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LIQUOR LAW IS CLEAR AS MUD?

Opinion of the Attorney General Let's In Daylight

YOU MAY TREAT YOUR GUESTS

But There are Entanglements Which May Get You if You do not Watch Your Step

Governor Frank O. Lowden asked Attorney General Brundage for an interpretation of the Search and Seizure Law and here it is, in part:

Hon. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Illinois.

Sir: You ask me whether, under the terms of Senate Bill No. 130, passed by the Fifty-first General Assembly known as the Search and Seizure Law, the language

"give away, or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever" is construed to mean that a person would not be permitted to serve intoxicating liquors to members of his own family in his own home or apartment, or to bona fide guests in the ordinary courtesy of hospitality.

Section 3 of the Search and Seizure Law provides,

"whenever shall, within prohibition territory, by himself or another, either as principal, clerk or servant, in any manner manufacture, keep for sale, order, purchase, receive, transport upon any highway, cause to be transported upon any highway, take an order for, sell, give away or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever, shall be punished in the manner prescribed in section 8 of this act."

This statute is highly penal in its provisions and, according to well-recognized canons must be construed strictly keeping in mind the great central object the Legislature had in view in its enactment, and the evils to be prevented. The title of the act is

"An Act to restrict the manufacture, possession and use of intoxicating liquors within prohibition territory."

A reading of the article discloses the fact that the Legislature intended by this law to prohibit the manufacturing, transportation, sale and trafficking in intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, chemical and manufacturing purposes. The law does not seek to interfere with the private stock of intoxicating liquors now in the possession of the householder. Since the reading of the entire law discloses that the Legislature did not intend to interfere with the possession of the private stock of intoxicating liquors held by a householder, did the Legislature, in commanding that a person should not

"give away or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever" intend by this language that no person except the owner of the intoxicating liquor could lawfully consume any of this private stock?

It is my opinion that the provisions of the Search and Seizure Law, forbidding a person to "give away or dispose of, or aid any person in procuring any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever," when construed with all the provisions of the Search and Seizure Law, would not make it unlawful for a person to serve intoxicating liquors to his family or bona fide guests in his residence or apartment in the course of the hospitality usually shown the guests.

You also ask to render you an opinion as to whether the provisions of section 15 of the Search and Seizure Law declare a place a common nuisance in which intoxicating liquor is used. Section 13 of said act provides:

"All places within prohibition territory, where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale used, or in any manner disposed of in violation of any provision of this act, shall be taken and held and are hereby declared to be common nuisances and may be abated as such."

My attention has been called to opinions written by very eminent members of the bar, who contend that this language should be construed to mean that any place where intoxicating liquors are used is declared to be a nuisance. I can not agree with this construction of the law. In arriving at the meaning of the language of section 15, this language should be construed with all the other provisions of the law, to gether with the intent of the Legislature in passing the law, and taking into consideration the evils which are sought to be remedied by the law.

Section 3 of the law enumerates all those things which are forbidden. Section 3 does not, in terms, forbid the use of intoxicating liquor. The legislature, by the enactment of section 15 of this law, evidently did not intend to enumerate any Acts as unlawful, other than those that are made unlawful by section 3 of the Act. The evident intention of section 15 of the Act is to declare those places to be common nuisances in which the Acts forbidden in section 3 of the Act are performed. If the language of section 15 were,

"all places within prohibition territory, where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, or used, shall be taken and held and are hereby declared to be common nuisances," there would be ground for sustaining the construction contended for that this law intended to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquors. But this section, as enacted, provides that

"all places within prohibition territory, where any intoxicating liquor is manufactured, kept for sale, used, or in any manner disposed of in violation of any provision of this act, shall be taken and held and are hereby declared to be common nuisances."

I can find nothing in the entire bill which would lead me to the conclusion that the legislature intended to prohibit the use of intoxicating liquor. It is my opinion that the mere use of intoxicating liquor by an individual is not forbidden by the provisions of this law, and that places where intoxicating liquors are used, in any manner that is not in violation of the provisions of this act, do not render such places a common nuisance.

The Legislature had in mind, in the passage of the Search and Seizure Law, the recent amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the importation, manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquors. This Act is designed to do away with the liquor traffic except for medicinal, sacramental, chemical and manufacturing purposes. The law contemplates, by forbidding the transportation upon any highway or the selling or buying of any intoxicating liquors that the traffic shall eventually be done away with. The Legislature was obliged to deal with the situation that many householders had intoxicating liquors in their possession that will be consumed before the traffic will be entirely done away with, except for the limited purposes described in the act. The law prescribes for confiscation and destruction of this intoxicating liquor, now in the possession of the individual, only in case it is sold or disposed of contrary to the spirit of the law.

You ask me the question whether the State's attorney of the county has full control of a proceeding in which a search warrant is taken out to search for intoxicating liquors.

My reply is that no different rule applies to this proceeding than applies to other criminal and quasi-criminal proceedings under the law. Any individual may make complaint before a judge that he has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe, that intoxicating liquor is manufactured and kept for sale, used, disposed of, or transported in violation of any law of this state, and further setting forth the facts upon which such belief is based and the judge may issue a search warrant if proper showing is made. This may be done without the consent of the State's attorney or without consulting the State's attorney. The search warrant is not a new remedy under a new law. We have at the present time statutes permitting the searching of buildings for stolen goods, for counterfeit money, for obscene literature, for lottery tickets, for gambling apparatus, and for public books and records withheld by a public official from his successor in office. The search warrant, under these several statutes, are rarely invoked and there is no complaint that there has been abuse of the privacy of business places or residences by the misuse of the search warrant under these several statutes. The proceedings that have been established, under these several statutes, will be largely followed in the proceedings under the Search and Seizure Law under discussion. The powers and duties of the State's attorney under this law will not be different than under the other Search and Seizure Laws referred to.

You ask me whether, under any circumstances, it would be lawful, under the provisions of the law, to search a private residence for intoxicating liquors in a place where the householder has intoxicating liquor

Playground Workers on Redpath Circuit



Perhaps one of the greatest contributions of the Chautauqua to the town is the children's program, which will be conducted by one of the capable young ladies shown in the picture above. These young ladies are selected for their special training in junior work. No admission charge is made for the morning hour, so every child in the community may attend.

This year the children are to have a Junior Entertainer with a wonderful fund of stories, games and surprises. A number of the programs will be presented in costume.

INTERESTING ITEMS

Clipped from Exchanges During the Past Week

For about two weeks Sycamore has been without ice. There has been much suffering and loss of perishable foodstuffs. Some of the citizens have driven to neighboring towns and obtained ice.

Andrew Benson, for 17 years a resident of DeKalb, was drowned in the rear of the Cusson place, north of DeKalb, on Monday afternoon.

King Pontiac, a Holstein bull was sold last Saturday at Belvedere, N. J. to E. B. Hager of Algonquin for \$100,000. King Pontiac is 5 years old and weighs about 2100 pounds.

A keg of nails was dropped from a truck near Fox Lake and before it was found seven automobiles tires were punctured. Nails were picked up for a distance of fifty feet along the highway.

Rockford telephone subscribers to the number of 2000 have entered a protest against the raise in rates. It will be acted upon at a hearing of the state public utilities commission.

Carl Lundgren of Marengo, a graduate of the University of Illinois in 1902 and a member of the pitcher's staff of the Chicago Cubs for seven years, is teaching baseball this summer at the university in connection with the coaching course being given there.

Joseph Minghi, Harvard resident, convicted of selling intoxicating liquor in anti-saloon territory, was fined \$20 and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail by Judge Barnes last week. The jail sentence was suspended during good behavior.

Carl Q. Linden of Sycamore, assisted by Chicago police, is searching for his wife, Mrs. Jennie Marie Linden. Making the rounds of Chicago hotels, he declared that she disappeared with an old sweetheart, Leslie Ray, who went to fight the Huns, and only recently returned to Sycamore.

The highest salary ever paid to a teacher in the rural districts of Lee county will be paid the coming year to Miss Noretta Callahan, who has just been engaged to teach the school of Dist. No. 90, in Bradford township, after a year's successful teaching there. The salary is \$100 per month for a period of nine months.

THE BURLINGTON PICNIC

The date for the annual Burlington picnic has been set for August 16. A meeting was held Saturday evening and this date was agreed upon. Officers of the past year were re-elected. They are: Louis Schairer, president; H. W. Hattendorf, secretary and treasurer.

in his possession for his own use and for the use of his family and bona fide guests.

My reply is that no warrant of law for a search and seizure of intoxicating liquor in a private residence on this state of facts.

Yours very truly,
Edward J. Brundage,
Attorney General

WILSON TO DECIDE

Fate of Colored Men at Camp Grant Who Attacked Woman

The fate of five of the fourteen colored soldiers accused of attacking a white woman in Mar. 1918, now rests in the hands of President Wilson, who will review the case. There have been two trials. Eight more are now on trial and there remains another soldier, brought back from France, to appear.

Major James P. Hall, one of the three judges advocates in the case has received his honorable discharge and returned to his duties as professor of law at the University of Chicago.

Change at Camp Grant

The War Department issued an order Monday which will result in a great many changes at Camp Grant. The camp is to be turned over to the regular army by the last of September and all officers holding reserve or temporary commissions will be released, leaving none but regular army officers. The regular army men will drop to the rank they had before the war. A number of regular army officers who are there now will remain, including Major-General Geo. Bell, Jr., who is with the 33rd Division staff, Col. Hilden Olin, camp executive officer, Col. Carl Reichmann, chief mustering officer, and Col. Peter C. Field, camp surgeon.

POINTS TO KNOW

Regarding the Financial End of Conducting Schools

July is the month set apart by the statute for the consideration of the amounts to be levied for educational and building purposes.

Such amounts must be certified and returned to the township treasurer on or before the first Tuesday in August, annually.

The township treasurer shall return the certificate to the county clerk on or before the second Monday in August.

A failure by the board to file the certificate, or of the treasurer to return it to the county clerk in the time required, will not vitiate the assessment.

The salaries of teachers and janitors, the cost of fuel and all other necessary incidental expenses must be paid from the educational fund.

The cost of all improvements, repairs or benefits to the buildings and grounds must be paid from the building fund.

The cost of tuition must be paid from the educational fund.

The cost of insurance must be paid from the building fund.

The compensation of the clerk educational fund not otherwise appropriated.

The cost of all special assessments must be paid from the building fund. The cost of libraries and apparatus must be paid from the educational fund after provision has been made for the payment of all necessary school expenses.

The principal of and interest upon any outstanding bonded indebtedness must be paid from the building fund.

CITY PAYS BILLS

Also Orders that All Must now Connect with Sewer System

July 5, 1919

Regular meeting of the city council called to order by Mayor Jas. J. Hammond. Members present: Patterson, Cruikshank, Hutchison, Frazier, Shipman. Absent: Canavan.

The following bills were approved by the finance committee and on motion ordered paid:

Ill. Nor. Util. Co.	\$228.77
DeKalb Co. Tel. Co.	8.95
Elmore Oil Co.	25.43
E. E. Crawford, Salary	95.09
Standard Oil Co.	501.49
Freight on Oil	46.00
Oley Seberg, labor	61.36
Exchange Bank	1100.00
Frank Adams, labor	40.00
Leich Electric Co.	2.89
Genoa Lumber Co.	3.95
L. Morehart, labor	25.99
Roy Packard, drayage	.85
Chas. Holroyd, labor	14.00
Lloyd Layton, labor	7.50
John Swanson, labor	12.50
James Mansfield, labor	4.00
Glen Montgomery, labor	21.00
W. H. Heed, salary	35.00
Fire Dept. practice	3.50
Wm. Abraham, police	13.00
Henry Downing, police	4.00
W. Jeffery, police	4.00
Clarence Butcher, police	2.00
L. H. Morehart, police	2.00
Genoa Reprinting, printing	4.45
R. B. Field, oiling streets	101.31
Indian Refining Co.	4.03

Reports of City treasurer and City superintendent of waterworks were read and approved by unanimous vote.

Motion by Frazier and seconded by Hutchison that the city clerk issue a warrant for the price of one-half car of oil and one-half freight on same. On roll call all voted yes.

Motion by Frazier seconded by Shipman that city clerk publish in newspaper notice to all property owners to connect with sewers at once, in compliance with city ordinance. Motion carried.

On motion council adjourned.

R. B. Field, City Clerk.

IT CAN'T BE DONE

Evasion of the Dry Laws is Expensive Diversion

Harry Fine, Dixon agent for the Fox River Express company, was arrested on Decoration Day and his case continued pending further investigation. Fine, it is said, gave out the information which resulted in the filing of nine counts against the company in the Lee county court. Later Attorney E. L. Lyon of Aurora, representing the company, appeared in the county court before Judge John B. Crabtree and entered a plea of guilty to nine counts charging his client with the illegal sale of liquor in anti-saloon territory. Judge Crabtree imposed a fine of \$40 and costs in each case, the total amount of fines and costs amounting to \$505. Harry Fine, local agent, then pleaded guilty on one count and was fined \$50 and costs which was paid by the company.

The cost of establishing, maintaining and operating playgrounds must be paid from the building fund.—Act of June 26, 1917.

MARRIED AT EARLVILLE

Jay Evans of Genoa and Miss Leota Pence Take the Vows

Mr. Jay Evans of Genoa and Miss Leota Pence of Earlville were married at the M. E. parsonage in Ottawa, Ill., at one o'clock on Tuesday, July 14, Rev. C. A. Briggs performing the ceremony. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Evans left for Chicago. They will be at home to their friends in Genoa in a few days.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Pence of Earlville. The family formerly resided on a farm north of Genoa. Mrs. Pence is an attractive lady and is well known in Genoa for her musical talent, having entertained in public many times.

The groom, who was in the service for some time, is associated with his mother and brother in the Evans Cafe in this city.

WHY LEATHER IS HIGH

Official of Selz Shoe Co. Explains Conditions of Market

Sole leather has taken another aerial leap, according to C. J. Howe, superintendent of the Selz Schwab Shoe company, says the Elgin News. This commodity is quoted this morning at 79 cents a pound, 7 cents higher than the last quotation, last Thursday. This is a record breaking price.

There is a continued marked scarcity of leather in this country, Mr. Howe said. It has gone up 19 per cent in the last thirty days, and is now \$1.37 a foot, as compared with 61 cents a foot one year ago. The leather in an ordinary shoe now costs the manufacturer \$2.40 more than a year ago.

Millions of hides are rotting in Russia for lack of proper storage and lack of bottoms and railroad facilities to get them out. South America has a store that is an accumulation of four years of war traffic congestion. Yet leather in the United States has doubled in price since last February, and the end is not yet in sight. This statement of fact comes from W. C. Field of the Hide and Leather Journal.

"Since the federal maximum was taken off leather and by leather I mean the raw hides as well as the tanned article, the producers have been able to get almost any price," said Mr. Field. "The demand is greater even than during the war. The tremendous amount of beef that was eaten—food for the armies and export—gave a large number of hides. With the coming of peace the number of beavers killed decreased and a natural shortage of leather followed in this country.

