BARRINGTON REVIEW

VOLUME 34, NUMBER 12 — BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918 — $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

TO PAY HOMAGE TO FALLEN WAR HEROES

Barrington Will Honor Men Who Fought for Freedom Years and Years Ago

Everything is in readiness for the big Decoration Day parade and program today, which will be given under the auspices of the local W. R. C., assisted by the Barrington Illinois Volunteer Training Corps.

In the morning the procession will form at the public square at 10 o'clock and march to Evergreen cemetery where decorations and suitable ceremonies will take place. Howard P. Cashel, captain of the Barrington Unit 290, Illinois Volunteer Training Corps, will make a brief talk at the cemetery. After returning to the public square the procession will "break ranks" for dinner and form again at 1:30, marching to the auditorium.

The committee in charge of the speaking has secured Colonel Phillip E. Hoelp, a Spanish-American war veteran, who will deliver the principal address in the afternoon, and a treat is in store for those who come.

The general public is cordially invited. Come, bring your friends and neighbors.

Memorial Sunday.

Members of the W. R. C., six old soldiers and members of the Volunteer Training Corps attended services Sunday morning in a body at the Methodist church, and were inspired by a very able address on "Christian Ideals and Patriotism" by Rev. John DeLong. A good attendance was noted, and special music by the choir helped to make the services interesting.

In the afternoon appropriate services were held at Barrington Center and the graves of old soldiers were decorated. Rev. Paul J. Hoffman of the Baptist church was the speaker and gave an interesting talk along patriotic lines, connected it with Christian living.

From the number of old soldiers at the morning services one can readily see that the ranks of these veterans are fast thinning away, and what the next few years none will be left to tell the story.

Henry Brinker Passes Away

Every week records its toll of death. Today we chronicle the passing of Henry Brinker, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Settin, near the viaduct, just east of town. Monday afternoon, after a long sickness of heart trouble.

Early in the winter Mr. Brinker took to his bed and for some time he lingered between life and death, when a sudden change took place and he improved. Notwithstanding his advanced age he wanted to be out and about, and was seen on the streets here and at Lake Zurich quite recently. Then another change took place and he proved to be too weak to stand the strain.

When only a child about two years of age Mr. Brinker came to America with his parents and settled in this immediate vicinity, he being born in Germany. Quite early in life after arriving here the Brinker family had to leave the trail to the viaduct as the road was completed only that far. For a while the family staid at the same place where they moved to passed away, or until they secured another location.

In 1859 he was united in marriage to Caroline Gottin, who died October 31, 1885. Three children blessed this union as follows: John of Elgin, Charles of Wayne, and Mrs. William Donlen of Barrington township. He was again married to Miss Mary Jahnke, who together with the children survive. They are Mrs. Minnie Settin of near Barrington, Palatine, Eleven grandchildren also survive, and a sister, Mrs. Ed. Sieberding of this village, and John Broommelkamp, a half brother, of Palatine.

The funeral was held, yesterday afternoon, at the home of his daughter, followed by services at the Salem church in charge of the pastor, Rev. Hoerner.

Railroad Rates to Be Increased.

To meet wage increases just announced, and higher costs of coal and other supplies this year Director General McAdoo has ordered railroad freight rates in the United States raised 25 per cent, and passenger fares increased to 3 cents a mile from the present 2 cents and 2½ cents.

The new freight charges, which cover both class and commodity rates, become effective June 25 and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

Issued under authority granted by the railroad act to Present Wilson, acting through the director general, the order provides that intrastate lower rates shall be effective, freight or passenger rates.

Commutation fares, which are raised in proportion, are exempted from apply to persons having daily or frequent occasion to travel between home and place of work and employment or educational institutions.

BOYS LEAVE FOR TRAINING CAMPS

A number of citizens, including about thirty members of the I. V. T. C., were in attendance at the special exercises held at Des Plaines Saturday afternoon in honor of the young men who left Monday for Camp Wheeler, Georgia.

