

SCHOOL NOTES

The school entertainment given at Crawford's hall Friday night was a pronounced success. The hall was filled to its capacity with an attentive and appreciative audience all of whom speak of the entertainment in terms of the highest praise. The success of the entertainment is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Quick, Miss Corson, Miss Drake and Miss Scott. These ladies know how to select material and how to train children to appear before the public. The entertainment cost these teachers much extra effort and much inconvenience but each of these generous ladies performed her task without a murmur. We trust that every parent in the district realizes the amount of good these children have received from this training and how much extra work these ladies performed in order to make it a success. The greater part of the practice was given after the close of school in the evening after they had taught all day and at the time when rest was needed. We believe that the patrons understand and appreciate how much these teachers have done for their children and we are confident that they feel very grateful to them for the pains and care taken in this matter. We feel very grateful to the parents who did so much to costume their children for this occasion. We realize that these parents made some sacrifice, but we are certain that they feel well repaid for their efforts. We were delighted to see the parents take so much interest in the entertainment and willing to devote so much time and effort to make it a success.

The union in which the teachers, pupils and patrons worked explains the success of the entertainment. Teachers never experience any perplexities in teaching and disciplining children whose parents are interested in the schools. The grave questions of discipline come from the homes in which there is no school interest and from parents who are uninformed on school questions.

We are indeed glad to note that Genoa has so many informed, interested parents and so few uninformed and disinterested parents. The superior qualifications of the parents of Genoa accounts for the excellent school spirit that exists in the town. We are indeed glad that we have a people in Genoa who sympathize with and encourage their teachers. The pupils of Mrs. Quick's room sold tickets to the amount of \$27.10. The pupils are to be complimented for their energy and hustle.

The gross receipts amounted to \$56.40. Hall rent \$10 and with a few other small bills not yet presented will make the expenses about \$15 leaving a net of about \$42.

The following are the ranks of the various classes:

- FIRST GRADE
 - Lorene Glass, 1st
 - Glenn Barcus
 - Floyd Altenburg } 2nd.
- LOWER SECOND GRADE
 - Laura Crawford
 - Ennis Clark } 1st.
 - Velma Wahl
 - Walter Gleason } 2nd.
- UPPER SECOND GRADE
 - Martha Scherf } 1st.
 - Richard Witt
 - Mabel Wilson } 2nd.
 - Myrtle Pratt
- THIRD GRADE
 - Agnes Weber
 - Gretchen Marquart } 1st.
 - Hazel Lawyer
 - George Goding
 - Mabel Pauling } 2nd.
 - Hazel Pierce
- FOURTH GRADE
 - Irene Patterson, 1st.
 - Walter Rosenfeld, 2nd.
- LOWER FIFTH
 - Lillian Stoll, 1st.
 - Willie Schuur, 2nd.
- UPPER FIFTH
 - Vernum Hancock, 1st.
 - Charles Schoonmaker } 2nd.
 - Irving Dralle
- SIXTH GRADE
 - Clara Wolter, 1st.
 - Lorene Brown
 - Florence Albertson } 2nd.
- SEVENTH GRADE
 - Ida Stoll, 1st.
 - Dillon Patterson, 2nd.

EIGHTH GRADE
Karl Holtgren, 1st
Margaret Dearduff } 2nd.
Gladys Brown
Marion Bagley
FRESHMAN CLASS
Mary Payne, 1st.
Howard Stanley, 2nd.
SOPHOMORE CLASS
Ednah King, 1st.
Gertrude Hammond, 2nd.
JUNIOR CLASS
Ruth Slater, 1st.
Ward (Imsted) } 2nd.
Harry Carb
SENIOR CLASS
Esther Smith, 1st.
Eda Smith, 2nd.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET

Wholesale Price of Milk Raised 15 Cents per Hundred

The new Milk Producers' Association of DeKalb county together with local dairymen generally met in the opera house in Sycamore on Wednesday afternoon of last week. About 50 were present. County president George Clark of Clare, presided and John S. Lindahl, was secretary.

The meeting voted that the county's delegate to the National association should vote at the meeting to be held in Chicago for an increase of 10 cents a can for the six summer months ensuing. A motion to ask for an increase of one-half cent a quart or 16 cents a can was lost, after considerable discussion.

It was voted that all who join the National association and pay the annual dues of \$2.50, should become members of the county association on payment of annual dues of 50 cents.

A number of new members were received at the meeting of the National Association in Chicago Thursday.

Wholesale prices of summer milk were raised 15 cents per hundred pounds by the directors. Increased prices become effective at factories April 1 and at shipping stations May 1.

Two scales were adopted for the summer months. One is for those who sell milk to condensers, bottling plants and creameries. The other is for shippers to the Chicago market. The first is based on the hundred pounds; the second on eight-gallon cans.

Rates adopted by the directors of the newly formed dairymen's organization are an average increase of 15 cents per hundred weight, and 10 cents per eight-gallon cans over prices of a year ago. May prices are raised 10 cents while those for August are increased 20 cents. During other months the advance is 15 cents straight.

To Regulate Osteopathy

Senator B. F. Downing of this district has introduced in the senate a bill regulating the practice of osteopathy in the state of Illinois. The bill is now in the hands of the members of the committee of license and miscellany. It is reported that the majority of the committee members look with favor upon such a law and will do what they can to have the bill reported out and passed by the senate. A similar bill was introduced in the house on the same day. The principal feature of the bill is to provide for the creation of an examining board. The purpose is to put the practice of osteopathy upon a higher standard, and not to assume any of the prerogatives of the state board of health.

A Wife At Each End

Kirkland has another sensation. It has been discovered that Mr. Churchill, a railroad man with a wife and family at J. Morris' town has a wife and family No. 2 in Chicago says the DeKalb Advertiser. As a man cannot serve two masters, there is consternation and the local gossips are having the time of their lives. Young Churchill runs between Kirkland and Chicago and thought that he ought to have a family at each end of his route.

Motor Cars on C. M. & St. P.

The North-western has nothing on the C. M. & St. P. in the line of new fangled ideas. Section Foreman Malana has received a message announcing that a motor car has been shipped to this station to take the place of the old hand car. The same change will be made all along the line.

OF GENERAL INTEREST

ITEMS STOLEN FROM COLUMNS OF EXCHANGES

TRIP COST U. S. \$20,000,000

Large Sum Required to Move Great Fleet Around the World—Aged Sycamore Resident Dead

The fleet's trip around the world it is figured has cost the American people about \$20,000,000. A third of this amount went for salaries to the men and another third for repairs. These are big figures but it is said the trip was worth it in the amount of advertising the United States received.

Benjamin Allen, for over half a century a respected and valued resident of Sycamore, died at his home northeast of that city on last Sunday evening at about 10 o'clock.

The marriage ceremony of Albert Mathiesius to Mary Bollsch, which last Friday was being performed in Compton, was interrupted by a deputy sheriff while he served papers of a breach of promise suit filed by Miss Minnie Bauer on the groom.

It will cost in round figures \$100,000 to complete Elgin high school on a three-story plan, according to rough estimates submitted before members of the board of education building committee at a conference Saturday night with Architect D. E. Postle and other school authorities.

Dr. Joseph S. Maxon, a practicing physician of Harvard, Ill., for thirty-four years and coroner of McHenry county, is dead. He was a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1890 and 1891. A widow and one son survive.

Billy Sunday, the evangelist was horsewhipped as he was about to open his first meeting at Springfield last week. Samuel Potts, an insane man wielded the weapon as Sunday stood on the platform. The latter jumped from the platform and knocked his assailant down but in the mix-up his ankle was sprained.

After a conference at the city hall in Belvidere Saturday evening between the mayor and all the aldermen, excepting Aldermen Barber and Hagen, the latter two being absent, and W. W. Ray, it was decided that no primary should be held in connection with the city election.

Being formally charged with the murder of her husband, Mrs. Henry Kauffman of Rockford spent Sunday night after the midnight hour at the county jail where she was taken by Sergeant Homer Read and Coroner McAllister, the latter having sworn to the charge against her and assisted in the search to find her before she might do herself harm or leave the city after finding that charges would be made against her. The statement accredited to Mrs. Kauffman soon after the death of her husband is likely to be discredited. She is charged with having stated "No one but myself and God will know what killed Henry."

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway company has made full settlement with the beneficiaries and those who were injured in the wreck on the Peoria branch at Limestone recently. A total of \$32,500 was paid. There are five persons to whom this amount is paid and they receive an equal amount, \$6,500.

Samuel Chase, an aged man living alone on the outskirts of Brodhead, near Janesville, was attacked Sunday night by two men, who beat him into insensibility and left him in a critical condition while they ransacked his house. They secured but \$1 in money, missing a large amount which was hidden in the building. Chase was found by neighbors and may die.

Clinton Rosette, lately and for many years editor of the DeKalb Chronicle, has been very ill at Mineral Springs, Tex., where he went with his wife a short time ago for the benefit of his health. He has been confined to his bed.

Butter Drops

The price of butter tumbled one cent Monday and the Elgin board of trade chalked up a new figure—29 cents firm.

FRED SWANSON DEAD

Former Employee of F. O. Holtgren Passes Away at Geneva

Fred E. Swanson passed away at the home of his parents in Geneva, Kane county, Thursday, Feb. 25, after a long illness with consumption. The deceased was born in Geneva, being about thirty-two years of age at the time of his death. Besides his parents he leaves his wife and son five years of age.

Mr. Swanson learned the tailor's trade in Geneva at F. O. Holtgren's shop and was in the latter's employ for about eleven years. Three years ago he went East to reside on a farm, hoping to regain his health, but the change was of no avail. He finally came back to his father's home where he passed his last days.

The funeral services were held at Geneva Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28. F. O. Holtgren and family of this place were in attendance.

CATTLE MEN DENY INFECTION

Say that Report of State Veterinarian is Exaggerated

Cattle dealers numbering thirty or more representing the Elgin Dairy district, gathered in the court room at the city hall at Elgin Saturday to discuss the statements said to have been made by State Veterinarian Wright, in regard to the importation of diseased cows from other states.

The statement has been published that annually 10,000 condemned cows are imported into the state of Illinois and sold into the dairy herds in the great milk producing centers. It is said that 300 cow dealers are engaged in this nefarious work.

The dealers declare that this is not so and the meeting was called to refute this statement. Milk producers claim that a cow once condemned by another state never gets from the hands of the state authorities and that it is folly to believe that they can be imported into this state and sold as milk cows here.