"Europe has bought heavily and been willing to pay any price. Last February the government allowed a maximum of 40 cents per pound on calfskin, in the rough. The same grade now sells for 85 cents a pound. The market, if shipping could be made available to get the South American hides out, would be brought back to something nearly normal.

"And if railroad transportation in Russia could be stabilized to get the hides out there the European demand would be lessened and a relief for the local market from European bidding would drive prices downward. But as things stand prices not only will go no lower but will continue to skyrocket to whatever the dealers will pay."

H. C. OF SICKNESS

Boone County Physicians Raise Rate For House Calls

The high cost of ills, aches and pains in Boone county soared higher on Tuesday when the medical men of Boone County Medical society met in the Commercial club rooms. Increased cost of living was assigned for the boosting of rates.

According to figures given by one of the doctors day call rates will be \$2.50 on and after July 15, whereas they are now and have been \$1.50. The patient, who calls for a doctor after 9 o'clock and until 7 a. m. in the future, will find a charge of \$4 on his statement when he receives it.

Examinations of persons seeking protection from fraternal insurance orders will be boosted 100 per cent under the revised scale of prices. Whereas examinations have cost \$1 they will be \$2 in the future.

Farmers will be charged at the rate of 50 cents a mile for calls in addition to the city charge.

BROADWAY TALENT IN GENOA

To Present "It Pays to Advertise" Last Day of Chautauqua

FINISHED PERFORMERS ON STAGE

Those Who saw Class Play will Welcome a Repetition of the Comedy in Genoa at Chautauqua.

The side-splitting comedy "It Pays to Advertise" will be presented at the Genoa Chautauqua on the last day. When this announcement was first made by the Redpath people it was thought by the Genoa management that Genoa would not care to have a repetition of the play, but it has been discovered that many patrons of the chautauqs will be glad to see the comedy again, presented by stars who have appeared on the metropolitan stage, and the following letter from the Redpath headquarters shows that the play is taking well in those towns where it had been presented by schools:

July 12, 1919.

Mr. S. T. Zeller, Genoa, Ill.

Dear Mr. Zeller:— We have your two letters regarding the last number on our program, "It Pays to Advertise," but these were received during the writer's absence from the office, hence the delay in replying.

We note that your high school graduating class has produced this delightful comedy on two previous occasions, and we have found the same to be true in a number of other towns we have visited this year, and the same fear expressed on the part of the local committee that the attraction might not be acceptable.

I want to assure you in each town where this play has been produced by local talent, upon our presentation of the play we have found greater enthusiasm in these towns than in those where the play is entirely unknown. With all due respect to your young folks who gave this production in Genoa, we want to make it clear to you that the company now giving it on our circuit is a Broadway, New York, organization, every member of it a finished performer, and the play presented in every way as well as it has ever been done on any first class metropolitan stage. The comedy as produced by our company has proven the greatest single attraction we have ever offered our five day patrons.

We should be glad to consider your request and offer you a substitute if it were possible to do so, but this is entirely out of the question as there will be no other attraction that could be secured that could approach this particular one, and if you will make it generally known that your high school folks will have the opportunity of seeing the play presented by the very best talent, on the part of both actors and actresses, in our company, I am sure that every one will look forward with much interest to enjoying it again under these conditions.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,
Redpath Chautauquas

A VISIT TO CHICAGO

Forty-five years ago Mrs. John Miller of Cherter Grove came thru Chicago on her way to this county. Last week she returned from a visit to that city, the first since her journey of nearly a half century ago. She confesses that there have been some changes in the city during all those years.

Get Regular Discharges

Draft board officials of Illinois will receive discharges similar to soldiers. Such papers have arrived at state headquarters from Washington. Each of the 9,200 districts, local, legal boards and the government appeal agents and medical advisory members will receive one. It releases these voluntary workers from service duties, March 31, 1919, and will bear the countersignature of Governor Lowden. These discharges read: "Rendering faithful and effective service," and "that by reason of the discontinuance of all boards of the selective service system pursuant to the act of congress on May 18, 1917, he is, by direction of the president, honorably relieved from his duties, March 31, 1919." The discharges will be shortly mailed out.

Jacqueline of Golden River

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

Copyright, W. G. Chapman

"I MARRIED THEM."

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 assailants 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 noble in the wilds, Charles Duchaine.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

I could not but connect him with our presence there. Leroux was due to arrive at any moment. I realized that great issues were at stake, that the man would never cease in his attempts to get hold of Jacqueline. Only when I had returned her to her father's house would I feel safe from him.

After dinner I had some conversation with one of the hotel clerks. I discovered that St. Boniface was little known, the only occupants of those parts being trappers and Indians. "You could hire dogs and a sleigh at St. Boniface for wherever your final destination is," he said, "because the dog mail has been suspended owing to the new government mail boats, and their sleighs are idle. I think Captain Dubois would take you on his boat as far as that point, and I believe he makes his next trip in a couple of days."

He gave me the captain's address, and I resolved to call on him early the following day and make arrangements.

I took Jacqueline for a stroll on the terrace, and while we walked I pondered over the problem. Jacqueline was very quiet, and I wondered what she remembered. I dreaded always awakening her memory, lest, with that of her home, came that other of the dead man.

Our rooms were on the side of the Chateau facing the town, and as we passed beneath the arch I saw two men standing no great distance away and watching us. It seemed to me.

One wore the cassock of a priest, and I could have sworn that he was Pere Antoine; the other resembled the suspicious stranger. As we drew near they moved behind a pillar. Thus, inexorably, the chase drew near.

My suspicions received confirmation a few minutes later, for we had hardly reached our rooms, and I was, in fact, standing at the door of Jacqueline's, bidding her good night when a bellboy came along the passage and announced that the gentleman whom I was expecting was coming up the stairs.

I said good night to Jacqueline and went into my room and waited. I had thought it would be the stranger but it was the priest.

I invited him to enter and he came in and stood with his fur cap on his head, looking direfully at me.

"Well, monsieur, what is the purpose of this visit?" I asked.

"To tell you," he thundered, "that you must give up the unhappy woman who has accompanied you here."

"That is precisely what I intend to do," I answered.

"To me," he said. "Her husband—"

I felt my brain whirling. I knew now that I had always cherished a hope, despite the ring—what a fool I had been!

"I married them," continued Pere Antoine.

"Where is he?" I demanded.

He appeared disconcerted. I gathered from his stare that he had supposed I knew.

"This is a Catholic country," he went on more quietly. "There is no divorce; there can be none. Marriage is a sacrament. Sinning as she is—"

I placed my hand on his shoulder. "I will not hear any more," I said.

"Go!" I pointed toward the door.

"I am going to take her away with me," he said, and crossing the threshold into the corridor placed one hand on the door of Jacqueline's room.

I got there first. I thrust him violently aside—it was like pushing a monument—turned the key, which happily was still outside, and put it in my pocket.

"I am ready to deal with her husband," I said. "I am not ready to deal with you. Leave at once or I will have you arrested, priest or no priest. How do I know she has a husband? How do I know you are not in league with her persecutors? How do I know you are a priest at all?"

He seemed amazed at the violence of my manner.

"This is the first time my priesthood has been denied," he said quietly. "Well, I have offered you your chance. I cannot use violence. If you refuse you will bring your own punishment upon your head, and hers on that of

the unhappy woman whom you have led into sin."

"Go!" I shouted, pointing down the passage.

He turned and went, his soutane sweeping against the door of Jacqueline's room as he went by.

I unlocked the door of Jacqueline's room. I saw her standing at the foot of the bed. Her face was white. As I entered she looked up piteously at me.

"Who—was—that?" she asked in a frightened whisper.

"An impudent fellow—that is all, Jacqueline."

"I thought I knew his voice," she answered slowly. "It made me—almost—remember. And I do not want to remember, Paul."

She put her arms about my neck and cried. I tried to comfort her, but it was a long time before I succeeded.

I locked her door on the outside and that night I slept with the key beneath my pillow.

CHAPTER VI.

At the Foot of the Cliff.

The next afternoon I went to Paul street and found M. Dubois at home.

When I explained that I wanted to secure two passages to St. Boniface his brows contracted.

"Dieu! So you, too, are going to the Chateau Duchaine!" he exclaimed. "Is there not room for two more on the boat of Captain Duhamel?"

"Why do you suppose that I am going to the Chateau Duchaine?" I inquired angrily.

He flared up too. "Diable!" he burst out. "Do you suppose all Quebec does not know what is in the wind? But since you are so ignorant, monsieur, I will enlighten you. Let us suppose that the affairs of M. Charles Duchaine have interested a gentleman of business and politics whom we will call M. Leroux—just for the sake of giving him a name, you understand."

He resumed, looking at me maliciously. "And this M. Leroux imagines that there is more than spruce timber to be found on the seignior. Rien, but consider further that this M. Leroux is a mole, as we call our politicians here. It would not suit him to appear openly in such an enterprise?"

"Let us say, then, that he arranges with a Captain Duhamel to convey his party to St. Boniface, to which point he will go secretly by another route,

weight of the captain's overcoat of racoon fur.

"That is my overcoat voice," he explained, stroking the child's head. "My niece, monsieur. By the tone in which I call Madeleine knows whether it is my overcoat or my pipe or slippers that I want, or whether I am growing hungry."

I thought that the captain's hunger voice must shake the rafters of the old building.

"And now, monsieur," he continued seriously, when we had left the house, "I am going to tell you as much as I know concerning the plans of that scoundrel. In brief, it is known that a party of his friends has been quartered for some time at the chateau; they come and go, in fact, and now he is either taking more or the same ones back again, and God knows why he takes them to so desolate a region, unless, as the rumor is, he has discovered coal fields upon the seignior and holds M. Duchaine in his power. Well, monsieur, a party sails with Captain Duhamel on tonight's tide, which will carry me down the gulf also. Captain Duhamel's boat is berthed at the same pier as mine upon the opposite side.

"We start together, then, but I shall expect to gain several hours during the four days' journey, for I know the Claire well, and she cannot keep pace with my Sainte-Vierge. You must bring your lady aboard the Sainte-Vierge by nine tonight."

"I shall telegraph to my friend Danton at St. Boniface to have a sleigh and dogs at your disposal when you arrive, and a tent, food and sleeping bags," continued Captain Dubois, "for it must be a hundred and fifty miles from St. Boniface to the Chateau Duchaine. And so, with half a day's start, you will have nothing to fear from Leroux—only remember that he has no scruples. Still I do not think he will catch you and Mile. Jacqueline before you reach Chateau Duchaine," he ended, chuckling at his sagacity.

"Ah, well, monsieur, who else could your lady be?" he asked, smiling at my surprise. "I knew well that some day she must leave those wilds. Besides, did I not convey her here from St. Boniface on my return, less than a week ago, when she pleaded for secrecy? I suspected something agitated her then. So it was to find a husband that she departed thus?"

So Jacqueline had left her home not more than a week before! And the captain had no suspicion that she was married then! Yet Pere Antoine claimed to have performed the ceremony.

To whom? And where was the man who should have stood in my place and shielded her against Leroux?

I made Dubois understand, not without difficulty, that we were still unmarried. His face fell when he realized that I was in earnest, but after a little he made the best of the situation, though it was evident that some of the glamour was scratched from the romance, in his opinion.

By now we had arrived at the wharf. Wedged in among the floes lay the Claire and the Sainte-Vierge respectively. The latter vessel lay upon our right as we approached the end of the wharf.

There was a small cabin for Jacqueline and another for myself adjoining. I was very well satisfied and inquired the terms.

"Diable! If it were not for the children there should be no terms!" exclaimed the captain. "But it is hard, monsieur, with prices rising and the hungry mouths always open, like little birds."

He was overjoyed at the sight of the fifty dollars which I tendered him. "By the way," I said, "do you know a priest named Pere Antoine?"

"An old man? A strong old man? Why, assuredly, monsieur," answered the captain. "Everybody knows him. He has the parish of the Riviere d'Or district, and the largest in Quebec. A saint, monsieur! You will do well to make his acquaintance."

The captain parted from me on the wharf on his way to the telegraph office, repeating his instructions to the effect that we were to be aboard the boat by nine.

It had grown dark long before and looking at my watch, I was surprised to see that it was already past six o'clock. I had no time to lose in returning to the Chateau.

But though I could see it outlined upon the cliff I soon found myself lost among the maze of narrow streets in which I was wandering. A man was coming up the street behind me, and I turned to question him, but as I decreased my pace he diminished his also, and when I quickened mine he went faster as well. I began to have an uneasy sense that he might be following me, and accordingly hastened onward until I came to a road which seemed to lead up the hill toward the ramparts.

"Who—Was—that?"

and that he will join them and—in short, monsieur, take yourself and your friend to the devil, for I won't give you passage. Go back to him—for I know he sent you to me—and tell him he cannot hire Alfred Dubois for all the money in Canada."

"I am glad to hear you say that," I answered, "because Leroux is no friend of mine. Now listen to me, Captain Dubois. It is true that I am going to the chateau, if I can get there, but I did not know that Leroux had made his arrangements already. In brief, he is in pursuit of me and I have urgent reasons for avoiding him. My companion is a lady—"

"Eh!" he exclaimed, looking stupidly at me.

"And I am anxious to take her to the chateau, where we shall be safe from the man—"

"A lady!" exclaimed the captain. "A young one? Diable! Why didn't you tell me so at first, monsieur? I'll take you. I will do anything for an enemy of Leroux."

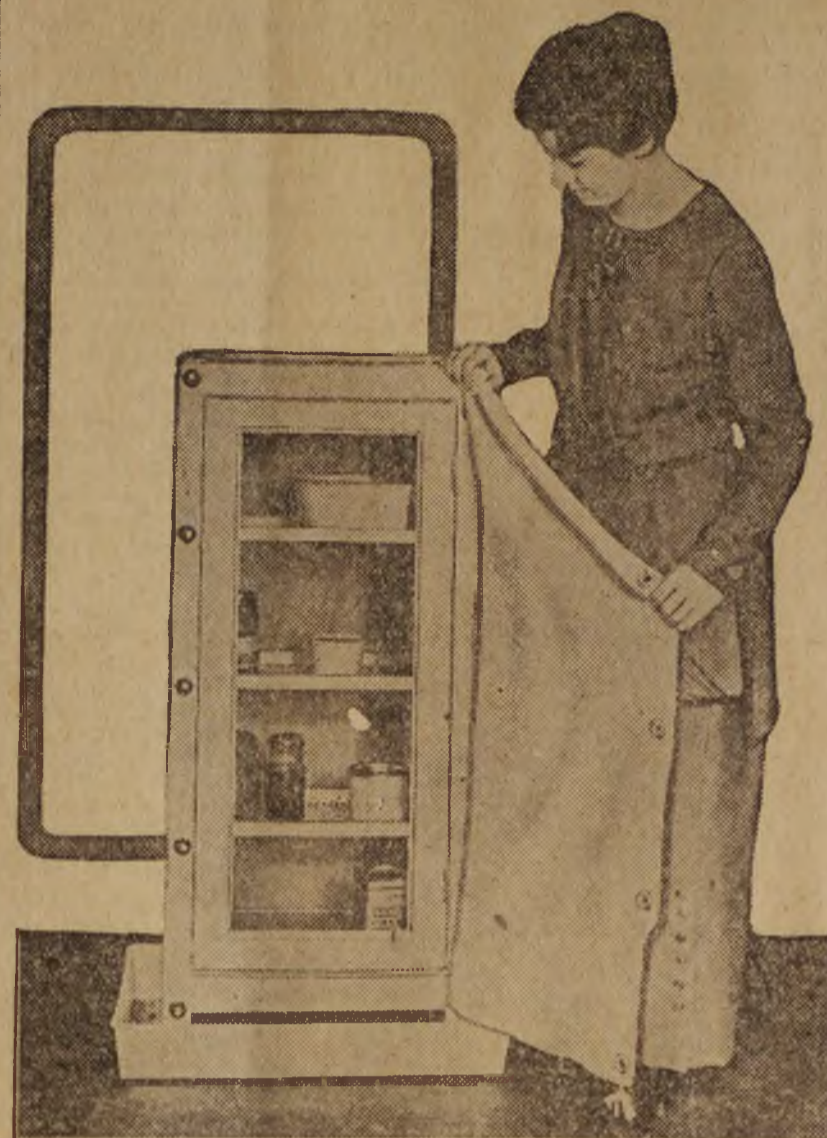
"But a lady! I do not know your business, monsieur, but I can guess, perhaps—"

"But you must not misunderstand me," I interposed. "She is not—"

"Diable! It's all right!" said the captain, slapping me upon the back. "No explanations! Not a word, I assure you. I am the most discreet of men. Madeleine!"

