

## U. S. TRANSPORT IS SUNK

### 2179 U. S. Troops On Board Steamship Tuscania

#### How Many Lost Their Lives Is Not Known—1,100 Known Saved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The British steamship Tuscania, with 2,179 United States soldiers on board, has been torpedoed and sunk in the war zone.

No estimate of the loss of life is available, but 1,100 survivors have been landed at Buncranna and Larne, Ireland.

The disaster was officially announced by the War Department, which had received only meager advices, without names of survivors or victims.

The War Department issued this statement Wednesday night:

"The War Department has been officially advised that the steamship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk, and that survivors numbering 1,100 as far as could be ascertained, were landed at Buncranna and Larne in Ireland. There was a total of 2,179 United States troops on this vessel. No names of persons lost has been reported to the War Department, and no name of survivors was reported. Additional particulars are promised as soon as received."

The Tuscania, a Cunarder of 8,621 net tons, was last reported in available maritime records as at a United States Atlantic port on October 19, 1917. It is presumed that since that time she had been employed in transporting American troops to Europe.

**Attended Funeral**  
William Spivey and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spivey of this city, attended the funeral of Fred Spivey's Great Grand Father Mr. Enich Ralston at Momenca Monday. Mr. Ralston was 95 years old at the time of his death.

#### From United States Bureau Of Crop Estimates

The conditions existing in the world today relative to its supply of food makes this report of special interest. The great need for meats and fats has been laid before the people and an increase in the numbers of the meat animals has been urged upon them. While there are many well recognized difficulties in the way of materially increasing the numbers of the animals on the farms this report seems to show that, as a general proposition, a beginning has been made and that the producing class are making a loyal effort towards the desired end.

Increases will be noted in the numbers of all classes of live stock for the country as a whole and of horses, other cattle, sheep and swine for the State.

UNITED STATES		ILLINOIS			
	Number	Price	Number	Price	
HORSES	1918	21,563,000	104.28	1,467,000	103.00
	1917	21,210,000	102.89	1,452,000	106.00
	1916	21,169,000	101.60	1,452,000	103.00
	1915	21,195,000	103.33	1,467,000	105.00
	1914	20,962,000	109.32	1,497,000	113.00
MULES	1918	4,824,000	128.74	150,000	120.00
	1917	4,723,000	118.15	150,000	115.00
	1916	4,593,000	113.83	152,000	111.00
	1915	4,479,000	112.36	145,000	110.00
	1914	4,449,000	123.85	148,000	121.00
MILCH COWS	1918	23,824,000	70.59	1,057,000	80.50
	1917	22,892,000	59.63	1,057,000	68.00
	1916	22,108,900	53.92	1,047,000	60.20
	1915	21,262,000	55.35	1,007,000	59.50
	1914	20,737,000	53.94	1,017,000	59.20
OTHER CATTLE	1918	43,546,000	40.88	1,314,000	49.70
	1917	41,689,000	35.92	1,251,000	43.30
	1916	39,812,000	33.53	1,239,000	38.50
	1915	37,067,000	33.38	1,180,000	37.80
	1914	35,855,000	31.13	1,216,000	35.90
SHEEP	1918	48,900,000	11.82	988,000	12.90
	1917	47,616,000	7.13	898,000	8.20
	1916	48,625,000	5.17	907,000	5.90
	1915	49,956,000	4.50	935,000	5.40
	1914	49,719,000	4.02	984,000	5.00
SWINE	1918	71,374,000	19.51	5,111,000	22.00
	1917	67,503,000	11.75	4,444,000	13.70
	1916	67,766,000	8.40	4,480,000	9.00
	1915	64,618,000	9.87	4,358,000	10.80
	1914	58,933,000	10.40	4,358,000	10.80

## WEEKLY FARM LETTER

### FARMERS MUST SAVE THE SOFT CORN. SEED CORN IS SCARCE

Save as Much of Your Immature Corn as Possible. Throw Out Damaged Ears. Ventilate Cribs

Much has already been written concerning the handling of the present crop of soft corn. The condition of the crop, however, throughout a considerable portion of the corn belt is so much poorer than anything experienced for many years that there is apparently a lack of full realization of the seriousness of the soft-corn problem in the present crisis.

The soft, immature, and frosted corn covers an area which yields more than half of our total production. Early shipments from the frosted-corn territory showed, in many instances, a moisture content of 35 to 40 per cent and more. Much of this corn in earlier shipments reached the markets in a hot and damaged condition, unfit for human consumption, and often scarcely fit for feeding stock.

During cold, freezing weather this corn can be moved with but little danger of getting out of condition, but with the advent of warm weather during the early spring months the losses in shipping the corn will be increased many fold. To save as much of this soft corn as possible it is necessary that all interests cooperate to the fullest extent.

#### Throw Out Damaged Corn

Owing to the late season much corn is still in the field unhusked. As this corn is husked, soft and damaged ears should be picked out and stored separately for use on the farm as far as practicable. Corn that has already been cribbed without sorting should be worked over during weather unfit for husking. This is especially true if stored in large cribs without special ventilation. Corn in large, broad cribs freezes during the winter months and while frozen, appears to be dry. Investigations, however, have shown that corn in large cribs dries out but little until the weather begins to warm up in the spring. But with the excessive moisture in the soft, frosted, and immature corn, it is practically certain that there will be further spoilage and heating of the soft corn in large cribs as the weather warms up, before the winds of March and April can dry the corn enough so that it may be held in the crib without serious loss.

#### Store in Ventilated Cribs

Corn which has been well husked and stored in cribs with improvised ventilators through the corn to facilitate drying will probably carry into the summer with safety.

#### Keep Soft Corn Moving

Operators of country elevators should exercise considerable care to prevent the accumulation of large stock of soft corn which can not be shipped before warm weather. Soft corn, shelled while frozen and stored in elevators, will go out of condition very quickly whenever there is an appreciable increase in the air temperature during the period commonly known in the grain trade as the germinating season. Soft corn in excess of what can be profitably fed on the farm produced should be transported, if possible to other localities for feeding cattle and hogs. Corn which can not be promptly fed to advantage should be shelled and shipped to market while cold or frozen to be dried.

#### Market Frozen Corn Now to Avoid Losses

Practically all of the grain centers are amply equipped for the artificial drying of corn under normal conditions, but the quantity of corn of the present crop to be dried so far exceeds the normal that it is important that a considerable percentage be moved to markets while frozen. In the event that the free movement of this corn is delayed until the spring months, it is evident that the capacity of the driers will be greatly overtaxed and the terminals glutted with hot and sour corn, with losses that will be most serious.

#### Shrinkage in Dried Corn

In drying it is important to remember that the loss in weight due to drying is often considerably greater than the difference in the moisture content before and after drying. The following table will serve to show the importance of this factor.

Original moisture content.	Moisture content after drying.	Difference in moisture content.	Loss in weight.
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
45	15	30	35.3
40	15	25	29.4
35	15	20	23.5
30	15	15	17.7
25	15	10	11.8
20	15	5	5.9

To the loss in weight, as shown in the foregoing tabulation, must also be added the loss in handling, which is greater in dried than in natura corn.

#### Salting of Corn Retards Heating.

The salting of ear corn in cribs will retard and in many cases prevent heating. The salt acts not only as a preservative but aids in drawing the water from the corn, which then evaporates if the corn is stored in well-ventilated cribs so that the air can circulate freely through it. The department has carried on special experiments with salted corn but the quantity of salt recommended ranges from one to two barrels per thousand bushels of corn. This condition, however, will not apply to shelled corn stored in elevator bins where a free circulation of air through the corn is impossible. Shelled corn of high moisture content should be artificially dried.

#### Seed Corn Situation Serious.

The seed-corn situation in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan is fully as serious as the handling of the present crop. Old corn in any of these States should be carefully preserved for seed. Farmers having more than necessary for their individual needs should make every effort to see that it is available for others. In addition to the frost damage, the severe freezing weather has further rendered much of the high-moisture corn unfit for seed. No corn in these States should be planted without first testing carefully for germination. This testing should not be delayed.

#### Summary of Measures for Preventing Losses of Soft Corn

Soft corn which has been stored in large cribs during cold and freezing weather, without specially improvised ventilators, is practically certain to get out of condition as soon as the weather warms up in the spring. To preserve such corn farmers should work it over, remove any damaged ears, and put in ventilators.

The best way to dispose of soft corn is to feed on the farm all that can be consumed to advantage, but don't waste it.

The concentration of shelled corn in country elevators during the next few months is practically certain to lead to disaster unless it can be transported to feeding centers or to terminals for drying before what is popularly known as the germinating season.

Whenever practicable the drying temperature should be lowered and the time of drying increased, to prevent excessive breakage.

All old corn should be carefully saved for seed, as the bulk of the present crop in the Northern States will be unfit for planting.

Do not delay the securing of suitable seed.

Do not plant any corn without first knowing its germination.

#### United Brethren Church Items

Rev. M. B. Leech, Conference Superintendent of Northern Illinois Conference conducted a business session at the church Thursday 2.30 P.M. He also preached a fine sermon in the evening.

The U. B. choir will rehearse at the Parsonage Friday evening. Mr. E. E. Richardson of Chicago, who is connected with the Industrial Department of the Anti-Saloon League will speak at the U. B. Church Sunday morning at 11 A.M.

Mr. Richardson, before coming to the Anti-Saloon League, had an extended experience in the Y. M. C. A. work and is expected to bring the people a stirring message.

Rev. Fred W. Engle has been appointed chairman of the "Home Service" Department of the Red Cross Society in this district. It will be his duty to look after the needs of the families of the soldiers who are at the front. If there be any such who need aid from the Red Cross they should make application thru Mr. Engle who resides at 239 So Blaine Ave. Bradley Ill.

## CALLED TO REWARD

### ALBERT MARTIN PASSED AWAY AT CHICAGO

#### Funeral Services from St. Joseph's Church Interment At Calvary Cemetery

Word was received here Tuesday evening of the death of Albert Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Martin of this city, at the fresh air Sanatorium in Chicago. He was afflicted about three months ago with tuberculosis and was taken to the fresh air Sanatorium about a month ago for treatment, but grew steadily worse until death relieved him.

Albert Martin was born in Kankakee August 22 1895 and moved to this city with his parents when quite young and has since made this his home. He was married Aug. 27th, 1917 to Miss Mabel Lagesse of this city.

Mr. Martin is survived by his parents, his wife and the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. George Fortin, Mrs. Frank Demler, Miss Evon Martin, O. L. Martin, Dolar Martin, Euclid Martin, Theodore Martin and William Martin of Bradley and Kankakee, and Mrs. Mark Davis of Ontario, Canada. The deceased has also many other relatives in Kankakee and Bradley.

The remains were brought here Wednesday and the funeral services were conducted today at St. Joseph's church interment was at Mount Calvary cemetery.

#### Bourbonnais C. N. D.

C. N. D., Woman's Division unit meet at the home of Mrs. Fred Legris, Jr., Saturday afternoon. Report of war work done in the different clubs is as follows: Father Charlebois division, No. 1:

- 42 Sweaters.
- 45 pair socks.
- 27 pair wristlets.
- 12 scarfs.
- 8 helmets.
- 26 bath robes.
- 19 rest pillows.
- 6 quilts.
- 11 draw sheets.
- 16 elbow rings.
- 24 garments.
- 18 booties.
- 39 cup covers.
- 2 Peter Cooper rings.
- 3 spreads.
- 1 bundle linen.
- 2 abdominal binders.
- 24 rest pillows.

#### 325 Articles.

- A. Z. Country Club, Mrs. Ivan Shreffler, Div. 2:
- 11 adult garments.
- 35 infant garments.
- 8 handkerchiefs.
- 28 pair booties.
- 14 sheets.
- 2 bed covers.
- 9 pillows.
- 2 Peter Cooper rings.
- 25 slips.
- 30 heel and elbow rings.
- 14 incontinent pads.
- 300 absorbent pads.
- 9 eye pads.
- 2 pneumonia jackets.
- 111 gauze packings.

#### 600 Articles.

- Household Science Club, Mrs. W. L. Mann, Division 3:
- 22 pajamas.
- 5 sweaters.
- 3 scarfs.
- 3 pair wristlets.
- 35 pads.
- 15 abdominal binders.
- 24 pillows.
- 10 Peter Cooper rings.
- 6 small rings.
- 6 blankets.
- 8 suits underwear.
- 6 dresses.
- 3 coats.
- 6 pair stockings.
- 4 men's shirts.
- 48 miscellaneous articles.

#### 204 Articles.

- Bradley U. B. church, Mrs. F. W. Engles, Division 4:
- 16 pajama suits.
- 4 surgical suits.
- 8 convalescent blankets.

- 3 skirts.
- 2 bath robes.
- 18 French heaters.

#### 42 Articles.

- Bourbonnais Home Improvement, Miss Mary Burns, Div. 6:
- 20 comfort bags.
- Altorf mothers, Mrs. Will Magruder, Division 7:
- 5 dresses.
- 5 skirts.
- 1 boy's suit.
- 2 pair booties.
- 1 bonnet.
- 1 coat.
- 2 aprons.

#### 17 Articles.

- North Division, No. 8:
- 3 sweaters.
- 1 pair wristlets.
- 4 pair socks.
- 2 wash cloths.
- 1 pair pillows.
- 1 comfort.

#### 12 Articles.

- Mrs. John Haymond has a C. N. D. knitting class every Tuesday at her home.
- Mrs. John Blackstone has a C. N. D. sewing class every Wednesday at her home, at present they are making Red Cross pajamas.

The final message of Samuel Insull, chairman of state, at war conference was, "There should be a full record of what everybody is doing to help win the war. We must unearth the slackers in civil life. None should be allowed to shirk civil responsibilities and sacrifices that must be made to win the war."

#### Birthday Party

Miss Marion Hoehn was pleasantly surprised Tuesday evening at her home by a party of friends, who remembering it was her 18th birthday took the occasion to spend a pleasant evening with her. The evening was passed with games and music. Refreshments were served.

#### Board Proceedings

The village Board met in regular session Monday, Feb. 4th, and transacted the regular routine business.

Meeting was called to order by the President. All members being present except Magruder and McCue.

Minutes of a regular meeting of Jan. 7, 1918, were read and approved as read.

The following bills were read and referred to the finance committee for their approval.

- J. T. Fahey ..... \$37.50
- J. T. Fahey ..... 1.25
- Joe Suprenant ..... 37.50
- Martin & Sons ..... 6.00
- Lee Lagesse ..... 1.00
- Beland & McCoy ..... .50
- Meyer & Wenthe ..... 1.00
- Eli Delude ..... 3.75
- Art Baldwin ..... 5.50
- John Beland ..... 2.75
- Art Spivey ..... 13.00
- Wm. Spivey ..... 15.00
- Thomas Tucker ..... 5.00
- Art Demarrah ..... 5.00

After due examination the finance committee reported they found all bills to be correct.

Moved by Bade seconded by Lambert that report of finance committee be accepted and bills paid. Carried.

As there was no further business to transact, it was moved by Lambert seconded by Bock that we adjourn. Carried. Approved Feb. 4, 1918.

E. F. McCoy, Village Clerk.

#### School Notes

A patriotic program will be given at school next Tuesday afternoon. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Josephine Cox has tendered her resignation as instructor in the second grade. Mrs. Cox has accepted a clerical position at a mark increase in salary at Waukegan, Ill.

Fifteen new beginners was the first day enrollment in the first grade.

Two new students have been enrolled in the high school the past week.

