



Photo by American Press Association.
Major General Thomas H. Barry.

General Barry, who has been at Ft. Sheridan for some time, goes to Rockford and will take charge of the forces in training there.

No announcement has yet been made as to when Gen. Barry will assume command at Rockford. It is probable, however, that he will be transferred about September 1, as the first national army troops will leave for Rockford September 5.

FOR BENEFIT OF RED CROSS

E. H. Browne will donate 25% of Gross Sales on Even'g of Aug. 24.

Thru the courtesy of E. H. Browne, the Red Cross ladies will receive for the home fund, 25% of the sales made at the fountain also on candy, cigars and tobacco at Mr. Browne's store Friday evening, Aug. 24. The ladies will furnish cake to be served with ice cream, on which there will be an additional charge of five cents. This is a splendid opportunity to help this wonderful work, so come out and show your patriotism by being a Red Cross booster.

NEW TUITION LAW

Eighth Grade Graduates of County to Select High School

The new tuition law passed by the last legislature and effective July 1, excites more than passing interest. One paragraph of Section 96 reads:

"Any eighth grade graduate residing in non-high school district may attend any recognized two, three or four-year high school, and his tuition shall be paid by the board of education of the non-high school district in which he resides."

As will be seen by this any pupil finishing the work of a rural school can attend any high school of his choice and the tuition will be paid by the county in which he resides.

The paragraph following this reads: "An eighth grade graduate in the meaning of this act is any person of school age who gives satisfactory school work by presenting a certificate of promotion issued by the home school board, or by passing an examination given by the county superintendent of schools or by passing an examination given by the school attended."

STOCK RAISING AND FEEDING

Traveling the Right Road to Ultimate Success

J. J. Hammond is the owner of a 160-acre farm south-east of town—'Maple Grove Farm'—and another north-east of the city. His son-in-law, E. E. Lewis, is handling these farms. E. E. Lewis, of the owner and the tenant are combined in exploiting the stock raising and feeding propaganda. They raise cattle and hogs and purchase feeders at Kansas City in the fall to place on the Chicago market in the spring, thus putting into successful practice the "Back to the Soil" slogan. That more stock raising and feeding is not engaged in a section so splendidly adapted to the business, is a wonder, instead of so much grain farming.

Enriching the soil and thus increasing its productivity, as a result of feeding, instead of robbing the soil, means a wonderful source of profit.

Drive the grain to market on the hoof instead of hauling on wagons. The "stir" is the key to the situation. It means increased prosperity. They should be erected by the hundreds in this county.

The success of this year's wheat crop will attract farmers to wheat raising, and so long as weather and other conditions do not interfere, the game will prove profitable.

Corn, hay, alfalfa, with the grain house and silo accompaniment, will prove the sane, sensible and safe road to success, with stock raising and feeding the vehicle to market.

Only a few minutes prior to the tragedy in Genoa, a Marton-Hadley seven passenger car turned over into the ditch just east of the Deer Creek bridge on the Belvidere road. The car was loaded with a party of Chicago people, all of whom escaped without injury. The fence prevented the car from turning completely over and thus probably saved lives and limbs. The driver stated that he turned to speak to someone in the back seat and in doing so turned the steering wheel just enough to leave the pike.

Try our "Want Ad" column.

TWO LIVES ARE LOST TRIP ABOUT COUNTY

Fred Brockman of Genoa and Herman Mott of Belvidere Killed

ARE STRUCK BY TRAIN IN GENOA

Automobile Pushed a Quarter of a Mile Down Track From Main Street Crossing

When the Ford touring car in which they were riding was struck by an extra west bound freight on the C. M. & St. P. railway Sunday afternoon at four o'clock the lives of Fred Brockman of this city and Herman Mott of Belvidere were crushed out. The accident happened at the West Main street crossing in this city and was witnessed by several people.

After being struck by the train, the auto was pushed about a quarter of a mile down the track, the two victims being entangled in the wreckage. Immediately after striking the machine, the engineer applied the brakes, but owing to the heavy load and a down grade it was impossible to stop the train sooner.

The two men were held in the wreckage for some time before the train could be backed up to release them. In the mean time Brockman was conscious and making desperate efforts to free himself, his head being caught between the cylinder head of the locomotive and a part of the automobile. When taken away and placed on the ground Mr. Brockman, who at first unrecognizable on account of the blood and dirt, gave his name.

The second victim was wedged on top of the pilot, his arms and neck being pinned to a steel rod by a part of the auto top, as in a pillow. Mr. Mott was unconscious when released and was merely gasping. He lived, however, for a half hour, passing away just after reaching the hospital.

Mr. Brockman suffered intensely for over two hours, death finally coming as a relief. His left leg and hip were broken as well as the collar bone. Death was due to internal hemorrhage. Mott's body was badly broken and his face was gashed in several places.

So badly was the automobile wedged about and under the pilot that it was impossible for the men present to move it. After several efforts the train was finally backed away and the victims released. They were rushed to the hospital as soon as possible.

The machine was owned by Mr. Mott who was in Genoa with his family. Genoa he left his family at the Brockman home who is a brother of Mrs. Mott. Mr. Mott, who was a resident of Genoa several years ago, was the chief engineer for the Illinois Northern Traction Co. at Belvidere. After arriving in Genoa he left his family at the Brockman home and in company with Mr. Brockman started up town to get ice cream for lunch. Whether he failed to see the special freight or thought he could beat the train to the crossing is not known. The auto was struck square and ground down before the pilot, there not being a whole part left in the machine worth mentioning.

The tragedy was witnessed by Claude Patterson, H. A. Cheney, Eber McMackin, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Glass, and the flagman, Thos. Canavan.

The inquest was held Monday afternoon, the jury returning a verdict of "accidental death."

Mr. Brockman leaves besides his wife, three children, and Mr. Mott leaves a wife and five children.

E. H. COHOON SELLS

Well Known Business Man Deals off Implement Business

Last Friday morning, the implement house of E. H. Cohoon & Co passed into new hands, E. E. Keating of Huntley, being the new owner.

The transfer, including the real estate as well as the business, was made through a deal, Mr. Cohoon coming into possession of property at Superior, Wisconsin, other holdings being included in the transaction.

E. H. is counted as an old timer among the business men of Genoa, having been engaged in various enterprises here covering a period of more than thirty years.

E. E. Keating is so well known here and throughout this section of the state, that he needs no introduction, and a good business man.

The business undergoes no interruption. Sam Matteson is in charge—in fact he went along in the trade—and he is wrapping and handling out goods, same as ever, and that smile that never wears off, goes with each sale for good measure.

These Keating boys work too fast for a weekly newspaper to keep up with them in their deals. The above was placed in type Tuesday morning, Tuesday afternoon this paper was informed that Walrod & Crosby of Sycamore, had purchased the stock outright. So this well known firm now owns the implements, but Keating holds the real estate and Sam is still on the job.

Trees Sell at \$110 Each

Recently the Lytton Veneer company of this city advertised for black walnut trees and this put their buyer in touch with Dr. C. M. Roe, owner of the famous Burton woods at Chana, Ogle county. There are hundreds of the prized trees in the big woods, many of them three and four feet in diameter. Ninety of the largest of them were purchased at \$110 each, a cool nine thousand for the lot. The veneer company bought the timber standing and will cut and haul at their own expense.—DeKalb Independent.

Plans are Talked of for Rousing Send-off for DeKalb Souldiers

A PLEASURE DRIVE IS PROPOSED

Plans to Give the Boys a Triumphant Ride About the County When They Leave

DeKalb Chronicle: The exemption board which at all times has been so thoughtful for the hundreds of young men who have come before it during the grilling scenes of the last few weeks, has proposed a fitting ovation for them when on September fifth the first 30 per cent shall sever their official connection with the board.

On that day the board proposes to enlist the use of autos enough to take this 30 per cent of the boys all over DeKalb county. At the head of the long line of autos a band will play patriotic and other airs to let the countryside know that here are some of the boys who have been selected to keep green the memory of those very sacred times and to back Old Glory in this fight to rid the world of self imposed misery, a barbarous custom now engaged in its last struggle and to end which this great country of ours has been called to put on the finishing touches.

By the end of that day it is the design of the board to land the boys in Rockford in the midst of music and beneath the Stars and Strips.

This is a thoughtful and graceful action for the board to take, but only exemplifies the fatherly interest which the members have taken at all times in the welfare of those young men who have been called before them to take the most important step in their lives; a step to which is one of the most important in the history of man's warfare.

So long as these boys live they will cherish the memory of this action of the board. They have received in abundance of kindness by the board but this good deed will ever impress them most. The other units too will be similarly honored, it is expected.

Thorworth Makes Weight

DeKalb Chronicle: It was a few moments before the noon mess at the Amory Friday. Lieutenant Shepler of the Third regiment medical corps was examining Irving Thorworth. He passed every test with flying colors until he stepped on the weighing machine. The medical officer looked at the dial and shook his head sadly. "You're three pounds light," he told Thorworth.

The gong sounded for mess. "Weigh me again—after dinner," pleaded the candidate for khaki. "The examiner did so and announced the result in awestruck tones. "He's made his weight, and then some."

What Great Fact Will the Four Hundredth Anniversary in 1917 Reveal to the American Public?

(Written by Rev. J. Molthan)

The celebration of 1917 will reveal the fact that the Lutheran church is one of the greatest world forces of today. It is impossible to compute its spiritual strength, but it is reasonable to believe that this is its greatest power. Its numerical strength can be computed and according to reliable statistics the church has reached enormous proportions.

The Lutheran church is the first and largest Protestant church in the world. It is found everywhere throughout the whole earth, "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

While other religions are as a rule confined to one country, language or race, the figures here given prove that the Lutheran church is spread over the whole earth.

Territorially it is established in all parts of every continent. Europe reports over 60 millions Lutherans; Germany, about 40,000,000; Denmark, 2,630,000; Norway, 2,423,000; Sweden, 5,419,000; Finland, 2,960,000; Poland, 169,000; remaining Russia, 4,500,000; Austria, 470,000; Hungary, 109,000; France, 140,000; Holland, 100,000; British Isles, 382,000; Asia, 412,000; Asiatic Russia, 136,000; India, 234,000; Madagascar, 128,000; Oceania, 244,000; Africa, 26,000; New Zealand, 177,000; Sumatra, 91,630; Nias, 13,000; Borneo, 3,160; South America, 770,000; Brazil, 590,000; Argentine Republic, 155,000; Chili, 70,000; United States, 12,000,000; Canada, 400,000; Greenland, 11,896; Nova Scotia, 12,500.

The total in the world is 38,102 ministers; 60,853 churches; 76,000,000 baptized members; 105,735 parochial schools; 21,000 deaconesses; annual gifts for heathen missions, \$4,000,000.

The Lutheran churches of Hampshire, Burlington, Genoa, Sycamore, DeKalb, Lindenwood, Rochelle and Hinckley will celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the Lutheran church on Sunday, Aug. 26, at Electric park. A mile west of the Sycamore city limits, Street car leaves Genoa at 8:55 a. m. and Sycamore at 5:15 p. m. The morning services will be conducted in the German language by Rev. Abel of Elmhurst, and in the afternoon Rev. Stark will preach in the English language. The Burlington band and the Genoa Lutheran choir will furnish music. All kinds of refreshments will be for sale at the park. The people must bring their own lunches and coffee if they want any.

Everybody is welcome! All Lutherans especially are requested to attend.

New Drainage District

The necessary grind of legal proceedings is now going on for the establishment of a drainage district north of Genoa. The trunk line will begin about one-half mile east of the holdings of the late Loren Olmstead and run in westerly direction to the river emptying into Deer Creek near the Cohoon bridge. The project when completed will reclaim much land now unavailable for cultivation and vastly improve farming conditions in general all along the line. It is now expected that the preliminary arrangements will go thru successfully and that work will begin next year.

Angora Goats Aid to Cleaning Land of Stumps and Brush

Unusual Methods in Clearing Land—Short Route to Greater Crop Production

It is not the purpose of this writer to exploit himself, nor tell of his travels except to compare the wonders of DeKalb county as an agricultural district and a section of country adapted to successful farming and stock raising.

Traveling in thirty-one states and always observing and comparing conditions and advantages in production fits one to pass opinion as to the superiority of this great county of DeKalb as a farmer's paradise.

A recent drive over a section adjacent to Kingston and Genoa in company with Jas. J. Hammond, was an eye opener as to the quick action and wonderful results to be obtained from good planning.

The soil of one of the very best counties of the great state of Illinois, such as this little trip was made to look over the holdings of Mr. Hammond and Gethman & Hammond, view the crops they are raising and tell something of the operations of taking hold of a tract of land under unpromising conditions and turning a timber tract into farming land by the short route.

The story in short is that Gethman & Hammond came into possession of the Chapman 500-acre tract in Kingston township in the spring 1914. The history of the hurry-up methods put in force and the results obtained in converting a timber tract into farming land is familiar to most people in this section, but to be told that a third crop is now being raised on land covered with timber in 1914, much of it two feet and over, is almost unbelievable. Trees were pulled down and yanked out by the roots with derrick and cable and a traction engine for power, aided by dynamite when necessary to handle the heaviest timber.

In 1915 farming operations began upon a 90-acre tract clear of stumps and all other things, a powerful tractor was used for the special purpose of turning out and laying bare all roots not disposed of otherwise.

Before the clearing operations were completed the price of dynamite began advancing and its use became prohibitive, so another large tract is being handled in the old way of waiting for the stumps to rot, and here is where the herd of goats comes in.

Goats Doing Their Bit

It was ascertained that to keep down the sprouts for two seasons would kill the stumps so that the process of rotting would begin. Goat pasturing was advised. A herd of 250 were purchased in Kansas City. These Angora goats were placed in one tract in the spring, which they cleaned and on July 13th they were transferred to another where sprouts and branches were thick and foliage plentiful. Now every thing is stripped except hickory sprouts, which they will not touch.

These goats were poor when they reached here; now they look sleek and fat and will probably average 90 pounds instead of 68 when they came and when time to market, say November 1, will probably average 110 or 115 pounds, and will reach the consumer as prime "mutton."

The experiment proving satisfactory a much larger herd will be purchased next season.

No feed being used other than this waste forage will be seen that this otherwise idle land becomes a net producer and the goats turn the trick.

This Year's Crops

Gethman & Hammond are raising this year (including Mayor Jim's industrial operations) 545 acres of corn, 150 acres of oats, 55 acres of wheat. Of course the small grain is out of the way and is good. The corn, as well as the majority of the crop throughout the county, is a marvel, considering the backward planting season. Late frost means the harvesting of at least an average crop.

The tenants on the 500-acre tract, belonging to Gethman & Hammond, are C. W. Baird and Frank Wrigley; on their 200-acre, north of town, D. C. Morehouse and son, Albert, all industrious and successful farmers.

Other improvements made on the large tract is the erection of a grain house to hold 5,000 bushels of oats and 8,000 bushels of corn, the planting of 12 miles of tile and building something like \$1,000 worth of fencing. So it will be seen that their operations require an outlay that must be offset by big crops to insure ultimate success in their operations. That the outcome will be satisfactory, considering the expected increase in value over the purchase price, is the wish and belief of their friends.

Sixty Cent Potatoes Predicted

In this section potatoes may not be much of a crop, although there is a fair supply of the early variety. Abundant crops are reported from the potato sections of the East and North-east, and a price of 60 cents a bushel is predicted. They are not likely to go to \$1.20 a bushel, as they did here last winter. The food speculator will be headed off and not allowed to rob the consumer as he did last year.

Physical Examinations Probably Closed for the Present

Seems that Many Names Must Yet be Called to Fill the Full Quota

Monday evening, Dr. J. M. Everett brought in the last list of physical test exemptions in connection with the draft army, that will be issued for some time as the board has decided not to examine any more men for the time being.

It is hoped that there are enough already accepted who will not be given exemptions to insure a sufficient number of eligibles so that the DeKalb county quota will be filled.

It will not be known definitely whether this is so or not until the board has a chance to hear from the appellate or district board which will advise the local tribunal upon the merits of the various cases of applications for exemption.

Called Saturday, August 18

- 881 Jake DeWitt Gallardo, Fairdale.
- 882 Loui R. Gethman, Genoa.
- 883 Jacobs Bianchi, DeKalb.
- 884 George James, DeKalb.
- 885 Frank J. Diedrich, DeKalb.
- 886 Pete Gurgatis, DeKalb.
- 887 James A. Cary, Shabbona.
- 888 Everett Rippi, DeKalb.
- 889 Mile Japanci, DeKalb.
- 890 Paul Mankar, DeKalb.
- 891 Fred Schor, Shabbona.
- 892 Edward Nelson, Sycamore.
- 893 Earl E. Griffin, Clare.
- 894 Donald E. Paxon, Sandwich.
- 895 Daniel H. Marr, Sycamore.
- 896 Elmer L. Turnbull, Waterman.
- 897 Robert W. Wood, Waterman.
- 898 Eli Vassovich, DeKalb.
- 899 Theron L. Rousch, Maple Park.
- 900 Conception Aspens, Sandwich.
- 901 James H. Fitzgerald, Malta.
- 902 James E. Bangs, Sycamore.
- 903 Floyd P. Buckell, Genoa.
- 904 Ernest G. Gustavison, DeKalb.
- 905 Fred R. Ballou, DeKalb.
- 906 Arthur Nelson, Hinckley.
- 907 Samuel Beppenas, DeKalb.
- 908 William O. Landcaster, Hinckley.
- 909 Oscar Male, Malta.
- 910 Edwin G. Pearson, DeKalb.
- 911 Robert P. Packard, Waterman.
- 912 Everett W. Wallace, DeKalb.
- 913 Ed. Mohr, Shabbona.
- 914 Wm. O'Malley, DeKalb.
- 915 Roy E. Hippie, Waterman.
- 916 Mini P. Hunter, Waterman.
- 917 Willie N. Williams, Lee.
- 918 Demeterios Dagler, Cortland.
- 919 Benjamin H. McCleery, Leland.
- 920 Harry E. Loptian, Sycamore.
- 921 Carl F. Glawe, Kirkland.
- 922 Michael Gunderson, Lee.
- 923 Frank Wood, Hinckley.
- 924 Charles L. Albin, Shabbona.
- 925 Sidney Burroughs, Genoa.
- 926 Eldon E. Kiner, Genoa.
- 927 Henry F. Hyde, Shabbona Grove.
- 928 Henry A. Winkelman, Hinckley.
- 929 Harvey B. Kebl, Sandwich.
- 930 Valentine Brazer, DeKalb.
- 931 LeRoy Goodyear, DeKalb.
- 932 Howard Reimensnyder, Hinckley.
- 933 Roy Lucas, Clare.
- 934 Gust Christopoulos, Earlville.
- 935 Frederick C. Jones, Kirkland.
- 936 Amiel W. Gresman, Hinckley.
- 937 Benjamin Ashley, DeKalb.
- 938 William Silaka, DeKalb.
- 939 Ray L. Kingsbury, Kirkland.
- 940 Carl M. Holmbeck, DeKalb.