This last word was a deep-chested bellow, and in response a little girl came running in, staggering under the

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR QUITE USEFUL WHEN ICE IS SCARCE IN WARM WEATHER



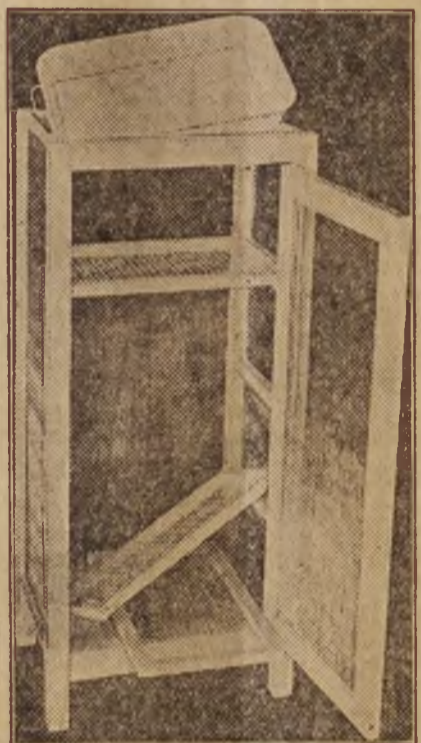
Iceless Refrigerator in Operation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Jack Frost has been depended on by many people in northern states to furnish them with the larger part of their ice supply. But last winter Jack went on a strike for many days, and country districts will experience difficulty in obtaining even a limited amount of artificial ice. Where ice is not obtainable an iceless refrigerator, home-made, will be found useful to keep meat, fruit and vegetables cool. It will extend the keeping period for milk and butter and serve also as a cooler for drinking water.

In homes where large quantities of milk and butter are to be kept, it would be well to have one refrigerator for milk and butter, and another for other foods, as milk and butter readily absorb odors from other foods. It costs very little to build the refrigerator and nothing to operate it.

Construction of Iceless Refrigerator.
A wooden frame is made with dimensions 42 by 16 by 14 inches, and is covered with screen wire, preferably



How Iceless Refrigerator is Constructed.

the rustless type, which costs little more than the ordinary kind. The door, made to fit closely and mounted on brass hinges, can be fastened with a wooden latch. The bottom is fitted solid, but the top should be covered with screen wire. Adjustable shelves can be made of solid wood or strips, or sheets of galvanized metal. Shelves made of poultry netting on light wooden frames, as shown in the illustration, are probably the most desirable. These shelves rest on side braces placed at desired intervals. A bread baking pan, 14 by 16 inches, is placed on the top and the frame rests in a 17-inch by 18-inch pan.

All of the woodwork, the shelves, and the pans should receive two coats of white paint and one or two coats of white enamel. This makes an attractive surface and one that can be easily kept clean. The screen wire also may receive the coats of enamel, which will prevent it from rusting.

A cover of cotton flannel, burlap, or duck is made to fit the frame. Put the smooth side out if cotton flannel is used. It will require about three yards of material. This cover is buttoned around the top of the frame and down the side on which the door is not hinged, using buggy hooks and eyes or large-headed tacks and eyelets worked in the material. On the front side arrange the hooks on the top of the door instead of on the frame and also fasten the cover down the

latch side of the door, allowing a wide hem of the material to overlap the place where the door closes. The door can then be opened without unbuttoning the cover. The bottom of the cover should extend down into the lower pan. Four double strips, which taper to 8 or 10 inches in width, are sewed to the upper part of the cover. These strips form wicks that dip over into the upper pan.

The dimensions given make a refrigerator of convenient size for household use and one with efficient evaporating surface, but it is not necessary to follow strictly these dimensions. If a larger capacity is desired, the height of the refrigerator can be increased.

How It Operates.

Operation of the refrigerator shown in the illustrations is as simple as its construction. The lowering of temperature inside the refrigerator depends upon the evaporation of water. To change water from a liquid to a vapor, or to bring about evaporation, requires heat: As evaporation takes place heat is taken from the inside of the refrigerator, thereby lowering the temperature of the inside and the contents.

Keep the upper pan filled with water. The water is drawn by capillary attraction through the wicks and saturates the cover. Capillary action starts more readily if the cover is first dampened by dipping it into water or throwing water upon it with the hand. The greater rate of evaporation the lower the temperature which can be secured; therefore the refrigerator works best when rapid evaporation takes place. When the refrigerator is placed in a shady place in a strong breeze and the air is warm and dry, evaporation goes on continuously and rapidly and the temperature inside the refrigerator is reduced. Under ideal conditions the temperature has been known to be reduced to 50 degrees F. When the air is damp the refrigerator will not work as well, since there is not enough evaporation. More water will find its way to the lower pan, but it will be drawn up into the covering by capillary attraction when the air becomes drier.

Care of Refrigerator.

The refrigerator should be regularly cleaned and sunned. If the frame-work, shelves, and pans are white enameled they can more easily be kept in a sanitary condition. It is well to have two covers, so that a fresh one can be used each week and the soiled one washed and sunned.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE
Ice cream is best made with cream two or three days old.
Dull files are sharpened when laid in dilute sulphuric acid.
When fresh meat begins to sour place it out doors overnight.
Silk underwear should always be laundered with a very cool iron.
Bacon is considered good and sweet if the red portion is firm and bright and the fat real white.
When you make fudge add grape-nuts. This is cheaper than nuts and makes a very delicious fudge.
You can keep suet fresh for some time if you chop it roughly and sprinkle it with a little granulated sugar.

FAMOUS PEACE TREATIES

By H. IRVING KING

(Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

TREATY OF VIENNA, 1864.

Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia.

The treaty of Vienna, signed in 1864,

between Denmark on one side and Austria and Prussia on the other, put an end to the war which the two latter powers had been waging against the former and tore the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein from the Danish crown. The revolutionary spirit which had swept Germany in 1848 had gradually died away and a period of reaction had set in. Nowhere was the reaction so strong as in Prussia. In 1857 Frederick William, under whom Prussia had suffered so many humiliations, became insane and his brother William became first regent and, early in 1861, king. He was a Hohenzollern of the true type, deeply imbued with the spirit of militarism. Bismarck had already made for himself a reputation as the exponent of force and the new king employed him as just the man he wanted to work out his plans. William proposed a great increase in the Prussian army and navy, and when the Prussian parliament rejected his plans sent for Bismarck and, making him minister-president, told him to "tame" the parliament. He tamed it, or acted without it, as he pleased.

"The German problem," he told them, "could not be solved by parliamentary means, but by blood and iron." He forced bills through by employing every means in his power; he instituted the army reforms; he framed a trade treaty with France which Austria declared unfriendly and, upon Austria's protesting, he recognized the new kingdom of Italy. He dispatched an ultimatum to the elector of Hesse, which brought that potentate to reason with regard to the affairs of his electorate.

Illegal and Arbitrary Powers.

To the Austrian delegate to the diet—Count Karolyi, ancestor of the Count Karolyi who has just played so important a part in the affairs of Hungary—he said: "Our relations with Austria must soon become either better or worse—we sincerely desire the former of the two alternatives." His entire policy was directed to driving Austria out of Germany and giving to Prussia the hegemony of the confederation. In other words, Austria was to be driven out and Prussia would eat up what remained. To build up Prussia, King William did not hesitate to use illegal and arbitrary power. Von Moltke appeared in the military councils of Prussia and the country

was at once thoroughly "militarized." The Polish insurrection in 1863 gave Bismarck a chance to make friends with Russia, and he declared that if Russia would march in, the affairs of the "duchies" gave Bismarck another opportunity. The Danish government had prepared a constitution for Schleswig which made that duchy an integral part of the Danish kingdom, which was contrary to the last of the many settlements of the "Schleswig-Holstein question." The Germanic confederation refused to take any steps and Bismarck made advances to Austria—he would enslave her and then destroy her.

The Danes counted upon aid from France and England, in both of which countries there had been an outbreak of sympathy for a small nation menaced by two powerful ones, and in March of 1863 a royal proclamation issued at Copenhagen repudiated the settlement of 1852 and offered the gage of battle.

Beginning of War.

On January 16, 1864, Prussia and Austria sent an ultimatum to Denmark demanding that the constitution of Schleswig be withdrawn within two days. The Danish foreign minister pointed out that as the Danish parliament was not in session this was impossible.

The Prussian troops massed on the Elbe at once crossed the frontier and war began. Austrian troops joined the Prussians and the Danes fought valiantly but unavailingly against the invaders. The fortress of Duppel fell on April 18 and the Danes, driven from the mainland, took refuge on the island of Alsens. There came a pause in the war and a conference of the powers was hastily assembled in London. But Bismarck would listen to no compromise and the war was renewed. It was now clear that Prussia designed both the duchies for herself; but while Austria saw this she was scared by a "fire in the rear." For, taking advantage of Austria's engagements elsewhere, Italy was threatening Venetia. Prussian troops had already crossed the borders of Jutland and were prepared for advance.

Denmark surrendered and the peace treaty was signed at Vienna on October 30. By it Denmark relinquished both duchies to be administered jointly by Austria and Prussia.

TREATY OF FRANKFORT, 1871.

Terms of Peace After the Franco-Prussian War.

The treaty of Frankfort, which officially put an end to the Franco-Prussian war, was but a ratification of the "preliminaries of peace," which had been signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871. Some matters of minor importance had not been settled at Versailles, which were reserved for the "definitive treaty."

The ostensible cause of the Franco-Prussian war was the refusal of Prussia to guarantee that a prince of the house of Hohenzollern should not be a candidate for the Spanish throne. In reality both Paris and Berlin were only waiting for an excuse and Bismarck was making every effort to bring about a rupture. Official relations becoming strained and the Prussian army having mobilized and approached the French frontier, the Emperor Napoleon III declared war on July 19, 1870, the chamber of deputies having before that voted a war supply and the reserves having been called out. Prussia was joined in the war by the other German states and the Teutonic armies had an unbroken series of victories that brought them to Paris, which city surrendered on January 28, 1871.

Gravelotte was fought on August 18 of 1870 and the French emperor with his army surrendered at Sedan on September 2, 1870.

Bismarck Dictated Peace Terms.

A republic had been proclaimed in France upon the surrender of the emperor and Thiers was at the head of it. Upon being elected as chief executive by the assembly sitting at Bordeaux, the provisional French government had already effected an armistice with the Germans. Already the king of Prussia had been proclaimed German emperor in the halls of Versailles. Thiers met Bismarck at that splendid palace of the great Louis and the preliminaries of peace were signed on February 26. The terms were dictated by Bismarck. Only on one point did Thiers rebel. He refused to sign a peace ceding to Prussia the fortified city of Belfort, which commands the passage between the Vosges and the Jura. This was the only strong fortress in France which had not been reduced by the Germans. If now handed over to Germany it would open to her a path into Burgundy and the Lyonnais which her armies could tread at will. Thiers had struggled to listen to him. The Germans had Metz and were resolved to keep it.

Bismarck yielded. Prussia was not quite as ready in 1871 to defy the whole world as she was in 1914. Besides, the city of Belfort was entirely French by population and Bismarck had already said with regard to Metz:

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Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.



With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes...

Up to Dad. She—"What will our income be when we are married?" He—"Whatever your father thinks best."

It takes a lot of salve to turn a human crank.

HUMAN HEART WORKS HARD

Vital Organ of Mankind Can Be Keyed Up to an Energy That Is Astounding.

It is an astonishing fact that the average heart beats 36,000,000 strokes every 12 months...

Such an explosion, operating in a moment of time, has never been engineered by man...

To put it another way, the hearts of 3,000,000 men force a river of blood, 900 feet wide and six feet deep...

Backyard Pigs. One town of 2,000 people in Georgia produced 25,000 pounds of pork from pigs raised in back yards during 1918.

Save the Babies

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries...

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save many of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

HESSIAN FLY IS VERY INJURIOUS

Another Outbreak of Pest Is Expected, Perhaps Within Next Few Months.

CAPABLE OF GREAT DAMAGE

Insect Feeds Chiefly on Wheat and in Smaller Measure on Barley and Rye—Straws Break and Fall Before the Harvest.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Knowledge in possession of experts of the United States department of agriculture leads to the belief that the Hessian fly, the worst enemy of wheat, has begun gradually to increase.

Among insect crop pests in the United States, the Hessian fly stands first in evil reputation and possibilities.

Named for Mercenaries. The Hessian fly is not a native of America and nobody knows whence it came or how.

That it arrived from some transatlantic country some time after the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Hessian fly is one-tenth of an inch long, of an obscure dark color, and appears much like a very small mosquito.

It lays a glossy red egg one-fiftieth of an inch long, from which is hatched a maggot slightly smaller than the egg.



Means of Combating Hessian Fly.

a pupa that appears like a flaxseed and is so called. From the flaxseed the adult fly emerges. Here are four forms so extremely unlike as to be confusing to any except the expert entomologist.

The fly usually deposits its eggs in grooves on the underside of the leaves of wheat. The larva, shortly after hatching, makes its way down the leaf and behind the sheath, continuing in young wheat to the roots of the plant.

Destructive to Wheat. The Hessian fly feeds chiefly on the wheat plant, and in a smaller measure on barley and rye.

The distribution of this pest includes North Africa, western Asia, all of continental Europe, the British Isles, New Zealand, and portions of the United States and Canada.

Do not wait until old age or disease has settled down for good. At the first sign that your kidneys are not working properly, go to your druggist and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haazlem Oil Capsules.

Will Pay Big Interest. Deposit the manure in the soil and it will pay big interest.