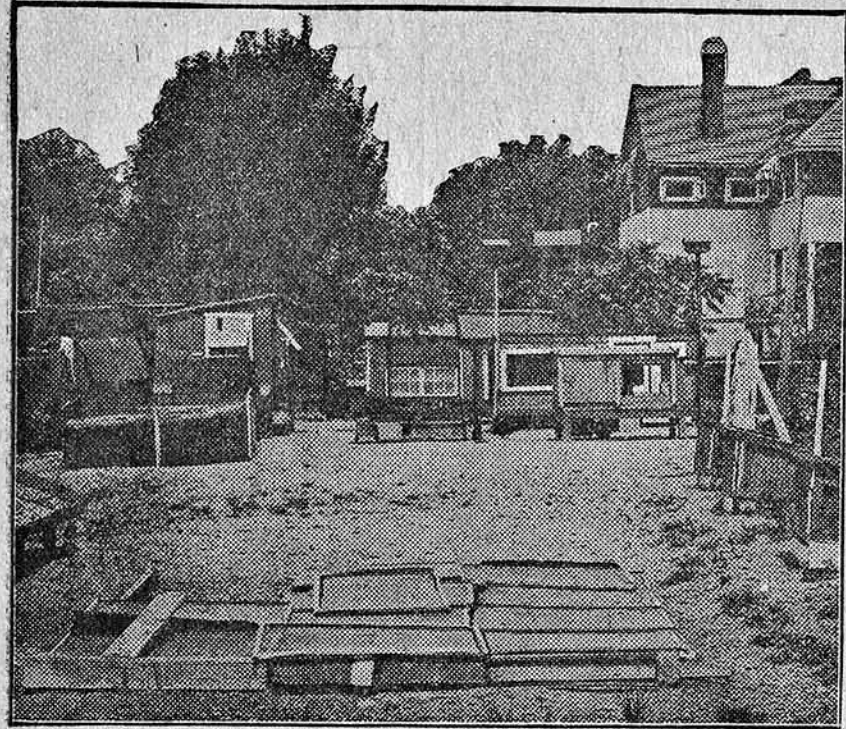
#### Moved to Beaverville

Vic Adams former agent for the C. I. & S. railroad here moved his family to Beaverville, Ill., this week where he has accepted a position as agent for the Big Four railroad.

# A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

## FEEDING TO MAKE SMALL FLOCKS LAY.



This Hard-Working Backyard Poultry Plant Has Its Poultry Houses—in the Rear—Elevated to Avoid Rats, a Sunshade at the Left, and Individual Coops for Hens With Chicks at the Right.

# KITCHEN SCRAPS GOOD FOR FOWLS

Waste Material Will Go Long Way With Poultry Flock.

## HELP REDUCE GRAIN NEEDED

Good Plan to Produce Eggs Is by Feeding Garbage, Some Grain to Be Scratched For, Dry Mash, Grit and Clean Water.

You can maintain a backyard flock on kitchen waste alone—not in these days of patriotic conservation—but you can make waste material go a long way in the hen yard. With egg prices at high tide, it will not pay to skimp in feeding the layers, but using all the kitchen garbage and left-overs available will help reduce the amount of grain needed.

Scraps of meat, or left-over vegetables which cannot be utilized in any other way, make excellent chicken feed. There are also many other waste products, such as beet tops, turnip tops, carrot tops, potato peelings, onion peelings, watermelon rinds, the outside leaves of cabbage, waste lettuce leaves, bread and cake crumbs and so on, all of which are relished by the hens. In saving the scraps from the waste it is well to separate the portions adapted to feeding and place them in a receptacle or pail by themselves. Decomposed waste material or moldy bread or cake should never be saved to feed to the hens, as it is harmful to them. Slop material such as dishwater should not be thrown in with the other waste for the flock. It is also useless to feed such things as banana peel or the skins of oranges, as these have little or no food value. Any sour milk which is not utilized in the house should be fed separately, however, either by allowing the hens to drink it or by allowing it to clabber on the back of the stove and then feeding it in that condition.

**Use the Meat Grinder.**  
Table scraps and kitchen waste are best prepared for feeding by running them through an ordinary meat grinder.

## EGGS FIVE CENTS A PIECE— TIME TO START HENNERY

Eggs at 60 to 70 cents a dozen! More than that in some places! Isn't it about time for you, Mr. Town Man, to "do something" about the egg supply? Be a producer. Put that backyard to work—six or eight hens should furnish eggs enough, when used economically, for four or five persons. Table waste helps to pay the feed bill. With eggs at present prices you scarcely can lose. Don't take a flier in hens. Get reliable advice and then go ahead. "Backyard Poultry Keeping," Farmers' Bulletin 889, recently published by the United States department of agriculture, points out safe paths with poultry. Send for it.

er. After the material has been put through the grinder it is usually a rather moist mass, and it is well to mix with it some cornmeal, bran or other ground grain until the whole assumes a crumbly condition. The best method is to feed the table scraps at noon or night, or at both times, as may be desired, in a trough or on a board. All should be fed that the hens will eat clean.

With the table scraps it is well to feed some grain. Perhaps this may best be given as a light feed in the

morning. Four or five handfuls of grain—about one-half pint—scattered in the litter will be sufficient for a flock of 20 to 25 hens. By handful is meant as much as can be grasped in the hand, not what can be scooped up in the open hand. By scattering it in the litter the hens will be compelled to scratch in order to find the grain, and in this way they get exercise which is decidedly beneficial to them. If the house is too small to feed in, the grain can be scattered on the ground outside. A good grain mixture for this purpose is composed of equal parts by weight of feeding wheat, cracked corn and oats. Another suitable grain mixture would be two parts by weight of cracked corn and one part oats.

**Have Dry Mash Accessible.**  
In addition to the grain and the table scraps, it is well to feed a dry mash. This dry mash is composed of various ground grains and is placed in a mash hopper or box from which

## LET NEIGHBORS SAVE ALL WASTE FOR YOUR FLOCK

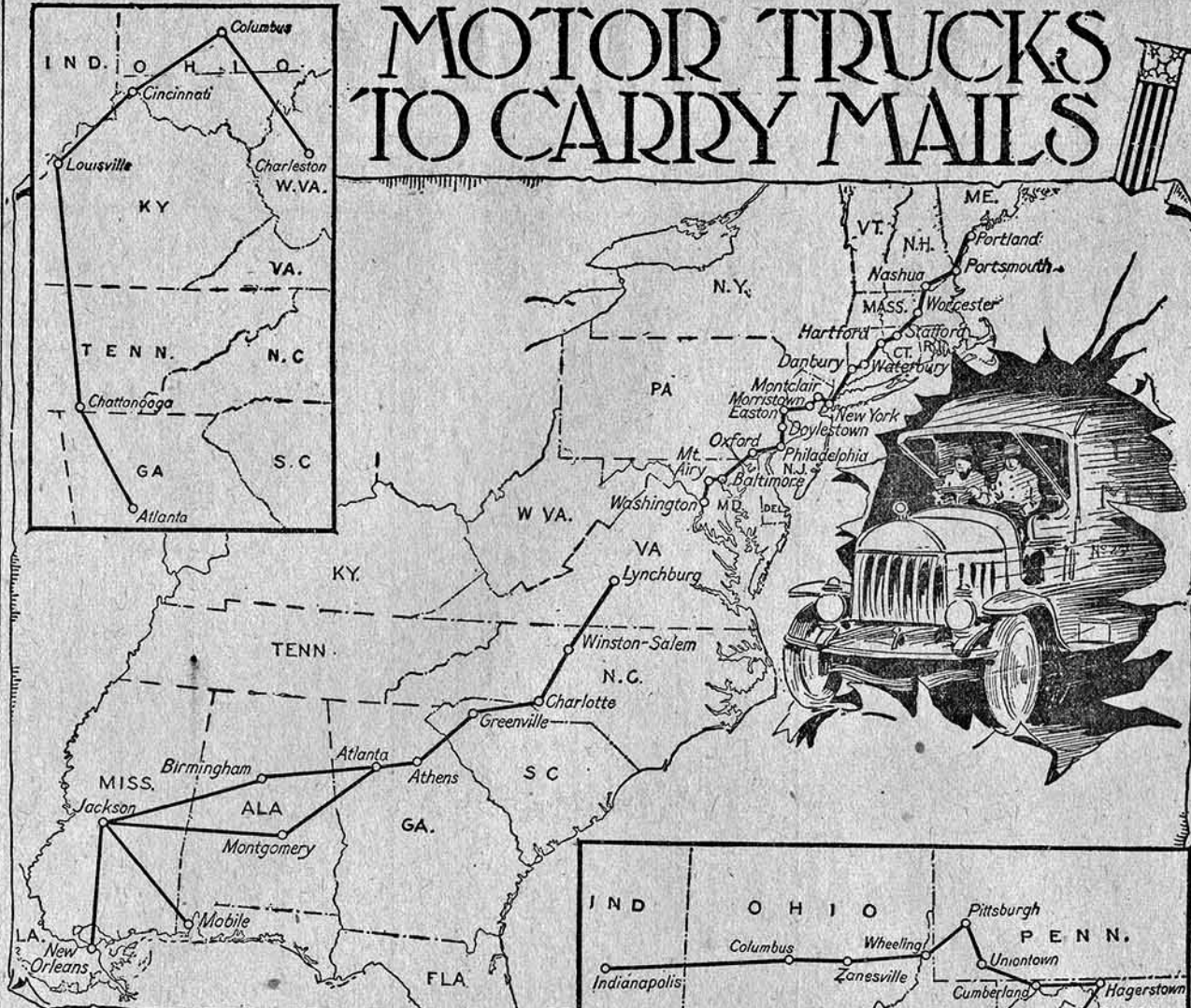
Maybe your neighbors who do not keep chickens would save the waste from their kitchens, if you asked them, for your hens. Scraps from the table make excellent feed and they enable a saving in the grain bill. Many people, doubtless, would be glad to save the useful material if a small pail is furnished.

The hens can help themselves. The advantage of feeding such a mash is that the hens always have access to feed and this tends to make up for any faulty or inexperienced feeding. Hens do not like dry mash so well that they are likely to overeat. A good dry mash may be made of equal parts by weight of cornmeal, wheat bran, bran middlings and beef scrap. Fish scrap when available may replace the beef scrap or cottonseed meal may be made to replace one-half of the beef scrap in the mash.

The hens should have access at all times to a supply of grit or stones of a size small enough to be swallowed readily. Grit is used by the hens to help in grinding in their gizzards the hard grains which they eat. A supply of ordinary gravel will answer the purpose of grit very well. Crushed oyster or clam shells also should be given to the hens and be kept before them at all times. If this is withheld the hens are likely to lack sufficient shell-forming material in their feed, and soft-shelled or thin-shelled eggs may result. Grit or shell can be purchased in small quantities at any feed or supply store. A plentiful supply of clean, fresh water must always be available for the hens. They drink freely, especially when laying heavily, and should not be stinted in this necessity. Keep the water pan, or dish, clean. If the water pan is raised a foot above the floor the hens will not kick it full of straw and other litter when scratching for their feed.

## To "Break" Broody Hen.

When hens become broody and it is not desired to allow them to hatch chickens, they should be "broken up" as quickly as possible. The sooner this is done the sooner they will resume laying. To break a hen of broodiness she should be confined to a small coop, preferably with a slat bottom. Give her plenty of water to drink; she may be fed or not, as desired. Not much difference will be found in the time required to break her of broodiness whether she is fed or made to fast. Usually three to six days of confinement will do the work, but some hens require ten to twelve days. The broody hen will be recognized by her inclination to stay on the nest at night, the ruffling of her feathers and her desire to pick anyone who approaches her, and by the clucking noise she makes. When these symptoms disappear, she has been "broken



## New Routes for Parcel Post Expected to Lower Food Costs

**W**ITHIN, perhaps, the next few months motortruck parcel post routes will be in operation in various parts of the country, aggregating between 3,000 and 4,000 miles. One chain of motor routes will extend from Portland, Me., to New Orleans. Another will cover much of a large stretch of territory in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia. On the Pacific coast routes will be established between San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., via Stockton and Fruitdale, a distance of 125 miles, and between Redlands and Los Angeles, Cal., via Ontario and Pomona, Cal., a distance of 76 miles.

It is the belief of the post office department that the operation of these routes, and others to be established, will materially aid in the distribution and in lowering the cost of food products.

The existing law does not provide for the employment of government-owned motortrucks or rural delivery routes, nor does it require the rural carriers to use motorvehicles. In the star route service, however, where the mail is carried under contract, a recent law permits the post office department to designate the sort of vehicles to be employed, and in awarding new contracts the department will specify that motortrucks shall be employed on all routes where the roads are such as to admit of their use. These contracts are advertised for bidders, and where payment asked for the service is deemed to be excessive the department is authorized to provide government-owned motortrucks and to employ drivers for the operation of these routes.

A further extension of the employment of government-owned motorvehicles by its adoption for the parcel post service of the rural routes, will be made whenever congress enacts a law now pending for that purpose.

Operating under the law as it now stands as applied to the star route service, motortruck routes, some under contract and some operated with government-owned motortrucks, are in process of establishment as follows:

New York city to Port Jervis, N. Y., via Belleville, Montclair and Dover, N. J., a distance each way of 86 miles; New York city to Hammonont, N. Y., via Mount Olive, Bordentown, Trenton, Princeton and Elizabeth, N. J., a distance each way of 114 miles; New York city to Easton, Pa., via Montclair, Morristown and Somerville, N. J., a distance each way of 94 miles; New York city to New Milford, Conn., via Pawling, Yorktown Heights, Briar Cliff and Yonkers, N. Y., a distance each way of 91 miles; New York city to Hartford, Conn., via Whiteplains, N. Y., Danbury and Waterbury, Conn., a distance each way of 105 miles; New York city to Port Jervis, N. Y., via Goshen and Suffern, N. Y., a distance each way of 84 miles. Other routes being established are:

Philadelphia, Pa., to Easton, Pa., via Hallowell and Doylestown, Pa., a distance each way of 56 miles; Easton to Reading, Pa., via Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa., a distance each way of 51

## The Iron Age.

The best informed sources give the period from 2000 to 2500 B. C. as marking the transition from bronze to iron, declares the Christian Herald. Prof. J. B. Wilson, in a recent article in the Princeton Theological Review, presents pretty nearly all of the available evidence on the subject. The "iron age" seems to have begun earliest in Asia Minor, where iron was used for various purposes as early as 2500 B. C. The people of Nippur used iron knives and arrowheads as early as 2000 B. C.,

# MOTOR TRUCKS TO CARRY MAILS

city; New York city with Easton, Pa.; Easton with Philadelphia; Philadelphia with Oxford, Pa.; Oxford with Baltimore, Md.; Baltimore with Washington, D. C.; Lynchburg, Va., with Winston-Salem, N. C.; Winston-Salem with Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte with Greenville, S. C.; Greenville with Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga., with Birmingham or Montgomery, Ala.; Birmingham or Montgomery with Jackson, Miss. Routes will be established Jackson to New Orleans, La., and Jackson to Mobile.

These routes are now surveyed and are being advertised for bids. Where satisfactory bids are not received government-owned trucks will be used.

These routes already in operation with government-owned trucks are from Washington, D. C., to Leonardstown, Md., a distance each way of 54 miles; from Annapolis, Md., to Solomons, Md., a distance each way of 65 miles; from Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., via Ridgeville; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, Pa., via Belair, Md., Oxford and West Chester, Pa., a distance each way of 110 miles; and from Baltimore to Gettysburg, Pa., via Westminster, a distance each way of 53 miles.