MORE ABOUT GRAIN YIELDS.

A Top-Notcher—Field of Oats Yields 101 Bushels to the Acre

Last week reports came from the vicinity of Sycamore of an oats yield of 100 bushels to the acre. This paper at that time did not hope to be able to tell of a yield to heat it, but research & Son report a yield of 101 bushels. No guess work, nor mere claim, but actual figures as to measurement of ground and grain. They also raised a field of wheat that yielded 41 bushels and another that made 41 bushels to the acre.

Rafferty Estate, raised 4000 bushels of oats from sixty acres.

Perry General, of Kingston township, threshed 185 bushels of barley from 18 acres, which he sold for \$1.35 a bushel, which means nearly \$59.00 an acre for the crop.

Mrs. M. Dander, east of Genoa, threshed 2,485 bushels of oats from 32 acres, an average of nearly 78 bushels to the acre. From 23 acres of wheat she threshed 890 bushels; nearly 39 bushels to the acre. She sold 600 bushels to County Agricultural Examiner for \$2.25 a bushel.

George Gethman reports a good yield of grain, securing 622 bushels of barley from 14 acres, almost 50 bushels to the acre. His oats were exceptionally good, the heaviest yield reported to this paper up to last Monday. From 14 1/2 acres, measured ground, not estimated, he secured 1473 bushels, nearly 90 bushels to the acre.

Claude Williams with his threshing rig made a run of 1,556 bushels of oats in 4 hours.

Monday evening, Dr. J. M. Everett brought in the last list of physical test exemptions in connection with the draft army, that will be issued for some time as the board has decided not to examine any more men for the time being.

Mayor of Texas City Welcomes Lads of Illinois National Guard

TELLS ABOUT CAMP LOGAN, TEXAS

Preparations Being Made on a Vast Scale for their Welcome and Comfort

Soldiers and Troopers of the Gallant Commands of Illinois National Guard, Welcome to Our City, Houston, as the name well implies, graciously awaits you.

In boarding your trains which will carry you Southward you enter what Texans speak with the pride of long established people as the Coastlands. These lands are in close proximity to the vast Gulf of Mexico, from the blue surfaces of which the coastal lands are always cooled by water sweet breezes. You will enter a belt of green tinted land which will suggest in a measure the freshness of your own valleys but you will find yourselves nearer to nature here than in your Illinois because the plow has not yet turned thousands of acres of its virgin soil, nor the ax cut out vast spaces in the wooded places.

Your camp is to be pitched, though liberally it is built, among a grove of pine trees; great, splendid fellows that have reared their branches to the sky many long years; and when the day's maneuvers are over and the intensive training has suspended to the following day, you shall have these trees as your gift from the generous soil of Harris county.

Jump down into the earth pipe after the pipe has been driven by powerful engines to assure you a flow of crystal water with the taste of a mountain stream; from our great leading plant which supplies the city with its countless night gloves, you shall have illumination for your tents; where you may read and play your games, and perform your duties of marching and button sewing and mending; for the days will be busy in their unfoldment of the new methods of warfare and the rights some can be yours.

Your site for Camp Logan is a fine and well-kept one. There are all about green fields thick with grass upon which you may throw yourselves after the strenuous work at bayonet and close formations. There are none of the rocks that you encountered in the West to stir the your arms, and only ideas of what a soldier's life would be.

The resources of the city are many and varied. It has thirteen great railroad systems; a navigable ship channel, a well organized Young Men's Christian association; and Young Women's Christian association; an efficient Social Service Bureau, nearly 200 churches with many auxiliary social societies, all interested in the new soldiers; and many fraternal orders and fine clubs beginning with the Houston club and ending with the Country club and having an Elk's club, a Knights of Columbus hall, a University club, Thalian club, Lumberman's club, Rotary club and many dinner clubs all sandwiched between.

Only fifty miles away is Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico. The railroads interurban and fine roads connect the two cities.

The war department commission on training camp activities has placed William E. Hopkins in Houston. He will co-ordinate the effort of the various citizens committees for entertaining the soldiers and looking after their social, civic and religious welfare.

Co-operating with the war service commission, Rice Institute will arrange extension lectures and classes in French, etc.; the American Library association will furnish thoroughly modern public library facilities to this, as well as the other 31 cantonments.

The Women's Camp league will affiliate with the other orders and clubs in establishing a community club for the soldiers somewhere down town. A pleasant resting place with magazines, billiard tables and a canteen for soft drinks, tobacco, etc.

Members of the Woman's Camp League wish, especially, to aid the women who will locate in Houston will gladly furnish lists of boarding houses, rooms in private families, hotel rates, etc., and all other information possible. Enquiries should be addressed Mrs. D. D. Orr, Chairman Publicity Committee, care of Chamber of Commerce.

Now as for Houston, the city itself, we would warn you that she is a lovely creature with all the freshness and charm of the South in her streets and her buildings and her homes. The people have a way of liking outdoor life and are the greatest in the world for being on the streets all the hours of the day and late into the night. In fact if there were only tables and benches along the streets with waiters to serve food, it would be very much of a French city.

Houston has much in the way of entertainment of the kind you most prefer; good shows, excellent parks; good cafes and restaurants and she gives you carte blanche to have your pleasures in abundance. To set forth all the things Houston would bestow upon you is impossible in limited space. It is well for you to know however, that she offers you her best in everything and more than that can not be said.

THE MAYOR OF HOUSTON.

THE WAR SERVICE COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



Photo by American Press Association.
Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards.

Major General Clarence R. Edwards, now commander of the north-east guard division, soon to be sent to France. It is now officially stated that the militiamen from Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island will get the distinction of being the first state troops to leave for the foreign battlefields.

The unwise man is always in a hurry. He eats in a hurry and gets indigestion. He talks in a hurry and says too much. He does his business in a hurry and gets broke. He reads in a hurry and is superficial. He votes in a hurry and produces corruption. He gets married in a hurry and gets a divorce. He gets religion in a hurry and forgets in a hurry. Makes his will in a hurry and leaves a legal contest. He dies in a hurry and goes to the devil, and his tribe increases.—Ex.

Here an interesting and memorable one. It is the first taste that the city will have of soldier life on a big scale since the Civil war and naturally the city has many romantic and pleasurable ideas of what a soldier's life would be.

What you are especially interested in is, will you be comfortable and happy? There is every reason to believe that you will. The nights of the coastal lands are always fine and with your tent flaps up, and the gulf air distilled through the pines, cannot do other than bring you the pleasantest of rest.

Your camp will be much nearer to the city of Houston than Camp Wilson was to San Antonio. At San Antonio you were compelled to ride in. At Camp Logan, by a short cut, you may walk the distance without the least fatigue or inconvenience. You need not spend hours in doing it and the saving will be yours of those nickels and dimes which were such riches at Camp Wilson.

The pine trees of your new homes among the pine crest is to be a mere bagatelle in these days of billions, but a good sum; two million dollars more or less. The vast field upon which you will take up your lodgings with eight good fellows to a tent, will care for 35,993 men and 15,532 animals. There will be 1,000 buildings, which will be duplicates of those you are in at Camp Wilson; there will be Y. M. C. A. huts, similar to those which you came to know so intimately on the border during the 1916-1917 patrol. For every regiment will have its hospital building.

The ground plans call for a strip of land 15,000 feet in length and 1,800 feet wide. On this rectangle will be erected buildings for ten regiments of infantry; three regiments of field artillery; one field regiment of engineers; one field battalion of the signal corps; and one aero squadron.

You are coming, as you will perceive, upon a scene which parallels in magnitude the vast camp at Camp Wilson, where you passed many months in 1916 and the early part of 1917. Instead of there being the hills which made for your camp there—there will be a vast plain which will lose tax your energies. It will not be a broken camp with the maneuver grounds in scattered parts, but all near and at hand and ready of access.

For weeks Houston and its contractors and its workmen have been engaged in the business of getting your camp in order. The work goes on during the day and during the night. There are no stops; no halts; no breaks. The hammer and the saw pound and cut; plank meets plank; nail companions nail into the heart of the very wood which grows about upon all sides.

The work of building the camp is under the supervision of Captain W. P. Rothrock of the United States Engineers.

The street railway company is extending its line to

SHEEP'S CLOTHING

By LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

WHEN THE CUSTOMS INSPECTORS DISCOVER THAT MRS. MERRILEES HAS BROUGHT IN A LOT OF IMITATION JEWELRY THEY SUSPECT HER OF TRYING TO PLAY A SMUGGLING TRICK

Synopsis—Lydia Craven, traveling as Lucy Carteret, runs away from her English home to go to her father, Thaddeus Craven, in New York, whom she hasn't seen for five years. Three days out on board the steamer Alsatia, she runs plump into Craven, making love to Mrs. Merrilees, a young widow, engaged to marry him. Later Craven explains his mysterious conduct and supposed bachelorhood by telling Lydia he is a British secret service agent in America. She is attacked at night and a small box containing supposed valuable documents, which he has given her to keep for him, is stolen. This is recovered for her by Quoin, an amateur detective. When the party lands at New York, Lydia, carrying the small box, has no trouble passing the customs inspection. When Mrs. Merrilees declares a \$60,000 necklace, the inspector tells her it is worth about \$300—just an imitation. This information astounds them and Mrs. Merrilees raises a row.

CHAPTER X.

The silence was short-lived; but while it lasted a power of scorn layed like lightning round the dejected head of the appraiser.

As for Lydia and Peter (who had just joined the group), they gaped in open amazement; while the inspector looked sorry for Charlie.

After lightning, thunder, remote, maestosso, "Are you—mad?"

"Me? No, ma'am, not a bit. It's nothing to me, you know."

"Don't quibble, if you please. I want to know whether or not you're daft. You know perfectly well that necklace is worth ninety-sixty thousand dollars. Look at the bill. Inspector, be good enough to show this person Cottier's bill."

The appraiser examined the receipt with ostensible astonishment. "I don't understand this, ma'am," he faltered. "Nor I!"

"Cottier's don't deal in imitations, I know," he pursued with greater confidence. "All the same, I'll stake my job that those are fish-skin pearls, paste brilliants, and—well, the settings, I admit, are genuine."

"Then your job is as good as lost. I shall file a complaint and have you discharged for incompetence."

"If you'll pardon me, I don't believe you will, Mrs. Merrilees."

"Easy, Betty!" Peter Traft interposed. "Perhaps he's right, after all."

"Be quiet, Peter. When I want your advice, I'll let you know. Certainly I ought to know when I paid for that collar—"

"Then you have been shamefully cheated, Mrs. Merrilees," the inspector put in.

"Quite impossible. I know real gems from articles de Paris, and I examined this necklace with the greatest care before I purchased it. Since then it has never left this box, which hasn't been out of my care an instant except when in the purser's safe."

"I'm sorry, but I know what I know. If you're the judge you think yourself, ma'am, I can only suggest that you take this to the light and—here, I'll lend you my magnifying glass."

"Thank you, I shan't require it." With a gesture of rage, Mrs. Merrilees snatched the case from the appraiser's hands and moved toward the patch of sunlight. Before she had reached it, studying the collar attentively on the way, Lydia saw her blacken pace and falter.

One short minute in that strong glare sufficed. As pale in mystification as she had previously been with wrath, Mrs. Merrilees returned.

"I owe you an apology," she informed the appraiser in a shaking voice. "It's a palpable imitation."

The box slipped from her grasp and went to the floor with a bump, spilling its trashy contents, and Mrs. Merrilees flopped inconspicuously to a convenient trunk—Lydia's ready arm round her shoulders.

"But, my dear!" Betty wailed. "It's perfectly preposterous!"

The appraiser looked at once bored and dubious. Peter Traft batted bewildered eyes, then with a helpful air picked up the box and replaced its contents. The inspector swung sharply round and made off, with every evidence of inspired haste, toward a distant quarter of the pier.

"Let me think!" Mrs. Merrilees said in a stifled voice. Indenting her lower lip with a knuckle, she fastened an abstracted stare on the polished tips of her shoes.

Lydia, at a loss, found nothing to say. She couldn't decently express too great concern over the disappearance of something that had been dedicated to her on her wedding day—however remote that event. Yet she was gravely if unintelligibly distressed. Beneath her ready sympathy stirred a quail of peculiar uneasiness.

Distracted by the rumble of men's voices, she looked up, to find that Quoin had added himself to the group and was studiously attending to Peter's account of the counterfeit collar. Their eyes met presently, and Lydia was surprised by the look he bent upon

her, a regard somehow faintly reminiscent of their parting subsequent to her adventure of the night before last. She favored him with her shadowy, enigmatic smile, now vaguely tinted with solicitude.

Nodding briefly, with a thoughtful air, Quoin returned his consideration to Peter and the article de Paris.

"I simply cannot understand it!" Betty declared, abandoning the puzzle as hopeless. Then, catching sight of the detective, she hailed him. "Quoin, do come here at once!" and immediately, heedless of bystanders, began to detail her perplexity in a high, querulous voice.

After a moment or two Lydia rose and joined Peter Traft. "Poor dear!" she said gently, with a slight nod to correct any possible misconception as to the object of her sympathy. "I'm so sorry for her!"

"Well," said Peter, impressively judgmental, "of course Betty can afford to lose these trinkets by the gross; but, granted she isn't faking, it's a pretty puzzle, isn't it?"

"Faking!" Lydia echoed resentfully. "Now don't get huffy—please! Betty's a darling, and everything like that; but she's got no conscientious scruples about smuggling—none that you'd notice—and I don't mind telling you she isn't above turning a trick like this—acting up to it too. She's one wonderful young comedienne, if you don't know it."

"Turn a trick like this! What does that mean?" Lydia demanded stiffly.

"Have her dog collar duplicated in paste and fish scales, substitute it for

"The investigator shook his head. "It's too bad; but I really don't see what's to be done about it. These people have the power to make things mighty unpleasant for you unless—"

"What, you too?" she hissed, with vast dramatic expression.

"No, no!" Quoin protested hastily. "Don't misunderstand me. I'm only afraid that, unless the necklace shows up, you'll have to submit."

"Very well!" With a shrug of defiance, Mrs. Merrilees showed Quoin an ungracious back. To the deputy she added with blighting disdain, "Go ahead. And while you're finding nothing in my trunks you may as well send for a female inspector to search me. But every one of you will suffer for this—or I'll know the reason why!"

"I'm sorry, madam."

But there wasn't much uneasiness betrayed in the deputy collector's manner as he signed to the inspector to do his hateful duty.

The three friends of Mrs. Merrilees, on the other hand, were acutely uncomfortable—Quoin in disgrace, Peter Traft firmly convinced that the deputy was right and consequently afraid to meet Betty's eyes, and Lydia not only sore distressed with misgivings, but repelled by Betty's attitude.

And this was the phase of the affair disclosed to Craven when he hustled up, aglow with satisfaction.

"Hello, people! I'm all clear. Had the deuce of a time—the silly ass wanted to rook me for duds I brought in as long ago as 1908; but—What's the row?"

This last was in a tone radically changed, and at the same instant his fiancée decided to acknowledge him on probation, however rigidly she might elect to deny the rest of humanity. So she unbent enough to beckon him with a nod; and Craven hurried on to get his answer from the one most concerned.

And even while this memory was troubling her the affair took a turn to fix doubt of Betty firmly in Lydia's mind.

It began with the return of the inspector, accompanied by the custom house official in charge of the pier—a middle-aged man, this one, with a rather consequential manner, gold-rimmed eyeglasses, and a not unkindly expression.

"Mrs. Merrilees, I believe?" he asked with much urbanity.

Mrs. Merrilees interrupted herself abruptly to turn and examine the deputy with the eye of disfavor. "Yes?" she asked brusquely.

The deputy introduced himself. "The inspector has just informed me of this—er—unfortunate matter," he pursued. "And I thought I might possibly be able to help straighten it out."

"Kind of you, I'm sure." But the tone of Mrs. Merrilees completely belied this statement. "Have you anything to propose?"

"If I might have the privilege of a word in private—" the deputy suggested blandly.

Quoin made as if to withdraw.

"Wait, please. This is Mr. Quoin. You may have heard of him."

"Who hasn't?" the deputy returned pleasantly. "Proud to meet you, sir."

"Mr. Quoin has kindly volunteered to help me in this—outrage. Anything you wish to say he may hear."

"As you please, madam, but—" The glance of the deputy veered significantly to Peter and Lydia.

"No!" Mrs. Merrilees insisted warmly. "You can have nothing to say that any of my friends may not hear."

"Then, madam—permit me to advise you, in all deference—"

"Well?"

