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GOV. LOWDEN SEES A NEW ILLINOIS

New Forests, Waterways, Good Roads and Happiness For Illinois

PLANS ARE WELL UNDER WAY

Meet Problems of Peace as We Met
Perils of War is the Advice of
First Man of Illinois

Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois in an article published in the Chicago Tribune on New Year's Day, states his vision of what can be done in this great state in the coming years and outlines the work already under way. His views as given at the opening of 1919 seem with optimism. The Republican-Journal believes that this article should be read by every citizen of this state and is pleased to reprint herewith the entire text:

To Illinois 1919 is more than a new year. It is a new century that opens, for we have just celebrated the close of our first hundred years. It will help to meet the duties of the new year if we can visualize Illinois as it ought to be at the end of its second century. When nature fashioned Illinois, she was in a generous mood. Our resources are bountiful and varied. First, there are our lands. In spite of the ruinous methods of our past, they are still a mighty heritage. There are no poor lands in Illinois; some are better than others, but all are capable of becoming profitably productive. Even in the poorest portions of Southern Illinois, lime and legumes and a little human kindness are making the fields respond with bounty. The young farmer of Illinois, who is looking for cheap lands, need not go to the Dakotas, but if he be prepared to farm with his brains can find them in Southern Illinois, near to great markets, with the genial climate and social environment.

Urge of the Trees

I know of no single acre of land in the state, even though it be not suited to cultivation, that cannot be made to produce trees successfully. We shall, if we are wise, make laws whereby every acre which will not produce wheat or corn will be made to grow trees.

It may be that we shall be wise enough to exempt these lands from taxation, saying to the owner: "Plant this little tract to trees and we shall tax you nothing, requiring only that when your children or your grandchildren harvest them they shall pay a fair percentage of the proceeds in to the state treasury."

You may not only thus set these idle acres to work for the profit of both the state and the owner, but the little growing forest upon the farm will help to tie the children to the farm.

If we are wise, we shall so change the laws of landlord and tenant that the tenant may feel that he has an interest in the increased fertility he gives the fields he tills and in improvements he shall make.

To Make Tenants Owners

We shall not be content unless we so manage it that the farm laborer who is capable, may reasonably hope to become tenant and then owner of a farm.

We somehow will have failed if these fair lands of ours in a hundred years are not occupied largely by their owners, or by those who are in the process of becoming owners.

Nature has also clearly indicated that Illinois should be a great industrial state. This is sometimes called the coal age, because coal is the main source of energy which vitalizes industry.

Illinois is rich in coal beyond the dreams of avarice. And when I try to visualize industrial Illinois a hundred years hence, I like to think all who labor in these great plants as in some way partners in the enterprise.

Wants Leisure for All

American invention, due, as I believe, to private initiative, is cheapening all the while the cost of production. Less labor is required year after year to produce the necessities of life. Is it too much to hope that we shall work out some method by which life can be generously sustained and still leisure enough left to all the partners in the enterprise to enjoy the beauty of life?

No one who is wise would abolish work, if he could. For if labor was the penalty of man's first sin, a Divine goodness has decreed that it should be also the open door through which man may regain his lost para-

(Continued on page 8)

O. E. S. INSTALLATION

Mrs. Emma Corson Chosen Worthy
Matron for Ensuing Year

Golden Star Chapter No. 359, O. E. S. installed officers for the ensuing year Tuesday evening. Mrs. Georgia Rowen of Kirkland, who is grand lecturer O. E. S. of Illinois, was the installing officer.

Officers for 1918 are as follows: Emma Corson, W. M.; Garfield Pierce, W. P.; Minnie Johnson, A. M.; Mabel Zwiger, Secretary; Catherine Burroughs, Treasurer; Myrtle Zellar, Cond.; Agnes Field, A. Cond.; Phylla Gray, Marshall; Orrilla Parker, Chap.; Gladys Brown, Organist; Margaret Hutchison, Adah; Izo Crandall, Ruth; Beth Scott, Esther; Claire Holly, Martha; Madeline Larson, Electra; Maggie Drake, Warden; Nina Patterson, Sent.

Worthy Matron elect, Mrs. Emma Corson, was presented with two beautiful bouquets, one from the chapter and the other one from her two daughters, Misses Irene and Ruth, of Chicago.

Mrs. Eva Stuart, with a few appropriate words, presented the retiring matron, Mrs. Florence Eickler, with the Past Matron's Jewel, a gift of appreciation for the chapter for her past year's work.

Mrs. Eickler remembered the 1918 officers with pink carnations for their faithfulness last year.

Associate Matron elect, Miss Johnson presented Mrs. Georgia Rowen, with a gift from the chapter, in appreciation of her work as installing officer.

Mrs. L. B. Lott of Kensington chapter, Chicago, and Mr. Spotts, past worthy patron of Forest City Chapter, Rockford, were visitors.

At the close of the chapter a delicious luncheon was served. Seventy-five were present.

Mable Zwiger, Secretary

LID IS OFF

Every project which will give employment to soldiers, encouraged

An urgent call for all communities and particularly to all municipalities, to advance public work as much as possible in order to give employment to discharged soldiers has been issued by Secretary of War Baker. And to enable both private enterprises and municipalities to make plans, Chairman Bernard M. Baruch of the War Industries Board, has given notice that all restriction rules and regulations issued by the priorities division of the Board will be cancelled January 1st.

Secretary Baker made his appeal as Chairman of the Council of National Defense in the following telegram to the State Council of Defense:

Reemployment of discharged soldiers, sailors, and war workers released from war industries is one of the most important tasks now before the country. We strongly urge that in sections where a surplus of labor exists all public improvements be advanced in order to absorb labor. We ask that you use all your influence with state, county and municipal authorities to this end. Preliminary steps should be taken immediately in order that the necessary authority may be secured in time for operations upon the opening of the construction season.

The notice of cancellation of all priority rules and restrictions was contained in this telegram to the State Council:

Effective January 1, all rules, regulations and directions of every nature whatsoever issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board are hereby cancelled, and all pledges heretofore made on the suggestion or request of said priorities division are hereby revoked.

Bernard M. Baruch

This means that while the government put a stop to virtually all building projects of every kind when the war was in progress, it is now urging that delayed public work of every kind shall from now on be pushed in every way possible. The lid is off for each municipality—town, village, and city—and for each community to go as far as it can in any enterprise which will give employment to the men who need it.

Want to Raise Rates

The DeKalb-Sycamore Interurban Traction Co. has filed in circuit court a bill in chancery for an injunction to restrain the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois from raising its rates.

THE BLACKHAWKS HAVE RETURNED

Privates Edwin Albertson and Elmer
Prain Land in Hoboken, N. J.

OTHERS ARE STILL IN FRANCE

Lieut. Thos. Nicholson Writes—Has
Indian Orderly Whom He Has
Named "Rain in the Face"

All that remains of the original 86th or Blackhawk division arrived in Hoboken, N. J., last week. The only Genoa boys on board the transport which brought the division home were Privates Ed. Albertson and Elmer Prain of the field artillery. It is expected that they will be mustered out after reaching Camp Grant. All the other Genoa boys of the original 86th division have been transferred to other units and are now scattered all over France some perhaps being in Germany.

A recent letter from Private Charles Schoonmaker, indicates that he will not sail for home until some time next summer. He is now in a village near the foot of the Alps. Being in a casual company, recuperating, he has little to do other than enjoy the wonderful scenery and long for his pay.

Lieut. Luman Colton will receive his discharge this week and expects to make his home in Rockford for the present.

Clarence Crawford, who has been at Raleigh, S. C., was mustered out and returned to Genoa last Thursday. He had orders to sail to France just four days before the signing of the armistice. He was in the tank corps.

Under date of December 17, 1918, Lieut. Thos. Nicholson writes his uncle, Wm. Watson, as follows:

Your letter of November 3rd reached me the first of last week, followed last Friday by the Christmas box; it goes without saying that the news of yourself and wife was most welcome, while contents of box filled a long felt want. Many, many thanks.

It is a cold, miserable day and what would be better than to write that long letter, so many weeks (or is it months) overdue?

Yes, the Kaiser certainly was on the run when you wrote. And with the later developments, our coming to France had a glorious ending. You know how long the peace proceedings will be; don't look for me back in the U. S. for some little time. It cannot make me mad, tho, when it comes, for France isn't in it when the States are mentioned.

Was able to get a few attractive examples of French lace and embroidery work for you and several others. By this time they must have arrived. Accept them as a token of esteem from a member of the A. E. F.

No doubt you have noticed how all stories of life in France start like this: "The shells are bursting all around," or "Have been on duty 72 hours and captured nineteen Germans, including a colonel." But I cannot truthfully say anything like that. Haven't been within 200 kilometers of the front, and the only Germans near by are prisoners.

After all the preliminaries of assignment after coming to France, was sent to the Labor Bureau, finally arriving at Chaluy near Nevers in command of 250 Anamite laborers and fifteen enlisted men. The men were working on a railroad cut and fill. That job finished we moved to Megève our present location. My detail was increased to 500 laborers, now working on general hospital construction, tho of course greatly curtailed since the armistice.

I haven't been to Paris, which they say is the most perfect expression of France. As to the rest of the country, frankly write that I don't like it. Industrial conditions, even counting the four years of war, cannot compare with America. The methods of farming are very ancient, with correspondingly poor results. The fruit and produce of the country is high in price and flavor not near as good as ours.

One sees a great deal of black work here in France. The people of America haven't begun to sacrifice like those of Belgium and France, especially in the northern section. We can be thankful the fighting was done over here. The peace treaty will see that they are all repaid for the wrong done. President Wilson will see to that.

By the way, I landed in the same port as Wilson. Of course, he hasn't come to see me yet but will do so before returning to America, as we get together every so often and talk over

KEEP UP COMMUNITY SINGING

Council of National Defense Urges
That Chorus be Maintained

It is the hope of the national government that, wherever Liberty Chorus have been established, they will be maintained for the patriotic work which lies in the immediate organizations. Writing to the State Council of Defense on this subject, the Council of National Defense says:

"Community singing can be made one of the most potent factors in the Americanization and the assimilation of the foreign born. Even without modification to meet this special problem, it brings together people of all classes and nationalities to express their common aims and loyalties, their sentiments of liberty and patriotism in united voice.

"Community singing will hold the people together in a sense of community fellowship and bring them to meetings where community matters can be discussed and messages from the state and nation announced.

"Above all, community singing serves to maintain in the people that morale, that patriotic and civic interest and desire to serve, which is essential to the execution of the programs of co-operation still before us, and which is peculiarly difficult to maintain now that the incentive of active warfare has suddenly been removed.

"A new and large Liberty Loan, a tremendous program, the great problem involved in demobilization, still lie before the American people. Community singing can contribute much to the moral forces upon which success in these common undertakings depend.

"Community singing is also of permanent value. It fills a great need in our national life—a need for an intelligent, healthy means of self-expression and group recreation. Community singing should, therefore, be looked upon not only as an emergency matter, but as a permanent institution. Where, in any individual state it is no longer possible for the State Council of Defense and the State Division of the Woman's Committee to carry on the work, the organization should be placed upon some permanent basis.

"Plans in this regard should be made now so that the present work can be arranged in such a way as to build up and strengthen the permanent organization. The following alternatives for the ultimate disposition of community singing to you, doubtfully present themselves to you:

"1. To transfer the Community singing to a permanent State executive department, such as the Department of Education.

"2. To transfer it to some existing voluntary organization such as the Federation of Musical Clubs.

"3. To perpetuate it as a new voluntary association under the leadership of the State Musical Director.

"Which of these ultimate alternatives should be adopted in any single state will depend on local conditions. In case it is found inadvisable to transfer the work to a permanent state executive department, it will depend largely upon the caliber and interest of the individuals who constitute the present organization or who head the various private organizations in which the work might be assigned."

Dance at Opera House January 24,
Sycamore music.

several points of common interest. Read where his reason for landing at Brest was, that it was in this port the Stars and Stripes were first saluted by a foreign state in the days of the revolution. In a communication with General Johnson, section commander here, I read where it was the regiment of infantry from around Nevers and the department of Nièvre (where we are now located) that helped us in the Revolution. This 13th Regiment, under Rochambeau was in several campaigns. Over and above what we came here for, our stay in Nièvre pays a rather special debt we owe the people.

We have been enjoying, or not enjoying the rain which is a common thing here in France and especially this time of the year. It is cold and miserable, with plenty of mud. Have a good orderly—"Rain in the Face"—and if it wasn't for him everything would be covered.

Well, believe I will bring this lengthy letter to a close. Hope you were not startled when you opened it. Will look for an answer by return post. Trust your Christmas will be a most merry and happy one, and that before long will be able to see you all again in the United States—God's country.

[Lieut. Nicholson is an adopted son of the United States of whom we may well feel proud. He is a native of England and yet in speaking of the Revolutionary days, he says "us," as tho he were always American. It is this kind of material for citizenship that we will welcome to our shores in the future. When Thos. Nicholson became an American he became an American in fact, in his heart as well as to outward appearances. He ceased to be an Englishman when he took the oath of allegiance.]

STATEMENT OF PATRIOTS' FUND

Nearly Six Thousand Dollars Expended
in Town of Genoa

TOTAL SUM RECEIVED IS \$6820.53

Members are Asked to Contribute in
the Months of January, February
and March, this Year

The following is a statement of the
Genoa Patriots' Fund up to and in-
cluding December, 1918:

Paid Out	
Apr. 16, Red Cross, Genoa, for material	\$240.00
Apr. 17, P. A. Quinstrong, hall rent, state council defense	3.00
Apr. 26, American Badge Co., buttons	15.08
Apr. 26, Liberty Loan Com., for campaign	5.50
Apr. 26, Window cards, etc., for campaign	5.50
May 1, Liberty Loan Committee, postage	5.66
May 17, Republican-Journal, re-cept cards and printing	3.75
May 17, Red Cross, Genoa, material fund	240.00
May 17, cash, stamped envelopes	10.80
June 19, Red Cross, Genoa, material fund	240.00
July 3, Salvation Army	50.00
July 23, Republican-Journal, ptg delinquent notices	2.00
July 23, Red Cross, Genoa, material fund	240.00
July 23, Red Cross, Genoa, war fund	480.00
Aug. 2, Red Cross, Genoa, war fund	480.00
Aug. 3, Salvation Army	50.00
Sept. 18, Red Cross, Genoa, material fund	240.00
Sept. 18, Red Cross, Genoa, war fund	480.00
Sept. 18, Salvation Army	50.00
Oct. 2, Salvation Army	50.00
Oct. 2, Red Cross, Genoa, material fund	240.00
Oct. 2, Red Cross, Genoa, war fund	480.00
Oct. 30, Salvation Army	50.00
Oct. 30, Military Training Camps Association	100.00
Oct. 30, cash, stamped envelopes	2.14
Dec. 15, County Chairman United War Work Campaign (par payment)	2167.50
Total	\$5930.93

Recapitulation

Paid to Red Cross, material fund \$1440.00
Paid to Red Cross, war fund 1920.00

Total paid to Red Cross \$3360.00
Paid to Military Training Camps Association 100.00
Paid to United War Work Campaign (part) 2167.50
Paid miscel. expenses, etc. 53.43

Total paid out \$5930.93

Total received from monthly pledges paid by members \$6820.53

Total paid out to date \$5930.93

Balance on hand in Genoa banks \$889.60

Respectfully submitted,
R. B. Field, Treasures
E. W. Brown, Secretary

Approved by Committee:
J. J. Hammond
G. E. Stott
Walter W. Buck
R. B. Field
E. W. Brown

Pledgor members will be expected to pay their monthly installments for three months longer—January, February and March. Other places are having to continue their payments for much longer periods. Sycamore is continuing for six months. Genoa's quota in the United War Work Campaign, which closed in December, was \$4335.00 and the fifty per cent due from this township in December has been paid out of the Patriots' fund as noted in the report above. The other fifty per cent will be due in January and March, and it is necessary in order to pay this, together with amount to be paid to the Red Cross (\$720.00) to continue the Patriots' fund monthly payments for three months longer. Each pledgor should make his or her monthly payments at the Genoa bank designated by him or her, and each month's payment should be made between the first and tenth of the month, as heretofore. Instead of having the payment marked on a receipt card, the bank will give each person paying a receipt slip for each payment as made.