Routes in the middle states will form a chain from Indianapolis, Ind., to Columbus, Ohio; Columbus to Zanesville, O.; Zanesville to Wheeling, W. Va.; Wheeling to Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pittsburgh to Uniontown, Pa.; Uniontown to Cumberland, Md.; Cumberland to Hagerstown, Md.; Hagerstown to Staunton, Va.; Staunton to Lynchburg, Va.

Further extensions contemplated but not yet surveyed are from Charleston, W. Va., to Columbus, O.; Columbus to Cincinnati, O.; Cincinnati, O., to Louisville, Ky.; Louisville to Chattanooga, Tenn., and Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga.

# FRICITION IN FAMILY IS FATAL

Unpleasantness in Home Creates Intangible Impalpable Atmosphere, Driving Children Away.

A few sarcastic words from the father, a sharp retort from the mother, that was all. But was it all? What about the effect upon Johnnie and Susie, sitting there quietly at their evening lessons? And did neither parent notice that Thomas slipped out of the house at the first intimation that there was to be a quarrel between father and mother? For quarrel it really was, although brief and clothed in the language of educated, respectable persons; and long after these harsh and unkind words had been spoken the atmosphere of the family living room remained charged with an emotional disturbance in which no one could concentrate his mind upon his reading or study.

Family friction is always fatal to happiness, says Mary A. Lasalle in Mother's Magazine, and when there are children in the home it is almost sure to work irreparable harm upon their minds and souls.

One of the most powerful causes of the exodus of young people from their homes at an age when they are not

fitted to enter upon the work of life is friction in the family. Young people are by nature loyal to their parents and it is almost never that a young person will give as a reason for his leaving home the fact that his father and mother quarreled or nag at each other or do not agree upon certain points. Friction in the home creates an intangible, impalpable atmosphere in which the sensitive child chokes and pants for the free air of happiness, or is warped and stunted mentally and morally.

## Where Cancer is Common.

Cancer is very common in the richer and more luxurious countries of the world, less common in the frugal countries, and very uncommon or absent in those countries where simple cereal

vegetable or fresh raw animal food and fat are the staple, and where food and drink are unstimulating, fresh and cool—that is, not far above blood heat without toxic matter, says a medical authority. In all countries the highest comparative rates are in populations accustomed to alcohol, tea, or coffee in large quantities, or to excess of food condiments or other irritants. Large increases have been noted corresponding to the increased amount of unnatural or inflammatory foods eaten or toxic liquids drunk.

# WESTERN CANADA'S CEREAL CROP

One of the Best Ever Harvested.

The cereal crop of Western Canada for 1917 was the most valuable one ever harvested; the returns from all classes of live stock have been equally satisfactory. The wool clip was not only greater than in any previous year, but the price obtained was double that of 1916, which in turn was almost double that of the year before.

As was the case in 1915 and 1916 many farmers were able to pay for their land outright with the proceeds of their first year's crop. Further evidence of the prosperity of Western Canada is shown by the fact that one in every twenty of the population is now the owner of an automobile. If the farming community alone is taken, it will be found that the proportion of automobile owners is still greater. The bank clearings of the leading cities of Western Canada were consistently higher than they were in the corresponding periods of 1916, and then they were higher than the year preceding. In Winnipeg \$500,000,000 more was cleared in the 11 months ending November 30 than in the same months a year ago.

The entry of the United States into the war has strengthened the bonds between that country and Canada. We are now working together for the same ends. Those who are not fighting are promoting a greater production of foodstuffs. In this connection Western Canada offers a wonderful opportunity. Not only can larger quantities of staple foodstuffs be produced, but the cost of production is lower and the remuneration greater than where land is more expensive. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of farm products has doubled during the past three years, there are millions of acres of arable land in Western Canada which can still be bought at a low price.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage prepared for seeding to wheat in 1918. It is larger than in 1917, and will probably surpass the record area put into crop in the year 1915, when the largest crop ever known in the West was harvested. The year 1918 should also see a further increase in live stock activity.

Farmers have been investing considerable sums in cattle; the high prices secured for wool and mutton have opened the eyes of Western farmers to the possibilities of sheep, and such was the demand for breeding animals last fall that it was impossible to meet it adequately; the campaign for greater hog production is expected to yield an increase of between 25 and 50 per cent in 1918.

Those who are contemplating coming to Western Canada cannot do better than come early in the spring when they can put in a crop and harvest it in the fall. In this way they will be able to achieve something that will not only be of great benefit to themselves, but also to the great cause for which the Allies, including the United States, are now fighting.—Advertisement.

**Feeble.**  
Mr. Trumble—The elevator isn't running as fast as usual this morning.  
Elevator Boy—No, sir; I don't feel very strong today.

**IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY**  
but like counterfeit money the imitation has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

**Enough to Know.**  
"Does he know anything about poker?"  
"Everything—he never plays."—Buffalo Express.

**For Pimply Faces.**  
To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

**Ought to Have.**  
"He hasn't the ghost of a chance with that girl."  
"I don't see why not, when he is a lad of spirit."

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

**The Sort of Man.**  
"Mamie's admirer is a manufacturer of umbrellas."  
"I see; a sort of rain beau."

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**  
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of H. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, 50c.

**Consistent Garb.**  
"How was the runaway convict dressed?"  
"In a cutaway coat and slouch hat."

**Long Dead.**  
The Barber (after the shave)—"Hair dyed, sir?" Customer (baldheaded)—"Yes, it did, about five years ago."

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

**"There Must Be No Holy War!"**

Such was the order that went forth in India at the outbreak of the world conflict, and when a man was needed to go to the hill country, learn the secrets of the savage tribes and quell any possible uprising, Athelstan King was chosen. Never was a more dangerous mission given a man than that entrusted to

**King of the Khyber Rifles**

This is the title of the new story that we have secured for our next serial and never for a moment does the interest lag. Intrigue and thrills, love and war and a vaulting ambition, combined with the glamour and mystery and ruthlessness of the East, makes this a wonderfully fascinating romance.

Watch for the Issue Containing First Installment

**WATER PURIFIED BY OZONE**

How Nice, France, Gets a Germless Supply for Drinking.

Consul William Dulany Hunter, of Nice, France, in a report to the Bureau of purifying that city's water supply by the use of ozone. He says: "As the water used for drinking and other purposes was considered to be unwholesome, a new method of sterilization has been adopted. There is an electric power plant worked by water turbines, the force being the water which is afterward sterilized. The two dynamos are run separately, so that there can be no stoppage while one of them is being cleaned or repaired. The force produced is 110 volts, 500 periods a second, which is transformed into an alternating current, with a potential power of 17,000 volts. This high power current is conducted to a so-called ozone battery. Each of the five batteries composing a system consists of three vertical copper plates two feet square and one and one-half inches thick, with a space of eight inches between each. In each of these spaces there is a pair of glass sheets, between which the electric sparks decompose the air, which is forced through them by a sucking machine. The decomposed air consists of ozone and azotic acid. The azotic acid is retained and the pure ozone made available by passing the decomposed air through a vertical pipe containing charcoal dust and pieces of cement. The water, under a pressure of a fall of twelve feet, flows through a system of earthen tubes about one inch in diameter and having thirty-three holes each; these tubes pass through a space filled with ozone, which the water absorbs.

"After this first process of sterilization the water flows into a tank in which there is a wire netting supporting about three feet of pebbles. These pebbles divide the water so that it falls like a heavy rain to the bottom of the tank, and a strong ozone current, coming from the sides of the tank, is absorbed by the falling water. The ozone is then extracted by having the water fall on stone steps. Medical authorities declare that after having undergone this process water is absolutely germ free and that it is impossible to produce any kind of germ culture in it.

"Two ozone plants were built in 1909; one of them gives an output of 29.61 gallons a second and the other 79.22 gallons. Each of these plants is composed of two separate systems, so that there can be no possibility of a shortage of water. A new plant is under construction which is to be large enough to supply all the towns and cities between Nice and Mentone, a distance of twenty-four miles. New waterworks are also to be constructed in the near future at both Cannes and Grasse."

**Burglarly a Poor Living.**

"It is impossible as well as unprofitable to send all scoundrels to the Penitentiary. I am not particularly anxious to send any of them there. I am so hard to amuse with the sufferings of human beings that I get no fun at all out of the thought of even a burglar punished for his sins. If he is a persistent burglar, practicing his art in my neighborhood, I am glad to have him removed. But I don't care where he is removed to. I might be in favor of the government 'paying' him enough to make it worth his while to leave off burglarizing. It wouldn't cost much. Picturesque employments seldom pay well. Likely piracy and bribe-taking, it is an extremely unremunerative employment. The average income of an independent gold miner, working twelve hours a day and changing his shirt once a month, is about \$1.85 a day. I should say that the average income of an ordinary, industrious burglar, such a craftsman as might call on you or me, after deducting the cost of masks, jimmies, chloroform, revolvers, etc., is rather less than this. The statistics are, of course, hard to get at. The modesty of burglars is proverbial, but from personal acquaintance among them while I was a newspaper reporter I know they are underpaid. They are perpetually in straits for ready money; they live in poor surroundings; their children are badly clothed. Alcoholism does not account for their condition, for they must be abstemious during working hours. They are not wasteful or extravagant. Only insufficient means can be the cause of their habitual dependency and an air of apprehension about the future so incongenial with the supposed romantic nature of their calling that it might better become a widow or orphan whose funds are safely invested in some of the magnificent properties listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Of course, a combination of burglarly and gold mining might be profitable. It has been so in the past. And a burglar who could get into such an enterprise as a New York street railway company might grow very rich. Or he might be ashamed to take the money. But putting all questions of morals aside, I could not conscientiously advise any young man commencing life to take up burglarly as a profession. With the greatest talents, he could not expect to make a fair living. The most proficient and successful burglar I have known, a man who would scorn to break into private residence, but confined himself to the strictly commercial and conservative business of safe-blowing, was laid at the end of his career to take a position as messenger at a rabe track."

A woman can't be happy unless she trusts the man she loves, and he isn't to be trusted the minute she does it.



**The Home Is No Cozier Than Its Floors**

Bare floors make a home as uninviting as bare walls or windows. Pleasant warmth and cheer enter a room as soon as you install

**NEPONSET Floor Covering**

Made in agreeable color designs specially suitable for bed-rooms, kitchen, sewing-room, nursery, porch, halls, closets and bath-rooms. Many special patterns for every room.

Sanitary, easily washed, waterproof and enduring. A tough, thick, resilient fabric that takes the jar and noise out of walking. Lies flat without tacking and won't curl. Product of the century-old manufacturing experience of one of New England's oldest firms. Come in and pick your pattern today.

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Let Us Convince You

**IF A FIRE SHOULD BREAK OUT IN YOUR HOME TONIGHT**

are you prepared to stand the loss? You can not afford to carry the risk when good strong old line fire insurance companies will carry it for you very cheaply. Keep your home, or your household goods fully insured.

**Herman Worman, Agent**

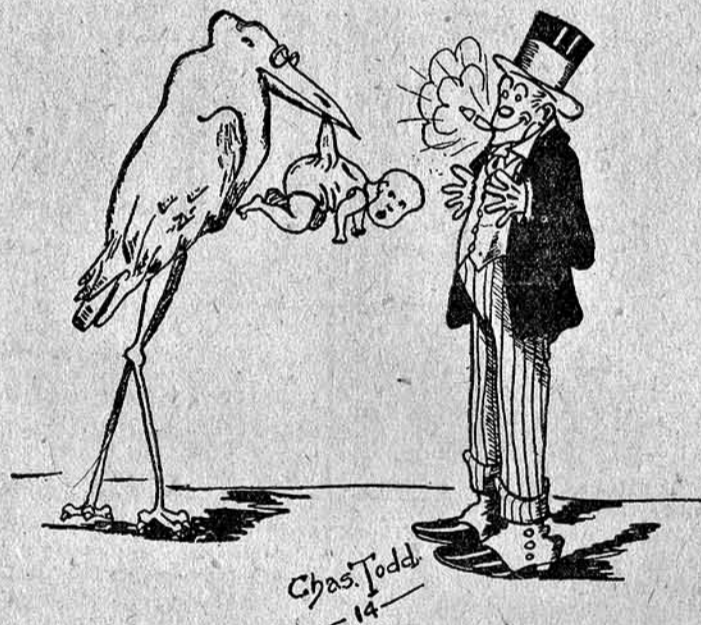
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The best quality of work at prices that are RIGHT



Chas. Todd - 14

**A Baby Boy**

A 10 pound baby boy made his appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. Lougten Thursday morning. Mother and baby are getting along nicely.

**Baby Girl**

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Heister are the proud parents of a baby girl born to them Friday.

**Baby Girl**

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Marcotte are the proud parents of an eight pound baby girl who arrived at their home Monday evening.

**Baby Girl**

A baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Louglois Friday. Mother and baby are doing fine.

**Baby Girl**

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Lencaster are the proud parents of a baby girl born to them Friday of last week.

THINK OF IT—Good home killed pork, home rendered lard, fresh pork sausage, spare ribs, at The Economy Broadway and Grand Ave. Bradley Ill.

The Misses Jeanette and Georgiana Worman have gone to Pittsburgh Pa.

The Odd Fellows put on degree work at their meeting last Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vallinour of Martinton and Harvey LeClaire of Chicago Heights, and the Misses Lillian and Rose Nelson of Kankakee visited Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Knickerbocker one day last week.

Mrs. M. J. Mulligan has been numbered among the sick for the past week.

Emil Gouderman spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chicago on business.

Mr. George L. Page of Chicago was a business caller here Wednesday in the interest of the Chicago Evening American.

Mrs. George Riss of Streator, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. August Rollert and two children of Steen, Minn., were entertained in the Gouderman home from Friday until Monday.

Harry McCue, who has been sick is better. Miss Davis, a trained nurse from Chicago has been nursing him.

Mrs. Ryan and little son Eugene, of Indianapolis, Ind., are spending a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. Phil. DeLude.

Miss Barbara Grimes, who has been spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grimes, returned to her home in Grant Park, Saturday.

**Promptness By Co-Operation**

We are under government regulation and we must co-operate with one another. Our prices are set by the government in many articles. Jobbers are limiting their credits and we are in duty bound to do the same. All bills MUST be paid in full each pay day. Co-operating with one another in this way we can succeed, otherwise not. Co-Operation is Our By-Word

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Cranberries. Prices Right at all times.

**A. C. BEARDSLEY & SONS**

Mrs. Emil Gouderman is visiting relatives in Streator.

Mrs. John Allford has been on the sick list several days.

Williard Cazel of North Schuyler Ave., is confined to his home suffering with an attack of rheumatism.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney and bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all back-ache and bladder trouble. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. 35c and \$1.00 a bottle at the drug store.

**Sale Bills PRINTED**

If you intend to have a sale get our prices

We are fixed for turning out work of this kind in double-quick time.

# To the Man on Trail

## The Christmas Bumper Was Drunk to His Safe Get Away

By JACK LONDON

Copyright by Jack London

**"D**UMP it in." "But, I say, Kid, isn't that going to be a little too strong? Whisky and alcohol's bad enough, but when it comes to brandy and pepper sauce and—"

"Dump it in. Who's making this punch, anyway?" And Malemute Kid smiled benignly through the clouds of steam. "By the time you've been in this country as long as I have, my son, and lived on rabbit tracks and salmon belly you'll learn that Christmas comes only once per annum. And a Christmas without punch is sinking a hole to bedrock with nary a pay streak."

"Stack up on that fer a high cyard," approved Big Jim Belden, who had come down from his claim on Mazy May to spend Christmas and who, as every one knew, had been living the two months past on straight moose meat. "Hain't forgot the hooch we uns made on the Tanana, hev yeh?"

