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AUTOMOBILE TURNS TURTLE

Family of Wiltse Elliot, on Sowers Farm, in Bad Wreck

ONE SON DIES OF INJURIES

Ford Touring Car Turns Over Three Times Near Charter Grove Last Friday Morning

John Chester Elliott is dead, his brother, Clinton, seriously injured, while the mother and another brother, Clyde, are badly bruised as a result of an automobile accident near Charter Grove last Friday. The dead boy was five years of age and Clinton about nine years.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Wiltse Elliott, residing on the old Sowers farm, a few miles south of Genoa, on the Sycamore road, had been visiting at the Worley home on the Burt Thompson farm near Charter Grove. During the return trip a storm threatened, and Mrs. Elliott, who was accompanied by three children, speeded up a little more than ordinary in anticipation of getting home before the storm broke. Just north of the Lee Campbell farm the car skidded, and according to the story of a commercial traveller, who happened to be behind the Elliott car, the Ford turned completely over three times, finally coming to a stop standing on the wheels, headed in the opposite direction. In turning over all the occupants were thrown out, and not one escaped injury. All were taken to the Sycamore hospital where it was found that John Chester had suffered a fractured skull, a broken jaw bone and internal injuries. He died a few hours after reaching the hospital.

Clinton sustained a broken collar bone and was otherwise painfully injured. Leon and Clyde were shaken up and badly bruised. Mrs. Elliott was also painfully bruised but suffered no broken bones or other serious injury.

The funeral of little John Chester was held at the home Saturday Aug. 16, Rev. Hauscom of Sycamore officiating. The interment took place in the family lot at Scottsburg, Ind., where the family formerly resided.

Mrs. Elliott was not driving the car at a "terrific speed" as some seem to think, but was running along at a rate of speed any one would attempt under the conditions. The bereaved family has the sincerest sympathy of the community.

CAMP GRANT FILLING UP

Fifteen Hundred Recruits Expected Monthly Until Fall is Report

With 1500 recruits expected at Camp Grant monthly until the fall and an increase in the shipments due after that time, Camp Grant recruiting officers believe that they can get the Sixth division up to its peak strength of 17,000 by November 1.

Men are being sent to camp now from Chicago, Indianapolis, Davenport, Peoria and Minneapolis. The recruiting campaign will be pushed to an even greater extent than is apparent now. A truck train tour has been launched in Wisconsin as well as in this part of the country for the purpose of exhorting young men to "join up." A big local campaign will also be started in the near future.

REV. PIERCE WANTS TO MOVE

Is Notified Members of His Congregation at Earlville of Fact

The Earlville Leader says that at a recent meeting of the official board of the M. E. Church in that city, it was voted to increase the salary of the local pastor from \$1200 to \$1500 a year. Some time ago Rev. R. E. Pierce (formerly of Genoa) made it known to the church authorities that he will ask to be assigned to another charge after this year, so it is probable that the next conference, which meets in October, will assign a new man to the Earlville church.

JOHNNY GAMBLE WINS

W. W. Cooper's Horse Takes First Money in Two Races at Galena

W. W. Cooper's horse, Johnny Gamble, came home with the bacon last Friday at Galena, winning first money in the 2:24 and 2:20 trot events. The best heat was made in 2:15 1/2. Mr. Cooper drove the horse himself.

L. A. Wylde's horse, J. R. Todd, took fourth money in the 2:25 pace.

A STORY WORTH TELLING

Wierd Find in a Hollow Tree in Minnesota—Mummified Body of Man

The Le Seur (Minn.) News tells about a startling discovery made recently on the farm of Mr. Edward Gleek of Ottawa township in the woods along the river. In cleaning a piece of land it became necessary to cut down a gigantic white oak tree, which broke in falling, disclosing the fact that it was hollow for a distance of about fifteen feet, beginning several feet above the ground and the cavity ending in a large opening concealed among the branches of the lower side of the tree which leaned considerably. Within the hollow was found by the horrified choppers the mummified body of a man, not at all decayed, but dried and shrivelled by the lapse of time into something rivaling the best Egyptian art. Mr. Gleek, on being summoned, by the frightened laborers, recognized at once in the mummy the remains of Jean LeRue, who had mysteriously disappeared from the farm the 30th day of August, 1862.

On the day, which was during the Sioux uprising, a boat load of soldiers on their way up the Minnesota from St. Paul to New Ulm, foolishly discharged their muskets many times as they steamed up the river above Henderson, carrying terror to the hearts of the people who were already about to flee from the dreaded Indians. At Le Seur one of the bullets thus discharged wounded a small boy, Cyrus McEwen.

Mr. Gleek says that when Jean LaRue heard the firing he seemed to nearly lose his reason from fear, rushed into the house, seized his rifle and some other belongings, including about \$300 in money and fled into the woods. He must have known of the hollow tree, sought to hide there, slipped down too far, and being unable to extricate himself, must have perished there where his body, preserved in the living oak, failed to decay. His rifle, bullet pouch and powder horn were found by him and the money, \$733.50, was found in his pocket.

Also there was found the diary which Mr. Gleek says LaRue always faithfully kept, and in it undated, but on the page following the one date, Friday, August 2, 1862, was written in trembling hand the following:

"Cannot get out; surely must die. If ever found, send me and all my money to my mother, Madam Suzanne LaRue, near Tarascon, in the province of Bouches Du Phone, France."

STEAL POUST'S CAR

Auto Thieves Pull Off Bold Stunt in the City of DeKalb Monday

DeKalb Chronicle: One of the cleverest pieces of thievery that has been committed in these parts for some time past, was the theft of Walter S. Poust's automobile from his garage about one o'clock Monday morning. The young men doing the task were seen, and have been partially described out at present no clew has been discovered that would lead to the recovery of the stolen property.

Mr. Poust, who sleeps on a rear porch, went to bed last night unusually tired, and says it is not an uncommon thing to hear several cars coming or going at all hours of the night. He awoke about one o'clock hearing a car rattle, and looked out just in time to see his own car coming out of the garage.

He stepped to the door and onto the sidewalk about to hail the fellows when they commandeered him to halt right where he was and emphasized their command with a revolver. Mr. Poust, however, was not very much alarmed and asked them when they were going with his car. They promptly replied that they were going for a joy ride and would be back about four o'clock.

They evidently meant four o'clock next year.

PREACHERS STRIKE?

"Suppose the preachers strike! You all know where we'd all go then, straight away."

Well, the Methodist ministers are after a raise anyway. Dr. Joseph VanCleve, general secretary of the church finance committee—some thing like a business agent—is sending letters to all district superintendents telling them that these increases ought to be made. Anyone getting less than \$1,000 a year, 50 per cent raise. From \$1,000 to \$1,500, a raise of 23 1/2 per cent. From \$1,500 to \$2,000 a raise of 25 per cent.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL LAWS CHANGED

Elementary Branches Must be Taught in English Language

SCHOOL "FRATS" ARE FORBIDDEN

Children Between Seven and Sixteen Must Attend School Seven of the Nine School Months

The Genoa schools will open on the second of September, and it is well that everyone become familiar with the new school laws enacted by the last legislature.

First, there is a radical change in the fact that all elementary branches in all schools must be taught in English. There are changes in the community, high school and consolidated school laws. Fraternities are forbidden. A truant officer is ordered for each county who shall see that the school law is enforced. The state is getting more strict in matters of education and it would be well for one to keep posted on the laws, says the Earlville Leader.

The Teaching of English

The easiest way to explain the new law as regards attendance and the teaching of English is to print that part of the law as pertains to that branch. It is as follows:

"274. Every person having control of any child between the ages of seven and sixteen years shall annually cause such child to attend some public school or some private school in which the instruction in the elementary branches of education is in English for the entire time during which the school attended is in session, which shall not be less than seven months of actual teaching. Provided, however, that this Act shall not apply in case the child has been or is being instructed for a like period in each and every year in the elementary branches of education by a person or persons competent to give such instruction, which instruction of the child in the elementary branches of education shall be in the English language; or in case the child's physical or mental condition renders his or her attendance impracticable or inexpedient; or in case the child is excused for temporary absence for cause by the principal or teacher of the school which the child attends; or in case the child is between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years and is necessarily and lawfully employed during the hours when the public school is in session. For every neglect of the duty prescribed by this section the person so offending shall forfeit to the use of the public schools of the city, town or district in which the child resides, a sum of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars and costs of suit, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs of suit are fully paid.

"276a. Because the English language is the common as well as the official language of our country and because it is essential to good citizenship that each person shall have or speedily acquire, as his natural tongue, the language in which the laws of the land, the decrees of the courts, and the proclamations of its officials are made, and shall easily and naturally think in the language in which the obligations of his citizenship are defined, the instruction in the elementary branches of education in all schools in Illinois shall be in the English language. Provided, that this shall not apply to vocational schools where the pupils have already received the required instruction in English, during the current school year.

Approved June 28, 1919."

The Truant Officer

The law provides that all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years of age shall attend school not less than seven months of actual teaching during the year. They can attend private or parochial schools but upon completion of such course, satisfactory evidence must be presented to the county superintendent of schools that the pupil has completed sufficient work to entitle him to an eighth grade diploma. If a child is kept from school for physical disability, such fact must be certified to. Children over fourteen years of age may be excused from school if necessarily and lawfully employed and any child from twelve to fourteen may attend confirmation classes conducted not less than five months of said years. A violation of these acts

FOR SALVATION ARMY

Great Drive to Finance Army "Home Service" in Illinois

Goodbye, little Salvation Army lassie with the tinkling tambourine seeking stray nickels and pennies from sidewalk loungers. More efficient financial methods are about to take your familiar form from the streets, in the cities of Illinois.

Your feet have known dark and devious paths, your tink tambourine and bundles of "War Crys" have led you into places which women with less exalted ideals than yours shunned with horror. It will not be necessary much longer for you to face sneers or laughs for money with which to carry on your work of mercy.

A great financial campaign, to be called the Salvation Army Home Service Campaign, will be waged through all sections of Illinois September 22 to 29 to raise funds to put the work of the Salvation Army on a more sound and efficient basis. This new campaign will supplement the wonderful war work done by the army.

In the past virtually all the funds used by the Salvation Army in carrying light into places of darkness were raised by the lassies with tambourines, and the street corner singer with the upturned drum.

Now the plan is to wage one big campaign for money for this work, and utilize the time which heretofore has been spent in the house-to-house solicitation of small sums of money, in the work of mercy in Illinois.

The ground work of this state wide campaign has already been started. F. S. Penbody, president of the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, has consented to serve as state chairman and he is now organizing an executive and directing committee with which he will co-operate in conducting the campaign.

For purposes of the campaign Illinois has been divided into three divisions. Division A embraces the northern counties; B the central counties and C the southern divisions. Each division is divided into districts, further to simplify the work of the campaign, the entire state being subdivided into fourteen of these districts.

If you do not know anything about the Salvation Army, ask any returned soldier who saw service in France.

SOLDIER SUICIDES

Hinckley Young Man Jilted by Best Girl and Ends His Troubles

Because his best girl jilted him after he had gone to war, Henry B. Haire, a young man just returned from war service is dead at Hinckley with a bullet wound thru the heart, inflicted by his own hand, says the DeKalb Chronicle.

Few details are known of the case, but it is reported that the young man had just returned from Europe and when calling for the "girl he left behind him" found her in company with another, and a cold shoulder for him.

This did not set well with the soldier lad and he had planned with his lady love in vain to return to him, but in vain, and when pleading failed, threatened to make away with himself, and this is one case in which the threat was carried out.

He shall merit a fine of from \$5 to \$25 and costs.

The truant officer is to be appointed by the county superintendent of schools. He shall be in fact an assistant superintendent and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the county board of supervisors. His bond shall be for \$1000. His duties will include the investigation of the violations of the law, which are reported to him and to carry out the prosecution of all offenses. The county superintendent of schools shall furnish him with a list of all teachers and superintendents of the county, at the beginning of the school year. The board of directors in each school district shall furnish the teachers with a list of all children in the district who come under this act and the names of their parents and guardians. The teacher then checks up the list and reports to the county superintendent those who are not in regular attendance. This list is turned over to the truant officer for action.

Miss Jennie Bardsley of Chicago is visiting Genoa relatives.

LAW DEMANDS CHICKENLESS EGGS

Violator Subject to Fine and Visit to the County Jail

MERCHANT MUST BUY GOOD EGGS

In Other Words He Should Candle Eggs as They are Brought into the Store by the Farmer

State food inspectors have been visiting northern Illinois towns for some time appraising farmers and merchants of the provisions of the pure food laws in regard to handling eggs and other produce and incidentally making inspections as to how the law is being observed. In some cases they find the people very lax in properly handling produce, especially eggs. The idea with many seems to be to get their eggs on the market and secure the price, without regard to the condition of the product as fit food for human beings.

The inspectors have been calling attention to the "good egg" bill which was enacted by the last legislature.

The "Good Egg" bill reads: "Licenses under this bill begin November 1, 1919, and are renewable annually thereafter. All dealers who buy from the producers and sell to other merchants or dealers, or for storage, take out a license of \$1.00. All other dealers, who buy or sell through other merchants, dealers, hucksters, even if they also buy from producers, shall take out a license known as class 2, and pay annually for same. All eggs must be candled by the first receivers and they should pay only for good eggs. The division (division of food and dairies) has the right to make rules and regulations regarding any season of the year or provisions as to when eggs once candled shall be recandled. The law also provides for an egg candling slip to be placed in every case, just as our present law provides."

The law provides that cases of candled eggs shall bear a slip showing the name of the candler and the date of candling.

Illinois dairy and food laws now in effect describe eggs saleable as follows: "It shall be unlawful for anyone to have in his possession eggs known as 'yolks stuck to the shell,' 'heavy blood rings,' 'muddy eggs,' 'black spots,' or any other unwholesome eggs, unless the same are broken in the shell and then denatured so as to render the same unfit for human food."

Violations are punishable by fines grading from not less than \$15, or 30 days in the county jail or both, to \$200 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Pay Only for Good Eggs
The division requires that hucksters and the farmer, if it is their desire to have the farmer know how many laid eggs he has, and to see that they are actually from his lot, the merchant is required by law to pay for none but good eggs. One object of the law is to make an incentive for farmers to take better care of and produce better eggs. There are various candling devices which make it possible to candle at the farm, and letters to the division from several hucksters say that it is a very satisfactory practice and they would not return to the old system.

INDICTED—STILL PREACHES
Rev. Wm. Schumann, with a sentence of five years in the government prison at Leavenworth hanging over him, continues to occupy the pulpit of the German Evangelical church at Pomeroy, Ia. Federal Judge Reed gave the sentence upon the verdict of a jury that the parson had violated the espionage act. The decision was affirmed by the federal circuit court of appeals at St. Paul. The preacher has appealed his case to the United States supreme court and is therefore under bonds furnished by some of the very wealthy farmers who are members of his church. The case will not be reached before September. Former State Senator C. H. Van Law, of Marshalltown, is his attorney.

AUTO TURNS TURTLE
In attempting to get out of a rut while driving at a good speed last Thursday, Glen Darnell's Ford turned turtle. Mr. Darnell, who resides in Sandwich, suffered a fractured skull, but prompt and skillful surgical treatment probably saved his life.

"CONSTITUTION DAY"

County Chairman Appointed—E. W. Brown Chairman Genoa Township

All the counties of the state have been organized to take part in the national celebration of "Constitution Day," September 17, the 132nd anniversary of the birth of the National Constitution. Under the direction of the state chairman, Andrew R. Sheriff of Chicago, chairmen have been appointed in all counties of the state. The end of the campaign, which ends with meetings in every city or town of the country on September 17, is to give the people of the United States a better understanding of the national constitution and American institutions and to stir up such a spirit of enthusiasm for the principles of the American government that this country will be a safer place in which to live.