TEACH THRASHERMEN TO SAVE ALL GRAIN

Department of Agriculture Plans Conservation This Year.

Schools Will Be Opened to Give Instruction on Operation of Machines and Adjustment—Many Owners Are Inexperienced.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Grain saving last year filled 11,000,000 two-bushel sacks with wheat which otherwise would have been wasted in straw stacks or over fields.

Approximately 250,000 thrashing machines are in the United States. Many owners are not thoroughly experienced in their management and repair.



Reduce the Waste of Grain at Thrashing Time.

If they attend the thrasher's school in their localities. Every thrasherman who is interested in saving grain, reducing idle time when his machine is out of commission...

The purpose is primarily to improve thrashing conditions. Instruction will cover the theory of the separator, the operation, care and adjustment of the machine, and sufficient laboratory work to give students skill in adjusting and operating.

Necessity for practical education of American thrasher-men was brought out strikingly by results in Minnesota last year recording the normal waste of grain in thrashing.

case. It seems that before he enlisted in the navy, two years ago, he had been a prominent member of the Bedford Park Golf club...

EXPERIENCE OF OWNERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Help for American farmers in answering the question "Shall I buy a tractor?" has been provided by the United States department of agriculture in a number of publications...

Toad Is Gardener's Friend. The common toad is the gardener's friend, because he lives upon the small insects that trouble the garden crops.

Careful With Poison. Receipts containing poison bait should not be left around where children, live stock and chickens will have access to it.

RINGS CHURCH BELL; IS FREED

Man Locked in Belfry as Result of Joke Perpetrated by Friends.

BIG CROWD GATHERS

Pastor and Parishioners Aroused From Their Slumbers and Forty Motor-cars Attracted by the Noise Made by Seaman.

New York.—James M. Howard, pastor of the Bedford Park Presbyterian church, who saw service as a chaplain with the Seventy-seventh division overseas, has been going to bed ever since his return to America some time ago...

He dreamed that the bell in the steeple of his church was ringing as though sounding a warning of an attack by hostile airplanes.

The dream soon resolved itself into a partial reality, and sitting up in bed he realized that it was in fact the bell in the steeple of his church on the corner of Two Hundredth street and Bainbridge avenue, the Bronx...

He dressed and as he was about to go out of the door met Policeman Charles Hess of the Bronx Park station, whose attention had been attracted by the crowd and the ringing of the bell.

Pushing open the door of the belfry he discovered Donald Hobson of 2436 Morris avenue, who recently was released from the navy, and who is one of his own parishioners.

In a few words, however, Hobson was able to explain his end of the



Looking Up at the Belfry.

case. It seems that before he enlisted in the navy, two years ago, he had been a prominent member of the Bedford Park Golf club and that upon his return to civilian life his companions had decided that it was time to stage a concert in honor of his safe return.

POLICE DOG IS REAL HERO

Breaks Leg While Herding Boys Out of Danger of Speeding Automobile.

New York.—Bum, the celebrated police dog of the Brownsville station, has been granted a sick leave, so that a broken hind leg, received in the performance of duty, may mend.

Bum was led into the station by Policeman Becker. He refused to allow his escort to carry him. He stood at attention while Becker made a report of the case and went with Becker to the policeman's home, where he will stay until the leg is better.

Bum was on duty with Policeman Becker in Pitkin avenue, near Bristol street. Some children in Bristol street screamed at the approach of an automobile and Bum dashed out. The children were not hit, but he was run over, and when he got up his left leg was dangling. A surgeon on a passing ambulance set the leg, and the neighborhood veterinary put it in splints.

Bum is a French poodle with a long pedigree. He was acquired by the Brownsville station about three years ago. Along Pitkin avenue he tours with his favorites, who are Policemen Becker, Kanuch and Schneidermuller. He rides in passing automobiles, street cars and is always on the patrol wagon when it makes its rounds.

Pitkin avenue merchants recently presented Bum with a sweater coat.

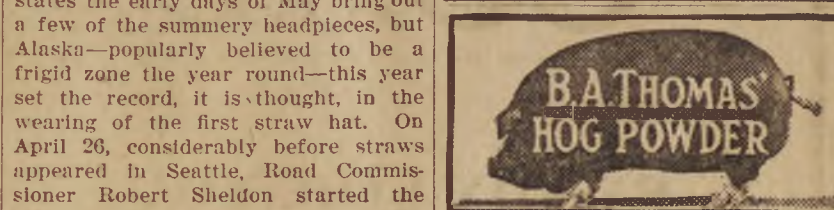


Electrically Sealed Air-Tight Be Sure to Get WRIGLEY'S Wrapped to insure its perfect condition in all climates and seasons. Sealed tight—kept right. The perfect gum in the perfect package.



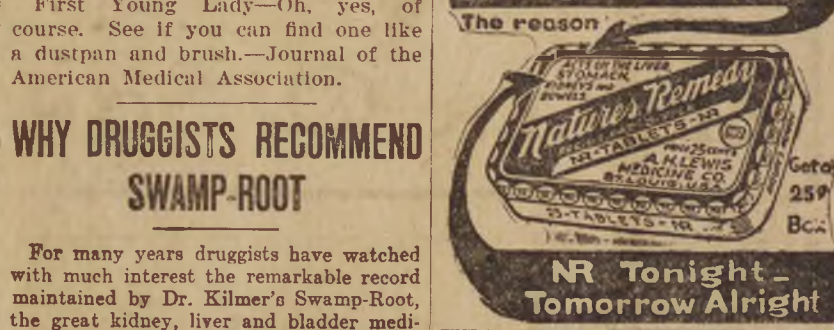
After every meal The flavor lasts

Some men act as though morality had made a surprise attack.



Saves the Bacon Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—"When I found sickness appearing in my herd I got a 25 lb. pail of B. A. Thomas' Hog Remedy. Before I finished feeding it, I was satisfied that I got another, and when my boys were all well, I got a third pail and found that twice a week keeps them well."

Better Than Pills For Liver Ills The reason



320 Acres — 320 Acres — 320 Acres OIL OIL OIL

320 acres right in the heart of the latest big strike in Butler County, Kansas. Discovery well on our royalty only 3 ft. in sand producing 600 BARRELS DAILY.

I own and offer for sale a limited number of unpatented Royalty on the Holden-Johnson-Spencer-Land at \$2.00 each.

That Explained Much. Mrs. Hart—Yes, I have no doubt there are unhappy marriages, but really I cannot understand how they are possible.

Murder among the ancient Persians was not punishable at the first offense. Did you ever console yourself with the thought that some people look happy because ignorance is bliss?

Resis, Refreshes, Soothes, Heals—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they're Smart, Itch, or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Safe for Infant or Adult.

Protect Your Money without having to work for the bank—but for yourself. Write us about established enterprises paying at the rate of 2% annually—5% quarterly, with big possibilities of increase in market value.

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

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The Ford Sedan is a splendid car for the farmer because it is good and comfortable every day in the year. It has all the utility of the touring car with the niceties of the high class car. The wife and children enjoy the refinement and comforts. It is easy for women to operate, is always reliable, as well as economical. Your early order is solicited because the big Ford factory is a good way from normal production, and with us, first come, first supplied.

Sedan, \$775; Coupe, \$650; Runabout, \$500; Touring car \$525; Truck, Chassis, \$550. These prices are f. o. b. Detroit.

E. W. Lindgren
Genoa, Illinois



THE BEST

THRESHING

COAL

READY FOR YOU

ZELLER & SON

The Reliable
Plumber

is known for his ability and conscientious efforts to save his customers money. We are that kind of plumbers.

We will not come in and immediately tear up plumbing fixtures when only simple repair is needed.

We have a large stock of material of excellent quality which characterizes the goods we sell and install.

We realize full well that our success depends entirely upon the way in which we serve you, and we will appreciate very much the opportunity of serving you.

Yours for Sanitary Plumbing and Scientific Heating,

J. E. BANGS & CO.

GENOA AND SYCAMORE
Sycamore phone, office 105; residence 387. Genoa office 187
Automobile Radiator Repairing a Specialty.

F. P. Glass of Elgin was in Genoa Wednesday evening.

John Keating of Huntley was in Genoa Monday.

E. M. Trautman was a Rockford visitor Saturday.

David Burzell of Elgin visited Genoa relatives Monday.

Will Gnekow and family motored to Lake Delevan Sunday.

A. C. Reid and mother spent the week end with Chicago friends.

Mrs. A. R. Slater and Miss Ruth Slater were Elgin visitors Friday.

Charles Pease of Malta was a visitor at the C. M. Corson home Saturday.

Miss Nora Awe of Chicago is a guest at the home of her father, B. C. Awe.

E. A. Sowers and family of Elgin were Sunday guests at the J. W. Sowers home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hewitt have been entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Rhyder, of Elmhurst.

Any hat in the house, \$1.98 from Wednesday till Saturday of next week. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.

Private John Duval arrived in Genoa this week, returning from Camp Grant with his father Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krupath returned on Tuesday after a visit of two weeks in Grand Rapids, Mich.

H. A. Perkins has disposed of his Oldsmobile automobile and now is the owner of a Hudson Super Six.

Leonard Strack was taken to the hospital in Elgin the first of the week for an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. D. S. Brown, who has been at the Hinsdals Sanitarium for several weeks, is expected home in a few days.

"Cast Off" at the Grand Theatre on Saturday night of this week. A play that will appeal to you. Do not miss this one.

Mrs. Harry Lucia and two daughters of Chicago are guests of Mrs. A. J. Kohn this week. Mr. Lucia was out over Sunday.

Misses high class Milans, just the thing for school wear. Only a few left. Will close them out at \$1.90. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kohn and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Lucia and two daughters of Chicago spent Sunday at Sulphur Springs.

Several members of the local lodge of Royal Nighbors went over to Hampshire Wednesday evening to attend a meeting of the order.

C. J. Cooper and son, Edward, of Sycamore were in Genoa the first of the week. Edward recently returned from overseas service.

The Genoa opera house is being painted a dark maroon, a decided improvement over the barn red with which it has been afflicted for several years.

I do not carry over stocks—every hat must be closed out next week to make room for fall goods. Sale opens Wednesday morning. Your choice \$1.98. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.

Mrs. Lizzie Schmidt suffered the loss of an index finger at the second joint while operating a machine at the shoe factory Monday. The thumb was also badly lacerated.

G. W. Savery and son, Allon, of Kirkland were in Genoa Monday evening. They printed their last issue of the Kirkland Enterprise this week and will soon move to California.

While picking cherries last Friday David Divine fell from a ladder and sustained injuries which will lay him up for some time. Three ribs were fractured, one of them nearly penetrating the lung.

Millinery sale next week, beginning Wednesday morning, July 23, and continuing thruout the week. Your opportunity to get a mid-summer hat cheap. Everything must go; nothing carried over. Mrs. M. M. Berwin Chautauqua, July 30 to Aug. 4.

Ed. Albertson is spending two weeks at Justen, Minn.

Mrs. Geo. Loften was a Chicago passenger Tuesday.

Ed. Albertson is visiting friends in Milwaukee this week.

H. J. Glass is moving into a house in the west end of town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lindgren were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

White embroidered baby bonnets, 40 cents. Mrs. M. M. Berwin.

Muzzle the dog or keep him at home is the order of the mayor.

Mrs. Henry Leonard was a visitor in Milwaukee during the past week.

H. A. Perkins and family and Miss Verden visited in Belvidere over Sunday.

Walter and Roberta Rosenfeld are visiting in Milwaukee this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanley of Chicago are guests at the home of H. A. Perkins.

Miss Nora Awe of Chicago is a guest at the home of her father, B. C. Awe.

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Yes, we have Columbia Grafonolas for you. See them at Coopers for you. See them at Coopers.

Mrs. Electa Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Q. Cochrane of Detroit, Kas., accompanied the former's daughter, Miss Blanche Patterson, to Chicago Wednesday.

J. E. Stott and son, Victor, and C. W. Parker motored to Evansville, Wis., Saturday. They returned Sunday accompanied by J. E. Stott's grand sons, Fern and Howard.

Prof. McKenzie, who has been engaged as superintendent of the city and township high schools, was in Genoa last Friday. He is negotiating for a lease of the E. O. Gustafson residence on Main street, now occupied by C. E. Saul.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Smith returned last Friday after an extended auto trip thru the eastern and New England states. They will begin house-keeping in the residence recently purchased by the groom, on South Sycamore street, as soon as repairs and improvements have been made.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Awe entertain the following guests at dinner Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fehman, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Fehman, Miss Wanda Borgner and Miss Mildred Awe of Elgin. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Awe and Mrs. Max Burrows.

A team of Sycamore Odd Fellows came over to Genoa Monday evening and exemplified the first degree work. Three candidates were brought from the county seat town and the Genoa lodge also had two candidates to receive the degree.

The rain Monday, altho not one-quarter the amount needed, did considerable good for potatoes and the corn crop. While early potatoes can scarcely recover from the long drought, there is still a possibility for a fair crop of the late tubers.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hill and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Curry and family, of Maywood; Misses Laura and Mame Higgle and L. Elderkin of Chicago motored out Sunday and had a picnic dinner on the lawn at the home of Mrs. M. B. Bassler.

Mr. and Mrs. John Canavan returned on Tuesday after a month's trip thru the West. They traveled out over the northern route and came back via the southern route. Both are still Illinois boosters, having discovered nothing in the western states that would induce them to reside there.

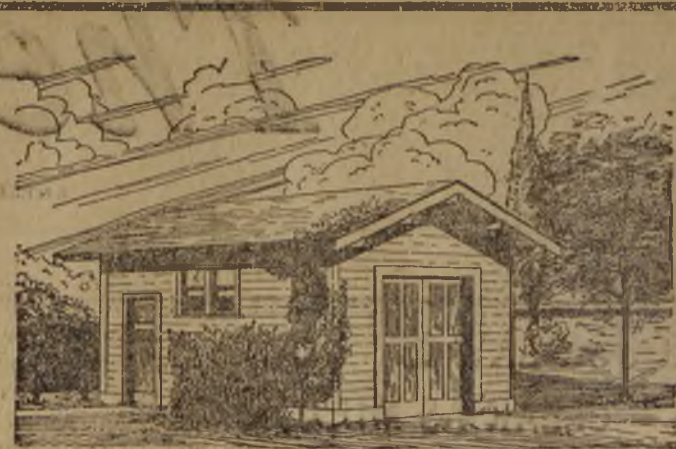
The section men were called out Sunday night to unload a car load of hogs on the C. M. & St. road, owing to the intense heat. Three of the porkers, weighing about 300 pounds each, were dead; many more would undoubtedly have died of overheating had the load been sent thru to market without unloading here.

Clyde L. Brown of LaMars, Iowa, has little use for the Illinois Central stock yards in Genoa, in fact he is quite sure that they are of little use to any one. He was compelled to unload four cars of cattle here Monday night while enroute to Chicago, owing to rail trouble. Then he found his troubles in taking care of the animals. He was compelled to pay the section men for six hours labor in pumping water and even then the cattle went to Chicago thirsty.