"Well, I guess yes! Boys, it would have done your hearts good to see that whole tribe fighting drunk, and all because of a glorious ferment of sugar and sour dough. That was before your time," Malemute Kid said as he turned to Stanley Prince, a young mining expert who had been in two years. "No white women in the country then, and Mason wanted to get married. Ruth's father was chief of the Tananas and objected, like the rest of the tribe. Stiff? Why, I used my last pound of sugar. Finest work in that line I ever did in my life. You should have seen the chase down the river and across the portage."

"But the squaw?" asked Louis Savoy, the tall French Canadian, becoming interested.

Then Malemute Kid, who was a born raconteur, told the unvarnished tale of the northland Lochinvar. More than one rough adventurer of the north felt his heartstrings draw closer and experienced vague yearnings for the sunnier pastures of the southland, where life promised something more than a barren struggle with cold and death.

"We struck the Yukon just behind the first ice run," he concluded, "and the tribe only a quarter of an hour behind. But that saved us, for the second run broke the jam above and shut them out. When they finally got into Nuklukyeto the whole post was ready for them. And as for the port, was ready for them. And as to the foregatherer ask Father Roubeau here. He performed the ceremony."

The Jesuit took the pipe from his lips, but could only express his gratification with patriarchal smiles, while Protestant and Catholic vigorously applauded.

"By gar!" ejaculated Louis Savoy, who seemed overcome by the romance of it. "La petite squaw; mon Mason brav. By gar!"

Then, as the first tin cups of punch

went round, Bettles the Unquenchable sprang to his feet and struck up his favorite drinking song—

"There's Henry Ward Beecher And Sunday school teachers, All drink of the sassafras root; But you bet all the same, If it had its right name, It's the juice of the forbidden fruit."

"Oh the juice of the forbidden fruit," roared out the Bacchanalian chorus—

"Oh the juice of the forbidden fruit; But you bet all the same, If it had its right name, It's the juice of the forbidden fruit."

Malemute Kid's frightful concoction did its work. The men of the camps and trails unbent in its genial glow, and jest and song and tales of past adventure went round the board. Aliens from a dozen lands, they toasted each other and all. It was the Englishman, Prince, who pledged "Uncle Sam, the precocious infant of the new world," the Yankee, Bettles, who drank to "The Queen, God bless her!" and together Savoy and Meyers, the German trader, changed their cups to Alsace and Lorraine.

Then Malemute Kid arose, cup in hand, and glanced at the greased paper window, where the frost stood full three inches thick—"A health to the man on trail this night; may his grub hold out; may his dogs keep their legs; may his matches never miss fire."

Crack! Crack! They heard the familiar music of the dog whip, the whining howl of the Malemites and the crunch of a sled as it drew up to the cabin. Conversation languished while they waited the issue.

"An old timer—cares for his dogs and then himself," whispered Malemute Kid to Prince as they listened to the snapping jaws and the wolfish snarls and yelps of pain which proclaimed to their practiced ears that the stranger was beating back their dogs while he fed his own.

Then came the expected knock, sharp and confident, and the stranger entered. Dazzled by the light, he hesitated a moment at the door, giving to all a chance for scrutiny. He was a striking personage and a most picturesque one in his arctic dress of wool and fur. Standing six foot two or three, with proportionate breadth of shoulders and depth of chest, his smooth shaven face nipped by the cold to a gleaming pink, his long lashes and eyebrows white with ice, and the ear and neck flaps of his great wolfskin cap loosely raised, he seemed, of a verity, the frost king, just stepped in out of the night. Clad outside his mackinaw jacket, a beaded belt held two large Colt's revolvers and a hunting knife, while he carried, in addition to the inevitable dog whip, a smokeless rifle of the largest bore and latest pattern. As he came forward, for all his step was firm and elastic, they could see that fatigue bore heavily upon him.

An awkward silence had fallen, but his hearty "What cheer, my lads?" put them quickly at ease, and the next in-

stant Malemute Kid and he had gripped hands. Though they had never met, each had heard of the other, and the recognition was mutual. A sweeping introduction and a mug of punch were forced upon him before he could explain his errand.

"How long since that basket sled with three men and eight dogs passed?" he asked.

"An even two days ahead. Are you after them?"

"Yes; my team. Run them off under my very nose, the cusses. I've gained two days on them already—pick them up on the next run."

"Reckon they'll show spunk?" asked Belden in order to keep up the conversation, for Malemute Kid already had the coffeepot on and was busily frying bacon and moose meat.

The stranger significantly tapped his revolvers.

"When'd yeh leave Dawson?"

"Twelve o'clock."

"Last night?" as a matter of course.

"Today."

A murmur of surprise passed round the circle. And well it might, for it was just midnight, and seventy-five miles of rough river trail was not to be sneered at for a twelve hours' run.

The talk soon became impersonal, however, harking back to the trails of childhood. As the young stranger ate of the rude fare Malemute Kid attentively studied his face. Nor was he long in deciding that it was fair, honest and open and that he liked it. Still youthful, the lines had been firmly traced by toil and hardship. Though genial in conversation and mild when at rest, the blue eyes gave promise of the hard steel glitter which comes when called into action, especially against odds. The heavy jaw and square cut chin demonstrated rugged pertinacity and indomitability. Nor, though the attributes of the lion were there, was there wanting the certain softness, the hint of womanliness, which bespoke the emotional nature.

"So that's how me an' the ol' woman got spliced," said Belden, concluding the exciting tale of his courtship. "Here we be, dad, sez she. 'An' may yeh be d—, sez he to her, an' then to me: 'Jim, yeh-yeh git outen them good duds o' yours. I want a right peart slice o' that forty acre plowed 'fore dinner.' An' then he turns on her an' sez, 'An' yeh, Sal—yeh sal inter them dishes.' An' then he sort o' sniffed an' kissed her. An' I was thet happy—but he seen me an' roars out, 'Yeh, Jim!' An' yeh bet I dusted fer the barn."

"Any kids waiting for you back in the States?" asked the stranger.

"Nope. Sal died 'fore any come. That's why I'm here." Belden abstractedly began to light his pipe, which had failed to go out, and then brightened up with, "Elow 'bout yerself, stranger—married man?"

For reply he opened his watch, slipped it from the thong which served for a chain and passed it over. Belden pricked up the slush lamp, surveyed the inside of the case critically and, swearing admiringly to himself, handed it over to Louis Savoy. With numerous "By gars!" he finally surrendered it to Prince, and they noticed that his hands trembled and his eyes took on a peculiar softness. And so it passed from horny hand to horny hand—the pasted photograph of a woman, the clinging kind that such men fancy, with a babe at the breast. Those who had not yet seen the wonder were keen with curiosity; those who had become silent and retrospective. They could face the pinch of famine, the grip of scurvy or the quick death by field or flood, but the pictured semblance of a stranger woman and child made women and children of them all.

"Never have seen the youngster yet. He's a boy, she says, and two years old," said the stranger as he received the treasure back. A lingering moment he gazed upon it, then snapped the case and turned away, but not quick enough to hide the restrained rush of tears.

Malemute Kid led him to a bunk and bade him turn in.

"Call me at 4, sharp. Don't fail me," were his last words, and a moment later he was breathing in the heaviness of exhausted sleep.

"By Jove, he's a plucky chap!" commented Prince. "Three hours' sleep after seventy-five miles with the dogs, and then the trail again! Who is he, Kid?"

"Jack Westondale. Been in going on three years, with nothing but the name of working like a horse, and any amount of bad luck to his credit. I never knew him, but Sitka Charley told me about him."

"It seems hard that a man with a sweet young wife like his should be putting in his years in this God forsaken hole, where every year counts two on the outside."

"The trouble with him is clean grit and stubbornness. He's cleaned up twice with a stake, but lost it both times."

Here the conversation was broken off by an uproar from Bettles, for the effect had begun to wear away. And soon the bleak years of monotonous grub and deadening toil were being forgotten in rough merriment. Malemute Kid alone seemed unable to lose himself and cast many an anxious look at his watch. Once he put on his mittens and beaver skin cap and, leaving the cabin, fell to rummaging about in the cache.

Nor could he wait the hour designated, for he was fifteen minutes ahead of time in rousing his guest. The young giant had stiffened badly, and brisk rubbing was necessary to bring him to his feet. He tottered painfully out of the cabin, to find his dogs harnessed and everything ready for the start. The company wished him good luck and a short chase, while Father Roubeau, hurriedly blessing him, led the stampede for the cabin, and small wonder, for it is not good to face 74

degrees below zero with naked ears and hands.

Malemute Kid saw him to the main trail and there, gripping his hand heartily, gave him advice.

"You'll find a hundred pounds of salmon eggs on the sled," he said. "The dogs will go as far on that as with one hundred and fifty of fish, and you can't get dog food at Pelly, as you probably expected." The stranger started, and his eyes flashed, but he did not interrupt. "You can't get an ounce of food for dog or man till you reach Five Fingers, and that's a stiff 200 miles. Watch out for open water on the Thirty Mile river, and be sure you take the big cut-off above Le Barge."

"How did you know it? Surely the news can't be ahead of me already."

"I don't know it, and, what's more, I don't want to know it. But you never owned that team you're chasing. Sitka Charley sold it to them last spring. But he sized you up to me as square once, and I believe him. I've seen your face. I like it. And I've seen—why, d— you, hit the high places for salt water and that wife of yours, and"— Here the Kid unmitigated and jerked out his sack.

"No; I don't need it." And the tears froze on his cheeks as he convulsively gripped Malemute Kid's hand.

"Then don't spare the dogs. Cut them out of the traces as fast as they drop. Buy them and think they're cheap at \$10 a pound. You can get them at Five Fingers, Little Salmon and the Hootalinqua. And watch out for wet feet," was his parting advice. "Keep a-traveling up to 25, but if it gets below that, build a fire and change your socks."

Fifteen minutes had barely elapsed when the jingle of bells announced new arrivals. The door opened, and a mounted policeman of the Northwest Territory entered, followed by two half breed dog drivers. Like Westondale, they were heavily armed and showed signs of fatigue. The half breeds had been born to the trail and bore it easily, but the young policeman was badly exhausted. Still, the dog's obstinacy of his race held him to the pace he had set and would hold him till he dropped in his tracks.

"When did Westondale pull out?" he asked. "He stopped here, didn't he?"



"No; I Don't Need It."

This was supererogatory, for the tracks told their own tale too well.

Malemute Kid had caught Belden's eye, and he, scenting the wind, replied evasively, "A right peart while back."

"Come, my man; speak up," the policeman admonished.

"Yeh seem to want him right smart. Hez he bin gittin' cantankerous down Dawson way?"

"Held up Harry McFarland's for forty thousand. Exchanged it at the P. C. store for a check on Seattle. And who's to stop the cashing of it if we don't overtake him? When did he pull out?"

Every eye suppressed its excitement, for Malemute Kid had given the cue, and the young officer encountered wooden faces on every hand.

Striding over to Prince, he put the question to him. Though it hurt him, gazing into the frank, earnest face of his fellow countryman, he replied inconsequentially on the state of the trail.

Then the officer espied Father Roubeau, who could not lie. "A quarter of an hour ago," the priest answered, "but he had four hours' rest for himself and dogs."

"Fifteen minutes' start, and he's fresh! My God!" The poor fellow staggered back, half fainting from exhaustion and disappointment, murmuring something about the run from Dawson in ten hours and the dogs being played out.

Malemute Kid forced a mug of punch upon him; then he turned for the door, ordering the dog drivers to follow. But the warmth and promise of rest were too tempting, and they objected strenuously. The Kid was conversant with their French patois and followed it anxiously.

They swore that the dogs were gone up; that Siwash and Babette would have to be shot before the first mile was covered; that the rest were almost as bad, and that it would be better for all hands to rest up.

"Lend me five dogs?" the officer asked, turning to Malemute Kid. But the Kid shook his head.



Again the Silent Refusal.

"I'll sign a check on Captain Constantine for five thousand. Here's my papers. I'm authorized to draw at my own discretion."

Again the silent refusal.

"Then I'll requisition them in the name of the queen."

Smiling incredulously, the Kid glanced at his well stocked arsenal, and the Englishman, realizing his impotency, turned for the door. But, the dog drivers still objecting, he whirled upon them fiercely, calling them women and curs. The swart face of the older half-breed flushed angrily as he drew himself up and promised in good, round terms that he would travel his leader off his legs and would then be delighted to plant him in the snow.

The young officer—and it required his whole will—walked steadily to the door, exhibiting a freshness he did not possess. But they all knew and appreciated his proud effort. Nor could he veil the twinges of agony that shot across his face. Covered with frost, the dogs were curled up in the snow, and it was almost impossible to get them to their feet. The poor brutes whined under the stinging lash, for the dog drivers were angry and cruel. Nor till Babette, the leader, was cut from the traces could they break out the sled and get under way.

"A dirty scoundrel and a liar!" "By gar, him no good!" "A thief!" "Worse than an Indian!" It was evident that they were angry, first at the way they had been deceived, and, second, at the outraged ethics of the northland, where honesty, above all, was man's prime jewel. "An' we gave the cuss a hand

after knowin' what he'd did." All eyes were turned accusingly upon Malemute Kid, who rose from the corner where he had been making Babette comfortable and silently emptied the bowl for a final round of punch.

"It's a cold night, boys—a bitter cold night," was the irrelevant commencement of his defense. "You've all traveled trail and know what that stands for. Don't jump a dog when he's down. You've only heard one side. A whiter man than Jack Westondale never ate from the same pot nor stretched blanket with you or me. Last fall he gave his whole clean-up, forty thousand, to Joe Castrell to buy an outfit for his mission. Today he'd be a millionaire. But while he stayed behind at Circle City, taking care of his partner with the scurvy, what does Castrell do? Goes into McFarland's, jumps the limit and drops the whole sack. Found him dead in the snow the next day. And poor Jack laying his plans to go out this winter to his wife and the boy he's never seen. You'll notice he took exactly what his partner lost—forty thousand. Well, he's gone out. And what are you going to do about it?"

The Kid glanced round the circle of his judges, noted the softening of their faces, then raised his mug aloft. "So a health to the man on trail this night; may his grub hold out; may his dogs keep their legs; may his matches never miss fire. God prosper him; good luck go with him, and"—

"Confusion to the mounted police!" cried Bettles to the crash of the empty cups.

### MOODS OF NEGRO FOLK-SONGS

Gayest to Most Profoundly Tragic Disposition Is to Be Found Under the Religious Veil.

The negro sought a channel for artistic solace, into which he could throw the symbolism of his racial longing. He found it, notes a writer in the New Republic, in the religion brought to him by Protestant missionaries or taught him by his masters. Here he was free to dream his dreams and create his visions of future happiness, for no master could punish him for praising God. Thus he "found religion," and in religion he found no mood of his simple soul un-nourished.

It is, then, not so hard to understand why the negro's folk-song is, in its superficial form, so predominantly religious. The "spirituals" of the camp meeting show a quite unecclesiastical variety of style and mood, a variety, in fact, coextensive with the emotional range of simple peasant life. These include lively dances, bitter laments, paeans of joy and majestic organ-like anthems. In the Bible stories which are retold in ballad form in some of the spirituals the negro found expression for his buoyant, genial humor. Nearly all the familiar moods of folk-song, from the gayest to the most profoundly tragic are to be found under the religious veil which permitted the slave to live his own varied emotional life without interference from his master.

### Missing.

"Ma," roared Mr. Jagsby, "where in the demition bow-wows is my hat? It's a shame the way things disappear without any apparent reason. I would just like to know where that hat is?"

"So would I," replied Mrs. Jagsby, coldly. "You didn't have it on when you came home last night."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

### OUT SLUMMING WITH DICKENS

American Guests Shown About Darkest London by Noted Writer Who Was Well Posted.