The county chairmen will carry the campaign by means of special celebrations, speeches and literature into colleges, high schools, graded schools, labor organizations, churches, commercial associations, teachers' institutes, lodges, women's clubs public parks and all other places where people can be addressed, leading up to the big celebration on September 17.

One of the first important events to boost the campaign will be on Labor day, Monday, Sept. 1. "Constitution Day" speakers will address the labor parades and their families where they gather during the day. Sunday, Sept. 14 is to be proclaimed "Constitution Sunday." There will be a speaker on the constitution in every church in the state. On "Constitution Day" big meetings will be held in every city, town and village in the state.

Captain Cassius Poust of Sycamore has been appointed chairman of DeKalb county, and E. W. Brown has been appointed chairman of the Genoa committee. The latter is now making up his committee for the celebration, and he will endeavor to have practically the same men who put over so successfully the Home Coming celebration.

TEACHERS ARE SCARCE

At Least Twenty Districts in the County are Still Looking

County Superintendent of Schools Warren Hubbard gave the Sycamore Tribune some interesting information about the prospective school year recently. At the time of the interview there was a shortage of teachers, at least 20 districts in the county being up against it for some one to teach the "young idea." Most of the rural districts in order to secure the teacher have had to raise salaries materially. That measure has had the effect of bringing good teachers to most of the schools. But even that inducement has failed to secure teachers for all and only a day or so ago one director of a rural school was in to see Mr. Hubbard and he made the formal offer of \$100 per month if he could obtain a suitable teacher for his particular school district.

Mr. Hubbard read a communication from F. R. Ritzman of the city schools of DeKalb and also in charge of the department which has to do with placing graduates from the Normal in positions. Mr. Ritzman said that he had placed in the field 800 teachers and that 140 more were demanded with little or no hope of securing teachers for the places.

Coming home again, Mr. Hubbard added that he hoped from the list of successful applicants for certificates who took the examination July 17 and 18, to secure teachers for the 20 unfilled schools of this county. It seems that out of a class of 87 applicants 60 passed successful examinations. This being the case he believed by making suitable offers the schools in this county might be filled.

SYCAMORE MULES

True Republican: A unique business in this part of the country and the more interesting because of its great extent is being carried on by James Crosby and George Walrod, of the well known firm of horse dealers, and Harry Diamond.

They now have here on hand some 445 mules which they have bought the last three months in Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and Oklahoma. Mules are almost as rare in DeKalb county as oxen, and these hundreds of animals which have no pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity have attracted much attention.

LIGHTNING KILLS CORAL FARMER

Bolt Also Kills Team of Horses and Sets Fire to Load of Grain

ERNEST PEAK IS THE VICTIM

Was Thirty-five Years of Age—Married and Resided Near Village of Coral, McHenry County

Lightning struck and instantly killed Ernest Peak, 35 years of age, as he was working on the Charles Thompson farm about eight miles north-east of Genoa, at nine o'clock last Friday morning. The bolt also killed the team Mr. Peak was driving and set fire to the load of grain which he was hauling up to the threshing machine.

Mr. Peak was standing on the load of grain when the lightning struck. With great difficulty he was pulled from the flames by other workmen, but he was dead when they reached him. Peak was married and lived on a farm near the village of Coral in Coral township.

THE NAUGHTY FARMER

Defying the Liquor Law, says a Woman Writer in McClure's

Brother Tabor of the Earlville Leader thinks that he has found the cause of the big land boom all over the north-west this year and why so many folk went to buying land, not even leaving out the preacher, the doctor, undertakers and editors—the whole bunch got to buying farms, but really we wonder if the other fellows were wise to the cause. Tabor says he did not know, but goes on as follows:

In the July number of the McClure magazine, a woman, who called herself Mrs. Gertrude A. Thornton, tells why she is against prohibition. This is one of the paragraphs in her article.

"As most people know, farmers stow away large quantities of corn for the winter. It has been recently discovered—in dry states, of course—that large jars of unglazed pottery set in the middle of these deposits, absorb by natural distillation enough pure alcohol to give every member of the family a periodical jag for the rest of the year."

"We have lived in the corn belt all our life time and never knew that before. Simply get a corn crib, fill it up and have your own distillery. No wonder land in the corn belt is soaring in price—no wonder the fellows who moved to California from here are dissatisfied and want to come back. We see how the "back to the farm" idea got started with a lot of folk in town, and if Gertrude is correct—and she must be—land in the corn belt is bound to soar higher and higher."

THE COUNTRY PRESS

And the Country Merchant are Both Interested in This Proposition

The small town newspaper and the merchant should wake up to the fact that it is to their interests to have the present zone system of charging postage against newspapers and magazines retained. A well financed effort is being made by the magazines and metropolitan papers to have the same repealed. Under the system such periodicals of nationwide circulation pay postage on their advertising in proportion to the distance carried from point of publication instead of at a uniform rate throughout the land. It enables mail order houses to advertise their wares on every rural route in the Union to the disadvantage of the local dealer and the local newspaper. The country press and the small town dealer in merchandise, as well as people of all classes outside of the metropolitan cities should petition their representatives in congress to retain the present zone system, retaining the increased price for carrying advertising pages of national magazines and dailies. This zone system is one hope for the average citizen.

STRIKE AT UNION

The strike at the milk factory in Union places that village in a hard position. No milk has been delivered since last Friday. A great deal of apprehension is felt in some quarters lest the affair should assume such proportions that the factory should be permanently closed.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Yes, it becomes a man
To cherish memory, where he had de-
light,
For kindness is the natural birth of
kindness.
Whose soul records not the great debt
of joy
Is stamped forever an ignoble man.
—Sophocles.

HOT WEATHER FOODS.

For a hot night when anything heavy will not be enjoyed, try a bread and cheese soufflé. Spread slices of bread with butter, lay in a baking dish, sprinkle generously with a strong cheese, cut in bits if fresh, grated if stale; pour over a custard, using two eggs, a pint of milk and salt and cayenne instead of sugar. Bake in a moderate oven until well set. Serve hot from the dish in which it was baked.

A sandwich is always a good summer food to serve at a light supper. Cut cucumbers very thin, spread with mayonnaise or a hollid dressing and place between buttered bread. Lettuce is another good filling with salad dressing.

Small sponge cakes filled with whipped cream, jam or with any flavor of cooked cream makes a dainty dessert which is easy to prepare. Custards of various kinds and flavors are well liked. The following are a few not commonly served:

Ginger Custard.—As this is to be a molded custard we will need four eggs. Beat them slightly and add two cups of scalded milk, one-half cup of sugar and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Garnish the sides of the buttered custard cups with thin strips of Canton ginger, strain the custard into the molds and cook in water in the oven until firm. Less sugar may be used and the sirup of the ginger added as a sauce when serving.

Baked Orange Custard.—Beat the yolks of three eggs until light; add half a cup of sugar, one white of an egg, the grated rind of an orange, one-quarter cup of orange juice and one and one-quarter cups of milk. Mix and turn into buttered cups and bake until the custard is firm. Cool and serve surrounded with sections of orange. This custard will unmold and hold its shape.

Cheese Custard.—This is made as any other custard, adding a quarter of a cup of grated cheese and salt and cayenne for seasoning.

Among the most thoroughly self-deluded people in the world are those who think that in the multiplication of things and possessions, happiness and contentment lies.

SUMMER SALADS AND OTHER DISHES.

A most attractive salad may be made by using a cupful of two or three cooked vegetables. Make small mounds of chopped seasoned spinach, peas and chopped potato, outlining each with chopped cooked beets. The vegetables should be marinated with French dressing to season well, then serve with mayonnaise or a boiled dressing. Smoked salmon, sardines or herring cut in strips may be used in place of the beets.

Fish Aspic.—Put head and bones of whitefish into one quart of cold water, add two cups of tomato juice, two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped carrot and celery, two sprigs of parsley and a bit of bay leaf, and one and a half teaspoonfuls of peppercorns. Simmer gently one and one-half hours, strain, season with salt, cayenne and lemon juice. When cool add the whites and yolks of two eggs with four tablespoonfuls of gelatin; stir constantly until the boiling point is reached, let stand ten minutes, strain through a double thickness of cheesecloth and mold until firm. Serve on lettuce with any desired dressing. This aspic may be used as the foundation for any number of fish salads. Take some of the aspic, hard-cooked egg, shrimps and cucumber, and a most pleasing combination is prepared.

Fresh fish, fried until crisp and brown and served with crisp lettuce salad, with a slice of fresh tomato, bread, and a simple dessert of acid fruit like the following, will make another good dinner menu.

Cheese and Banana Salad.—Remove the skin from two bananas, scrape and cut in halves lengthwise. Mix one Neufchatel cheese with two tablespoonfuls of chopped mint leaves, add salt and French dressing to moisten. Spread one-half the mixture on the two slices of banana, cover with the other slices and press firmly. Cut in slices and arrange on lettuce; serve with French dressing. Chopped nuts or olives may be used for variety in place of the mint leaves.

Bacon and Lettuce.—Fry thin slices of bacon crisp and brown. Spread rye bread with mayonnaise salad dressing and lay on the bacon with a crisp lettuce leaf for filling. Serve at once while the bacon is still hot.

If our hearts go out in love to all with whom we come in contact, we inspire love and the same ennobling and warming influences of love always return to us from those in whom we inspire them.—Trine.

SUMMER DESSERTS.

With fresh fruit, such as berries, melons and the luscious peach, we need not prepare desserts during hot weather, but an occasional pudding not too heavy or too complicated to prepare will be welcomed for our menus.

Tapioca Fruit Pudding.—Heat two cupfuls of milk in a double boiler, add one-third of a cupful of sugar or one-fourth of a cupful of honey and stir in six tablespoonfuls of tapioca. Cook until clear. Pour into a bowl to cool, then fold in one cupful of heavy cream whipped with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Serve with peaches sliced or any berries in season.

Indian Coconut Pudding.—Heat one quart of milk to the boiling point, add a cupful of cornmeal, stirring constantly; cook ten to fifteen minutes. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a third of a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of shredded coconut, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake in a greased pan in a slow oven one hour.

Rice With Bananas.—Peel and scrape three well-ripened bananas and mash them with a fork to a creamy pulp, adding a few drops of lemon juice. Stir this lightly into one cupful of cooked rice and serve with cream.

Apricot Ice.—Take a cupful of corn sirup, two cupfuls of canned or fresh apricots; cook until soft, mash and put through a colander. If the dried apricots are used soak overnight and cook until soft before mashing. Add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a cupful of water, mix well and freeze. If a cream is wanted, substitute a cup of thin cream for the water and freeze.

Junket.—Heat to luke-warm temperature one quart of milk; dissolve a junket tablet in a tablespoonful of water and stir into the milk while warm. Add half a cupful of honey and a teaspoonful of lemon or orange extract, pour into sherbet cups and set stand in a warm room until set. Then place on ice and chill. Serve with a spoonful of berries and cream, or a bit of jelly, chopped nuts or sliced fruit.

Spanish Omelet.—Make a plain omelet by the usual method, using the number of eggs needed to serve the family. Melt a tablespoonful of butter; add a tablespoonful each of chopped onion and green pepper. Cook until soft, then add a can of prepared tomato soup and heat. Pour a little of the sauce over the omelet before folding, then pour the rest around the omelet.

BREAD AND CAKE THAT YOU CAN MAKE.

In many cities delicious cakes and breads may be purchased which, if made at home by a reliable recipe, will be as good and twice as cheap.

Raised Nut Bread.—Soften one-quarter of a yeast cake in two tablespoonfuls of water; add one cupful of scalded and cooled skim milk, one-quarter cupful of dark molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, two and one-half cupfuls of entire wheat flour and one-half cupful of walnut meats. Mix and knead until smooth. Let rise until double its bulk, adding the chopped nuts in the last kneading. Shape in two loaves; let rise again and bake.

Banbury Tarts.—Sift together two and one-half cupfuls of flour, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-fourth teaspoonfuls of salt. Work or cut in with two knives four tablespoonfuls of shortening; add a half cupful of cold water, knead lightly and roll out. Spread with three tablespoonfuls of shortening, roll up like a jelly roll, pat with rolling pin and roll out. Spread again with three tablespoonfuls of fat and roll up, pat and roll out again; repeat until three-fourths of a cup of shortening is used, then roll the pastry to one-fourth inch in thickness and cut into five-inch circles. Fill with the mixture of two cupfuls of raisins (chopped), half a cupful of jelly, and half a cupful of bread crumbs. Place the filling on one side, wet the edges and fold, pressing the edges well together. Prick and bake on a baking sheet.

Hermits.—Take half a cupful of melted shortening, add one cupful of molasses and half a cupful of sour milk; sift with two cupfuls of white flour and one of oat flour, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and cloves, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt; add a cupful of chopped raisins and mix as usual. Drop from a teaspoon on two greased baking sheets. This makes five dozen small cakes.

Nellie Maxwell

HATS THAT AWAIT AUTUMN



The time will soon be here for those exciting and fascinating excursions to the millinery shop in search of new millinery, of which much is expected. The old millinery axiom that a hat is becoming when one looks better with it on than without it, is a good thing to bear in mind. At the very least we expect hats, like mirrors, to "be to our faults a little blind, and to our virtues not unkind." Just how much the right shape and the right colors can do to transform a face, is measured often by the long price which a small bit of millinery commands. It is the intangible in millinery that is worth more than anything else—the color harmony, the beautifully balanced lines, the poise of the hat on the head and its appropriateness, that are worth more than mere material.

No one understands this quite so well as the woman who has reached middle life, or passed it. She expects her hats to do much for her in the way of enhancing her good points, and designers who specialize successfully in headwear for matrons turn fabrics into gold. One of their promising new models is shown at the right of the group of three hats pictured above.

It is made of black satin and the top of the crown is soft. Narrow, looped silk fringe, very brilliantly black, makes a wide irregular band about the crown and there is a narrow brim with lines that flow in easy curves about the head.

The hat at the left, for a girl of ten or more, makes a picture on the head that boasts soft curls. Its crown is of felt in sections joined in seams that are outlined with stitches of wool yarn and the rolling brim is also of yarn, apparently crocheted into shape. At the base of each seam in the crown a pair of pert little leaves support a diminutive apple. Almost any little girl will look well in this picturesque hat.

The hat at the bottom of the picture, made for a young woman, is a dressy affair of silver tissue with an odd trimming twining about the crown. The trimming is likely to be made of twisted ribbon with a fancy edge, but might be of silver tissue or georgette. The maker of trimmings is no respecter of fabrics, taking anything that is within reach and fashioning it into something new and strange and nearly always beautiful.

AMERICAN MADE UNDERMUSLINS



Recently American manufacturers of underwear have thought so well of their achievements that they have proclaimed themselves as the designers of the styles now favored in lingerie. They certainly are justified in taking pride in the daintiness and attractiveness of the garments they make in such quantities and they find it easy to cultivate a taste for fine undermuslins. American women are appreciative, but they are also practical and they demand pretty but not too fragile garments. Few of them run to the extreme of wearing chiffon or georgette in undies, or care for bizarre designing. In the main they like fine weaves in cotton or crepe de chine for materials, not too much trimmed with fine and durable laces, hand embroidery and other needlework. Hand crochet in laces holds its own with them, and has everything to recommend it.