It is just as essential to keep up these payments now, and anyone failing will be as much a slacker as at any time during the war. We have to meet our obligations to the boys over there who have fought this war for us, and our duty to them and the organizations for their health and comfort is just as pronounced as ever, if not more so. There are but five families in Genoa township who have really given anything to their country and cause in this great war, and they are ones who have given and hoped that these delinquents will at once pay these back installments.

world—the life of a loved one. Think it over—what are the few dollars you have given, and are now asked to continue giving, in comparison with those who have given a son or a brother. There are some people in Genoa, whom the committee reports have not paid up all the payments due up to January 1, and it is expected and hoped that these delinquents will at once pay these back installments.

ALONZO HOLROYD

Passed Away at Home of Daughter
on Wednesday of this Week

Alonzo Holroyd passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Leonard, Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 8, after a long illness. The deceased had been in poor health during the entire winter and in fact for the best part of the past year has been unable to work.

At the time of going to press, funeral arrangements had not been completed, but it is thought that services will be held Friday afternoon.

STATE TAX LESS
Will be 75 Cents This Year Says
Director of Finance

The State tax rate to apply upon the 1918 property assessment, has been fixed at 75 cents. The reduction from the 90 cent rate of last year is largely made possible because of the operation of the Civil Administrative Code, passed by the last General Assembly. This law has also enabled the State to collect large additional amounts of revenue from fees, licenses, and other indirect sources.

For the first time in its history the needs of the State have been properly financed. In other words the working balance in the treasury will enable the State to meet all of its obligations until the end of the next biennium, which will expire on June 30, 1919. None of the money to be received next spring from tax collections based upon the present rate, will be used until July 1st, 1919, when appropriations to be made by the next General Assembly will become available.

The working balance in the treasury has enabled the State to take advantage of all cash discounts, and its centralized purchasing agency in making purchases for cash, has brought about a distinct saving in all the State activities.

The first executive budget, which will be submitted to the next Legislature by Governor Lowden, is now receiving his consideration. Increasing costs, and a comprehensive building program will probably call for increased appropriations. Nevertheless the present tax rate, coupled with the added indirect revenue, and the present large working balance in the treasury, will prove entirely adequate to meet all reasonable state necessities.

THE COMMUNITY CLUB

The Community Club was entertained Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. J. Kohn, by the Girls' Glee Club, under direction of its able leader, Miss Helen Ibbotson. Miss Ibbotson read an excellent paper on "Community singing," after which the club assisted by the Glee Club, spent a pleasant hour at singing. Mrs. C. W. Parker, vice president of the club, has been authorized by the District and State Presidents of Women's Club, as active president of the Community Club. Mrs. Parker gave an interesting review of her visit to the Rockford Woman's Club. The club voted to adopt a French war orphan. Following the social hour, refreshments were served by the social department. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. O. M. Leich.

FOR "THE WISHING RING"

All the students in the high school will start a house to house canvass for ticket selling Friday night of this week. The general admission will be fifty cents, plus 5 cents war tax. Reserved seats will be placed on sale January 14 at E. H. Browne's store. The general admission tickets will be exchanged for a reserved seat. General admission tickets can also be obtained at W. W. Cooper's store.

Remember and put this down in your calendar; the time is January 16, the place, the opera house, and the attraction, the greatest musical production ever produced in Genoa, "The Wishing Ring."

Let the good time commence.

Dance at Opera House January 24,
Sycamore music.

world—the life of a loved one. Think it over—what are the few dollars you have given, and are now asked to continue giving, in comparison with those who have given a son or a brother. There are some people in Genoa, whom the committee reports have not paid up all the payments due up to January 1, and it is expected and hoped that these delinquents will at once pay these back installments.

TRIP TO STORY BOOK LAND

One Hundred in Cast at Opera House
Evening of January 16

UNDER AUSPICES HIGH SCHOOL

You will See Mother Goose and All
the Other Story Book Characters—"The Wishing Ring"

Yoho! All aboard for Story Book Land on the good ship, "The Wishing Ring." The boat sails January 16, starting from the Genoa opera house. The gang plank will be pulled in promptly at 8:15 and passengers must be in their seats at that time as Miss E. C. Shrope, mistress of the ship, will brook no delay. Tickets for this delightful trip to the Fairyland, where Mother Goose reigns supreme, can be had from the inhabitants and from W. W. Cooper's store for 50 cents a round trip, plus Uncle Sam's war tax of 5 cents.

This will certainly take the place of a week's vacation, for on ship board you will meet Jean and Alan, two lovable children, who are also bound for the land of Mother Goose. And when the ship docks, all passengers will have the pleasure of meeting Mistress Mary, just engaged to Tom-Tom, the Piper's Son; little Bo-Peep, who is searching for her sheep and incidentally find the Knave of Hearts; Simple Simon and his friendly donkey; the King and Queen of Hearts, who offer you some of their tarts; Mrs. Jack Spratt, a firm believer in "Weak Women's Rites;" and a host of others. While you are in Story Book Land you will have the pleasure of hearing some new song hits and of seeing some beautiful dancing for everyone there can dance and sing. Altogether it will be a delightful place to spend one's evening. So reserve your cabin at E. H. Browne's after the 14th and join the flock that will flock to Story Book Land that night.

Sh! San you keep a secret? Well, then, here are some of the people you'll meet on your trip.

Cast of Characters

Mortals—
Jean—Rhea Saul.
Alan—Walter Zwiger.
Their Mother—Myrtle Pratt.
People of the Story Book—
Moonbeam—Evelyn Patterson.
The King's Messenger—Clem Barcus.
Mother Goose—Frieda Kohn.
Mistress Mary—Helen Ibbotson.
Tom-Tom—Albert Morehouse.
Bo-Peep—Pearl Russell.
Knave of Hearts—Floyd Myers.
Marjorie Daw—Marjorie Hemenway.
Simple Simon—Merrill Lott.
Pieman—Floyd Mansfield.
Geraldine, the Mule—Lloyd Taylor.
King of Hearts—Griffith Heid.
Queen of Hearts—Zella Morehouse.
Mrs. Jack Spratt—Louise Stott.
Jack Spratt—Eddy Christensen.
Old King Cole—J. A. Patterson.
Mrs. Pumpkin Eater—Mrs. Cora Furr.

Theme

Jean and Alan, indignant because their mother will not allow them to stay up for her party, wish that they could be in Story Book Land, which, as pictured in their new book of the same name, would be much more attractive than living at home with an unfeeling mother. Their wish is granted and they are taken thru Story Book Land where they meet many interesting people and have many strange adventures. However, they find that everything there is not so ideal as anticipated. Many unexpected complications arise, and conditions become so strenuous for the children that they are overjoyed to return to real life, finally convinced that home is the happiest place and mother the best friend of all.

Act I

Scene 1—Playroom of Jean and Alan.
Scene 2—Road to Story Book Land.
Scene 3—Garden of Mistress Mary.

Act II

Scene 1—Court of the King of Hearts.
Scene 2—Playroom of Jean and Alan.

The play is by far the most popular of its kind ever put on in Genoa. It is produced by the John B. Rogers Producing Co., internationally known producers, and the production is under the direction of Miss E. C. Shrope, who is taking the place of E. J. Costello, who was supposed to come here. Miss Shrope is getting fine results in her rehearsals and those taking part are sure to be trained to the finest degree next Thursday night. It will be given at the opera house under auspices of the high school, who will use the money to pay for their new Brunswick phonograph.

Take advantage of the great reductions in hats. They are new and up-to-date. Mrs. M. Berwin.

A Flipped Coin

By HARRY LOCKWOOD

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The scene opens with our brave bachelor hero alone in his bachelor apartment—two rooms and bath in Hilton's "one-apartment hotel."

He was wondering if it would be better to ask the girl who appealed most to him as a possible wife to marry him and break it to her that she was also expected to be a stenographer, or whether it would be better to look up a good stenographer and having selected her for her merits in this capacity take a chance on the proposition of making her his wife. There were two ways of approaching the situation.

The unalterable facts in the case were that in his work in one of Hilton's recently created war industries his efficiency was decidedly curtailed because he had no stenographer, and that after having used every means he could think of he had not been able to find a young woman in town capable of taking the job who was not already employed, or any conceivable room where a girl from out of town might be housed. Bradley had gone over possible rooms with a fine-tooth comb. There were simply none to be had.

Bradley had come six months before when the boom in Hilton was just starting, and he had been fortunate enough to get what at other times would have been regarded as a rather "bad buy" in the way of an apartment. It had two rooms, and much as Bradley disliked the idea of sharing his sanctum with a male stenographer, he had considered the proposition of getting a young man to take the job and allowing him to sleep on a cot in his



living room. But male stenographers were simply not to be had.

There was still the idea of sharing the apartment left, and simply because it was the only possible solution Bradley decided he would have to marry his stenographer and share his quarters with her or make a stenographer of a wife. He had come home to decide the best method of procedure. He drew a coin from his pocket and then flipped it and leaned over to see how fate had decided for him.

He had settled that if it came up heads he would ask Molly Drew in his home town to consider the proposition. She wasn't a stenographer, but she had learned to type in school and she could take care of his correspondence.

He flattered himself that the idea of becoming Mrs. Blake might not be entirely distasteful to her. The coin came up tails. That meant that he should make his selection according to the ability of the young woman as a secretary, and then, somehow, throw in the marrying idea. Yes, the coin had come up tails; but after Bradley had pocketed it again he decided to ask Molly Drew, anyway.

That is why he took the eleven o'clock train back to the home town and by nine o'clock the next morning had telephoned to Molly to tell her that he had something important to say to her. By ten he was at the Drew house. Then he and Molly started walking in the autumn air.

It was very difficult to say what he had to say in a tactful way, and perhaps he bungled it. At any rate, ten minutes after he had begun with, "Molly, I have something important to ask you," he realized that he was walking beside a rather irate young woman, who kept her face turned from him and he was making silent vows to himself that after that he would obey the dictates of a flipped coin.

"You never thought of asking me before," he remembered that she had said. "Now that I can be of use to you, now that I can earn my own living and help you besides, you ask me."

Bradford took the afternoon train back to Hilton, and, on the train, at first tried to dodge and then rather welcomed the society of Maud Gaston, an old schoolmate of his. She was going to Hilton. She had heard that there were all sorts of rare opportuni-

ties there for stenographers, and she was tired to death of earning her paltry fifteen a week in her uncle's law office. So she had packed her belongings and was running off to Hilton and would let the people back home know as soon as she reached there. Bradford listened attentively, and from time to time looked with considerable steadiness at Maud's well-formed features. She wasn't at all bad looking, and he had heard that she was a rattling good stenographer. Then she asked him if he could help her get a job. It was apparently his cue. The fates had sent it.

"I know there are jobs enough," he said. "In fact, I have a job in mind. It pays pretty well, but—well, that is, the pay wouldn't be of the slightest importance. Of course, you understand that—and, and you would know that I had long been, been—you know, Maud, we used to be mighty good pals in school, didn't we?"

The car was rumbling noisily, and perhaps Maud did not hear all of Bradford's incoherent remarks. At any rate, she evinced no concern for his suavity, but when they left she told him cheerfully that when he got ready to explain she would be glad to hear.

She was staying in the room of a friend who had gone away for the week end and would want to see him sometime the next day, Monday and would also be glad to have him find a room for her.

"Yes, indeed," stammered Bradford. Bradford stopped for dinner on his way to his apartment and at nine o'clock when he arrived there he found a very weary Molly Drew waiting for him in the small reception room downstairs.

"I've come," she said with finality. "I thought it over and over and when it occurred to me that probably if you didn't persuade me to be your secretary, you'd persuade some good stenographer to be your wife, I just couldn't go through the strain of a regular wedding."

"And so—here I am. I have been studying stenography this winter. I didn't tell you, but I really wanted to do some sort of war work. It was just because I was peeved because you'd never asked me before that I said what I did."

By dint of much persuasion Bradford found accommodations for Molly for the night in the little hotel, and the next afternoon after his day's work at the office was over he took unto himself the bride of his heart and acquired a stenographer.

Molly never knew that at nine that Monday morning he met Maud Gaston and told her what he felt was the best advice he could give her. He said that she would never cease regretting having left her uncle, that the war would soon be over and then inflated salaries in Hilton would be a thing of the past, and that she would be a very sweet, sensible girl if she hurried back to the home town on the next train.

Whereupon Maud sighed with relief. "I was afraid you'd found a job for me," she said, "and I'm homesick already. Suppose you never tell any one about meeting me?"

And having exacted a similar promise from Maud, Bradford hurried on his way.

HOW WAR GARDENS HELPED
American "Back-Yard Producers" Increased Food Yield in a Degree That Was Remarkable.

America's back-yard and vacant lot food producers have come into a fine harvest. They have increased the nation's wartime food production and at the same time lessened the traffic demands on railroads by growing this food near the kitchen door.

Patriotic gardeners this year cultivated 5,285,000 plots, according to figures made public by the national war garden commission. We hoed in 1,785,000 more gardens this summer than we did last year. A combination of patriotic call and high cost of living did it. The value of the garden product, estimates the commission, will be \$525,000,000.

There were more gardens this year, and the average yield was better. More of us are learning how to grow things in our back yards and on nearby vacant lots. Let us keep right on learning more about gardening. There's health and money in it.

Those who did not have one of those 5,285,000 war gardens missed much. It is not too early for them to plan on a next year's garden. More food in 1919—and as near the kitchen door as it is possible to grow it. That's a fine war-time slogan.

Only One Road to Moral Victory.
Psychologists tell us that one of the great dangers of shipwreck of our mental and moral forces is the repression through which most of us try to make our peace with the world. We cannot gain peace while constantly warring within ourselves. The way to gain conquest over ourselves is to express that which is good and let it take the place of that which is marring our lives.

A great ethical teacher has said that he has known personally in many cases where vicious children have been made over into good citizens by directing the child's thoughts into new channels by supplanting the impure with the pure.

Painless.
Fat Snorter (cutting on his girl)—I wonder what is the easiest way to remove superfluous flesh?
Girl (sleepy and rather bored)—Why not try a taxi?—Life.

Winter Coats Make Impressive Exit



Winter styles in coats must soon make their exit in order to give the center of the stage to evening wraps and to coats for spring. But they are not going to slip away unhonored and unsung; they will pass out amid hearty applause. The last efforts of designers are as interesting and noteworthy as those that ushered in the season, and just as our minds were made up to expect nothing new along came such examples of fine artistry as appears in the two coats pictured above. They are unsurpassed for beauty and smart style.

The victory of the allies and the end of the war was the signal for the revival of evening wraps. They will come in for much consideration, and already splendid garments reflect the mood of the public, which has denied itself the luxurious wraps of pre-war times. Following these, the first showing in coats for spring will compel the attention of everyone. In the meantime whoever is not already outfitted in a coat may take advantage of the impressive last models for winter.