THE LITTLE CHILDREN

Rev. B. B. Schlung, superintendent of the Chicago district of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, was in Genoa last week in the interests of the cause and desires to thank all who so kindly aided in the good work. This society has had under its care up to the close of last year 3000 children; last year 3000, of which 1464 were placed in family homes to raise and adopt. It has 5 buildings in the state, two at Evansville, two at Patomac and one in Du Quoin. Anyone desiring to adopt a good child may write to the office, 209 S. State street, Chicago. Rev. Schlung reports he has found two splendid new homes.

"Cast Off" at the Grand Theatre on Saturday night is a play that never fails to please. Show starts at 8:30. Usual prices.



Plans for Four Inexpensive Garages

EVERY man who owns an automobile should have his own garage. The money that goes for garage rent will in a little while pay for a simple, attractive building to house your car.

Having your machine in your own garage saves time and the closer attention you give your car increases its life and cuts repair bills.

We have a booklet with plans for four garages, one of which will answer your requirements and fit your purse.

While they are designed to be built at a small cost, they are attractive little buildings and will enhance the value of any property on which they are built.

For all outside uses we recommend White Pine as the most economical purchase because it does not warp, or rot or twist, even after years of exposure. It takes paint better than any other wood.

If you are going to do your own building you will find it easy to work and easy on tools.

Phone us and we'll send you our book of Garage Plans, together with our estimate of cost.

Tibbit's Cameron Lumber Co.

Perfection's Price In Tire Building

A tire-maker's first problem is to decide how much he can give for the money. This, and every other question in tire building, depends upon policies.

A super-tire, such as The Brunswick, can be made only by a concern which knows well and appreciates that there is nothing exclusive in the tire industry except high standards.

Since 1845 the House of Brunswick has held first place in every line it entered. Brunswick Tires, as more and more motorists come to know them, will certainly be awarded that coveted place held only by the super-tire.

Motorists who buy one Brunswick usually adopt it for complete equipment. Yet this is not strange, since the first one so completely proves its superiority.

If the name of Brunswick certifies to you, as to most men, an extraordinary tire, at no higher price, would it not be good business to test one or two Brunswick Tires?

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



There's a Brunswick Tire for Every Car
Cord — Fabric — Solid Truck

Genoa Garage

ARMOUR'S

ROLLED

OATS

A very delicious and appetizing cereal for
Breakfast, Dinner or Supper.

Large Size Package \$.30

E. J. TISCHLER, Grocer

The Genoa Republican
GENOA, ILLINOIS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
In First Zone, \$1.50 per Year
Outside First Zone, \$2.00 per Year.
C. D. SCHOONMAKER, PUBLISHER

AN OBJECT LESSON

Four years ago a thirteen-year-old boy came to work in the Republican office, putting in his spare time before and after school hours. He was in the high school freshman class at that time and during the four years that followed he stood at the head of his class, or near the head, continuously. In the mean time he was doing his work well in the printing office, so well, in fact, that he goes to Chicago this week as a finished printer and linotype operator, drawing wages of \$30.00 per week.

When Edward Christiansen came into the Republican office he did not know a printing press from a linotype machine and at that time he was just as ignorant regarding the advanced studies in the school. We have in mind many young men who have entered high school and were

compelled to scramble and cram at the last minute to pass the final test, and this despite the fact that they had no other occupation to take up their time. Edward was the leader of his class when he graduated this spring and now he graduates from the printing office, a better printer than nine-tenths of the men who pose as such and draw union wages. He has mastered the intricacies of the linotype machine, is a finished platen pressman, knows how to write and punctuate, knows how to meet people, understands business methods, in fact while attending the four years of high school he has acquired a trade education of which a man of mature years might be proud.

Here is the object lesson for other young men who are about to start in life. Edward Christiansen had no better advantages than any other American boy, but he took advantage of every opportunity to gain knowledge. He never shirked, either in school or in the printing office. It was never necessary to "jack him up" for being careless or negligent, he was never idle, but always found something to do whether the boss was in or not. He did not wait to be told

to do things, but invariably anticipated the desires of his employer. In doing these things he was not only building up a character and a reputation for honesty, integrity and faithfulness, but was learning the rudiments of the trade more quickly on account of his willingness to do more than was expected of him. He never questioned the opinion of his employer regarding the amount of wages, thinking more of the service he could render and the future than the present and the "good time" he might have with a bigger weekly wage. He was building for the future and now he is reaping the result of his boyhood thoughtfulness. And he is now only a boy of seventeen years, but he draws a man's wages, and as soon as he joins the union he wages will be near the \$50.00 mark.

But the wages he is now getting is only a small part of the benefits to be derived thru his attitude as an employee. That trait of character will follow him in larger places where opportunities for advancement are without limit, and the man who is always willing to do a little more than he is paid for is bound to advance. Employers throughout the world are looking for that kind of material, the man or boy who will "Carry the Message to Garcia."

This discussion of "who won the war?" is nauseating in the extreme. The war was won by the allies and no one nation is entitled to the sole credit. It is undoubtedly true that the United States turned the tide and saved England and France from defeat, but we did not win the war. It is no doubt true that France held the Huns back in a manner that was glorious, but she did not win the war. England poured her millions into the conflict, but she did not win the war. There is glory enough to go around and give each country its share, and this without detracting from the credit due any other nation. We are satisfied in the knowledge that we did our full share in terminating the war and driving the Huns back across the Rhine.

E. D. Shurtleff of Marengo is a possible candidate for United States senator. Illinois could make no better selection. Mr. Shurtleff has always stood for the right things and has the gift of knowing how to get his ideas before an assembly of men. Senator Shurtleff would sound good and we would have no cause to blush for his actions in Washington.

Where are those fellows who were so keen for government ownership of utilities. If the postal system continues to ride the toboggan, we would advocate private management of that system. Never in the history of the mail service has it been quite so rotten as at present.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

South Grove—
Abraham Ashelford by Master's deed to Wm. H. and Nellie C. Quinn ne 1-4 sec 25, \$38,400.
Harvey and Lucile Larson articles of agreement to Ed. G. Johnson, ne 1-4 sec, \$31,000.
Abram Ashelford by Master's deed to Frederick J. Hueber, n 1-2 sw 1-4 sec 26, \$6,000.
Esmond—
Dora Hodgkinson wd to Frank Barnes lots 9, 10, 11 and 12 blk G, \$2,700.
Mayfield—
Abram Ashelford by Master's deed to Grover Ashelford, s 80 a. nw 1-4 sec 21, \$18,960.
Genoa—
Fred J. Johnson wd, to Lida and Mabel Ashelford, w 1-2 se 1-4 sec 10, \$22,000.
County Clerk tax deed to Frank Langlois, lot 5 blk 10 Citizens.
In Probate Court
Estate of:—
Ira Evans. Appeal prayed to county court from the order fixing inheritance tax but \$287.02 granted—appeal proved.
Alonzo Hqroyd. Proof of notice to creditors made. Inventory and final report approved, estate settled, subject to claims.
Eleanor G. Parke, late of Genoa. Estate of about \$7,000. Henry H. Parke appointed administrator. September term for claims.
Minnie C. Wolter, minor. John Wolter appointed guardian. Bond of \$500 approved.
Marriage Licenses Issued
Arthur Lorraine Shusser, aged 33, Freeport, and Belle Margaret Morin, aged 33, Freeport. Harry E. Nelson, aged 21, Milwaukee, and Margaret I. Deardurff, aged over 18, Genoa. Geo. Lawrence Carpenter, aged 20, Big Rock, and Minnie Bertha Wieser, aged 20, Hinckley. Malhon P. Schooner, aged 26, Clinton Township, and Elsie L. Dougherty, aged 25, Walter R. Wilson, aged 28, Chicago, and Margaret S. Gilchrist, aged 24, Sandwich. George D. Nelson, aged over 21, of Black River Falls, Wis., and Igna Brandvold, aged over 18, DeKalb, and Antton Niemi, aged 28, DeKalb, and Annie Maki, aged 23, DeKalb.

ANDERSON-JOHNSON
The marriage of Miss Emma Johnson of Genoa and Mr. Oscar Anderson of Marengo was solemnized Saturday morning, July 12, 1919, at the South Park Lutheran parsonage in Rockford, Rev. J. A. Benander officiating. The bride has a host of friends, won by her pleasing personality, who wish her the greatest success, while the many friends of the groom extend the heartiest congratulations on having won so worthy a companion thru life. They will make their home on the groom's farm, south of Marengo, where the latter has been successfully engaged for many years.—(Contributed.)

SUPERVISOR'S SALARY RAISED
Senate bill No. 245 was signed by Gov. Lowden on June 24, increasing the pay of supervisor's. Supervisors when attending business outside their towns will receive \$3 per day, and when attending business within their towns will receive \$2.50 per day. The same fee will be given to town clerks. Supervisors and assistant supervisors, when attending sessions of the county board of supervisors, or engaged in regular committee work shall receive for their services a sum of \$5 per day and five cents a mile for each mile necessarily traveled going to or from the county seat or place of meeting.

HIGHWAY ENGINEER
Capt. H. B. Bushnell, engineer for the Aurora division of the Illinois State Highway department, has been promoted to engineer of maintenance of all roads in Illinois. He expects to go to Springfield this week to begin his work. When he was placed in charge of the Aurora division, he had twelve counties. The district was made smaller by placing three counties, Kankakee, Grundy and Winnebago in another district. The Aurora district now includes DeKalb, Kane, Kane, all of Cook, DuPage, Kendall, Will, DeKalb, McHenry, Boone, and Lake.

FRIGHT MAY KILL MAN
Practical Joke Played on Farmer May Result Fatally
William Wiese, a young farmer living near Manson, Iowa, is in a serious condition and may not live as the result of a practical joke.
The serious condition of the young man was not learned here until today, although the joke was played on him several weeks ago.
Wiese was sitting in the parlor of his home with his wife about 11 o'clock at night. A rap was heard at the door. The man went to answer. When he opened the door there stood a dummy figure clothed in white.
The dummy was mechanically operated by strings by some one who must have been in close proximity to the door. When Wiese appeared at the door the dummy extended a hand and the head moved.
The gruesome sight before him the man stood in mute horror, finally going into a convulsion from which he did not recover for several hours.
The next day Wiese had another convulsion of a similar nature. Medical assistance was called in. They could do nothing. He went to Rochester, Minn., to consult with specialists and they sent him away without giving any relief. Every day since the fatal day when the dummy appeared, he has been taken with these convulsions, when he can always see that ghastly sight of the hand extended and the mocking head moving up and down.
One of the features of the convulsions is that when having one Wiese always grips his right hand as if to shake hands with some one, yet unable to extend it.
Physicians fear that unless some cure is found for the convulsions, Wiese cannot last long.

Any item of news telephoned in to The Republican office will be thankfully received. We can not get it all unless you help. Phone No. 1781.

J. I. Patterson and daughter, Irene, visited relatives in Janesville, Wis. Sunday. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Patterson and two children who had spent several days there.

Harry Cheney, who has been in the central part of the state during the past several months, selling insurance, returned to Genoa last week and will remain here during the balance of the summer.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO LIKES ROMA STYLE

Will be delighted with our display of neckwear, shirts and hosiery. Every item of the best grade and workmanship. If you want togs that are new and up to the minute in style, call and see us.

F. O. Holtgren

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.

Wildroot Hair Tonic
.35-.60-\$1.10

Wildroot Soap
\$.21

Baldwin's Pharmacy



Our Banking Service and Your Motor Trip

At every hotel or road house you will find a cashier who will gladly honor at sight your AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES, where you might court embarrassment with your personal check.

Guard against the danger of carrying money and the difficulty of identification by securing a supply of these Cheques at this bank before you start.

They are good at sight, when you countersign them, at stores, restaurants, garages and gas depots. They are money insurance.

Should uncountersigned Cheques be stolen, you are protected against loss.

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 elsewhere. 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 service.

Boys' Wash Suits

A nifty suit for boys from 3 to 8 years. Good heavy material. Several styles\$2.75

Children's rompers..... 1.00

Boys' Overalls, sizes 4 to 15 years.....98c to \$1.50

Ladies' Envelope Suits

White or pink. Lace trimmed, several styles, special value...\$1.50



Gossard Corsets
The kind that lace in front, priced at \$2.75 to \$5.00

Henderson's
Henderson's back lace corsets 1.45 to 2.95

Brassieres
the new Nemo "Jus pul" fits as you fasten.

Children's Gingham Dresses

Plaids with plain gingham or white collars, belted. Sizes 7 to 12 years 1.75

Ladies' Tailored Union Suits

These are much nicer than the knit underwear for summer wear.

Pink nainsook1.25
Fine dainty white.....1.75

Georgette Waists

New lot of waists every week 4.95 to 6.95



Hosiery

Pure thread silk hose, black and brown.... 1.50
Silk fibre black75
Silk fibre white60 to 75

Fine hse hose with fine ribbed top Black and white60
Fine hse hose black or white50

Children's Half Hose

White25
Colored tops.....35

Voiles

For cool summer dresses, Gray, fancy white 40 inch75 and 50

Kimonas

Cotton crepe, ribbon trimmed\$3.00 and 2.50

Kitty, My Pretty White Kitty

By S. B. HACKLEY

"De house is full up, sah." The shining, white-aproned embodiment of suavity and importance, on the steps of the high-class boarding house of the Misses Lovejoy, in the little health resort town of Bolling Springs, bowed until his clipped head well-nigh touched the elusive pink spider lilies in the flower boxes beside the piazza steps. "I has to ostend to you de intensist regrets o' my ladies, but ebuh room is taken, De last one wah bespoken by wiah dis foahnoon."

When a man all his fifty years gets everything he wants and goes 700 miles on his physican's recommendation of the water and baths for a rheumatic knee, he naturally feels vexed when, at his journey's end, he doesn't get the first of his wishes granted.

Terry Alderson's dark eyes clouded a bit as he turned away and started across the high sloping street toward the Coppell house, recommended as the second best boarding house in Bolling Springs.

And just then "Miss Nellie," a little, slim, auburn-haired and smiling lady about thirty-five years of age, with the gentlest, softest brown eyes, came up the street. Alderson met her at her gate. His face cleared instantly, and when she stooped to pat the immense white cat that advanced to meet her, with "Kitty, pretty white kitty, are you glad to see me?" on her lips, an unreasonable twinge of jealousy went over him. Why should a beautiful creature like that waste affection on a cat?

That evening Alderson sat on the upstairs porch that opened off his room at Mrs. Coppell's, and in the full light of the moon he watched Miss Nellie Lovejoy as she stood by the row of sweet-scented daturas, whose great, dew-covered white bells made a glory of the Lovejoy side yard. Then he saw her stoop and pat the white cat that followed her.

"I wouldn't mind being that cat," he thought whimsically. The next afternoon, coming from the bathhouse at the springs, some distance from the boarding place, Alderson overtook Miss Lovejoy going home from her work as a clerk at Framm's store. He spoke to her, and making a pretense of desiring some information, walked along with her as far as her gate.

Ten days of religiously drinking the mineral waters and taking the baths and Alderson's rheumatic knee was nearly well, but he was having strange feelings in the vicinity of his heart.