Of course not much handwork is to be found on manufactured undermuslins, but machinery has been made to do wonderful work and sometimes so effectively that comparisons with handwork are not by any means odious to the machine-made garment. Sometimes the plain sewing on undermuslins is done by machinery and the decoration by hand. But however they may be put together and finished, the styles are about the same in undergarments.

Three popular pieces are shown in the group above, a combination, a nightdress and a pair of pajamas. The combination is of batiste, hav-

ing the neck, armholes and bottom of the knickers edged with narrow val lace. Small sprays of prim daisies, tied with bow knots adorn the front of the body and appear on the pants. The special glory of this garment is a sash of satin ribbon that slips through slits about the waistline and ties at one side. Very narrow ribbon gathers in the fullness at the top and it is run through beading.

A nightdress of nainsook is shown, cut with short kimono sleeves and round neck. Its edges are scalloped and buttonhole stitched and there is a pretty band of needlework around the neck and shoulders. Detachable bows and rosettes of ribbon, that fasten with little safety pins, are among the treasures that some women own, and they add these pretty frivolities to their undergarments, pinning them on.

The pajamas in the picture are made of crepe de chine and embroidered with colored silks. One finds all these garments in crepe de chine and also in flesh-tone cotton mull. In the long run fine white cotton goods, prove their worth by standing wear and washing perfectly.

Julia Bottomley

Velour for Skirts.

In addition to tricotines and plaids, the favorites in the dress goods trade at the present time, velour checks are showing such strength that they deserve mention.

GIRLS WHO USE CUSS WORDS

Singular Admission Said to Have Been Made by the Members of a Graduating Class.

It has long been the fashion at colleges and schools to take a census of graduating classes to determine such vital facts as these:

What is your favorite flower? How tall are you? Do you smoke? Are you a prohibitionist?

At a girls' seminary a recent inquiry was more sweeping. To the interrogation: "Do you swear?" 200 of the 215 girls answered yes.

But admitting that they swear is not proof that these feminine lips do utter oaths. So at least says the law in New York state, writes "Griant" in the Philadelphia Press.

"Four or five people" must hear you swear, not for a second or two, but "for about five minutes"—that's the law in North Carolina.

Down in Alabama they don't expect a man to swear from the houseposts, but the law says that if three or four persons hear you just once, good-night!

In Tennessee it is not necessary to repeat the offensive words when a culprit is indicted for swearing.

I saw on the veranda of a country club seventeen women of whom twelve were drinking an intoxicating liquor and seven were smoking cigarettes.

But if that census at the girls' seminary is an index, more women swear than daily with John Barleycorn or Lady Nicotine.

Query: Why do women insist on being so much like men?

OWED MUCH TO STEREOSCOPE

How Commanders During the Great War Got Information of Vital Importance.

The old-fashioned stereoscope played an important part in the world war. It supplied an angle to photographs, snapped from airplanes, that could not be obtained from the ordinary camera lens. Before its use the pictures all seemed flat, but the stereoscope added height, and thus steep slopes, that appeared in pictures like flat ground, were shown in their true characteristics, and the lives of men who would have to cover the ground in attack were saved.

The airplane camera looks directly down on the spot to be photographed, making a picture as a one-eyed man would see it. A stereoscopic camera, in which the lenses are two, and three-quarters inches apart, would not produce the stereoscopic effect. Photographers decided to take pictures 100 yards apart to give a view, just as a giant, with eyes 100 yards apart, would see it. These pictures were put on cardboard, and viewed through the stereoscope. At first a cottage looked like a tower, a bucket like a well, a trench like a canyon, etc. The officers soon learned to translate these eccentricities, and the problem was solved. True pictures, giving just the exact information desired, were then obtained by the airplane photographers.

The "Biblers."

The Czech-Slovaks, having attained national independence, attain also the privilege of reading the Bible in the national tongue, so the British Bible society is planning to print Czech Bibles purchasable for 50 cents each. Austrians and Italians have long called the Czech-Slovaks "Biblers." The Czech Bible was first printed in 1475, but when the Czechs came under Austria the printing and reading of the Bible in their own language was forbidden. Copies of the Czech Bible were printed in other lands and smuggled in, but were burned if discovered. Religious persecution, dating back to the time of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century, combined with political persecution to make the Czech Bible rare, but all the more highly valued. Although, in modern days, the Austrian government permitted the circulation of the Czech Bible in the army, it continued to prohibit the circulation among the Czechs at home.

Americans Eat Little Mutton.

In Great Britain about 22 per cent of all meat consumed is mutton. In France it is about 11 per cent. In Canada it is not quite 7, and in the United States is only about 3 1/2 per cent. Last year (1915) the consumption of dressed meat (lard excluded) in the United States averaged 150 pounds per person, of which only 5 were mutton and lamb.

The British, the Canadians, and the French—all similar types of people and having habits of life similar to Americans—use less meat than Americans do, but a much larger proportion comes from sheep. The United States gets its meat principally from cattle and hogs. Pork consumption is about 14 times, and beef consumption about 13 times, as great as our use of mutton and lamb. These are the annual averages for last year.

Bag Changes Into a Float.

A British invention for the relief of aeronauts making voyages over extensive stretches of water consists of a more or less circular gas bag in the center of which is stretched a "floor" of heavy fabric. Ordinarily, the raft is carried by the airship in the deflated state; but in the event of accident it can be inflated in a few minutes to form a most serviceable raft. The bag is really a series of bags, each being inflated through a separate air valve. Simple air locks and a pair of oars are provided for propulsion purposes.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

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TREATY OF BUENOS AYRES, 1823

When South America Emerged From Spanish Domination, Uniting the Revolving Colonies.

The independence of Spanish South America was rendered possible by the Treaty of Buenos Ayres, which united all of Spain's revolted colonies below the Isthmus of Panama in a league against the mother country, or any other country which should question their right to set up for themselves as free and independent nations.

Strangely enough, the South American revolution started in an uprising of the colonists in behalf of the legitimate king of Spain, Ferdinand VII. Napoleon having placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain, Venezuela, New Granada (Colombia) and Buenos Ayres (Argentina), revolted almost simultaneously in 1810, deposed the royal officers, and established juntas with the avowed purpose of holding those colonies for King Ferdinand. In March of 1811 a Venezuelan congress was convened and on July 5 a declaration of independence was adopted. In New Granada the province of Cartagena declared its independence in the same year. Bogota, or the province of Cudpamarca, proclaimed itself independent "during the captivity of the king." The eastern provinces sought an alliance with Venezuela. Meantime, a revolution broke out in Ecuador, which was joined by the part of New Granada adjoining, but this seems to have been a rather mixed up affair, the revolutionists not exactly sure of what they wanted.

Revolution Expanded.
The revolution in Buenos Ayres spread over all that section, but it was not until after independence was declared, what is now the Argentine Republic taking the name of the United Provinces of La Plata. Paraguay, which revolted in 1810, proclaimed its independence the next year and refused to unite with La Plata, which, as yet, had not revolted. Uruguay had been made a part of Brazil in some of the royal and imperial deals of Europe and was held by a Portuguese army. The revolution broke out in Chile in 1812 and was suppressed only to break out again. It was not until 1818 that Chile finally declared her independence.

1814 King Ferdinand had been restored to the Spanish throne, so those colonies which remained in revolt and had not declared their independence seemed to have little excuse for their independence or existence as governments.

Between the beginning of the uprisings in 1810 and the Treaty of Buenos Ayres in 1823 there was constant warfare between the Spanish and colonial forces, each colony playing a lone hand. Peru was the center of the Spanish power and from there the

Spanish viceroys waged war on the other colonies. In Upper Peru, or what is now Bolivia, however, there was a strong antagonism to the royal authority which spread gradually to the other parts of vicerealty and rendered the Spanish supremacy precarious. In 1821 this Peruvian movement had gained such strength that an assembly of Peruvians declared independence, though the viceroy still held his post and, by the command of the sea which he possessed and the strength of the royal forces, still fought to subdue South America to the Spanish crown.

Brazil's Independence Declared.

In 1822 Brazil declared its independence of Portugal and set up as an empire under the head of the royal house of Braganza, who gave up his claims to the Portuguese throne. In the tumult which raged around her in South America Brazil took no part. Her revolution was peacefully accomplished and her independence peacefully secured. But all Spanish-America was in a state of chaos. The revolted colonies could not even agree among themselves and were rent by international discords. It looked as if Spain, by a vigorous effort, might yet restore her authority in South America, attacking the revolted colonies in detail.

Simon Bolivar had now succeeded in forming out of Venezuela, New Granada and Ecuador the Republic of Colombia. He saw that union was necessary for the securing of the independence of the colonies and in January of 1823 sent Don Joaquin Mosquera to Buenos Ayres to propose a defensive alliance of the United Province of La Plata and the Republic of Colombia.

Hoped to Have Colonies Unite.

Rivadavia was provisionally in charge of the La Plata government. His idea was to have all the colonies unite in a peaceful understanding with the mother country by which the revolution should be completed; he was evidently listening to the siren song of the royal commissioners. Mosquera insisted upon a military alliance against Spain.

The result was that for the first time Spanish South America showed a united front. The treaty was signed on March 8, 1823. On December 9, 1824, was fought in southern Peru the battle of Ayacucho in which General Sucre with the allied army defeated and captured the Spanish viceroy, La Serna. Fourteen Spanish generals gave up their swords that day and the war of independence was at an end, except for a few minor engagements.

TREATY OF FREDERIKSHAVN, 1809

Sweden Gave Up to Russia All of Finland and the Aland Islands.

Amdt the breaking up of empires, the birth of new nations and the rebirth of old ones, Finland seems to have come in for a place as an independent country, something that she never has been before since the thirteenth century, when the Finns were subjugated and Christianized by the Swedes. For over a hundred years Finland formed an integral part of the Swedish realm and furnished to that kingdom a host of men eminent in war and peace. Under Swedish rule Finland enjoyed an autonomous constitutional government and developed a unique civilization of its own. Swedish was spoken in the towns and by the cultured class, but the peasantry clung to the old Finnish tongue.

Then came the invasion of Finland by Russia in 1809 and the treaty of Frederikshavn, by which Finland passed to Russia and the troubles of the Finns began.

The Finns are a rather singular people to find in the northwestern corner of Europe, being Mongolians, a tribe of that race which, wandering or driven from the great plateau of Central Asia, found a resting place at last between the Baltic sea and the Arctic ocean.

Near the Finnish Border.
When Peter the Great built his new capital amid the swamps of the Neva he placed it only 33 miles from the Finnish border and from that hour Russia looked upon Finland as something that must eventually be hers. The adventures of Charles XII of Sweden afforded Peter his first opportunity to seize a part of the coveted territory. Charles was as determined to crush the growing power of Russia as Peter was to make her the "colossus of the North." At the battle of Pultowa, June 27, 1709, fought in what now calls itself the Ukraine, the destinies of the two nations for a while hung in the balance. But "victory passed to the triumphant czar" and Charles escaped a fugitive into Turkey. By the treaty of Nystadt in 1721 Czar Peter granted peace to the exhausted Swedes, but only upon their relinquishing the Baltic provinces to Russia and also the province of Viborg, a part of Finland. By taking Viborg Peter pushed the Finnish border back and when the French ambassador interceded for the retention of this province by Sweden, Peter replied that it "was not pleasant

to see his neighbor's grounds from his own windows."

But a good chance to grab all Finland did not present itself to Russia until the general upheaval of the Napoleonic wars. After the peace of Tilsit, Russia and France being allies, the czar had a free hand with regard to Sweden and resolved to seize Finland. He called it himself "an act of bad faith toward a relative and an ally." In February of 1808 a Russian army invaded Finland. The aged and incapable field marshal Klingspor, who commanded an army of Finns and Swedes in Finland, was ordered by the panic-stricken Swedish king, Gustavus IV, to save his troops as best he could.

"Gibraltar of the North."

With the fall of Sveaborg, which the Swedes called the "Gibraltar of the North," all hope of saving Finland was lost; but during the summer a Finnish army fought several battles with the Russian troops not without success. In the fall, however, the Russian army was increased, and on September 14 was fought the battle of Oravais, famous in Finnish annals. The battle lasted 15 hours and was only decided in favor of the Russians by the timely arrival of reinforcements. In this battle the Swedes and Finns lost 2,600 killed, one-third of the whole force with which they went into battle. The remnants of the army withdrew under the cover of night, when the increased number of Russians made it folly to continue the battle, and crossed the Swedish frontier. Finland was now lost. In Stockholm when the disastrous news reached there, the king was deposed and his son, Prince Charles made regent. In Seeland lay a French army under Bernadotte—destined to become king of Sweden later—ready to attack. The regent now turned his attention to Russia and attempted to drive out a Russian army which occupied West Bothnia. He was unsuccessful, but finally that army withdrew of its own accord. The czar now signified that he was willing to treat for peace and on September 17 signed at Frederikshavn a treaty by which Sweden gave up to Russia all of Finland and the Aland Islands. After that treaty Finland was in a constant state of unrest and contention with her Russian masters. Now she proposes to set up for herself.

We Should Show Intelligent Thrift, the Symbol of Peacetime Patriotism

By THE WIFE OF THE COMMANDANT, U. S. M. C.



When the United States entered the war it was considered an expression of patriotism to wear a tiny American flag. The finest expression of patriotism one could display now would be the wearing of a tiny Thrift flag, if such an emblem were obtainable, to indicate an understanding of, loyalty to and service for our country in peace time.

Instead of a war with other countries the United States now has before it the tremendous struggle with the tendency to drift back to its prewar habits of careless spending and general waste. Perhaps no country in the world had indulged before the war in such reckless expenditure as the United States. Perhaps no country in the world had been endowed with such lavish resources. The steady demand from our associates in the war and the heavy demands on transportation made saving necessary to husband those resources to meet the needs of the world. If we are to continue a leading nation in the future as in the past we have no choice as to whether we shall save or not.

Lord Rosebery, the great English statesman, has assured us that "Thrift is the surest and strongest foundation of an empire—so sure, so strong, so necessary that no nation can long exist that disregards it."

More recently President Wilson has said: "Economy and everything which ministers to economy supplies the foundations of national life. We have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, as statesmen or as individuals."

The amazing recovery of France from the Franco-Prussian war is attributed to the personal habits of economy of the French people. They never allow the least commodity to be misused which can be converted into money, and the money in turn into the much-coveted industrial or public service securities floated by the great banking corporations of France. It is estimated that with a population of a little over forty million people, there are twenty-three million savings accounts in France. In reality they save first and spend afterward.

The enormous individual saving which can be effected simply by paying careful attention to not allow any waste to creep in was demonstrated amply during the war. But our success then must not be allowed through negligence to change into failure now. For it is through individual thrift that individual stability and prosperity are assured; through individual prosperity that the prosperity of the community is assured; and through community prosperity that the prosperity of the country is assured.

The peacetime service our country calls for does not mean hoarding. It seeks to awaken in each individual a realization of the tremendous benefits resulting from intelligent, steady saving; from using his best judgment in the outlay of his money; and from some investment, with its production of money by money. Thrift and War Savings stamps are the ideal channel through which streams of money—often the many tiny bits of heedless expenditure—may flow into bodies having real power of achievement.

In other words War Savings stamps create in an easy and fascinating way funds for opportunities which otherwise could not be seized. Their purchase gradually establishes habits of profitable economy which spell personal and national prosperity.

Though we do not wear a thrift banner every man, woman and child can display in each everyday act of their everyday lives intelligent thrift—the symbol of peacetime patriotism.

Buy W. S. S.!