THE JUDICIAL SITUATION

Six Candidates Would Like the Job—Three to be Elected

Six candidates for Republican nomination to the bench of the sixteenth judicial circuit at the primary April 13 have filed petitions in the office of the secretary of state at Springfield. Of the number, three aspire from Kane county and from each of the other three counties in the district.

Candidates, and the order upon which their names will appear upon the ballots, are:

- M. S. Slusser, Downers' Grove, DuPage county.
- J. M. Raymond, Aurora, Kane county.
- Duane J. Carnes, Sycamore, DeKalb county.
- Henry B. Willis, Elgin, Kane county.
- N. C. Aldrich, Aurora, Kane county.
- B. J. Herrington, Yorkville, Kendall county.

The first day for filing judicial petitions was Feb. 12. The last day for filing is March 12. It is not expected that any further petitions will be presented from the sixteenth circuit.

Campaign for judicial nomination has already opened, although it is not being aggressively fought. It is understood that each candidate will work in his own county, while the smaller counties will wrangle in an effort to defeat two of the three Kane county aspirants.

Mr. Carnes of Sycamore will be the unanimous choice in DeKalb county, and will also receive hearty support in the other counties of the circuit. He has the endorsement of the bar in every county.

Henry B. Willis is also a favorite. He was born and raised near Genoa and has been an able jurist.

S. M. Raymond of Aurora was in Genoa last Thursday and met many of the voters.

THE SCHOOL GRADES

MAKE A SUCCESS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT

SAME PROGRAM AGAIN

Patriotic Entertainment Will Be Presented Again on Friday Evening of this Week

The patriotic entertainment presented at Crawford's hall last Friday evening was a decided success in every way. The pupils acquitted themselves with great credit and the teachers have cause to be proud of them as well as of their own efforts. The hall was packed, but there were many who did not attend and were disappointed when they heard of the way the affair turned out. For the benefit of these the program will be presented again on Friday night of this week at the same place. The same prices, 25 and 15 cents, will prevail. If you did not attend before, do not miss this opportunity.

SUES FOR \$5,000

Hampshire Woman Wants that Sum as Damages

A pitiful tale of inhuman treatment—of a mother and her four children turned out in the snow in the coldest of winter days by a farm landlord—is told in a damage suit for \$5,000 filed by Mrs. Louise Gapsinski against Henry Butts of Hampshire, in the circuit court of Kane county, says the Elgin News.

The damage suit is the culmination of a series of petty troubles. Mrs. Gapsinski claims she and her four children were unjustly forced to leave the farm house they rented of Butts, near Hampshire; that their furniture and all belongings were thrown out of the house and into the snow, and that their lives were threatened by the severe weather while seeking shelter of neighbors.

Butts claimed the family owed him rent, and served a five days' notice for them to vacate the farm. This they did not heed. The woman claimed he owed her money for milk, provisions and care of his place. She was given a judgment for approximately \$60, by Justice Thompson recently.

The refusal of the landlord to amicably settle the matter, and his alleged inhuman treatment has brought on the damage suit. Mrs. Gapsinski is represented by the Elgin law firm of Frank W. and R. Waite Joslyn.

EUREKA HOTEL OPENED

W. S. Hull of Belvidere Took Possession of Hostelry Monday

The Eureka Hotel was again opened to the public Monday evening, the new manager being W. S. Hull of Belvidere.

Mr. Hull has been conducting a restaurant at Belvidere and has had considerable experience in the line of serving the inner man. The most interesting part of the new management is Mr. Hull's family. He is the proud father of triplets. They are eight months old and all three are healthy and strong.

Regarding the change in Belvidere, the Republican of that city says:

"William Hull has sold his well known South State street restaurant to James Moore and John Leonard, and will go to Genoa, where he will run a hotel. The new proprietors take possession of the restaurant today. The new proprietors will conduct an up-to-date place. Mr. Moore has been with Frank Meade for a long time and Mr. Leonard came here recently from Genoa."

Charles Belles Dead

Charles W. Belles, a resident of Sycamore over a half century, died at his home on West Exchange street last Tuesday afternoon following a long illness, Mr. Belles having been an invalid the past twenty-five years.

German Services

Rev. C. Christiansen of Chicago will preach at the A. C. church next Sunday afternoon at 1:30. Everyone who understands the German language is invited to attend the meeting.

MARY CANAVAN WINS

JULIA BOWERS SECOND AND NONA PHELPS THIRD IN THE CONTEST

The Republican-Journal sewing machine and watch contest closed Wednesday night with more interest centering on the result of the judges' count than was ever created by an election for city office.

The contest did not become a real contest until the last few days. Since last Thursday the girls and their friends were abroad early and late after the votes with the result that 66942 were cast during the week.

Miss Canavan receiving the highest number of votes gets the machine, and it is a prize well worth the efforts she and her friends put forth for it. Miss Bowers receiving the second highest number of votes receives the watch. She was given the choice of \$20.00 or the watch, and took the latter. No prize was offered for third place, but Miss Phelps of Kingston did such excellent work in securing new subscribers that we have also presented her with a 20 year watch.

The publisher not only gives these three prizes with good cheer, but wishes to thank the contestants for their efforts and also the subscribers for responding so liberally. One hundred and fifty-four new subscriptions have been added to the list, fifty-four of which came from Kingston.

The three ladies are all grateful for the support of friends during the contest, but being unable to thank each one individually, take this means of showing their appreciation.

The count Wednesday night resulted as follows:

	Count Mar. 3	Grand Total
Miss Mary Canavan—Genoa.....	35182.....	43873
Miss Julia M. Bowers—Genoa.....	20848.....	29406
Miss Nona Phelps—Kingston.....	10912.....	19359

To Cut It Out

Kansas is about to come into its own in regard to prohibition, according to reports from the lawmakers in the Sunflower state. The Senate has passed a bill making it unlawful to sell liquor in any shape. Even drug stores are unable to handle it for medicinal purposes. The house will accept the bill in lieu of its bill regulating druggists' permits. The bill will likely become a law within the next week as it goes into effect upon its publication in the official state paper. After that druggists are placed on the same plane as jointists if they sell liquor and all of the reputable druggists of the state will not handle liquor. Some of them will be caught with quite heavy stocks on hand but they will likely ship the stuff back to the wholesale houses. Doctors will have to order liquor direct from wholesale houses for use as medicines.

Fire Department Out

An incipient blaze at the home of Robert Wilson on First street called out the fire department last Thursday afternoon. In a few moments after the first alarm Fire Marshal Danforth and his two companies were on the scene with two streams of water turned on. There was a whole lot of smoke in the second story, but upon investigation it was found that all the smoke came from a pile of vegetables and sacks in one of the rooms. The mop board was burned and water caused plaster to fall from the ceiling in one of the lower rooms. The house was not damaged otherwise. Nearly all the furniture had been removed from the house before water was turned on and as a consequence Mr. Wilson did not suffer much loss. The blaze was started by the falling of a stove pipe.

Mrs. Campbell Wins Prize

Ernest Kellerstrass of Kansas City, originator of the Crystal White strain of Orpingtons and owner of the famous hen, "Peggy" valued at \$10,000, recently offered \$250 in cash prizes to be divided among his customers, fifty dollars each to the cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen winning the most first prizes at the poultry shows of the season. Last week Mrs. M. S. Campbell received a check for \$25 as the cock owned by her tied with another and the prize money was divided. Mrs. Campbell showed her birds at Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and Polo, winning the blue ribbons at each. She is proud of her chickens and at her home may be seen the three most popular colors of Orpingtons, the Buff, Black and White.

The Scheme Worked

An evangelist who was recently holding meetings at Ottawa, Kas., succeeded in getting every woman in the congregation to remove their hats by the following request: "Ladies will please remove their hats. I know that in these days it is sometimes very hard for women to take their hats off at public services, and I don't expect the impossible. They tell me that so much false hair is being worn that women can hardly get their hats off without disarranging their hair very much. Now, I'm not unreasonable about these matters. I won't expect you who are wearing false hair to take your hats off. The others, of course, will remove their hats."

"Spirella"

Means, that when you have a corset of that brand you have ease, strength and durability. The stays are guaranteed a year not to break down or rust. Orders and measures taken by Mrs. D. S. Lord. Sample corsets can be seen also. Will call with samples if requested. Phone 160. MRS. D. S. LORD.

Miss Clara Spansail Weds

Walter Wiltfong of South Bend, Ind., and Miss Clara Spansail of New Lebanon were united in marriage by Rev. H. S. Roblee at the Congregational parsonage in Sycamore, February 18. The couple will live on a farm near South Bend.

Horse Buyer Flees

It is reported that Ward Ashford, who came to Sandwich last November, has left town and left creditors who would like very much to see that gentleman. He has been buying horses during the winter and it said has failed to settle for them as per agreement. His present location is unknown.—Sandwich Argus.

NEW CHIEF OF THE NATION IN OFFICE

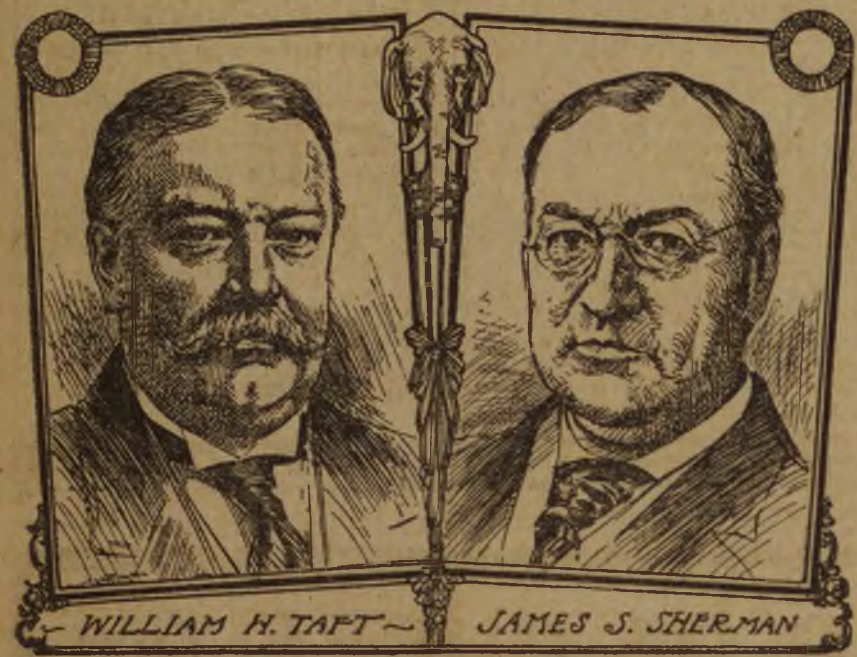
INAUGURATION OF W. H. TAFT AS PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

BIG THROG SEES CEREMONY

Oath Administered on East Portico of Capitol Building in Presence of Thousands—Magnificent Parade Marked by Unusual Military Display—Sherman Sworn in as Vice-President—Brilliant Ball and Fireworks Close the Day's Events.