"It will save you a great deal of trouble to produce the original collar, pay the duty on it, and—"

"Quoin!" Betty exclaimed in a tone of irritated perplexity. "What can this person mean?"

Quoin was silent.

"I don't mean," the deputy pursued, unabashed, "to be offensive; but—the inference is unavoidable. You are known to have purchased a valuable pearl collar in Paris—"

"I believe I declared it!"

"But upon examination you produce only a comparatively worthless imitation, and assert that you have been robbed of the original."

"I assert! I have asserted nothing," Mrs. Merrilees drew a long breath, closed her teeth with a vindictive snap, and reopened them to observe with withering distinctness; "Go away! You are insolent! You presume—oh, you annoy me! Do go—before I forget myself!"

"We can't assess an imitation at the value of the real necklace, of course, and yet we know that the original is coming into this country by this boat."

"Then permit me to recommend the other passengers to your attention."

"We'll do our best to overhaul them all, I promise you. But if the goods don't turn up, we'll feel reluctantly compelled to make a thorough search, not only of your luggage but of yourself as well, Mrs. Merrilees."

"Quoin!" Mrs. Merrilees appealed.

The investigator shook his head. "It's too bad; but I really don't see what's to be done about it. These people have the power to make things mighty unpleasant for you unless—"

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ALBANIANS ARE ODD PEOPLE

Some of Them Are Highly Civilized, But as a Body They Will Have Nothing of Progress.

As a matter of fact, Albania is a network of mountain tribes under hereditary chieftains, each of whom is independent of the rest and of all the world, and they do not want any other form of institutions. Any general government they regard as a limitation of their immemorial freedom. They are natural fighters, and esteem no privilege higher than the privilege of warfare among themselves, tribe against tribe. They are of several faiths and churches—Moslem, Catholic, Orthodox Greek, Moslems with Christian customs and Christians with Moslem customs, and in some tribes, in the same family, the boys are brought up as Moslems and the girls as Christians. With these people religion is a mere incident. The main thing is to be let alone. Only in this disposition and in their language are they united.

Yet these picturesque and free-spirited barbarians are the oldest, purest and probably the handsomest representatives of our race. In lineage they are the Aryan aristocracy of Europe. Ardent tribesmen, most dignified shepherds, devoted mountaineers, they nevertheless wander over the earth; and many of them are engaged today in blacking boots in Boston, New York and Chicago. Individually capable of civilization and education, well endowed with brains, their native preference for the wild nationless life of their mountain home suggests a doubt whether they have not after all the right idea of life—whether the rest of us, in modifying the purity of the blood which these rude Skipteters have maintained so nobly, have not degenerated instead of risen, says the Boston Transcript. Why else, a curious mind might ask, should the Albanians placed in the most beautiful nook of Europe, facing the Adriatic sea, poised between Rome and Constantinople and Athens, have remained illiterate barbarians through all the centuries, never Hellenized, never Latinized, while at the same time they preserved some of the noblest characteristics and virtues of the race? Isolated they have been, and very much civilized some of their members have become. But of progress they will have nothing.

Consolation.

When one is filled with ills and groans, when one has aches and aches, when every scene presents to view but woes and bills far overdue, in short when all the world's a place of fretfulness and sorry case, then what a solace one can find if he will only call to mind the words that someone used to say, "This too will only pass away!" They seem to have the proper ring, a heap of comfort they can bring and when the day is drab and drear they somehow seem to please the ear; when in a wretched circumstance they may not make you sng and dance, they may not fill you full of glee and make you joyful as can be, they may not seldom fall to please. So when you have no shirts to wear or when you're losing all your hair or when you're filled with aches and moans or when you can't collect from Jones, when you are weak with toothache's ills and when you cannot meet your bills, when all the weary world's askew and you, in short, are really blue, here is the little piece to say: "This too will soon pass away."—Illinois State Register.

A Frequent Result.

"Ah, Mr. Howkins," said Brown to a wealthy merchant, "I believe a poor boy named Wilks sought your assistance twenty years ago and you were very kind to him! You gave him food and sound advice, a suit of clothes and a half dollar, and dispatched him on his way rejoicing. He told you at the time that you never would regret your kindness. Am I right?" "Yes, you are," replied Mr. Howkins. "He said," Brown went on, "that if he prospered he would see that you never had occasion to regret your kindness to a poor struggling lad."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Howkins. "It sounds like a fairy tale! Why, you must have seen him!" "I have," said Brown, "and he sent a message to you."

"What is it?" Mr. Howkins asked expectantly. "He told me to tell you that he would like another half dollar," replied Brown.

Another Extremist.

The business politicians were discussing the uplift.

"How does Jones stand politically?" asked one.

"Oh!" exclaimed the other. "He's impossible!"

"How is he impossible?"

"Why, the man's a howling radical; he's practically an anarchist."

"I heard that he advocated the public ownership of public utilities, but I didn't understand that."

"Public ownership? He's daft about it. Why, the man even believes in the public ownership of legislators!"—Baltimore Sun.

Wonderful!

"Smith is a remarkable man," said Brown.

"What is so remarkable about him?" asked Jones.

"Why, he can sing the whole of the 'Star-Spangled Banner' from memory," replied Brown.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Prospects Good.

Creditor—I shall call upon you every week until this bill is paid!

Hardleigh—Then there seems to be every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship.—Puck.

STORE THE POTATO

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONSERVING THE COUNTRY'S SUPPLY.

Government Officials Tell of the Facilities That Have Been Provided—Complete Plan of Action Has Been Mapped Out.

Washington.—Means of conserving the nation's potato supply in the most effective manner have been worked out by food administration officials. They have issued the following statement:

Unusual facilities for financing storage are offered American potato growers as a result of war conditions. The federal reserve system is at their disposal, and farmers who store their 1917 potato crop in approved local warehouses, may obtain, upon their storage receipts, 90-day loans from member banks of the reserve system at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. Mr. Lou D. Sweet, potato expert with the food administration, was instrumental in bringing this matter to the reserve board's attention.

New England growers have started a movement to take advantage of this ruling to help them solve their marketing problem. The prospect which the growers of this group of states face is that of handling 45,000,000 bushels of potatoes—one-tenth of the entire United States crop—without causing an overstocked market and the resulting loss of all profit on the crop.

The growers communicated with local authorities in their respective states, who in turn laid the situation before the food administration. A conference between the growers, local authorities and experts from the food administration was held recently at Boston, Mass. A plan of action was mapped out at this meeting which includes the following:

1. Marketing of only one-third of the crop at harvest time; another third in 90 days, or placing in storage and later distributed as demand affords opportunity; the remaining third to be stored by the grower and marketed throughout the year.

2. All potatoes to be graded with care, taking out culls, cuts, cracks and any that are bruised. It was recommended that a wire screen grader be used—one and seven-eighths-inch mesh for round tubers and two-inch mesh for round ones. Graded stock then to be placed in good two-bushel sacks—one hundred and fifteen pounds to the sack—and the sacks sewed tightly so as to prevent shucking and bruising.

3. Increasing the load in each railroad car from the normal 30,000 pounds. That these cars can be unloaded within 24 to 36 hours of their arrival at destination.

4. That municipalities and other bodies provide storage for as large quantities as possible at the peak of the harvest.

"A storage house," said Lou D. Sweet, who attended this meeting, "such as will conform to the requirements laid down by the Federal Reserve board, does not call for a specially constructed house. There are innumerable buildings, which, if properly cleaned, ventilation provided, and managed so as to maintain a temperature of about 35 degrees, will answer admirably for this purpose."

"This year the United States planted its potato crop from the poorest quality of seed that ever went into the ground, and naturally the harvest will be potatoes of poor quality. Strict grading, careful packing, common-sense storage, and careful shipping are necessary to insure just returns to the growers who have responded to the president's call for increased production of potatoes."

SHE HAD WAYWARD DAUGHTER

Neighbor Was Surprised When She Found Cause of Severe Rebuke Administered by Mother.

A lady living in a large apartment house relates the following:

"I had occasion one day to visit the apartment of a neighbor. Such grave and earnest tones of remonstrance reached my ears, as I approached my friend's room, that I hesitated about intruding. I found her winsome young daughter with her, and the mother had evidently been rebuking her, for the girl's face was flushed, and there were tears in her eyes.

"Come in," said my friend. "I have finished what I was saying to Jenny, and I hope she will remember my wishes."

"Ah, those children—these children!" thought I to myself.

"I have just been telling her," continued my friend, "that she must not wear her evening gloves when she goes shopping in the morning. In the first place, it is not genteel; and in the second place, it is extravagant."

Her evening gloves! And yet, I assure you, her tone and expression, and the impression made on the child, would have befitted a serious wrongdoing—one that had issues in time and eternity.

Buy Outright, Is War Plan.

Washington.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield announced that the conference representing all interested departments of the government has completed its study of war contracts.

Where conditions of manufacture are particularly involved the conference recommends a contract in which a specified sum is awarded as the profit on each article, instead of making the profit a percentage of the cost. This recommendation will do away with the tendency to increase costs to increase profits.

WAR APPLE CROP

This Year's Harvest of Fruit Will Help Whip Enemy.

SCARCITY OF PICKERS FELT

Size of Crop, Equal to Two Bushels for Each Person in Land, Calls for Special Methods of Handling for Market.

In a couple of weeks we will begin harvesting all over the United States an apple crop equal to two bushels for every man, woman and child in the country. This is a war crop. The consumers of the United States will be urged to use apples in the food saving campaign by which we are increasing the amount of wheat and other staple foods sent to our fighting allies.

"Eat an apple and send a biscuit," is the motto this year.

War conditions also confront the apple growers, for there is a scarcity of pickers, and careful preparations must now be made to see that this crop is all safely harvested and put into storage. Now is the time to begin organizing picking crews in every apple growing section. A survey of the situation shows that the farmer will need co-operation from business men in the towns and cities round about at which he trades, and which have just as great an interest in this crop as the farmer himself. This is emergency organization work to be taken up immediately by chambers of commerce, boards of trade, state and county councils of defense, and business men generally.

The labor supply to harvest this crop exists right in the cities adjacent to the apple orchards in most cases, but the draft and demands of factories and railroads for labor have disturbed the normal supply of workers upon which the farmer usually draws, and it is necessary to recruit new kinds of workers. People who have never regarded themselves as apple pickers may this year be asked to go to the orchards and help get in the crop for patriotic reasons.

Much is heard about the scarcity of labor, but there is not as great a scarcity as most people imagine. Workers upon whom the farmer depends in ordinary times have simply been shifted into other occupations, and war conditions demand that business men step in, locate other classes of workers who can be shifted to the orchards for this emergency and see that the farmer has plenty of help.

There will probably be some difficulty in harvesting the apple crop with these volunteer workers, many of whom have no experience at the work. Perishable fruit must be handled carefully to prevent injury to the skin and bruises. These would later cause decay when the apples go into storage.

The principles of careful fruit picking are very simple, and easily understood. If the farmer can start with two or three experienced pickers and spend a little time explaining good picking methods to his volunteers he should get excellent results, for these volunteers, while new to the work, will also be people of good average intelligence, and the war emergency will appeal to their interest so that they will be more than ready to help harvest the crop skillfully.

Apple growers are advised to get in touch with the business organizations in their nearest town, ask that help be given in securing pickers and report the number of pickers needed by themselves. One of the greatest difficulties in organizing harvest hands for any crop is that of gathering accurate information as to how many helpers are needed on each farm and in each township. For lack of such information it very often happens that one township twenty-five or thirty miles away will have a surplus of workers. By ascertaining in advance just how many workers will be needed in each locality, business organizations will be able to recruit a sufficient force.

This year's apple crop calls for special methods of handling. The size of the crop makes it necessary to send only the first-class fruit to market and to see that all seconds and culls are sold in bulk around home or worked up into by-products. There must be great care to see that apples are not exposed to the heat or outdoors after picking, but are properly housed in temporary storage places on the farm and carefully cooled. The scarcity of pickers will probably make it necessary to pick and house the crop first and grade and pack it afterwards. Full directions for handling the fruit will be published later.

The great big task immediately ahead is that of securing a picking force, and in this work the business man and the farmer are co-operating to an extent never known before. This is a war crop. It will be harvested with a war organization.

Whence Khaki Came.

It appears that khaki has been in use in the British army for more than forty years. It was in use at the time of the Jowalki expedition in 1877. All troops, British and native, engaged in the Afghanistan war of 1878-1880 wore khaki. Even the shoes were tan-colored leather, sword belts and saber scabbards were tan-colored leather, helmets were covered with khaki covers and puggies. Buttons and buckles were not polished. Khaki is a Hindustani word meaning crusty, earthy.

The Trouble.

Vicar's Daughter—I'm sorry you don't like the vicar's sermons, William. What is the matter with them? Are they too long?

William—Yes, miss. You curate, 'e says, "'n conclusion," and 'e do conclude. But 't vicar says, "Lastly," and 'e do last.

An Ideal Resort.

Duck—Come on, Bill! There is a restaurant down the street where they have files in the stew.

SOLD SHOTGUN FOR TEN DOLLARS

And Filed on Western Canada Land. Now Worth \$50,



NEW FALL HATS

We have them in---

Snappy styles for young men and the more subdued styles for middle aged and old men.

The make and qualities rank with the best on the market -- and the price-range is from --

\$2.00 to \$3.50

No better time to outfit yourself than

N O W

No better line to select from than

H E R E

F. O. HOLTGREN

Clothing Furnishings
GENOA

When you have the backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladder. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store.

Harvest Dinnerware at Theo. F. Swan's

At harvest time you'll no doubt have need for an extra supply of dinnerware—cups and saucers, bowls, plates, platters, etc. You'll find a great line to choose from, all in open stock, in our great housewares store on the second floor.
Theo. F. Swan,
"Elgin's Most Popular Store".
Extra full cover all aprons 85c at Olmsted's.

Work of the Red Cross
The ladies of the Red Cross are progressing nicely with their sewing and knitting. S. S. Slater has kindly donated the use of the two rooms over his store and also four sewing machines. Last week W. W. Cooper added two machines to the work room where the ladies meet twice a week to do their "bit." Up to date following is the list of articles made by the Genoa branch:
63 hospital shirts.
6 pajama suits.
21 wash cloths.
4 pair wristlets.
93 hemmed towels.
1 sweater.
450 handkerchiefs.
2 bags of snippings to be made into pads.

PURELY PERSONAL

F. O. Swan was a Chicago visitor Monday.

G. E. Stott transacted business in Belvidere Tuesday.

Harold Wilson was home from Rockford over Sunday.

Chas. E. Hughes of Chicago was a Genoa visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Loptien were Sycamore visitors Sunday.

Miss Vera Sowers is visiting Miss Leila Insley in Mokena, Ill.

Miss Thelma Ohs of Hampshire was a Genoa caller Monday.

Miss Myrtle Larson spent Sunday with her parents in DeKalb.

V. J. Corson was in St. Charles on business Thursday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Loptien spent Sunday with relatives in Kirkland.

Charles Welter is spending the week with his parents in Chicago.

H. A. Matteson spent Saturday and Sunday with his son, S. H., and family.

Howard Frederick of Aurora was a guest at the S. S. Slater home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Henry of Irene were Sunday guests of Mrs. J. P. Evans.

Miss Cora Watson spent last week with Miss Esther Smith at Charter Grove.

Lois Cooper is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Sears, at Neoy.

Miss Marie Whipple of Sycamore is spending the week with Miss Helen Oursler.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman are entertaining Miss Albertine Curtis of Karville.

Miss Evelyn Patterson visited Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Corson the last of the week.

Miss Lydia Bender of Elgin was the guest of Miss Emma Bender over the week end.

Irvin Patterson was home from Belvidere Monday. He is now employed in Rochelle.

Miss Anna Campbell of Sycamore is spending the week with Miss Mildred Duval.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bowen of Barrington called at the F. H. Jackman home Sunday.

Mrs. William Froehling of Kirkland spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Frank Clausen.

Miss Nellie Geithman spent several days last week at the home of her brother, Robert.

Wayne Geithman returned home Sunday after three weeks' visit with Chicago relatives.

Miss Blanche Patterson of Chicago is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Corson.

Miss Lydia Molthan went to Chicago the first of the week where she has found employment.

Miss Mildred Hewitt was out from Elgin over Sunday visiting her mother, Mrs. Alice Hewitt.

Misses Ila and Ella Fisher of Rockford are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Carrie Duval.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Eggabrood of Aurora were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Colton Sunday.

Miss June Hammond has as her guest for the week end, Miss Ada Rowley of Lockport.

W. A. Geithman transacted business in Rockford and Shirland on Monday of this week.

Miss Mabel Brooks of Kingston spent the latter part of the week with Miss Evalyn Awe.

Bayard Brown was here from Hawthorne Farm from Monday until Wednesday of this week.

Miss Marie Koehnke spent Saturday and Sunday with her cousin, Mrs. Vernon Sioles, in Burlington.

Miss Irene Patterson was in Elgin the last of the week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Brandoff.

Little Miss Eva Davis of Elgin visited her aunt, Miss Marie Koehnke, from Wednesday until Saturday.

Miss Blanche R. Patterson returned Wednesday after a ten days' visit with friends in Bradford and Ohio, Ill.

Mrs. Lydia Kirkpatrick of Chicago is here for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Abbott.

Mrs. E. C. Oberg and daughter, Myrtle, of Chicago are visiting Mrs. Ingra Oberg near Charter Grove.

Mrs. Emma Duval of Elgin spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lemke.

Frank Trautman of Chicago spent the week end at the home of his brother, E. Trautman, in this city.

Miss Marie Ritter of Chicago was a week end visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ritter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolter and daughters, Lydia and Alma, visited relatives in Union Saturday and Sunday.