Lilia Montague Barlett

Demobilized Soldiers Need Work, But the Work Needs Them Just as Much

By COL. ARTHUR WOODS, U. S. War Department

When he was in the army the buck private could communicate with his superior officer only through military channels. Now that he is out of it I want him to forget military channels and tell his troubles directly to me. The red chevron on the discharged service man's sleeve does not mean that the army is through with him. We are not through with our men until we have put them into the job which fits them and for which they are fitted.

There are more than enough jobs to go around. The problem is to get the jobs and the men together.

These men have just come back from participation in the greatest experience that will occur in your lifetime or mine. They are veterans, trained by hardship, discipline and loyalty to high ideals to take their place as more useful and more valuable citizens of America than they ever were before.

They need work, but the work needs them just as much.

What we intend to do is to act as a helpful point of contact among all the organizations in the United States which are so splendidly endeavoring to put our returned soldiers into jobs fitted for their abilities and training.

The Public Is Starving for Films Worth While, But It Gets Very Few Indeed

By J. A. QUINN, Los Angeles Theater Owner

Motion picture stardom should be made "safe for democracy." Most films today are trash. One reason is that there are too many so-called movie stars—who aren't—while others who might become real artists are unable to break in. In America today there are only three feminine film stars who are really stars. The rest are merely keeping out girls who have a right to be there. A number who are advertised as stars might fill second parts very well.

But in all the United States there are only three stars worthy of the name. The producers are to blame. They make so-called stars overnight—create them by force of advertising. Instead of selecting them from among girls who are potential artists, it is the producer's pet who breaks into the movies today, not the girl with the real art in her.

The public is the goat. The motion picture today is the biggest joke on earth. The public is starving for films worth while. They get very few.

WASTE OF MUCH TIME AND MONEY WHEN POOR DRESS MATERIAL IS REMODELED



It is a Waste of Time and Good Dye to Attempt to Color Some Garments.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"It's all very well," said Mrs. Connor, "to talk about making over clothes, but I haven't found that it pays at all."

As Mrs. Stanton leaned forward to answer, the other women of the club leaned back comfortably in their rocking chairs to enjoy more fully this discussion of clothes, the subject so dear to every feminine heart.

"You and I surely have had different results, then. Everything I am wearing today has been made over, or at least changed in some way from its original style, and I am sure this suit and blouse are wearing as well as any I might have bought this spring," Mrs. Stanton answered.

"What makes the difference? Your clothes look wonderfully well and those which I have remodeled have that rather forlorn, made-over look at first, and show worn places and holes before I have worn them more than a month or so."

Good Workmanship Counts.

"Perhaps it is because, while I buy fewer clothes than you, I get better material in the first place and always take better care of them than you do. You know you are always looking for bargains and argue that buying cheap things does away with the necessity of brushing, cleaning regularly, and hanging up your clothes carefully, as I do mine."

"I remember, when I bought this suit, there was another one which I liked almost as well for less money, but since I realized the material in it would look shabby by the end of one year's service, I decided on this one. I wore this one quite steadily for two years and then remade it this spring. It can easily be worn another year. In the meantime, I have enjoyed wearing the suit because I have always felt well-dressed and comfortable when I had it on. The happy combination of good material and good workmanship showed in it and I have been contented to get along without some other clothes I might otherwise have been inveigled into buying."

"Well, perhaps that is true of your suit, but I doubt whether you have better material in that blouse you have on than there was in the one I attempted to dye. It was mustard colored, done in that gay embroidery such as everyone was wearing a year ago. I was tired and sick of it, though it

was not in the least shabby, so I thought I'd color it. As soon as I put it in water, all the different colors used in the embroidery started running and the result is a smeared rainbow effect."

Startling Colors Under Suspicion.
"That brings up a point I intended to mention. We, with limited clothes allowances, can't afford to buy clothes that are in good style, perhaps, but extreme. Startling colors and extreme fashions are not allowed in my wardrobe, for they are always expensive and seldom remain in good taste for any length of time."

"In the library the other day, I found a leaflet I'm sure you would like," she added, turning to the group as a whole, "for every word in it is valuable. One thing, I remember, was to remodel only when the material has enough wear in it to warrant the necessary work and cost of new material. The librarian told me we could get copies from the home demonstration agent. I would suggest that we get copies for discussion at some future meeting and have the demonstrator talk to us about it."

These women are not more interested in clothes and how to get value received from them than thousands of others are. All will want the leaflet, "Wise Spending Saves Clothing for the Family," together with the other thrift leaflets which the United States department of agriculture will send free on request. They will help you solve many questions.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Dry orange peel and grate. This flavors delightfully.

A piece of velvet pasted inside heels of shoes will prevent wear on the stockings.

Have heels built up as soon as they wear off, otherwise the entire shoe soon gets out of shape.

It is said that the flavor of shrimps is improved if boiling water is poured over them shortly before they are to be served. But be sure and immediately drain it off.

GROWING DEMAND FOR COTTAGE CHEESE



Making Cottage Cheese.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Much cottage cheese was eaten last year, because it saved meat. The campaign to increase its use was carried on in every state. This year, because they have learned to like this dairy product, people want to know more of the manufacture and use of cottage cheese. State-wide work for this purpose is being carried on again in Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, and Utah. In these states the home manufacture of cottage cheese and butter, when conditions warrant, will be encouraged by

the state and federal dairy authorities, and efforts to increase the general use of cottage cheese will be made.

In New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, educational work to teach housewives the value of skimmed milk products is being carried on in the cities. The places where the women demonstrators are endeavoring to create a demand are situated where there is usually a surplus of skim milk. Dairy specialists will also help the milkmen in their efforts to manufacture cottage cheese of extra quality.

AGED PAIR IN SUICIDE PACT

Find No Cure for Rheumatism, Free Canary, Lock Doors, Turn on Gas.

San Francisco.—Deciding to end their own lives, but refusing to deprive the canary bird, which for eighteen years had brought happiness to them by its song, of its life, William Foster, 64, and his wife, Mary, 65, of 1532 Market street, Oakland, gave the bird its freedom and then turned on three gas jets in their home.

The body of Foster was found on the bed, while the woman, gasping for breath, sat in a chair when their daughter, Mrs. William Nash, 1433 Myrtle street, Oakland, broke down the door.

Resting on a table, the doors thrown open, was the bird cage, while from



Turned on the Gas Jets.

without could be seen the canary singing in the warmth of the morning sunshine from a cherry tree bough.

The daughter called to take the couple for a walk. She found the doors and windows barred and the odor of gas emerging from the place.

Breaking in the front door with an ax, she was forced to wait several minutes before entering the place. Then she rushed from room to room until finding her parents together in the sleeping quarters.

The couple came from Denver, Colo., where they had spent all of their married life. Both suffered from rheumatism and climatic conditions were better on the coast, they were told.

That the two decided to die, like they had lived, together, was evident from conditions about the house. Everything had been put in its place and every speck of dust removed.

Tried to Return to Prison He Found So Comfortable

Muncie, Ind.—"I must say that I was treated fine at the reformatory. I never have been treated so well any place else. It had come to seem like home to me."

Thus Ralph V. Miller is quoted by the police of Muncie, Ind., as expressing his opinion of the penal institution at Jeffersonville, after failing in his efforts to be charged with violating his parole and returned to the reformatory. He is ill and, according to the police, believed if he could return to the state institution he would receive better medical attention than he could provide for himself.

REFUSES TO LEAVE PRISON

First Sing Sing Prisoner in Ninety-Four Years to Reject Warden's Plea for Pardon.

New York.—Charles Ortner, a prisoner in Sing Sing, New York, refused to apply for a pardon when urged to do so by prison authorities. He is the first of 70,000 persons, committed there in the 94 years existence of the prison who has refused to be freed.

Ortner, who is thirty years old, was sentenced on May 30, 1917, from Brooklyn for from two to four years for assault. By good behavior he was entitled to six months off the minimum sentence. This made him eligible for parole November 30, 1918. He refused to let the authorities reduce the sentence.

Keys Save Life.

Goodland, Kan.—Joy Holmes, railway station agent here, probably owes his life to a bunch of keys he carried in his vest pocket. As he reached into a desk drawer for a pair of gloves, he accidentally discharged a revolver lying there. The bullet went through his lower vest pocket, but when it hit the keys its force was stopped, so that the only injury Mr. Holmes received was a flesh wound from one of the keys.

A SUMMER COLD

A cold in the summer time, as everybody knows, is the hardest kind of a cold to get rid of. The best and quickest way is to go to bed and stay there if you can, with a bottle of "Boschee's Syrup" handy to insure a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectation in the morning.

But if you can't stay in bed you must keep out of draughts, avoid sudden changes, eat sparingly of simple food and take occasional doses of Boschee's Syrup, which you can buy at any store where medicine is sold, a safe and efficient remedy, made in America for more than fifty years. Keep it handy.—Adv.

Measures Human Vibrations.

Utilizing a galvanometer, a French scientist has invented apparatus for measuring vibrations of human bones and tissues, with which, among other things, he reads a person's pulse more accurately than by hand.

"BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

His Job.

"Pa, what is it the censor does?"
"Oh, just incense everybody, my son."—Boston Transcript.

AMERICANS MAKING GOOD AT SIXTY-FIVE

Don't worry about old age. A sound man is good at any age. Keep your body in good condition and you can be as hale and hearty and able to "do your bit" as when you were a young fellow.

Affections of the kidneys and bladder are among the leading causes of early or helpless age. Keep them clean and the other organs in working condition, and you will have nothing to fear. Drive the poisonous wastes from the system and avoid uric acid accumulations. Take GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules periodically and you will find that you are as good as the next fellow. Your spirits will be rejuvenated, your muscles strong and your mind keen enough for any task.

GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules will do the work. But be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules. They are reliable and should help you, or your money will be refunded. For sale by most druggists. In sealed packages three sizes.—Adv.

A Life Saver.

Doctor—My dear sir, it's a good thing you came to me when you did.
Patient—Why, doc, are you broke?

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

Kindness quickly spoils unless kept in circulation.

Friends Gave Her Up

Mrs. Hoffman's Recovery From Dropsy a Surprise. She Used Doan's.

"I was in dreadful shape," says Mrs. W. B. Hoffman, 689 Oakley Ave., Hammond, Ill. "There was a sickening pain across the small of my back and when I stooped over, knife-like twinges nearly drove me wild. I had large puffs under my eyes and my body bloated badly all over. My feet were swollen to twice their natural size and the skin looked shiny. When I pressed it down, it left a dent there and I knew I was bad off with dropsy."

"My friends didn't think I would live very long. I doctored with three different physicians and they didn't help me and I was discouraged. Nobody knows the torture I went through."

"I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I used three boxes and I was cured. I felt fine. As the swelling went down, my appetite picked up and I was soon perfectly healthy. My color came back and people said I looked as well as ever. Doan's Kidney Pills saved my life."

Sworn to before me
MABEL T. SHERBY,
Notary Public.

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

Ouch!
The grocer saw his best customer was a bit ruffled over something, so strove to be extra obliging and pleasant.

"I think," he said, blandly, "living is getting cheaper. For instance, a year ago them eggs would have cost you 5 cents more."

"A year ago," said the customer, "when these eggs were fresh, they would have been worth more."



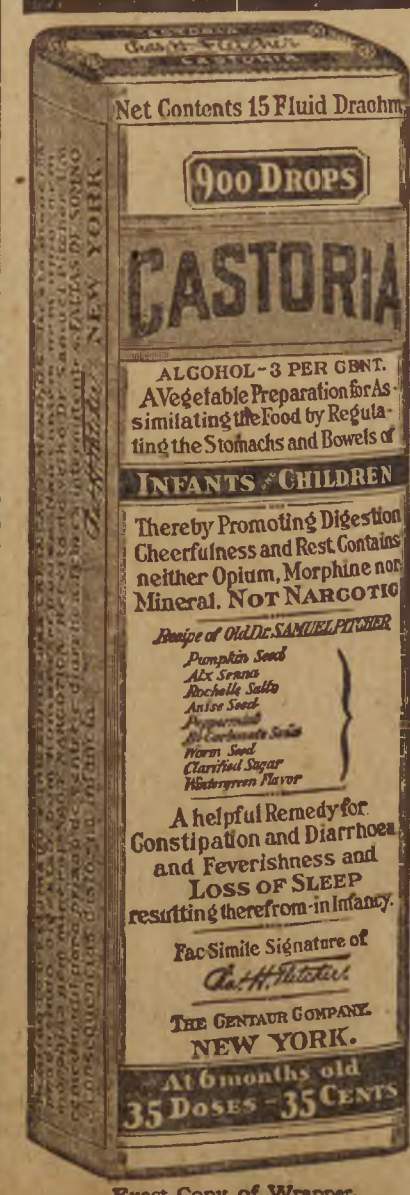
"Saves the Bacon"

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—"When I found sickness appearing in my herd I got a 20 lb. pail of B.A. Thomas' Hog Remedy. Before I finished feeding it, I was so satisfied that I got another, and when my hogs were all well I got a third pail, and find that twice a week feed keeps them well."—Jim Kerstein, R. No. 1, OLD KENTUCKY MFG. CO., Inc., Paducah, Ky.



Every Woman Wants

Paxtine
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 postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DR. J. W. OVITZ

Physician and Surgeon

Genoa Office over Swan's Store. Telephone No. 11

Monday, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m. Thursday, 9 to 12:00 a. m.
Tuesday, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m. Friday, 9:00 to 12:00 a. m.
Wednesday, 3 to 8:30 p. m. Saturday, 3:00 to 8:30 p. m.

Charges for visits at the home will be the same as tho my residence were in Genoa

Sycamore Office in Pierce Building. Phone No. 122.
Special Appointments by Telephone

The erection of a suitable memorial is a sacred duty we owe our dead. Order now for Memorial Day Delivery Special Sailor and Soldier Designs. Write for Booklet No. 45 ROBERT TRIGG & SONS 114-116 So. First St. Established 1874 Rockford, Ill.

—SEND ORDERS— Pianos and Victrolas

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

GENOA CAMP NO. 163 M. W. A.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting neighbors welcome
B. C. Awo, Y. C.
C. D. Schoonmaker, Clerk

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

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

DR. D. ORVAL THOMPSON

DR. C. STUART CLEARY

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays

Hours 1 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Other hours by appointment

Telephone Genoa, 188

Osteopathic Physicians

OVER MARTIN'S STORE, Genoa

Telephone Sycamore 138

Graduates of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.



The finest electrical equipment wears and needs a thorough inspection and overhauling once a year—the kind of work you secure HERE.

Delco, Westinghouse, Gray-Davis, Ward Leonard and other electrical equipment is repaired RIGHT when we handle the work—just try us.

How about your car's annual overhaul—why not have the work done by our real mechanics in our modernly equipped shop?

Reasonable charges.

B & G Garage Genoa, Ill.

Why Don't You Improve That Vacant Lot?

Some men are lucky. Property they hold may increase in value enough to balance the taxes and the losses of interest on money tied up in vacant property.

But the average man will make more money by improving his property with a house or an apartment than by holding—and now is a good time to build.

Liberty bonds and other securities make good collateral at the bank. You can easily get building money. We can help you with many suggestions on financing your new building and we know the best practice. Build now and avoid the high cost of delay.

ORRIN MERRITT, Manager

Tibbits Cameron Lumber Co.

Our Slogan: Onward with Improvements

Junk

I pay the highest market prices for old iron and all kinds of metals, rags, paper, etc. Also buy Furs and Hides. If you have any of these items, phone and I will call on you at once.