BY EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, Mar. 4.—In the presence of many thousands of civilians, soldiers and sailors, William H. Taft was inaugurated president of the United States a few minutes after noon. The oath of office was administered to him on the east portico of the capitol and he delivered his inaugural address to one of the greatest throngs that ever gathered here to witness the induction into office of a chief executive of the nation. James S. Sherman was sworn in as vice-president in the senate chamber shortly before the greater event took place. Unusual military display marked the inauguration of Mr. Taft and Wash-



ton was thronged with people eager to see the magnificent spectacle. All day Pennsylvania avenue was packed with the crowds.

Scene of Great Beauty.

The scene was one of constant movement and constant color. The red, white and blue floated from every flagpole and fell as drapery from every cornice. The inaugural committee succeeded this year in outdoing all previous efforts at decorative effect.

In the line of march leading from the capitol up Pennsylvania avenue, past the great treasury building and White House there were nearly 4,000 regular troops and twice as many members of the National Guard of the different states and independent military organizations. The civic features of the parade were many. The trades, the professions and all kinds of business activities were represented by thousands of persons who came to Washington to do honor to the country's new civil chief.

Sherman Sworn in First.

Early in the day the president-elect met the outgoing president in the White House. About an hour before noon the congressional committee of arrangements, consisting of Senators Knox, Lodge and Bacon, and Representatives Burke, Young and Gaines, arrived at the executive mansion and informed the president and the president-elect that congress was in readiness for the ceremonies of the actual inauguration.

Escorted by a guard of honor of veterans, Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft and the several committees then drove to the capitol, where they were met by Vice-President Fairbanks and Mr. Sherman. All went to the senate chamber, where, after prayer by Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate, Mr. Sherman took the oath of office as vice-president and delivered his inaugural address. He then administered the oath to the newly elected United States senators.

Present on the floor of the senate chamber were many former senators of the United States, who have the privilege of the senate at all times owing to the fact of once having held membership in the body.

Taft Is Made President.

As soon as the senators-elect had been sworn into office, a procession was formed to march from the senate chamber through the rotunda of the capitol to the east side of the building.

The platform upon which President Taft took the oath of office extended well out from the portico until it overhung the broad plaza to the east, where directly to the front were gathered the cadets from the military and naval academies, to the rear of whom were the other military bodies.

The white-haired chief justice of the United States, Melville W. Fuller, administered the oath of office to Mr. Taft, who, when he had taken it, bent and kissed the Bible held in the hand of his country's chief jurist. Immediately following the taking of the

oath, President Taft delivered his inaugural address.

The president's speech frequently was interrupted by applause and at its close the great assembly broke into cheers. The president was congratulated by those who were close to him, including the retiring president and the other chief officials.

Drives to White House for Luncheon. President Taft then entered a carriage which was at once surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of Cleveland, O., which formed the special guard of honor. The president's carriage was driven north and then down the hill by the senate wing of the capitol until Pennsylvania avenue was reached. From that point the president drove slowly to the White House along the thoroughfare filled, save for its center, with crowds of his cheering fellow citizens.

At the White House a light luncheon was served to a specially invited party, including the governors of several states, prominent federal officials, personal friends of the president and the members of the presidential family.

Review of Inaugural Parade.

Meanwhile the great inaugural parade had formed on Pennsylvania avenue, and as soon as President Taft appeared on the reviewing stand, directly in front of the main entrance to the White House, the leading band struck up "Hail to the Chief." Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, grand marshal, gave the word and the picturesque procession began to pass in review.

As body after body of soldiers, sailors and civilians passed, they saluted and the president saluted in turn. It took the procession three hours to pass the reviewing stand. It



was a great sight, full of interest and color.

Soldiers and Sailors Lead.

The military division had the right of way after the president's escort. At its head were the West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis. The cadets of both schools were cheered, as they always have been cheered at every inaugural parade in which they have taken part. Immediately behind the future officers of army and navy came the regulars of the military service. In the line were the 2,600 men who had formed the Cuban army of pacification.

In the waters of Hampton roads for ten days the fleet which had made its record-breaking journey around the world had been assembled. The battleships, the cruisers, the destroyers and the torpedo boats were drawn upon for "jackies" to give the sea service an adequate representation in the inaugural ceremonies. There were



Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

3,000 sailors from the Connecticut, the Illinois and the other ships of Sperry's fleet in the parade. The marines followed the sailors.

Next came the National Guardsmen from various states of the union, and their excellent marching and evolutions elicited enthusiastic applause.

In the rear of the military division came the civic organizations. There were in line more than 100 clubs and political associations from all parts of the country, nearly all of them wearing some unique and distinguishing uniform.

Ball and Fireworks.

When the last of the parading bodies had passed the president returned to the White House for a short rest before preparing to go to the great inaugural ball, which was given in the Pension building. The ball was the brilliant affair that it always is. It was attended by a tremendous throng. On the great mall on the Potomac side of the White House in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

CONSOLATION.



WITNESS IS SOLD

Cooper Defense Buys Expert from the State.

DEAL MADE IN THE COURT

Unusual Transaction Carried Out to Get Testimony About Carmack Autopsy—Illinois Man Testifies About Senator Handling Revolver.

Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 2.—The spectacle of counsel on one side not only selling a witness to the opposition, but bagging over the terms, was one of the elevating and extraordinary incidents yesterday in the trial of Col. D. B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp for the slaying of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack.

The subject of the commercial transaction was Dr. McPheeters Glasgow, one of the most eminent surgeons of the state, who had been employed by the prosecution to go to Columbia and perform an autopsy on Senator Carmack's body. He did so and reported his findings to the prosecutors. He was subpoenaed by the state but was not used. The defense learned of the autopsy and summoned the doctor.

Raised Point of Ethics.

Dr. Glasgow told counsel for the defense that his services as an expert had been retained by the state and that he would not discuss the case except with the attorney general. The defense asked the court this morning to instruct the doctor to talk to its counsel. The court complied partially by telling the doctor that it would be proper for him to talk with the defendant's attorneys if he had any information that would throw light on the killing. The state objected, and the doctor stood firm. Unless the state, which employed him, ordered him to consult with the opposition, he declined to talk. The state suggested that the defense swear the doctor and put him on the stand. The defense resented the suggestion and declared it would put no witnesses on the stand without knowing to what he would testify. Then the state counsel and Attorney General McCann made this astounding proposition: That if the defense would pay the state the cost of the autopsy, including Dr. Glasgow's fee, the state would waive its rights.

As Judge Hart said, "the defense wanted to see the goods before they bought," and they offered to confer with Dr. Glasgow and if they decided to use him as a witness to reimburse the state.

Sell Goods in Bag.

To this counter proposition the prosecutors entered an emphatic veto. "Pay whether you use him or not," they said, and the court's comment: "They want to sell the goods in a bag."

There was another heated conference and the defense bought the goods in the bag and Dr. Glasgow became their witness. The significance of his testimony was that any one of the three wounds was necessarily and instantly fatal and that if the senator did not fire the first shots he could not have fired at all.

The only other sensational witness of the day was S. J. Binning of Danville, Ill., who claimed to have seen Senator Carmack fingering his revolver and testing the cylinder a few moments before the shooting began. He was badly confused on cross-examination, however, and contradicted himself on many important points.

Letter to Sell Famous Mine.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Mar. 2.—Word was given out at Zeigler that the Joe Leiter mining property had been placed on the market. The decision of Mr. Leiter to dispose of the property was brought about by an order from the state mine inspector, which closed the mine indefinitely and definitely stating that it should not be opened within a year on account of the fire which shows no sign of abating.

UNION WINS A FIGHT FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Federal Court Decides in Favor of Printing Pressmen and Against Typothetae.

Cincinnati, Mar. 3.—The union men and the employers lost in the long fought case of the Typothetae of America against the International Printing Pressmen's union, according to a decision rendered yesterday afternoon by the United States circuit court of appeals.

The decision establishes an eight-hour day for work. The decision was written by Judge Cochran of Kentucky, who sat in the hearing of the appeal from District Judge Thompson's decision, in the absence of Judge John K. Richards, who was critically ill at the time.

The digest of the decision was made by Presiding Judge Lurton. The appellate court rules that no contract exists between the union and the Typothetae to maintain the nine-hour day as alleged by the Typothetae.

The appellate court declined to enter into a consideration of the injunction features of the case, but sustained Judge Thompson on all other matters. Judge Thompson's rulings, therefore, on the injunction features of the case stand. He held that no injunction shall lie to restrain the officers of the union from advising the union men to keep or break a contract because they are parties to, or interested in, the contract.

A case similar to the one decided yesterday is pending in the supreme court of the United States. The Typothetae attacked the union on the grounds that the officers of it are contract breakers. The officers here fought against the validity of what the Typothetae alleged to be a renewal of the nine-hour contract, entered into by other officers of the union.

The fight of the printing pressmen for the eight-hour day began in 1905.

ANOTHER RAP AT ROOSEVELT.

House Refuses \$25,000 for the Country Life Report.

Washington, Mar. 3.—"Butter is that which is obtained by churning the cream of milk. Skimmed milk is the residue which remains after removing cream from milk. Skimmed milk is a cheap and wholesome food and should be a more popular form of diet."

The house refused yesterday to pay \$25,000 for that kind of information from one of President Roosevelt's commissions. Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee and Representative Fitzgerald read some of the intelligent definitions from the country life commission's report. This report, according to a senate amendment, is to be expunged, condensed and revised at the expense of the treasury.

Representative "Jim" Mann of Illinois, the watchdog of the treasury, heard the butter and skimmed milk comments. He murmured "important if true," and taking a good long breath joined with the house in voting to knock out the senate amendment.

The appropriation is as dead as a doornail and the farmers whom Mr. Roosevelt would uplift may never find out just what butter is, how skimmed milk is produced and how they err in feeding the skimmed milk to the hogs.

Baby Dies at Christening.

Sheboygan, Wis., Mar. 2.—Just as Rev. Father Hill, priest at the Holy Name Catholic church here, concluded the baptismal services for the child of Mr. and Mrs. Antone Kraus the godmother, Mrs. Casper Schiedle, who was holding the child, discovered that the babe had died in her arms during the ceremony.

Pleads Guilty; Commits Suicide.

Madison, Wis., Mar. 2.—Samuel White, a confessed forger who pleaded guilty in the municipal court yesterday morning of larceny and was to have been sentenced to-day, committed suicide in the county jail.