The coat shown at the left of the

picture is a dressy garment of panne velvet or silk velours apparently. It is paneled at the back and at the front and adjusted into semi-fitting lines by means of a narrow plain sash that is looped over at the front, having rather long ends. Large, handsome crocheted-covered buttons are set in the girdle at each side of the back. Deep set-in pockets at the sides are finished at the top with a band of the material edged with a piping. This coat is a dark taupe color with cape collar and deep cuffs of taupe fox fur. It is as rich looking as a coat of mouselin, having much the same appearance.

The coat at the right is of very heavy wool velours and is a marvel of ingenious cutting. The shaped side bodies are extended with wide hanging panels ornamented with narrow tucks and a border of sealskin. Small slit pockets finished with arrow heads are set in the panels. The graceful cape, which is convertible into a high muffer collar, is of sealskin. Both coats are shoe-top length. A favorite color for heavy wool velours coats is a deep and soft plum shade with which sealskin looks unusually well.

Bags Are Indispensable



All sorts of bags for all sorts of purposes have become indispensable in the outfitting of women and their kinds. Merely a list of the different kinds would make a long story, and as each particular kind appears in a variety of shapes and materials there is no end of interesting things to be said about bags. But the most important of all are those that women carry about with them for shopping or any other of their usual pursuits. Mary's little lamb has nothing on these bags; wherever women go, they go also, and one good-sized bag usually houses several smaller ones. An ordinary shopping bag is depended on to carry smaller bags, contain face powder and other first-aids to damaged complexions, purse, handkerchiefs, and many other things.

If one were to follow up the sources of materials and designs in shopping and work bags it would lead to a journey around the world. Dainty and exquisite bags for daytime and evening wear in many odd shapes proclaim themselves from France. Among them are numberless beaded designs. Japan is written plainly in fabric and beaded bags, also, and many a rich brocade, with golden dragons, hails from China.

The four bags pictured above are

among the most practical and handiest some of a recent display on Fifth avenue. The bag at the top of the group is made of heavy broadcloth ribbon, cut with scallops at the top that are turned down, revealing a lining of plain satin. A quiet shopping bag of navy blue moire appears at the left, finished with a loop and clasp of the material. The bag at the right is an odd round model which may be successfully made of ribbon or chiffon velvet. It has a handsome metal mounting at the top, such as may be bought in dry goods stores. The handles are a novelty in this particular, being made of large wood beads.

A rich dotted ribbon, showing a solid center of black with a ring of white embroidered on a brilliantly colored ground, makes a bag of great distinction, shown at the bottom of the group. The loop handle slips through a narrow strap of the ribbon.

Julie Bottomley

Odd Sash.
Of deer-brown chiffon velvet. Underarm panels which end in beaver pockets. Cut to slope across hip line as flat extension from panels.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he does not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun.

THE WELL-STOCKED EMERGENCY SHELF.

In every well-ordered home an emergency shelf is an indispensable adjunct to the equipment. With a well-stocked shelf the housekeeper goes calmly on, even with an inroad of four or five unexpected guests. The variety of shelf foods will depend largely upon the taste of the family. It is a good plan to have two jars or cans of each article in case one is not sufficient. Be sure to replenish any cans used at the first order, so that the shelf is always ready for any emergency.

Because one lives in the city do not think an emergency shelf is unnecessary, for it is far more convenient than a hurried call over the phone or visit to the nearest store, as the time is often most necessary to save in preparing a hurried meal.

The average family will use several cans of condensed milk, two or three kinds of soup, two cans each, two cans of salmon and two of tuna fish, one package of codfish, two cans of clams and two of crab meat, a glass of dried beef and sliced bacon, a jar of cream cheese, a bottle of parmesan cheese, a few cans of corn, peas, string and lima beans, two cans of asparagus, tomatoes and spinach, one can of stuffed olives, one of ripe olives and a can of pimientos, two jars of peaches, pears and sliced pineapple, one bottle of salad dressing, a glass of peanut butter, two bottles each of ginger ale and grape juice, a package of crackers (sweet), and salted wafers, mixed nuts, a few choice raisins, figs and dates, with a small tin of marshmallows.

A most attractive dish, and one quickly prepared, is the following:

Salmon With Riced Potato.—Take a good-sized platter, heap the salmon in the center. If the ordinary kind, removing skin and bones; if it is a filet of salmon place it unbroken in the center of a chop plate or platter. Cook potatoes to serve the number of guests, put through a ricer and arrange as a border to the fish. Prepare a rich white sauce, using a cupful of milk and two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour cooked together, then add the milk. When thick and well-cooked pour around the potato and place the platter in a dripping pan of hot water; place in the oven and heat until hot all through. Serve garnished with a bit of parsley.

Never be mean in anything; never be false; never be cruel. Avoid these three vices.—David Copperfield.

Some defeats are only installments of victory.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

A hot soup, cream, clear, or a bisque, is favored these chilly evenings. When one has dinner at night a light dinner may be preceded by a cream soup, as most soup is most nourishing. Canned soup is a most convenient form to keep on hand, as a few minutes' heating will make ready a wholesome and appetizing dish.

Hashed Brown Potatoes.—Chop two cupfuls of cold boiled potatoes until fine. Season with onion juice, salt and pepper and turn into a frying pan; add a quarter of a cupful of milk and cook without stirring for ten minutes. Fold and roll like an omelet on a hot platter when ready to serve. Garnish with parsley.

Beef With Raisins.—Cut a quarter of a pound of salt pork into strips and fry in a hot frying pan until crisp with a sliced onion. Lay a compact rind of beef on, then add a pint of water, cover and cook for ten minutes, turning the beef three times during the time. Take up the beef and lay it in a dripping pan, dredge with flour and baste with the gravy from the frying pan, thicken with flour, season with salt, a teaspoonful of sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of chopped raisins and the same of blanched and shredded almonds; cook five minutes, then pour around the meat.

California Salad.—Cut a large, firm, ripe apple into cubes, add half as much finely minced celery, one orange thinly sliced, with the juice. Spread on lettuce and slice ripe olives in bits, add oil from the olives, the chopped apple and orange with the celery and mix well. Serve garnished with sliced olives. Add a little lemon juice and let stand a half hour to season.

Salmon or Tuna Fish for Sandwich Filling.—Take a can of either fish and make into a paste with the oil in the can. Chop a small onion, a half a clove of garlic and a quarter of a green pepper, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and water enough to cook them, drain and mash, add salt and pepper and mix with the fish. Pack in glass jars and cover with melted butter.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S LUNCH BASKET.

For the little beginner who goes to school but half a day, an apple or a graham cracker sandwich filled with jelly will be all that is needed. A child may very early be taught to eat nourishing food, or on the contrary a bad habit is as easy to form. Giving children milk warmed with coffee or tea is a most pernicious practice, and one which will ruin the digestion and nervous system of the average child. Don't flatter yourself because no evil results are evident at once that there is no harm done. Many of our otherwise splendid men and women would be worth much more to the world and themselves if they had been properly fed when young. If our farmers are so impressed in their teaching of feeding cattle with the idea that careful feeding, weighing of food and constant watching are important for the young calf, if it keeps on growing, it should be doubly important that every mother should use as much care in the feeding of her child.

It is all too common to see the child a half-hour or less before mealtime indulge in sweets and candy. Such a practice dulls the taste for the food which is served and the child is undernourished, and often has no resistance when a sudden strain of illness comes upon him.

A hot cream soup when possible is a sufficient luncheon with a bread and butter sandwich. A cupful of hot milk in cold weather is a nourishing food given with a few crackers. When the child refuses to drink his milk let him have a straw to drink it through and serve the milk in a pretty glass or cup. Clear broth or gruel may be served in this way.

A bit of chicken or lamb, fish and eggs, are all given for the school child, and may be given in the form of sandwich filling.

A child has a natural craving for sweets, which should be gratified with pure sugar candy occasionally, figs, dates and raisins, or in the form of a sweet sandwich. Cover bread and butter with grated maple sugar, brown sugar or maple sirup. Do not cut down on the butter, milk and cream for the child, for they are foods essential to his growth. A butter substitute may be used if the child drinks plenty of milk, but otherwise pile on the butter.

Don't be afraid of changing your mind. Everything changes; why then should your opinions remain the same? Thinking means development. Development means change. Without thinking you drift backward.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES AND OTHER GOODIES.

Do not deprive the little people of the joy of candy making this year, even with no white sugar to use. There are many delicious confections which take little or no granulated sugar.

Fruit Sausage.—This is a most tempting sweet which may be made very festive in its Christmas wrappings to add to the Christmas box. Put through the meat chopper one pound of figs, one-half pound of dates, add one cupful of chopped English walnuts, knead on a board and shape into the thickness of a sausage. Wrap in oiled paper and tie with Christmas tape.

Fruit Candy.—Take one slice of crystallized pineapple, one-quarter pound of candied cherries and one-quarter pound of walnut meats. Chop all rather fine and add to fudge just as it is removed from the stove. Beat until thick, pour into a buttered pan and cut in squares.

Maple Candy.—One cupful of maple sugar, one-half cupful of cream. Boil until it creams when stirred. A good test is a soft ball in cold water. Beat until thick enough to hold its shape then drop on buttered sheets in spoonfuls. Place a walnut on each before it becomes too hard.

Caramels.—Take a cupful of grated unsweetened chocolate, one cupful of sugar and one cupful of molasses, a quarter of a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of butter. Boil until it makes a hard ball when dropped in water.

Pineapple Salad.—Take one can of pineapple, drain off all the juice, add one-half pound of marshmallows cut in bits, mix well, put into a glass dish and cover with sweetened whipped cream.

Fruit Salad.—Take equal parts of white grapes seeded, pineapple and a few sections of grapefruit, mix with mayonnaise dressing and serve as dessert. The addition of nuts will improve this dish, although it is very good without it.

Nellie Maxwell

CANADA'S NEW DEVELOPMENT

After the War a Period of Prosperity.

It is evident that the Government of the Dominion in its programme of reconstruction and development is undertaking a work of tremendous importance. There will be available the labor for work that has been silent since 1914, and the rehabilitation of this labor will entail the thought and energy of most capable heads. The transition period from war to peace will be rapid and thorough, and, instead of Canada sinking into a state of lethargy, there will be a continued period of wakefulness that will give employment to the unemployed, and render to the capitalist and producer ample return for his money, effort and enterprise.

The agricultural potentialities of the great Canadian West possess illimitable acres of the best of soil, capable of producing millions of bushels of the best of grain. The cost of growing this is lower than any place on the continent. There will be a greater demand than ever for these lands, the consequent production will be heavier and the profits attractive. Cattle industry will be one of the chief developments, and the encouragement of it will lie in the continued high prices that beef products will bring. European countries have been depleted of cattle, and the demand for beef, cattle and dairy products will tax the efforts of the producer for years to come.

Western Canada offers unequalled opportunities for development in this line.

In the Canadian West plans are being laid for the development of electrical power which can be produced cheaply. There is an abundance of coal and water power that could be used in developing this useful energy. What cheap power produced in this way will mean to the farmer and development of industrial enterprises cannot be estimated in figures.

More extensive development of the water power at Niagara, on the St. Lawrence and at waterfalls all over the country, is ready to be launched. Peace will see new mine fields opened up, and it is equally certain that shipbuilding, railway equipment, steel production, and many of the industries will go forward with a bound.

Canadian industries will be required in the reconstruction of Europe, and already the Canadian Government has sent across the seas a commission for the purpose of securing orders. Canada took an early and prominent part in the war, and in the days of peace will be found equally active. She feels that by the valor and loyalty of her people she has earned a large share of the business and prosperity that will follow the war period, and she proposes to get it.—Advertisement.

Taking No Chances.
Herman Wright of Woolwich, Me., who makes two or three trips a day over the state road while hauling wood to the Bath market, drives a horse drawn cart, but to avoid being run down by speeding motorists he has a looking glass rigged on a tall rod so that he can keep an eye out behind, and when he gets anxious he sounds an auto horn beside him on the seat.

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Bells Go to Rightful Owners.
Three huge bells formerly in the belfry of Christ church, Wellington, New Zealand, have been presented by that government to France. The bells were cast from cannon captured by the Germans from the French in 1870, and were presented to Christ church by German residents.

Use soft words and hard arguments.

Your Eyes
A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids; "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine for your Eyes Need Care. M-I Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

War Unity of the Allies Teaches the Lesson of Future Co-Operation

By CHARLES E. HUGHES



In the co-operation achieved by the associated governments during the war lies the promise of the future. We have a new era spreading before our vision, in which the great aim will be to maintain this sense of unity. Let us learn that in meeting our problems here force, tyranny, the determination to rule must be crushed. Arraying class against class, the thought of power obtained by the mere exercise of strength must be forever crushed.

We have no jealousies or envies or petty rivalries in this hour of victory, where every nation has its just cause for pride, where every army brings home its proud banners unstained by the slightest touch of cowardice or of anything which could dishonor the emblem of the nation.

We have, therefore, peculiarly resting upon us at this hour the responsibilities not only of victory but of a victory so won, for it means that in working our way through these terrible days and years of suffering and strife we have been learning this lesson of co-operation.

This lesson we must learn so thoroughly that we shall be guided in the difficult path of international co-operation in the days of peace and in the very difficult path of social co-operation in solving our own problems in our own political homes.

Yank and Briton Have Fought and Bled Together; Now Must Live Together

By P. W. WILSON, London Daily News

Americans will understand that British friendship is today unrestrained and without qualification.

In the compliments which one nation pays to another there is always an element of camouflage; but in the present case the sincerity of the tribute stands out clear as the day. It is not only a matter of words and pictures and anthems.

Momentous issues are being decided. As long as we were all laboring under the strain of war we had the strongest possible reasons for working harmoniously. We knew that Germany would do to us both if we fell asunder. The worst stress has been eased by peace, and we need to be all the more careful to maintain the former comradeship. Trade rivalry and innumerable delicate questions affecting the distribution of food and raw materials might cause friction if approached by either party in an ungenerous spirit. Officials are working at high pressure and are not always diplomatists in any country.

We need to make it plain that our two nations will not tolerate any drifting apart. It is not a question which solely concerns departments in London and Washington. Every one of us is involved in it, and it is for the departments to do our bidding. If there should be any narrow-minded mandarin in Whitehall who wants to make himself conspicuous at the expense of the United States let him be fired. The only competition should be in reasonableness.

From the Pacific ocean to the Rhine there is disturbance and bloodshed. Democracies cannot afford to be divided in days like these when anything may happen among populations numbering 300,000,000.

Americans and British have worked together, fought together, bled together, died together. They have been foes and they are now friends. As friends they must learn to live together.

Terms of Peace Should Be Arranged Exclusively by Allied Nations

By CHARLES F. MOORE, in an Article in Official Journal of Paper Industry

The terms of peace should be arranged entirely and exclusively by the allied nations. The enemy should not be permitted to join in the conference, but should be required to wait outside the door until invited to enter and hear sentence passed.

The Kaiser should be permanently enjoined from doing business under the old firm name and style of "Me und Gott," thereby depriving him of the right to impose on civilization by fraudulently representing himself as being associated with one who has no interest whatever in the business and no sympathy with its methods.

After the war every article of merchandise manufactured in the German empire should be conspicuously labeled "Made in Germany" in order that civilized people may be warned of its origin and let it alone.

Any controversies hereafter arising with Germany should be settled by a board of arbitration composed of one American, one Frenchman and one Englishman. The decision to be final and to be communicated to the German empire when put in final and permanent form.

The German language should henceforth be like the German rulers, unspeakable.

Universal Military Training Is Lesson of the Great War for America

By LIEUT.-GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG

Universal military training in time of peace and equal national service in time of war, for the United States, is the lesson of the world war, now victoriously ending.

The forces are active for and against this policy; the issue is on; it has become a live political question—not in a partisan sense, but in the sense that any national policy is essentially a political question—and must be acted on by those in authority, supported by the people.