MIKE GORDON

Phone 138

ROTTEN ELECTRIC SERVICE

The Republican is being published this week under difficulty, and at one time it was doubtful whether a paper would be issued. There was very little power supplied on Wednesday and little during the forenoon on Thursday. These are days devoted to setting the type for the paper. As it is considerable copy has been left on the hook. The Republican depends entirely on electric power for running its linotype machine and presses and when the power is off, there is nothing doing in the print shop.

Ivory at Martin's.

C. E. Saul and son, Keith, were in Elgin Tuesday.

Jas. Hutchison was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Dr. D. J. Corson of Leaf River was in Genoa Tuesday.

Orrin Merritt and Paul Miller were Chicago visitors Sunday.

G. H. Eichler of Belvidere was a Genoa caller the first of the week.

G. H. Martin made a business trip to Chicago Thursday of this week.

Mrs. E. W. Brown and son, Bob, spent the fore part of the week in Elgin.

Harold Durham spent last week in Rockford with his brothers, Roy and Floyd.

C. J. Bevan, cashier of the Exchange Bank, is enjoying his annual vacation.

Miss Meredith Taylor of Marengo is spending this week with Genoa friends.

The potato crop in this part of the country is an absolute flizzle, but the corn crop—zowie!

C. B. Ream of Hampshire was a guest at the home of his brother, Henry, this week.

Roy Durham, who is working in Rockford, spent the week end with his family in Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Prain entertained Miss Laura Cornwall of Sycamore over Saturday and Sunday.

The Burlington picnic was well attended this year, but not as many Genoa people attended as usual.

Mrs. Edith Patterson and party of friends of Elgin called on Genoa friends Wednesday of this week.

Misses Dorothy and Lorene Glass of Elgin spent Tuesday and Wednesday with their parents in this city.

James Harshman and family of Oregon were Sunday guests at the home of the former's brother, Elmer Harshman.

Remember to buy a pair of goggles at Martin's before starting on that auto trip. Prices within the reach of all.

Martin has a beautiful selection of ladies' gold wrist watches. Also some splendid radiolite wrist watches for men.

Miss Klea Schoonmaker went to McHenry Monday for a two weeks' visit at the home of Miss Dorothy Walsh.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Shurtleff and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watson visited Mrs. Anna Belmont in DeKalb Thursday of this week.

John Meckler of Colvin Park, who went into the service with a Genoa bunch early in the war, arrived in Camp Grant this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kohn and daughter, Barbara, will leave Friday for a two weeks' vacation in the woods of Northern Wisconsin.

Miss Alma Hemenway, who underwent an operation for the removal of an inward goitre in Chicago last Wednesday, is getting along nicely.

The daylight saving law has been repealed by congress, over the President's veto, but the repeal will not go into effect until next spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hutchison and two sons and Miss Irene McClelland of Maywood were week end guests at the R. B. Field home.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Alexander and daughter of Elgin were week end guests at the home of Mrs. Alexander's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kitchen.

Mrs. Carl Hanson and daughter, Ethel, and Howard Warwick of Chicago were guests last week at the homes of Elmer Harshman and Dr. Edmund Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Patterson and son, Charles, and Miss Blanche R. Patterson left for a motor trip Sunday morning and will visit relatives in Iowa before their return.

Things are progressing nicely at the piano factory and several instruments will soon be ready for the market. Only piano players are now being manufactured. Several expert finishers are now employed.

Miss Ruth Crawford, who has been in the Red Cross service in France, arrived in Genoa the first of the week and is now at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Crawford.

The Genoa Bakery is soliciting the patronage of Genoa people solely on the merits of the goods. If you have not tried any of the good things there you are missing your best chance.

The friends of D. S. Brown, who has been in the sanitarium at Hinsdale for several months, will be pleased to learn that he is improving and may be expected home in a few weeks.

Joseph E. Bowman and Miss Grace

E. Morris, both of Genoa, were married at the Congregational parsonage in Sycamore on Thursday afternoon of last week. The families reside in the west end of town.

Philip Arbuckle, who has been visiting at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Arbuckle, for the past several weeks, left for Houston, Texas, Sunday. Mr. Arbuckle is athletic instructor in Rice Institute.

F. M. Worcester, who has been employed at the Kingston tower on the C. M. & St. P. road for several years, has been appointed station agent at Bartlett and will assume his new duties about the middle of September.

The drinking fountain on the south side of Main street is out of commission on account of a broken pipe under ground. Repairs will not be made until fall as it was thought inadvisable to tear up the street at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kitchen and daughter, Florence, have been guests at the home of the former's mother, Mrs. T. L. Kitchen, during the past few days. The Kitchens reside in Clarksville, Iowa, and made the trip to Genoa in their auto.

Clarence Eiklor, Harry Holroyd and Karl Holtgren have all arrived in Genoa during the past week, having done their bit on the other side of the pond. The boys are all looking fit and every one of them are mighty glad to be in Genoa again.

The Genoa Laundry will again open for business on Monday, August 25, with F. P. Glass, the owner, in charge. The first washing will be run thru on Monday, but bundles may be left at any time after today. For further information call phone No. 2.

William Whipple is now figuring on erecting a new barn to replace those destroyed by fire some time ago on the old Siglin farm, southeast of Genoa. The barn as planned will be the largest in this part of the country and modern in all the details.

Lieutenant Thos. Nicholson arrived in Genoa Wednesday and is a guest at the home of his uncle, Wm. Watson. The Watson home is the only home that the lieutenant has in this country and this is always his headquarters when out of the service. He has been in the regular army for over twelve years.

Belvidere slipped the K. O. pill box to the Genoa base ball team last Sunday. Slabmen Parker didn't get the ball working just right until the fourth inning but after that he had the the Apollos helpless. Sunday the boys will play Sycamore on the Genoa field. The boys expect to bring home the bacon; go and watch them do it.

Frank H. Stewart and Miss Lutie Van Alstyne, both of Hinckley, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in that village on Wednesday of this week. Rev. L. B. Lott of Genoa officiating. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stewart and daughter, Mrs. Louise Harvey, witnessed the ceremony. The groom is a son of James Stewart and a nephew of A. G.

The law sets the rate of speed for automobiles within the city limits at ten miles an hour. Everyone knows that ten miles an hour is slow and no one actually expects drivers to get down to that speed. But fifteen miles is plenty fast enough, especially on the busiest streets. Drivers should use more care in turning the corners in Genoa. Several collisions have happened recently, but luckily there has been no serious damage.

H. B. Campbell, deputy organizer for the Modern Woodmen of America, is in Genoa and expects to organize a class this fall. Since the adoption of the new rates, Woodcraft is now one of the safest insurance societies of the day, being on a solid foundation for many years to come. Genoa at one time had a Camp with a membership of over three hundred, and it is hoped that the growth this fall will reach that number again.

E. W. Brown recently received a letter from Geo. J. Patterson, who is in the Y. M. C. A. service in Paris, in which Mr. Patterson tells of an air trip over the city of Paris. He enjoyed the trip immensely, but is satisfied to remain on terra firma in the future. The pilot, it seems, pulled off a few stunts that were not in the agreement, and our George became somewhat sea sick along the spinal column.

Little Barbara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Slater, was struck and knocked down by the Tegtmann automobile Tuesday morning as she was crossing Main street, being on her way to visit her grand-mother. The little one was not run over, but was struck violently by the fender of the machine and thrown to the ground. The driver, who claims that he was not driving fast, made a desperate attempt to avoid hitting the child, but he was conscious of her presence in the road too late to swing the car entirely out of the path. Barbara was badly bruised and scratched, but she suffered no serious injuries.

Just In Time!

The fellow who reaches the station about train time gets just as far as the other passengers.

If you have not looked over the greatest furniture values at LEATH'S August Sale, you still have time. Come in this week if possible.

A. Leath & Co. Stores

Elgin, 70-74 Grove Ave.
Dubuque, 576-584 Main St.
Aurora, 31-33 Island Ave.
Freeport, 103-105 Galena St.
Waterloo, 312-314 E. 4th St.
Beloit, 617-621 4th St.
Rockford, Opposite Court House
Joliet, 215-217 Jefferson St.
Jangsville, 202 Milwaukee St.
Eau Claire, Masonic Temple.

COME OVER TO OUR HOUSE

Pearl Werthwein Reinken

Instructor

VOICE AND PIANO

Address, Hampshire, Ill.
Genoa Saturday of each week

Catarrah Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrah deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrah Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrah, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

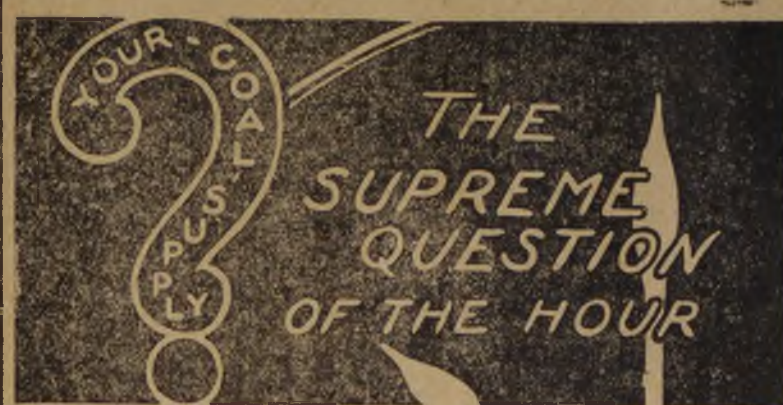
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrah Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, etc.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

CLEANING PRESSING, REPAIRING

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

JOHN ALBERTSON



WITH the advent of real cold weather it is a question which it is unwise to ignore.

Good Coal of First Quality

is a mighty good thing to have around the house when the wind blows and the frost is on the window pane.

The best coal on the local market is handled by this yard.

ZELLER & SON

Bell Coffee

I have two 100 pound cases of coffee left out of the last shipment and, for two weeks, it will sell for 45 cents a lb. Prices will raise with the next shipment.

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

Camel CIGARETTES

Cigarettes made to meet your taste!

Camels are offered you as a cigarette entirely out of the ordinary—a flavor and smoothness never before attained. To best realize their quality compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

Camels flavor is so refreshing, so enticing, it will win you at once—it is so new and unusual. That's what Camels expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobacco gives you! You'll prefer this blend to either kind of tobacco smoked straight!

As you smoke Camels, you'll note absence of any unpleasant cigarettey aftertaste or any unpleasant cigarettey odor. And, you'll be delighted to discover that you can smoke Camels liberally without tiring your taste!

Take Camels at any angle—they surely supply cigarette contentment beyond anything you ever experienced. They're a cigarette revelation! You do not miss coupons, premiums or gifts. You'll prefer Camels quality!

13 cents a package

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages of 20 cigarettes or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton. We strongly recommend this carton for the home or office supply when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Genoa Republican
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
In First Zone, \$1.50 per Year
Outside First Zone, \$2.00 per Year.

Published by
C. D. SCHOONMAKER & SON
C. D. Schoonmaker, Managing Editor
C. C. Schoonmaker, Advertising Mgr.

Will Mexico try the patience of the United States as Germany did? If that is her plan she is surely succeeding. There is a limit to national endurance of indignities, and yet we all hesitate about taking up the sword with Mexico. We do not want war with Mexico, for it would seem a pity to sacrifice the precious lives of American young manhood to quell the bandit spirit of that country. It might have been well long since to have let Texas take care of the matter as she wanted to do. The Texans know the medicine that the Mexican bandits need and know how and where to administer the dose. It is

inevitable that something must be done soon, for the Mexican government is as careless in the reception of notes as was Germany, and even more so. It was bravado on the part of Germany and criminal ignorance on the part of the Mexicans.

Again we say, consider well before you pledge your vote for any candidate as representative in the constitutional convention. Here rules and regulations will be made for the ship of state for many years to come and those rules (or new constitution) must be made with the well being of all the people in mind. Do not cast your vote for a professional politician unless you know that man to be out after the interests of the state instead of all for himself. Alvin Warren of Victor township, is the only DeKalb county candidate, and we believe that he can be trusted to take care of the interests of all the people. Mr. Warren is a farmer and business man, broad minded and is not tied up in any political web.

The patience of Job was as nothing compared with the patience

of patrons of the Illinois Northern Utilities Co. We have cussed some when using a gas engine, but we had the satisfaction of having the engine where it could hear us cuss.

SYCAMORE'S COMMUNITY HIGH
The True Republican says that the election to determine whether that city was to have a community high school was held last Thursday, the proposition winning by a majority of 202 to 25. The new city high school building will be utilized by the new district.

PAY FOR NORMAL TEACHERS
For normal teachers in Illinois (in normal schools) a salary of \$1000 a year has been fixed as the minimum, the state normal board having so decided at a recent meeting. Some of the normal teachers have been getting as low as \$650 per year.

TAX AGENT AT SYCAMORE
A federal agent for the collection of federal taxes will be located at Sycamore during the coming campaign of tax collecting, this scheme having been made necessary by the increased number of tax payers under the new laws. Sycamore will be one of the thirteen subdivision offices in the sixth or Chicago district.

COURT HOUSE NOTES
Real Estate Transfers
Kirkland—
Ida J. Hait wd to Adelbert Slaymaker, lts 11 and 12, blk 13, \$3,1000 Genoa—
John W. Ovtz wd to Alvin J. Kohn, lt 2 and s 11 1-2 ft, blk 2 Travers 2nd, \$3,500.
Mary Moan wd to Pearl Holmes s 1-2 lt 7 and n 1-2 lt 8 blk 1 Travers 2nd, \$500.
Georgiana Sandall qcd Essie Austin, lt C Travers' and lt 24 and 24 blk 1 Travers 2nd, \$1.
Mary E. Quick qcd to James J. Hammond lt 7 blk 1 Patterson's 2nd, \$1000.
Franklin—
Robert A. Weber wd to Paul C. Weber pt e 1-2 sec 15 and pt e 1-2 ne 1-4 sec 22, \$1.
Kingston—
John MacQueen wd to William H. Snow, pt sec 20, Twp 42, Range 4, \$3,900.
Ellen A. Fraley wd to William L. Pond, S½ Lot 11, Sec. 16, Twp. 42, Range 4, \$1,000.

In Probate Court
Peter A. Quarantstrong. Appraisal bill approved.
Sherman D. Mann. Inventory approved. Cassius Poust appointed to make assessment for inheritance tax.
Theresa C. Smith. Ordered that dedimus potestatum issue to N. W. Paulson a Notary Public of Dupage county to take the deposition of one of the subscribing witnesses to will.
Minnie C. Wolter. Bond of guardian approved. Letters issued to John Wolter.
Emma J. Wait, late of Genoa. Estate of about \$21,000. Will and petition filed by Thomas H. Gill and C. B. Whittemore, set for hearing Sept. 2, 1919.
George Burzell. Petition for appointment of conservator continued till August 18, 1919.
Michael J. Hannon. Just and true account approved.
T. G. Fairclod, distracted. Petition dismissed.
Louise A. Koeller. Final report approved. Executor ordered to make distribution. Report of distribution approved. Estate declared settled and executor discharged.

Rugby Football.
At the famous school of Rugby, England, originated that form of football, now bearing the name of the school. An inscription, at Rugby reads: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football, as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the rugby game. A. D. 1823."

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

Genoa Lodge
No. 768
I. O. O. F.
Meets Every Monday Evening in Odd Fellow Hall
L. M. Doty, N. G. J. W. Sowers, Sec.