"UNCLE JOE" DEFENDS RULES OF THE HOUSE

Incensed by a Magazine Attack the Speaker Writes a Caustic Reply.

Washington, March 1.—Incensed by an attack alleged to have been made upon himself and the rules of the house of representatives by Edward E. Higgins, president of Success Magazine, in a circular letter to the "life subscribers" of that publication, Speaker Cannon has made public a letter he had written to F. O. Vords of Neoga, Ill., in which he vigorously defends the house rules.

"The rules may not be ideal," writes the speaker, "but they have stood the test among those who know them, in spite of half a century of denunciation such as Mr. Higgins puts forth. The foundation principles of the rules were laid down more than a century ago under the leadership of Jefferson and Madison. They have been perfected from year to year to meet the needs of a growing representation of a growing nation, just as the law of the land is developed.

"He attacks the present speaker as representing 'the interests'—whatever that may mean. I confess I do not know, but I have noticed the use of the expression by those who, while ready to attack men in public life, still have a regard for the libel laws, and seek to discredit without assuming the responsibility for simple and direct accusations which they might have to prove or suffer the consequences. Mr. Higgins has this same respect for the law, while he apparently makes free to insinuate unworthiness against lawmakers.

"As to the criticism which Mr. Higgins makes of the rules and the administration of them by the speaker, little need be said. His letter shows that he knows nothing of what he writes. That will be evident to anyone who has ever studied the rules or observed carefully and honestly their administration. A man who, without having studied the law of the land or practiced in the courts, should criticize and denounce indiscriminately the law and the courts, simply because he had heard the complaints of lawyers who had lost their cases, would receive from the community the attention to which his ignorance and his presumption fairly entitle him.

FISH TRUST HEAD INDICTED.

Booth Accused of Conspiracy to Obtain \$300,000 from Bank.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—W. Vernon Booth, president of the failed fish corporation, A. Booth & Co., and leader of the fox hunting set in Lake Forest, who was indicted by the Cook county grand jury Saturday on the charge of conspiring with Frederick R. Robbins, former assistant treasurer of the company, to defraud the Continental National bank out of \$300,000, gave bond to-day.

In the event of conviction the offense charged carries with it a sentence of from one to five years in the penitentiary or a fine of \$2,000 or both. Bonds were set at \$25,000 Saturday, but State's Attorney Wayman delayed the issuance of capias for the arrest of Booth and Robbins until to-day to give the accused men a chance to furnish bail.

OBJECTS TO POETESS WIFE.

Iowan Complains of Cost in Cross Bill for Divorce.

Des Moines, Ia., Mar. 2.—"She insists on writing poetry which somehow the general reading public does not appreciate. But it takes lots of my money to have the stuff printed and put in book form."

This is the charge made against Elizabeth Morris by her husband, George Morris, in a cross bill filed to her petition for divorce in the district court. Since their marriage he asserts she has led him away on "wild goose chases" over the United States, at which times she sought to be close to nature, occupy all her leisure moments in writing pages of poetry.

PILLSBURY PLANS APPROVED.

English Debenture Holders in Favor of Reorganization of Company.

London, Mar. 2.—At a meeting held here yesterday of the debenture holders of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company of Minneapolis, the plan of reorganization was approved. The reorganization is to be carried out through the medium of an operating company to be formed at Minneapolis. The reorganization proposal was agreed to by the English shareholders of the company last December.

Harvester Company Pays Fine.

Topeka, Kan., Mar. 2.—The International Harvester Company yesterday paid to R. L. Thomas, clerk of the Shawnee county district court, \$13,702, the fine and costs assessed against the company by Judge A. W. Dana for violating the Kansas anti-trust laws. The case was appealed and affirmed by the supreme court a month ago.

Votes "Wet," in Trouble.

Richmond, Ind., March 1.—The resignation of W. N. Trueblood, professor of English at Earlham college, is demanded in resolutions passed by a meeting of the Friends church at Dublin, this county, because he voted "wet" in the recent local option election, which resulted in the defeat of the anti-saloon faction.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS

Springfield—In the presence of 8,000 persons "Billy" Sunday, the baseball evangelist, was horsewhipped by a religious fanatic. The evangelist had just made his opening remarks and was leaning against the pulpit on an elevated platform while a hymn was sung by Fischer and Butler, his choir leaders, and Miss Edith Anderson, a soprano of Springfield, when a powerful man, who said his name was Sherman Potts, sprang forward with a buggy whip and struck Mr. Sunday several terrific blows. Sunday leaped from the platform and dashed at his assailant, whom he knocked down in the center aisle. The man was jailed.

South Chicago.—A word of warning, practically predicting the eventual abandonment of the South Chicago plant of the Illinois Steel Company, carrying with it hardship to 12,000 employees thrown out of work, was sounded by Kemper K. Knapp, counsel for the corporation, following passage in the house of the resolution introduced by Representative B. M. Chipfield providing for a committee investigation of Chicago lake front lands for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the state's interest in them.

Canton.—The body of an unidentified man, 60 or 60 years old, was found in a ravine in the cemetery here. The corpse was well dressed in a blue suit, black overcoat and brown cap. There was a hole in the head over the right ear, like a bullet wound, but no weapon was found. The man had evidently been dead several weeks and the posture of the body seems to indicate that death occurred elsewhere and that the body was later placed where found. Murder is suspected and the coroner is investigating.

Marion.—James Read, father of the little girl killed in the storm, died from injuries received when his residence was blown down. Reports coming in add to the loss sustained above that heretofore reported. Several dwellings and barns went down. Freeman Parks lost five mules and ten head of cattle in the wrecking of his barn, George Goodman lost four horses, Maywood Tanner lost his home and he and his wife were seriously injured.

Danville.—While Al. Smith's enemies won some points in court, the wealthy Potomac man who eloped to Clayton, Mo., and married Florence Young, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Martha Watson, formerly of Potomac, but now of Williamsport, Ind., also won a few. The charge of abduction brought against him by his mother-in-law was dismissed.

Chicago.—Instead of presiding over a home in South Chicago, 14-year-old Mary Chase, 7856 Coles avenue, may be sent back to school. Mary and John Murphy, who is 20 years old, eloped to Crown Point, it is alleged, expecting to be married, but were refused a license because of the youth of the would-be bride.

Mt. Vernon.—By the will of the late Dr. J. G. Wheeler, James Milken university of Decatur was left an endowment of \$50,000. George Wheeler of Oklahoma will contest the will. Dr. Wheeler visited the university last year, but did not tell his mission, which was to study the plan of the work.

Chicago.—Henry Harding, 60 years old, and his wife, Margaret, 56 years old, were found unconscious in the home of J. Leidig, 185 Thirty-sixth place, suffering supposedly from morphine poisoning. According to the hospital authorities the aged pair sent a boy for the poison.

Macomb.—While administering corporal punishment to a pupil, Joseph Jones, Miss Lucille Summers, teacher in Macomb public school, was savagely attacked by the boy, and suffered a broken nose and other injuries. The boy is only 11 years old.

Chicago.—A union of the two private charities, the Chicago Relief and Aid society and the Chicago Bureau of Charities, to form an organization to be known as the United Charities of Chicago, was announced by the officials.

Macomb.—Mrs. Ora Roberts, aged 18, the wife of a prominent farmer near Colchester, suffered an attack of epilepsy while visiting the home of a neighbor. She fell with her face buried in the mud and died from suffocation.

Chicago.—Two men plunged 50 feet from the top of a steam craning crane at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago and received such severe injuries they are not expected to recover.

Chicago.—The Illinois St. Andrew's society of Chicago is planning to build a new Scotch old people's home. The present home, at 43 Bryant avenue, is said to be overcrowded.

Taylorville.—William Yunka, charged with violation of the city local option law, was found guilty by a jury in Justice Handel's court and fined \$50 and costs.

Assumption.—The city dismissed the cases against the "soft drink" men when the local optionists refused to prosecute. Detectives Fred L. Reynolds of Stonington and H. J. Cling of Virden, who were to have been the principal witnesses, failed to appear. The local optionists refused to prosecute, declaring they could get no justice in local courts.

Decatur.—R. B. Starbuck of Mattoon, president of the Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Interurban railway, stated that arrangements had been completed for the floating of bonds to the amount of \$1,250,000 by the company.

WESTERN CANADA'S SPLENDID CROP YIELD FOR 1908.

AMERICANS PROFITED LARGELY AND SEND BACK SATISFACTORY REPORTS.

The census branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada, has completed its returns of the showing of Western Canada's grain yield for 1908, and the reports make very interesting reading. In the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which comprise what may be known as Central Canada, there was a total wheat yield of about 107,000,000 bushels, worth to the farmer about \$85,000,000; in addition to this the oat, barley and flax crops were worth another \$35,000,000. Letters have been received from many of the settlers from the United States. From these, that of Rev. Oscar L. King has been selected. He lives in the vicinity of Edmonton, Alberta, and what he says will be of interest to those who contemplate moving to Central Canada. Every line of the letter is interesting. Those who wish for the particulars as to how to secure homesteads and pre-emptions should write any Canadian Government agent. Mr. King says:

"Mr. M. V. McInnes, Detroit, Michigan: I am well satisfied with Alberta. This country offers excellent opportunities for anyone to make a good home for himself and family if he is willing to put up with a few hard knocks for the first two or three years. But it is worth a few hard knocks to get a 160-acre farm of rich, productive land with no mortgage on it. This province is well fitted for grains, stock raising and dairying. We have found the climate generally healthful, more healthful than Michigan, and although the thermometer sometimes drops to 40 degrees below zero in winter, yet we do not seem to feel that temperature any more than we did 5 or 10 degrees below zero in Michigan. We like the winters.

"The Government takes great interest in the education of the people and quickly aids the settlers in establishing schools where they are called for. The schools, though graded differently than those in the States, are efficient and advancing. Our great drawback has been the limited and inadequate railway facilities, but new roads are being rapidly built and many more are projected through various parts of the province. The new policy of the Alberta government to construct a great many branch lines throughout the province will greatly help all parts of the country. If those new settlers who have to go back a considerable distance from existing railroads and towns to find free homesteads will but locate along the line of a projected road they will in two or three years be near both town and railroad. When I first came to this country three and a half years ago the homestead I took was 75 miles from a railroad town; now there is a railroad 25 miles north, another 25 miles south, and a third is being built through my neighborhood.

"I think the prairie country or country that is partly prairie offers much better opportunities than the hilly portions."

ON FAITH.



Fat Man—Did you polish 'em up nice?
Boy—Yep, look for yerself.
Fat Man—I'll take your word for it.