"Doctor Howe and his bride went to Europe on their wedding trip on the same steamer with Horace Mann and his newly made wife, Mary Peabody, the sister of Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne. The teacher of Laura Bridgman was well known in England through Dickens' 'American Notes' and people were anxious to do him honor.

"Dickens not only invited the interesting Americans to dinner but he offered to pilot Doctor Howe and his brother reformer, Horace Mann, about darkest London," writes Mary E. Perman in St. Nicholas, "and show them the haunts of misery and crime which no one knew better than the author of 'Oliver Twist,' 'Little Dorrit' and 'Bleak House.' The following note written in Dickens' characteristic hand shows the zest with which the great novelist undertook these expeditions and his boyish love of fun:

"Ninth June, 1843.

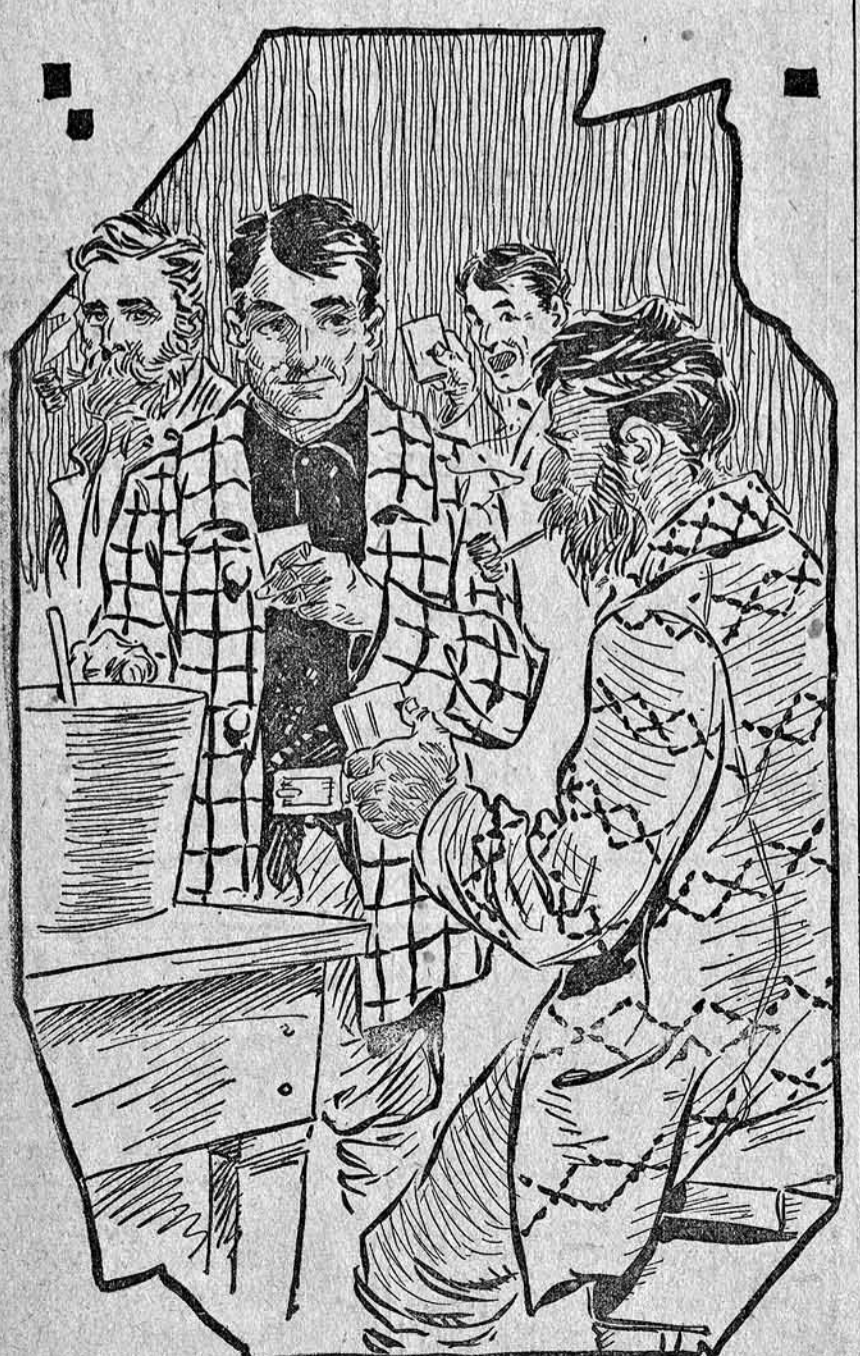
"My dear Howe—Drive tonight to St. Giles' church. Be there at half past eleven—and wait. Somebody will put his head into the coach after a Venetian and mysterious fashion and breathe your name. Follow that man. Trust him to the death.

"So no more at present from

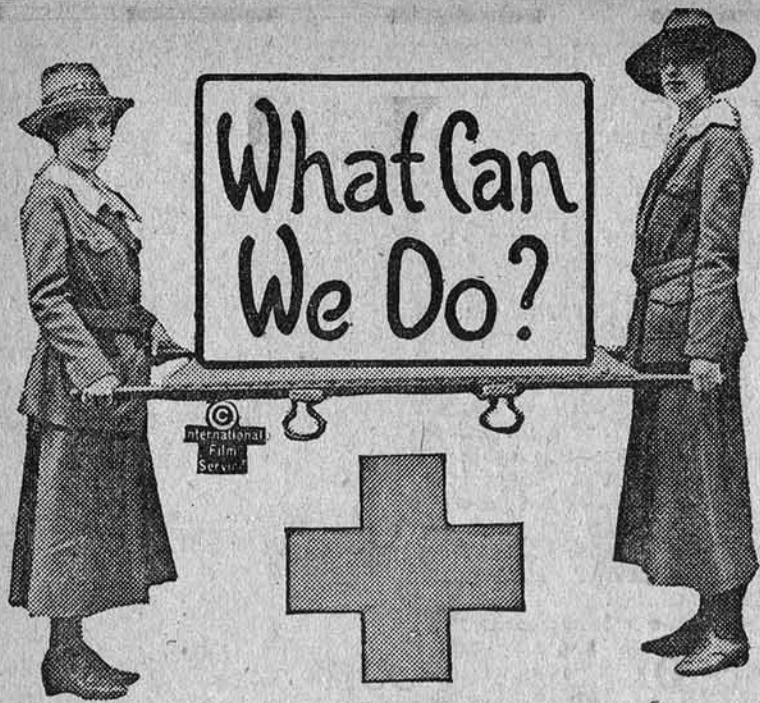
"THE MASK."

### Browning Best Talker.

"Among the Victorian literary men," says a writer in the Manchester (England) Guardian, "the best talker, by common consent, was Browning. All the chroniclers agree that among Victorian notables there was no more vigorous and inexhaustible gossip than Browning. Together with James Russell Lowell, the talker par excellence among Americans resident in England, he seemed determined to prove how thoroughgoing a man of the world it was possible for a poet to be."



Malemute Kid's Frightful Concoction Did Its Work.



"What can we do?" is likely to be changed to "What can't we do?" in the light of responses women have made to the challenge of circumstances. They have excursions into many new fields of labor since the beginning of the war. Only the heaviest physical labor—where it is a mere matter of muscular strength unequal to that of men—bars them from measuring their efforts along with the other half of humanity. Just how much of this new industrial territory they will hold, now that they have occupied it, remains to be seen. It is reasonable to believe that there are many places they will continue to hold.

In the meantime there are many good old-fashioned obligations they must go on fulfilling. All the things they have been doing they must go on with. Sox and sweaters and all other knitted things must be mainly supplied by them; clothing and food prepared for their own families and others who need them. Besides the wholesome and hourly duties they undertake to raise money for all sorts of charitable work. For the Red Cross they are having much success along with considerable merriment by getting up "fiestas" or county fairs—held indoors. All they

need to start with is a large room with a fairly good floor. This they line with booths and partition off into various "exhibits"—each of them as much of a joke as possible. There is a shooting gallery, with the kaiser as a target, the fortune-telling tent—candy and lemonade stands, jellies, canned fruits, preserves, etc., contributed by the promoters, who solicit it among acquaintances. The things are sold at low prices because there is almost no expense attached where everyone contributes time and materials and the profits are clear.

About the gayest and liveliest crowd at these fairs or "fiestas" is in that portion of the floor set aside for those who like to dance. This is railed or roped off from the rest of the room and a little booth for selling tickets placed at the entrance. Little girls also peddle tickets among the men who dance. "Ten cents each and three for a quarter" brings many a dime and dollar home to the treasury of the chapter. Of course the promoters must see to it that good music is provided. War is no reason why the young people should not indulge themselves in innocent pleasures, and they are glad enough to benefit the Red Cross while they enjoy themselves.

## Allied Governments' Purchases in the United States

Arrangements were entered into shortly after the beginning of the war by the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, with the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, whereby Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett and Robert S. Brookings of the war industries board were designated a commission through whom or with whose approval or consent all purchases in the United States of materials and supplies by or on behalf of these governments shall be made.

Under this arrangement these governments communicate their requirements for materials and supplies to this commission through their designated purchasing agents in this country, and the commission then uses its best efforts to obtain offers of the materials and supplies required at the best obtainable prices and terms, of delivery and otherwise, and submits the same to the purchasing agent concerned, it being no part of the commission's duty to prepare and sign contracts, or to supervise their execution, or to determine technical details, or to carry out the inspection of materials, all of which matters are cared for by the governments concerned.

The foreign governments have agreed not to make purchases in the United States otherwise than through or with the consent of the commission. The arrangements provide that nothing expressed or implied, nor anything done or omitted by the commission, shall impose any obligation or liability upon the United States whether to advance moneys, to establish credits, or otherwise. The purchasing commission in carrying out the terms of this agreement, says Commerce Reports, is endeavoring to see first that the wants of the governments associated with the United States in the war are supplied as promptly as possible, and without interfering with the requirements of our own government. This necessarily involves the finding of a source of supply from which articles needed by the allies can be obtained without prejudice to contracts placed with the United States government for articles of the same kind, and in many cases it has been found necessary to develop new sources of supply—that is, to induce some one who has not been previously making the articles needed to produce them.

## FEEDING FOWLS FOR MEAT AND EGGS

In feeding the flock an effort should be made to do so as cheaply as possible, consistent with the production of eggs. To accomplish this all table scraps, kitchen waste, etc., should be utilized. Scraps of meat or leftover vegetables which cannot be utilized in any other way make excellent feed. There are also many other waste products, such as beet tops, turnip tops, carrot tops, potato parings, onion tops, the outside leaves of cabbages, waste lettuce leaves, bread and cake crumbs, etc., all of which are relished by the hens and can be used to the best advantage. In saving the scraps and waste it is well to separate the portions adapted for feeding to the flock and place these in a receptacle or pail of their own. Decomposed waste material or moldy bread or cake should never be saved to feed to the hens, as it is harmful to them and may cause serious bowel trouble. Sloppy material, such as dishwater, should not be thrown into their pail. It is also useless to put in such things as banana peels or the skins of oranges, as these have little or no food value. Any sour milk which is not utilized in the house should be given to the chickens. This should be fed separately, however, either by allowing the hens to drink it or by allowing it to clabber on the back of the stove and then feeding it in that condition. When the family's table waste is not sufficient for feeding the flock, it is usually possible to get some of the neighbors who keep no hens to save material suitable for feeding. Many people are glad to do this if a small pail in which to place the waste is furnished.

Table scraps and kitchen waste are best prepared for feeding by running them through an ordinary meat grinder. After the material has been put through the grinder it is usually a rather moist mass, and it is well to mix with it some cornmeal, bran or other ground grain until the whole mass assumes a crumbly condition. The usual method is to feed the table scraps at noon or at night, or at both times, as may be desired, in a trough or on a board. All should be fed that the hens will eat up clean, and if any of the material is left after one-half or three-quarters of an hour it should be removed. If allowed to lie it may spoil and would be very bad for the hens.

With the table scraps it is well to feed some grain. Perhaps this may be given best as a light feed in the morning. Four or five handfuls of grain (about one-half pint) scattered in the litter will be sufficient for a flock of twenty or twenty-five hens. By handful is meant as much as can be grasped in the hand, not what can be scooped up in the open hand. By scattering it in the litter the hens will be compelled to scratch in order to find the grain and in this way to take exercise, which is decidedly beneficial to them. If the house is too small to feed in, the grain can be scattered on the ground outside. A good grain mixture for this purpose is composed of equal parts by weight of wheat, cracked corn and oats. Another suitable grain mixture is composed of two parts by weight of cracked corn and one part oats.

### Live in Suspended Huts.

In the lowlands of the delta of the Orinoco river the natives build huts suspended between trunks of *Mauritia flexuosa*, a palm. They also eat its fruits, its pith, its juice and use the fibers of its leaf stems for making ropes, hammocks, etc.

## Payment of Funds to Credit of Enemy or Ally Authorized by U. S. War Trade Board

The war trade board has authorized the payment of drafts that have been accepted, drawn on funds to the credit of a person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or acting for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or on which such a person appears as drawer or indorser, when such drafts are presented for payment in the United States: Provided, however, that when such drafts are collected for or on behalf of any person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or person acting for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," the proceeds of collection shall be at once reported by the person making such collection to and be held subject to the disposition of the alien property custodian.

No drafts can now be accepted or transferred or dealt in before acceptance which are drawn on funds to the credit of any person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" or acting for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or drawn by or to the order of such person, or on which such person appears as indorser, unless a license is first obtained from the bureau of enemy trade, Bond Building, Washington.

The war trade board has also authorized the payment of travelers' checks, not exceeding \$100 in amount, on which there appears the indorsement of a person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or acting for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," without obtaining a license therefor.

## JUST FOR FUN

### Something Suitable.

"What can I make for my husband to eat?" asked the bride. "Something suitable for the honeymoon. I don't want anything prosaic, you know."

"Try angel food."

"We've been having a great deal of that."

"Well, make him some spoon bread."

### Breaking the News.

Poor Tim Murphy went up in a premature blast, and Mike Mulligan was delegated to break the news to the widow.

After a few casual remarks, Mike asked, "Has Tim any insurance on his life?"

"He has, indeed," replied Mrs. Murphy.

"Well," said Mike, "we can't collect yure pore husband, but we'll help ye collect that."

### Up Against It.

"Are you the dealer who supplies Cinderella with her glass slippers?"

"I am, and it's a job to fit her, too. I admit she has a small foot, but she thinks it's smaller than it really is. And you know, glass slippers don't stretch."

### She Wasn't So Smart.

Mother—I just knew you were going to spill that milk.

Teddy—Well, if you knew, why didn't you tell me?

### Had Knowledge of Both.

Banker—Do you know anything about checks and drafts?

Applicant—Yes, sir; I've run our furnace for years.

### A Soft Answer.

"These bargains you women are after are really dear things."

"Yes, for I got a bargain when I married you."

### After Effect.

First Bill—What makes him so pugnacious?

Second Bill—I guess he's been eating scrap iron.

### Oh, How Different.

"That man sure has a handsome mug."

"Why, I think he's as homely as sin."

"I mean he has a handsome mug in the barber shop with his monogram on it."

## Lignite Coals May Provide Many Important Supplies

Secretary Lane has recommended to congress an appropriation of \$100,000 to investigate the commercial and economic practicability of utilizing the lignite coals of the United States for producing fuel oil, gasoline substitutes, ammonia, coal tar and gas for power. There are immense quantities of lignite deposits in the public lands of the United States lying near the surface of the earth and cheaply mined, but the coal is of such character that it does not stand transportation in its natural state and is of small value for fuel except in the immediate vicinity of the mines. If a satisfactory method of extracting fuel oil and other substances is secured it would be of enormous value and add immensely to the resources of the United States. It is proposed to have the investigations conducted through the bureau of mines.