He had never cared anything for women as he knew them in the North, but he had never before been acquainted with an auburn-haired Southern lady, with a voice like soft, rippling water and eyes like pools in the forest.

Boxes of roses began quite frequently to come down on "No. 11," the late afternoon train, from the nearest big town for Miss Nellie Lovejoy, and fancy wicker boxes of chocolates without number, with "T. M. Alderson's" card inclosed.

And Miss Nellie glowed and dimpled and smiled until the Framm customers, who had always loved her, fairly worshipped her.

And in the seventh heaven of delight Jonathan received the boxes of candy and flowers, and watched through the front door screen each afternoon the gentleman from Detroit, as he lingered at the gate, loath to lift his hat from his handsome gray head in good-by to Miss Nellie.

About three o'clock one morning of the fifth week of his stay in Bolling Springs Alderson was awakened by a "meowing" in the back yard. For an hour there was a continuous squalling. When the cat finally ceased its noise Alderson, who loved late sleeping, could sleep no more. He rose thoroughly exasperated.

The next night there was a repetition of the feline serenade. Alderson bounded from his bed and saw in the yard below the balcony the big, white cat that belonged at the Lovejoy house. He threw a convenient golf stick in its direction and returned to bed, but sleep was gone.

"To whom does the white cat that stays at your house belong?" Alderson asked a bit stiffly of Miss Nellie as he overtook her on her way home that afternoon.

"Snow Darling?" she smiled. "Oh, he belongs to Mrs. Gilman, an old lady who has made her home here so long, and we all make a pet of him," she went on in her musical tones.

"If he keeps up that after-midnight noise as he did last night and the night before," Alderson commented, "somebody'll make a corpse of him."

"Why, we—we didn't hear any noise," Miss Nellie remonstrated, "you must have been dreaming, Mr. Alderson."

Three nights went by before the white cat again serenaded the Coppell house. Then two nights together Alderson's rest was broken. At that time he was the only boarder who slept on that side of the house, and the only one who heard the caterwauling. At the end of the second night Alderson went to the Lovejoy house and remonstrated.

Miss Nellie was not at home, but Misses Euphemia and Jessie expressed their regret and promised to try to get Mrs. Gilman to keep "Snow Darling" in at night. Alderson went home somewhat mollified.

Jonathan watched him uneasily as he took his departure. "Ef my ladies knowed what was good fur 'em," he commented, "dey'd invest in about a dime's wuth o' 'Shonh-death-to-cats' and administer hit unbeknownst! But bein' ole maids, poah things, dey don't know dat when you gits a man mad—he'll fuhgit about bein' in de marr'yin' notion!"

Before breakfast next morning Alderson appeared at the Lovejoy house, tremulous with nervous anger. Miss Nellie opened the door. "I'm sorry if the kitty disturbed you," her soft voice was very sweet, "but Mrs. Gilman loves him so, she can't bear to restrain his liberty and fasten him up at night."

Alderson's exasperation broke out in mild fury. "Loves the pestiferous bunch of fur, does she? I love sleep, too, and I'm going to stay in the house where I am and get it! The next time that cat disturbs me, I'm going to restrain his liberty—with a bullet!"

"That wouldn't be right," quavered Miss Nellie.

Alderson turned abruptly and left her without another word. He was not disturbed that night, but the next day he kept out of Miss Nellie's way. The night after, at the usual hour of half-past three, he was awakened by a feline wailing. He rose instantly. A single shot from his pearl-handled revolver and "Snow Darling" was no more.

Next day a very fat and exceedingly irate lady telegraphed her son to come to her. Jacob came. Alderson was haled into the police court and fined ten dollars for shooting Mrs. Gilman's cat.

"I'll go to jail and dry up before I pay that fine!" he informed the court. "Sixty days in jail or the fine paid!" answered the judge.

"I'll live on bread and water for the next two months in my cell before I will pay that fine!" Alderson commented.

The town rang with the tale.

"De jailer says dat Detroit man's a-gettin' pale and his rheumatism's comin' back on him—not gittin' his mineral baths and de water. He say he plumb oneasy about him!" Miss Nellie overheard Jonathan saying to the cook about a week after Alderson's incarceration.

Suppose he died of the heat or something? For three nights Miss Nellie cried herself to sleep. Then she could stand it no longer. She went to the judge's office and paid Alderson's fine.

The judge, supposing that Alderson had requested his landlady to bring the money, to spare himself mortification, sent an order to the jailer: "Release T. M. Alderson. Fine paid."

"Judge said your fine was paid and to turn you out. That's all I know!" the jailer answered Alderson's remonstrance.

He went to the judge. "Who dared to pay that fine?" he demanded. "Lady brought it. Supposed you sent it by your landlady," answered his honor.

Fuming with anger, Alderson strode off in the direction of the woods across the river. In a thicket of pines lying prone on the pine needles, sobbing like a hurt child, he came upon Miss Nellie. At sight of the little disconsolate figure in the leaves he felt his anger cool. A twig broke under his feet. She sat up, shaking.

"Oh, don't be angry with me!" she begged. "They said you were sick and suffering in that awful jail and I—I couldn't bear it! I went and paid your fine!"

With the touch of the wind, sweet with piney fragrance, in his flushed face and Miss Nellie's low sobs in his ears, Alderson's pride and obstinacy fled. Nothing mattered but that little white bundle at his feet. He bent over and lifted her.

"You were afraid I couldn't rough it out?" he said, very tenderly. "You thought I needed somebody to look after me? I do, and for all time! Won't you do it, little girl?"

BIG MEN OF AFGHANISTAN

Sethi Merchants, About Whom This Country Knows Little, Are People of Much Consequence.

The world is still a large place and contains a variety of men. The manufacturer who enters foreign trade makes many discoveries that were not disclosed in his school days. For example, in northwestern India he may meet the Sethi merchants, who conduct the trade of Afghanistan. These Mohammedan traders are men of consequence, and have their connections throughout Asia. Before Russia disintegrated they had branches in Petrograd and Moscow. They have their places of business in all the central Asia markets of importance, such as Bokhara and Tashkent, and buy and sell in Tientsin and Shanghai. Clearly such merchants are men of consequence in vast territories our own part of the world scarcely guesses at. To merchandising they add banking. Selling drafts on strange cities where a European bank would look as out of place as an Afghan caravan on the Lincoln highway.

These merchant-bankers of central Asia may add to their adventures if the Afghans persist in their warlike demonstrations against the British in India.

Learning It Early.

Son has just begun to go to school, and has much to say about the new little girls he meets, but every few days it is a different girl that attracts him. His mother said: "I'm afraid, son, that you are changeable." "Tain't me that changes, mom," he answered; "it's them, when you know them better."—Life.



To Remove Fruit Stains.

When fruit stains are fresh pour boiling water steadily through them and they will usually disappear. If the water is hard, borax or ammonia in a small quantity should be added to the water.

Fruit and wine stains, if dry, should be soaked in cold water, like tea stains. Then stretch the stained fabric over a basin, rub with common salt and pour boiling water through the stain. Or it can be rubbed with lemon, instead of using boiling water. Repeat, if necessary, and if all is not removed let the rest wear out. Some fruit and wine stains, especially those of apple and pear, and some chert, are very difficult to remove. If they are boiled gently (after soaking) in some strong borax and water, well rinsed, then hung out in the sunshine, or better, left hanging out during a frosty night, the stains will disappear. The articles should be dripping wet when hung out.

To Remove Coffee Stains.

Coffee spots should be soaked in cold water until they disappear, changing the water as often as it becomes much discolored.

The stains from chocolate are not so easy to remove. Soak in lukewarm water, which is to be renewed as occasion requires.

Stains from an acid will usually disappear under a bath of alcohol.

FASHION HINTS.

If out of candles melt some paraffin, pour into small, gilded egg cups, first placing a piece of grocers' twine in one; also save all drippings from candles and do the same.

Keep small wire sifter near kitchen sink to use for sifting ashes for scouring if out of scouring soap.

Fit a piece of enamel cloth into tray of gas stove, thereby saving work, and making it more digestible, nutritious or more agreeable to the patient, raw eggs in combination with water, milk, fruit juices or cocoa and cream soups of various kinds.

Broths, clear soups and beef tea have little nourishment, but stimulate the appetite, are refreshing when cold or soothing when hot; they also stimulate the flow of gastric juice. By adding eggs, milk or the thickening of cereal flour like barley or rice, they may be quite nutritive.

Cereal gruels are neither stimulating nor irritating and are most useful when the appetite is poor and digestion weak, as they are quickly digested and absorbed.

Like broths, gruels may be enriched by eggs, cream and milk, for one could not drink enough to keep up the body energy without the addition of some more nutritive food.

Milk is one of the most valuable foods for sick people and fortunately most patients like it. It has been called the perfect food. Its value may be increased by changing its flavor, adding yeast to it making a drink called koumiss and by adding junket or rennin to partly digest it making it more palatable and adding variety.

The art of cooking cannot be learned out of a book any more than the art of swimming or the art of painting. The best teacher is practice, the best guide sentiment (providing you have any).

The KITCHEN CABINET

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing
breast.
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.
—Joyce Kilmer.

To hear the call of thrushes some late
green plush afternoon,
When broken, fading shafts of light
go groping for the one last sign
of songsters in the gloom.
To swing along the rugged trail that
spruce and hemlocks climb,
'Till on the hill's high top you come
to stand exalted in the sun! Ah,
this is summer time.
—Beulah Recker.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN COOKERY.

To the artist cook who really enjoys mixing ingredients, as a painter does, his colors, there is no limit to the tasty, delightful dishes which one may originate of enlarged upon, with the materials at hand. Take for instance a steamed plum pudding. A piece of corn bread, a half a cupful of cooked oatmeal, a few bread crumbs, a cupful of left-over cocoa and a few raisins with two egg yolks left from a frosting or dessert will make a most tasty pudding. After some experience in handling foods one may concoct toothsome dishes of bits of left-overs. It is not always wise to tell all one knows as to a dish, for some conscientious objectors will refuse to even try a made-over or re-arranged food.

Savory salads which have some elusive aroma and seasoning which adds to their charm and is hard to determine, makes such a dish "something different." One must follow a few fundamental principles in cookery, and that let the imagination soar. The cook who wastes nothing, but at the same time serves her food in a dainty, tasty and appetizing manner, is a real genius, and her talents are in constant demand.

Do you throw away the half-cupful, cupful or more of melted ice cream that might make a pudding for the next day or be used in a cake, adding less sugar? Sandwich filling and salads make a wide field for original designs, as well as flour mixtures.

The woman who discovered that a sponge cake could be made more fetching by adding the yolks unbeaten, one at a time, and not stirring them very freely, had a cake that attracted much comment because of its streaked gold-and-white appearance. Accident often is the mother of new things, but the housewife who is looking for new and pleasing effects will find them all the while.

Many Motors Use Coal Gas. Evidence laid before the English gas traction committee by manufacturers of flexible gas containers shows that about 4,500 commercial motor vehicles have been converted to the use of coal gas.

Quite Naturally. "How did the play about the amateur cook pan out?" "Oh, it had a lot of good roles."

FEEDING THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT

Few families are so fortunate as to escape illness during some time of their history. Good feeding is an important factor in maintaining health, but in spite of good food a sudden chill or strain of overwork or worry will overwhelm even a strong and healthy body.

Since all food must be reduced to fluid form before it can be digested and assimilated, that seems to be the best form to serve it to those who are ill. This diet includes broths and clear soups of various kinds, beef juice and beef tea, cereals, gruels, milk plain or modified to make it more digestible, nutritious or more agreeable to the patient, raw eggs in combination with water, milk, fruit juices or cocoa and cream soups of various kinds.

Broths, clear soups and beef tea have little nourishment, but stimulate the appetite, are refreshing when cold or soothing when hot; they also stimulate the flow of gastric juice. By adding eggs, milk or the thickening of cereal flour like barley or rice, they may be quite nutritive.

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The art of cooking cannot be learned out of a book any more than the art of swimming or the art of painting. The best teacher is practice, the best guide sentiment (providing you have any).

SOME CHOICE DESSERTS.

A delicious and well-prepared dessert will often help us to forget that the preceding dishes were not all that we desired. At this season of the year frozen desserts and light, easily digested dishes are more suitable. During the hot weather we need refreshing combinations rather than the nourishing; however, one may have both in a dish of ice cream. A most satisfactory sherbet, which is both delicious and economical, is

Velvet Sherbet.—Take the juice of three lemons, two cupfuls of sugar and a quart of good milk, the richer the better, though ordinary milk will be satisfactory. Freeze and serve in sherbet cups.

Orange and Lemon Sherbet.—Take the juice of two oranges, two lemons and two cupfuls of sugar and a quart of thin cream; freeze as usual.

Dainty Dessert.—Take a pound of marshmallows and a cup of pecans cut fine; cut the mallows into quarters and add enough whipped cream to blend and hold them together. Into a large-topped sherbet glass put a tablespoonful of any canned fruit juice, fill with the whip and serve with a cherry as a garnish.

Duchess Cream.—Take six tablespoonfuls of tapioca; cook until clear; cool, add a pinch of salt, one cupful of sugar, the juice from a can of pineapple, the juice of two oranges and two lemons; cook until thick. Cool, then add the pineapple, one cupful of nuts and a pint of whipping cream. This makes enough to serve 15, so that the recipe may be cut in half for an ordinary family.

Chocolate Pudding.—Take one egg and when well beaten add one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, two squares of chocolate melted, one and one-half cupfuls of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Steam one and one-half hours and serve with

Foamy Sauce.—Beat one egg, add one cupful of powdered sugar mixed with two tablespoonfuls of softened butter, a pinch of salt and a little flavoring; then fold in one cupful of whipped cream.

Grapenuts Pudding.—Prepare one package of lemon jelly as usual, then add one cupful of steamed raisins, one-half cupful of sugar and one cupful of grapenuts, six walnut meats cut fine, all well mixed. Put into a mold and serve with whipped cream.

Summer Suits Must Look Cool



Suits for summer wear, as a first requirement for good style, must look cool. Many of them accomplish this fine beginning and achieve a happy ending by being actually cool; they are made of loosely woven, light-weight silk or fiber fabrics that are the least burdensome of hot weather suitings as well as the most fashionable. Besides these there are those unflattering pongees and mohairs with advantages of their own to recommend them, and linen is still "in the running." But in the race for preference with women of fashion these long-familiar fabrics have been out-distanced by the newer weaves.

In the two suits shown in the picture the one at the left is typical of the style that leads for suits made of light jersey, silk and silk fiber suitings. Straight hanging coats and skirts less narrow than those made of the usual wool clothes are the rule in these suits. The sweater coat is the model followed in nearly all of them, to be worn with or without vests. Vests for midsummer, made of organdy and other sheer cottons, often in combination with narrow laces, take the place of vests of heavier fabrics that have had such sweeping popularity. The cool, three-quarter length sleeve is a feature of this suit and it is shown with a satin vest having a leaf and lattice design embroidered in gray and silver. There is a narrow sash across the front of the satin, the ends finished with small flower-like ornaments made of silver fiber.