A Cure For Colds and Grip. There is inconvenience, suffering and danger in a cold, and the wonder is that people will take so few precautions against colds. One or two Lane's Pleasant Tablets (be sure of the name) taken when the first sniffly feeling appears, will stop the progress of a cold and save a great deal of unnecessary suffering. Druggists and dealers generally sell these tablets, price 25 cents. If you cannot get them send to Orator F. Woodward, Le Roy, N. Y. Sample free.

History Revised. The Professor—What was it defeated Leonidas at Thermopylae?
The Bright Student—The new rules. He held the pass too long.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Murine Doesn't Smart; Soothes Eye Pain. Write Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Illustrated Eye Book. At Druggists.

If one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, it ought to be informed that the process is the simple one of not paying its bills.

There is no earthly hope for a young man who sits around and waits for an engraved invitation to kiss a pretty girl.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE." That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROV. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. See.

Even in fishing for husbands it is generally the big ones that get away. Lewis' Single Binder straight S cigar is good quality all the time. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Faith is obedience, not confidence. —Macdonald.

KINGSTON NEWS

FRED P. SMITH, CORRESPONDENT

Miss Jessie Pond spent last Saturday in Belvidere.

Miss Belle Byers was a guest of friends in DeKalb over Sunday.

Miss Hattie Tuttle remained in Rockford over Tuesday night to attend a musical.

Misses Gladys Burgess and Georgia Walker spent last Saturday in Belvidere.

Mrs. R. Burke, mother of Mrs. O. W. Vickell, spent Sunday in Kirkland with friends.

A number of the Eastern Star will attend the school of instruction in Chicago Friday.

Miss Rena Whitney went to Chicago last Saturday to be a guest of her mother's relatives.

F. W. Stark went to Rock Island Monday to attend a Masonic School of Instruction.

E. J. Stuart returned last Saturday from a few days' stay in Monmouth with George Gilberts.

Mrs. Frank Parker returned Monday morning after an over Sunday stay in Belvidere with her mother.

H. M. Stark and W. R. Aurner were in Rockford Tuesday to see their comrade, H. M. Bacon, at the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvis Hix who had spent the week here and in Rockford returned to DeKalb last Saturday.

Homer Witter left Wednesday evening for El Reno, Okla., to see his father and sister, Mrs. John Hansaw.

Miss Ruth Benson and pupils will give their basket social at the school house in Crane district this Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Moore returned on Thursday of last week from the south where they had spent the winter.

Mrs. A. S. Gibbs and her sister,

Mrs. Ed Brown, were in Rockford last Saturday to see their father, H. M. Bacon, at the hospital.

Mrs. M. J. Witter returned last week Thursday from a number of weeks' stay in Sycamore with her niece, Mrs. Harry Armington and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Phelps entertained Misses Blackford of Herbert, Messrs. Victor Dearth, Lewis Dearth and Robert Stiers of Ohio last week.

Misses Cora and Dora Bell celebrated their seventeenth birthday last Saturday evening by entertaining a few schoolmates. An enjoyable time was had.

It is reported that G. W. Moore and R. C. Benson have formed a partnership to conduct the meat market. Both are good business men and the public will be treated well.

The Nevin Concert Company rendered their program before an attentive audience which filled the M. E. church last Friday evening. It was the best number in the musical line given here for a long time.

Ross Gibbs and Miss Augusta Winchester of this place were married by Judge Reckhow in Rockford last week Wednesday. They will reside in Beloit, Wis., where the groom is a machinist. Congratulations are in order.

Kishwaukee Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 402 dedicated their new hall by appropriate exercises last Thursday evening. Banquet was served by O. E. S. at the hotel. A large number of guests were present from Aurora, Hampshire, Genoa, Belvidere, Kirkland and Sycamore.

A kitchen shower was given Miss Minnie Aves at her home last Saturday evening by a num-

ber of young ladies. On Tuesday evening of this week, she was invited to the home of V. Gustavson and there showered with linen and china. Her marriage to Thomas Chapman occurred Wednesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Koenke. Congratulations will be extended to this worthy couple.

An oyster supper will be given by the Yeomen of America in George Moore's building on Main street, Saturday, March 13. Supper will be served from 5:30 until all are served. Tickets, 25c. This includes admission to a program which is to be given at 8:30 in the G. A. R. hall. Tickets to the entertainment alone may be had at the door for 10c. Come and hear the "Koon Krick Kourtship," something very interesting and amusing. Minnie A. Sergeant, Secretary.

BURLINGTON

Chas. Plank was at Elgin Monday.

Miss Ruth Waughon was at Elgin Sunday.

J. Blodgett was a business caller at Genoa Wednesday.

Miss Edith Thompson was home from Naperville over Sunday.

Miss Minnie Shefner spent Sunday and Monday with Elgin friends.

Have you seen the new line of Oxfords at Knief & Hattendorf's?

Misses Minnie Pfingsten and Emma Engelling were Plato visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson Sholes announce the birth of a daughter, Friday, Feb. 26.

Fifty-four dollars were cleared at the basket social at the school hall Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutchison Jr. of Genoa were the guests of J. Neidigh and family Sunday.

Miss Florence Chapman was the guest of Miss Blanche Chapman of Elgin the first of the week.

Miss Rose Roys returned to her home in Carpentersville Monday after a two weeks' visit with her aunt, Mrs. A. H. Cripps.

No charge for cashing checks on Marengo, Sycamore or Belvidere at Farmers' State Bank, Genoa. Also interest on deposits. No charge for issuing drafts.

S. G. Blank and family have moved to the Erwin Davis farm at North Pato and Albert Seyler is now occupying the house recently vacated by Mr. Blank.

For Assessor

Having decided to again become a candidate for the office of assessor for the town of Genoa I will appreciate the support of my friends at the coming caucus and election. J. W. SOWERS.

Taxes! Taxes!

I will be at the store of Perkins & Rosenfeld every week day until further notice, from the hours of 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 to 5 p. m. to collect taxes. I will be there also from 6:30 to 8 on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of each week. J. G. STOLL.

For Collector

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the office of collector for the town of Genoa and respectfully ask the support of my friends at the coming caucus. GUST SCHMITZ

I have decided to become a candidate for the office of town collector and respectfully solicit the support of my friends at the coming caucus. H. D. RUSSELL

I am a candidate for the office of collector and will greatly appreciate the support of the voters of Genoa at the caucus in March. H. E. VANDRESSER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Matthias Hain Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator with will annexed of the last Will and Testament of Matthias Hain, late of the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County at the Court House in Sycamore at the April Term, on the first Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1909. EDWIN HINES, Administrator with will annexed.

Administrator's Notice

Estate of Orrin Merritt, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Orrin Merritt, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County, at the Court House in Sycamore at the April Term, on the first Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 15th day of February, A. D. 1909. JAMES E. STOTT, Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Andrew H. Olmsted, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew H. Olmsted, late of the county of DeKalb and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that they will appear before the county court of DeKalb county, at the court house in Sycamore at the April term, on the first Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 17th day of February, A. D. 1909. REBECCA J. OLMSTED, Executrices. ADA M. BROWN, Executrices. CORA M. ROBINSON, Executrices.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Americus H. Pond, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Americus H. Pond, late of the county of DeKalb and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that they will appear before the circuit court of DeKalb county at the court house in Sycamore at the June term, on the first Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 22nd day of February, A. D. 1909. CHARLES C. POND, Executor. WILLIAM L. POND, Executor.

Specimen Ballot

CITIZENS' PRIMARY BALLOT

For President Board of Trustees
(Vote for One)

- T. J. HOOVER
 J. E. STOTT

For Village Trustees
(Vote for Three)

- KLINE SHIPMAN
 G. W. JOHNSON
 CHARLES NELSON
 JOHN LEMBKE
 MARTIN MALANA
 W. H. HEED

For Police Magistrate
(Vote for One)

-

Specimen Citizens' Primary ballot for primary election, Village of Genoa, Ill., March 9, 1909.

Thos M. Fragier
Village Clerk

New Lebanon

Fred Awe transacted business in Chicago Tuesday.

Henry Keorner made a business trip to Genoa Monday.

Mrs. Fred Renn was a Genoa caller Wednesday and Thursday. John Reiser shipped a car load of cows to Chicago Friday evening.

Barney and Tillie Sester of Plato visited their uncle, M. Stuter Sunday.

Joe Slick of Burlington is spending the week with his sister, Mrs. John Reiser.

Bennie Awe arrived home Saturday after a few weeks' stay at Gettysburg, S. D.

John Reinken and John Peterson shelled and hauled corn to the elevator last week.

Fred Awe and Henry Kreuger attended the meeting at Sycamore last week of dairymen.

Miss Maggie Schult returned home Sunday after a few days' visit with her uncle, Chas. Scherf, in Elgin.

Miss Anna Gerdau visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louie Gerdau, at Elgin Saturday and Sunday.

Godfrey Johnson has left the McCormick farm and moved onto the farm of Wm. Reid three miles north of here last week.

For Highway Commissioner I am a candidate for the office of highway commissioner for the town of Genoa and will appreciate the support of voters at the coming caucus. B. C. AWE.

For Supervisor Having decided to become a candidate for re-election to the office of supervisor for the town of Genoa, I will appreciate the support of voters at the Republican caucus to be held this month. F. W. DUVAL

Kingston Taxes I will be in Genoa at Perkins & Rosenfeld's store Thursday afternoon of every week from 12 o'clock noon to 5 p. m. until March 10 to receive Kingston taxes. HARMON COLVIN 24-31

Vaughan's Thirty-Second Annual Catalogue
Covering the four Great Departments of Gardening
Mailed FREE to all buyers of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse Plants, Shrubs and Hardy Plants. WRITE NOW
Vaughan's Seed Store
FREE CATALOGUE
CHICAGO
84-86 Randolph St.