## Movies Showing Methods of Increasing Country's Pork Supply—Boys' Pig Clubs

As a means of helping to increase the pork supply, the United States department of agriculture has released to the motion picture theaters, through one of the large motion picture companies, a film showing the work of the boys' pig clubs which the department is organizing in all parts of the country in co-operation with the extension divisions of the state agricultural colleges. The film shows methods of instructing farm boys, and in some instances girls, who have joined the agricultural clubs, how to raise better pigs and the methods used by club members in carrying out instructions. The first lesson taught in the film story is that it costs no more to feed and care for the pig of carefully selected stock than the scrub, while the results in meat produced is greatly in favor of the well-bred animal. The picture shows further how to feed and care for the pigs, how to protect them from disease, and how to shelter them from the inclemency of winter and the heat of summer. The results of wise selection and intelligent care are shown in the well-groomed, fat, healthy porkers wearing the prize ribbons they have won.

The first pig club was organized in Louisiana in 1910. Now approximately 45,000 members are enrolled in the pig clubs throughout the country.

## Timber Sales on National Forests Doubled in Year

Sales of national forest timber in the fiscal year 1917 were more than double those of 1916, according to the annual report of the government forester. The total amount sold exceeded 2,000,000,000 feet and is valued at more than \$3,715,000. During the same period about 727,000,000 feet were cut and removed, for which the purchasers paid \$1,507,303 into the federal treasury. The largest sales were made in Oregon, where about 688,000,000 board feet were disposed of.

In addition to the timber sold, approximately 113,000,000 board feet, valued at almost \$150,000, was cut under free use permit by more than 41,000 settlers living near the national forests and depending on the forests for firewood and building material to improve their homesteads.

The timber business on the eastern purchase areas, while still small as compared with the western forests, showed a decided increase. More than three times as much timber was sold and more than twice as much cut as in 1916. The material disposed of is largely of poor quality and its removal will improve the forest growth.

## Of Interest to Women.

British women are proving successful as veterinary surgeons.

The original model of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty is now in possession of Mme. Oliver Bascou of Paris.

New York's subway has colored women porters who wear a quite natty uniform.

Mrs. Blanche Wagstaff, poet and traveler, has been appointed to the state charities board by Governor Whitman of New York.

Members of the New York woman's motor messenger corps receive first aid instructions at St. Luke's hospital.

Stop That Cold At Once

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, sure, easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures colds in 24 hours—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

## PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High-class references. Best results.

The Narrow Mind. A narrow mind will not admire, neither will a conceited one.—Madame Gasparin.

Many Children Are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels, and Destroy Worms. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 31 years. All druggists, 5c. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In Prehistoric Times. "How long has he been sick?" "About fifty years." "He must have passed the crisis, then."

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Creole" Hair Dressing, and darken, in the natural way, those ugly, grizzly hairs. Price, \$1.00.—Adv.

An Apt Student. A young woman who went to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said: "But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph.D."

"So I did," replied Edith; "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days. Druggists refund money if PAXO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Burning, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. First application gives relief. 5c.

## RACES QUICK TO AMALGAMATE

Intermarriage of French and English in St. Louis Began Promptly and Continued.

"Mimi" was a pet name for girls in the old French families a century ago. It was Indian and meant little pigeon. "Virginia" was a favorite name for daughters among the French families. The suggestion did not come from the Old Dominion state. Baby girls were christened Virginia because the mothers had read, tearfully, the story of Paul and Virginia. Bernardine de Saint Pierre's novel came out in 1797. It circulated all over the world and reached St. Louis. The romance made the first literary impression on the village. It prompted the use of the name of the heroine many times.

Commencing of the elements of the population of St. Louis came promptly. There was no line of exclusion in business or matrimony. The evolution of the typical St. Louisan was rapid. Of the more than one thousand descendants of Madame Chouteau, the mother of St. Louis, not two hundred have borne French names. In the present generation these descendants are represented in families of six former nationalities.—From "Missourian One Hundred Years Ago," by Walter B. Stevens.

## Well Named.

Private A.—Wot kind of cigarette have you got?

Private B. (handing him one)—Flor de Pershing.

Private A. (takes a few puffs and throws it away, remarking)—They would floor better men than Pershing.



Women whose sensitive nerves often yield to coffee's harmful stimulation, appreciate the change resulting from a ten days trial of INSTANT POSTUM INSTEAD OF COFFEE. Such a delicious drink makes the change easy and better nerves make it a permanent one. "There's a Reason"

## Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



## Spring Blouses Novel and Eccentric

All sorts of eccentricities and novelties appear in the designs presented in new spring blouses. In order to meet that always insatiable demand for something new, not a thing that could be done to blouses has been left undone—except to lower their prices. These are high, when the more intricate models are considered. They involve a lot of hand work, so there is a reason.

Many women will welcome the high-necked, fastened-in-the-back blouse which appears among the handsomest lingerie models. Very fine voile, trimmed with narrow, fine valenciennes lace and small, handsome pearl buttons, are old favorites worked out in new ways. An extended front panel is featured in these fine cotton blouses as well as those of crepe; this panel reaching several inches below the waistline, while the rest of the blouse terminates there in a narrow belt. One of the voile models has a panel with row after row of frills made of narrow lace, across it. Its long sleeves flare at the wrist and are finished with many rows of narrow frills made of the lace.

Crepe georgette appears, somewhat less sheer than it has been, in the best

of models made up with real filet lace and further adorned with silk embroidery in self color. A pale tan color, with filet lace exactly matching it in color, employs a six-inch square of the lace at the top of the front panel. The neck in this model is open at the front like that in the blouse pictured.

Needlework, in which long stitches of silk floss, and beads, in rich combinations of color are very effectively used on blouses of dark colored crepe. Sleeves are very long, but the next excursion of the style reporter into the realm of blouses may discover shorter ones, there will be no telling what will be found then. Out of the mass of new material certain styles will crystallize as spring draws near. She who chooses fine cottons with lingerie laces and georgettes, in the simpler models, may select either high-necked, fastened-in-the-back blouses or those that fasten in the front and leave the throat uncovered, she cannot go wrong in either case.

Julia Bottomley

**THE BRADLEY ADVOCATE**

HERMAN WORMAN, Editor & Publisher  
Office: 182 Broadway, Bradley, Ill.

PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

A local newspaper devoted to the interests of Bradley.

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**DIRECTORY**

**Village Council.**

- H. H. Baker, mayor.
- Edward F. McCoy, clerk.
- Ovide L. Martin, treasurer.
- E. A. Marcotte, attorney.
- T. R. McCoy, collector
- T. J. Fahey, marshal
- Jos. Supernant, night police
- Fred Lambert, E. A. Bade James McCue, Adolph Bock, C. I. Magruder, and Geo. Bertrand, trustees.

**Board of Education**

Meets every first Friday following the first Monday of each month at the school hall. E. J. Stelter, Pres., C. W. Reincke, Sec'y., M. J. Mulligan, Peter Belmore, Frank Erickson, Peter Miller and George Bertrand, Members.

**Bradley Lodge 862 I. O. O. F.**

Meets at Odd Fellows hall, Broadway and Wabash, every Thursday evening. Visitors welcome.

**Irene Rebekah Lodge No. 171.**

Meets at Odd Fellows hall, Broadway and Wabash, every Tuesday evening.

**Ideal Camp 1721 M. W. A.**

Meets at Woodman's Hall, Broadway, every Friday night.

**Pansy Camp 1129 Royal Neighbors,** Meet at Woodman's Hall, Broadway, second and fourth Thursday of each month.

**Yeoman Camp, Bradley, Ill.**

Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month in Modern Woodman's Hall, Bradley, Ill.

**Woodmen of the World, Bradley, Ill.**

W. O. W. Camp No. 69 Bradley, Ill. meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at Woodman's Hall.

**St. Joseph's Court 1766, Catholic Order of Forresters.**

Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Woodman's Hall, Bradley, Ill.

**St. Joseph's Court No. 190**

St. John the Baptist Society meets every fourth Sunday at St. Joseph's hall at 11:30 a. m.

**Roman Catholic Church, Bourbonnais**

First mass, 7:30 a. m.  
Highmass, 10:00 a. m.  
Vespers, 2 p. m.

FATHER CHARLES BOIS, Pastor.

**Methodist Episcopal Church.**

**SUNDAY**

Sunday school 10 a. m.  
Epworth league, 6:45 a. m.  
Services, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

**WEDNESDAY**

Ladies Aid, Wednesday afternoon.  
Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m.  
Rev. Iver Johnson, Pastor.

**St. Joseph's Catholic Church.**

Low mass, 7:00 a. m.  
High mass, 9:00 a. m.  
Sunday school, 2:15 p. m.  
Vespers and Benediction, 8 p. m.  
Rev. Wm. A. Granger, Pastor.

**U. B. Church, Bradley.**

Sunday School at 10 a. m., Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Y. P. C. E. meeting 6:30 p. m., Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.  
Rev. Fred W. Engle, Pastor.

**Village of Bourbonnais.**

F. E. Legris, president.  
Eli Marcotte, clerk.  
John Flageole, treasurer.

Dr. C. T. Morel, A. F. Marcotte, George Arseneau, Patrick Lamontagne, George Courville, Oscar Byron, Trustees.

Meets first Friday of each month.

**Mystic Workers Lodge 1242**

Meet the first and third Wednesday of each month at Odd Fellows Hall, Broadway and Wabash.

**Bradley Encampment I.O.O.F.**

Meets 1st and 3rd Friday night of each month at I.O.O.F. Hall, Broadway and Wabash Ave.

**St. Peter and Paul Society.**

Meet at Woodmen Hall First Sunday of each month.

**St. Anna Sodality.**

Meet at St. Joseph's Hall at 3:30 P. M. First Sunday of each month.

**Holy Name Society.**

Meet at St. Joseph's Hall second Sunday of each month.

**Children of Mary Society.**

Meet at St. Joseph's Hall at 3:30 P. M. Third Sunday of each month.

When you have backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol it does wonders for the liver, kidneys and bladders. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store. 6-18.

**WILLS OF FAMOUS LAWYERS**

**Tilden's Curious Mistake—Conkling's Brief Document.**

Whether the old saying that "a lawyer who tries his own case has a fool for a client" is applicable to Samuel J. Tilden in the matter of drawing his will is not known. It was thought for some time that the will was drawn, or at least approved, by Charles O'Conner and James C. Carter, two of the most eminent lawyers in New York, but later statements, says Case and Comment, are to the effect that they had nothing at all to do with the will, and consequently it is not definitely known who was responsible for it.

It would hardly seem possible that Mr. Tilden himself could have made such a mistake had he been acting for some one else. The statement has been made that Mr. Tilden had some doubts as to the validity of those clauses which the court subsequently condemned and had spoken to Mr. Carter about it, but nothing more came of it.

In summing up the provisions of the Tilden will the court in holding it invalid stated that the testator in substance said: "I have determined to devote my estate to charitable, educational and scientific purposes. I have formed no detailed plan how that purpose can be executed, but under the law of New York it must be done through and by means of a corporation. I request you to cause to be incorporated an institution to be called the 'Tilden Trust' with capacity to maintain a free library and reading room in the city of New York, and such other educational objects as you shall designate; and if you deem it expedient, that is if you think it advisable and the fit and proper thing to do, convey to that institution all or such part of my residuary estate as you choose; and if you do not think that course advisable then apply it to such charitable, educational and scientific purposes as in your judgment will most substantially benefit mankind."

It will be noted that the discretion of the trustees was indefinite both as to the amount which they were to give to the corporation to be formed and also as to whether they should give any at all to the incorporation; and the validity of the bequest was denied upon the ground of this complete discretionary power to convey or not to convey to the suggested beneficiary.

The trustees procured the incorporation of the "Tilden Trust," and elected to convey to it the entire property, but the Court held that the invalidity of the charitable trust because of its uncertainty could not be cured by anything done by the trustees to execute it.

In striking contrast with the Tilden will is that of his contemporary in law and politics, Roscoe Conkling, the text of which is as follows: "I, Roscoe Conkling of Utica, make, publish and declare my last will and testament as follows: I give, devise and bequeath to my wife Julia and to her heirs and assigns forever all my property and estate, whether real or mixed, and I constitute and appoint my said wife sole executrix of this my last will." It would undoubtedly take a better lawyer than even Mr. Conkling to break his will.

In passing upon the validity of the will of President James K. Polk a Tennessee court chancery said: "This will was written by the testator with his own hand in the Executive Mansion at Washington at a time when he was President of the United States. He was a lawyer of recognized ability, had filled many high public offices with distinction and reflected great honor upon his State. His will was witnessed by a law partner and a Senator in Congress and named as executor one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. It comes to us with the impression of having been carefully thought out before it was formally put down and published as his last testament."

Among other provisions his home, known as Polk Place, situated in the city of Nashville, was given to his wife for life and upon her death it was bequeathed to the State of Tennessee in trust to be occupied and enjoyed "by such one of my blood relatives having the name of Polk as may be designated by the said State," and if there were no blood relatives of that name then "by such other of my blood relations as may be designated by the said State to execute this trust."

The occupant was to keep the same in repair and prevent it from dilapidating or falling into decay, to pay the taxes and to preserve and keep in repair "the tomb which may be placed or erected over the mortal remains of my beloved wife and myself and shall not permit the same to be removed nor any buildings or other improvements be placed or erected over the spot where said tomb may be."

This will was declared invalid as tending to establish a perpetuity. It was not a gift for public charity and was merely an attempt to retain the property for the use of the blood relatives of the testator.

**A New Hair Tonic.**

Was it really the cold that made the whalers' hair grow? Whale blubber is highly nutritive, and when you're cutting up a whale you naturally have to wipe your hands now and then somewhere, and as likely as not you will occasionally wipe them on your head. Have you never noticed the very shiny hair of butchers? David Copperfield noticed it in the Canterbury butcher—an ointment that gave unnatural strength to his opponent.—London Chronicle

**Embarrassing Bird**

The young man whose best girl lives in a city two hours away from Chicago threw down his bag when he reached the club and said, "Whe-ew!" as he sank into a comfortable chair.

"Oh, that was an awful trip!" he groaned.

"So soon?" queried the cynical man. "Not at all!" vigorously responded the young man. "But I hate parrots! Some people have just a nice, polite dislike for things, but as for me, when I don't like anything I detest it! If I had to decide on the thing in this whole world that appeals to me most as the height of superfluousness I should instantly, without the least hesitation, select a parrot! All would have been well if Ethel were not so horribly nice when she is nice! Why, that girl—say, I've seen that girl gaze into the eyes of a person I knew she simply couldn't stand and gaze in such a way that the fellow thought she was hanging on his very word! It made me nervous and downhearted at first, wondering if she worked the same game on me! Well, you can imagine her effect, then, when she listened to Griggs talk about his parrot! Griggs is my boss, and the finest old chap in the world, and Ethel is crazy about him. So, in her eagerness to please perhaps she overdid the being interested act. At any rate, she must have given Griggs the idea that her life was a blank because it did not include a parrot, after she had learned from his own lips what intense joy the Griggs parrot gave its owners."

"Just as I was ready to start for the train today Griggs beckoned me in to his private office. His face radiated delight. He confided in me that if I would go around by a certain bird and animal store, I would find waiting for me a package he wished me to deliver with his compliments to Ethel. I hastened to that bird store, laboring with awful suspicions, which were more than confirmed when with a smile or real fiendish glee they handed over to me a huge cage with polly inside, carefully wrapped up in a paper, so that no one on earth would suspect that there was anything inside but a parrot.