The suit at the right is a conventional tailored model of white cloth with hair line stripes which may be in brown, blue, green or black. The coat, while not a straight-line model, is cut on easy but trim lines. This,

with the lace-trimmed organdy over-collar, gives the suit a refreshing, crisp style, borne out by ivory buttons. Slit pockets are set in at each side under the over-lapped seams of the shaped panel at the front of the coat. With a properly cool-looking hat and white footwear, summer heat becomes merely a state of mind, in a costume that looks so convincingly cool. Its wearer will be a joy to behold on the warmest day.

Julie Bottanly

Marked Use of Ribbon.

Marked popularity of ribbons as millinery trimmings, especially on walking hats, is one of the season's developments. One idea of decoration that has taken hold strongly of late shows the use of ribbon in two-tier arrangements. Loops of this material stand out from the base of the crown, one flat on the brim and the other a few inches above it. This trimming is placed either at the side or front. In some cases, loops of ribbon are attached to the top of the crown, extending toward the front of the hat. An airplane bow of ten-inch ribbons is shown on the crown of a small sailor, the novelty of this arrangement lying principally in the width of the material used.

Unusual Colors.

Blue and orchid is a color combination much in evidence this season, especially for evening and semi-evening gowns.

Quilting Is Used.

Quilting appears occasionally in tulle dresses.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for women's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did. Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

BAD BREATH Often Caused by Acid-Stomach

How can anyone with a sour, gassy stomach, who is constantly belching, has heartburn and suffers from indigestion have anything but a bad breath? All of these stomach disorders mean just one thing—Acid-Stomach.

EATONIC, the wonderful new stomach remedy in pleasant tablet form that you eat like a bit of candy, brings quick relief from these stomach miseries. EATONIC sweetens the breath because it makes the stomach sweet, cool and comfortable. Try it for that nasty taste, congested throat and "heavy feeling" after each meal. If neglected, Acid-Stomach may cause you a lot of serious trouble. It leads to nervousness, headaches, insomnia, rheumatism, sciatica, heart trouble, ulcer and cancer of the stomach. It makes millions of victims weak and miserable, listless, lacking in energy, all tired out. It often brings about chronic indigestion, premature old age, a shortening of one's days. You need the help that EATONIC can give you if you are not feeling as strong and well as you should. You will be surprised to see how much better you will feel just as soon as you begin taking this wonderful stomach remedy. Get a big 50 cent box from your druggist today. He will return your money if you are not satisfied.

EATONIC FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

Many Motors Use Coal Gas. Evidence laid before the English gas traction committee by manufacturers of flexible gas containers shows that about 4,500 commercial motor vehicles have been converted to the use of coal gas.

Quite Naturally. "How did the play about the amateur cook pan out?" "Oh, it had a lot of good roles."

Stop That Backache!

Those agonizing twinges across the small of the back, that dull, throbbing ache, may be your warning of serious kidney weakness—serious, if neglected, for it might easily lead to gravel, stone in the kidney, bladder inflammation, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. So if you are suffering with a bad back, have dizzy spells, headaches, nervous, dependent attacks or disordered kidney action, get after the cause. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has been tried out for you by thousands.

An Illinois Case

Thomas A. Knight, a well known insurance agent, 324 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I have suffered from a bad back for several years. At one time, I had to keep pillows under my head and the small of my back at night. The kidney secretions were scanty and I was in great pain. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and as a result I felt like a different person."

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

Farm For Sale

240 ACRES RICH BLACK BOTTOM LAND located ten miles northwest of South Bend, Indiana, in the community on good gravel roads, a mile from the paved Lincoln Highway. Has fine improvements, all tiled, in highest state of cultivation, no waste land, side track and loading station. Big money maker. Worth \$200.00 an acre for quick sale—price \$200.00. Good terms—a safe, profitable investment for a practical farmer. Easy to trip to, daily access allowed to buyer. Write for list of farms. A. G. VOIGT, South Bend, Indiana.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Place anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Best clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. No more annoying flies. Can't spill or tip over. Not hot or injurious. Nothing Guaranteed.

FLY KILLER at your dealer or
5 by EXPRESS, prepaid \$1.25.
HAROLD SOMERS, 146 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4,000 ACRES, schools, railroad, telephone, fenced, abundance water, 1,400 acre meadow, open to forest reserve. A-1 for stock, dairy, sheep ranch. In the temperate Bitter Root Valley, Geo. F. Brooks, owner, Missoula, Mont. Ranger Oil and Refinery Stocks, new companies, prospect, many free, investigate. Lee Benham, Licensed Broker, El Paso, Tex. Hosiery—Buy direct from mill, 1 pr. ladies' silk agent's sample, \$1.00 postpaid. Sell friends. E. McCann, 234 Moss St., Reading, Pa. Agents Wanted—Folding Gates to fit every farm; auto. hand & pulley; literature free. (The Arrow Gates), 4111 Chippewa, St. Louis.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 28-1919.

Nellie Maywell

It Is the Easiest Thing in the World to Invest in War Savings Stamps

BY THE WIFE OF A FORMER U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL



If anyone is not accumulating a stock of War Savings stamps surely that person is not acquainted with all the advantages that W. S. S. hold for their owner. Without exception every person knows something he wishes to have which takes a sum of money he cannot well afford to spend. In the case of adults it is often a trip they would like to take, the purchase of a piano, a collection of books, or some special educational course, or it may be funds for some philanthropic project. In the case of youth it is more often the opportunity to go to college or train for a favorite career; but whether the dream is of pleasure or advancement or altruism, the United States government has found a way to make it come true by giving everyone a chance to invest every spare bit of change at interest.

No one thinks of running to a savings institution with an extra quarter, nor would he stop to invest a dollar gained unexpectedly by purchasing some article a little cheaper than anticipated, but it is the easiest thing in the world to buy a Thrift stamp with the quarter, or four or them with the extra dollar, right at the store where the purchase was made, for Thrift stamps are sold at all banks and post offices and almost every large store, factory and office in the country. And when sixteen Thrift stamps have been acquired they can be exchanged for a War Savings stamp which bears over 4 per cent interest. Thus a little pile of money is accumulated without a person feeling that he is denying himself anything. For a little over \$800 (to take the maximum purchase allowed) collected and loaned to the government in this way, five years from now the government will return a thousand dollars.

Besides this high rate of interest it must not be forgotten that government securities offer an absolutely safe investment.

As I said above, one has only to know War Savings stamps to buy them. They are the safest, the most convenient and most profitable investment in the country for savings and they afford an opportunity for patriotic action.

Julia K. Gregory.

Don't Damn by Faint Praise, but Jump In and Make Ideals Realities

EDITORIAL in "CARRY ON," Reconstruction Magazine

Efforts have been made to tell every wounded soldier, either in France, on the transport bringing him home, or upon his arrival in this country about the plans of his government to cure him as far as is humanly possible, and then retrain him for a new occupation if this is necessary. Pamphlets by the million have been distributed telling these men of their rights, first in the hospitals, then under the federal board of vocational education act and finally the provisions made for their compensation.

In spite of these efforts many of these disabled men are still skeptical; still think that the government plans to cheat them out of their pensions; that since they have become permanently disabled fighting for their country this country is simply going to throw them on the scrap heap.

These views are due to an insidious propaganda which consciously or otherwise has been spread around.

A one-armed soldier who had just returned from overseas and was in the Greenhut hospital in New York stepped into a drug store while out walking.

"Where's your artificial arm?" asked the druggist.

"Haven't got it yet from the government," replied the soldier.

"No, and you never will. That's all bunk about Uncle Sam giving you a new arm; you better go and buy an Easifit arm for yourself."

Three disabled soldiers were talking the other day. One of them said: "I rode downtown with a man today in his auto. This fellow said there was so much red tape in Washington that us disabled guys wouldn't ever get any pensions. He also said we were fools to believe all that 'bull' about being retrained for new jobs. Guess he was right. I'm going to get my discharge and go home and try to find a job before they're all gone."

Every patriotic citizen should stamp out such propaganda just as thoroughly as they did the Hun propaganda during the war. The gigantic task which confronted certain departments of the government may have slowed them up in the beginning, but every agency entrusted with this work is now hitting its stride. Our disabled soldiers will be re-educated, will be furnished with the necessary appliances when they are ready for the same, and will be retrained and placed in profitable employment.

It is your government and you have a part in this great work. Don't damn by faint praise but jump in and help make these high ideals realities.

Chicago Is Only One of Many; Every Big City Has Thousands of Offenders

By LENA MCCAULEY, Editorial Writer

Recently thousands of armfuls of purple phlox were carried away. The uprooted plants, withered and torn, scattered the roads for miles where motorists had thrown them away because they had faded, and the floors of railway cars were littered with dead violets, crabapple bloom and phlox.

The savage instinct for grabbing thousands of phlox, trilliums and frail flowers of spring is kindred to the same passion that devastated Belgium. It is destructive. The Friends of Our Native Landscape, the Wild Flower Preservation society, the Audubon society, the Prairie club, Geographic society, Nature club, many teachers in schools and flower lovers everywhere are trying to educate children to enjoy flowers and birds and not to destroy them.

HER DREAM OF JOY IS SHATTERED

Life on Lonely Montana Desert Ends Romance of College Girl.

Puyallup, Wash.—A romance staged at its beginning on the campus of the Washington Agricultural college at Pullman, its interruption when she was spirited away to the mountains of Tennessee, a clandestine correspondence, and, after four years, to return to be wedded, and how her heart was broken by a life on a lonely Montana desert claim in a floorless 10 by 12 log hut, is a tale tragically told to



Her Love Was to Be Put to the Severest Test.

Judge J. D. Fletcher by Mrs. Mary D. Parkhurst before whom she is appearing for a divorce from the husband of her romantic youth.

With her heart filled with romance and the promise of happiness, Mary Williams, a daughter of Dr. John A. Williams, a Puyallup physician, was married to Marvin Parkhurst in 1917, and after a short honeymoon to relatives and friends the couple repaired to the husband's homestead in Montana, where, as she told the judge, her romance was shattered.

In a log cabin 12 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a dirt floor and a bed made with drygoods boxes supporting a pair of springs, a table improvised by nailing a board to the inner walls of the hut, and no chairs, the bride soon realized that her love was to be put to the severest test.

But when it was known that the stork would soon pay them a visit and no medical assistance arranged for because her husband was a Christian Scientist, life became an unbearable burden. All the heat and glow of a rosy life of love and devotion she had pictured to herself was broken and she fled with babe in arms to her nearest neighbor, 22 miles away.

Parkhurst is contesting the divorce on the ground that his wife knew of the conditions when she married him.

"John It's Time to Go to Jail Now"

Jersey City.—Forty years is a long time to be married and even the most moonstruck of couples sometimes find it necessary to resort to some powerful diversion to make life a success for so long a period. Mrs. John Kelley, sixty, for novelty, has had her husband arrested four times a year.

John Kelley, seventy, was arraigned before Judge John A. Blair in special sessions, charged with beating his wife.

"What have you to say for yourself?" Judge Blair asked him.

"Nothing to it," said John Kelley. "My wife has a romantic disposition and imagines things. Four times a year since we have been married she has had me arrested."

"Discharged," said Judge Blair. "I'm sorry for you."

WILL LIVE WITH SAVAGES

Man, Disgusted With Civilization, to Sail for South Sea Islands in Thirty-Foot Launch.

Port Orford, Wash.—Announcing his intention to embark in a 30-foot launch for the South Sea Islands, where he expects to find an environment more in common with his idea of what the customs of civilized society ought to be, W. H. F. Maurice, of Port Orford, Wash., has begun preparations for his long journey.

Maurice plans to spend the rest of his life with the natives of these islands.

Pays Fine; Asks Divorce.

Cincinnati.—Before she filed suit for divorce from Frank H. Reppert, former legislator and magistrate, Mrs. Sallie Reppert of Silverton paid a fine for him. She also gave John J. Wenner, deputy sheriff, \$5 to give Reppert with the divorce summons, and requested he be asked to "stay away" from her. She charges her husband used liquor to excess. Reppert was arrested recently for jumping a bond.

No Cooks; Community Kitchens on Trial

For a man seldom thinks with more earnestness of anything than he does of his dinner.—Samuel Johnson.

We may live without poetry, music and art; We may live without conscience, and live without heart;

We may live without friends, we may live without books; But civilized man cannot live without cooks.

He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving? He may live without love—what is passion but pining? But where is the man who can live without dining? —Owen Meredith.

"Fate cannot harm me—I have dined today."—Sydney Smith.

SIGNS of the times to be seen in all large cities are these: Apartment buildings, delicatessen shops, cheap restaurants, cafeterias, residential hotels.

The old-fashioned home is fast disappearing. People are living in apartments and residential hotels, buying cooked food at the delicatessen shops, eating at restaurants. Why?

Well, largely because they have to. The old-fashioned home in a dwelling, with servants and home cooking is still an American ideal. But the increasing lack of servants, especially of cooks, makes the old-fashioned home a burden to people of moderate means and to women who want to do something besides keep house. It is fast coming to the time when only two classes can keep house with any satisfaction: the very rich, who can hire professional servants at high wages; the poor, who do without servants.

The moderately well-to-do woman must choose between housework and all other activities. She cannot get servants, because we have no servant class in this country. Working women will not do domestic work when they can get other work, even though the other work pays less.

These conditions have raised a widespread interest in the proposition of community cooking. Notwithstanding the high prices of food and the scarcity of cooks, the American people like good things to eat just as well as ever. The question is where can these good things be had? A large proportion of twentieth century married women cannot cook acceptably and would not cook if they could. A modern city woman who can cook can hardly be blamed for unwillingness to spend all her time in home work. It is an age of inefficiency in restaurant cooking as in most other things and menu prices are even higher in proportion than raw material prices.

Iva Lowther Peters, Ph. D., of the woman's division of the council of national defense, made in 1918 a complete survey of the various co-operative and community food enterprises of this country. It was then believed that if the war continued community kitchens would have to be established in our larger cities to save food and fuel.

England was already running a great many of them, with encouraging results, and Doctor Peters not only studied these, but undertook a thorough investigation of the co-operative movement from the time it was born in the eighteenth century.

As it happened, the signing of the armistice came just in time to make the survey useless to the United States food administration, but it is going to be of great assistance to those individual Americans who are thinking of co-operating with other individual Americans in bringing down the price of eating.

An object lesson is a community kitchen that was opened in 1907 in Carthage, Mo. It was located in a private residence and the various families of the neighborhood came to it for their meals. Each family furnished its own table, chairs, dishes, linen, silver, thus maintaining its own tastes and standards. To provide the original equipment for the kitchen an assessment of \$3 per adult and \$1.50 per child was made. In the beginning there were 80 members, including 10 or 12 children. For the first three months the price of meals was \$3 for an adult and \$1.50 for a child per week. After the third month several families stopped coming.

When the number decreased to 50 the price of board was advanced to \$3.50 per week. As the kitchen's patronage decreased and the cost of food increased the price of board kept advancing until finally, in 1911, four years after its opening, the kitchen went quietly out of existence.