B. F. Field and Dr. J. W. Oviatt left Tuesday for a week's fishing at the High Lake Resort, Boulder Junction, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hutchison motored to Maywood Sunday, where they were guests of the former's brother, T. J.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stott returned from northern Wisconsin Saturday, where they have been for several weeks.

Mrs. Roe Bennett and two children returned Saturday from Rockford where they visited relatives for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bennett and daughters, Daisy and Klea, of Rockford, are here visiting relatives for a few days.

S. R. Crawford was in Chicago Sunday, where he met his son, I. R., of Rib Lake, Wis., who was in the city for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Munger of Rockford were guests at the home of their daughter, Mrs. M. L. Geithman, over Sunday.

Mrs. Edwin S. Clifford of Elgin spent the last of the week with her sisters, Mrs. C. A. Patterson and Mrs. LeRoy Beardsley.

Miss Vera Stenner, Donald Anderson and Clifford Haller of Kirkland visited at the home of Miss Myrtle Geithman Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Geithman and daughter, Cecile, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Munger, of Rockford, motored to Woodstock Sunday, where the ladies remained while their husbands went on to Piqua Bay.

Miss Myrtle Geithman was in Kirkland from Thursday until Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Walter Haller and Miss Vera Stenner.

Misses Lillie and Laura Clausen, Emma and Ella Wolter were among the Genoa folks who spent Saturday at Burlington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Patterson and C. J. Bevan were among the Genoa folks who attended the chautauqua at Sycamore Monday evening.

Mrs. Charles Bredendahl of Rockford was in this city a few days last week, visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Duval, and other relatives.

Mrs. R. B. Field and sons, Kenneth and Donald, are spending the week in Ottawa, guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. C. A. Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Vern Bennett and two children of Rockford are visiting at the home of Mrs. Bennett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Patterson.

Miss Margaret Hutchison left Sunday for Piqua, Ohio, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Bailey, formerly Miss Bessie Gabriel, for two weeks.

Dr. C. A. Patterson and son, Richard, returned Sunday from Hayward, Wis., where they have been enjoying several weeks' hunting and fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Maynard of Warren were guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. W. H. Jackman, on Wednesday of this week.

Paul Prutzman is visiting his parents in Shannon. He is home from Quantico, Va., on a furlough and spent Tuesday in this city with his brother, Jas. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krueger entertained the following at dinner Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Chris Awe, Mr. and Mrs. John Lemke and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schmidt.

Mrs. Floyd Rowen, Mrs. Aaron Golden, Mrs. Maggie McKeown, Mrs. Max Furbusch, Mrs. M. L. Geithman and Miss Albertine Curtis motored to Elgin Tuesday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stiles entertained her niece, Mrs. Kate Harre, of Beaumont, Iowa, and her nephew, C. E. Williams, and wife, of Wheaton last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Emma Kohne entertained her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tesendorf, of Crystal Lake; Mrs. Chas. Mack of Joliet and Mrs. Tille Ehuert of Duane, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Trautman and son, Frank, accompanied by the former's mother, Mrs. B. H. Langworthy, of Chicago, will leave Saturday for a three weeks' visit in Princeton.

Mrs. Alice Hewitt and daughter, Mrs. Thos. M. Frazier, went to Elgin today (Thursday) where they will visit the former's daughters, Mrs. Jas. Mansfield and Miss Mildred.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wallace entertained the former's brother and sister, Miss Ella and Ralph Wallace and Miss Ackerson of Chicago, and Mrs. Ingham of Cortland, at their home last Sunday.

Miss Birdie Drake expects to resort near Aurora, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Eggabrood. The latter will be remembered by her Genoa friends as Miss Grace Colton.

Mrs. William Richard, Mrs. Joseph McCarthy and daughter, Gladys, of Chicago, and Miss Winifred Ellsworth of Albany, N. Y., are guests at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Durham.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Opp and daughter, Pauline; Mr. and Mrs. Jess Geithman and daughter, Isabel; Mr. and Mrs. Henry and son, Ronald, of Belvidere, were Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. Louisa Geithman.

Rev. E. W. Couch of Joplin, Mo., was in town this week, on a short visit with his brother, G. L., enroute to Battle Creek, Mich., and points in Indiana. He hopes to make a longer visit on his return trip.

The Misses Mabel and Elsie Brooks, Ethel Lind, Elsie Ulrich, Evalyn Awe and Mary Pavn, with Walter and Elmer Lind, Walter and Arthur Dahlman, Frank Awe and Karl Bodeen, spent Sunday at Lake Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Churchill, Pearl Wenzel and Harry Holroyd of Belvidere were Sunday guests at the A. L. Holroyd home. Misses Marjorie and Agnes Holroyd returned to Belvidere with the party and will remain for a week.

H. Shattuck received the news on Tuesday of the death of his brother, John's, wife in Peoria, Ill. The body will be brought to Chicago, where funeral services will be held Thursday. H. Shattuck will attend the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Abraham and four children returned to their home in Oak Park Sunday, after a week's visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Abraham. Clifford and Francis Abraham remained for another week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Holtgren entertained Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfingston and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Forest Holtgren and baby of Hampshire on Sunday. Miss Mabel Anderson of Chicago is a guest in the Holtgren home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Duval and daughter, Mildred Viola, and Mrs. Duval's mother, Mrs. Oberg, of Charter Grove, returned home Friday from a week's visit with friends in Amboy, Harmon, Morrison and Clinton, Iowa, making the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Duval, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duval and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Prain enjoyed an outing near Byron over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Duval are remaining for the week and Mrs. Wm. Duval was with them until Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Beardsley and Mrs. Edwin S. Clifford motored to Elgin Sunday and visited at the Bidwell home. Mrs. Forest Lowes and daughter, Evelyn Martha, returned to Genoa with the party and remained until Monday.

Mrs. Claude Patterson and son, Ralph, were in Chicago Sunday where they attended the celebration of the tenth wedding anniversary of the former's sister, Mrs. John Winn. Mr. and Mrs. Winn took their guests out on the Municipal Pier and their served a bounteous dinner. There were fifteen in the party.

ROLL OF HONOR

Under this heading each week will be printed the names and addresses of all the Genoa and Kingston men who join the United States Army or National Guard. All families are urged to file the names of their members now in the service, or about to enter the service, with the Republican Journal. The Republican Journal, thru its news service, will keep in touch with the companies to which the men are assigned and will give such information to their friends and relatives as the censorship will permit.

George Goding, Allen Patterson, Robert Westover, George Hoffman, George R. Wilson, Thomas Abraham, George Mattox, Irvin Thorworth, and Otto Dralle are with Co. A 3rd regiment, I. N. G. at DeKalb.

C. Vernon Crawford is with the Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. C. A. Patterson, Officers Reserve Corps. At home.

Benjamin Pierce is stationed at The Great Lakes Naval Training Station where he is War Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Clarence Eicklor is in Douglas, Arizona with the 17th Cavalry.

Carl Bateman is at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, with the supply troop of the 19th Cavalry.

Charles C. Schoonmaker is stationed at Fort Sheridan with the 1st Artillery, Battery C.

Harry Carb is with Co. D 3rd regiment, I. N. G. in Aurora.

Charles Adams is with the navy and is at present "somewhere in France."

Paul Miller has re-enlisted in Co. M at Belvidere and has been promoted to Sergeant.

Ernest A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fulcher, who enlisted at Rockford some time ago, is now located at Charleston, South Carolina. He is a member of Co. E 4th Regiment U. S. A. He is now learning seamanship at the Charleston Naval Training Station.

Thos. Nicholson is with the regular army, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Diamonds at Martin's.
Dress Skirts in the newest Fall styles, from \$5.00 to \$7.00. Olmsted's.

Souvenir spoons at Martin's. The ideal birthday gift.
Mass will be celebrated at 10:20 o'clock next Sunday morning at St. Catherine's church.

Right now is the time to have that electric wiring done. Do not wait until cold weather. Glass is the man you want to talk to. He is an electrician.

The Genoa public schools will open on Tuesday Sept. 4. Supt. O. E. Taylor will write an article for publication next week which will be of interest to parents and pupils.

The Republican Journal goes to press several hours earlier this week in order to let some of the office force attend the picnic at Kingston.

To buy expensive jewelry from a stranger is like buying oil or mining stock. Buy of the home merchant and you are assured of getting out with your money's worth. See Martin.

Womans friend is a Large Trial Bottle of Sanol Prescription. Fine for black heads, Eczema and all rough skin and clear complexion. A real skin Tonic. Get a 35c Trial bottle at the drug store.

Lisle Shattuck was home from Herbert Sunday.

Miss May Kellogg returned from Elgin Tuesday.

Mrs. Lorin Geithman was a Sycamore passenger Tuesday.

Frank Smith of Chicago is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Erdina Teyler.

Mrs. George Brungart of Rockford was a Genoa visitor Saturday.

Sadie Ross, who has been visiting friends in Irene, returned home Wednesday.

Miss Chloe Geithman went to Chicago Sunday to visit Miss Evelyn Ludwig.

Mrs. John Baker and daughter, Margaret, visited relatives in Byron the first of the week.

Dr. and Mrs. McCauley and son of Elgin were guests of Mrs. Sophia Soderberg last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Geithman and daughter, Chloe, and Mrs. H. Shattuck motored to Belvidere Friday.

Miss Elsie Beckhoff and her cousin, Miss Frances Egrisch of Chicago, are guests of Misses Laura and Agnes Bender.

Miss Laura Teyler, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. P. G. Konkowski, in Chicago for several days, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennett and son, Donald, of Rockford visited Mrs. Bennett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rebeck, over the week end.

SYCAMORE

Chautauqua

August 24

TO

Sept. 2

FINE ARRAY

OF TALENT

CONGOLEUM

Floor Coverings

Here is the floor covering that combines low price with real beauty and durability. As compared with printed linoleum, which it resembles, Congoleum is more durable and more attractive, yet the price is less. Besides, it is waterproof and is easily laid. The large variety of designs, including tile, matting, floral and conventional patterns, make it suitable for every room.

Congoleum Rug Borders cannot be told from polished quartered oak when laid next to a rug or carpet. They solve many a problem in the household.

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Highest Prices Paid for Horses and Cows

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The call for trained office assistants from both the United States Government and from business firms is greater than ever before.

LET US TRAIN YOU FOR A GOOD BUSINESS POSITION

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CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING

Men's and Ladies' Suits and Coats Over Holtgren's Store

JOHN ALBERTSON

THE HARDWARE QUESTION SOLVED

Why Not Make Washday Easier

Because washing is a necessity is no reason for making hard work of it. It's a simple matter to lighten the labor—to cut out the drudgery—to make washday no more to be dreaded than any other day. Save your energy, your strength, your vitality, your nerves.

We can supply all kinds of washing machines—easy running hand power washers or the kind driven by electricity or water motor—that wash one lot of clothes while you rinse or prepare another.

Then, too, we have wringers, boilers, tubs, washboards, clothes-lines and other wash-day necessities of best quality.

HARDWARE THAT STANDS HARD WEAR AT PRICES THAT STAND COMPANION

PERKINS & ROSENFELD



SAFETY

In selecting a bank in which to do business, the thing of first importance is the reliability of that bank, the safety of the funds intrusted to it.

We ask for your banking business on just those grounds. We are careful in making loans and avoid all risks. We have fire and burglar proof vaults, and carry insurance to protect our depositors. We keep our reserves in the strongest financial institutions in America. This policy has caused our bank to merit the confidence of the public and become a solid financial institution. It is a good bank for you.

Exchange Bank

Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

THE COMPANY HOME.

The new soldier has been instructed as a member of a squad, but the company is the unit with which he will be permanently identified. He may be shifted from squad to squad as the strength of the company varies, but he will in all probability continue to be a member of the same company. Owing to the loose and tentative organization of the squad—that is, so far as individual members are concerned—real esprit de corps does not begin with the squad but with the company. Even when in camp and members of the same squad are tentmates, a change in the formation of the company may occur at any time which would throw the new soldier into a different squad.

The company is different. It is a fixed and continuous thing—a going concern, so to speak. It is the new soldier's military home, even on the march; or, to put it another way, it is his military class in the regiment, which corresponds to his military college. Toward other regiments he feels as he would toward a rival college.

The present regiment in the American army consists of 15 companies. These include 12 infantry companies, authorized to have 100 men and three officers at peace strength, and 150 men and three officers at war strength. The three additional companies which go to make up the 15 are headquarters, supply and machine gun companies.

The captain is the commander of the company. There are two subordinate commissioned officers—the first and second lieutenant. These command platoons, and, as need arises, in order of rank take command of the company.

Although the war department is considering the organization of companies of 250 men, on the French plan, under the Hay bill the company at peace strength is constituted as follows: One captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one mess sergeant, one supply sergeant, six sergeants, 11 corporals, two cooks, two buglers, one mechanic, 19 privates of the first class, and 56 privates of the second class—total, 103. For war strength there are added two sergeants, six corporals, one cook, one mechanic, nine privates (first class), and 31 privates (second class)—total, 153 men and officers.

A company is subdivided into platoons and squads. The number both of platoons and squads varies according to whether the company is at peace or war strength, or even below the authorized peace strength. Likewise, the strength of a squad may vary in order to extend the framework of the company, except that no squad may contain less than six men.

The company, then, is divided into two, three or four platoons, each consisting of not less than two nor more than four squads. In other words, at full war strength, there would be 16 squads, or 128 men, in the four platoons. The remainder besides the officers has assigned positions such as guides and file closers.

The sergeants, of whom there may be 11 at war strength, will be found to be of more importance in the company than the corporal, who has no authority except over the men of his immediate squad. Sergeants are not only in charge of two squads when so grouped, but may be placed in command of a platoon. In a company of four platoons, two platoons at least must be commanded by sergeants. The new soldier will find that the sergeant is the normal medium between the non-commissioned man and the officer, and that sergeants are the supervisors of all company affairs which relate exclusively to enlisted men.

FORMING THE COMPANY.

The company in line is formed in double rank. The tallest men are placed on the right and the others are arranged, so far as it is practicable, in order of height. The company is formed at the sounding of the "assembly" on the bugle. The first sergeant takes position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be. The first sergeant, next in command to the second lieutenant, is the only non-commissioned officer who wears a saber. As he takes position, he draws his saber and commands, "FALL IN."

The right guide of the company, who is usually a senior sergeant, thereupon places himself on the spot where the right of the company is to rest. This is abreast of the center of the company, which is itself six paces back from the point where the first sergeant has taken position. The squads then form in their proper places to the left, successively, of the right guide. Squads, like individuals, are graduated in height. The falling in is superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts.

Following the "report," or roll call, and "inspection arms," conducted by the first sergeant, if the company has been formed by squads, the first sergeant salutes the captain and reports, "Sir, all present or accounted for," or gives the name of the unauthorized absentees, and, without command, takes his post.

If the company has not been formed by squads, the first sergeant effects the division by the command, "COUNT OFF." At this, the squads successively count off as in the school of the squad.

But when by this process the position of No. 4 in the front rank of a squad is established, the corporal assumes it, exchanging whatever man it is necessary to displace.

The captain, in advance of receiving the report of the first sergeant, places himself 12 paces in front of the center of the company. He returns the salute of the first sergeant, and then draws his saber. The lieutenants, taking their posts behind the company, to the rear of the right and left guides, when the first sergeant has reported, draw their sabers with the captain.

The alignments of the company are executed as prescribed in the school of the squad. The guide, however, is established instead of being the flank file. The rear-rank man of the flank file keeps his head and eyes to the front and covers his file leader.

The company executes the "halt, rests, facings, steps and marchings, manual of arms, loadings and firings, takes intervals and distances and assemblies, increases and diminishes intervals, resumes attention, obliques, resumes the direct march and preserves alignments," as set forth in the school of the soldier and the school of the squad. The difference is that the word "company" is substituted in commands for "squad."

The practical value of the instruction and training which the new soldier receives in the school of the squad now begins to dawn upon him.

THE COMPANY AND "SQUADS RIGHT."

As soon as the company has formed and starts to march in close-order drill, the new soldier will find himself putting into application more and more of what he has learned in squad drill. This will be intelligent application, too, for he will now be able to see what it is all about. Previously, it was necessary for him to learn certain movements in the squad as a unit, for it would be impossible to explain to the company as a whole the details of a company movement which is based upon a collective squad movement, unless the squad movement itself were first comprehended. The parts of the machine must be perfected separately, and then, as he has before observed, be fitted together.

If the company is marching in line, and hence forward on a company front, probably the first command which the captain would give is, "Squads right (left) MARCH!" The purpose of this command would be twofold. In the first place, it would change the direction of the march by diverting it squarely off to the right. In the second place, it would form the company into a column of squads—that is, four men abreast, in place of the company line. This is a far more flexible front, and one more easily handled in marching.

The movement itself is executed precisely as in "squad right (left)," as already described in the school of the squad. The new soldier would do well to return and refresh his recollections of the details.

As a practical illustration of what has taken place following the command "squads right," imagine that the company is marching on an armory drill floor. It is in line—that is, company front—and is advancing on the left side of the hall. As it approaches the wall at the end of the drill floor it is necessary for the captain to change the direction of the company—otherwise, the men would be compelled to march head on into the wall. He wishes to send them along the end of the room, and in this he now has but one choice of direction—to the right. So he gives the command, "Squads right," and the line immediately swings into a column of squads, moving straight off to the right.

Assume that, while in column of squads and half way across the end of the drill hall, the captain desires to return to the company front again, either for the purpose of halting or in order to advance across the drill floor in the direction opposite to that originally described. He would give the command, "Squads right," once more, and this would execute the movement as required.

Being in line, at a halt, if the captain wishes to throw the company into column of squads, he gives the command, "Squads right, MARCH; company, HALT!" This movement is executed in the same way as with an individual squad in line.

