having been a rare metal, owing to the large output, it became available in quantities claimed to be unlimited, as a steel-making element. The claims made by its users are that it has accomplished wonders in crucible steel and in open-hearth steel, that it gives cast iron greater strength and endurance, and that copper and aluminum are remarkably improved for certain purposes by its addition. It is used in steel for engine axles and frames, in transmission shafts and gears, in wire springs, in piston rods, hydraulic cylinders, tires, tools, boiler plates, bolts, gun shields, projectiles, armor plates, gun barrels, watch springs, and in castings and forgings generally.

The claim is made that in steel making it unites with the nitrides and oxides, and carries them into the slag. The quantity of vanadium that will remain in the slag is in proportion to the amount of scavenging thus done by it. In well-deoxidized steel it is said that the scavenging will consume about one-fifth of the vanadium.

The alloy, ferrovanadium, is introduced into the steel by a very simple process. In the crucible process the alloys are broken into small bits and put into the charge with the second addition of the manganese. In the acid open-hearth process the alloy in larger pieces is dropped into the bath when the flame has been blanketed. In the basic open-hearth practice the alloy, broken small, is run through a spout that empties into the ladle in which the molten steel is being poured. A similar method is followed in the Bessemer and Trowan practice and also in the cupola process for cast iron. In the latter, the alloy is crushed quite fine.

It is claimed that vanadium increases largely the resistance of metals to vibratory disintegration, that the steel is stronger and tougher and tempers more uniformly and to a greater depth than steel without vanadium. One of the principal advantages in the use of vanadium steel in the future will no doubt be that it will enable the steel man to reduce weight in such constructions as locomotives, cars, machinery, etc., through the use of a smaller amount of the stronger and tougher steel. The question of weight has become serious not only in locomotives but in other forms of machinery. Another great economy claimed for vanadium steel is its greater durability. If this can be established, it would of itself more than justify its more extensive use.

PAW'S EXPERIENCE.

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, does every man have a bump of wisdom?
Paw—He does before he gets married, son. After that the bump becomes a dent.

THE REVERSE.

"A doctor reverses the usual order."
"How?"
"He must exercise resignation when he lacks patients."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Hyker—Old Swiggs has stopped drinking.
Pyker—Well, that is certainly to his credit.
Hyker—Don't you believe it. It's due to his lack of credit.

A SURE CURE.

"Physicians have demonstrated that rattlesnake venom does not cure epilepsy."
"It will cure it all right if the physicians will permit the rattlesnake to administer it."

"I HATE TO GO," WRITES SUICIDE

Retired Merchant Pens Farewell Notes as He Dies by Asphyxiation.

FEARS INSANE ASYLUM

Man Evidently Struggled With the Letters Until Completely Exhausted—Describes Approaching End in Phrases of Eloquence.

Philadelphia, Pa.—H. U. Merithew, a retired hardware merchant of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and until recently an investor in real estate in Long Beach, Cal., committed suicide by inhaling gas in his room in a lodging house. He left four remarkable notes, written evidently while the gas was filling his lungs and numbing his senses. The body was found and sent to the morgue.

The text of the notes and the cramped condition of his fingers indicate that he struggled with the letters until completely exhausted.

The tone of the notes indicated that he was about to be separated from his wife and sent to an insane asylum. The notes are addressed to "My dearest, Fannie," and Lyle, supposed to be his son.

Two months ago he returned from California, after an absence of eight years, and voluntarily went to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane for treatment for a nervous disease.

Eloquent and Legible.

The note written last is the most eloquent. In a fairly legible hand is written: "Remember, Lyle, I have not gone drunk (an allusion to a pint bottle of whisky he had consumed) but have just taken this whisky to make me sleep." Then follow several lines of illegible writing, followed by "My muscles are now growing numb," and then, "The light is growing dim." After another blank space the writer, his strength apparently almost gone, adds, "My last message is I love you."