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

ROY STANLEY
PAINTING
DECORATING
PHONE NO. 14, GENOA, ILL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
Estate of Sherman D. Mann, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Sherman D. Mann, late of the County of DeKalb and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of DeKalb County at the Court House in Sycamore at the October Term, on the first Monday in October next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this 2nd day of June A. D. 1919.
Georgiana Sandall, Executrix
Essie Austin, Executrix.
E. W. Brown, Atty. 40-37

Prepare and Repair that
ROOF

Now in anticipation of the inclement weather of fall and winter, A Roof that may seem right now may leak like a sieve under snow and ice. Look to us for the best in

Asphalt Roofing
Asphalt Shingles
Wood Shingles

DO IT NOW!

Genoa Lumber Co.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford one ton Truck is a profitable "beast of burden" and surely has the "right of way" in every line of business activity. For all trucking purposes in the city and for all heavy work on the farm, the Ford One Ton Truck with its manganese bronze worm-drive and every Ford merit of simplicity in design, strength in construction, economy in operation, low price, stands head and shoulders above any other truck on the market. Drop in and let's talk it over and leave your order for one.

E. W. Lindgren
At the old Hoover Garage Genoa, Ill.



Fall Term Begins September 2, 1919

It pays to attend the Ellis School, because of its reputation. You cannot afford to attend anything but the best. Fine equipment. Expert teachers.

THE ELLIS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Elgin, Ill.
Rippberger Bldg. North of Post Office.

A Very Select Line
Of Fancy

Stationery

At

Baldwin's Pharmacy



Bank Service While Traveling

WHERE you're known, your checkbook is the sign of your credit at the bank. Where you're unknown, AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES establish for you a similar credit.

Wherever you go—at home or abroad—they are as good as gold. You sign them at our bank when you buy them; you countersign them when you spend them. The signatures identify you.

The value of lost or stolen uncountersigned Cheques is refunded to you, upon filling out certain protective forms. The cost of this credit and insurance service is but 50¢ for each \$100.

Saving and Checking Accounts Safety Deposit Boxes
Loans, Exchange, Bonds

Exchange Bank

Deposits Guaranteed with over \$300,000.00

Goods that are right
Prices as low or
lower than else-
where. If goods are
not right, let us
know and we will
make it right.

F. W. OLMSTED CO.
GENOA, ILL.

The Store that Sells for Cash

Make this store
your store. Let us
know your wants.
Will do our best to
give you good ser-
vice.

Mrs. Stinger will have charge of the millinery dep't again this fall. Will have our first showing of fall and winter hats about Aug. 30th

NEW GINGHAMS

New fall patterns in dress Gingham per yard!32 and 34c
Gingham that we have left from our spring stock per yard.25 and 30c

DRESS GOODS

Wool Serges in blue, brown, gray, black, green, red, per yard 95c and \$1.25
Silk Poplin, 36 inch. per yard. . . \$1.45
Cotton Poptins, per yard.50c

OUTING FLANNEL

27 inch dark, light or white, per yd. .25c
Heavy Percal, 36 inch wide, yard. .30c

CHILDREN'S SHOES

School time is nearly here and we can give you values but a little above last spring's prices.

We have a good shoe in dull calf, button, sizes 1 1/2 to 2 at \$2.95 and \$3.35
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11 at \$2.75 and. . . \$3.00
Brown lace, sizes 1 1/2 to 2, \$3.50, \$3.75

LADIES' SHOES

Plain toe, high heel, black kid. . . . \$6.00
Black kid, high heel, imitation stitched top \$7.50
Broken lots priced at \$3.00 to. . . . \$5.00

FOR SCHOOL

Children's Velvet Tams and Hats for School wear, \$1.25 to. \$2.50

WOMEN'S MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS

Embroidery ruffle \$1.50 and. . . . \$1.75
Envelope Suits, fine Nainsook, white per suit, \$1.50; Pink \$1.75
Women's Percal Aprons, \$1.29 and \$1.50
Women's Percal House Dresses \$1.59 and \$1.95

DISHES

White Cups and Saucers, 3 styles. . . 25c
Plater 18c
Bowls 25 to 50c
Tumblers, Colonial shape 4 1/2c
Plain Thin Tumblers 10c
Fancy Flare Shape Tumblers 13 1/2c
Glass Mixing Bowls, 5 sizes in set . . \$1.25
Brown ware baking Dishes, Enameled ware

HOSIERY

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, all sizes per pair 25c
Women's Fine Lisle Hose, fine ribbed top, white or black 60c
Women's Fine Lisle Hose, Garter top 50c
Women's Fine Pure Thread Silk Hose white \$1.00
Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, plk \$1.50

GINGHAM DRESSES

Children's Plaid Gingham Dresses, 7 to 12 sizes \$1.75
Cotton Poplin sizes 2 to 6. \$1.25
Play Suits, sizes 3 to 6 \$1.00 and. . \$1.25
Boys' Wash Suits, sizes 3 to 8. . . . \$2.75
Boys' Overalls, \$1.00 to. \$1.50



Jacqueline of Golden River

by Victor Rousseau
Copyright W. G. Chapman

"FOR MY SAKE!"

Paul Hewlett, loitering at night in Madison square, New York, is approached by an Eskimo dog. He follows the dog to a gambling house and meets the animal's mistress coming out with a large amount of money. She is beautiful and in distress and he follows her. After protecting her from two assassins he takes her in charge, and puts her in his own rooms for the rest of the night. He returns a little later to find a murdered man in his rooms and Jacqueline dazed, with her memory gone. He decides to protect Jacqueline, gets rid of the body and prepares to take her to Quebec in a search for her home. Simon Leroux, searching for Jacqueline for some unfriendly purpose, finds them, but Hewlett evades him. Hewlett calls the girl his sister. In Quebec he learns that she is the daughter of a recluse in the wilds. Charles Duchaine, Pere Antoine tells Hewlett Jacqueline is married and tries to take her away. Jacqueline is spirited away and Hewlett is knocked out, both escape and arrive at St. Boniface. On their sled journey to Chateau Duchaine their dogs are poisoned, and Hewlett goes snow-blind. Jacqueline recovers her memory and leaves Hewlett. Pere Antoine rescues Hewlett from death in the snow. He says Jacqueline is the wife of Louis d'Epernay, nephew of Charles Duchaine. Hewlett makes his way to Chateau Duchaine.

The dotard looked at me with an expression of imbecile terror. "You will give them back to me?" he pleaded.

I thrust the heap of coins toward him. "Now, M. Duchaine," I said; "in return for these you will conduct me to Mlle. Jacqueline."

"I am here, monsieur," answered a voice at the door, and I whirled, to see Jacqueline confronting me.

CHAPTER XIII.

Some Plain Speaking.

I took three steps toward her and stood still. For this was Jacqueline, but it was not my Jacqueline. It might have been Jacqueline's grandmother when she was a girl—this haughty belle with her high waist and side curls and her flounced skirt and aspect of cold recognition.

She did not stir as I approached her but stood still, framed in the doorway, looking at me as though I were an unwelcome stranger. My outstretched arms fell to my sides.

"Jacqueline!" I cried. "It is I, Paul! You know me, Jacqueline?"

Jacqueline inclined her head. "Oh, yes; I know you, monsieur," she answered. "Why have you come here?"

"To save you, Jacqueline!"

She made me a mocking courtesy. "I am infinitely obliged to you, monsieur, for your good will," she said; "but I do not need your aid. I am with friends now, M.—M. Paul!"

"Do you want to see me, Jacqueline?" I asked, watching her through a whirling fog.

"No, monsieur," she answered chillingly. "No, monsieur!"

"Do you wish me to go?"

She said nothing, and I walked unsteadily toward the door. She followed me slowly. I went out of the room and pulled the door to behind me. I knew that after it had closed I should never see Jacqueline again.

She opened it and stood confronting me, and then burst into a flood of impassioned speech.

"Why have you followed me here to persecute me?" she cried. "Are you under the illusion that I am helpless? Do you think the friends who rescued me from you have forgotten that you exist? You took advantage of my helplessness. I do not want to see you. I hate you!"

"You told me that you loved me, and I believed you, Jacqueline," I answered miserably, watching the color flame into her lovely face. And I could see she remembered that.

"When I was ill you used me for your base schemes," she went on with cutting emphasis. "And you—your followers here. Have you not had money enough? Do you want more?"

I seized her by the wrists. Thus I held her at arm's length, and my fingers tightened until I saw the flesh grow white beneath them. The intensity of my rage beat hers down and made it a puny thing.

"Jacqueline! Only a few nights ago you said you loved me; that you would never send me away until I wished to go. What is it that has happened to change you so, Jacqueline?"

I had her in my arms. She struggled fiercely and I let her go.

"How dare you, monsieur!" she panted. "Go at once, or I shall call for aid!"

So I went into the passage. But before I reached the end of the little hall Jacqueline came running back to me.

"Monsieur!" she gasped. "M. Paul! For the sake of—of what I once thought you, I do not want you to be seen. You are in dreadful danger. Come back!"

"No, Mme. d'Epernay," I answered, and she winced again, as though I had struck her across the face.

"For my sake," she pleaded, catching at my arm, and at that moment I heard a door slam underneath and heavy footsteps began slowly to ascend the stairs.

"No, madame," I answered, trying to release my arm from her clasp.

"Then for the sake of—our love, Paul!" she gasped.

I suffered her to lead me back into the room. As she drew me back and closed the door behind us I heard the footsteps pause and turn along the corridor.

I knew that heavy gate as well as though I already saw Leroux's hard face before my eyes.

The room was completely dark. I heard Leroux tramp in and his voice mingling with the click-click of the ball in the roulette wheel.

"Who is here?" he demanded.

"I am," answered Jacqueline.

"Maudit!" he burst out explosively. "Where is d'Epernay? I am tired of waiting for him!"

"I have told you many times that I do not know," answered Jacqueline.

"How long will you keep up this pretense, madame?" cried Leroux au-

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

I turned back and followed the corridor to the right and came to a little hall toward the rear of the building. Beyond me was an open door, and behind it I saw the dull glow of a stove and felt its heat.

I approached cautiously and looked in.

Facing me, above a cracked and ancient mirror, were two rusty broadswords, and in the mirror I saw a large oaken table reflected. Seated at it, clothed in a threadbare coat of very ancient fashion, was an old man with long, snow-white hair and a white, forked beard. He was busily transferring a stack of gold pieces from his right to his left side; and then he began scribbling on a sheet of paper. He paid me not the smallest attention as I entered.

I perceived that the top of the table was very curiously designed. It was marked off with squares and columns, and in each square were figures in black and red. Upon one end of the table at which the old man sat was a cup-shaped, circular affair of very dark wood—teak, it resembled—once delicately inlaid with pearl. But now most of the inlay had disappeared, leaving unsightly holes.

At the bottom of the cup were a number of metallic compartments, and the whole interior portion was revolving slowly at a turn of the old man's fingers.

The ball stopped and settled in one of the compartments, and the old man took a goldpiece from one of the squares on the table, transferred a little pile of gold from his right side to his left, and jotted down some figures upon his paper.

And suddenly I was aware of an abysmal rage that filled me. It seemed like an abominable dream. I had endured so much for Jacqueline, to find myself immersed in such things in the end. I stepped forward and swept the entire heap of gold into the center of the table.

"M. Duchaine," I shouted. "Why are you playing the fool here when your daughter is suffering persecution?"

The old man seemed to be aware of my presence for the first time. He looked up at me out of his mild old eyes and shook his head in apparent perplexity.

"You are welcome, monsieur," he said, half rising with a courtly air. "Do you wish to stake a few pieces in a game with me?"

He gathered up a handful of the coins and pushed them toward me.

"You see, monsieur, I have a system—at least I nearly have a system," he went on eagerly. "But it may not be so good as yours. Come. You shall be the banker and see if you can win my money from me. But we shall return the stakes afterward."

"M. Duchaine!" I shouted in his ear. "Where is your daughter?"

"My daughter?" he repeated in mild surprise. "Ah, yes; she has gone to New York to make our fortune with the system. But make your play, monsieur."

In desperation I thrust a goldpiece upon one of the numbers at the head of a column. The wheel stopped, and the ball rolled into one of its compartments. The old man thrust several gold pieces toward me.

I staked again and again and won every time. Within five minutes the whole heap of gold pieces lay at my side.

grity. "What have you to gain by concealing the knowledge of your husband from me?"

"M. Leroux, why will you not believe that I remember nothing?" answered Jacqueline. "After my father had turned M. Louis d'Epernay out of his home, whither he had come to beg money to pay his gambling debts, you brought him back. You made my father take him back in. He wanted to marry me. But I refused, because I had no love for him. But you insisted I should marry him, because he had gained you the entrance to the seignory and helped you to acquire your power over my father."

"Go on," growled Leroux, biting his lips. "Perhaps I shall learn something."

"Nothing that you do not already know, monsieur," she flashed out with spirit. "My father came here, long ago, a political fugitive, in danger of death. You knew this, and you played upon his fears. You drained him of his last penny, and then offered him ten thousand dollars to gamble with you in Quebec, telling him of the delights of the city and promising him immunity. The girl went on remorselessly. And for this he was to assign his property to Louis, thinking, of course, that he could soon make his fortune at the tables. And Louis was to marry me, and in turn sell the seignory to you. And so I married Louis under threat of death to my father."

"Oh, yes, monsieur, the plan was simple and well devised. And I knew nothing of it. But Louis d'Epernay blurted it all out to me upon our wedding night. I think the shame of knowing that I had been sold to him unhinged my mind, for I ran out into the snows."

"Now you know all, monsieur, for I remember nothing more until I found myself traveling back with M. Hewlett in the sleigh. You say I was in New York. Well, I do not remember it."

"And as for Louis d'Epernay, I know nothing of him—but I will die before he claims me as his wife!"

And then I had the measure of Leroux. He laughed and he beat down her scorn with scorn.

"You have underestimated your price, madame," he sneered. "Since you have learned so much I will tell you more. You have cost me twenty thousand dollars, and not ten; for besides the ten thousand paid to your father Louis got ten thousand also, upon the signing of the marriage contract. So swallow that, and be proud of being priced so high! And the seignory is already his, and I am waiting for him to return and sell me the ground rights for twenty-five thousand more, and if I know Louis d'Epernay he will wait very long to let his fingers round it."

"Listen to me, Simon Leroux," said Jacqueline, standing up before him, as indomitable in spirit as he. "All your plots and schemes mean nothing to me. My only aim is to take my father away from here, from you and M. d'Epernay, and let you wrangle over your spoil. There are more than four-legged wolves, M. Leroux; there are human ones, and like the others, when food is scarce they prey upon each other."

"Pardieu! I like your spirit!" exclaimed Simon, staring at her with frank admiration.

And Jacqueline's head dropped then. Unwittingly Simon had pierced her defenses.

But he never knew, for before he had time to know the graybeard rose upon his feet and rubbed his thin hands together, chuckling.

"Never mind your money, Simon," he said. "I'm going to be richer than any of you. Do you know what I did with that ten thousand? I gave it to my little daughter, and she has gone to New York to make our fortunes at Mr. Daly's gambling house. No, there she is!" he suddenly exclaimed. "She has come back!"

Leroux wheeled round and looked from one to the other.

"Diable! So that was the purpose of your visit to New York?" he asked the girl. "So—you have not quite forgotten that, madame! Where is the money?"

Jacqueline's lips quivered. I saw her glance involuntarily toward the door behind which I was standing.

And suddenly the last phase of the problem became clear to me. Jacqueline thought I had robbed her.

I stepped from behind the door and faced Leroux. "I have that money," I said curtly.