By this time—if not before—the new soldier will have observed that squads in the company are as a row of state-room doors on a steamboat. The difference is that they swing as if moved with a single lever. At one time they stand open at right angles, thereby forming a column of squads, and at another time they are closed and form the line, or company front. And the importance of the fixed pivot (on which "squads right (left)" is always executed) is to insure that the squads will fit as exactly when they swing in and out as the hypothetical row of doors.

The Value of Human Milk.
The value of mothers' milk to the nation was expressed by an eminent London physician in a recent speech at the London Mansion house. Human milk, he said, was priceless, but some notion might be formed of its economic value if we regarded it as if it were cows' milk. Its most common substitute. In the year before the war 881,890 infants were born in England and Wales. The mothers of these infants should have yielded, on an average, two pints of milk a day for a lactation period of nine months, which would amount to 220,945 gallons a day, worth about 35 cents a gallon, more than \$80,000 a day, and over \$30,000,000 a year.

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

Here is a new, separate skirt for fall which shows no very radical departure from the styles in skirts that prevail now. It would be difficult to improve upon the simple, well-adjusted skirt of today, with its good lines and interesting vagaries in pockets and belts. The material in the skirt pictured is a novelty, with moderately wide stripes in a darker shade of the color in the skirt, set far apart on a cross-bar surface.

The belt and flat pockets are cut in one piece and stitched to the skirt.

water in any old clothes. Now that everybody swims or takes part in water sports, beach clothes have become as important as any other part of the wardrobe. It is the bathing suit that applies the acid test to the comely woman's attractions.

The newest arrival is an inspiration of the chemise dress. It is made of taffeta and worn over short bloomers. It has a sailor collar and two small pockets on the body and the straight line of the skirt portion is broken with larger pockets at each side.



SIMPLE, WELL-ADJUSTED SKIRTS.

Slits provide the openings for the pockets, but their practical use is open to debate. They are capacious, however, and might carry a handkerchief or coin purse without spoiling the line of the skirt.

The belt is shaped to fit the figure, and this is the characteristic of belts in general. They are not mere bands about the waist, but are so cut and placed as to give a graceful definition of the waistline. The business of supporting the skirt is not theirs, but is taken care of by a webbing belt on the under side, which fastens with hooks and eyes. A single large bone button at the front of the cloth belt looks more than equal to its responsibility.

Chain-stitching has the effect of embroidery on collar and pockets. A cap to match adds to the distinction of this modish water-dress. It is of white rubberized satin. A band of black taffeta converts it into a small, roomy turban with coronet cut in scallops at the top. The girle is made of the silk and slips through a silk-covered buckle at the front.

The second suit is much less simple, but a delight to the girl with a Venus de Milo figure, which it will set off to the best advantage. It has a bodice and short skirt, gathered to give trim waistlines. Bands of white rubberized satin are stitched to this girle, each band terminating in a



FOR WEAR AT WATER SPORTS.

bellies, which are to fasten through a buttonhole and give the skirt a well finished look.

The new skirts are cut about six or eight inches above the ground and finished with three-inch hems. Beautiful tailoring is required in them, and is their chief charm.

A grateful humanity betakes itself to the water in the burning days of August, and thereby makes life bearable. And the feminine half of it goes glad in better looking garments than ever before within the memory of man. Not so long ago bathing suits were about all alike, and longer ago a bathing suit was not a necessity in the wardrobe; people played in the

small white button at the front. The collar is of the same satin. Short puffed sleeves are gathered with five rows of shirring, finished with a narrow ruffle about the arm. The smart cap is made of the satin and the up-standing satin ends at the front are probably wired. White cloth sleeves, faced with black, and black silk stockings, striped with white, bring this suit to a charming end.

Although so many of the season's models are made of silk, the virtues of mohair for water sports should not be lost sight of.

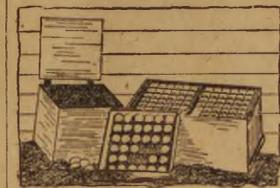
Julia Bottomley

CRACKED EGGS SPOIL

All Handlers of Market Product Should Be Very Careful.

Thirteen Million Dozen Ruined Annually Because Shells Have Been Slightly Cracked—Germs Find Ready Entrance.

Over thirteen million dozen eggs, most of them laid in the spring, spoil in cold storage simply because their shells have been cracked slightly between the hen and the cold room. Just a little more care in handling eggs on the farm, in getting them to the country collector, in packing them properly in cases for shipment, in



Handy Egg Cases.

handling the cases as fragile shipments, will greatly lessen this enormous and important waste of valuable food. It is urged, therefore, that everyone who has anything to do with getting eggs to the storage markets exercise unusual care this year to prevent them from being even checked. Once an eggshell is cracked, even so slightly that the eye cannot see it, germs and molds find ready entrance into the egg and spoil its contents. Nature has provided the egg with a delicate protective, gelatinous coating, which as long as it is intact tends to keep out air and germs. Once this coating is pierced, the keeping quality of the egg is lessened immediately. Five per cent of the 2,400,000,000 dozen eggs put in cold storage, the specialists find, spoil because they were checked; that is, eggs so slightly cracked that they could not be detected in quick handling during the spring rush of storing the bulk of eggs for winter use.

VALUABLE FOR CATTLE FEED

Trials of Grain of Broom-Corn Millet in Rations for Stock More Profitable Than Corn.

Proso, or broom-corn millet, is more distinctively a grain millet, and it has been used to some extent in North Dakota and South Dakota as a grain crop. Trials of the grain of broom-corn millet and the foxtail millets in rations for hogs and beef cattle indicate that it is much less valuable than corn for this purpose and does not equal barley as a flesh producer. The South Dakota agricultural experiment station found that it took about 8 per cent more millet than barley to produce a pound of gain, and on this basis it would be about 16 per cent less efficient than corn as a hog feed. The meat produced by millet contained a greater percentage of lean than that produced by other feeds, and the fat was softer. For feeding steers it required 37 per cent more millet than corn to produce a pound of gain, 29 per cent more than oats, and 22 per cent more than spelt.

GOOD LUBRICANT IS HELPFUL

Too Many Farmers and Teamsters Use Cheap Grease on Wagons and Drays—It Don't Pay.

The useful life of a wagon or dray employed in heavy hauling depends very largely on the care of its wheels and axles.

Hosts of farmers and teamsters who ought to know better, think that "grease is just grease anyway," and so cut the boxes out of their wagon wheels by using some inferior lubricant, which runs off and leaves the spindle dry, or forms a stiff, almost gritty substance in the wheel, which is just as bad.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT MOST

Thorough Drying After Cleansing Is of Great Importance in Caring for Dairy Utensils.

Of chief importance in the care of dairy utensils, especially in warm weather, is thorough drying after cleansing. Cleansing will remove a large per cent of the bacteria and much of the food for their growth. Application of steam for 30 seconds kills but few, but it will supply heat to dry the utensils, which prevents bacterial growth, so that there will be practically no more present 12 hours later than five minutes after washing the utensils.

STOCK HELP SOIL FERTILITY

Taking Crops Off Farm on Four Legs Is One of Surest Ways of Obtaining Profits.

Do not forget that taking your crop off on four legs is one of the best ways to make clear money off of your farm, besides improving its fertility by keeping all manure on your land. This method of farming, if carried out properly, makes your land of greater value year by year, and you will have larger returns from your work. In other words, feed your crops to those animals which you like best, be they cattle, sheep or hogs.

KEEP DAIRY PRODUCTS COOL

Importance of Act Is Emphasized by Expert of Kansas College—Concrete Tank Favored.

Importance of keeping the dairy products cool during the summer months is emphasized by N. E. Olson, instructor in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A satisfactory cooler for the milk and cream can be made at a small cost.

If the milk house is near the windmill or hand pump all that is necessary to keep the milk cool and in good condition is a large barrel with pipe connections from the pump to the stock tank. A coal oil barrel, deodorized by burning, will answer the purpose. The inlet pipe from the pump should be near the bottom and the outlet pipe near the top of the barrel. This should lead to the stock tank.

The cans may be hung in the water so that the top of the cream or milk is well below the surface of the water. It is necessary, however, to stir the contents of the cans so that the milk or cream will be evenly cooled. Thick cream should be stirred every 15 minutes or half hour for two hours. The new cream should be cooled before it is mixed with the old cream.

Farmers who are building new milk houses will find it convenient to build the cooling tank of concrete, in the opinion of Mr. Olson. This may be set two feet in the ground and 18 to 24 inches above the ground. It is not necessary for the windmill to keep pumping continuously in order to keep the dairy products cool enough with this arrangement. If the water is changed a few times each day they will keep.

OIL CHEAPER THAN REPAIRS

Examination of All Parts of Machinery Is as Important as Feeding Horse.

Oil and grease on a tractor are cheaper than repairs plus time lost in obtaining them and getting started again.

Looking over all parts of the machine regularly is just as important as regular feeding and watering of horses.

The wrong kind of lubricating oil wastes power and fouls every working part. Get instructions from the builders as to kind and quantity of oil.

These are tractor suggestions from the horse and machinery committee of the Kansas council of defense.

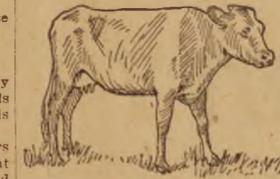
Sharp plows, it is further pointed out by the committee, call for less power from the engine to do good work, hence less cost to operate and longer life for the tractor. Lengthening of hitches between engine and plow will often eliminate a large part of side draft, which is another way of reducing the cost of the work.

A good headlight, moreover, will greatly increase the usefulness of the engine.

CONSERVE HIGH-PRICED FEED

Farmer Should Convert Robber Cows Into Beef at Once and Buy Good Quality Stock.

With the high price of butter and the price of feed for dairy cows soaring upward, the question of the profitable or unprofitable cow becomes more interesting. Do not go right along feeding a lot of scrub cows that cost more than they earn. If you have ten cows and the tester shows that four of them do not produce enough milk to pay for their keep, why not sell



An Unprofitable Specimen.

them and put the proceeds into one good cow? One good cow would save the loss of the feed consumed by three of the cows and give you a good profit each year. Convert the robber cows into beef at once, purchase good stock then watch your profits grow.

NECESSARY FOOD FOR TREES

Question Is Asked as to Amount of Potash Returned to Soil by Average Fruit Grower.

It is estimated that an acre of apple trees in 20 years (counting ten crops of fruit to that period) will consume 1,336 pounds of nitrogen, 310 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 1,895 pounds of potash.

To restore the potash alone would require more than 21 tons of high-grade ashes, containing 5 per cent potash. How much of this does the average fruit grower return to the soil?

INTESTINAL WORMS IN COLTS

Mixture Recommended by Some Veterinarians Is Given—Give in Feed Twice Each Day.

For intestinal worms in colts the following mixture is used by some veterinarians: Mix together as a base one pound each of salt and granulated sugar; in this mix one-half pound of tobacco dust of finest tobacco, four ounces of sulphate of iron powder, six ounces of powdered worm seed. Give a heaping teaspoonful in the feed at first once per day, then twice per day, and keep up for three weeks.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit,



when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work."—Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R. F. D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have had symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

Enjoyment.
"How did you spend your vacation?"
"Thinking about getting back to the shop where there aren't any hornets of mosquitoes or sunburn or malaria of anything."

TRY A MEDICINE THAT PROVES ITS VALUE

During the entire period of time that I have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I have never heard a single complaint. My customers are generally pleased with results obtained and speak words of praise for the merits of the preparation.

Very truly yours,
GILL COMPANY, Druggist,
Per Julian J. Gill, Starkville, Miss.,
Sept. 29, 1916.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

USES TURF INSTEAD OF COAL

Switzerland, On Account of the War, Is Forced to Fall Back on Peat as Fuel.

According to a report to the department of commerce from William P. Kent, consul at Berne, Switzerland, the exigencies of war, the lack of developed coal deposits, and the inability to import coal in quantity sufficient to meet the needs of the population have induced the Swiss government, through a semi-official organization, known as the Societe Co-operative Suisse de la Tourbe, whose address is Berne, to resort to the use of turf or peat as a substitute or to supplement the insufficient supply of coal.

The association is in the market for the purchase of improved machinery for cutting, raising, drying, and compressing turf. Turf or peat as a fuel is not a satisfactory and complete substitute for coal, on account of its low caloric properties, particularly for steam generation, but in those portions of the United States where it abounds it may be used to advantage for domestic consumption by admixture with coal, not only saving the cost of distant transportation of coal, but producing sufficient heat at a much reduced cost.

It is useless for a man to study who doesn't think.

INSTANT POSTUM

as coffee's successor on the family table makes for better health and more comfort. Preferred by Thousands "There's a Reason"

GOOD FRUITS FOR PRESERVES AND APPROVED PRESERVING METHODS

Not a Difficult Process and the Fruit Keeps Better Than When the Ordinary Canning Process Is Used.



Packing Jams in the Home.

(Prepared Specially by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The fruits which are so plentiful in many parts of the country this season may be saved by preserving as well as by canning. Preserves and similar products differ from canned fruit in that much larger proportions of sugar are used in preparing them, in that they are cooked longer, and in that special sterilization in containers is not necessary in all cases. Because of this many of these products may be packed in large-necked bottles and glasses, and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc. Tight-sealing jars thus may be saved for canning.

Preserves, jams, marmalades, etc., differ among themselves in the proportion of sugar used, the degree of cooking employed, and the consistency of the finished product. Though less economical to prepare than canned fruit because of the relatively large amounts of sugar used, preserves and similar preparations furnish a variety in the ways of putting up fruits and make valuable additions to the winter ration of sweet foods.

Sirups in Preserving.

When preserves are properly made the fruit keeps its form, is plump, tender, clear, and of good color, the surrounding sirup being also clear and of proper density. In making preserves the object is to have the fruit permeated with the sirup and this can be accomplished only by careful procedure. In order to prevent shrinkage it is necessary to put fruit at first into thin sirup and increase its density slowly by boiling the fruit in the sirup or by alternately cooking and allowing the product to stand immersed in the sirup. If at any time the fruit shrivels or wrinkles the sirup should be made less dense by the addition of water.

To make these sirups boil sugar and water together in the proportion given below until sugar is dissolved. Strain all impurities out of the sirup before using:

- Sirup No. 1—Fourteen ounces sugar to one gallon water.
- Sirup No. 2—One pound, 14 ounces sugar to one gallon water.
- Sirup No. 3—Three pounds nine ounces sugar to one gallon water.
- Sirup No. 4—Five pounds, eight ounces sugar to one gallon water.
- Sirup No. 5—Six pounds, 13 ounces sugar to one gallon water.

If no scales are available, the amounts of sugar may be approximated by measuring, using one pint for each pound and 16 tablespoonsfuls to the half-pint. For the recipes which follow all measurements are level and the standard measuring cup holding half-pint is used.

For fruits like peaches, pears, watermelon rind, etc., preserving should be begun in sirup not heavier than No. 3. Juicy fruits like berries can be put at the beginning into a heavier sirup, about No. 4, because the abundant juice of the fruit quickly reduces the density of the sirup before shrinking can take place. When the preserves are finished and ready for packing, the density of the sirup should have reached that of No. 4 or No. 5. Sirup made with very acid fruits can be made heavier than pure sugar sirups without danger of crystallization because the acid inverts some of the sugar, changing it to a form which cooking will not crystallize readily.

Cooking.—Since long cooking injures the color and flavor of fruits, it is desirable to cook delicate fruits such as berries for as short a time as possible. Cooling rapidly after cooking gives preserves a better color and flavor than can be secured when they are packed hot. Standing immersed in sirup after cooking also helps to plump them. If berry preserves are covered for a brief time before removing from fire and the vessel left covered while cooling, the product will be more plump.

For cooling, shallow enamel trays

or pans are desirable. Tin is not desirable because fruits will discolor in it. Pack preserves cold, bring the sirup in which they have stood to boiling, test by observing thickness when poured from a spoon, and if of proper density pour over the packed preserves, padding with thin wooden paddle or knife blade to remove all air bubbles. If not of the right density for packing, the sirup must be concentrated by boiling. To seal properly and to insure safety from mold it is desirable that all preserves be processed. Tight-sealing jars must be used, therefore, for these products. Since they can be sterilized below the boiling point, processing at simmering (89 degrees C.) for 30 minutes is preferable to boiling, because this temperature will give better color.

The general directions given may be applied to practically any fruit to make preserves. For additional convenience, however, the following specific recipes are given for products most likely to be abundant during the remainder of the season.

Watermelon Preserves.—Cut one pound watermelon rind into inch squares. Allow to stand overnight in clear water. Drain and cover with about No. 3 sirup (2 cupsful sugar to 1 quart water. Boil for 25 minutes. Let stand overnight immersed in sirup. Next morning add juice of half lemon and three slices of lemon additional for each pound. Cook until transparent (about one hour). Let stand until cold. Pack, add the sirup, garnishing with slices of lemon, cap, and process.

Gingered Watermelon Rind.—To each pound of rind cut into 1-inch squares, add two quarts of water and one ounce slaked lime. Let stand in lime water overnight. Next morning drain and let stand one to two hours in fresh, cold water. Drain well and boil rapidly in strong ginger tea (one ounce ginger to one quart water) for 15 minutes. Drain, put into No. 3 sirup made by using one pint strained ginger tea with one quart water and one and a half pounds of sugar. Cook until tender and transparent (about one and a half hours). After boiling a half-hour add half a lemon sliced thin. Place in shallow pans to cool, having the rind well covered with sirup. When cool arrange pieces attractively in jars, cover to overflowing with sirup. Cap, clamp, and process.

The density of the packing sirup for preserved and gingered watermelon rind (also figs and peaches) should be between that of No. 5 and No. 6.