The third note was written after the gas had been flowing from the jet some time. It read: "I now begin to leave this world. Oh, how I hate to



Writes Farewell Notes as He Dies of Asphyxiation.

go. I loved this world and its beauty. How beautiful everything. But the agony of the cell. I love my dear Helen, Oh, Lyle, be true to her. Oh, could I have lived to see you both in a home. But not so. I must go. Oh, why could I have not kept my business. No one knows how I hate to leave this world and my loved ones."

CHINESE HIDDEN IN SACKS

Thriving Smuggling Business Cut Short by Arrest of Man for Speeding.

Portland, Ore.—Harry E. Brock of Seattle, who was arrested recently while driving an unlicensed automobile carrying two Chinese concealed in canvas sacks, confessed that he has been engaged in a thriving Chinese smuggling business for seven months and that for each subject brought into the United States from Canada he received \$200.

Brock was delivering the Chinese to the Hop Yick Co company of Portland. Ching Chong Kee, a merchant of Vancouver, B. C., was the Canadian agent in the deal.

Brock said he picked up the Chinese seven miles north of the international boundary line Saturday night, walked them ten miles and used his automobile from Blaine the remainder of the distance.

Canned Dog Starts Fire.

Detroit.—Clarence, nine years old, gave Judge Hulbert a graphic version of how he and Harold, twelve years old, set fire to a barn recently. He said they tied a can to a dog's tail, filled the can with dried grass and put a match to the grass. Inadvertently, they threw a bone in the open door of the barn in question. The dog, unmindful of the burning can attached to his tail, dashed into the barn and started to gnaw at the bone. In this manner, according to Clarence, the barn was set on fire.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

ILLINOIS HUNTER IS KILLED

Lee Osborn, Twenty Years Old, of Mount Vernon, is Accidentally Shot When Companion Falls With Weapon.

Mount Vernon.—Lee Osborn, twenty years old, accidentally was shot in the back by Harry Lawson, seventeen, while the boys were hunting, and died soon afterward. The boys were chasing a squirrel they had wounded, when Lawson stumbled and fell, causing his weapon to be discharged.

Cauro.—Rev. A. P. Garrett, until recently pastor of the Cauro Baptist church, shot and killed himself. His body was found in the basement of the church. Stories which had been circulated about Garrett led to his resignation from the pulpit of the Baptist church here. He left a letter addressed "To the people of Cauro," which said in part: "My last statement to you is that I am innocent of each and every charge brought against me in so far as it implies wrong either in act or word. I beg the people of Cauro Baptist church to stand together. I am giving my life for you. I wish I had a thousand lives to give for you. I would gladly give them all. Will you believe me? I seal my plea with my blood. Let those who love me forgive and those who hate me have charity." Garrett came to Cauro four years ago from Greenville, Wis.

Jacksonville.—The body of Harry Mosier of Peoria, who was drowned in the Illinois river near Beardstown, was found in the river near Meredosia. The body was identified by a key ring in the man's pocket. Coroner Wright held an inquest and found that Mosier was seized with an epileptic fit while fishing. He had been employed in the W. C. Schuter restaurant at Peoria, but recently had been in Beardstown. He was thirty-seven years old and a son of a physician in Bath, Ill.

Waukegan.—Attorney Martin Decker appeared before the board of review here and filed a petition against four estates that have not yet been closed, asking an investigation to determine whether or not the taxes paid during the last year and previous years have been upon the entire estate. The estates included are those of Nelson A. Steele, Stephen H. Harrington, Edward L. Deming and Richard W. Sea.

Painfield.—Prospects for the additional mile of concrete road to be built on the west end of the Lincoln highway, now under construction between Plainfield and Joliet, are growing brighter. The matter was left to the good roads committee of the board of supervisors, and Supervisor Lambert reports that practically all the members are in favor of the improvement.

Alton.—A large mud hole near Oldenburg, eleven miles south of Alton, is bringing Fred Hackenthal, farmer, goodly sums for his services in pulling out autos stalled in the hole. The road for 400 feet runs through black gumbo soil, in which auto wheels sink to the hubs and remain immovable. Then the autoists call on Hackenthal, who lives near by, and he hauls them out for \$4.