I saw his face turn white. He staggered back, and then, with a bull's bellow, rushed at me, his heavy fists aloft.

But he stopped short when he saw my automatic pistol pointing at his chest. And he saw in my face that I was ready to shoot to kill.

"You thief—you spy—you treacherous hound, I'll murder you!" he roared.

The dotard, who had been looking at me, came forward.

"No, no, I won't have him murdered, Simon," he protested, laying a trembling hand on Leroux's shoulder. "He has almost as good a roulette system as I have."

Hewlett is forced to leave the chateau and begins new adventures.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Good Way to Start.

"They seem to get along well together."

"Yes. Neither one expected the other to be perfect when they married."

PLAN FOR FIGHT ON CANE BORER

Parasites From Tropical Countries Offer Best Means of Destroying Pests.

CONFINED TO THREE REGIONS

Insects Reduce Yield of Sugar in Varying Measure, Averaging About 20 Per Cent—Feed on Other Plants Than Sugar Cane.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Importation of parasites from Cuba and other tropical countries offers the most hopeful method of ridding the sugar-cane growing region of the United States of the sugar-cane moth borer, or at least of keeping it under control and reducing the injury from it.

Damage in Three Regions.

The sugar-cane moth borer in the United States is confined to three isolated regions, closely conforming to the areas of large commercial plantings of sugar cane—southern Louisiana, southern Florida, and the extreme southern tip of Texas. Throughout those regions it reduces the yield of sugar in varying measure, averaging, perhaps, about 20 per cent. The chief damage results from the larva tunneling lengthwise through the mature cane, not killing it, but injuring it severely, retarding its growth, and subjecting it to the fungous disease known as red rot. A measure of damage follows larval attacks upon very young plants, resulting in what is known as dead hearts.

The moth borer feeds on a number of plants other than sugar cane, rendering usual methods of control extraordinarily difficult and, for the most part, not efficacious. Experiments in poisoning, attraction to light traps, and the like have not proved effective. Five definite recommendations are made, however, other than the introduction of parasites.

How to Fight Pests.

Scraps of cane left about the factory and derricks after the grinding season should be destroyed, probably by burning, and cars in which cane is shipped should be kept free of such scraps. Seed cane should be planted in the fall and kept as deeply covered as practicable. Cane for shipment beyond the infested area should be selected so as to obtain it free from borers or, if this is impracticable, it should be soaked for at least an hour



Banish the Borer From the Sugar Cane Fields.

in Bordeaux mixture or a solution of nicotine sulphate previous to shipment. The "trash," "leaves," or "shucks" left on the fields after cutting should not be burned but should be lightly covered with earth in the fall and plowed out in the spring. The cutting out of "dead hearts," and dead plants is said to be theoretically sound practice and, where an abundance of cheap labor is obtainable, might be recommended.

It is pointed out that the introduction of parasites has proved effective in Hawaii, and that experiments in the United States have given promising results. If the introduction of beneficial parasites can be undertaken it should be done on a large scale, and it would be advisable to station two men in Cuba to collect the parasites, and one in Louisiana to receive and ultimately to release them on the plantations.

KILL SQUIRREL-TAIL GRASS

Weed Can Be Eradicated by Preventing It From Producing Seed—It Is Harmful to Stock.

Squirrel-tail grass or wild barley is a bad weed. It helps spread the rust of wheat and oats which has been found on it every year for 30 years in Iowa, and it is injurious to stock, and especially horses. The awns pierce the mucous membrane of the mouth causing irritation and finally ulceration of the jawbones and teeth. The wild barley can be exterminated by keeping it from producing seed. This is simple enough, but it is often difficult to do on land that cannot be plowed or mowed.—North Dakota Agricultural College.

WORST WEED ENEMY OF ALFALFA PLANT

Care Should Be Taken to Prevent Introduction of Dodder.

Grazing Close With Sheep Has Been Recommended as Effective Control Against Noxious Plant—Burn Off Affected Parts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dodder is considered by many as one of the worst weed enemies of alfalfa. The dodder seeds germinate in the ground and the young plants soon attach themselves to the alfalfa seedlings. As soon as the threadlike stem of dodder is attached firmly to the alfalfa plant the stem connecting it with the ground withers away. Thenceforth the dodder lives entirely on the alfalfa. Special care should be exercised to avoid introducing it in the alfalfa seed at planting time.

Grazing close with sheep has been recommended as an effective control against dodder. In the East, however, where dodder is most abundant, sheep are not plentiful, and it is not possible for every alfalfa grower to use the grazing plan. Besides, grazing an alfalfa field too closely with sheep often



Protect Alfalfa Fields Against Dodder by Rigid Control Measures.

results in permanent injury to the stand. Some authorities recommend the complete removal of the affected alfalfa plants where the dodder appears only in isolated spots through the field. This practice, however, is only successful in the very early stages of the pest and before it has gained much foothold.

A rapid and efficacious method of stamping out dodder, recommended by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to watch the alfalfa fields for the initial evidences of dodder, and as soon as signs of the pest appear to sprinkle the infested spots with kerosene, apply the match, and burn off the affected areas. This practice kills out the dodder and, properly applied, does not injure the alfalfa permanently. In burning the doddered portions of the field a blowtorch is useful, but where such a device is not available some readily inflammable material, such as waste or old rags wrapped with wire on the end of a stick and soaked in kerosene, will serve.

CONVERT SUMAC INTO MONEY

Plant May Be Gathered and Sold Profitably to Tanners and Dye Manufacturers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sumac, which grows abundantly in certain sections of the United States, may be gathered and sold profitably to tanners and dye manufacturers, say the specialists of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. The price of sumac has increased in recent years, because of the decrease in importations of this plant from Szechuan. The American sumac, if properly gathered and cured, is equal to the imported article.

In certain sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia good wages can be made, the department of agriculture says, by gathering and selling sumac during July, August and September. Arrangements for the sale of the sumac should be made before it is gathered.

Department Bulletin No. 706, which gives useful information regarding curing and sale of sumac, can be had upon application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PUREBRED FOWL PREFERRED

Given Same Care and Feed They Will Make Better Profit Than Mongrels Account Uniformity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products. Uniformity of products means increased profits if they are properly marketed. Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a better profit than mongrels.

INJURIOUS WORK OF CROWS

Rob Nests of Many Small Birds Which Are Helpful to Farmer in Destroying Insects.

Most of the small birds are helpful to the farmer in destroying insects and every protection should be afforded them. They have much to contend with, one of their worst enemies being the crow, which robs so many of the nests during the hatching season.

BOY WINS LIFE BY POKER GAME

Stephen Scanlan Relates Hair-Raising Experience While in Mexico.

USE CORN FOR MONEY

Falls Into Hands of Martin Lopez, Most Bloodthirsty of Villa's Followers—Happy to Be Back in United States.

El Paso, Texas.—Stephen Scanlan, 16 years old, is the youngest soldier of fortune.

Steve has just tasted all the hair-breadth escape and "bite-the-dust" adventure you hoped to experience when you were his age and were thrilling to the dare-devil feats of Diamond Dick, Handsome Harry and Wild Bill.

Steve lives to tell how he played poker with Martin Lopez, most bloodthirsty of Villa's followers:

How he narrowly escaped execution against a 'dobe wall—

How he scouted for the Mexican federal troops, and—

How he was held by bandits.

All this below the Rio Grande whither he had wandered in search of adventure when he ran away from his home town, the tame city of Providence, R. I.

Mexico Appeals to Adventurer.

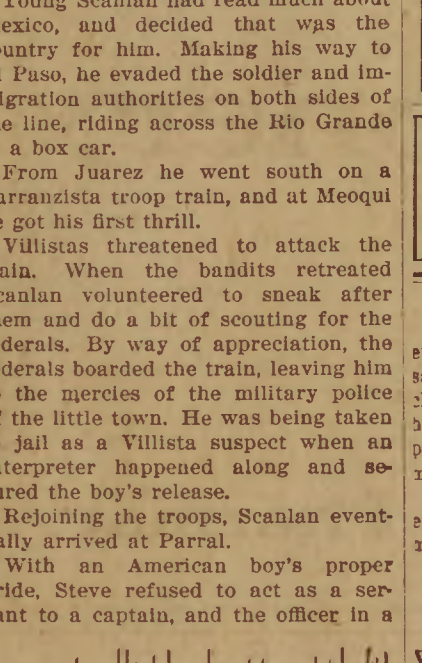
Young Scanlan had read much about Mexico, and decided that was the country for him. Making his way to El Paso, he evaded the soldier and immigration authorities on both sides of the line, riding across the Rio Grande in a box car.

From Juarez he went south on a Carranzista troop train, and at Meoqui he got his first thrill.

Villistas threatened to attack the train. When the bandits retreated Scanlan volunteered to sneak after them and do a bit of scouting for the federals. By way of appreciation, the federals boarded the train, leaving him to the mercies of the military police of the little town. He was being taken to jail as a Villista suspect when an interpreter happened along and secured the boy's release.

Rejoining the troops, Scanlan eventually arrived at Parral.

With an American boy's proper pride, Steve refused to act as a servant to a captain, and the officer in a



Steve Won His Release.

rage threw the youngster against a 'dobe wall and had drawn his gun to shoot him when soldier friends interceded.

Then came the battle of May 4, to which the Villistas drove the Carranzista garrison from Parral.

Steve was captured by Martin Lopez, the Villista tiger man.

Was he afraid? He was not. When the battle was over, the boy calmly proposed a game of poker with the bandit chief. It struck Lopez as amusing. He admitted the lad's cool courage.

"Sit down," he laughed uproariously, slapping his thigh and commanding his soldiers to gather round. "Here's a gringo boy who would play the great game with Lopez."

Used Corn for Money.

Kernels of corn were used instead of money. Lopez lost several pecks of corn—and his admiration for the American boy grew.

In this way Steve won his release from the bandits.

He concluded he had enough thrills to last him for a time, and started hiking the long trail back to the border. An American mining man gave him some money. He worked a little, here and there. A few days ago he reached El Paso—sunburned, in rags, penniless but happy.

Just a plain American kid who had the nerve to go out and get the adventure which you, gentlemen, got second hand from the thumb-marked pages of "Wild Bill."

Now he's on his way back to that tame, respectable Providence to tell the other kids about it.

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.



McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, etc. each, Samples of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

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FOR SUMMER COLDS

Nothing gives quicker relief than Vacher-Balm. It is harmless, and also relieves Nervous Headache quickly, and any superficial inflammation in a short time. Try it for Mumps, Hay Fever, or any pain. If you cannot buy it locally, send for a Free Sample, and Agent's terms, or send 50c stamps for 2 25c tubes. Avoid imitations. E. W. VACHER, Inc., New Orleans, La.—Adv.

Philosophic Loser.

He was a cheerful philosopher. He had just lost a close game of golf, and his friends were sympathizing with him. "Don't sympathize with me," he said. "I've had great fun. It was a tough match and I should like to have won it, but don't overlook the fact that I've had the joy of a good game. Save your sympathy for the poor devil who can't get any pleasure out of a sport unless he wins." If that isn't philosophy we don't know what is.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says: "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism. You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

MURINE'S

Rests, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy, if they Tired, Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated. Safe for Infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, U. S. A.

What Shall be Done With Mexico?



"PANCHE" VILLA



CITY OF MEXICO



PRESIDENT CARRANZA



GEN. FELIPE ANGELES

WHAT shall be done with Mexico? Nobody seems to be ready with a complete program, but everybody seems of the opinion that something must be done and done soon.

In this age of the world civilization cannot afford to let a country like Mexico—one of the garden spots and natural storehouses of earth—continue out of the line of march. It must join the procession and must keep up with the procession.

So it is evident, aside from the question of the killing of American and British citizens and other nationals—human life appears to be cheap these days—that financial matters and economic questions will force action by the United States and the allies against Mexico, the outlaw nation.

It is no exaggeration to say that for months no other international problem, not connected with the proceedings at Paris, has been so fully discussed as the Mexican question, and apparently sentiment in this country and abroad is rapidly crystallizing.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based on the ground that Mexico had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Mexico has failed to observe these obligations in these ways:

Mexico's neutrality was more than tinged with German bias.

Mexico has made no attempt to meet her foreign debt obligations.

Mexico shows increasing inability to afford protection to the lives and property of foreigners and nationals also.

Mexico has given evidence of a studied and systematic attempt to put through schemes which would result in the confiscation of foreign property, the most glaring example of which is the case of the oil companies, although the express and railway companies' interests are in almost as great danger.

It is no secret in Washington that renewed representations on the Mexican situation are being made to the American government by Great Britain and France. For several months these countries have been urging upon the United States the desirability of putting Mexico on its feet so that it might resume the payment on national and other debts and afford adequate protection to foreign lives and property.

British citizens are holders of a considerable amount of Mexican bonds, both national and railway, while the French have extensive investments in the banks, which it has been charged were looted by the government under the guise of obtaining "loans." Nationals of both countries hold extensive interests in oil properties. Many French citizens of moderate means invested their savings in Mexican bonds, on which they have received no interest for six years.

In short, the Mexican situation has apparently resolved itself into this: The United States will soon be compelled to take Mexico in hand—unless European nations are to be suffered to intervene there in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

In official Washington the prediction is hazarded that the United States will intervene, acting as the mandatory for the League of Nations.

In congress the Mexican situation has ceased to be a partisan question. Senator King of Utah, a Democrat and one of the administration's strongest supporters, introduced the other day a very stiff resolution directing the secretary of state to report in full on Mexican conditions and what the department of state was planning to do in the matter. The resolution was immediately considered and agreed to.

In the house Representative Gould of New York, Republican, introduced a resolution providing for a sweeping investigation of American-Mexican relations and all phases of the Mexican problem since 1910. The investigation would be made by a committee of three senators and three representatives, to be selected by the foreign affairs committees of the two houses. It was stated leaders of both the houses were consulted before the resolution was introduced, and that they are favorable to the inquiry.

Mr. Gould gave figures showing that 300 Americans had been murdered between 1910 and 1916; figures for the three years following being unobtainable.

All of which seems to indicate that President Venustiano Carranza of Mexico is in bad with Uncle Sam and the allies. It seems reasonably certain that he cannot much longer stave off a settlement of the grievances which have been piling up in the United States and various European nations because of the high-handed treatment accorded to foreign interests in the Mexican republic.

Also it appears that either Carranza must come to terms with the United States and the allies, with acceptable guarantees that Mexico will meet

her obligations to these countries, or the revolutionists will shake him from power. In addition to the Villa rising there are not less than ten revolutionary movements in Mexico. There are those who say he would not last two weeks should he be thrown over by the United States.

There is no gainsaying that Carranza is in a tight place, with the League of Nations planning economic pressure from without and a growing pressure from revolutionists from within.

What are the investments of foreign nations in Mexico? No official figures are to be had, with the exception of the estimate prepared in 1910 by Marion Letcher, an American consul in Chihuahua, which is this:

American	\$1,057,770,000
British	321,302,800
French	143,446,000
Various	118,535,380
Total	\$1,641,054,180

Another estimate, prepared by an American corporation enjoying special facilities, totals nearly the same, but differs widely in the distribution of investments. It is regarded as the best obtainable. It follows:

American	\$655,000,000
British	670,000,000
French	285,000,000
German	75,000,000
Spanish, Dutch, etc.	190,000,000
Total	\$1,875,000,000

These figures are said to include the foreign investment in the national debt of Mexico and the distribution, as far as can be worked out, of the holdings of the securities of all companies operating in Mexico.

The British government is demanding adequate protection for British subjects and property in Mexico, including specifically the oil wells the British government recently has purchased from British corporations, and also is demanding reparation for the destruction of British lives and property.