This is the most important and serious matter the war has placed before us and it would be wise for all those who desire to forward the will of the people to give to it a whole-hearted and aggressive support.

The National Association for Universal Military Training feels that if this is not done the confidence of those whose suffrage they enjoy will be forfeited.

The Housewife and Her Work

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

FOR CHEAP DELICIOUS MEAT, TRY RABBIT.



Girls as Well as Boys Are Members of the Rabbit Clubs.

RABBIT MEAT IS MOST DELICIOUS

Boys' and Girls' Clubs Being Formed in Various Parts of United States.

IS CHEAPER THAN CHICKEN

Great Many Hotels Now Regularly Serve Hare Prepared in Some Particular Way—Pelts Are Used to Make Felt Hats.

Fifteen hundred boy and girl club members are raising rabbits in Tacoma, Wash., and more are constantly joining in this enterprise to produce cheap and delicious meat. All over the country the boys' and girls' clubs, formed under the supervision of the department of agriculture in connection with the state agricultural colleges, for the purpose of growing rabbits, are on the increase in size, number and popularity.

When the fact began to be realized that the number of domesticated animals ordinarily used for food was not equal to the demand, various other sources which might be used to help supplement the regular supply were investigated. One of the most promising discovered lay in increasing the number of rabbits and encouraging their use for food. This was in line with the findings in other countries on the same question. It is stated that 30 per cent of the meat used in Germany last year was rabbit.

Delicately Flavored Meat.

Those who know good food long ago realized that not even chicken could excel a young hare in delicacy of fiber and flavor, and to increase their use should not prove a difficult matter. Nearly all the best hotels now regularly serve rabbit prepared in some special way their chef has devised.

The rabbit associations in California and Nebraska are making special offers to boy and girl club members which will enable a youngster to start a warren at a moderate cost with good stock.

In Utah the rabbit industry among the boy and girl club members is increasing in importance, with many youngsters going into it this season and finding it profitable.

Demonstrations are given in the boys' and girls' clubs as to the best way to kill, dress and market rabbits. The young people are also taught how to can the meat and tan the skins for home use. The popular use of rabbit skins by furriers of this country is evidenced by the import lists of last year, which show 900,000,000 skins were shipped here from foreign countries in the 12 months preceding. These pelts are also used by hatters to make better grades of felt hats.

Rabbits don't crow or lay eggs, but they are right there with the cheapest meat that can be produced.

Salads for All Winter.

For those who live away from the large markets, where green salad material is procurable the year around, the problem in the cold months of material for a salad is often a serious one for the cook.

A salad without lettuce, to many, is like mince pie without the mince, but necessary as lettuce seems, attractive salads may be served without it. Cabbage, if treated as follows, may almost take its place. Cut part of the stem of one off and set it in a bowl of water for several hours. The moisture which will be drawn up through the stem will make the flabby leaves crisp.

The tender center thus treated may be used in the same manner as lettuce leaves or it may be shredded before the other salad material is placed on it, suggests department of agriculture specialists.

Small raw carrots or turnips put through a meat grinder may be suc-

cessfully added to cooked vegetables for a salad. Apples raw and sliced thin will furnish crispness when fresh plants are not available.

Dried apricots, peaches or plums, when fully soaked, are delicious in a salad. These are served uncooked. If stuffed with cottage cheese they make a dish fit to be served on any occasion.

Canned pineapple combined with cottage cheese, dates stoned and filled with the cheese, a slice of apple with a small ball of cheese on the center, bananas and chopped nuts are salad combinations which are popular and the material for them is available all the year in most localities.

Some Ways of Saving Fuel.

More heat will be obtained from less coal if all heat-absorbing surfaces are kept free from soot and dust. Hot-air pipes carry more heat if clean.

Circulating air is more easily heated than still air filled with impurities. To get the maximum of heat from coal, the air in the house should be changed once an hour.

Moist air heated to 65 degrees Fahrenheit is as comfortable as dry air heated to 70 or 75 degrees, according to specialists of the department of agriculture. The moisture can be supplied by evaporation of water at the point at which the heat enters the room, in the case of the furnace. A pan of water on the radiator or stove will answer the same purpose.

If a continual fire in the range is not absolutely necessary a combination of wood and coal is economical. Use wood for the preparation of breakfast and supper, and coal for the midday dinner and principal baking.

The fireplace is a luxury in winter but an economy in spring and fall. Coal should not be burned in the fireplace. It can be kept supplied in the rural home by prunings from trees and shrubs, bits of waste wood and broken boxes. The fireplace insures ventilation and affords a means of burning rubbish.

Make Delicious Sandwiches.

Nut bread, a favorite with both young and old, is especially good to have on hand to make sandwiches for the children's school lunch. The recipe below, recommended by the department of agriculture, conserves both sugar and wheat flour, but with wheat flour at present on the approved list it may be used if desired in place of the corn flour called for in the recipe.

Quick Nut Bread.

4 tablespoons of 2 cups rolled oats, corn syrup, 2 eggs, 2 1/2 cups corn flour, 2 tablespoons fat, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 cup liquid, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 cup mashed potatoes, 1/2 cup chopped nuts.

Mix in order given. Bake 1 1/2 hours in moderate oven. Raisins may be used in place of nuts.—From Department Circular on Use of Oats.

Have Potted Meat Ready.

The end of a boiled ham or corned beef sorted, bone and gristle removed, fat and-meat chopped fine, may yield more than could be used advantageously at a single meal. Heat it, with little water, in its own fat and pack solidly in jelly tumblers or small jars. There should be a quarter inch of fat on top to harden and form a seal from the air. With a tin cover on top, meat thus prepared will keep several weeks.

Seasoning may be added as for any potted meat. Meat thus prepared, both fat and lean, is ready to be used with from two to four times its bulk of potatoes or other vegetables for hashes, or for sandwiches, etc.

Cottage Cheese in New Ways.

Both city and country housewives have become familiar with the value of cottage cheese as a meat substitute. If your family is tired of your old recipes, in which the cheese is an ingredient, why not try some new approved ones? "Cottage Cheese and Its Uses," Circular 109, issued by the department of agriculture will be sent to anyone who writes for it.

HALT SPREAD OF EELWORM INJURY

Farmers Urged to Maintain Careful Watch for Galls and Stamp Out Disease.

SALT-WATER METHOD URGED

Precautionary Measures Should Be Practiced to Thwart Disease—Most Damage Has Been Done in State of Virginia.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) To prevent the spread of a serious wheat disease that recently has done much damage in certain parts of the United States, especially Virginia, the United States department of agriculture advises farmers in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and California to maintain a careful watch for eelworm galls in their grain and to make all possible efforts to stamp out the disease.

The disease may be recognized in the threshed grain by the presence of hard, dark-colored galls about one-half the size of a wheat kernel. These galls contain the very small eelworms. It is best to get seed from uninfested fields. Where this cannot be done, a salt-water method is recommended for removing the eelworm galls from the sound grain to be sown.

The eelworm has done the most damage in Virginia, causing as much as a 40 per cent loss in some fields this year. It occurs in minor degree in West Virginia, Maryland and California, these being the only states where its positive appearance is known, but it is feared that the trouble occurs in other states and possibly may have been overlooked or mistaken for bunt, cockle seed or bin-burnt wheat.

Samples of wheat or grain thought to be affected with this disease should be sent for positive identification to the state agricultural experiment station or to the office of cereal investigations, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The disease is not native to the United States and it can be controlled by careful precautions.

How to Clean Diseased Seed.

If disease-free seed cannot be obtained, the "salt-brine" method is recommended for separating the infested kernels, or galls, from the good wheat kernels. A 20 per cent salt solution should be made by dissolving 40 pounds of common salt in 25 gallons of water. The diseased seed should be poured slowly into this solution, which meanwhile is stirred vigorously. The sound wheat kernels will sink, while the galls, light kernels, and trash will float. The galls and other float-



Breaking Ground for Wheat.

ing material may be skimmed off, after which the salt solution, which may be used repeatedly, should be drained away and the grain rinsed in water immediately. After the grain is dried by spreading it on a floor or canvas and stirring occasionally it is ready for planting.

The diseased galls should never be thrown on the ground or otherwise disposed of until they have been plunged for a few minutes into boiling water to kill the eelworms. After being given this boiling process they may be fed to chickens.

Signs of Infection.

The disease is usually indicated by its effect on wheat heads in the fields, although it may occur to some extent on all parts of the plant above the ground. Diseased heads ordinarily stay green longer—that is, ripen later—and are commonly smaller than those not affected, while the chaff or glumes may be spread open a little by the black eelworm balls. These galls come in the wheat heads in place of good kernels. They are dark and hard, and somewhat shorter and thicker than wheat grains. Often these can be seen plainly in the affected heads between the spreading glumes.

Eelworm's Life Cycle.

Within the wheat galls are thousands of very small living but motionless "baby nematodes," called larvae. These, when placed in water, can be barely seen as short, threadlike fibers, which soon begin active movement. In the spring the young eelworms escape into the soil from galls which have fallen to the ground or which were sown with the wheat seed. With an eel-like movement they reach the young seedlings, finally become located between the leaf sheaths near the buds, and as the plant grows are gradually carried up to the heads. There they enter the young flowers and produce the galls, where they grow to maturity and lay eggs which develop into larvae. Thus the life cycle is completed. At maturity of the plant the larvae in the galls become dried and motionless, and can remain in that condition alive for many years.

BORER IS ENEMY OF FUTURE CORN CROPS

Growers Urged to Watch for Destructive Insect.

If Pest Should Escape to Corn Belt It Undoubtedly Will Become Most Destructive Enemy—Insect Found in Stalk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Future corn crops of the United States will be exposed to the European corn borer, the most destructive enemy of maize which has ever invaded this country, unless growers co-operate actively with federal and state authorities in stamping out the pest. The initial outbreak of the borer was discovered in Massachusetts, near Boston, and at present the territory in which it appears is confined to eastern Massachusetts. If this pest should escape to the corn belt, it undoubtedly will become the most destructive enemy of corn which has ever occurred in the



Work of European Corn Borer.

United States, because its capabilities of inflicting injury to the crop are almost limitless. State and federal authorities are striving to destroy the insect, and to control and confine it within the present infested area.

Corn growers and other interested persons are requested to co-operate with these authorities by carefully examining cornfields, stalks of corn, and dried vegetation in such fields, to determine whether the insect is present. Stalks and stems should be split open from end to end and if a slender, dirty white or pinkish, naked caterpillar is discovered therein, the examiner should communicate with the State Entomologist, State Experiment Station, State Board of Agriculture, or the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The parent of the European corn borer is a yellowish moth measuring about one inch across the expanded wings. It lays its eggs upon the corn leaves or leaves of grasses or weeds in or near the cornfields. These eggs soon hatch and young caterpillars appear and begin feeding on nearby leaves. Later they crawl to the unfolding heads of the corn and begin their work of destruction. They frequently bore into the tassel stem, devouring its internal portions to such an extent that the tassel will fall off. This phase of injury is readily seen and is usually the first indication of the presence of this borer. When the caterpillars become larger they attack the main stalks at the base of the leaves and it is not unusual to find more than 25 insects attacking a single stalk of corn. After the ears have formed they are promptly attacked and very seriously injured.

The caterpillar is almost naked, slender, pinkish or dirty white in color, and about three-fourths of an inch in length. Almost invariably it is to be found within the stalk or other portions of the plant, as its instinct causes the caterpillar to hide away within the plant upon which it may be feeding. When the caterpillars mature they pupate within the stalks, and about August 1, in the neighborhood of Boston, a new brood of moths emerges to lay their eggs upon the corn, and thus continue the work of destruction. The caterpillars resulting from this summer brood of moths live throughout the winter, hidden within the dead and dried stalks of corn, stems of grass, weeds and green garden vegetables, where even the coldest weather does not injure them in the least. However, at this time, they may easily be destroyed by burning such vegetation while it is dry and in good condition to ignite readily. It is more important that all grasses and large weeds which have grown in and near cornfields be burned, because these may harbor thousands of caterpillars. Destruction of the insects by burning, as described above, is the only satisfactory means of destroying the pest which has yet been discovered. All efforts to poison the insects have proven both expensive and unavailing.

Raise Good Chickens.

Even though you raise but a few chickens every year, they should be good birds and worth raising. You cannot afford to give your time and feed to poor fowls.

Problem of Feeding.

The problem of feeding the world is not one for the world to solve, but for individual communities. Each community must have a definite agricultural plan.



Many of our American women were unable to take up the duties of nursing at the front, but they should know how to take care of their own at home, and for this purpose no better book was ever printed than the Medical Adviser—a book containing 1,008 pages, and bound in cloth, with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging and care of Fractures, Taking care of the Sick, Physiology, Hygiene, Sex Problems, Mother and Babe, which can be had at most drug stores, or sent 50 cents to the publishers, 633 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The women at home, who are worn out, who suffer from pain at regular or irregular intervals, who are nervous or dizzy at times, should take that reliable, old-time, herbal tonic which a doctor in active practice prescribed many years ago. Now sold by druggists, in tablets and liquid, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

DES MOINES, IOWA.—"My nurse advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during expectancy and I found it to be a splendid help to nature. My health was perfect, I had a good appetite and slept well during the period and my baby was in perfect health too. The nurse told me that she always advises prospective mothers to take 'Favorite Prescription' for several months and she had never known a case to fail where this medicine had been used.—Mrs. Ed. COOLIDGE, 8926 Eighth Street Place.

Easily Recognized.

It was a zoology class at a Santa Monica primary school. They had just been studying the rhinoceros, and had been enthusing over his wonderfully armored hide.

"And what is this?" asked the teacher, turning to a picture of a giraffe. "Well, Johnny, tell us," in answer to an eagerly raised hand. "It's a U-nicorn. You can tell by its bloomin' periscope!"

It takes a political orator to say things that sound well and mean nothing.

Do not always judge by appearances.

Look out for Spanish Influenza.

At the first sign of a cold take

CASCARA QUININE

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

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLECK

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleck Filtrate and Aggressor, or Cutter's Blackleck Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Laboratory That Knows How"

SAVE COAL

BY USING PHOENIX MINERAL

The Coal Saver

THOUSANDS of people are using this wonderful PHOENIX MINERAL and find it a great coal and money saver. Simple to use, treats coal in a minute, coal then has no soot, less smoke, no bad gases nor clinkers, and few ashes. Therefore, 1/4 to 1/2 more heat. It makes no difference what grade of coal or coke you use. Phoenix Mineral is guaranteed not to injure your boiler, but rather makes them last longer and heat better. Remember it produces 1/4 to 1/2 more heat. One dollar can will treat one ton of either hard or soft coal or coke. Defy Jack Frost with less coal and more heat and save money. Send for test package. It will demonstrate how these things are done. SEND ONE DOLLAR TODAY for this package to Continental Chemical Co., Denver, Colo.

We want a live agent in your locality. Write for our proposition.

Cuticura Soap Ideal for the Complexion

All druggists Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept., Boston."

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Complete History of World's War with numerous stirring photographs battle scenes, and the big commission. Agents outside U.S. Send for postage. S. D. Thompson & Co., Publisher Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

For Sale

FOR SALE—Car barns of the Woodstock & Sycamore Traction Co. At a bargain if taken at once. G. E. Stott, Genoa, Ill. 10-tf

AUTOS FOR SALE—We have the following used cars for sale: five passenger Ford, five passenger Maxwell, five passenger Briscoe, five passenger Overland, Viehle Bus and 2 trucks. Hoover's Garage. 10-tf

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

FOR SALE—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$800.00 to \$6,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. 35-tf D. S. Brown.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks Morse Jack of all Trades Gasoline engine. Inquire of Chas. Maderer, Genoa. 11-tf

Wanted

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

HAY—I am in position to buy hay and bale by the ton. L. A. Wyde 9-4t Genoa, Ill.