Danville.—Another Fourth of July victim was recorded when Mrs. Thomas G. Stevens of Rossville died from blood poisoning, the result of a scratch on her left leg received at Hoopston when the improvised seats collapsed during a public wedding ceremony. Little was thought of the injury at the time. Mrs. Stevens was the mother of Mrs. Davis Cusick of Chicago.

Bloomington.—Reports received from every county in the state by A. M. Augustine, secretary of the Illinois Horticultural society, indicate that the apple crop this year will be five times as large as that of last year. Peaches will reach one-third of an average crop. Peaches are virtually a failure north of Centralia. Plums and grapes will reach an average yield.

Urbana.—W. R. Schoonover, assistant professor of agronomy of the University of Illinois, may lose his sight as the result of an explosion of nitric acid and alcohol in the agricultural laboratory. The blast was a terrible and hundreds of glass particles pierced his face and head.

Peoria.—The boiler-makers follow the printers in revolt and withdrew from the Peoria Trades and Labor assembly. Factional troubles began when Emmet T. Flood, A. F. L. organizer of Chicago, forced Walter S. Bush to resign as secretary of the assembly.

Decatur.—Isaac Buckingham, aged seventy-five, one of the best known Illinois Democrats and former state and city attorney, died suddenly of heart disease.

Mattoon.—The monument erected at the spot where, half a century ago, the Lincoln Douglas debate was held was dedicated at the fair grounds in Charleston.

Aurora.—Warrants, it is announced, will be sworn out for a number of Aurora merchants who have been keeping stores open Sundays. The ordinance under which they are to be prosecuted was passed at the behest of Aurora barbers, who wanted shaving stopped on Sunday, and to accomplish this had to have a measure enacted forbidding labor of any kind on the first day of the week.

Quincy.—Officials of the county and other interested persons are enthusiastic over the "good roads week" to be observed in Adams county from August 21 to 26. Several have been decided to award prizes in their home townships for the best individual work on the roads in those townships.

Closing out Sale of all Oxfords & Straw Hats

We never carry any of them over. We need the room for our big new fall and winter stock. Just a few prices to show you the great saving. All must go during this sale.

Mens \$5.00 Panama Hats.....	3.75	Mens \$1.50 Straw Hats.....	90	Mens \$2.50 Straw Hats.....	1.50
" 4.50 Oxfords, Tan or Black.....	3.50	" Straw work Hats.....	25 and 50	" 3.00 Oxfords on Sale.....	2.00
" 3.00 Straw Sailor Hats.....	2.00	" \$3.50 Panama Hats.....	2.50	" 2.00 Straw Hats at Half.....	1.00
" 3.50 Oxfords on sale at.....	2.50	" 4.00 Oxfords, Tan or Black.....	3.00	" 1.00 Straw Hats.....	.75

We have your size at a big money saving for you, while they last. Don't wait; come and get a Hat or a Pair of Oxfords today. We have your size.

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The Republican-Journal

GENOA, ILLINOIS

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REPUBLICANS GATHER

Saturday was a big day at Aurora. Republicans by the hundreds were there from all the northern tier of counties. Here and there among the visitors could be discovered former members of the Progressive party who have come back during the past few months. There were no expressions of the "I told you so" sort, but rather a hearty welcome and a glad hand.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago, Congressman Mann, Senator Sherman and others were present in the afternoon and spoke at the city park. Col. Lowden, who is taking a vacation up in Canada could not be present, but despite that fact he was represented by the sentiment of the crowd.

Aurora was in gala attire for the guests and did itself proud in entertaining. At the city hall scores of automobiles were lined up ready to take the visitors about the city. The people of

Aurora believe in Aurora as the one city, first, last and all the time. They are all boosters, and it being considerable of a manufacturing town, most of the boosters are essentially Republicans.