<p>Clothing for Ladies'</p> <p>Ladies' all embroidery 50c 50 Misses' light colored velvet trimmed Cloaks..... \$1.98 Lawn Corset Covers, 7 rows of lace insertion down front, neck and arm holes, lace trimmed..... 49c White Petticoats. Why ours are better— 1. 8 to 16 ins. wider in flounces. 2. Dust flounces same material as skirt. 3. Fitted around the hips. 4. Right and wrong sides finished just alike. 5. Prices are less. \$1.29 98c \$1.69 \$1.98 \$2.09 to \$3.98</p> <p>Ladies Suits and Jackets</p> <p>50 Jackets out of every 100 worn this season will be black. Ladies' Black Broadcloth, satin lined and piped jacket..... \$3.25 Latest model, taffeta silk lined Black Fancy, Woven</p>	<p>Worsted Coats..... \$6.69 Fine Black Satin lined Mohair Coats, new models, gross grain silk collars \$7.49 Ladies' mercerized 1 1/2 in ed Coats, in large sizes \$4.19</p> <p>Suits</p> <p>Ladies' wool Panama Suits, invisible stripe and plain— Blues, Greens, Browns, etc. satin lined Coats. Newest styles, beautifully trimmed \$9.45 \$13.87</p> <p>Special values in fine wool Suits \$10.00 \$9.00 \$5.00 Skirts, Waists, Confirmation Suits, all new spring garments, now on sale. Get our prices. Winter Cloaks at 1/4 and even 1/2 off on many styles.</p> <p>Men's Suits</p> <p>for 0 days in the week Values in every day clothes</p>	<p>Men's Winter Overcoats</p> <p>Coats which cost us 1/2 less than usual. We do not need to say: "2000 Coats cut to \$16.00." We bought this lot of coats at practically 50% per cent discount. We have put a price on them. It's not our way to mark up in order to cut the prices for a sale. See the Coats at these prices and judge for yourself. Coats in Lot 1..... \$8.95 Coats in Lot 2..... \$9.95 Coats in Lot 3..... \$11.95 Coats in Lot 4..... \$12.95</p> <p>Solid Leather Shoes</p> <p>Ladies' fine Kid and Pat. Colt Shoes, button or lace, many "Shoe Store" \$3.00 and \$3.50 kids, but prices \$2.29 \$1.98 \$2.69</p> <p>Confirmation Suits</p> <p>As here-to-fore, we have had these Suits made up for us—selecting the materials, linings, etc.—and we know just what they are. Our assortment is large, including plain and fancy, worsteds, also Blacks and Blues \$3.95 \$4.95 \$6.65 \$8.95 \$9.45</p>
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FOR COUGHS KING OF CURES FOR GOLDS

THE WONDER WORKER

FOR THROAT AND LUNGS

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

I had the most debilitating cough a mortal was ever afflicted with, and my friends expected that when I left my bed it would surely be for my grave. Our doctor pronounced my case incurable, but thanks be to God, four bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery cured me so completely that I am all sound and well.—MRS. EVA UNCAPHER, Grovertown, Ind.

Price 50c and \$1.00 **ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED!** Trial Bottle Free

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY L. E. CARMICHAEL

READ THIS LIST

<p>Hard Coal</p> <p>Genuine Scranton EGG-For Furnaces RANGE-For Furnaces and Large Heaters NUT-For Small Heaters BUCKWHEAT-For Banking Fires</p>	<p>Soft Coal</p> <p>Black Band, "The Best" Hocking Valley, "Always Reliable" Benton Lump, High Quality, Low Price Carterville Washed Egg For Cook Stoves Lilly Valley, Smithing</p>
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All Good Coals--Carefully Screened--Full Weight

SOLD BY

JACKMAN & SON

PHONE 57

IF OTHER SOURCES HAVE FAILED YOU, TELL YOUR TROUBLES TO COHOON.

IF IT IS A
Wagon
Gas Engine
Steam Engine
Hay Press
Sewing Machine
Talking Machine
Farm Machinery
Farm Tools

that you want, or repairs for any of them, if its sewing machine needles, phonograph records, or anything under the sun that comes in his large line, talk to him and he will help you out of the trouble. It is prompt and courteous treatment that has built up his business.

E. H. Cohoon & Co.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW

that the **Chicago Biscuit Co.** Goods are Perfection.

and as an inducement for you to give them a trial we are going to give you a package free under these conditions:

TRADE 50c and we will give you free a 5 cent package.
TRADE \$1.00 and we will give you free a 10 cent package.

This Offer is Good for Saturday, March 6, Only.

In the Chicago Biscuit Co. line of box goods are Ginger and Vanilla Wafers, Tea Biscuits, Sugar Wafers, Graham Crackers, Superior Biscuits, etc.

L. W. DUVAL

DOINGS OF THE WEEK

THE assistance of all subscribers is invited and solicited in making this department interesting. Any item of news left at the office, in the box at the east corner of the Exchange Bank building or given the editor on the street will be greatly appreciated. If you have visitors or have been away yourself or if you know anything good about your neighbors tell us about it.

FOR SALE—4 residences in Genoa, 160 acres raw land in McPherson county, S. D. and 160 acres raw land in Brown county, S. D. \$10,000 an acre. W. H. SAGER, Genoa, Ill. Phone No. 6. 41-11

Rugs at Teyler's.
Chas. Wager is here this week. W. H. Heed was an Elgin visitor Tuesday.

Chas. Hall is attending business college at Elgin.

Mrs. Gordon was a Chicago visitor last Friday.

Mrs. D. R. Brown was an Elgin visitor Wednesday.

Little Ione Stott has been quite ill for a week or more.

Mrs. C. D. Flint of Lake Bluff is visiting Genoa friends.

Dr. J. H. Danforth transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Edward & Webb's Colored Musical Comedy Co. tonight.

John Fair of Belvidere called on Genoa friends Wednesday.

FOR RENT—Jennie Beardsley's house. Inquire of Mrs. Halleck.

Ten people in the musical comedy at the opera house tonight.

Mrs. Melissa Ainlay and daughter, Mabel, were in Elgin Wednesday.

W. W. Coultas, county superintendent of schools was in Genoa Tuesday.

FOR SALE—Two good work horses. Inquire of J. L. Brown, Genoa, Ill.

Don't miss the music by the colored company at the opera house tonight.

Mrs. Alson Craft of Rockford visited her aunt, Mrs. L. Robinson, this week.

B. Auble, Will Drymiller and Mr. Roth of Burlington were in Genoa Monday.

Miss Mayme Hensch of Dundee was the guest of Miss Etha Pierce last week.

Alfred Buck returned from Chicago Wednesday where he has spent the past month with his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Hutton.

Bert Layton, Robt Patterson and Geo. Geithman were Elgin visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. J. M. Kirby of Shabbona is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Browne.

Miss Emma Holroyd returned from Belvidere last Friday and has since been very ill.

Mrs. N. P. Thurber of Savanna visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holroyd, this week.

C. B. Ream of the Curtis Publishing Co., residing at Hampshire, was in Genoa Tuesday.

Miss Mae Corson of Waterloo, Iowa, has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Robinson.

B. C. Awe and F. C. Awe were Elgin visitors Tuesday, the latter going to Chicago in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shurtliff are entertaining the former's nephew, Mr. Cook of Dunlap, Iowa.

Christian Science services are held at Slater's hall every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Everyone is welcome.

Miss Abbie Irvine of Apple River, Wis., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. W. H. Jackman and Mrs. S. R. Crawford.

Mrs. J. M. Harvey will leave this (Thursday) evening for Fort Riley, Kas., where she will visit her son, George.

Mrs. Jas. Hutchison, Sr. returned from Chicago Tuesday accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Crowley of Chicago were guests during the past week at the home of the latter's father, J. G. Kirk.

China-lac for retouching furniture has them all beat. Don't forget this when house cleaning time arrives. Perkins & Rosenfeld.

Will Edington, who formerly conducted the restaurant in the Hollembeak building, has purchased the billiard and pool room

in the Smith building on West Main street of Geo. Geithman, where he expects to open another restaurant.

P. A. Quanstrong entertained his brother, Albert, of Bonesteel, S. D., last week. The latter has been on the frontier for forty years.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!!! The biggest and best line of rugs in DeKalb County at August Teyler's. All sizes at extremely low prices.

Harry McGough has sold his interests in the saloon business to his partner, T. E. Casey, and will go to South Dakota about the first of April.

Why don't you deposit your money in the Farmers' State Bank and get interest for six months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum? Try it.

A watch repaired by G. H. Martin may not regulate the sun and moon, but it will keep in close touch with them. A trial will convince you.

Lloyd Layton and C. H. Altenberg submitted to an operation for appendicitis at the Sherman hospital, Elgin, Monday. Both are recovering nicely.

Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Barcus, is in the Englewood hospital, Chicago, where she is recovering from the effects of an operation performed last week.

T. G. Sager has installed a new gasoline lighting system in his store building. It is one of the latest improved patterns and gives an excellent light, requiring little attention.

B. P. S. paint has no superior and few equals for lasting and spreading qualities, the two essential points in paint. Ask those who have used it. Sold by Perkins & Rosenfeld.

Otto Schneider, who has been working in the central part of the state during the past few months, is in Genoa, a guest at the home of his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Edsall.

August Teyler guarantees to duplicate the prices of any catalog house or department store in the rug line and he has a stock from which any one can make a suitable selection.

Chas. Holtgren will leave for Brookfield, Minn., this week, where he has rented a farm. Chas. counts everyone in Genoa

his friend and all will wish him success in his new venture.

The largest line of fine Rugs ever shown in Genoa or any other town of this size at Teyler's. Call and see them whether you wish to buy or not. He will be pleased to show you the superb line.

The Colored Musical Comedy Co. which appears at the opera house tonight were in Kirkland last night. A telephone message from there gives the company a great "send-off". They are great.

Mrs. R. C. Bell and daughter, Mrs. Story, returned from Kansas last Friday, both being well pleased with their extended visit in the West, the weather being fine nearly all the time they were there.

Painting and paper hanging neatly done and on short notice. Full line of up-to-date samples of paper at moderate prices. Satisfaction assured. Inquire of Elmer G. Bell, Kingston, Ill. 'Phone 13. 26-31*

Forty rugs, 9 x 12 feet, in Axminster, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain at August Teyler's. All displayed so that you can see them at a glance. Rugs worth \$25.00 at \$22.50. Other grades and sizes at reduced prices.

G. H. Martin may not have the largest stock of jewelry and silverware in the county, but his line has been selected with care in the matter of variety of style and price. Visitors are always welcome at his store whether buying or not.

Members of the Mystic Workers Society are hereby notified that meetings will hereafter be held on the 4th Tuesday of each month instead of the 2nd Tuesday. All are also urged to pay their dues in the lodge room.

Mrs. FANNIE HEED, Sec'y.

An operation for the removal of water from the lungs was performed on Prof. E. S. Clark's daughter Saturday by Doctor Austin of this place and Doctor Pelton of Elgin. The operation was entirely successful and the girl is now recovering slowly but surely.

Mrs. Totten received a letter this week announcing the death of Mrs. Henry Hollembeak at Stonewall, La., February 23. Henry Hollembeak is a son of the late A. N. Hollembeak. His wife's death was entirely unexpected and the news was a great shock to Genoa relatives.