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

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Farm in Kingston township. Inquire of Fred Renn, Genoa, Illinois. 12-tf

"Wet Moon."

A "wet moon" is when one horn of the crescent of the new moon is much lower than the other, like a bowl turned up on edge and unable to hold water. The wet moon is a popular but fallacious sign of coming wet weather.

AGREE TO CLOSE

We, the undersigned merchants of the City of Genoa, DeKalb County, Illinois, hereby agree to close our stores at 6 p. m. each day except Wednesdays and Saturdays, from January 13, 1919, to March 30, 1919. Genoa Cash Grocery Co. John Lembke F. O. Holtgren Sager Bros. Perkins & Rosenfeld E. J. Tischler I. W. Douglass M. L. Geithman S. S. Stater & Son Geo. Geithman F. W. Olmsted Bixby-Hughes Clo. Co. W. W. Cooper

RED CROSS NOTES

Miss Anna Preston, who is chairman of the refugee sewing, wishes to urge the ladies to come to the Red Cross rooms and get the little garments which must be made. Even tho the war is over, the refugee sewing must still be continued. Red Cross rooms are open every Wednesday afternoon.

Of Ways and Means.

A book has been published entitled: "How to Live Longer." It ought to be worth reading—a great many of us are short all our lives.

L. G. Hemenway, M. D.

Office over SCOTT'S PHARMACY Residence No. 8. TELEPHONES Office No. 54

R. E. CHENEY

Expert Piano Tuner and Repairer WITH Lewis & Palmer Piano Co. Dekalb and Sycamore

PHONES Sycamore 234 DeKalb 338

SCHOOL NOTES

Edward Christensen, Editor

Lieutenant Paul Mitchell has been secured by the school board to teach in Miss Weiler's place in the high school. He will teach physics, second year algebra, plane geometry, and bookkeeping.

The seventh grade entertained the eighth grade of the high school last Friday night at the home of Kenneth Field. A bob party had been planned but, because of the low temperature, it was thought inadvisable to take the ride and the students came to Kenneth's instead for the evening. They played games until about ten o'clock and then a lunch was served and the guests said "Good night".

Frieda Kohn, Clifford Rosenfeld, Myrtle Pratt, Lyle Vosburg, and (Stiles Harlow returned to school this week after being absent on account of influenza.

The Glee Club was requested to help in the Community Sing at the meeting of the Community Club held at the home of Mrs. A. J. Kohn on Monday afternoon. Refreshments were served by the hostess at the close of the program.—Contributed.

Miss Cora Christian, fifth and sixth grade teacher, was taken sick with influenza Monday.

ODD FELLOWS INSTALL

At the regular meeting of Genoa Lodge No. 768, I. O. O. F., last Monday night the following officers were installed by Past Grand Wm. Watson: L. M. Doty, N. G. John Atlee, V. G. J. W. Sowers, secretary. W. W. Buck, treasurer. S. H. Matteson, Chaplain. H. Shattuck, Warden. T. E. Gibbs, Conductor. E. W. Somerville, R. S. N. G. A. A. Elklor, L. S. N. G. Ammon Frazier, L. S. V. G. Henry Weideman, R. S. V. G. Wm. Clausen, I. G. Ed. Weideman, O. G.

All Geraldine's Fault.

The children had quarreled frequently all day. In the evening we talked it over and the little tot said, "I would have stopped quarrelling this morning if Geraldine would have come gently at me."

Dr. J. T. SHESLER

DENTIST Telephone No. 44 Office in Exchange Bank Building

SEND ORDERS

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



Eveline Lodge

No. 344 4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall W. J. Prain, Prefect Fannie M. Hoed, Secy

GENOA CAMP NO. 163

M. W. A. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors welcome B. C. Awe, V. C. C. D. Schoonmaker, Clerk

Della Rebeckah Lodge

NO. 230 Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month Odd Fellow Hall Edna Abraham N. G. Sec.



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

Perkins & Rosenfeld

FULL PAY FOR ALL MEN

Loss of Service Records will not Keep Soldiers from Getting Pay

Families of soldiers, and soldiers themselves, who have found reason to complain that men in the service have to wait for their back pay are assured by the Council of National Defense that while Uncle Sam may be slow he is a sure paymaster. Nor will the fact that a man is in the hospital hold up his pay, a

fact which is shown by the following order of the Adjutant General's office

"When enlisted men who are without records of service are ordered discharged they will be discharged on supplementary service records and pay cards and paid in full including travel pay. The supplementary service record and pay card will be based on affidavits sworn to by the soldier. Each soldier will be informed that false affidavit makes him liable to prosecution for fraudulent claim and that any arrears in pay due to lack of information may be obtained

by making claim to the auditor for the War Department."

A copy of this order was transmitted to the State Council of Defense by the Council of National Defense in order that the general public might be made familiar with the disposition of the government to give every man every dollar coming to him, and to inform soldiers and their families how back pay may be secured.

Want ads—they work for you.

Genoa Lodge No. 288 A. F. & A. M.

Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month F. F. Little, W. M. T. M. Frazier, Sec MASTER MASONS WELCOME

Genoa Lodge No. 768 I. O. O. F.

Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall John Gray, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

Wool Dress Goods Special

\$1.00

SERGES

75^C

per yard

Buy Your New Dress this Coming Week

Many Other Money Saving Bargains

F. W. OLMSTED GENOA ILL.

DRY GOODS, READY TO WEAR, SHOES

Saving

If you are burning soft coal, you have discovered ere this that a large amount of the fuel is used in the morning before the house becomes warm; in fact coal is unnecessarily wasted at that time. On a cold morning a quick hot fire is wanted at once, and the desired results cannot be obtained no matter how much coal you shovel into the furnace. After cleaning the grates, just throw in an armfull of kindling. This burns quickly, gives the desired heat almost instantly and cleans out the chimney as well. Then throw on the coal later and note the saving. It will pay to burn kindling once every day if for nothing more than to keep the flues clean. We can recommend nothing better than

Cedar or Walnut Slabs

We have them now The price is right

ZELLER & SON

Nifty new waists at Olmsted's. A few large size \$5.00 flannel shirts at \$3.00. Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co. See Mrs. Stinger at Olmsted's for hats.

Dance at Opera House January 24. Sycamore music.

Boys \$2.25 sweaters, \$1.85. Bixby Hughes Clothing Co.

Miss Nina Patterson is visiting relatives at Lake Bluff.

Wool Serges in the newest styles and shapes at Olmsted's.

Mrs. Wm. Duval was very sick the fore part of the week.

Warm blankets, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$5.00, and \$6.50, at Olmsted's.

Hanold Holroyd was a Rockford visitor Saturday.

\$25.00 overcoats for \$18.50. Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.

Dance at Opera House January 24. Sycamore music.

J. W. and E. A. Sowers of Elgin were in Genoa Wednesday.

Have you seen those new curtain goods at Olmsted's.

\$20.00 overcoat for 14.50. Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kitchen were Rockford visitors Tuesday.

Miss Lydia Molthan of Chicago spent Sunday with home folks.

English services will be held at the Lutheran church Sunday morning.

All kinds of heavy footwear. Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.

Maynard Olmsted returned to Ames University, Iowa, last week.

Men's heavy \$2.25 sweaters, \$1.85. Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.

A big line of tennis blankets. Look them over at Olmsted's.

C. J. Cooper of St. Charles was in Genoa the first of the week.

G. L. Couch of Rockford spent Sunday with his family in this city.

If you wish to see a live wire, be at the Grand Theatre Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Ladies' Aid Society, which was to meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Watson, Friday afternoon, has been postponed indefinitely.

Heavy rope sweaters, \$6.95, now \$4.95, at Bixby-Hughes Clothing Co.

Miss Madeline Larson spent over Sunday with her mother at Sycamore.

Mrs. O. M. Leich and Mrs. J. W. Ovitz were Chicago visitors Wednesday.

Mrs. A. J. Kohn and Mrs. C. D. Schoonmaker spent Saturday in Rockford.

Mrs. J. H. Becker, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, is recovering.

Miss Gladys Greely of Chicago was a week end guest at the home of R. H. Browne.

W. W. Cooper attended a furniture convention in Chicago the fore part of the week.

Miss Ida Silvius of Belvidere was a New Year's Day guest at the E. H. Olmsted home.

Don't wear your fall hat with stylish winter hats reduced to \$2.95. Mrs. M. Berwin.

A. J. Kohn attended a telephone convention at Kansas City the fore part of the week.

J. L. Patterson and Dels Sears attended the Horse and Mule Sale at Camp Grant Tuesday.

There has been some real weather during the past week, 22 below being the record for one morning.

Wool Serges at Olmsted's weekly special sale. See their advertise ment elsewhere in this paper.

Misses Irene and Ruth Corson of Chicago attended the O. E. S. installation in this city Tuesday night.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson went to Valparaiso, Ind., Monday morning, to spend several days with friends.

Mrs. Florence Snow is in Chicago, where she will spend the winter months with her son, W. H. Snow.

Just when you are in need of a close-fitting, mid-winter hat, they are reduced to \$2.95. Mrs. M. Berwin.

All silk, velvet hats in a variety of colors and two-tone combinations. Everything goes at \$2.95. Mrs. M. Berwin.

Rev. and Mrs. Molthan and son, Paul, who have been suffering with

an attack of influenza, are able to be out again.

C. M. Corson left on business for Orient, S. D. Sunday. Mrs. Martha Coon of Marengo is staying with Mrs. Corson during his absence.

Right up-to-the-minute, mid-winter hats, the kind that looks well when worn with a veil. Your choice, reduced to \$2.95. Mrs. M. Berwin.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Tischler Saturday, December 4. Miss Libbie Christian of Sycamore is caring for the mother and child.

Private Edward Awe, who has been stationed at Camp Grant for the past several months, received his honorable discharge Saturday and returned home.

Mrs. Potter, Mrs. A. J. Kohn's mother, went to Chicago Wednesday to spend the remainder of the winter with her son, Leon, and daughter, Mrs. Howard Chave.

The Jolly Eight played 500 at the home of Mrs. J. H. Danforth Thursday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served shortly before the departure of the guests.

Did you ever see a Kansas cyclone? If not, you can see one at the Grand Theatre Wednesday, Jan. 15, in the first reel of Douglass Fairbanks in "The Modern Musketeer."

Mrs. Anna Schuur, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Fred Wahl, left for Mayo Brothers Hospital, at Rochester, Minn., Wednesday evening of this week. The former is suffering from two goitres and hopes to find relief.

Mrs. Rylander, who has been her taking care of her daughter, Miss Hazel, who is suffering from an attack of influenza, returned to her home in Chicago Monday. Mrs. W. Richards is now caring for Miss Rylander.

Mrs. O. F. Schneider returned to her home in Maywood Saturday, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Edsall, over the holidays. Mr. Schneider and son, Leon, were out over Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. L. Johnson visited on New Year's day with her husband's

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Johnson, near Belvidere. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Esther Lucas, of Belvidere, returned to Genoa with her and visited a few days.

A number of sleighs are in use this week, but as a general thing the farmers find wheeling the more satisfactory, the pikes being bare in so many places. In town the sleighing is good.

Mrs. Lucretia Kitchen went to Ney this week Thursday to spend the winter with her son, G. C. Kitchen. Mrs. Dual, who has been living with Mrs. Kitchen, will spend several months in Chicago.

Seven car loads of stock were shipped to Chicago from Genoa Tuesday night. Among the shippers were Harry Whipple, Frank Eiklor, Walter Buck, Elmer Colton, O. W. Cronk and Phil Thorworth.

Every hat in the house must go—positively will not carry over in stock. These are medium and close fitting, just what you need for mid-winter wear. At the ridiculously low price, \$2.95. Mrs. M. Berwin.

Silver makes an appropriate wedding anniversary gift. Martin has some beautiful new pieces of silver, including oyster forks, fruit knives, olive tongs, pickle forks, soup spoons, orange spoons, pie forks, cheese knives, etc. Stop in and look them over.

The Missionary Societies held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Alfred Buck Tuesday afternoon. Their study program was in charge of Mrs. Ernest Sandall, and was followed by a discussion of current events. The society voted to adopt a war orphan.

Boys of all ages, from ten to nine ty, will welcome the advent of Tom Sawyer, the immortal boy hero of Mark Twain, at the Grand Theatre on Saturday, Jan. 18. No less a star than clever Jack Pickford, brother of the famous Mary Pickford, will take the part. Mr. Pickford has long been an admirer of Mark Twain's, and especially of "Tom Sawyer." He has not forgotten what it was to steal jam or raid the doughnut jar, and

better than any other young actor has succeeded in bringing to the screen the very incarnation of American boyhood.

As Herman Hoppe was driving across the tracks of the C. M. & St. P. railway at the Sycamore street crossing last Friday, the back of his wagon, which was loaded with shelled corn, was struck by a fast freight. The corn was scattered somewhat and the wagon put out of business completely, but the driver and horses escaped injury. Hoppe did not notice the train until his team was upon the tracks, and he considers himself mighty lucky to escape with only the loss of a little corn and a damaged wagon. The corn was owned by Geithman & Hammond.

SMALLPOX IN ELGIN

State Authorities Threaten to Quarantine the Entire City

A threat to put all of Elgin under smallpox quarantine unless its physicians co-operate more fully in stamping out the disease was made Saturday afternoon by Dr. S. S. Winner of the state board of health, says the News of that city.

Dr. Winner also swore out a state warrant under which Chris Platt of 16 Perry street was arrested for violation of the quarantine rules.

Seven new cases of smallpox, at least three of which had been reported by physicians as chicken pox, were recorded Monday on the books of the city health department.

Two of the physicians in the city are in danger of having their licenses revoked because of erroneous reports made.

FULLER INTRODUCES BILL

Mr. Fuller of Illinois introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives on January 2, 1919; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

"To provide additional compensation to men who have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the European war, and who have been or may be honorably discharged from such service.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to every man who shall have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the European war, and who has been or hereafter may be honorably discharged from such service, there shall be paid, in addition to his regular pay, compensation, or allowances, the sum of \$100 and one month's additional pay from the date of his discharge.

Hay Elected President

At a meeting on Monday at Bloomington of the county treasurers of Illinois, Walter H. Hay, treasurers of DeKalb county, was elected as the president of the association of county treasurers which was formed at that time. The law which consolidates the collection of taxes into the county treasurer's hands is now in effect and in order to get a general and harmonious understanding of it this meeting was attended largely and great in-

Value of Thunderstorm.

A thunderstorm is one of the best of physicians. In fact it is worth a whole army of doctors working day and night. What they can only assuage it can cure, clear out, absolutely abolish.

Lightning makes the atmosphere fresh. It is the cleansing fire of heaven. Where it passes no germ can live. But an even greater cleanser, for it leaves no nook or corner untouched, unwashed, unflushed, is the torrential rain which almost invariably accompanies a thunderstorm. Think of billions of tons of water passing through the atmosphere, carrying down with it thousands of tons of solid matter in the shape of smoke and ashes, and effluvia, and germs untold and swilling all these things from street and alley and court and roof. Why, no spring cleaning could effect in a century what a thunder shower does in ten minutes.

Task Well Worth While.

"It takes a big man to do the work of the world," says the Philosopher of Folly. "Let us be contented to do it ciores."

GENOA OPERA HOUSE
Shows Every Wednesday and Saturday Night
DANCE Friday night, January 24
Sycamore Music
CONRAD KNIPRATH, Prop.

Price

in itself does not mean much. The cost of a garment is never indicative of its value.

So—don't judge a "Woolly Boy" Suit by its low price. Look for the value in workmanship, style and quality.