Most of the community cooking enterprises surveyed by Doctor Peters for the council of national defense tell practically the same story—a brief popularity, a brief decline, then extinction.

But the community cooking enterprises tell one other story and it is this: The only community cooking enterprises showing unmistakable signs of success are those where the central kitchen delivers the cooked meals to the homes. These kitchens are now being established in several cities.

Chicago and many of its suburban cities have their attention on Evanston, Ill., just now. Evanston is a few miles north of Chicago on Lake Michigan. It has about 30,000 people. It is a city of homes. Many of the men do business in Chicago. Evanston is called the "City of Churches," is the seat of Northwestern university and is what may be called a high-class American small city.

Yes, Evanston is a city of homes. There are streets of dwellings and comparatively few flats are in evidence. There are trees and lawns. The houses look as if they had kitchens—good, big, roomy, old-fashioned kitchens, where things were cooked—"pies like mother used to make" and doughnuts to compare even with those of the Salvation Army.

But the imagination that sets you to sniffing in the hope of catching detectable odors from these old-fashioned kitchens in these old-fashioned homes is a delusion and a snare. The kitchens are there, but they are as idle as a painted ship on a painted ocean. Cause why—there are no cooks. There was a time, not long ago, when an occasional cook could be enticed out to Evanston and pampered into cooking. But even that time is past.

So Evanston is going to have a community kitchen and has made a beginning. That's why Chicago and Illinois are watching her with interest.



Community Kitchen

NEW COMMUNITY KITCHEN AT EVANSTON, ILL.



SOLIP
STEAK
DESSERT



COMMUNITY KITCHEN

chopped celery inside, poured into little molds. There's dressing on top and little balls of cottage cheese with a dash of paprika alongside, and it's good. I know, for I sampled it; I couldn't wait to get home."

"The best cook in Evanston"—Mrs. James Wells—came in and took a lot of it away with her, and then Mrs. James Patten ordered the rest to serve to her Red Cross workers. Bits of comment like this were to be heard everywhere:

"I just couldn't wait; I had to taste this gingerbread."

"Isn't the potato salad delicious?" "I'm going to hurry home and eat this hush while it's hot."

"I couldn't wait. I had to bite into this cooky," one woman remarked, crunching into a cooky. "My, but it's good!"

Speaking of the dinner she purchased, Mrs. Dawes characterized it as "delicious."

Mrs. Eugene Garnett said her meal was "one of the finest home-cooked dinners I ever ate. In nutrition, seasoning and all other points it was perfect."

Mrs. Robert D. Craningham was likewise enthusiastic. "If the success of the kitchen depends on the food, it'll be a huge success," she said. "There isn't a restaurant in Chicago which can offer as fine a home-cooked dinner as the community kitchen here."

Two o'clock found the "community kitchen" pretty much deserted, and the managers of the place checking up on the proceeds of the first day.

"We knew we would be successful because the plan was pretty thoroughly discussed before we began the work," said Mrs. Kingsley, "but we weren't prepared for all the enthusiasm that greeted us."

"I feel sure that the community kitchen will prove a great success," Mrs. Rufus Dawes said. "It will be impossible for several weeks to determine the cost of the meals, cost of operation, and so forth. The work that has been done by volunteers will eventually have to be done by paid workers."

Corned beef hash sold for 60 cents a pound, the gingerbread was 5 cents a cake and the doughnuts 30 cents a dozen.

"The greatest problem now is to know how much food to prepare. We are attending personally to every detail of the kitchen so that we may find out what quantities to prepare and just how much to charge."

"The kitchen is really on trial now. If it works well, we may turn it over to a business concern to handle, but we will not make the mistake New York did of not having real home cooking. Mrs. M. H. Kennedy, who is one of the best cooks in Evanston, has promised to stay. One of her helpers is a university graduate, who took a domestic science course—Miss Rachael Madison. Miss Olive Blystad, an Evanston girl, is the other assistant."

The container that is to be used resembles a glorified dinner pail, built in five compartments and insulated to retain heat for three hours. In the compartments will be placed soup, meat, a vegetable, potatoes and a hot dessert. These will be distributed by auto trucks.

Winnetka is much interested in the plan. Mrs. John R. Dickinson and Mrs. H. J. Orwig of the Winnetka Woman's club visited the kitchen the opening day to see how it worked.

"We need such an institution as much as Evanston does," said Mrs. Dickinson. "If it works out in Evanston we will start one."

Looking at the community kitchen experiment in a broad sense, it is merely one problem of many which every community has to solve. How long will it be before our American communities take hold of these problems which are, in the last analysis, their own and nobody else's?

PUBLIC NOTICE
Public notice is hereby given to all property owners that those who have been running sewage into cess pools, wells or otherwise disposing of same, other than thru the city sewer system, are now ordered to

connect with the said city sewer system at once, the five year limit provided by ordinance having elapsed. This order is in compliance with a resolution passed by the city council at the last regular meeting.
R. B. Field, City Clerk.

KINGSTON NEWS

R. E. White made a business trip to Chicago Tuesday.
Mrs. Ida Moore was a Rockford passenger Saturday.
Miss Bessie Baars was home from Cortland over Sunday.
Earl Knappenberger transacted business in Rockford Saturday.
Mrs. H. F. Branch entertained her daughter, Esther of DeKalb Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weber visited Saturday and Sunday in Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lettow enjoyed one day last week in Sycamore.
Miss Estelle Ball was a Genoa visitor Saturday.
Willis Griffith of Belvidere visited relatives here Tuesday evening.
Mrs. Ralph Ortt spent Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott of Genoa.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phelps are entertaining the latter's sister and daughter of Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tazewell entertained the former's mother, Mrs. Emma Tazewell of DeKalb last week.
Mrs. C. D. Wyllys returned home Sunday from a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Marie Sisson.
Sgt. John L. Hallin has arrived from overseas and at this writing is at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.
Miss Vera Dodson of Belvidere was the guest of Miss Doris Sherman Tuesday afternoon.
J. W. O'Brien has purchased a home in Sycamore and expects to move there in the near future.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Aurner and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Mowers attended the home coming celebration in Malta last Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ortt and the former's mother, Mrs. Olive Ortt visited Saturday and Sunday in Sycamore.
Mrs. R. S. Tazewell and daughter, Margaret, Mrs. John Vosburg and Miss Beulah O'Brien motored to Sycamore Monday.
Styles Harlow James Howe and Paul Sherman returned home from near Belvidere Friday, having enjoyed camp life a few days.
Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were called to Belvidere Tuesday evening by the serious illness of their niece, Mrs. D. G. Ottman.
Floyd Knappenberger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Knappenberger has returned from overseas and is now stationed at an eastern camp.
Mrs. Floy Bell and sons, Glenn and Harry returned home Sunday evening from a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Worden near Kirkland.
The M. E. Sunday School Convention will be held in the Kingston Township Park Sunday evening, July 27th. Rev. Yard of DeKalb will be one of the speakers.
Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Knappenberger and daughter, Zada, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Medine and daughter, Virginia accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Merle Worden and son, Howard of DeKalb enjoyed Sunday at Crystal Lake.
The ball game between Kingston and DeKalb last Sunday was won by the former. Score 10 to 4. The Tigers will play ball with Belvidere next Sunday. Come and enjoy a good game.
Mr. and Mrs. Towers were pleasantly surprised at their home south of town Sunday by a number of relatives and friends. At noon a picnic dinner was served and all there reported a fine time.
Miss Leona Chellgren entertained a number of friends at her home on Main street Tuesday evening. Music and games were the evening diversions and light refreshments were enjoyed.
O. F. Lucas, who had been in poor health the past number of weeks passed away at his home in Belvidere Tuesday evening. Mr. Lucas lived on a farm north of town a number of years and made many friends who are grieved to hear of his death and extend much sympathy to his beloved wife.
New Lebanon
Chas. Coon's called at E. Becker's Monday.
Mrs. H. Ripp of Elgin spent a few days visiting friends here.
Warren Landers and wife of Burlington called at Chas. Coon Friday.
Wm. Drendel was a Sunday caller at Rae Crawford's.
John Gray and family spent Sunday at Wm. Gray's.
Mrs. Edward Finley and son, Sylvester and daughter, Dorothy, motored to Sycamore Tuesday.
John Wardman and carpenters have started to build the Wm. Japp residence.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Phingston of Elgin have been visiting relatives this last week.
Paul Lehman and family of Malta called on Art Hackman and family Thursday.
Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cook and daughter, Lucille, spent Sunday at the E. Cook home.
Lem Gray and Dick Galamor motored to Sycamore Monday on business.
Mr. and Mrs. John Japp were over Sunday visitors with Julius Ziebarth and wife.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Merriman and family of Garden Prairie and David Coffey of Kingston spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. Edward Finley.
Miss Ruth Galamor held a surprise party at her home Friday evening in honor of Miss Esther Getzelman. It being the latter's sixteenth birthday.
After an enjoyable evening light refreshments were served. The guests were—
Leora Maushake, Bernice Laufer, Bernice Melms, Meta Flotow, Ruth Bauman, Stella Getzelman, Freda Gisin, Florence Getzelman, Laura Getzelman, and Marion Gift.

Wants, For Sale, Etc.
Ads in this column 25c each week for five lines or less; over five lines, 5c per line.
For Sale
FOR SALE—Cook stove (for coal or wood), dresser and hospital bed. Dr. J. W. Ovtiz, Genoa.
FOR SALE—Lot of furniture, formerly used in my hospital and office, all in good condition. Dr. J. W. Ovtiz, 36-4f
FOR SALE—Used grain binder, in good condition. Inquire of Herman Patterson, Genoa, Ill.
ADDING MACHINES, Sundstrand and Burrows new and second hand. Typewriters, all makes, new and second hand, for sale or rent. Jack Killian, DeKalb, Ill. 25-4f-4*

Lands and City Property
FOR SALE—Eight residence properties, at anywhere from \$600.00 to \$8,000.00, according to location and improvements. Some of these ought to fit and suit you if you want any. 35-4f D. S. Brown.

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

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

Evaline Lodge No. 844
4th Tuesday of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall
W. J. Prain, Prefect
Fannie M. Heed, Harv

ROY STANLEY PAINTING DECORATING
Phone 41, Genoa

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

The erection of a suitable memorial is a sacred duty we owe our dead. Order now for Memorial Day Delivery Special Sallor 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

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED
HARRY H. HOLMES
TEL. 168 GENOA, ILL.

Pearl Werthwein Reinken Instructor
VOICE AND PIANO
Address, Hampshire, Ill.
Genoa Saturday of each week

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.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
Report of the condition of the Farmers State Bank located at Genoa, State of Illinois, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1919, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

Resources	
1. Loans and Discounts	\$245728.14
2. Overdrafts	887.96
3. Liberty Loan Bond	9400.00
4. War Savings Stamps	917.91
5. Other Bonds and Stocks	16222.15
6. Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	13028.00
7. Other Real Estate	16504.67
8. Due from Banks	46145.32
9. Cash	5341.86
10. Exchanges, Checks and Collections	7929.10
11. Revenue Stamps	96.12
Total Resources	\$362201.23
Liabilities	
1. Capital Stock Paid in	\$40000.00
2. Surplus Fund	7000.00
3. Undivided Profits (net)	2616.58
4. All Other Deposits	312584.65
Total Liabilities	\$362201.23

Total Liabilities \$362201.23
I, Flora Buck, cashier of the Farmers State Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Flora Buck, Cashier.
County of DeKalb, Ill.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1919.
Geo. W. Buck, Notary Public

Keeps Hands and Feet Out.
A Greek inventor has produced a machine which automatically cleans and packs more than 150 cases of curtains an hour without contact of human hand or foot.

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Geo. W. Buck, Notary Public

Keeps Hands and Feet Out.
A Greek inventor has produced a machine which automatically cleans and packs more than 150 cases of curtains an hour without contact of human hand or foot.

Four Great Lectures at the Redpath Chautauqua

"America's Today Gleaned from Yesterdays 'Over There'"

The story of the return and readjustment of the soldier and the problems confronting each and all today, by Elwood T. Baily.

"The Romance of Business"
Business is interesting, exciting, entrancing. O. E. Behymer tells about it on the second night.

"Child Welfare and Home Environment"
Dr. Stephen A. Lloyd is well known as a Chautauqua lecturer and his lecture deals with the most valuable assets of the community.

"The Man with One Window"
Great, inspirational lecture by Dr. E. T. Hagerman, well known platform speaker.

FIVE BIG DAYS
Season Tickets for All 5 Days
\$2.00 plus 10 per cent War Tax

PROCLAMATION
In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 11 of Revised Ordinances of the City of Genoa, it is my order that all dogs running at large in the city of Genoa must be muzzled, this order to remain in full force and effect from the date hereof until rescinded by public notice from the office of the mayor.
Section 5 of the Revised Ordinances reads as follows:
Section 5. When dogs shall be muzzled. No dog or bitch shall be permitted to run at large within the corporate limits of said City unless securely muzzled, when danger of hydrophobia shall be declared to exist, by the proclamation of the Mayor of said city; and any owner or keeper of such dog or bitch, who shall violate the provisions of this section, shall be subject to a fine of \$5.00.
Dated July 17, 1919.
J. J. Hammond, Mayor

Wait!
If you can delay buying furniture and rugs for a short time you can save some \$\$.
Leath's great August Sale will open soon. Watch!

COME OVER TO OUR HOUSE
A. Leath & Co. Sores
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.
Janesville, 202 Milwaukee St.
Eau Claire, Masonic Temple.

You will have a piano that will please you if you buy the Hamilton. Cooper sells them.
Dishes and Glasses at Coopers.

Correct Lubrication Is Tractor Insurance

NO matter how good your tractor may be it cannot give satisfactory service unless it has proper lubrication. This means not only plenty of oil, but the correct oil, properly applied.
After long years of experience the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has produced three oils which will correctly lubricate the entire range of tractors. These in the order of their viscosity are:

Heavy Polarine Oil
Stanolind Tractor Oil
Extra Heavy Polarine Oil

Any Standard Oil representative will be glad to show you the chart of Tractor lubrication, prepared by our Engineering Staff. It indicates specifically which of these three oils the Standard Oil Engineers have found will give the best results in your particular tractor.
We have just published a 100-page book "Tractors and Tractor Lubrication," prepared by our engineering staff, which you will find a valuable reference book, and we believe it will save you many days of tractor idleness with the resultant money loss. It's free to you for the asking. Address.

Standard Oil Company, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1750 (Indiana)

ANNOUNCEMENT

For Fall and Winter we will show the swellest line of men's and boys suits and overcoats ever seen in this country. Just keep this in mind. We will tell you more about them later. Don't you need something now?

Hughes Clothing Co.
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Have we received your order for coal? If not, WHY NOT?

LISTEN!

There is trouble ahead this winter for the man who fails to order now. This warning is founded on facts. Read your daily papers about conditions.

Do It Now!
Genoa Lumber Co.

CLEANING PRESSING, REPAIRING
Men's and Ladies' Suits and Coats
Over Holtgren's Store
JOHN ALBERTSON

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 188
Graduates of American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

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 188

Our Big Good-looking Truck Drives out With Your Furniture