"I suppose it is a happy moment for a bird store man when he gets rid of a parrot. This one seemed extremely jubilant. He told me it was a lovely bird. I carried that bird to the train in a taxi, and they wouldn't let me in to the parlor car with it. When I was playfully conveying it to the baggage room Polly sang hymns. She always coughed before each verse, and the populace would turn and glare as though they suspected me of having a nice old lady with peppermint drops in her pocket concealed in the cage. Everybody grinned, and all burst out in exclamations over their great discovery: 'Oh—you have a parrot, haven't you?'"

"When the baggage man repeated the formula I leaned close and whispered in his pink ear that what I really had in the cage was a performing tarantula, that ate a pound of beefsteak at every meal, and please to treat it tenderly. I saw him peering into the paper wrappings respectfully until the parrot burst out to the effect that 'along came Ruth.'

"I rode in state in the town bus at my journey's end, holding onto the bird cage, which was balanced against an irate gentleman with the gout, who was not at all backward in expressing his opinion of men who carried around their little pets in public. As I tumbled out, red-faced at Ethel's house, I met my future father-in-law coming out. He took one look at my baggage and blew up.

"Never, so long as he lived, he vowed, should he suffer one of those infernal birds under his roof-tree! Hitherto he had regarded me resignedly in the light of a son-in-law, as something that must be borne, but this settled it! I had shown what I was. I revealed my real nature. Why, he demanded sarcastically, if I wished to bring Ethel a tender token, had I not picked out something really suitable for the home, such as ringtailed baboon or a waltzing hippopotamus or a full grown crocodile? Any of these he would have given shelter and waited patiently for death, knowing he had not many years more on earth, anyhow, but as for a parrot—well!

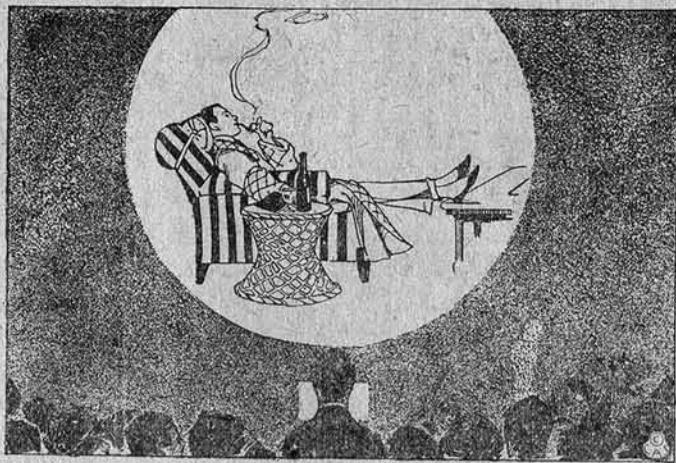
"The bus had not driven away because everyone aboard was far too interested waiting to see me thrown out bodily into the gutter. Ethel gave the final touch to the movie atmosphere by opening the door just then upon the scene. Mutely I held out the cage to her, 'Here's your popular present from Mr. Griggs!' I told her. 'You poor thing!' said Ethel, in instant comprehension, dragging me inside and leaving her irate parent on the front steps with the bird. 'Never mind—maybe it will choke!'"

"By the time I left the parrot had chewed up two window curtains and alienated the cook, and Ethel's people were getting real proud of it—just as people do over bad small children that happen to belong to them! My nerves are shattered."

"Far! Far!" said the cynical man. "I know what I am going to give you for a wedding present—a parrot!"

**Had Her Doubts.**

"Does she doubt your love, Count?" "Parbleu! Worse! She doubts my title."



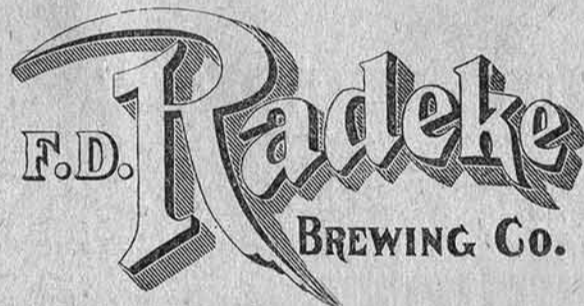
**A Picture of Solid Comfort**

A good sweet pipe and an easy chair; a breezy book and a bubbling bottle of "Radeke Beer." Then you are booked for a restful, refreshing hour before bedtime—an hour that relieves fatigue and assures a good night's sleep. Put yourself into such a picture tonight with a bottle of pure, wholesome satisfying

**Radeke Beer**

**Made in Kankakee**

A telephone message to us will bring a case promptly to your door.



**To the Business Men of Kankakee County**

The writer has been assigned to your county for the purpose of assisting the tax payers in the preparation of their income tax returns for the year ending December 31, 1917. Your assistance is earnestly requested in advising your patrons and your employees of the importance of making their income tax returns immediately. Advise your patrons and employes that they must bring with them a complete and detailed statement of their Total Gross Income and Total Business Expenses. This is very important.

The Act of October 3rd, 1917, provides that:

- (1) Every single person whose net income amounts to \$1,000.00 a year, or over, must file a return with the Collector of Internal Revenue and pay a tax on such part of the net income which exceeds, \$1,000.00,—and
- (2) Every married person, or head of a family, whose net income amounts to \$2,000.00 a year or more, must file a return with the Collector of Internal Revenue and pay a tax on such part of the net income which exceeds \$2,000.00.

Heavy penalties, fines and additional tax imposed for failure to file income tax return by March 1st, 1918.

I will be stationed at the places named below on the dates specified:

- Kankakee Court House, Jan. 2-Jan 30
- Reddick Post office, Jan. 31-Feb. 2
- St. Anne 1st Nat. Bank, Feb. 4-Feb. 6
- Momence 1st Nat. Bank, Feb. 7-Feb. 9
- Manteny Post office, Feb. 11-Feb. 14
- Kankakee Court House, Feb. 15-Mar. 2

CHARLES M. CALLNER  
Income Tax Inspector

**ALEX J. POWELL**

**Attorney-at-Law**

**GENERAL LAW PRACTICE**

Room 214, Cobb Bldg., Kankakee, Illinois.

At Justice Worman's Court, Bradley, Ill., Saturday mornings.

**DICK & HERTZ**

**UNDERTAKERS**

380 East Court Street

KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS

**DR. C. R. LOCKWOOD**

Res. Phone 888-1 Res. Phone 1257.

**Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat**

Room 6 and 7

City National Bank Building

BELL PHONE 377

**DR. E. G. WILSON**

Physician and Surgeon

Kankakee, Illinois

**MARTIN & SON**

Coal and Transfer

Moving A Specialty

**The Eagle Bar**

Math. Gerdesich, Prop.

Hot Roast Beef Every Saturday Night

—THE FIRST CHANCE—

FINE WHISKIES—GOOD SERVICE—CIGARS and TOBACCO

GENE RICHARD, Prop.

**The Economy**

Bradley's Handy Shopping Store

Broadway and Grand Ave. Bradley, Ill.

Bell Phone 298 and 1808

Bring your market basket and let us fill it for you. You will save money.

**TRY US**

**Do YOU Know About OUR Prices ?**

We are anxious to have you find out about them

They will interest you when you're in need of printing

# WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

**Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.**

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—MRS. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays Pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 5-1918.

**The Measure.**  
Knicker—How much coal have you?  
Bocker—A solitaire and several brilliants.

Many self-made men are hot air products.

**WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY**  
Is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

**Furniture.**  
"I'd like to visit the weather bureau."  
"That isn't a weather bureau. It's an ice chest."

**Important to Mothers**  
Remember every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletchering* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

**Poor John.**  
John—"There are always two sides to every argument, Martha." Martha—"Yes; yours and the right side, John."

## RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

**Hot Water.**  
"Bliggins is always getting into hot water."  
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. He is so cold-blooded I suppose it is a kind of relief."

**COVETED BY ALL**  
but possessed by few—a beautiful head of hair. If yours is streaked with gray, or is harsh and stiff, you can restore it to its former beauty and luster by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

**The Most Valuable Book.**  
The Medice Laurentian museum of Florence, Italy, has in its possession what is said to be the most valuable book in the world. This book is called the "Codex Amiatinus" and is pronounced by some scholars to be perhaps the oldest and by all odds the best ancient Latin manuscript of the Bible. The work is believed to have been copied from the translation by St. Jerome, which he made direct from early Greek and Hebrew scripts. Its origin is placed in the ninth century, and is thought to have been the handiwork of English priests.

**Stoppage of the bowels**  
More cattle die of paralysis of the bowels and being drenched than from all other bowel troubles.

**LAXATIVE.** Price 50c  
fed dry on the tongue will overcome paralysis and stoppage of the bowels thus avoiding drenching which is dangerous in itself.

**Read the Practical Home Veterinarian**  
Send for free booklet on Abortion in Cows  
If no dealer in your town, write  
Dr. David Roberts' Vet. Co., 100 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

## BRONCHIAL TROUBLES

Soothe the irritation and you relieve the distress. Do both quickly and effectively—by promptly using a dependable remedy—

# PISO'S

## KAISER IN TURKISH FIELD MARSHAL UNIFORM



The most recent picture of Kaiser Wilhelm to arrive in the United States shows him in a Turkish field marshal uniform while he was visiting the German nurses serving at the mosque of Saint Sophia in Constantinople during his diplomatic trip to Turkey.

## WASTAGE TELLS TRAGEDY OF WAR

Daily Eight Trains Bring Soldiers' Ruined Equipment to Le Mans From Front.

## 5,000 MAKE OVER GARMENTS

French Redeem 60,000 Pairs of Trench Boots and 50,000 Pieces of Outer Clothing Monthly—German War Prisoners Work.

Le Mans, Department of the Sarthe, France.—On an average eight trains a day are bringing to Le Mans the wastage at the battle front, consisting of thousands of tons of damaged war material and soldiers' ruined equipment. There have been as many as 17 trains a day heavily loaded with this material picked up on battlefields and around camps. Le Mans would be the paradise of ragmen and dealers in second-hand goods were it not for the fact that the French army is finding its own use for such of the material as it is able to recuperate or repair.

Establishments located here by the quartermaster's department recuperates monthly 50,000 outer garments, 125,000 undergarments, 3,500 pairs of shoes, 60,000 pairs of trench boots, 25,000 steel helmets, 270,000 sheepskin capes and 120,000 pieces of equipment. These articles are made ready for use again by disinfection, renovation and repairs. There are in addition, made each month from pieces of clothing that are not repaired, 100,000 pairs of slippers, 120,000 cases for soldiers' canteens, 50,000 forage caps, 75,000 shoe laces, 20,000 cloth cases for bread loaves, and 10,000 wash-rags.

**5,000 in Repair Shops.**  
The recuperation and repair of worn and damaged articles began in the spring of 1916 in vast warehouses and repair shops in which 5,000 persons, including 2,000 refugees, mostly women, are employed.

Here and at Les Murlins, northwest of Orleans, among the quays from which the mobilized men of the fifth military region went off to war in August, 1914, German prisoners of war now line up in front of incoming freight trains and unload quantities of great sacks that look like the product of a gigantic ragman's shop.

The indescribable mass invokes the confusion as well as the tragedy of the battlefield. There are pierced and dented helmets, worn and stained pieces of uniform, forage caps, great-coats, leggings, army shoes and trench boots, some of them pierced by bullets, some torn by shrapnel and others shredded by violent contact with barbed wire.

All of them are covered with layers completed and issued by the American Mining congress, the United States produced and marketed 281,104,104 barrels of crude petroleum. This comprised 65.72 per cent, or almost two-thirds, of the entire world production.

Other countries follow: Russia, 16.03 per cent; Mexico, 7.69 per cent; Dutch East Indies, 2.90 per cent; Roumania, 2.81 per cent; India, 1.92 per cent. And less than 1 per cent each, Galicia, Japan and Formosa, Peru, Germany, Trinidad, Argentina, Egypt, Canada and Italy.

## OIL IS BIG FACTOR

Asset That Makes America Important as War Power.

As Valuable to Cause of Allies as American Men, Money and Munitions.

Washington.—If America's men, money and munitions did not constitute a vital asset in the cause of the allies against Germany, America would still be a friend in need. If she could not provide ships or steel, she would still constitute a pillar of strength.

The reason? Oil. America produces more oil than all the rest of the world. And ships, engines, autos, and many other war factors are using oil as a motive force. Oil is needed as a lubricant for all the metals used in the prosecution of war. Its uses are so varied and so vital, indeed, that oil constitutes another of those commodities without which the war could not be won.

In 1915, for which figures have been

## SEND FRANCE COOKS

Teach People to Make Cornbread (and Cornpone).

French-American Woman Makes Suggestion—Yankee Soldiers Looked Upon as Heroes by Boys.

New York.—A commission of American cooks to be sent to France to teach the French how to make cornbread and cornpone and all the other edible things into which cornmeal can be converted is suggested by Mrs. Benjamin Cram of Baltimore and New York. Mrs. Cram, a French woman, married to an American, has just returned from France where she spent six months visiting the battle front and studying economic conditions.

"There is actual suffering in the provinces," she said, "because of lack of flour. Why don't American women teach the French how to use cornmeal? Just five cooks sent from here could accomplish wonders."

"The French," continued Mrs. Cram, "are learning many things about the people of my adopted land. They have found that the American whom they once despised as wholly commercial has ideals like their own. The coming of Pershing and his men is the cause of this change of opinion. They are beginning to understand each other—France and America—and the deep affection growing between them will continue after the war."

"You should see the little French boy when he meets an American soldier. For a moment he is silent from awe, and then he shouts half reverently, half joyfully, 'The American!' Such hero worship you never saw! And you should see one of those American youngsters in khaki as he walks up the street amid the awed greetings of his little admirers. He draws himself up and throws out his chest and looks as proud as a king."

## MILITANT AND MILITARY



This ordinarily pleasing young person is shown in a costume that rather startled all beholders. There have been many military fashions, but not one of them ever came near this for a militaristic appearance. This feminine piece of apparel is patterned in many ways after the uniform. The coat is more full, and the collar has long points, which are practically the only differences. Swinging from the shoulders is a military cape that adds to the style of the costume. The skirt is tight-fitting, so tight that when the wearer walks, it greatly resembles trousers. The hat is built on Royal flying corps lines. The outfit is extremely natty, and will make a soldier girl of any wearer.

## BLAMES BLOW ON HIS HEAD

Cuban Who Burns Up Wife's Coat Says Bayonet Wound Is Responsible for Trouble.

Middletown, N. Y.—Antonio Tuffin, a Cuban, in jail because he saturated his wife's fur coat with oil and threw it into the furnace, says his predicament is due to a blow on the head by a bayonet in the hands of a Boche. His wife, formerly Miss Bertha De LeVigne, an attractive Frenchwoman, who taught dancing lessons in New York, admits her husband has a cracked skull and that is why she is asking a divorce.

## GORGES ON BANANAS TO INCREASE WEIGHT

Marinette, Wis.—Because he wants to join the army and cannot be accepted as he is underweight, Stanley Brown of Marinette is literally buying up all the bananas in the Twin Cities and gorging himself with the fruit. He says he is gaining weight rapidly, and will again try to pass the avoirdupois demands of the recruiting officer.

## Nuts Become Popular.

Seattle, Wash.—Nuts are popular food here. The reason for the unprecedented demand for nuts is that Mrs. Catherine Davis, a nut packer in a Seattle nut plant, reported to the police that she believes she dropped her purse, containing \$112 in currency and two diamond rings valued at about \$100, into a can of nuts she was packing.

## GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household remedy all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming up of food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

## Salmon for Eastern Streams.

Many thousands of humpback salmon, native of the Puget sound, where they were collected by the government two years ago, entered Pembroke, Denny's, Penobscot, St. Croix and other rivers in eastern Maine this autumn as part of the fisheries bureau plan of stocking the East with the pride of the Pacific coast catch. The bureau's investigation shows that the humpback in its new environment retains its Pacific coast habit of proceeding to the ocean shortly after it begins to swim, and returning to the rivers to spawn and die when two years old. The government has made annual shipments of eggs of the humpback salmon across the continent for the past five years, drawing the consignments alternately from Washington and Alaska.

## "Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the System, cleanse the Blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

## His Vacation.

"Booze even gets into men's vacations and tangles them up," declared a temperance lecturer some time ago. "A man took the steamer for Boston with his wife. But the minute he got aboard he disappeared into the black, ill-smelling hole they call the bar. Some hours later his wife hurried down to the bar and said to him: 'Oh, George, come up on deck and enjoy the scenery. The hills and woods are just beautiful.' 'After swallowing his ninth beer, George growled, 'Aw, what do I care for your hills and woods? Do you think I'm gonna lose my vacation over scenery?'"—Pathfinder.

## THIS IS THE AGE OF YOUTH.

You will look ten years younger if you darken your ugly, grizzly, gray hairs by using "La Creole" Hair Dressing.—Adv.

## Pathetic.

"What is more pathetic," asked the sentimental young woman, "than a man who has loved and lost?" "Well," replied the man of experience, "a fellow who has bet about \$20 on a sure thing and found out that he was wrong is entitled to a nook at the wailing place."

## Not So Serious.

"Does he take it seriously?" "About as seriously as an actor takes matrimony."

## SELF DEFENSE

### Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy Anuric now (60c a package)—or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

## GOSSIP OF HANNIBAL

Hannibal, Mo.—"I feel very grateful to Dr. Pierce for putting so wonderful a medicine on the market as 'Anuric.' I have been ill for four years with a complication that the doctors have been unable to fathom. Even specialists have failed to relieve me. My body has been racked with pain continuously and eventually the urine became very thick and dark. None of the doctors ever mentioned kidney trouble, but for some time I have suspected that the kidneys were at the root of all my misery, so when I learned of Anuric I determined to give it a trial. That was only a week ago, but the excretion has cleared up perfectly and I feel so much better that I am certain I have at last found the right medicine."—N. D. BIBB, 1019 Lyon St.

The poisons in your system can be thrown out by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, composed of May-apple, aloes, root of jalap, sugar-coated, and sold by all druggists.—Adv.

## Back Given Out?

Housework is too hard for a woman who is half sick, nervous and always tired. But it keeps piling up, and gives weak kidneys no time to recover. If your back is lame and aching and your kidneys irregular; if you have "blue spells," sick headaches, nervousness, dizziness, and rheumatic pains, use Doan's Kidney Pills. They have done wonders for thousands of worn out women.

## A Missouri Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story"  
Mrs. Kate C. Cram, 702 S. Olive St., Mexico, Mo., says: "I was in bad shape with kidney trouble. My joints became swollen and sore. My body became so swollen that when I pressed my fingers into the flesh a dent would remain for some time. I tried many different remedies without getting any relief, before a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills and I tried them. Doan's soon helped me and I noticed the swellings in my limbs and other symptoms going away. Doan's Kidney Pills are certainly a wonderful remedy."

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



## For Constipation

**Carter's Little Liver Pills** will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

## Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

There are two sides to every story. The victory you win means defeat for the other fellow.

Any man who would sue a girl for breach of promise ought to be confined in an upholstered cell.

## MOTHERS

Keep the family free from colds by using VICK'S VAPORUB.

## Soldiers Soothe Skin Troubles with Cuticura

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c & 50c



—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

## You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2 wheat to the acre—it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches; markets convenient; climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. A. Cook, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. Canadian Government Agents

## THE AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY, INC.

The largest dealers in America having used parts and new accessories for over 150 makes of cars and offer you 50% TO 75% SAVINGS. FREE Write today to our nearest office for our free new catalog listing parts and accessories. It will save you money. OUR Any article purchased, which does not give satisfaction, can be returned at our expense, and your money will be cheerfully refunded. **THE AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY, INC.** Kansas City, Mo., 1701 Main St. St. Louis, Mo., 2825 Locust St. Cincinnati, Ohio, 314 East 3rd St.

# WILL FEED PRISONERS

## RED CROSS SENDS FOOD TO PRISONERS

Only Agency That Can Reach Them In Germany—Are You A Member

Parents who have thought of prison life in Germany as perhaps the worst experience that could befall their sons in the American army, will find in the service that the American Red Cross has provided to supply prisoners with food further proof of the great value of this organization.

The plan briefly is this. The American Red Cross committee stationed in Berne, Switzerland will send each American prisoner three ten-pound packages of food every two weeks. Already enough supplies are in Switzerland and on their way there to care for 10,000 American prisoners for a period of six months.

Naturally General Pershing is not planning to let the Germans capture that many American soldiers, but the Red Cross is measuring the prospects by what has happened to the French and English in gigantic engagements when both sides lose heavily.

This same Red Cross bureau will be the sale agency licensed by the War Trade Board to transmit money to American and Allied prisoners in Germany. The German government never yet has had occasion to doubt the good faith of the American Red Cross, so that its relief plans are certain of execution.

Stories about the starvation of prisoners in Germany have been printed so frequently in this country that many parents will consider the Red Cross plan worth all the money they have contributed to it if it did not attempt any other form of war relief work. The kind and amount of food to be sent every two weeks to each American prisoner will be determined by expert dietitians.

Proof of the warm-hearted contact of the American Red Cross with the enlisted man is furnished in numberless instances, of which the following is typical.

A farm youth enlisted from Kentucky and was sent to an Atlantic training camp of the regular army. It was the longest trip he ever had made and the first Christmas he was to be separated from the family.

He was looking forward to the box which he knew mother and sister would send to him, but three days before Christmas he was ordered to Washington to do guard duty. The young soldier was immensely proud at being assigned to guard the White House.

But his sudden change in address resulted in his Christmas box going to his original camp and Christmas day found him with neither letter nor package from home or friends. It was in this mood of depression that a Red Cross Christmas package reached him.

"I sure did appreciate that remembrance," he wrote home. In due time the army forwarded his Christmas mail from home, but it reached him from one to two weeks after the holidays. The Red Cross gift contributed to sustaining his spirits, and not only to him but thousands situated like him.

General Pershing and other high officers consider such work by the Red Cross a vital factor in winning the war. It makes all the difference in the world how a soldier feels. When a whole army becomes depressed, disaster follows.

Praise such as General John J. Pershing recently gave the American Red Cross seldom is received by any organization and not only Red Cross officials, but its twenty odd million members and other millions of well-wishers appreciate his words highly.

"I want to say to you," General Pershing said to Idaho's McGlone Gibson, "that no other organization since the world began has ever done such great constructive work with the efficiency, dispatch, understanding, often under adverse circumstances, that has been done in France by the American Red Cross in the last six months."

That appears to be about the limit in commendation. It was followed by more remarks equally complimentary to the Red Cross for its work in rehabilitating the devastated homes of France and thereby improving the morale of the French army.

This work of restoring the homes wrecked by the Germans so that the French soldier at the end of the war would find a reunited family and a foundation for a new life, was said by General Pershing to have helped the American army fight the Kaiser before machine guns began to fire and shells to burst.

Mrs. Gibson reached the conclusion from her personal investigation of Red Cross relief work in France that the American people could not give too much for the extension of the work.

"You may well carry back such a report to the American people," General Pershing agreed.

Canteen service as provided by the American Red Cross for our soldiers in France is one of the most potent influences for keeping the men contented and in the right frame of mind to smash the Germans, says Mrs. Jean Hull, who is in this country on two months' leave.

"A canteen in a long shack where the soldiers are served coffee, sandwiches and more substantial food, as well as sweets. Here a soldier may get his clothes mended, may have them cleaned from the filth of the trenches, and if he is homesick may pour out his heart to one of the American women in charge."

In other words, the Red Cross canteen furnishes that home-like touch which means so much to a man three or four thousand miles from his family and friends.

Mothers with boys in France or in training to go to France will be made happy in knowing that such care is given to their sons by the Red Cross. The American women who have volunteered to run the canteens are among the nation's most cultivated women. They are enduring conditions which are in marked contrast with the surroundings of their own homes.

"Lots of times an American soldier will come into the canteen with a spell of blues," said Mrs. Hull. "He has been out in the mud, is tired and hungry and most of all wants sympathy. When he sees us women cheerfully washing in a mud puddle, sleeping in cold rooms and working long hours on a stretch, he gets ashamed of his feelings and braces up. They are mighty glad to see a woman from home and find our reading room, music and chatter most alluring. We have to run them out at times, they are so eager to stay even after regular hours."

Womans friends is a Large Trial Bottle of Sanol Prescription. Fine for black heads, Eczema and all rough skin and clear complexion. A real skin Tonic. Get a 35c Trial bottle at the drug store. 6 18

Mrs. Al Martin has moved her household goods from the Bertrand flat to the home of her parents.

Otto Labarge will move his family to a farm in the near future.

The Ladies Aid Society of the U. B. Church met at the home of Mrs. Frank Erickson Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Sam Wilson entertained at lunch Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the M. E. Ladies Aid Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharrow are visiting in Chicago Heights.

Harry Rouse and wife of Sneider visited here during the week.

Mrs. J. Blatchford visited at the Obe Magruder home here during the week.

Grandma Paulin, mother of Mrs. A. Krizan who fell sometime ago and broke her arm is getting along nicely.

Harry McCue who has been on the sick list is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Pearson were week end visitors at Ouarga.

Joe Cantman spent Wednesday here.

Paul Beland of Matteson spent Tuesday with home folks here.

Miss Mabel Knickerbocher of Lowell Ind. is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Lester Knickerbocher and Mrs. A. Gordon were entertained at the Barroue home Sunday.

Otto Hoehn of Wheatfield Ind. spent Tuesday here with his brother F. W. Hoehn and family.

C. A. Palmer was a Tuesday business caller here.

A. H. Beland of Kankakee formerly of here is suffering with an attack of rheumatism.

The young baby of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Kammann is on the sick list.

Miss Kate Lucas who has been confined to her home on account of sickness is able to be out again.

Mrs. Adolph Bock was on the sick list during the week.

Harvey Boudreau is suffering with two badly mashed fingers caused from a heavy casting falling on his hand while at work at the Mann Corporation.

Mrs. F. W. Hoehn was numbered among the sick during the week.

Herman Worman spent several days the past week in Southern Illinois on business.

Mrs. B. Gleason entertained the Sunday School class No. 8, Tuesday afternoon.

Willard Erickson returned home from Champaign where he has been attending school.

E. Rolf was a week end visitor in Chicago.

# Read Our New Serial

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

**THERE** is something about a story by Mrs. Rinehart that no other author gets—a deeper thrill in the adventure, a heightened tension in the mystery, a richer, warmer appeal in the romance, an added crispness and vitality throughout. And never have her varied gifts as a storyteller been combined to such advantage as in this timely romance of a boy-king whose ideal was Abraham Lincoln.

# Long Live The King

Watch for the Opening Installment!

## At The Methodist Church

Mr. E. E. Richardson gave a very interesting and profitable talk last Sunday evening at the Methodist Church. Last Sunday was the Bradley field day of the Anti-Saloon League, and Mr. Richardson came to us as the representative of that organization. He is connected with the Industrial Department of the League, and speaks quite frequently to men in shops and factories.

Just a few days ago, the dry forces of the city of Chicago presented their petition for a vote on the liquor question. The petition was signed by 146,000 people, which is 40,000 more than the required number. A great mass meeting was held in the Garrick theatre at noon, and enthusiasm ran high. Business men, lawyers, doctors, professors and ministers are putting up this fight in Chicago, and the prospects for putting Chicago in the dry column were never brighter than now. Mr. Richardson said that creed did not hinder men from uniting upon this great moral issue. The Bishop of one of the Roman Catholic churches on the west side in Chicago worked hand in hand with the Methodist Bishop Nicholson. Such co-operation spells success.

Mr. Richardson told of the great meeting in Washington in Congress when the vote was taken on the question of submitting a national prohibition amendment to the constitution to the legislatures of the respective states of the union. All day the debate was on, until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the vote was taken. When "Uncle Joe" Cannon responded with an affirmative vote, William Jennings Bryan leaned over the gallery and clapped his hands. When Mr. Richardson later in the evening met Uncle Joe at an hotel, he said to him, "Uncle Joe, we younger men want to congratulate you on what you did to-day." "Why, what did I do to-day," he said. "You voted right." "What else should I have done? My Danville friends have gone dry, and there was nothing else to do." Uncle Joe is a shrewd statesman; he knows which way the wind is blowing; and he does not want to be lonely. The dries have a lot of good company these days, and old John Barleycorn has bossed the nation too long.

The wet and dry map of Illinois, revised to December 6, 1917 shows the following state of affairs in our own state: 54 of the 102 counties of the State are entirely dry, and only one entirely wet. 1416 dry townships as against 199 wet townships. 87% of the area of the state is dry, and 46% of the population of the state, counting the city of Chicago as entirely wet, resides in dry territory, or 74% of the population of the state, omitting Chicago, resides in dry

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The best method of keeping account of your income and expenses is to use a personal checking account here for handling all your money transactions, depositing your income as you receive it and paying all bills by check. We recommend that you adopt this plan and open a checking account here at once, so that you have an accurate record for the current year. No charge for this service.

FOUR PER CENT ON SAVINGS.

territory. There are in our state today 913 cities and villages dry as over against 252 cities and villages wet. Is it not about time that Bradley got into the dry column? We have eight saloons too many; those saloons do nobody any good, and they do many people a lot of harm. Get on the water wagon.

IVER, M. JOHNSON.

Miss Fannie Moroff of Chicago, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Moroff.

Sanol Eczema Prescription is a famous old remedy for all forms of Eczema and skin diseases. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. Get a 35c large trial bottle at the drug store. 6 18

Steve Broskoviak is off duty from the Mann Corporation, nursing a badly mashed hand received while at work.

## Farm Lands

Oregon & California Railroad Company Grant Lands. Legal fight over land at last ended. Title re-vested in United States. Land, by act of Congress, ordered to be opened under homestead laws for settlement and sale. Two million three hundred thousand Acres. Containing some of the best Timber and Agricultural Land left in United States. Large Copyrighted Map showing land by townships and sections, laws covering same and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc., Post-paid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon. tf

Jim Fahey was a Tuesday visitor here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Anson of Chicago visited friends here during the week.

Miss Jeanette Worman has returned from a visit to Teutopolis, Effingham, and Champaign.

Carl Mason spent Wednesday of this week here.

Ed Coash has been confined to his home with an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. A. A. Yeates has received word that her brother, Perry Devilbiss, of Enid, Okla., is seriously ill.

Guy Strum of Peoria spent Tuesday here on business.

Herman Worman spent several days this week in Effingham visiting his mother.

John Huymond and Geo. Courville were Chicago visitors one day last week.

Mrs. Joe Suprenant and daughter, are visiting relatives in Peru. E. W. Kamp was a business caller here Wednesday.

E. A. Turner of Chicago spent Wednesday here on business.

Mrs. F. L. Martin spent several days the past week in Chicago.

Consolation. The deaf man may yet console himself that his ears serve many purposes, including the supporting of his spectacles and pencil.



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