We are showing the season's most popular models—well fitting; made from splendid patterns and excellent materials.

Our stock, though ample, has been moving fast; make your selection today.



F. O. HOLTGREN

NAIL OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE MONEY

Join Our **Accumulating Banking Club**

5 years

\$1 club pays \$25
\$2 club pays \$50
\$5 club pays \$125
\$10 club pays \$250
\$20 club pays \$500

Come In! Ask about it.

Our "accumulating" Banking Club is a very easy road to certain fortune.

You put in our bank 50c, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00 or more each week for 50 weeks of each year. In five years you have accumulated \$125.00, \$250.00, \$500.00, \$1,250, \$5,000 or more.

Have you ever said: "If I only had money now."

Make up your mind to bank a certain sum of money regularly.

No cost to join.

Come in; let us explain the plan.

You can join now—join.

You will receive 3 per cent interest

Exchange Bank
Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

WE WANT EVERY CONSUMER IN THIS TOWN TO HAVE FREE

A Package of the FAMOUS PERFECT CLEANSER "20 MULE TEAM" BORAX SOAP CHIPS

If you have not secured your free package get it today. It is good soap. Try it at the expense of the manufacturer and be convinced

The dealers named below are authorized to present FREE a full sized 8 ounce package of "20 MULE TEAM" Borax Soap Chips to every person who purchases Two One Pound Packages of "20 MULE TEAM" Borax.

WOOLENS, FLANNELS AND BLANKETS
Washed with "20 Mule Team" Borax Soap Chips dry out soft, fluffy, clean and sanitary. It's the Borax with the soap that does the work.

IN THE KITCHEN
of every home "20 Mule Team" Borax is needed, because it lightens labor, doubles the cleansing power of soap and water, kills germs, and being a harmless deodorizer and disinfectant, it leaves everything clean, sweet and sanitary.

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CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

Also, by this time some of the men had lost their heads completely; in fact, had gone violently crazy, and the rest of us were afraid of them. We were all thinking of the fight that might occur any moment between the Yarrowdale and some other vessel and we knew we were in the likeliest place for the vessel to be struck. Even though we were not hit amidships, if the ship were sinking we did not think the Germans would give us a chance to escape. We figured from what they had said that we would go down with the ship. And going down on a ship in which you are a prisoner is quite different from going down with one for which you have been fighting. You arrive at the same place, but the feeling is different.

Some of us thought of overpowering the crew and taking the vessel into our own hands, and we got the rest of the sane or nearly sane men together and tried to get up a scheme for doing it. I was strong for the plan and so were several others, but the Limey officers who were with us advised against it. They said the Germans were taking us to a neutral country, where we would be interned, which was just what the Germans had told us, but what few of us believed.

Then some others said that if we started anything the Germans would fire the time bombs. We replied that at least the Germans would go west with us, but they could not see that there was any glory in that. For myself, I thought the Germans would not fire the bombs until the last minute, and that we would have a chance at the boats before they got all of us anyway. There were only thirteen German sailors on board, besides their commander. This last Hun was named Badewitz.

So the pacifists ruled, because we could not do anything unless we were all together, and there was no mutiny. They said we were hotheaded, the rest of us, but I still think we could have made a dash for it and overpowered our sentries, and either gone over the side with the lifeboats, or taken over the whole ship. It would have been better for us if we had tried, and if the pacifists had known what was coming to us they would have fired the time bombs themselves rather than go on into that future. However, that is split milk.

We were not allowed to open the portholes while we were in the bunkers, under penalty of death, and there in the dark, in that stinking air, it is no wonder many of us went crazy. Among us was a fellow named Harrington, about six feet tall and weighing 250 pounds. He seemed to be all right mentally, but some of us thought afterwards he was crazy. Anyway, I do not blame him for what he did. Harrington rushed up to the fiddle and opened the door. There was a German sentry there, and Harrington made a swing at him and then grabbed his bayonet. The sentry yelled and some others came down from the bridge and shot Harrington through the hand. After they had beaten Harrington pretty badly, the bull of the bunch, Badewitz himself, came over and hammered Harrington all around the deck. Then they put him in irons and took him to the chart room.

The next day we were sitting in the fiddle getting warm when the door opened and there was Badewitz. He yelled "Hearns!" and began firing at us with a revolver, so we beat it back onto the coal. Pretty soon the door opened again. But it was only a German sentry. He threw down a note. It was written in English and read, "Pick out eight men for cooks." So we picked out eight men from the various vessels and they went on deck and rigged up a galley aft.

But we did not receive any knives, forks, spoons or plates. The first meal we got was nothing but macaroni, piled up on pieces of cardboard boxes. Then we appointed four men to serve the macaroni, and they got four pieces of wood, the cleanest we could find, which was not very clean at that, and they dug around in the macaroni and divided it up and put it in our hands. We had to eat it after that from our grimy fingers. Those who were helped first had to go farthest back on the coal to eat it, and those who were helped last got less, because the dividers got more careful toward the end and gave smaller portions.

But we did not get macaroni very long. A cook from the Voltair was cleaning a copper dioxie that the macaroni had been cooked in, and he was holding it over the side when the vessel rolled heavily, and dropped the dioxie into the briny. A sentry who saw him drop it forced him up to

Badewitz, who began mauling him before the sentry even had told his story. After a while Badewitz quit pounding the cook, and listened to the sentry. Then Badewitz said the cook had put a note in the dioxie before he dropped it, so they beat him up again and put him in irons. After that they sent the rest of the cooks back, and would not let them on deck again. They had plenty of canned goods and meat aboard, but they would not give us any.

Five of the men were buried at sea that day. More men were going mad every minute, and it was a terrible place; pitch dark, grimy, loose coal underfoot, coal-dusty air to breathe, body-filth everywhere. Some of the crazy men howled like dogs. But we were not as much afraid of these as we were of the others who kept still, but slipped around in the dark with lumps of coal in their hands. We got so we would not go near each other for fear we were running into a crazy man. Those of us who were sane collected as near the fiddle as we could, and we would not let the others get near us, but shoved them back or shielded lumps of coal at them. And every once in a while some one of us would begin to act queer. Maybe he would let out a howl suddenly, without any warning. Or he would just quit talking and begin to sneak around. Or he would squat down and begin to mumble. We could not tell just when a man had begun to lose his mind. He would seem just like the rest of us, because none of us was much better than a beast.

We could not take turns sleeping and standing watch against the crazy men, because when we talked about it, we agreed that none of us could tell whether or not the sentries would go crazy while on watch and have the rest of us at their mercy. It was awful to talk about going crazy in this way, and to figure that you yourself might be the next, and that it was almost sure to happen if you did not get some sleep soon. But it was worse to find a man near you going, and have to boot him out with the other insane men.

The days passed like that, with nothing to do but suffer, and starve and freeze. It got colder and colder, and all we could wrap ourselves in was the coal. We began to speculate on where we were. It was not till later than an old skipper in our bunch told us that we had rounded the northern coast of Iceland.

Finally, one day, a lad yelled down "Land!" and we all dove for the fiddle like wild men, and those who could get near enough looked out, and sure enough! there was the coast of Norway, very rugged and rocky and covered with snow. We thought it was all over then, and that we would be landed at Bergen sure. Then there was the usual running around and yelling on deck, and we were not so sure we would be landed, and very suddenly it got colder than ever.

I was in the fiddle, aching to get out, and ready for anything that might happen, when the door opened



suddenly and Badewitz grabbed me, and asked me in English if I was a quartermaster. I said yes, and he pulled me by the arm to a cabin. I did not know what was going to happen, but he took an oilskin from the wall and told me to put it on.

There were two sailors there also, and they put life belts on, and then I was more puzzled than ever, and scared, too, because I thought maybe they were going to throw me overboard, though what that had to do

with being a quartermaster I could not see.

But they drilled me up onto the bridge and told me to take the wheel. What their idea was I do not know. Possibly they wanted a noncombatant at the wheel in case they were overhauled by a neutral vessel. We were going full speed at the time, but as soon as I took the wheel she cut down to half speed, and stayed that way for half an hour. Then up to full speed again.

Pretty soon there was a tramp steamer on the starboard bow, and almost before I saw it, there were two more sentries on each side of me, prodding me with their revolvers and warning me to keep on the course. They had civilian clothes on.

Then we went through the Skager Rack and Cattegat, which are narrow strips of water leading to the Baltic, and we were only a mile from shore with vessels all about us. It would have been an easy thing for me to signal what our ship was and who were aboard, but they had six sentries on my neck all the time to keep me from it. I never wanted to do anything worse in my life than jump overboard or signal. But I would have been shot down before I had more than started to do either, so I just stayed with the wheel.

We were nearing one of the Danish islands in the Baltic when we sighted a tug. She began to smoke up and blow her siren. The sailors got very excited and ran around in crazy style, and Badewitz began shouting more orders than they could get away with. The sentries left me and ran with the rest of the Fritzles to the boat deck and started to lower one of the lifeboats. But Badewitz was right on their heels and kicked the whole bunch around in great shape, roaring like a bull all the time.

I left the wheel and ran to the end of the bridge, to jump overboard. But the minute I let go of the wheel the vessel fell off of the course, and they noticed it, and Badewitz sent five of them up on the bridge and three others to the side with their revolvers to shoot me if I should reach the water. I think if I had had any rope to lash the wheel with I could have got away and they would not have known it.

When the five sailors reached the bridge one of them jumped for the cord and gave our siren five long blasts in answer to the tug. The tug was about to launch a torpedo, and we whistled just in time. One of our men was looking from the fiddle, and he saw the Huns making for the lifeboats, so he got two or three others and they yelled together, "Don't let them get away!" thinking that they would get the boat over and leave the ship, and trying to yell loud enough for the tug to hear them. Badewitz took this man and two or three others, whether they were the ones who yelled or not, and beat them up and put them in irons. I thought there was going to be a mutiny aboard, but it did not come off, and I am not sure what the Huns were so excited about.

The other four sailors who came up on the bridge did not touch me, but just kept me covered with their revolvers. That was the way with them—they would not touch us unless Badewitz was there or they had bayonets. The old bull himself came up on the bridge after he had beaten up a few men, threw me around quite a bit and kicked me down from the bridge and slammed me into the coal bunkers. I felt pretty sore, as you can imagine, and disappointed and pretty low generally.

After a while we heard the anchor chains rattling through on their way to get wet, and we pulled up. Then every German ship in the Baltic came up to look us over, I guess. They opened up the hatch covers, and the Hun garbles and gold-stripes came aboard and looked down at us, and spit all they could on us, and called us all the different kinds of swine in creation. They had them lined up and filling past the hatchways—all of them giving us the once over in turn. Maybe they sold tickets for this show—it would be like the Huns.

At first we were milling around trying to get out from under the hatch openings and the shower of spit, but some Limey officer sang out, "Brit-bitsers all! Don't give way!" and we stood still and let them spit their damned German lungs out before we would move for them, and some Cornishmen began singing their song about Trelawney. So we made out that we did not know such a thing as a German ever lived.

We got better acquainted with German spitting later on, and believe me, they are great little spitters, not much on distance or accuracy, but quick in action and well supplied with ammunition. Spitting on prisoners is the favorite indoor and outdoor sport for Germans, men and women alike.

When the show was over, they rousted us up on deck and put us to work throwing the salt pork and canned goods into two German mine-layers. While we were at it, a Danish patrol boat came out and tied alongside us, and some of her officers came aboard and saw us. They knew we were prisoners-of-war, and they knew that a vessel carrying prisoners-of-war must not remain in neutral waters for over twenty-four hours, but they did not say anything about it.

That night two men named Barney Hill and Joyce, the latter a gunner from the Mount Temple, sneaked up on deck and aft to the poop deck. There was a pair of wooden stairs leading to the top of the poop deck, and Joyce and Hill lifted it and got it over the side with a rope to it. The two of them got down into the water all right, but Joyce let out a yell because the water was so cold, and a

German patrol boat heard him and flashed a searchlight. They picked up Joyce right away, but Barney was making good headway and was almost free when they dragged him in. They beat them up on the patrol boat, and when they put them back on the Yarrowdale Badewitz beat them up some more and put them in irons. Then he began to shoot at their feet with his revolver, and he had a sailor stand by to hand him another revolver when the first one was empty. Then he would gash their faces with the barrel of the revolver and shout, "I'm Badewitz. I'm the man who fooled the English," and shoot at them some more.

All the while the sailors were celebrating, drinking and eating, and yelling, as usual, and the whistles on all the German ships were blowing, and they were having a great fest. After about thirty hours we left, being escorted by a mine-layer and a mine-sweeper. I asked a German garby if that was the whole German navy, and he looked surprised and did not know I was kidding him, and said no. Then I said, "So the English got all the rest, did they?" and he handed me one in the mouth with his bayonet hit, so I quit kidding him.

We saw rows and rows of mines, and the German sailors pointed out what they said were H. M. SS. Lion and Nomad, but I do not know wheth-



A Cup of Water for Our New Year's Dinner.

or they were the same ones that were in the Jutland battle or not. Finally we landed at Swinemunde just as the bells were ringing the old year out and the new year in. We were a fine bunch of blackbirds to hand the kaiser for a New Year's present, believe me.

They mustered us up on deck, and each of us got a cup of water for our New Year's spree. Then we saw we were in for it, and all hope gone, but we were glad to be released from our hole, because we had been prisoners since December 10—three days on the Moeve and eighteen on the Yarrowdale—and the coal was not any softer than when we first sat on it.

So we began singing, "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, boys, smile. What's the use of worrying? It's never worth while," and so forth. They made us shut up, but not before we asked ourselves if we were downhearted, and everybody yelled "No!"

And that is how we gave our regards to Swinemunde.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"Pack Up Your Troubles."

We arrived at Swinemunde, on the east bank, and after we had our drink of water and had been rousted back into the bunkers, Badewitz went across to the west side in a launch with Joyce and Hill and a guard of sailors. They were to be shot the next morning, with some others, at a public shooting-fest. The rest of us wrapped ourselves in fumps of coal as best we could and tried to sleep.

In the morning crowds of Germans came aboard us and were turned loose on the boxes in the hold. It was a sight to see them rip off the covers and gobble the salami and other stuff that we carried. Table manners are not needed when there is no table, I guess, but if you had seen them, you would say these Germans did not even have trough manners. I have seen hogs that were more finicky.

While they were at it, hand to hand with the chow, giving and receiving terrible punishment, we prisoners were mustered on deck, counted, kicked onto tugs and transferred to the west bank, where the mob was waiting for us. My wounds, as you can imagine, were in a pretty bad state by this time, and were getting more painful every minute, so that I found I was getting ugly and anxious for an argument. I knew that if I stayed this way I would probably never come out alive, for there is every chance you could want to pick a quarrel while you are a prisoner—that will mean freedom for you—but only the freedom of going west, which I was not anxious to try.

When we got near the west bank, on the tugs, we could see that we were up against a battle with our arms tied. Over half the crowd was women and children, I should say, and the rest were laborers and old civvies, and reserve soldiers, and roughnecks generally. We could see the spit experts—the spit snipers, deployed to the front, almost.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fully nine-tenths of our troubles would vanish if we didn't talk so much

ALLEGED DESERTER HAD LED GAY LIFE

Arrested in Alabama While Wearing Uniform of First Lieutenant of Army.

Birmingham, Ala.—Private Guy O. Herron, an alleged deserter from Battery A, Ninth field artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, has been arrested by special agents of the department of justice on information given by Harry Goldstein, superintendent of a detective agency. Herron was wearing the uniform of a first lieutenant at the time of his arrest and is alleged to have a number of aliases and to have cashed bogus checks in the various cities he has visited amounting to approximately \$2,000.