Peach Preserves.—Boil three pounds sugar and three quarts water together until sugar is dissolved. Strain out all impurities. Have four pounds peaches well sorted so that all are sound and firm. Peel the fruit after immersing for about one minute (or until the skin slips off easily) into boiling water—then into cold. If desired, cut the fruit into halves, or thinner crescent-shaped slices. Add the peaches to the sirup and cook until clear and transparent. Remove fruit to shallow tray, cover with sirup and let stand overnight to plump.

Pack the preserves in sterilized jars, cover to overflowing with sirup, which should be further reduced by boiling if not thick enough. Adjust lid and rubber and process.

Tomato Preserves.—Make a sirup, using two cupsful sugar and three cupsful water; add one lemon sliced thinly, six inches of stick cinnamon, and let boil 15 minutes; then add one pound of small "yellow plums" or "egg tomatoes," which have been pricked with a coarse needle or scalded and skinned, let simmer until tomatoes are clear. Remove tomatoes and spread out in a tray. Cook sirup until proper consistency, pour over the tomatoes and allow to stand overnight. Next morning pack into small jars, pour sirup over them, partly seal, and process pint jars 15 minutes.

STORE FRUIT JUICES

How to Prepare for the Future Comfort of the Family.

ALL FRUITS CAN BE UTILIZED

Grape Juice—Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider—Here Is a Fine Flavoring Sirup.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Various fruit juices may be prepared in the home and bottled for future use. Practically any fruit may be used in the first recipe following.

Sterilized Fruit Juices.—The fruit juice may be pressed out of fruit by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised presses; then heated in an acid-proof kettle up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin cans, and handled by the same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into miscellaneous bottles, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilization period. Set bottles in boiling hot water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilizing the fruit juice for 30 minutes at a simmering temperature (165 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well, no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when handled in this way will not "flatten in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

Grape Juice by Two-Day Method.—For home use there are a large number of varieties of grapes which will make a pleasant and healthful drink. No matter what the kind of grape,

however, only clean, sound fruit should be used and it should be well ripened, but not overripe. The grapes should first be crushed and pressed in an ordinary cider mill or by hand if no mill is available.

Red Juice.—For red juice, the crushed grapes are heated to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit before the juice is separated from the pulp and then strained through a clean cloth or drip bag without pressure. Thereafter, the process is the same as for light-colored juice.

Grape juice should be stored away in bottles or jars that are not too large, for after these have been opened the juice is likely to spoil. If properly made, however, the juice should keep indefinitely as long as it is kept in sealed bottles.

Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider.—Add five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) to seven gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low-priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers; allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring the temperature up to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. If a thermometer is not available, boil until bulk is reduced to one-seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the sirup is cooked enough test as for candy—by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple sirup. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the sirup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the sirup will be cloudy.

JAMS, FRUIT BUTTERS, MARMALADES, ETC.



A Luscious Trio—Yellow Tomato, Kumquat and Strawberry Preserves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Jams are made of small fruits which are not whole or firm enough to use for preserves. No attempt is made to retain the original shape of the fruit, the finished product having a uniform consistency. Marmalades have a more jellylike texture and thin slices of the fruit appear suspended throughout the mixture. In fruit butters and pastes frequently less sugar is used than in jams and the product is more concentrated. Conserves may be made of large or small fruits, cooked in the same manner as jams. Sometimes nuts are added.

In stirring jams use a wooden spoon or paddle, moving it across the center of the vessel first one way and then the opposite, and next around the pan, gently moving the mixture from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to stir rapidly or beat. Cook the jam to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit, if a thermometer is used.

If a cooling or chemical thermometer is available more accurate results can be obtained by its use. The proper condition of the cooked fruit can be determined approximately, however, without the use of such instruments. For determining when they are finished most jams may be given the same test as finished jelly; that is, when a little is held a moment and cooled in a spoon, it will not pour from the side of the spoon, but will fall in a sheet or flake. This is not true of jams made of peaches, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits not containing pectin, the jellying principle. When using such fruits, cook until the jam is of the desired consistency.

Well-glazed hermetically sealed stoneware jars with capacity of eight ounces and up, are suitable and attractive containers for packing jams, marmalades, etc., also may be used and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc. Jams and marmalades may be packed hot in sterilized jars, glasses or large-necked bottles, and sealed immediately. When packing for market,

however, it is far safer to process them both to insure sterilization and a tight seal. Process pints for 30 minutes at simmering (87 degrees Centigrade or 188 degrees Fahrenheit).

Berry Jam.—In selecting berries for jam the ripe, broken ones will give fine color and flavor, but about one-half the quantity should be slightly underripe. This is necessary to give a jelly-like consistency to the product. Cooking in small quantities also helps to retain color and flavor. Weigh the berries and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Rapid cooking with constant care is essential.

Peach Jam.—Two and one-quarter pounds peaches cut into small pieces, one pound sugar, six whole allspice, one cracked peach seed, one inch ginger root, one-half cupful peach juice, one-half teaspoonful whole cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon bark, one sprig mace. (The spices in cheesecloth bag.) Cook all together until thick as marmalade and clear or until of the consistency desired (to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit). Pack hot in hot jars and seal at once or process.

Quince Paste.—Three-fourths pound powdered sugar for each pound of fruit pulp. Wipe the fruit, cut into quarters, remove flower and core, and cook in water until very tender. After rubbing the pulp through a sieve, weigh it and add the required amount of sugar. It is then cooked until very thick. Scalded and chopped nut kernels may be added. The pulp remaining after the juice has been extracted for quince jelly may be used also.

Pear and Quince Preserves.—For pear and quince preserves, use the same proportion of sugar and fruit. Cut the fruit into half-circle slices. Cook the fruit until almost tender in boiling water, drain, add the sirup, and proceed as for peach preserves.

Apple Butter.—Measure the apples, wash to remove dirt, slice into small pieces, and for each bushel of apples add four gallons of water; boil until the fruit is soft, then rub through a screen or sieve.

COURT GIVES WIFE TWO KISSES DAILY

Young Hubby Is Haled Before Judge for Failing to Show Affection.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Charged with failure to love his wife, a young hubby haled before City Judge R. P. Williams here was sentenced to kiss her twice daily.

"From the testimony of neighbors, who, as is often the case, seemed to know more about the affair than did the principals themselves, it seemed that 'temperamental incompatibility,' as it has been termed in higher courts,



Sentenced Henry to Two Kisses Daily.

"pure cussedness," as it is known locally, was the cause of the trouble," says Judge Williams.

"You see, Henry would go home in the afternoon, and not being of a particularly affectionate nature, failed to greet his wife with a kiss. Now she, being in love with her husband, wanted to be kissed. After frequent failures of this kind on his part she charged Henry with an extreme frigidity of affections. Henry denied the allegations, affirming that he had too many serious and important things to do to consider without indulging in osculatory exercises with a woman, whom, after all, was nothing but his wife."

This enraged the wife, who proceeded to tell Henry just what she thought of him. Henry opened hostilities with a dishpan.

To make up for past omissions, and to cause him to cultivate a taste for such things, City Judge Williams sentenced Henry to two kisses daily.

HATS CAUSE MARITAL ROW

Woman's Weakness for Millinery Causes Husband to Seek Separation in Court.

Chicago.—Mrs. John W. Olson's prime weakness was hats. But her husband found little interest in the millinery magazines with which their home was strewn. Neither did he enjoy standing before show windows in which Parisian creations were exhibited. That is where the trouble started.

"Billy" Stamm was twenty-two, well-tailored and good-looking. He adored millinery and was an artist at turning out nifty headgear from a miscellaneous assortment of trimmings. So Stamm, being an old friend of the family, became an extremely friendly person to Mrs. Olson and finally they opened a hat store together. Then Olson left home. He has filed suit for divorce, naming Stamm, whose ability to trim hats, he alleges, has wrecked the Olson home.

FIND SKELETON WITH HORNS; A TAIL, TOO

Wheeling, W. Va.—Boys here have unearthed a skeleton closely resembling the popular idea of the devil. The skull is much like that of the present human race, with the exception of two horns, which project from just above the temples on each side. In life the creature was about four feet high, with a long tail. There are four powerful legs or arms, each of which has four fingers.

CAN'T TELL KISS BY SOUND

Momentous Decision, Handed Down by New York Judge, Rules Against Hubby.

Beacon, N. Y.—You can't tell whether it's a kiss or not by the sound alone. A momentous decision, truly, but one easily reached by Judge Willard Brockway when Herbert Jordan attempted to justify his leaving his wife because she kissed a grocery clerk.

"How do you know she did?" asked the judge.

Jordan brought forward a neighbor who said she had heard the "sound of kissing through the keyhole." "We have to go by fact, not by sound," remarked Judge Brockway. "It might have been some other noise with a kissing sound."

Gloomy Outlook.
The Brigadier—Now, Captain Wilson, suppose you found your company cut off from the rest of the battalion, hopelessly outnumbered, and surrounded on every side; what would you do?
Captain Wilson—By Jove, sir, you are a pessimist.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

Willie Wants to Know.
"Pa, what's a bookworm?"
"A man who loves books, my son."
"Then is a man who loves fish a fishworm?"

Squelched Again.
He—Here's a doctor who insists that wearing too many clothes is detrimental to health.
She—Then what you allow me to dress on must be a first-class health resort.—Judge.

The only man who doesn't make a fool of himself occasionally is the one that nature saved the trouble.

Time and tide wait for no man, but a woman before marriage may have more patience than Job.

Honest Advertising

THIS is a topic we all hear now-a-days because so many people are inclined to exaggerate. Yet has any physician told you that we claimed unreasonable remedial properties for Fletcher's Castoria? Just ask them. We won't answer it ourselves, we know that the answer will be.

That it has all the virtues to-day that was claimed for it in its early days is to be found in its increased use, the recommendation by prominent physicians, and our assurance that its standard will be maintained.

Imitations are to be found in some stores and only because of the Castoria that Mr. Fletcher created. But it is not the genuine Castoria that Mr. Fletcher honestly advertised, honestly placed before the public, and from which he honestly expects to receive his reward.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year wheat is higher but Canadian land just as cheap, so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help feed the world by tilling some of her fertile soil—land similar to that which during many years has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Think of the money you can make with wheat around \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming in Western Canada is as profitable an industry as grain growing.

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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

University of Notre Dame
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
Offers Complete Course in Agriculture
Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of Asthma, Bronchial Asthma and the Asthmatic symptoms accompanying Hay Fever. No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR
AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES

positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable. Any time of the year other means of relief in vain. Asthmatics should avail themselves of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this announcement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

YOU CAN SERVE YOUR COUNTRY
in no better way than assisting home owners in making up their fruit selections. Everybody is going to plant berry bushes, grapes, apples, etc., this fall or next Spring. of a capable woman your selection to take orders. The pay is liberal. Work when convenient after your regular hours. We sell Chase stock, but the best time is right now. CHASE BROTHERS CO., The Rochester Nurseries, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies, mosquitos, house flies, etc. Made of natural, safe, and harmless ingredients. Will not soil or stain clothing. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 cents by express prepaid for 50c.

MAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants

Pasture
ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c all druggists, or posted by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 33-1917.

In a State of Suspense.

Helen—To tell the truth, I don't know whether I'm engaged to Jack or not.

Edith—The idea!

Helen—Last night at the Pop concert, while the orchestra was playing Wagner, Jack whispered something to me, I couldn't hear what it was, but I nodded—and—he's been unusually affectionate since then.

"OUR GROCER TOLD ME"
—Bobby
After folks taste Post Toasties they don't like common corn flakes

After the Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a favorite treatment for eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as your teeth and with the same regularity. CAN FOR THEM YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES. Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.

The Republican-Journal GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 THE YEAR

By C. D. Schoonmaker



"Our country!" In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong.

Leather is scarce and high but the condition has no effect upon bootlegging.

The Missouri mule is becoming acclimated in France. Stories come of his running away.

Fashion's revelations may have something to do with it, but not much is heard these days about the "human form divine."

The southern colonel no longer has a monopoly on the title just because of drinking his whiskey without a chaser. The war has changed conditions.

A Hillsdale, Michigan, man used a lantern as an aid in filling a gasoline tank. By the aid of the combination, he took a hurried trip to the great beyond.

Court House News

In Probate Court Notice received from the Elgin State Hospital of the death of Carl Erickson, a DeKalb county inmate.

John Cook, a resident of DeKalb, 14 years of age was found a delinquent child, and sent to the St. Charles school for boys.

Estates of— Walter C. Willberger. Additional inventory approved.

Harvey A. Jones. Additional inventory approved.

Warren T. Willberger, late of Shabbona. Estate of 320 acres in Canada and about \$6,000 personal estate.

Minnie E. Willberger appointed administratrix. Proof of heirship made.

Real Estate Transfers South Grove— Pierce Trust & Savings Bank deed to Joseph P. Griffith, sw 1/4 sec 22 \$24,800.

Adeline H. Worden heirs qcd to Joseph P. Griffith, sw 1/4 sec 22, \$1,000.

Milan— am O. Olson articles of agreement to Henry K. Sherlock, nw 1/4 sec 25 and s 1/2 sw 1/4 sec, \$63,000.

Genoa— S. J. Stephens wd to Fred Walters, lot 11 blk 4 Eureka Park, \$55.

W. Langlois qcd to D. S. Brown, lot 11 blk 14, Stephen's 2nd, \$1.

Think of the horrible example— have to change his occupation. With the stop in the manufacture of whiskey comes the reduction of two per cent of the kick in beer.

Death from Blood Poisoning Herman Bauman, a Hampshire boy, died at the St. Joseph's hospital in Elgin, Sunday, from blood poisoning received when helping in butchering an anthrax cow on his father's farm.

Young Bauman cut his finger and an infection resulted. He had been ill for some time.

Special assortment of the Best Granite. Olmsted's.

WEEK'S SOCIAL EVENTS

ACRS. HELEN SEYMOUR, Editor

Kilkare Club

A number of young ladies including Misses Marion and Ruth Slater, Beth Scott, Helen Holroyd, Mary Pierce, Elma Hemenway, Lenora Worcester, Irma Perkins, Gladys and Lorene Brown and Mrs. R. H. Sternberg have organized a club which they have named the "Kilkare Club."

The girls meet at the different homes and for several hours devote their time to knitting and other hand work. The club met Monday evening with Misses Lorene and Gladys Brown. Light refreshments were served by the hostesses.

M. E. Sunday School Picnic August 18th surely was an ideal day for a Sunday school picnic.

August 18th surely was an ideal day for a Sunday school picnic. And what spot could have been cooler or more appropriate than Awe's woods?

The racks and automobiles leaving the church at 10 o'clock carried a very lively group of people of all ages. The big swings, which were put up by the Boy Scouts, were thoroughly enjoyed by young and old.

A full line of Muslin underwear at old prices, Olmsted's.

Save your pennies and spend them at Brown's to help the Red Cross, Friday, August 24.

Yep, Genoa is dry, likewise, the surrounding country—at the present time.

White crepe wash goods, a 25c seller, special 15c per yard, Olmsted's.

Father O'Brien will have a garage for his new automobile. H. T. Reims is doing the work.

Have you seen that blue and white granite at Olmsted's?

When you buy that box of candy at Brown's, August 24th, you are helping the Red Cross.

Just received a shipment of those dandy Wirthmor \$1.00 Waists, Olmsted's.

John Duval went to Rockford Saturday and returned with a new Dodge touring car which he sold to Arthur Ecklor.

"Just one more before we go." Yes, boys, the phrase is familiar to many and we all know that it did not originate the old town pump.

The Woodstock Republican is engaged in publishing writeups of towns over in its territory. Last week five pages were devoted to Marengo.

Ice Cream and cake social at E. H. Browne's Friday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross. Everybody come.

Water glasses. A good table tumbler, 40c per dozen. Olmsted's.

Miss Ethel Lannin is enjoying a vacation of two weeks from her duties as operator in the local telephone exchange.

Dish Pans, Preserving Kettles, Tea Kettles and many other large pieces of the Very Best Brand Granite, Blue and White. Olmsted's.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. G. L. Hemenway on Thursday, Aug. 30. All members are urged to be present as there will be election of officers.

Sanol Eczema Prescription is a famous old remedy for all forms of Eczema and skin diseases. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. Get a 35c large trial bottle at the drug store.

Miss Jennie Deschner, who has been off duty for the past four weeks, is again at her accustomed place in the Ovit Hospital. Miss Elizabeth Christian, who relieved Miss Deschner returned to her home in Sycamore Wednesday.

The "Gold" restaurant, opened at Sycamore about a year ago by Indianapolis people, was closed recently by a judgement creditor and owner of the building, his claim being \$367.02. Other claims amount to over \$300. The place may be reopened.

Last Days of The Clean-Up Sale at Theo. F. Swan's

Only a few days remain of our great annual August Clean-Up Sale, but those who come this week will still find plenty of bargains in seasonable merchandise.

DeKalb's big Redpath Chautauqua opened Monday afternoon. Children's work will be pushed on lines same as here; and an added local attraction will be community singing, led by a trained choirster, furnished by the Chautauqua management.

It seems that the potato louse has deserted the tubers and is now bestowing its affections upon the onion. To be sure that you have them—that is your onions have them—just smell the varmint's breath.

o'clock a bountiful dinner, provided by thoughtful mothers, was spread. Later ice cream was served to everyone. Sure, we all had a good time!

Family Dinner Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Rowen entertained Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Rowen and three children, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Browne and daughter, Alice Carolyn, at dinner last Sunday.

R. N. of A. Sewing Circle Mrs. Lew Doty entertained the R. N. of A. sewing circle Friday afternoon. Dainty refreshments followed several hours with the crochet hook, knitting needles and embroidery.

Kingston Cemetery Grounds to be Enclosed with a New Ornamental Fence

The Kingston Cemetery Association let a contract Monday for the construction of a fence surrounding the grounds, which will be a splendid and permanent improvement.