Do YOU WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE? If so we can help you. We have already put hundreds through college by means of our plan. Write today for full information regarding our offer of a free scholarship in any school or college. Address, Robert J. Sherlock, 29-31 East 22d Street, New York City.

March 1 was moving day among the farm tenants. There was a continuous procession thru town and along the highways all day, there being a great many changes. It is seldom that so much live stock and machinery is moved, tenants as a rule selling nearly everything before changing locations.

WANTED—SUCCESS MAGAZINE requires the services of a man in Genoa to look after expiring subscriptions and to secure new business by means of special methods unusually effective; position permanent; prefer one with experience, but would consider any applicant with good natural qualifications; salary \$1.50 per day, with commission option. Address, with references, R. C. Peacock, Room 102, Success Magazine Bldg., New York. 26-2t

For Circuit Judge

Hon. John M. Raymond, whose portrait accompanies this article, is a candidate for the office of circuit judge for the sixteenth judicial district, consisting of the counties of Kane, DuPage, DeKalb and Kendall, before the primaries to be held on Tuesday, April 13th.

Under the primary law all voters will have a hand in making nominations, each voter being privileged to vote for three candidates.

Mr. Raymond has had a large experience as a lawyer and business man, is of a judicial temperament and is well equipped for the office. His integrity is unquestioned and his extensive acquaintance and personal popularity will make him a strong candidate.

7 Really Good Things
15 Seeds Kudzu Vine
100 New Seeds Calif. Poppy, Dalany Queen
100 New Sweet Peas, Orchid Flowered
25 Seeds Annual Hollyhock
75 Seeds Burning Bush
25 Seeds Splendid Cosmos Lady Lenox
100 Seeds Pansy, Triumph of Giants

All of the Above for **Only 6c** in Stamps
VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE
Dept. 5, 84-86 Randolph St., CHICAGO
or 14 Barclay St., New York

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Riley Center

Dell Sears and wife were Genoa callers Sunday.

Clyde Corson and family and Alva Ratfield and family were visitors at the home of Z. Gilliland Sunday.

Alfred Johnson of DeKalb visited at the home of Charley Nelson Sunday.

Several people in Riley have had their phones removed as the company raised the rates to \$1.50 per month.

Monday was moving day in Riley. Andrew Lind moved onto his own farm and George Redpath moved onto his farm vacated by Mr. Lind. F. Payne moved to the Geo. Seanoor place which he bought last fall. P. J. McKeown moved to Belvidere and Alta Stockwell rents the McKeown place. Charles Ratfield will move from Elgin to his father's farm vacated by Mr. Johnson. John Anthony will move from the George Hatch place to his father's farm and

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INAUGURATION ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAFT

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OUTLINES POLICIES

Definite Announcement That Extra Session of Congress Will Be Called to Consider Tariff Revision--Postal Savings Bank Is to Be Pushed--Other Recommendations.

Washington, March 4.—President Taft's inaugural address, delivered after he had taken the oath of office, was as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I am elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected, a much higher regard for existing law.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Then, too, a reorganization of the department of justice, of the bureau of corporations in the department of commerce and labor, and of the interstate commerce commission, looking to effective co-operation of these agencies, is needed to secure a more rapid and certain enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes is creative work of the highest order, and requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clenching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

Extra Session for March 15.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the fifteenth day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether at the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff

above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, necessarily halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. It is not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon, is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business. To secure the needed speed in the passage of the tariff bill, it would seem wise to attempt no other legislation at the extra session. I venture this as a suggestion only, for the course to be taken by congress, upon the call of the executive, is wholly within its discretion.

For Graduated Inheritance Tax.

In the making of a tariff bill, the prime motive is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue. Due largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government, to be as economical as possible, and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures really needed to make the government effective, and to enable it to accomplish its proper object, the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure. The scope of a modern government in what it can and ought to accomplish for its people has been widened far beyond the principles laid down by the old laissez faire school of political writers, and this widening has met popular approval.

In the department of agriculture, the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on.

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary task upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Necessary Expenditures.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the general improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world,

and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

We should have an army so organized, and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Calls for Strong Army and Navy.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia of course reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army sufficiently large and so constituted as to form a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow.

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation; and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the policy of maintaining a strong navy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Urges Postal Savings Banks.

The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America are known to everyone who has given the matter attention.

The importance which the department of agriculture and of commerce and labor may play in ridding the markets of Europe of prohibitions and discriminations against the importation of our products is fully understood, and it is hoped that the use of the maximum and minimum feature of our tariff law will be soon passed will be effective to remove many of those restrictions.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental rates with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the war department and the executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

Defect in Federal Jurisdiction.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been se-

lected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

Monetary and Banking Laws.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody neither the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital or of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economic discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency, have wisely extended their investigation in European banking and monetary methods.

Cites Progress of Negroes.

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government, and that its officers in their states are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The 13th amendment secured them freedom; the 14th amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the 15th amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The 13th and 14th amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the 15th amendment has not been generally observed, and the tendency of southern legislation to-day is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment. Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore passed. With this change, the interest which many of the southern white citizens take in the welfare of the negroes has increased. The colored man must base his hope on the results of their own industry, self-restraint, thrift and business success, as well as upon the aid and comfort and sympathy which they may receive from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when northern whites who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give to him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the south. The movement proved to be a failure. What remains is the 15th amendment to the constitution and the right to have statutes of states specifying qualifications for electors subjected to the test of compliance with that amendment. This is a great protection to the negro. It will never be repealed, and it never ought to be repealed. If it had not been passed, it might be difficult now to adopt it; but with it in our fundamental law, the policy of southern legislation must and will tend to obey it, and so long as the statutes of the states meet the test of this amendment and are not otherwise in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States, it is not the disposition or within the province of the federal government to interfere with the regulation by southern states of their domestic affairs. There is in the south a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last 50 years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next 25 years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive member of society, on the farm, and in the shop and in other occupations, may come. The negroes are now Americans. Their ancestors came here years ago against their will, and this is their only country and their only flag. They have shown themselves anxious to fit for it and willing to die for it. Encountering the race feeling against them, sub-

jected at times to cruel injustice growing out of it, they may well have our profound sympathy and aid in the struggle they are making. We are charged with the sacred duty of making their path as smooth and easy as we can. Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement, and this just policy shall be pursued.

Sees Era of Better Feeling.

But it may well admit of doubt whether, in the case of any race, an appointment of one of their number to a local office in a community in which the race feeling is so widespread and acute as to interfere with the ease and facility with which the local government business can be done by the appointee, is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outweigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling with such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore, the executive, in recognizing the negro race by appointments, must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

Labor Legislation.

There is one other matter to which I shall refer. It was made the subject of great controversy during the election, and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, congress has passed the bill fixing the liability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employment of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arbitrary law for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing congress.

I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the government should make itself as responsible to the workers in its employ as an interstate railway corporation is made responsible by federal law to its employees.

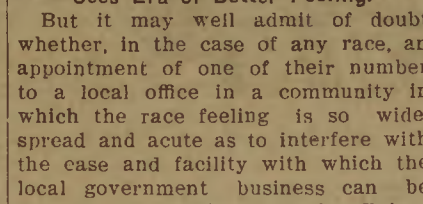
Federal Injunctions Upheld.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from the courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation of a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

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The government of Canada now gives to every actual settler 160 acres of wheat-growing land free and an additional 160 acres at \$3.00 an acre. The 300,000 contented American settlers making their homes in Western Canada is the best evidence of the superiority of that country. They are becoming rich, growing from 25 to 50 bushels wheat to the acre; 60 to 110 bushels oats and 45 to 60 bushels barley, besides having splendid herds of cattle raised on the prairie grass. Dairying is an important industry. The crop of 1908 still keeps Western Canada in the lead. The world will soon look to it as its food-producer.

The thing which most impressed us was the magnitude of the country that is available for agricultural purposes. —National Editorial Correspondence.

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Keep it on Hand! Coughs and colds may seize any member of the family any time. Many a bad cold has been averted and much sickness and suffering has been averted by the prompt use of Piso's Cure. There is nothing like to break up coughs and colds. There is no household or long-traveling family that will not benefit. Free from opiates or harmful ingredients. Fine for children. At all druggists', 25c.

CURE



SYNOPSIS.

"Vanishing Fleets," a story of "what might have happened" opens in Washington with the United States and Japan on the verge of war. Guy Hillier, secretary of the British embassy, and Miss Norma Roberts, chief aide of inventor Roberts, are introduced as lovers. At the most inopportune moment Japan declares war. Japan takes the Philippines. The entire country is in a state of turmoil because of the government's indifference; Guy Hillier starts for England with secret message and is compelled to leave Norma Roberts, who with military officers also leaves Washington on a mysterious expedition for an isolated point on the Florida coast. Hawaii is captured by the Japs. All ports are closed, Japs fast approaching western coast of America. Siego, Japanese spy, discovers secret preparations for war. He follows auto carrying presidential cabinet. He uncovers source of great mystery and flees, murmuring the gods save Nippon. Fleeing to Pacific coast, Siego is shot down just as journey to get awful news to Japan seems successful. Japan announces intention to attack seaports. Tokio learns of missing Japanese fleet and whole world becomes convinced that United States has some powerful war agency. England decides to send a fleet to American waters as a Canadian protection against what the British suppose is a terrible submarine flotilla. Hillier is also sent to Canada to attempt to force his way through American lines with a message to the president in order that protection for the fleet may be assured. Japan appeals to Britain for aid. British fleet departs, amid misgivings of English. Fleet mysteriously disappears, a sailor picked up on a raft being the only evidence of the loss. Powers begin to fear for their safety.

CHAPTER IX.
Barred by Bayonets.

Rested by his sea voyage, and glowing with a determination to win his way across the border, but with no definite idea as to what method he should pursue, Guy Hillier landed in Montreal. His first effort was to gain what details he could as to the nature of the embargo which had been placed on travelers between the two countries, after which he lost no time in personally studying the habits of the border camps. Long residence in America had lessened the broadness of his A's, and with a little practice his R's were almost those of the average New Yorker.

The meager information he succeeded in gathering was not altogether trustworthy, as he was soon to learn. He had been told that certain Americans, in Canada at the time the line of blue was drawn, were permitted to pass, and thus regain their homes, and on this he based his first sally. There was no trouble whatever in gaining the encampments nor in interviewing the officers in command of that section of the defense. A smart-appearing sentry passed him over to the guardianship of a soldier off duty, who conducted him to one of the regulation tents which dotted the hillside back of the line.