The French government is making similar demands and in addition insists that Carranza pay the interest on the \$30,000,000 Huerta loan, which was floated in France but which has been repudiated by the present Mexican government.

The \$30,000,000 loan constitutes the difference between the amount of the Mexican external debt, as estimated by T. W. Osterheld at \$173,469,067 and the figures given today by the Mexican government, which are \$143,472,125.

Regarding the internal loan debt of Mexico, the Mexican treasury department says it totals \$69,397,775, with interest to June 30 next amounting to \$17,914,872.82.

The official Mexican figures fail to take into account the entire railroad indebtedness, guaranteed specifically by the Carranza government when the lines were taken over, and which is given as \$290,564,532, United States currency.

Nor do the Mexican figures include obligations other than railroads which the Mexican government has guaranteed and which, therefore, constitute a valid claim against Mexico as a direct external loan. Chief of these is the "Caja de Prestamos" farm loan banks obligations which, with interest to June 30, equal \$31,506,742.75. Nor does the official Mexican report take into account the "infalsificable," issue of paper money, of which \$80,000,000 at 10 cents United States currency, remains outstanding, making another \$8,000,000, which the Mexican government upon issuing solemnly pledged itself to redeem, but which it later repudiated and which it will some day be compelled to pay.

Nor does the official Mexican report take into account the \$20,000,000 which the Carranza government took as a "loan" from banks of issue in Mexico City and which is now the subject of injunction proceedings by the Bank of London to enjoin the financial agent of Carranza in New York city from reaching credits in United States banks.

Also Mexico has been using the total income of the railroads and express companies as well as other public utility establishments and has steadfastly refused to make admission of responsibility.

Most of the American money went into Mexico during the 34 years of the Diaz rule, ending in 1911. The following figures as to investments and damages are regarded as the most reliable.

	Cash	Physical
	Invested	Damaged
Railroads	\$150,000,000	\$40,000,000
Oil	200,000,000	5,000,000
Mines	200,000,000	15,000,000
Lands and cattle	50,000,000	10,000,000
Industrial and public service	50,000,000	10,000,000
Total	\$650,000,000	\$80,000,000

This investment of \$650,000,000 had grown in value until in 1910 it was said to be worth \$2,000,000,000.

Damage claims aggregating \$500,000,000 are said to be filed with the American state department. In this are included legitimate claims for additional losses due to the following causes:

Destruction of new values created by the American energy which has now been driven out.

Destruction of business through confiscatory taxes and uncurbed banditry, making operations impossible.

Destruction of original values through unstable government.

Destruction of entire financial and credit system of the country through government decrees.

Losses in profits which would have been made during present era of high prices.

Potential damage which would wipe out virtually all values will become actual if President Carranza carries out his confiscatory "Constitution of 1917" and his subsequent decrees, including the following:

Making foreign corporations or individuals incompetent to own property in Mexico unless foreign citizenship is renounced.

Appropriating all corporation-owned land, giving in return unguaranteed state bonds of virtually no value.

"Nationalization" of oil, making oil subject to denouncement, when the entire oil-producing system is now founded on the principle of its belonging to the land itself.

Prohibiting any foreign corporation or individual from owning anything within 60 miles of the frontier or 30 miles of the seacoast.

There are dozens of other interesting things in the Mexican situation which cannot be considered here. For example, a study of Carranza's sayings and doings shows him to be a human curiosity.

Is Villa alive or dead? Of course his name is very much in evidence. Nevertheless, who has seen him in the flesh for a year or more? He isn't being interviewed and photographed—that's sure. The personality of Angeles, who has cast his lot with the Villistas, is interesting. He is educated and personally attractive.

Then there is the national election coming on— with Carranza saying he is out of it and Obregon and Gonzales, rival candidates, talking new revolutions.

Logically, it would seem to be sufficient to make Carranza adopt a satisfactory policy and give guaranty of good behavior.

But can he give guaranty? Can anybody in Mexico guaranty anything?

It looks as if it would be necessary for some power to intervene.

And if the United States delegates the job of establishing peace and order in Mexico—good-by Monroe doctrine!



Tender slices of chilled Libby's Corned Beef and steamed greens garnished with egg—here is a dinner your family will ask for again and again! Ask your grocer for a package of Libby's famous Corned Beef today.

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ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 5 by EX-PRICES, prepaid, \$1.25.
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W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 33-1919.

Knew Her Brother.
Maudie was evidently feeling embarrassed about something, and she blushed prettily as she told the sister of her fiancé that she would like to buy a birthday present for him.

"You know him better than I do," she said, "so I came to you to ask your advice."

"Yes?" said her future sister-in-law, inquiringly.

"What," went on the blushing Maudie, "would you advise me to get?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied the other girl carelessly. "I could only advise you in general terms. From what I know of him, I should say he would appreciate something that he could pawn easily!"

BILIOUSNESS Caused by Acid-Stomach

If people who are bilious are treated according to local symptoms they seldom get very much better. Whatever relief is obtained is usually temporary. Traces biliousness to its source and remove the cause and the chances are that the patient will remain strong and healthy.

Doctors say that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to an Acid-Stomach. Biliousness is one of them. Indigestion, heartburn, belching, sour stomach, bloating and gas are other signs of acid-stomach. EATONIC, the marvelous modern stomach remedy, brings quick relief from these stomach miseries which lead to a long train of ailments that make life miserable if not corrected.

EATONIC literally absorbs and carries away the excess acid. Makes the stomach strong, cool and comfortable. Helps digestion; improves the appetite and you then get full strength from your food. Thousands say that EATONIC is the most effective stomach remedy in the world. It is the help YOU need. Try it on our money-back-if-not-satisfied guarantee. At all druggists. Only 50 cents for a big box.

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(FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH)

GRACE HOTEL
CHICAGO
Jackson Boulevard and Clark Street
Rooms with detached bath \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day. Rooms with private bath \$1.50 and \$2.00. Opposite Post Office—Near All Theatres and Stores. Stock yards cars run direct to the door. A clean, comfortable, newly decorated hotel. A safe place for your wife, mother or sister.

Indefinite.
"I'd like to get a new stenographer for a spell." "Of what? Time or the English language?"

Outright Purchase of Valuable Oil Lands

In some of the richest territory in Wyoming is now being made by groups of BANKERS, FARMERS OF MEANS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN.

These tracts, selected by former Government Geologist, J. J. Fagan, are in close proximity to some of the largest and most productive wells in this famous oil country, and may be purchased at a lower price per acre than middle-west farm lands.

The deeds to these acres are delivered upon purchase, and owners are grouping their interests for the development of these valuable properties. Big producing wells are in and many others are in the various stages of drilling. Owning outright these scientifically selected oil lands offers greater money-making possibilities than investment in oil stocks.

Send for detailed information, and start a syndicate of your own.

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Grow Wheat in Western Canada One Crop Often Pays for the Land

Western Canada offers the greatest advantages to home seekers. Large profits are assured. You can buy on easy payment terms.

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 per Acre—land similar to that which through many years has averaged from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Hundreds of cases are on record where in Western Canada a single crop has paid the cost of land and production. The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta want the farmer to prosper, and extend every possible encouragement and help to **Grain Growing and Stock Raising.**

Though Western Canada offers land at such low figures, the high prices of grain, cattle, sheep and hogs will remain.

Loans for the purchase of stock may be had at low interest; there are good shipping facilities; best of markets; free schools; churches; splendid climate; low taxation (none on improvements). For particulars as to location of lands for sale, maps, illustrated literature, reduced railway rates, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Canadian Government Agents



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KINGSTON NEWS

Ralph Ort visited relatives in Belvidere Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell autoed to Belvidere Saturday.

Mrs. O. W. Vickell visited relatives in Rockford Saturday.

Many from Kingston enjoyed Sunday at Camp Epworth.

Mrs. Perry Harlow visited relatives in DeKalb last week Friday.

Mrs. John Vandusen spent one day last week with relatives in Sycamore.

A number of Kingston people attended the Burlington picnic Saturday.

Misses Anna and Sophia Peters went to Chicago Sunday to visit their aunt.

Miss Lena Deverill had her tonsils removed by Dr. Smith of DeKalb last Friday.

Mrs. R. Burke went to Rockford Saturday to spend a few days with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Uplinger and Mrs. Ida Moore motored to Sycamore Saturday.

Mrs. Floy Bell and Miss Daisy Bell were home from Elgin Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Mary Knappenberger came home from Belvidere Tuesday to spend a few days.

Mrs. S. Witter entertained her sister, Mrs. Ida Arbuckle, of Genoa a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook of New Lebanon called at the home of H. G. Burgess Sunday afternoon.

Alexander Stevens returned to his

home in DeKalb Monday after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of DeKalb were Sunday guests of the former's brother, O. W. Vickell, and wife.

Misses Ada and Charlotte Lilly of Durand, Ill., are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Vickell.

Misses Anna Swanson and Bertha Greenhow of Kirkland have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Swanson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Aurner were the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. Amanda Mowers, in Sycamore Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sexauer, Glen Vandenburg and Miss Jessie Parker are attending the fair in Springfield this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan and daughter, Nellie, went to Dixon on

Tuesday to attend the funeral of their cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Burton and their daughter, Alice, visited Mrs. Burton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, in Genoa, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Ball returned home Friday from a few days' visit with their daughter, Mrs. Daniel Powers, in Chicago.

Ray Stark, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stark, has returned from overseas and at this writing is stationed at Camp Dix, N. J.

Marion Bradford returned home on Sunday from a week's visit with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford, in Sycamore.

Mrs. Homer Witter and two children, Ida and Leonard, enjoyed a few days' last week with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Worden near Kirkland.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Burgess are entertaining their daughter, Miss Gladys, and Mrs. Sherman Burgess and daughters, Helen and Marion, of Madison, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bradford and son, Marion, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford and son, Clyde, of Sycamore to Byron and a number of other cities, making a trip in all of over 125 miles.

Arnold Wood entertained a number of his friends last Friday evening at the home of his uncle, Chrlies Anderson. The hours were pleasantly spent by games, music, etc. A delicious luncheon was served.

Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Burton and three daughters and J. C. Burton and two sons and Miss Doris Sherman motored to Crystal Lake, Lake Delavan and Lake Geneva last Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Bradford and son, Marion, Mrs. Nina Moore, Mrs. Marion Arbuckle and Glen and Harry Beh were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bradford in Sycamore Wednesday.

The Kingston Tigers defeated the DeKalb base ball team last Sunday by a score of 6 to 4. Next Sunday the Tigers play with Clare and on Thursday, Aug. 28, the date of the picnic, Kingston will play with Kirkland.



For After Effects of the "FLU" and Other Weakening Diseases

If you are weak, dizzy, tired and nervous from the "after effects" of enervating diseases, the tonic, strength renewing REOLO Treatment will restore your strength—revitalize the exhausted blood, eliminate the toxic poisons—tone up the heart and nervous system and give renewed vigor, vitality, strength and energy.

Pain, headache, backache, nervousness, dizziness, anaemia, dyspepsia, biliousness, congestion, constipation, etc., are but Nature's warning signals that the blood is full of deadly germs or that the cells of some part of your body are starving for their natural food—just as a plant droops and dies for lack of water.

Any tissue of the body deprived of oxygen dies at once. The life of each individual cell is brief and without oxygen no new cells can be built; neither can they without the necessary cell salts.

The cells are not fed. They feed themselves but do not feed blindly upon every substance that comes their way. They know how to choose the particles they wish to absorb. Nothing foreign to their constituent parts can be forced upon them except to produce injury or death.

REOLO

Restores Vigor and Vitality

eliminates the toxic poisons, rapidly increases the red blood cells—revitalizes the blood with life-giving oxygen—and restores strength and energy. It tones up the heart action and nervous system—stimulates the digestion, and assimilation—renews the exhausted cells. REOLO makes the weakness and dizziness that are so frequently the after effects of the "Flu" and other enervating diseases disappear as shadows vanish before the sunshine.

Oxygen is the life-giver—necessary to maintain life. REOLO absorbs the oxygen from the air in the lungs and carries it into the blood—rapidly oxidizing or revitalizing the red blood cells—and increasing the amount of hemoglobin in the blood, sending through the entire body a stream of rich, vitalized, health-giving blood that nourishes every cell, of the nerves, tissues, brain and bones.

By special arrangement with the Dr. A. L. Reusing Laboratories, Akron, Ohio, we have been appointed Licensees for the distribution of "REOLO" direct from the Laboratories, each package certified by Dr. A. L. Reusing and positively guaranteed to give satisfactory results or we will gladly refund your money. Large box of "REOLO", (100 tablets) price \$1.00

Don't Delay Order REOLO Today

Baldwin's Pharmacy

Don't forget about the Northern Illinois Old Settlers' and DeKalb Co. Farmers' picnic August 28. There will be good speaking, ball game, a band concert in the afternoon and a dance in the evening in Knappenberger's hall. There will also be a merry-go-round which will surely amuse the children.

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

For Sale
ADDING MACHINES, Sundstrand and Burrows, new and second hand. Typewriters, all makes, new and second hand, for sale or rent. Jack Killian, DeKalb, Ill. 25-tf-4*

Lands and City Property
FARM FOR SALE—200 acre farm 2 miles north and 1/2 mile west of Genoa. This farm will be sold at a bargain if taken before the 1st of September, 1919, as the owner will leave for his home in California at that time. About 170 acres under the plow; balance good pasture with running spring water. Address J. W. Wyld, Genoa, Ill. Genoa phone 882.

Farms, For Sale—Fine Minnesota farms, ranging from 80 to 1000 acres; some with first class improvements and some unimproved. Call, write or telephone J. A. Patterson, Genoa, Ill. Phone 22. 40-tf

FOR SALE—Residence and 1 1/4 acres land in city of Genoa. Good barn, chicken house, cherry and apple trees and small fruit. If interested call at Republican office. 40-tf

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

FOR SALE—Dark oak square dining table. Inquire of Mrs. Langworthy, Genoa.
PALACE QUEEN FURNACE for sale at half price. F. M. Worcester, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Several local farms, all sizes and all prices. Can give possession most of them first of March. F. P. Renn, Genoa, Ill. 43-tf

FOR SALE—a good washing machine, used but little, at half price;

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PLAY the smokegame with a jimmy pipe if you're hankering for a hand-out for what ails your smokeappetite!

For, with Prince Albert, you've got a new listen on the pipe question, that cuts you loose from old stung tongue and dry throat worries! Made by our exclusive patented process, Prince Albert is scotfree from bite and parch and hands you about the biggest lot of smokefun that ever was scheduled in your direction!

Prince Albert is a pippin of a pipe-pal; rolled into a cigarette it beats the band! Get the slant that P. A. is simply everything any man ever longed for in tobacco! You never will be willing to figure up the sport you've slipped-on once you get that Prince Albert quality flavor and quality satisfaction into your smokesystem! You'll talk kind words every time you get on the firing line!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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INSURANCE—Call on C. A. Brown Genoa, Ill., for insurance. Any kind. Anywhere.
Also have 3-room house, with barn for sale at \$600; one 2-story house at \$1200; one 2-story house with barn for \$1600; one house with acre of land and garage, \$5000.
RENDERING—The Genoa rendering plant having changed hands, we will

and bale by the ton. L. W. Wyld, Genoa, Ill. 28-tf
give the best of service. Wyld & Whipple. Phone 68 or 1722. 7-4f

WANTED—Girl as night operator. Inquire Genoa Exchange DeKalb Co. Telephone Co. 38-tf.

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