Altho the names of Sherman, Thompson and Mann were used on the street as possible presidential nominees, there was no open discussion to that end nor any endorsements made. The boom for Lowden as a gubernatorial candidate was, however, in evidence everywhere, and Col. Lowden's candidacy rests with himself alone.

Mrs. W. A. Geithman and children visited at the F. G. Robinson home in Kockford a few days last week. Mr. Geithman drove over in his machine Sunday and brought his family home, accompanied by Mrs. Robinson, daughter, Eilene, and Mrs. Cronk.

Greatest Poets.

Homer, Lucretius, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Milton, Shelley, Byron, Tennyson, Browning. Perhaps others might be added. It is largely a matter of taste and temperament—although there is but little room for argument about the first six names.

Owing to the Kingston picnic the W. C. T. U. meeting will be held on Wednesday, August, 18, at the home of Mrs. Chas. Smith.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorin Geithman, at New Richmond, Wis., Monday, Aug. 2, a son. Mr. Geithman is a son of John Geithman of Genoa.

The little son of James Preston, who resides north of Genoa, fell from a pony Tuesday evening, sustaining a badly fractured elbow.

In buying ice cream people will not overlook the quality to save a few cents. Our continued good trade has proven this. Brown's Marble Palace.

Members of the M. W. A. are requested to meet at the hall at one o'clock Friday afternoon for the purpose of attending Neighbor J. B. Downing's funeral.

Mass at St. Catherine's church next Sunday morning at ten o'clock. Do not forget the supper this (Thursday) evening at the church, served from 5:30 until 7:30.

Jackson street, which during the past few years has had more the appearance of a neglected back yard, has been graded and oiled this week. The residents along the street turned out and assisted in the work of cleaning up and now Jackson compares with any street in the city.

The annual Burlington picnic will be held on Saturday of this week, Aug. 14. The event never fails to draw a large crowd from Genoa and the surrounding country.

Mrs. F. O. Swan underwent an operation for tumor at Columbia Hospital in Chicago Monday, Dr. Larson, formerly of Sycamore, having charge of the case. Mrs. Swan is recovering rapidly.

The merry-go-round which has been created much joy for the children and annoyance to many was pulled up on Monday and left town. The manager announces that he will return to Genoa later in the summer. Help!

Genoa friends of Miss Bessie Gabriel of Picqua, Ohio, have received invitation to her wedding which takes place on the 19th of this month. Miss Gabriel's father was superintendent of the Genoa schools several years ago.

Henry Holsker's car and one driven by Mrs. Turner of Kirkland came together at the corner of Main and Monroe streets Wednesday afternoon. As both drivers were going slowly the cars were damaged only slightly and no one injured.

The largest crowd ever seen under a roof in Genoa attended the Petey Wales show Wednesday evening of this week. The opera house was literally packed to the door, every available seat and bench in the place was occupied and over a hundred were compelled to stand.

Eddie Larsen and Walter Yaeger of Kirkland were the first to feel the effect of the order regarding speeding in Genoa. They were caught last Saturday, hitting it up on West Main street, and notified to appear in Genoa to answer to the charge of speeding. Each was assessed \$5.00 and costs by Judge Brown.

The west bound train No. 13 on the Illinois Central, which arrives in Genoa at 1:07 a. m., will hereafter make Genoa a regular stop, instead of being a flag train. This change is made by solicitation of the freight department. The freight bills will come out on No. 13, making it possible to deliver freight at seven o'clock in the morning.

Miss Evalow Hancock, formerly of Belvidere, now residing at Kankakee, Ill., has accepted a position in the Metropolitan College of Music and Fine Arts and will commence her duties in September teaching vocal and instrumental music. Miss Hancock, who is a niece of Miss Maria Holroyd and Mrs. H. A. Perkins of this city, studied under Prof. Titus of Rockford.