When he was brought to the office of the department of justice he confessed and told of the wonderful way he had been entertained in cities he had visited among them being New



Is Alleged to Have a Number of Aliases.

York, Newark, Baltimore, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Raleigh, Oklahoma City, Kansas City, Chicago, Milwaukee, Hammond, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Birmingham. In every city he is alleged to have cashed bogus checks and to have assumed the names of Capt. Henry M. Willis, Capt. George H. Williams, Lieut. Harry B. Richards, Harry H. Murray and Samuel M. Kinney.

He said he was glad he had been caught as he was tired of eluding the officers, and even if he did have to put up some time he had had his fling. He has been away from camp since August 20, and has spent every cent of the money secured, as he has been stopping at the best hotels in the cities he visited. He was placed in the county jail and officials at Fort Sill were notified.

HOLDUP VICTIM LEFT UNDERWEAR AND SHOES

Cleveland, O.—Joseph Wiczynski is all out of luck. He was all dressed up in his regular "Sunday clothes" and was walking down a dark street when two men stepped out and took away his \$150. Not content with "brekking" him, they then ordered him to undress, and when they left Joe didn't have coat, pants, vest, hat or overcoat. It was a chilly walk home, down dark alleys and behind buildings, according to his complaint to the police.

PENCIL SAVES LIFE OF BOY

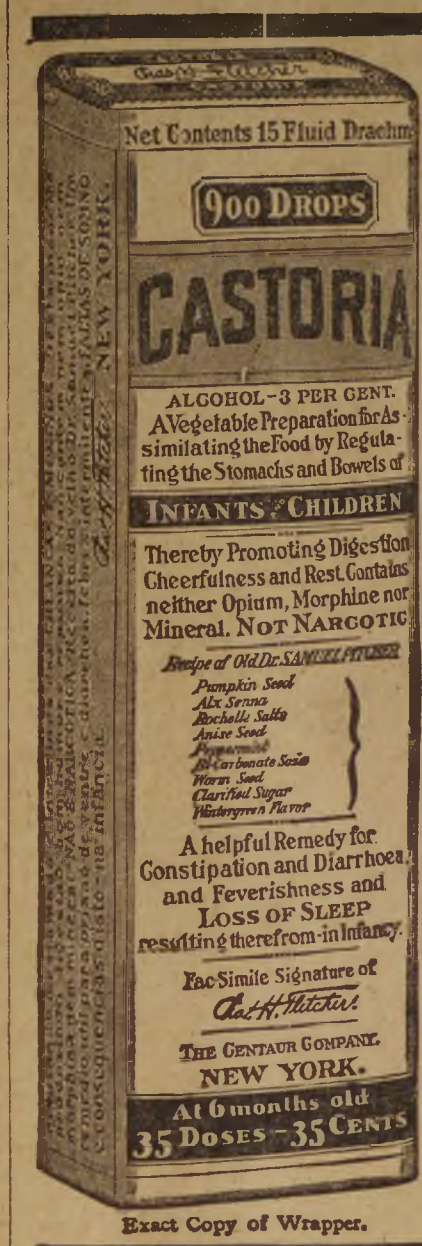
Bullet From .22-Caliber Rifle Is Stopped by Metal Case—Boys Were Playing War Game.

Des Moines, Ia.—A metal lead pencil in his pocket stopped a bullet and probably saved the life of Glen Catlin, twelve-year-old son of Reverend Catlin of Council Bluffs during a war game here. Several boys had built a cave in the outskirts of town and while young Catlin was advancing to the cave Eddie Emig, fourteen, who was standing guard, fired a .22-caliber rifle in the general direction from which the Catlin boy was advancing. The bullet tore a button off his coat and was stopped by the pencil.

MOUSE PLAYS PART IN SUIT

Second Cook Fell and Injured Himself While Being Chased by Chef With Rodent in Hand.

Kansas City, Mo.—A mouse plays an important part in a suit for damages filed by Pearl Smith, formerly employed as second cook of the Western Union Telegraph company, against the company. Miss Smith, employed in the company's kitchen, declares in her suit that the chef found a mouse in a garbage can. He proceeded to chase the second cook with the mouse in his hand. In trying to escape, she declares, she fell and injured herself. Three thousand dollars' damages is asked of the company.



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ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
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Thereby Promoting Digestion
Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor
Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
A helpful Remedy for
Constipation and Diarrhoea
and Feverishness and
LOSS OF SLEEP
resulting therefrom in Infancy.
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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Mistress—"Why did you leave your last place?"
Applicant—"Why did your last cook leave hers?"
How's This?
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A man is sometimes his own worst enemy, but he is more likely to be his own best friend.
Every married man can tell you that peace terms usually are harsh and expensive.

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHE

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out" unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.

Indigestion—dyspepsia—sour stomachs—bloated, gassy stomachs—belchy, miserable-feeling stomachs—these are Acid-Stomachs.

What a lot of misery they cause! How Acid-Stomach, with its day-after-day sufferings, does take the joy out of life! Not only that—Acid-Stomach is always undermining one's health. Think of what acid does to the teeth—how the acid eats through the enamel, causing them to decay. Is it any wonder, then, that Acid-Stomach saps the strength of the strongest bodies and wrecks the health of so many people?

You see ACID-STOMACH victims everywhere always ailing. They can't tell exactly what is the matter; all they say is, "I don't feel well!"—"I'm all in; tired, sickly." If they only knew it, nine times out of ten it is Acid-Stomach that is ailing them. It surely makes good digestion difficult, causes food to sour and ferment in the bowels, weakens the blood and fills the system with poisons. It prevents one from getting the full strength out of their food.

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Always Bears the Signature of

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"Why, it's a single room, isn't it?"—Buffalo Express.

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Might Finish Him.
"Shall I tell you how you have her down in your will?" "No; the cooking is bad enough as it is."

It's pretty hard for any man to make a success of a job he doesn't like to do.
Martin's Ferry, O., prohibits signs in foreign languages.

Acid-Stomach Makes Millions Suffer

Take EATONIC and get rid of your Acid-Stomach. This wonderful modern remedy actually takes the excess acid out of the stomach. It quickly and positively relieves bloat, heartburn, belching, food repeating, sour, gassy stomach, and the pains of indigestion. Makes the stomach cool and comfortable—keeps it sweet and strong. Banishes all stomach troubles so completely that you forget you have a stomach. You can eat what you like and digest your food in comfort, without fear of distressing after-effects. EATONIC helps you get full strength out of every mouthful you eat—and that is what you must have to be well and strong—full strength from your food.

Get a big box of EATONIC from your druggist TODAY. We authorize him to guarantee EATONIC to please you. If it fails in any way, take it back; he will refund your money. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, write to us and we will send you a big 50c box. You can send us the 50c after you receive it. Address H. L. Kramer, President, Eaton Remedial Company, South Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

EATONIC

TODAY FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

FINLAND the HERMIT NATION of EUROPE

People Are Passive and Unfathomable Yet Their Love of Independence Promises Bright Future

IN 1816 Emperor Alexander I of Russia wrote to Steinheit, then governor general of Finland, in the following terms: "As regards the conditions of Finland, my intention has been to give this people a political existence, so that they may not feel themselves conquered by Russia, but united to her for their own clear advantage; therefore not only their civil but their political laws must be maintained." Today, a century after those words were written, there seems at last good hope that Alexander I's intention may be permanently fulfilled, writes Rosalind Travers Hyndman in New York Sun.

A race of Mongolian origin and language, the "Suomalaiset" or people of the fens—were Christianized very early in the thirteenth century by the Swedes, who treated them on the whole with equality and justice, and intermarried with them freely, not, however, allowing the Finnish language to be written or spoken to any extent. The result was that in 1808 Russia conquered a people who spoke Swedish and regarded themselves as independent Swedes; and although the Finns have passed through enormous national changes in the course of the century, Russians of the ruling classes could never get it out of their heads that Finland desired to belong to Sweden again.

The governors of Russia, having much vaster affairs in hand, did not realize that the remarkable development of Finnish nationalism was directed, first and last, against the Swedish language and Finno-Swedish domination. The Finnish language was spoken only by the remote peasantry and Finnish names even were not legally recognized. Yet, meanwhile, a great movement was steadily growing up for the revival of Finland's own singularly rich and beautiful tongue.

The Finnish people began to think of their country as "Suomi," something utterly distinct from Sweden or Russia, having a language and literature of its own. From 1849 onward, when Lonnrot published the second edition of the "Kalevala," Finland's national epic, educated Finns were beginning to give up Swedish as a means of communication and learning to use the strange, difficult, sonorous language which was their birthright.

Naturally this development soon cleft the country in two. Many Finns urged, not unreasonably, that it was hardly practicable for so small a people to cut themselves off from Scandinavia, from Russia, from the rest of Europe in fact, "by climbing on to a language island" in this way. But nationalism triumphed. In 1863 the "nice little constitution" granted by Alexander II left the Finns free to govern themselves in all internal matters in a fairly representative manner, and from this time the study of Finnish became an integral part of the general education.

The use of the revived language of Finland grew so fast that Swedish-speaking Finns began to find themselves in a minority, and in 1864 after a very hot debate the Finnish language was placed on an equality with Swedish in the Finnish senate. "Svekomani" (Swede-Finn) and "Fennoman" (Finnish-Finn) became cries of warfare, and the language conflict fell roughly into line with the divisions of class. The progressive and proletarian elements in the country were Fennoman, while the middle class, conservative and aristocratic forces were for a long while by speech and traditions Swede.

All this time the Finns as a people and as a nation kept strictly to that policy of detachment and independence which has always marked them. They took no part at all in Russian affairs and showed little interest in those of Scandinavia; they appeared to Europe generally as self-centered as a Chinese colony in the West might be.

Finland meant to work out her salvation alone. In literature and art indeed the country was open to European influences, for the Finns have always been great travelers, wandering about the continent with cold, appraising eyes, selecting and taking back with them such ideas as they considered likely to be of use. They took political ideas also from Scandinavia and from Germany, but they had no desire to make propaganda for their own ideas or their own race.

Yet inevitably they were bound to be a growing trouble to the Russian government and a stumbling block to Pan-Slav policy. Obviously a democratic and almost self-governing province was out of place among the folds of the vast autocratic rule which covered all the Russias then.

But a far more important objection was this: The duchy of Finland, alien in language, character and administration, was a complete break in that scheme of one vast homogeneous Russia, stretching from the Norwegian coast to the Pacific, one in language, laws, religion and government—that dream of giant unity and monotony which seems to have filled the minds of the directors of Russia for 30 years and more. There seems little doubt that the deposed dynasty cherished this design as the Hohenzollerns did that of "Mitteleuropa." It was a similar huge, dull, magnificent, mischievous idea, trampling even more widely over the rights of other nations and intended to produce an even more dismal uniformity of rule.

So, dispassionately viewed—and the Finn, even when considering his own misfortunes, is eminently dispassionate—Russia's first attack upon the liberties of Finland in 1809 was inevitable, a catastrophe of nature. There is little need to recall "the bad years" from 1809 to 1906, when the Finnish constitution was suspended and the country was placed under the rule of a military dictator, General Bobrikoff. They form a monotonous record of press censorship, dismissals of native officials, illegal arrests and exile.

The great strike of 1905-1906, however unsuccessful in its main objects, achieved two things:



THE MARKET SQUARE OF HELSINKI

The election of the Russian duma and the temporary restoration of Finland's constitution. Yet "restored" is hardly the word, for that restricted, cautious and eminently bourgeois constitution of 1809 was resurrected into something democratic and terrible—a popular government, based upon full adult suffrage and proportional representation with an elected house, containing at its first assembly in April, 1907, 80 social democrats out of a total of 200. And these were genuine, uncompromising Marxist social democrats, the outcome of a party which was first formed in 1899. Since then the social democratic representation of Finland has steadily increased at every election.

From the spring of 1907 to that of 1909 Finland experienced "two crowded years of glorious life" in which the country simply hummed with internal progress and political development. The old feuds of Svekomani and Fennoman were taken up with renewed vigor, although the Swedish speaking Finns were now only one-ninth of the population and still decreasing.

We all remember how, in May, 1910, 120 members of the British parliament signed a memorial to the duma expressing the apprehension with which they regarded the proposal to deprive Finland of her constitutional rights, while a large number of German, French, Italian, Belgian and Dutch deputies formed and addressed similar memorials. But all this was in vain, and by July, 1910, the bill for the Russification of Finland became law.

It was not immediately and violently put into practice. The landtag was still assembled at intervals, though it had rather less power than a municipal council. A number of official dismissals took place, Russians were given full Finnish rights in Finland and the usual series of arrests, imprisonments and exilings followed, but until 1912 the Finnish press was only intermittently censored. However, this second series of "bad years" was much harder for the Finns than the period of 1899-1906.

Soon after the war began Finland was practically cut off from the civilized world. Russification set in with full force and the most stringent censorship of the press, of correspondence and of all written matter whatever was established. Even the internal business of the country suffered greatly, and the whole people were put "under hatches," as it were, and assuredly on very short rations for an unlimited time.

One piece of news only came through in the early days of the war, to the effect that the dowager empress of Russia had returned from Denmark by way of Finland and had shown much courtesy and common sense on her passage. It was said that she had caused her personal guard to be greatly relaxed, that she had talked with Finns everywhere and had taken pains to create a good impression. But shortly after her return the Finns were specially and officially warned "not to build any false hopes of restored liberty" upon

PAPER FAMINE IN OLD TIMES.

There was a paper famine in Europe in the seventh century. In A. D. 640 the Saracens conquered Egypt, and at the same time, by order of Omar, their caliph, the renowned library at Alexandria, consisting of 400,000 volumes, was burned. The paper supply of the then world was derived from the papyrus bark, a reed which grew only in Egypt. Consequently, when the Saracens gained possession of the country the paper supply was cut off. This led to the adoption of a curious expedient. The writing on used papyrus paper was erased and the paper, which was thus made available, again brought into use. An old author has suggested that probably owing to this many valuable contributions from classic writers, Tacitus, Livy and others, were lost to the world.

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENT.

The Coldstream guards is a regiment of footguards in the British army forming part of the royal household brigade. It is one of the oldest regiments of the British service, dating from 1659. In that year General Monk, who, after the death of Cromwell, took sides with the parliament and the army, organized the regiment at Coldstream, a border town of Berwickshire, Scotland, whence the name of the regiment, and marched with it into England. It has seen service in every British campaign of any magnitude, and has emblazoned on its regimental colors the names of many of the most brilliant victories of British arms.

SLOW PROGRESS.

"You have been trying to deceive me for years, Henry."
"Oh, come now, my dear."
"It is said practice makes perfect."
"What has that to do with me?"
"I was just thinking that you don't succeed any better now than you did when we were first married."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

the friendly demeanor of the dowager empress.

Naturally this ill-advised policy has had very bad results. At the beginning of the war many Finns were in favor of the allies, chiefly by reason of their English trade connections and English sympathies. But when Russia's most powerful and necessary ally forbade to say one word in favor of a reasonable treatment of Finland, and when the English press by its underestimating praise of all things Russian actually gave more strength to the powers of reaction, then the Finns cannot be blamed for looking elsewhere.

Their exiles flocked to Germany in great numbers, and it is said that more than 3,000 Finns took up their residence there. The Germans are further credited with making active propaganda for their cause among the professors and students of Finland, but it seems doubtful whether they would really have found it worth while, when the allies themselves were unconsciously doing so much to spread pro-German sympathies there. If—but no one can say more than if—Finland was occasionally used as a channel for communication between Germany and the traitorous party in Russia the allies have only themselves to blame.

However this may be, it seems pretty clear that there were several German agencies in more than one part of Finland trying to stir the people up to an armed revolt.