On the orderly's presenting his card, a voice from within hailed: "Come in!" and he entered the little house of canvas to find three officers engaged in some game of cards which he did not understand.

"What can I do for you?" the commander inquired, rising from his camp stool and still holding the visitor's card in his hand.

"I am anxious to cross the line," Hillier replied.

The officer laughed and shook his head. "I'm sorry, sir, but we have had as high as 100 applications of this nature in one day, and my orders forbid my acceding to any such request."

"But you pass Americans, do you not?"

Again the officer smiled tolerantly, replying with good nature: "Not under conditions like these. We have no choice in the matter. If you are an American, I thoroughly appreciate your anxiety to go home; but I cannot help you."

He began to look less easy. "Is there any way at all?" asked Hillier.

"My dear sir," the officer answered, "a prophet Moses leading his band to the Red sea had an easier trip than you could make through our lines. A moment the courier lost patience and then as a last resort he decided to make a clean breast of his mission. 'Colonel,' he said, 'I am not an American; I am the secretary of the British embassy in Washington—by the time of this war, as a special messenger from London, which I am to deliver only to the hands of your excellency, the president of the United States. The object of my mission was to have hearing on this conflict, and I am sure that a friendly arrangement may prevent bloodshed.'"



He Swam to the Point Where the Soldier Stood.

expended in his first inquiries and overtures. He would now be driven to stealth and disguise.

He returned to the city, bought a shabby suit of clothes from a second-hand dealer, checked his luggage in the hotel, put the precious dispatches in a pocket within his shirt, and called for an automobile. The machine carried him rapidly down a well-rolled road till night fell, when he paid the chauffeur, and as an additional precaution for the sake of secrecy walked ahead till satisfied that he had put many miles between himself and anyone who might have observed his coming.

He had seen enough during the day to be convinced that under ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to pass the sentries, whose beats were exceptionally short, and who formed almost a continuous line as far as he had been able to observe. His inquiries had elicited the information that somewhere in the vicinity a small river flowed between the two countries, and he purposed using this tributary of the St. Lawrence as a means to gain the other country. His plan was rendered more tenable because the moon, being in the full, favored him. The night itself seemed most propitious, as from the west a dark bank of clouds was slowly coming forward, promising to lend obscurity at a time when it should be most needed.

Cautiously he proceeded along the river bank, gaining a position in as close proximity to the moving sentries as he dared, then slipped off his clothing, secured it into a bundle, and awaited the moment of darkness.

At the very instant when the edge of the cloud began creeping across the moon he lowered himself quietly into the water and began swimming toward the boundary line. In his days at Oxford he had been an athlete of note, and in all his later years had maintained excellent physical condition, and was thoroughly at home in the water. He swam with a low stroke, catching breath from the corner of his mouth as he turned his face sidewise, and exposing as little of himself to view as possible. The bundle of clothing lashed to his shoulders proved something of an impediment, but not sufficient to stay his progress. The current caught him now and then, throwing him out of his course, and when he discovered this to be the case he was almost against a bank. Thereafter he lifted his head at intervals, in order that he might remain in the center of the stream. He surmised that he was nearing the line of sentries, and elevated his chin for another glance, when a sudden blinding flash of light smote him in the eyes, causing him instinctively to duck his head. When he came up for air after swimming for some distance under water, the light was still on him, and a drawing voice hailed him from the shore.

"Stranger, when you get tired of swimming you might come in. I guess you'd better, because there's four or five men up beyond me might take you for a duck, and they're all pot hunters."

His chance was lost. He wondered why he had not thought of search lights, and realized that nothing but the brilliance of the night had prevented their employment at an earlier hour. Fairly gritting his teeth in anger, he swam to the point where the soldier stood, and crawled out upon the beach, seating himself until he could fully recover from his effort and regain his breath. A tall, lean man, whose color emblems showed him to be from Missouri, stood above

him, while farther back and at a higher point the buzzing of the calciums and the long restless ray of light showed the location of this searcher of the night. Beneath it he could dimly discern the tower-like structure on which it was mounted.

"You'd better get your clothes on, suggested the sentry; 'or, if you want to, I'll call one of the other boys and get him to lend you a few dry duds. Sorry we couldn't have used the lights a little sooner and saved you the trouble of swimming up this far and gettin' all wet; but the boss is a little shy on carbons now, so he thought he'd make the moon work for an hour or two this evening."

Hillier, discomfited, started to don his wet clothing, but the guard insisted in homely phrase that he'd be a heap sight better off and run no risk of catching his death of cold if he would just let one of the boys loan him some clothes for a little while, and to this he finally assented. This infinite politeness and good humor, coating inflexibility, was a little trying.

"You seem to keep a pretty good watch along this border," he growled.

"Yes, fair to middlin'," the sentry said, with a chuckle. "We've been expecting you all day long. In fact, I suppose you're being expected from here clear through to Vancouver. You're the Englishman that's hankerin' to go to Washington."

Hillier turned toward him in amazement. What perfection of espionage he was dazed, then slipped off his clothing, secured it into a bundle, and awaited the moment of darkness.

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moon he lowered himself quietly into the water and began swimming toward the boundary line. In his days at Oxford he had been an athlete of note, and in all his later years had maintained excellent physical condition, and was thoroughly at home in the water. He swam with a low stroke, catching breath from the corner of his mouth as he turned his face sidewise, and exposing as little of himself to view as possible. The bundle of clothing lashed to his shoulders proved something of an impediment, but not sufficient to stay his progress. The current caught him now and then, throwing him out of his course, and when he discovered this to be the case he was almost against a bank. Thereafter he lifted his head at intervals, in order that he might remain in the center of the stream. He surmised that he was nearing the line of sentries, and elevated his chin for another glance, when a sudden blinding flash of light smote him in the eyes, causing him instinctively to duck his head. When he came up for air after swimming for some distance under water, the light was still on him, and a drawing voice hailed him from the shore.

"Stranger, when you get tired of swimming you might come in. I guess you'd better, because there's four or five men up beyond me might take you for a duck, and they're all pot hunters."

His chance was lost. He wondered why he had not thought of search lights, and realized that nothing but the brilliance of the night had prevented their employment at an earlier hour. Fairly gritting his teeth in anger, he swam to the point where the soldier stood, and crawled out upon the beach, seating himself until he could fully recover from his effort and regain his breath. A tall, lean man, whose color emblems showed him to be from Missouri, stood above

him, while farther back and at a higher point the buzzing of the calciums and the long restless ray of light showed the location of this searcher of the night. Beneath it he could dimly discern the tower-like structure on which it was mounted.

"You'd better get your clothes on, suggested the sentry; 'or, if you want to, I'll call one of the other boys and get him to lend you a few dry duds. Sorry we couldn't have used the lights a little sooner and saved you the trouble of swimming up this far and gettin' all wet; but the boss is a little shy on carbons now, so he thought he'd make the moon work for an hour or two this evening."

Hillier sat up, rubbing his eyes. Neatly stretched out on a camp stool before him were his shabby clothes, improved by washing, not only dry but pressed. He stared at them in surprise, while the officer laughingly continued:

"Yes, we did the best we could for them; but I don't think you made a friend of my orderly, as he swears he has worked on them all night long, and has requested a day's leave on the strength of it."

Thanking the officer for his hospitality, Hillier slowly garbed himself and stepped through the tent fly. Below him and stretching away as far as the eye could discern were gray-brown embankments, one line within the other, and excavated with military precision.

"Intrenchments," came a voice behind him, observing his curious inspection. "We have to keep the boys busy, and besides the government didn't want to take any chances. Those pits stretch across this continent now, and there won't be any trouble for a good many years to come for people to tell just where the border is located. Like 'em?" he concluded, whimsically.

"No, I can't say that I do," Hillier responded with equal good nature; "but they look business like."

It leveled its ray along the line he saw here and there field booths with double lines of wire entering and emerging from them. "One's telegraph and telephone, and the other's this freak thing that shows men's photographs. Yes," he concluded, "your picture taken in five different positions has been in there since you first tried to cross the line to-day, and anyway if you'd got past us fellows, you'd very far into the interior."

Hillier sat stupefied. "Has anybody ever really got across this line?"

"Yes, three or four of them, here and there, mostly out west where the hills is rougher; but they all got gathered in sooner or later. One of 'em who tried it was a Jap, and the boys accidentally shot him. Another fellow was an Englishman, who made it from Canada into Detroit, so I've heard."

"What happened to him?" Hillier asked, suspecting that this was the first bearer of the message who had preceded him.

"They didn't want to turn him loose, because he knew too much; so they decided he was a vag, and run him in till the war is over."

Hillier knew now what had been his predecessor's fate, but made no reply. His informant after a pause continued: "There's been only one accident besides that which happened to the Jap, and that was a poor devil that undertook to go over in one of these newfangled airships. He certainly got his fire punctured all right, and came down mighty sudden." The soldier stopped for a moment and heaved a long sigh, and then concluded in a softer voice: "I was awfully sorry for that fellow. He wa'n't no spy nor nothing like that, but just a young newspaper chap doing the best he knew how to get the goods. He was done for when the boys picked him up. The colonel felt about as sorry as anybody else, and got special permission from the Canadian government to send a squad back with him as a guard of honor."

By this time Hillier had donned the dry garments that had been provided, and stood awaiting the further instructions of his captor. "Well, what am I to do?" he inquired, seeing that the man stood motionless.

"Oh, you can go back across the line, or if you want to one of the boys will find a place for you to bunk till morning. You see, you're kind of a distinguished guest. We all had orders to treat you nicely, and the colonel will have a machine here to take you back wherever you want to go tomorrow."

Baffled by vigilance and overcome by courtesy the secretary, after bidding his captor good-by, retired for the night to a camp cot in the quarters of a lieutenant of infantry. It was long before he succumbed to a sleep of utter exhaustion. He was awakened by a bugle call in the morning, and found his host shaving himself before a small mirror suspended from the tent pole.

"Good morning, Mr. Hillier," the officer said. "Not quite as pleasant quarters as the secretary of the British embassy is entitled to, and not many conveniences; but you're welcome to my razor if you'll wait a minute."

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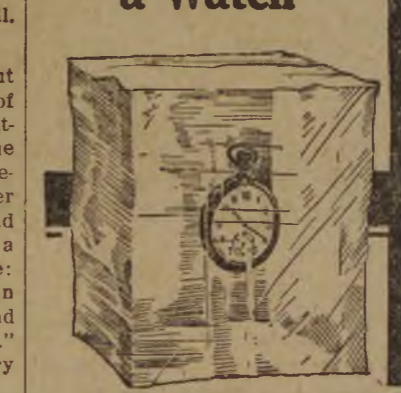
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