For twenty years the editor of this paper has been trying to tell people why they should sign all articles sent in for publication. We do not wish to publish your name, but do want to know who you are, that we may know the article is written in good faith. If one has a grievance against the public or an individual he should not write an anonymous letter, expecting the same to be published. Sign your name or tell us your troubles personally. Your confidence will not be betrayed.

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AND
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Sycamore 234-1 DeKalb 338

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Ovitz attended the funeral of a friend at Plattville, Wis., Tuesday, Plattville being the doctor's old home. The trip, a distance of 128 miles, was made in an automobile.

People of Genoa responded splendidly to the appeal of the street department regarding the trimming of trees. Practically all the streets in the city have been improved by judicious use of the pruning knife and saw. Last week the trees on south Sycamore street, across from the cemetery, were trimmed, making an improvement that not only lends to the comfort of pedestrians, but is pleasing to the eye.

Might as Well Save Time. No wife should tell her husband of her mistakes, domestic or otherwise; he will see quite enough of them for himself.—Marie Connor Leighton.



The surest, easiest way to luscious fresh fruit flavored preserves is to make your preserving syrup with one-fourth Karo (Crystal White) instead of all sugar. This formula makes a rich, heavy syrup, not too sweet, and retains the natural fruit flavor. Jams and jellies made with Karo (Crystal White) are sure to "jell," and keep free from crystallization. The Karo Preserving Book tells how. Send for it free. CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. P. O. Box 161, New York City, Dept. P.X.

G. J. Patterson and Charles Maderer left on Monday for Minnesota for an outing. The latter knows where the fishing is good and when it comes to angling art, he will make the expert postmaster go some.

Invented in 1589. The knitting frame was invented in 1589 by William Lee, a graduate of Cambridge university and a native of Woodborough, near Nottingham, England. So perfect was the invention in every detail that to this day the essential features of the machine continue in use for the class of work to which Lee applied it.

Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. Time Table In Effect July 17, 1915, a. m.

North Bound		
Leave Sycamore 6:30 a. m.	Leave Genoa 7:00 a. m.	Ar. Marengo 8:00 a. m.
10:40 a. m.	10:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
1:30 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
8:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
11:35 p. m.	Arrive Genoa 12:15 a. m.	
South Bound		
Leave Marengo 8:15 a. m.	Leave Genoa 6:40 a. m.	Ar. Sycamore 6:30 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	12:45 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
3:15 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
6:45 p. m.	7:45 p. m.	1:45 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
		11:30 p. m.

T. E. RYAN, General Manager

Motion Pictures

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Every Wednesday Night

Petey Wales

Always One Dime

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED

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FOR ONE WEEK COMMENCING
Tuesday Aug. 10

Every article in this assortment is worth twice the money. They are first grade, each piece being triple coated steel base and will be sold at 10 and 19c.

10c Assortment Consists Of

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 6 Qt. Pans | 4 Qt. Pudding Pans |
| 3-4 Qt. Kettles | 4 Qt. Sauce Pans |
| 3 Qt. Coffee Pots | 2 Qt. Tea Pots |
| Large Wash Basins | 3 Qt. Baking Pans |
| 4 Qt. Blue & White Basins | 4 Qt. Preserve Kettles |

19c Assortments

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14 and 17 qt. Dish Pans | 8 and 12 qt. Preserve Kettles |
| 8 qt. Berlin Sauce Pans | Large Puddin Pans |
- not phone for these articles or send children. Come yourself and you will be more than satisfied by doing so.

Other Articles on Sale are

Summer Dresses, Dress Goods, Large Cover all Aprons, Hats, Coats, Odds and Ends of Slippers

Every one buying a Coat, Hat, Shoes or Slippers, during this sale will be given 10 votes for every cent bought.

Save Your Votes and Help The Girls Win

F. W. Olmsted, Genoa

Opera House, Saturday, August 14

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"A ROYAL SLAVE"

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See The Great Volcano, The Palace of The King, Floating Island by Moonlight, and the most Elaborate and Awe-inspiring Marine Spectacle ever Presented on the American Stage

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