Since our reactionary press at one time took upon itself to repeat the venerable and discredited clichés about Finland's desire for independence or for union with Sweden, it is well to say once more that Finland's great nationalist movement was all directed against Swedish influence, and that there are not five wisecracks in the whole country who would dream of the possibility of such a union. Nor has the fiercest advocate of Finnish freedom ever contemplated absolute independence. The position of the country and its very small population wholly forbid it.

Surely this tiny nation has a magnificent future! It may even be possible for them, highly trained and politically qualified as they are, to hurry through the intervening stages of their economic development and show to Europe the working model of a co-operative commonwealth. They are in the main Mongolians, patient, passive, secret and unfathomable, and their kinsmen in Japan and China have done equally marvelous things.

Yet alien from us as they are racially, their development is so western that no Englishman who has spent much time in Finland has any sense of a race barrier. On the contrary, they seem, once known, curiously appealing and sympathetic, this brave, ugly little people, with their high cheekbones, great foreheads and deep-set eyes. Their literature, like their landscape, is extraordinarily varied and beautiful and there runs through it a sense of the timeless forests and the unbounded North. It haunts you; no one who has felt the charm of Finland is really content till he sees the Land of Thousand Lakes again.

ICE AS A SWEETMEAT.

We Americans eat more ice cream and similar frozen desserts than the people of any other nation, but the Japanese have us beaten as eaters of ice. According to the Tokyo Advertiser, one of their favorite dishes is small cakes of ice broken into tiny pebbly pieces and eaten with sugar and lemon, or any other mixture that they may fancy. The commonest way of eating ice in Japan, however, is to shave it into snowy flakes and to swallow it with sweetened water into which various appetizers, such as fruit juice or sweetmeats, have been thrown.

Ice cream, milk and eggs shaken with ice and other kinds of cooling beverages are sold in an ever-increasing quantity, but the old style of eating "raw" ice, in what the Japanese call the kōrimizu fashion, is still in the greatest vogue.—Youth's Companion.

TATTOOING ANCIENT CUSTOM.

The antiquity of tattooing is evidenced by its almost universal employment among primitive peoples. In New Guinea the young women are tattooed all over their bodies, their faces being similarly treated after marriage.

In the Solomon islands a girl is not eligible for marriage unless she has been tattooed. The girls of Borneo are thus adorned from waist to knees in most elaborate fashion; likewise their hands, feet and ankles.

In Burma, under the last king, every male was required by royal edict to be tattooed from waist to knees; and it was customary for the girls to have their tongues tattooed with charms to attract the men.

SUCH AN INQUISITIVE WOMAN.

Hub—Who is that letter from?
Wife—What do you want to know for?
Hub—There you go! "What do I want to know for?" I declare if you aren't the most inquisitive woman I ever met.—Boston Transcript.

CONFIDENCE MEN ROB EVANGELIST

Frederick Seibert, Assistant to Billy Sunday, Is Victim of "Con" Artists.

WAS GIVEN WARNING

As an Expression of Trust Religious Man Gave Slicker \$500 and Watch and Chain Valued at \$350.

Chicago.—The "school" for confidence men has turned out a new prodigy whose latest victim is Frederick Seibert, evangelist and Billy Sunday assistant, who trusted him with \$550 and a watch after the slicker offered to finance a tour of the South.

The master confidence man is operating under the name of C. Harcourt and poses as a wealthy sheep-raiser from Sydney, Australia. Fred A. Salaman, a wealthy English timber expert from London, a guest at the Blackstone hotel, was the first victim of Harcourt and his aids, who obtained \$240 from him.

Detective Sergeants Edward Baynes and George Lynch of the detective bureau, who were put on the Salaman case, learned of Seibert's presence in Chicago as the next probable victim and warned him, but this failed to save the religious worker.

Hearing from the hotel clerk that Mr. Seibert had called for Harcourt, the detectives suspected him as one of the gang, but he convinced them that he was an evangelist here to raise funds and have some hymn books and sheet music of revival songs printed. He gave his address as the office of the Homer Roddeheaver Publishing company, 440 South Dearborn street, of which "Billy" Sunday's song leader is the president.

Offered Evangelist \$5,000.

Seibert, who is from Marshalltown, Ia., said he met Harcourt in a shoe shining shop and the latter offered him \$5,000 as an aid in building his tabernacle.

Mr. "Harcourt" introduced the evangelist to a "friend," whose uncle, he confided to Mr. Seibert, had just died in Australia, leaving him \$700,000.

"That tabernacle's a great thing," said the friend. "Believe me, religion is great. I've a notion to put \$10,000 into your tabernacle."

Then he grew confidential. Leaning over, he said:

"Now, since I'm going to trust you with my \$10,000, I wonder how far you'd trust me?"

"Trust you? With anything," said Mr. Seibert.

"How much money have you got?" asked the stranger.

Mr. Seibert counted it out—\$550.

A Matter of Trust.

"You wouldn't trust me to carry \$500 of it around the block?"

The \$500 went into the stranger's outstretched hand. He waited a minute.

"The watch and chain," he asked.

"Would you trust me with them, too?"



Mr. Seibert Counted It Out—\$550.

The tall went with the hide. With \$500, \$350 watch and the chain with the gold piece on it, the snail man turned away.

"We'll see," he said. "We'll see if you trust me!"

Mr. Seibert was still waiting for the Australian philanthropist to return when the cafeteria which was to be the meeting place closed.

Canadian Money "Exchanged."

Mr. Salaman, a guest at the Blackstone hotel, was in the reading room when a stranger nearby, reading a paper, introduced himself as C. Harcourt of Sydney, saying he had just sold his sheep ranch for \$500,000. More talk followed and the two men went to the bar, where Harcourt paid for the drinks with a \$100 bill. He said he also was a guest at the hotel and confided that he expected to meet his son Rutherford and his daughter Minnie there the next day.

The trimming was effected by offering to "exchange" American for Canadian money. Salaman says he remembered later that Harcourt's countenance changed when he told him that he had only \$240 in Canadian money. The money was turned over to Harcourt, who did not return.



Half a Century Ago

Half a Century Ago, every community could be supplied to some extent with locally dressed meat, drawing on live stock raised nearby.

Now two-thirds of the consuming centers, with millions of people, are one to two thousand miles away from the principal live-stock producing sections, which are sparsely settled.

The American meat packing industry of today is the development of the best way to perform a national service.

The function of providing meat had to develop accordingly. Those men who first grasped the elements of the changing problem created the best facilities to meet it—large packing plants and branch houses at strategic points, refrigerating equipment (including cars), car routes, trained organization, profitable outlets for former waste—which became the natural, inevitable channels for the vast flow of meat across the country.

If there were a better way to perform this necessary service, American ingenuity and enterprise would have discovered it, and others would now be using it.

During 1918, Swift & Company has earned a profit on meats (and meat by-products) of less than 2½ cents per dollar of sales—too small a profit to have any appreciable effect on prices.

Swift & Company,
U. S. A.

RAW FURS

FUR SHIPPERS WANTED

to ship direct to us. No shipment too large for us. No shipment too small to receive personal attention from us. Fur graded and check mailed day fur is received. We pay express on lots over \$25.00.

We Need 1,000,000 Skunk, 100,000 Fox, 25,000 Ermine, 5,000 Badger, 40,000 Mink, 2,000,000 Muskrat, 500,000 Opossum, 100,000 Raccoon and 2,000,000 other Pelts.

Write for Complete Price List, or better still, ship us what you have on hand. We will keep you posted if you write or ship to

Cramer-Mann Fur Company

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Reference: Dun's, Bradstreet, Your Bank

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Small Expense Easily Applied. Sure Results. Used successfully for 30 years. Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS' about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS' VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

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Your property or farm if you wish. Write for advice. FRANK E. HAZEL, 3708 S. Kelle, Chicago

Colds Grow Better

surprisingly soon, throat inflammation disappears, irritation is relieved and throat tickling stops, when you use reliable, time-tested

PISO'S

W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 82-1918.

Of Course. Her Friend—"What is your favorite part of the Bible?" Telephone Girl—"The book of Numbers."

It is praiseworthy even to attempt a great action.

Even an ass loves to hear himself bray.

CLEANING PRESSING, REPAIRING
Men's and Ladies' Suits and Coats
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Made of Cypress and ready to deliver... We have on hand six and eight foot stock tanks and water troughs, manufactured right here on the premises and we know that they are right in every particular... There can be no better tank made and no better material used for the purpose... If you will call and see these tanks, it will be much better than a full column of detailed description... Call and talk it over with us today or tomorrow or next week, but do not delay until next spring.

Genoa Lumber Co.



Stop Right Now and Cure That Cold—
Use **MORSE'S LAXA-PIRIN**

No Quinine, but Fine Laxatives with ASPIRIN, CAFFEINE, GELSEMIUM, Etc.
QUICK—EASY—EFFICACIOUS
Relieves LaGrippe, Cold or Headache with out distress of stomach, roaring ears, or throbbing head. A trial with conviction.
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Scott's Pharmacy

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You cannot be happy and enjoy good health unless your stomach is performing its functions properly.

A free trial of Bey Stomach Tablets is one of the greatest events you ever experienced. If you are suffering from stomach trouble in any form, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, gas on the stomach, heartburn, constipation, etc., send direct to us for a 50c box of Bey Stomach Tablets and you will receive them by return mail postpaid. Relief comes so quickly you will jump for joy. If you are in doubt, send for a free trial package. You will then be convinced. Don't delay. Take no substitute.

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Oysters and Fish in Season

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Telephone 16

KINGSTON NEWS

L. C. Shaffer of Sycamore was a visitor Monday.

Horace Barney spent Friday with his father, F. M. Barney in Belvidere.

Mrs. Nina Moore entertained her daughter, Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, of Sycamore this week.

We are sorry to note that Mrs. D. C. Ottman of Belvidere, former resident of Kingston, is confined to her bed with sickness.

Mrs. S. Witter went to Sycamore Tuesday to spend a few days with friends.

Misses Eva Anderson and Doris Lindstrom visited their home folks in DeKalb over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Chellgren and daughter attended the funeral of Mrs. Fitz Magnuson at Sycamore Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Magnuson passed away at her home in Mayfield Friday evening at 5 o'clock with Spanish influenza. She leaves to mourn her death, her beloved husband and one child, nearly one year old, who have the deepest sympathy of many friends.

Fred Helsen of Chicago visited a couple of days last week with relatives here.

Miss Daisy Ball returned to Sycamore last Friday after a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball.

Mrs. E. L. Bradford spent the week end with her friends in DeKalb.

Mrs. Edith Bell returned home from Chicago last week, Thursday.

Miss Gladys Brown of Genoa taught the grammar room a few days last week during the absence of Hazel Harshman.

Alfred Deverill spent the first of the week with relatives in Chicago.

Miss Vesta Rote is teaching the Stuartville school the rest of the term.

Mrs. J. P. Ortt spent Wednesday with her daughter, Mrs. George Helsen, in Belvidere.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gleason and daughter, Margaret, of Kirkland were guests of Mrs. Gleason's father, W. H. Bell.

Mrs. J. P. Miller went to Kirkland Tuesday evening to see her mother, Mrs. Dibble, who is on the sick list.

Miss Fannie Astling, a nurse from Sycamore, came here Monday night to care for Alice, youngest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Frank James, who has pneumonia. At this writing she is gaining nicely.

The funeral services of Earl Pratt, who passed away at his home in Beloit, Wis., Sunday, Dec. 23, were held in the Baptist church Saturday afternoon. Interment took place in the Kingston cemetery.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends for their sympathy shown and the floral offerings. We especially thank the singer and all who lent their assistance in this our deepest bereavement. Mrs. Jennie Pratt ad son, Donovan.

NEY

Miss Irene Corson of Chicago has been at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corson, the past two weeks.

Miss Ruth Corson of Chicago came out to attend the O. E. S. installation and spent Wednesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corson.

Miss Gladys Kellogg and George Lance of Marengo spent the holidays in Chicago, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marshall.

Mrs. Fred Patterson will entertain the Ney Ladies Aid Society for dinner on Thursday, January 9.

Mrs. Will Eagle and Mrs. Elmer Colton were Elgin passengers on Monday.

Mrs. Harvey Eiklor will entertain her brother, Private Arthur Lester, of Newport News, during his few days' furlough.

Miss Florence Muphy, who has been making her home with her sister, Mrs. Will Bartle, went to Indiana Friday to be with her mother during the winter.

George Eichler, Jr., of Rockford is helping his brother, Harvey, at present.

Mrs. A. H. Sears has been quite sick with influenza, but is getting along nicely at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Griebel of Marengo spent Tuesday with their daughter, Mrs. Clyde Shipman.

Harold Patterson was in Marengo on Monday.

There will be no church services at the Ney Church during January and February.

Miss Minnie Johnson spent a few days this week in Chicago.

Hogs Dying of Influenza

Thousands of dollars worth of hogs have died during the past few weeks in the vicinity of Plainfield and Wheatland, of pneumonia which developed from influenza, according to a Plainfield farmer who visited Aurora.

He says that the hogs contract a cough and die soon afterwards. Many dogs in that vicinity and some cattle also have been found dead of late, he says.

NEW LEBANON

Frank Fishbach and family of Gilberts are visiting at Wm. Dumolin's.

Emma Drendel returned from Sycamore hospital Saturday much improved. Mrs. Drendel has been staying with her daughter at the hospital.

Mrs. Earl Cook spent a few days visiting her mother and brother at Sterling.

Lena Reinken is visiting friends at Rockford this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Kiner were Elgin passengers Saturday.

Sylvester Finley shipped a car load of cows to Chicago Monday.

Mrs. E. Kiner and Mrs. Fannie Ford entertained the H. O. A. members Thursday. The afternoon was taken up in sewing. Members meet with Mrs. Mary Bottcher January 16.

Chas. Coon and family and Frank Miller called on Ben Awe and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Peterson called at Harvey Eiklor's Sunday.

Lee Grimes and family spent Sunday at E. Kiner's.

Mrs. Chas. Coon called on her mother, Mrs. Carrie Peterson, in Elgin Monday.

Charles Reiser was in Genoa on business Monday.

John Japp and family called at the Chas. Naker home at Genoa Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Corson and Mrs. Henry Koerner were in Elgin shopping Monday.

Stanley Maurer is visiting his parents in Indiana for a few days.

Vera Galarno of Fairdale visited at the Ben Awe home the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Hartman spent Monday at Lem Gray's.

Mrs. Edward Finley was calling on relatives at DeKalb Monday.

Ray Crawford shipped a car load of hogs to Chicago Wednesday.

Lou Hartman and family of Hampshire were New Year guests at Arthur Hartman's.

Dick Galarno and Miss Ruth and friend, Miss Margaret Hansler, spent Sunday at Earl Cook's.

Herman Bahe called at Wm. Japp's Wednesday.

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PRINCE ALBERT

The national best smoking pipe



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SAY, you'll have a streak of smokeluck that'll put pep-in-your-smokemotor, all right, if you'll ring-in with a jimmy pipe or cigarette papers and nail some Prince Albert for packing!

Just between ourselves, you never will wise-up to high-spot-smoke-joy until you can call a pipe by its first name, then, to hit the peak-of-pleasure you land square on that two-fisted-man-tobacco, Prince Albert!

Well, sir, you'll be so all-fired happy you'll want to get a photograph of yourself breezing up the pike with your smokethrottle wide open! Talk about smoke-sport! Quality makes Prince Albert so

appealing all along the smoke line. Men who never before could smoke a pipe and men who've smoked pipes for years all testify to the delight it hands out! P. A. can't bite or parch! Both are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

Right now while the going's good you get out your old jimmy pipe or the papers and land on some P. A. for what ails your particular smokeappetite!

You buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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