P. A. Quanstron has the contract and work will begin at once. The job will measure up 540 feet and will cost around \$1500.00.

Lands at Sycamore Hon. Frederick Landis, Ex-Congressman from Indiana, will speak at the Sycamore Chautauqua, Sunday, Sept. 2.

Mr. Landis, who is a brother of Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis of Chicago, and Ex-congressman Charley Landis of Indiana, is not only an author of some note, but an orator par excellence.

These Landis boys are noted among the best platform men of the nation. People will make no mistake in availing themselves of the opportunity to hear Fred upon this occasion.

Soldiers' Reunion The 105th Illinois regiment, veterans of the civil war, will hold their annual reunion at Kingston Township Park, Saturday, September 1.

Marengo Man Commissioned John Hackley of Marengo, who was a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps that completed several months of intensive training at Ft. Sheridan recently, received a commission as second lieutenant.

Back from the South Earl W. Brown returned from his southern trip Tuesday morning. Looking after some business matters in Louisiana, he put in about three days at New Orleans, part of which time was spent viewing historic scenes in that quaint old city.

A Busy Crossing Nearly seven hundred vehicles crossed the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks at Main street last Sunday between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Advance showing of new fall styles in shoes, Olmsted's.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder trouble.

Beautiful Silk Dresses, \$12.98 in the Clean-Up Sale at Swan's

We are offering a variety of beautiful styles in fine taffeta silk dresses, regular values to \$17.49, with pleated and shirred skirts, some with Georgette sleeves, in the Clean-Up Sale at \$12.98 for choice.

Have you seen the new \$1.00 and \$2.00 Waists at Olmsted's?

Try our "Want Ad" column.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

Facts and Figures as Found in Manufacturers' News

William Wrigley, Jr., whose business in gum extends to European battle fields, and whose manufacturing plants are models, has a 250-acre farm at Lake Geneva, Wis., and he takes a lot of interest in the production of the highly cultivated fields.

John R. Thompson, of course, is known as a restaurateur rather than a farmer, but he manufactures a good deal of the food that is used in his famous chain of restaurants at his farms in Libertyville and Pittman, Ill.

Claims amounting to \$80,000 for damages as a result of the East St. Louis negro labor massacre have been filed against the county.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for July show an increase of \$1,569,049, or 15.49 per cent, as compared with the same month last year.

William Fox, producer of famous motion pictures, proposes that Congress establish in Washington a motion picture treasure house for the dignified safekeeping of films which should be preserved to posterity.

Telephone companies showed a profit of nearly a dollar per telephone during March, according to compilation made public this week by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A three billion bushel prospective corn crop for the year 1917 is the answer to Presidents Wilson call for food for the Allies.

It is announced that a contract for 2,000,000 pairs of army shoes has been placed with American manufacturers for the account of the Russian government.

William Lorimer is negotiating with the shipping board for the construction of half a dozen wooden ships by his lumber company at Jonesville, La.

Savage Arms Company, which manufactures the Lewis machine, has just closed a large order for these weapons for the United States Government.

The exact number of guns ordered cannot be learned, but it is understood that it is between 10,000 and 15,000. The amount involved, including extra parts, etc., is estimated at close to \$20,000,000.

The visible supply of coal in the world amounts to 8,154,322,500,000 tons. The United States leads with resources amounting to 4,231,352,000,000 tons.

Wheat Next Year Wheat is turning out so well that the acreage in this county will be greatly increased next year.

Buy the Canning Supplies at Theo. F. Swan's

In our great housewares store on the second floor, you'll find a full line fruit jars in pint, quart, and half-gallon sizes, separate caps and springs for Economy fruit jars, caps and rubbers for Mason jars, jelly glasses and moulds, all at our usual low prices.

Henderson Corsets are the best, \$1.00 to \$2.50. Olmsted's.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Good salary. Mrs. I. Coblen, 155 So. Gifford St., Elgin, Ill.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles.

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WHAT ILLINOIS EDITORS SAY

Elgin News: Booze's days are numbered and arrangements for his funeral are under way.

Marengo Republican: Illinois is not much given to boasting of its patriotism, but it never fails to make good when the time comes.

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Try our "Want Ad" column.

present war our state ranks at the top with the leading states in furnishing volunteers for the national army.

Elgin News: It is stated that insurance companies are preparing to fight the plan of the government to insure the soldiers.

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Have you seen the new \$1.00 and \$2.00 Waists at Olmsted's?

Try our "Want Ad" column.

Taste in Furniture Does Not Depend Upon Locality



A farm house can be as appropriately furnished as a city residence. It all depends upon your being able to pick out the right kind of furniture to harmonize with the surroundings.

We are experts in this line and can help you solve your furnishing and decorating problems at a cost so modest that a home of good taste is within the reach of all.

A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL ASSURE YOU OF THIS FACT S. S. SLATER & SON

WE'RE THERE WHEN IT COMES TO RUSH ORDERS

If you are looking for SPEED in delivering and filling orders, look here for it. You won't be disappointed! Its an important feature of the Genoa Lumber Co. service.

SERVICE: That's the keynote of success in any business you can mention. SERVICE is a hobby with us. We take pride in carrying in carrying to the extreme, and at some time or another you're liable to be mighty glad we do.

It's just one one of the advantages of being a Genoa Lumber Co. customer. We believe Anything, Anywhere Any Time

PHONE YOUR ORDERS TO NO. ONE OUR HOME IS GENOA

Genoa Lumber Co.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL WHO ARE...

Going to School

HERE OR AWAY

We have made greater efforts than ever to have for your selection the greatest variety of newest and smartest styles in

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Furs, and Accessories

We have by far the greatest variety we have ever shown—garments of unusual style and character—which will more than appeal to you

and our cash-saving prices make shopping A PLEASURE AT COHIEN'S

School dresses, featuring the "College Princess," also styles appropriate for all occasions, \$12.95, \$14.75, \$16.95 to \$35.

Tailored suits—many smart, youthful models—19.75, 23.75, 25.00, 27.50, 29.75, to 55.00. Many beautiful styles, tailored, 19.75 to 25.00.

Coats in all the newest Fall and Winter materials 12.95, 14.75, 16.95, 25.00 up to 55.00

Pile fabric coats in a wide variety of styles 16.95, 19.75, 25.00 up to 110.00

Fur Coats 59.75 to 235.00

We are showing a complete and very large assortment of fur scarfs, fur muffs and fur sets.

I. COHIEN & CO.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS

OUTFITTERS FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

WHY WE FIGHT GERMANY --IN PLAIN WORDS

Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago University shows how the Kaiser and his militarist gang pounced on democratic world like a wolf pack

Besides being an author, editor, clergyman, and educator, Dean Mathews is a member of the National Security League's committee organized to spread throughout the United States information on the causes of our war with Germany. The committee was formed because of a prevalent belief that many Americans were unfamiliar with the extent of our grievances and the reasons why war could not be avoided. Dean Mathews is known as a student of international politics. In 1915 he and Dr. S. L. Gulick went to Japan as representatives of the churches of the United States.

(From New York Times Magazine.)

AMERICA needs to be told why it is at war. Its ignorance is to its credit. A nation that has tried to live like a gentleman among nations has naturally found it difficult to believe that all nations are not moved by respect for the customs and the laws which codify gentlemanly relations between nations.

We have at times overpraised our virtues and purposes, and in consequence for the last generation we have listened with a rather amused tolerance to successive proclamations of the kaiser and the laudation of Germany by subsidized mouthpieces. After war broke out in 1914 for two years we struggled to treat Germany and its agents as we expected other nations to treat ourselves.

Our attitude might have characterized the Good Samaritan if he had come upon the robbers holding up the traveler, and schooled himself to believe that German attitude of mind. Accustomed as many of us had been to interpret the finer ideal life of Germany, we could not believe that men like Eucken, Harnack, Herrmann, and Diessmann could freely and without reserve lend themselves to the defense of that which was unworthy of their words as we had understood them.

Against our will we have been disillusioned. We have not gone into war, we have had war thrust upon us. A chain of circumstances over which we have had no control has brought home to the Americans, anxious to maintain their faith in Germany, the conviction that America's sovereignty was being outraged, its people killed, its inner peace deliberately attacked, and its institutions, founded in sacrifice and offered to the world, not only despised but in danger of destruction.

Germany has forced America, as it has forced almost the entire world, to defend itself by arms. Nobody but those suffering from myopic idealism sympathies can see anything else. Some of us have suffered when the scales have fallen—cut away by facts. At last we see clearly. We have not been drawn into the war by capitalism, or by commercialism, or by national policy. For months we have been living in a state of war, deliberately planned by a nation whose leaders for ten years have been preparing some day to fight America and who have counted our good nature as cowardice, our unpreparedness as a lack of national self-respect.

Here are the facts:

We are fighting this war, in the first place, because Germany made war upon us. For years she has sought to build up in America a community more loyal to herself than to the United States. Money has been lavishly spent in Germanistic societies, alliances, and associations to win the admiration and loyalty of American citizens. Our universities have been flattered, our professors have been honored for this reason. Praise of the kaiser has been inserted even in the spelling books of our public school system. Spies have been everywhere.

When the war came in 1914 German officials, many of them in high diplomatic positions, treated the United States, a neutral nation, as if it were an enemy. Pro-German publications were founded and subsidized, strikes were organized, manufacturing plants were blown up, plots against nations with whom we had treaty relations were formed within our borders, bombs were placed on ships in our ports. Hatred of America was systematically disseminated through Germany and efforts were made to involve us in trouble with Japan and Mexico.

In reply to our repeated protests against these and other acts of Germany, to be mentioned presently, we have received promises and explanations which were little less than insults. The treaty that had existed almost the entire life of the American republic was set at naught and efforts were made to coerce us into favorable modifications of its terms.

The right of trade with belligerents, which Germany had always claimed, even to the benefit of our enemy in the war with Spain, and which at Germany's own insistence is universally recognized in international law, was treated as the violation of our neutrality and alliance with her enemies. And, finally, the proclamation of unrestricted destruction of neutral ships upon the high seas was a notification to the United States that it was no longer a sovereign people, but that if it would sail the seas in safety it must conform to conditions set by a power that defied international law, humanity, and elemental morality.

In the second place we are defending ourselves against Germany because the German state has entered upon a program which means the destruction of democratic institutions.

The Prussianization of Germany means that the policy of Prussia to carry on economic and political expansion by war is to be extended throughout the entire world.

We recognize that there were once, and we dare believe even now that there are, two Germanys, one liberal and the other an autocracy based on militarism. The struggle between these two forces since 1815 has been a steady subjugation of liberalism in Prussia and the other German states to the will of a Prussian feudal nobility. Representative and responsible government in any true sense of the word has been fought by Prussian leaders relentlessly. Education has been made a creature of autocracy and a source of international hatred.

The same fate has met every land Prussianism has touched. Austria was beaten into submission in 1866, and all the other German states were made practically subject to the will of the Hohenzollerns between that date and 1870. France was robbed and humiliated. The Balkan states were kept in perennial war in the interests of German expansion. Bohemia and Poland have been treated with the same disregard of popular rights as has been Alsace-Lorraine. Turkey became a vassal of the kaiser. A great militaristic, anti-democratic state like southern Germany, subservient to Prussia, has been started and all but

is built from the Baltic to the Persian gulf. Great Britain was unaligned and threatened with destruction. South America was in part colonized by Germans, and the Monroe doctrine was repeatedly threatened.

The highest authorities in Japan have repeatedly said that German intrigues were endeavoring to bring about misunderstanding, if not war, between Japan and the United States.

As far back as 1903 representative Germans frankly said that Germany would have to fight America because it was Germany's commercial rival. In Samoa and the Philippines German interference twice at least brought us to the verge of war. Had it not been for Great Britain, which has always recognized American policy in the Western Hemisphere and submitted disputes to arbitration, German arrogance and ambition would have years ago brought on the crisis.

With the commercial expansion of European nations, the United States has no quarrel. If, however, such expansion is based, guarded, and enforced by the threat of war, the United States can see the machinations of men who are disreputable of expansion at the expense of the rights of other nations.

Since the outbreak of the European war, the ruthlessness of this German hostility to other nations, and particularly to those that have regard for international law and really representative government, is apparent. We have seen treaties disregarded whenever they stood in the way of German militaristic plans. We have seen conquered states treated with a brutality worthy of Assyria. We have seen a policy of terrorism applied systematically in the abuse of prisoners, the uassacring and deportation of civilian populations, the indescribable abuse of women and children, the destruction of noblest works of art, the devastation of abandoned regions, the wholesale execution of Poles, Bohemians, and Serbians; the incitement of Mohammedans to a holy war, and the permission of an attempted extermination of the Christian people of Armenia.

We have seen hospital ships sunk, unfortified towns bombed and bombarded. We have seen a medal struck in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania. Up to the date in which we finally recognized that Germany was waging war upon us we had seen 226 American citizens, among them many women and children, killed by German submarines. Altogether, on the first of April, 1917, we

DRIED EGGS TO U. S. FROM CHINA

Imports of eggs products this year have amounted to about 10,000,000 pounds, valued on the average at about 15 cents a pound. These products are imported chiefly from Japan and China and include eggs that have been dried, frozen or powdered. They are used in this country principally by bakers in the manufacture of various kinds of pastry.

The consumption of Asiatic egg products in this country has greatly increased in recent years, and therefore the conditions under which they are prepared become of greater interest to the public. The operation of a model plant at Shanghai is described as follows:

"The eggs are received at the door of the factory in baskets containing approximately 1,000 eggs, and as the factory offers better prices for choice eggs it is securing the highest class of egg produced within a circle of probably a 100-mile radius. The eggs are brought into the examining room, where the contents of the baskets are gone over and all cracked or otherwise damaged eggs are separated. The eggs are then candled by Chinese, who pass them before the candle-lamps at the rate of 500 an hour. The handling rooms are kept in a temperature not exceeding 56 degrees Fahrenheit, the range of temperature in the building, used both for freezing and for drying eggs, being from zero to upward of 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the freezing and drying rooms, respectively.

"From the candling rooms the fresh eggs with unbroken shells are taken to the breaking room, which in point of sanitary appliances and attention to details of personal hygiene scarcely is surpassed by the operating room of a hospital. In fact, the general effect of the room, aside from its low temperature, is that of a well-ordered hospital, but with ten white-capped and aproned nurses where the ordinary hospital would have but one. The factory now employs 100 girls, each of whom is expected to break and separate from 1,500

had seen no fewer than 688 neutral ships sunk by submarine warfare.

We saw Germany precipitating this world war, in which she has used poison and fire, as a part of her official policy at a moment when in the opinion of her leaders she judged the rest of the world to be unready to defend itself against an attack for which Germany had been preparing for 40 years.

The plain catalogue of facts makes it plain why America is fighting to defend itself and democracy. We have entered the war primarily in self-defense. To have done anything less would have been to surrender our sovereignty and to have waited passively until the German program had been so far carried out and the truly modern nations of Europe so weakened that we in our unpreparedness would have been forced to fight a rapacious, conscienceless military autocracy, whose ends in war are avowedly indemnities, aggrandizement, and the control of the world. Our alignment inevitably was with and for democracy.

An epoch of civilization hangs in the balance. Not to have co-operated with a world that is endeavoring to protect itself and its future from Germany with its militaristic autocracy, its terrorism, and its disregard of international law, that noblest product of civilization, would have been a bid for suicide.

We do not fight for aggrandizement, or indemnity, or the forcible imposition of our institutions upon any country; we fight for self-protection. We do not fight to further British ambitions or French schemes of colonization. We are fighting for the institutions which with varying degrees have spread from America all over the world except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Our success will make it possible, we believe, not only for our children and our children's children to enjoy peace, but for German liberalism to master the forces which for nearly a century have been its oppressor.

The American Revolution preserved in America and in England the liberty that goes with independence. Our Civil War assured the future of democratic institutions in our united nation. The present war is not born of our independence, but of our interdependence among those nations who have dedicated themselves to the task of seeing that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

to 2,000 eggs a day of 12 hours. Owing to the factory paying higher wages than other similar plants and working only six days a week instead of seven, which is the rule of the cotton mills and silk factories of Shanghai, it can pick and choose in its labor, so that the type of girl employed in the egg-breaking room is far above the standard of any other Chinese factory, and a composite picture of them all probably would come nearer the Chinese idea of feminine beauty than any other 100 girls that can be found in Shanghai.

As the workers enter in the morning they are dressed in freshly sterilized clothing furnished by the factory, and after their nails are manicured they are allowed to proceed to the workroom.

The breaking room is solid concrete and is sterilized each day as carefully as the operating room of a hospital. The girls are seated on metal stools at low zinc tables. Before each of them is a curious appliance which mechanically separates the white of the egg from the yolk. The girl takes an egg from the can, into which they have been counted by the candlers, and with the right hand cracks it on the bar of the separating machine. The breaking is then finished by a dexterous movement of the fingers, which permits the egg to drop into a shallow cup, where the yolk is caught and the white allowed to drain off the sides.

The drying room is described as embodying all the latest features in the sanitary handling of this product. The air used in the drying process is thoroughly filtered, being forced through the drying apparatus under heavy steam pressure. The egg yolks or whites come out of the dryer in flakes, which are allowed to cool to a temperature slightly above the freezing point. Then the product goes to the packing room, where it is placed in boxes lined with waxed paper, which are stenciled and made ready for shipment.

For the freezing of eggs the separation and straining are carried out just as for the manufacture of dry yolks, only after the straining the large cans are taken to the freezing chambers. Here the temperature is kept close to zero, Fahrenheit, and the separate whites and yolks are poured into cans standing on racks that line the walls of the freezing chamber.

HAWAIIANS SEEK DEATH IN LAVA

Fanatics Attempt to Make Sacrifice to Pele, the Goddess of Fire.

LED BY SCHOOL GIRL

Twenty-Six Persons Begin Trip Up the Lava-Encrusted Slopes, but Exhaustion Thwarts Their Purpose.

Honolulu.—Twenty-six Hawaiians, led by a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl, sought to fling themselves into the boiling lava of Kilauea crater on the recent anniversary of King Kamehameha the Great. The fanatics were attempting to make a human sacrifice to Pele, the goddess of fire. Their plans were frustrated when they fell exhausted on the mountainsides after the long journey toward the volcano.

The pilgrimage was started from Hookana, Hawaii, by old men and women, children and even infants in arms, all unprovided with food and water and scantily clad. The blazing sun of the lava-encrusted slopes overcame the pilgrims after a day and a night of continuous traveling, and they were found by A. R. Gasper, who operates an automobile stage around the island from Hilo to Kona.

Vision Revealed to Girl.

The schoolgirl, Kaneau by name, had recently made an appeal to the people of Hookana telling them of a vision that had been revealed to her in a dream. She said that the spirit of the goddess Pele had come to her and told of the destruction that was to visit the islands on the king's anniversary.

Every living being was to be destroyed, she said, except one man and one woman. All of the islands were to be destroyed except two and they were to be joined together into one. The destruction was to be wrought through an eruption of Mount Kaneau and noth-



Led by a Fourteen-Year-Old Girl.

ing but human sacrifices could appease the goddess and avert the tragedy, according to the vision.

The appeal of the schoolgirl was so eloquent that 26 persons were imbued with the spirit of primitive Hawaii and decided to sacrifice themselves. They planned to go to the brink of the crater and leap into the seething lava.

USES FIRE TO START MULE

Percy Lands in Jail After Furnishing Considerable Excitement for Fire Department.

Pleasantville, N. J.—Percy Cline saw a balky Missouri mule leaning sound asleep against a lamp post in one of the busiest streets of Pleasantville last night. Percy stopped and watched with interest while the mule owner tried every conceivable way to make the animal go, except the Missouri sure-fire method of tickling the mule's left hand hoof with a straw, but the mule only blinked, sighed deeply and settled himself more firmly against the post.

"I'll bet I can make her go," remarked Percy with the modesty of genius. "I'll build a fire under her, and then she'll go."

"If you do," said an agent of the S. P. C. A., who was also a spectator, "I'll arrest you for cruelty to animals." "Shucks!" said Percy. "You can't be cruel to a mule. I'll do it, and I bet he'll go."

He did. And the mule did. And the agent did.

The fire department put out the fire, the society's agent put Percy in jail and the mule was still going in the general direction of San Francisco when last seen.

Lightning Snipped Off Woman's Toe. Kimball, Neb.—A bolt of lightning snipped off one toe from the foot of Mrs. Isaac Barrett when she was sitting on her porch during a storm. She was left otherwise uninjured.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Forget not when you seek to govern man, How in old days the famous signal ran, And let that signal still be bearing fruit, 'Twas very short and simple—"Feed the Brute."

A FEW LIGHT DESSERTS.

The lighter the dessert the better these summer days, when the heat takes all one's energy. Gelatin jellies of all kinds are cooling, and when served with cream and sugar are quite nourishing. Such foods are especially good for the children, because easy of digestion.

Fig and Orange Jelly.—Dissolve one and a half tablespoonfuls of gelatin in half a cupful of boiling water, add one and a half cupfuls of orange juice, the juice of one lemon, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar. Wash figs, cut in bits, take a fourth of a cupful, cover with water and cook slowly until tender. Use a cupful and a half of this water with the other ingredients. When they begin to thicken stir in the figs. Mold and serve with cream and small cakes.

Spice Jelly.—Take three tablespoonfuls of water, nine ounces of lump sugar, six cloves, an inch of cinnamon, one blade of mace, one teaspoonful of cardamom seed, the thin rind of two oranges and one lemon, the white and shells of two eggs. Put the gelatin in a saucepan and add all the ingredients. Heat until boiling, cover and let stand ten minutes, then strain and red coloring if desired, and pour into a mold. Serve with cake frosts with green icing and a nut meat on top of each cube.

Rice a la Creme.—Wash rice and cook in water, then add milk until it is absorbed. Dissolve gelatin in boiling water, add sugar, vanilla and whipped cream. Cool and mold. Serve with any kind of fruit for garnish.

Chocolate Cream Pudding.—Take two tablespoonfuls of gelatin, half a cupful of milk, half a cupful of boiling water, one cupful of whipping cream, one cupful of rich custard, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one-half cupful of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, dissolved in the boiling water, mix as usual, and fold in the whipped cream. Pour into a wet mold and chill.

'Tis sometimes said, that the sunflower, old— Is "heartless, scentless, awkward, and cold." But, gold is my garden, where rows of them wait.— To banish care that would steal through my gate. —Agnes Lockhart Hughes.

GENERAL RULES FOR CANNING.

There are several methods all good and practical, yet each housewife finds one which she prefers, and that one is probably the best for her to follow.

The Oven Method.—This is one which is simple and after the method is understood, very easy to perform. A sheet of absorbent paper is put into the bottom of the oven, or lining that the oven rack may be put on the bottom and the jars placed in a dripping pan with a little water in it, enough to send up steam all the time they are cooking. The jars are filled with fruit and then a hot sirup poured in to nearly fill them. Place in the oven on the asbestos sheet, being careful that the jars do not touch each other or the sides of the oven where the heat is greatest. When the sirup boils up and flows over the tops of the fruit, remove the jars, fill with boiling sirup, put on sterile rubbers and new tops and seal. For small fruits 10 to 15 minutes in a hot oven is sufficient time to cook well, but with firm, larger fruits, like peaches, pears and plums, a longer time will be needed. It is wise to take out a piece of fruit and try it with a spoon to see if it is well cooked before filling and sealing the cans.

The advantage of this method is that the fruit may be put into the sterile jars the night before and while breakfast is preparing the cooking can go on, the cans filled and all out of the way before the work of the day begins.

Another method very popular among campers where the wild fruit is picked and put up in the woods with few things to work with, is the following: Put the fresh fruit into sterile jars with good tops and new rubbers, filling the jars to overflowing with hot sirup of any richness desired, seal and place in a boiler, pour in boiling water to cover the jars to a depth of two inches. Put on the boiler cover and pack rugs, carpets or anything to keep the heat, leave 24 hours, take out the cans, screwing them to be sure they are perfectly air tight, wrap jars or put in a dark, cool place.

Royal Chutney.—Take four pounds of peeled, cored and sliced apples, two pounds of sugar, one and one-half pounds of stoned and chopped raisins, two ounces of bruised mustard seeds, one ounce of powdered ginger, one ounce of salt, one ounce of red pepper and three pints of vinegar. Put this all into a stone jar and stand the jar in a pan of hot water. Let it simmer slowly for eight hours. Bottle when cold and keep in a cold, dry place.

Nellie Maxwell

I feel it my duty, to emphasize that the food situation is one of the utmost gravity, which, unless solved, may possibly result in the collapse of everything we hold dear in civilization. The only hope is by the elimination of waste and actual and rigorous self-sacrifice on the part of the American people. We do not ask that they should starve themselves, but that they should eat plenty, wisely and without waste. —Herbert Hoover.

TASTY TID-BITS.

A tasty little cheese cracker which will be new to many of our housewives is the following: Take fresh crisp crackers about a third longer than wide and lay them side by side in a dripping pan or platter. Cut thin oblong slices of rich cream cheese, the shape of the cracker, but smaller so that when they are toasted the cheese will not run over the edge but will just cover the cracker. Lay the cheese on the crackers, then lay halves of pecans side by side four or five on each cracker. After they have all been arranged place the platter in a hot oven and toast for two to four minutes, watching to see that the cheese does not run over the sides. Serve on a hot dish with crisp stalks of tender celery.

Delicious Tea Biscuit.—Roll out a rich baking powder biscuit dough and spread with creamed butter, sprinkle thickly with maple sirup, chopped nuts and cinnamon or nutmeg, roll up and cut in slices, arrange in the baking pan and bake in a hot oven.

English Chutney.—Chop a half pound of ripe tomatoes, add a teaspoonful of salt and mix. Chop a pound of tart apples, twelve small onions, one and a third cupfuls of seeded raisins, three large green peppers and half a cupful of chopped mint. Scald three cupfuls of vinegar with two cupfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt mixed with two teaspoonfuls of dry mustard, cool the vinegar and stir in all the other ingredients, stirring occasionally, after ten days the chutney will be ready to use and will keep indefinitely.

Belgian Carrots.—To two cupfuls of thinly sliced carrots add one and a fourth tablespoonfuls of sugar, cook in just enough boiling water to cook without burning. When tender drain and mince; add pepper and a tablespoonful of minced parsley, with a third of a cupful of butter. Stand a half hour in the heater before serving.

Some souls there are which understand And know each other, heart to heart, Though many miles of distance may Be seeming to keep them apart.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

A Georgian cook makes the most delicious peach pickles in the following simple fashion:

Pare firm clingstone peaches and pack them cold into large stone jars. When filled, pour over them sufficient table sirup to cover, using any convenient kind that may be bought in bulk. A plate placed over the jar and tied down with a white cloth is all the covering it needs. Put in a cool place; in a short time the sirup begins to work, the acid of the fruit turning to vinegar, and in two months the pickles are ready for use, and grow more delicious as one nears the bottom. Another method is the following: Pack the fresh peaches, after peeling, into jars sprinkling generously with sugar until the jar is full of peaches and the sugar fills the spaces between. Seal and put into a cold cellar. In a few months they will be ready to use.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.—Cut the tips an inch in length from a bundle of asparagus. Cook these in boiling salted water, and when tender reserve to put into the soup plates. Cook the rest of the bunch of asparagus, two thick slices of onion with a clove each, six slices of carrot and two branches of parsley in a quart of white stock (either chicken or veal), until the asparagus is tender. Take out the onion and carrot and press the asparagus through a sieve. Make a white sauce of a fourth of a cupful each of butter, flour, with salt and pepper to taste, add three cupfuls of milk, and when ready to serve add the asparagus mixture and one cupful of cream. Stir while heating, but do not boil. Add the tips to each cup when serving.

Royal Chutney.—Take four pounds of peeled, cored and sliced apples, two pounds of sugar, one and one-half pounds of stoned and chopped raisins, two ounces of bruised mustard seeds, one ounce of powdered ginger, one ounce of salt, one ounce of red pepper and three pints of vinegar. Put this all into a stone jar and stand the jar in a pan of hot water. Let it simmer slowly for eight hours. Bottle when cold and keep in a cold, dry place.

They've Arrived!



They are right here in our store awaiting the inspection of all who are interested in what shall be worn for the FALL and WINTER SEASON.

They are truly wonderful—in fact the fabrics are the most beautiful we've ever seen—proving beyond all question that given the opportunity our American textile designers are **WITHOUT A PEER.**

COME AND SEE THEM—pick out the one particular beauty that appeals best to your own taste and let us tailor it to your own measure from your own choice of Style Model. They too are masterful in design. You will like them immensely and you'll like the values too—for whether you pay us \$13.75 to \$35.00, you are certain of securing the **MOST YOUR MONEY WILL BUY.** The quality of our fabrics and linings and the excellence of our tailoring are a positive revelation when compared with our quoted prices. A visit of inspection in no way obligates you. : : :

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MADE TO MEASURE

KINGSTON NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Ireland, of DeKalb, Mrs. F. P. Smith enjoyed Monday afternoon in Cortland.

Mrs. A. J. Lettow enjoyed one day last week in Kirkland.

Miss Wilda Knappenburger was home from Sycamore Sunday.

Henry Markson of Belvidere was the guest of friends here over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell have had as their guests the past few days, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell are entertaining Miss Ethel Anderson of Rockford.

Miss Jessie Parker of Genoa visited relatives and friends here a few days last week.

Mrs. M. J. Witter returned home Sunday afternoon after a week's visit in DeKalb.

Mrs. H. F. Branch and daughter, Polly, of DeKalb visited relatives here Sunday.

A number of people from Kingston and vicinity attended the picnic at Burlington Saturday.

Mrs. Ray Helsdon and daughter, Mildred, of Chicago are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Helsdon.

Mrs. George McClelland spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Nathan King, at DeKalb.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Swanson entertained Miss Anna Swanson of Kirkland several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landis and daughter, Miss Eva, called on Kingston friends Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Robert Helsdon and daughter, Marjorie, of Chicago, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Nina Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Hildebrandt and son, Phillip, of Chicago are visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Dorothy, daughter of Dr. E. C. Burton, had her tonsils removed at the DeKalb Hospital Monday morning.

Mrs. B. F. Knappenburger and daughter, Zada, returned home last Saturday after a week's visit in Rockford.

Alexander Stevens returned to his home in DeKalb Monday, after a few days' visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith.

Mrs. G. D. Wyllys, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Sisson, of DeKalb, spent the past few days in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phelps of Batavia were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Phelps, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Worden and son, Howard, of DeKalb are guests of Mrs. Worden's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Knappenburger.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Arner and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Uplinger and daughter, Eleanor, spent a few days last week at Delavan and Geneva Lakes.

Miss Doris Sherman returned home last week Friday, after a few days' visit in Belvidere. She was accompanied home by Miss Leah Norton of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vosburg entertained the Loyalty class at their home on West Main street last Friday evening. The hours were most pleasantly spent in music and games and at a late hour light refreshments were enjoyed.

Following are the names of some of the Kingston people who motored to Rockford and visited Camp Grant Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Aves and daughter, Mildred; Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Nichols and children; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Arner and daughter, Mary; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Swanson and daughter, Ina; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell of Kingston; Miss Anna Swanson of Kirkland and Mrs. Ireland of DeKalb.

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His Specialty.
"Did I understand you to say that this gentleman is an impresario?"
"That's what he calls himself."
"Then he must know a great many grand opera stars."
"Oh, I dare say he has met a few in vaudiville. He directs a troupe of trained apes."

Playing for Bigger Stakes.
"Why didn't you accept the Brown's offer to take us in their car to the party?"
"I thought I'd wait. They have just an ordinary auto, and the Watsons have a limousine. They might offer to pick us up."

Changed for the Better.
"Who is the man making an impassioned speech for preparedness?"
"Oh, he's a type often met with nowadays."
"Yes?"
"He's a reconstructed pacifist with fire in his eye."

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC tobaccos—Blended



"They please the taste great! But also—"

If a cigarette simply pleased the taste, smokers used to let it go at that. But not now.

Because Chesterfields give smokers not only a taste that they like, but also a new kind of smoking-enjoyment—

Chesterfields hit the smoke-spot, they let you know you are smoking—they "Satisfy"!

Yet, they're MILD!

The new blend of pure, natural imported and Domestic tobaccos—that tells the story. And the blend can't be copied—don't forget that!

Ask for Chesterfields—next time you buy.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

They "Satisfy"—and yet they're Mild!



Wants, For Sale, Etc.

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

Lands and City Property

FOR SALE—Vacant lots and improved city property in Genoa, in all parts of town. Lots from \$200 up. Improved property from \$1000 up to \$5000, according to location and improvements. Some ought to suit you. Now is the time to buy. D. S. Brown, Genoa. 44-121

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS.

Legal fight over land at last ended. Title reverted in United States. Land, by Act of Congress, ordered to be opened under homestead laws for settlement and sale. Two million three hundred thousand acres. Containing some of the best Timber and Agricultural Lands left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map showing land by townships and sections, laws covering same and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland Oregon. 41-121

For Sale

FOR SALE—A 4-burner gasoline stove with oven. Will sell real cheap. Inquire of Dr. J. W. Ovitz. 44-21

FOR SALE—Bull Tractor. Will trade for automobile. F. R. Rowen, Genoa, Ill. 43-21

FOR SALE—Forty head of cows, some fresh now and some heavy springers. These are mostly red and good ones. Ralph E. White, Kingston, Ill. Phone 24. 43-31*

PIANO FOR SALE—Golden Oak Thompson piano, in excellent condition. Pronounced to be the best ever turned out of the factory. Will sell at low figure as the owner has no use for the instrument. Inquire at Republican-Journal office. 44-121

Wanted

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Two in family. No washing or ironing. Theo. F. Swan, Elgin, Ill.

WANTED—Girls to work in our new wire insulating mill, clean and steady employment at good wages. Will arrange to get lodging for out of town girls. Chicago Insulated Wire & Mfg. Co., Sycamore, Ill. Phone 153. 43-41

Miscellaneous

INSURANCE—Call on C. A. Brown, Genoa, Ill., for insurance. Surety and indemnity bonds. City lots for sale, large and small. 44-121

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Selling Goods in this vicinity Over Forty Years

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2:00 to 4:30 p. m.
Phone No. 11 7:00 to 8:30 p. m.

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

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

Genoa Lodge No. 288
A. F. & A. M.
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays of Each Month
E. H. Crandall, 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
R. Cruickshank, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

Della Rebeckah Lodge
NO. 330
Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of Each Month
Old Fellow Hall
Carrie Cruickshank, Exalted Ruler
N. G. R. H. Browne, Sec.

Evaline Lodge
No. 344
4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
A. R. Slater, Perfect Fannie M. Head, Worthy

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A call would be appreciated.

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There is quality in every article we sell, and this is known to every customer who buys from us.

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"There's a reason," and they know. When you buy here you will know, too.

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GLAD I BOUGHT MINE EARLY.

COULD HAVE COMING—COAL PRICES ADVANCE

MEANS LOWER PRICES ON YOUR COAL SUPPLY

Do You Look To the Future?

Have you stored in your coal for the winter?

Have you taken advantage of the lower prices by ordering early.

If you have not,

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QUALITY COAL AT ALL TIMES

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