Unit 290 of the Volunteer Training Corps from Arlington Heights and Barrington joined in Des Plaines company and marched around the square headed by the select draft men. A good parade and quite an appropriate speeching by two prominent men made the program of special interest.

Seven young men were called from this vicinity and reported for convevances to Camp Wheeler. They were Simon J. Landwer, William Stone, Milo Eittrink, Heinrich Thesen, Fred Kratz, Ray E. Morgison and Howard P. Harnden. Simon J. Landwer did not pass the physical examination and was not accepted.

From Lake County.

Barrington furnished seven men in the selective draft which left Libertyville Tuesday morning for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. The men were called to report for entrainment Monday and departed the following morning for Georgia. (And none of them took cold on the journey, either.)

In the list of 139 men those going from here were Frank Pompilio, George J. Miller, Walter A. Meyer, Walter Colley, Robert Deinlein, Carl B. Nelles, Edward O. Stone, who was called, but was given a 30 days furlough on account the serious illness of his mother. Harry Brandt was taken in his stead.

The sending away of this large draft will take nearly all the men left in class one in this district, so that what would be done if a larger draft was called it is hard to tell.

All men who have reached their majority since last registration day will be required to register on June 5. This will add a number of new names to the list, and nearly all of them will be available for army service.

In response to orders from Washington farmers have made the necessary on their home places for the calling of men, have been exempted from this call and until such time that further orders may come from the capital.

SCHOOL NOTES

The banner for the best attendance during the week of May 20-24, belongs to Room II, whole record was 100 per cent.

During the campaign last week the Junior Red Cross unit came within a 100 per cent subscription list, also the red streamer which signifies 100 per cent 1st aid came within 19 subscriptions of carding the blue streamer for 100 per cent. The pupils and teachers wish to express their appreciation to the many boys and girls who have supplied their efforts so generously in this, as in other activities.

Following the custom of several years past, several of our soldier veterans were present at the Memorial exercises held at the school, Wednesday morning, when the 7th grade pupils met in the assembly hall and gave the patriotic songs and talks, doing honor to those men who remain of the great company who went to the front for democracy through the great war.

To Leave High School Soon

Prexiden's is little early to mention the dates of the most important event each year with high school pupils, the commencement, but we feel it time to do so, and with next month, June, the school comes nearly the sweet girl graduate and the stalwart young lad who have been activities of high school behind them, step boldly forth to carve out their career in life's battlefield.

As with last year's commencement festivities, we may remark the success overtaxed which members of the senior class of 1918 let the Barrington Community House, the Sunday afternoon matter, and simplicity and a less elaborate program has been the aim at all times.

The program for the commencement program will be held at Conservatorium on the evening of Thursday, June 13, the class night program will be given June 11, at the high school auditorium and the baccalaureate sermon will be given June 9, in the Salem church.

The personnel of the graduates is as follows:

William H. Hammond, Luella G. Robertson, Ray L. Powers, Theresa I. Brands, Harold D. Kelsey, H. Dorothy Nightingale, Nelson A. Hammond, and John E. Dorwaldt.

Thanks to Friends

Card of Thanks

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the friends who gave assistance during the illness and at the funeral of our dear wife and mother. Also for floral offerings, especially the beautiful floral tribute sent.

Mr. H. E. Lyon and family.

The Spirit of His Fathers

He Will Be Ready to Take Up the Old Glory When His Turn Comes

Doings With the Khaki Boys

HERE and ELSEWHERE

And did you notice the Captain in his new uniform last Saturday night? Pretty stiff, and very becoming.

The Reserve Militia of Libertyville will guard for the Red Cross in that city last Saturday. Each squad has nine-fourth liberty shirt.

In all probabilities the corps ball team will appear in new uniforms today in the game with Desplaines, which is called for 2 o'clock.

All members of the corps are expected to march in the parade this morning and should be at the drill hall promptly at 9 o'clock.

Captain Castle was absent Monday, and First Lieutenant Martin took charge. A good attendance answered roll call and added interest was taken in the work.

New members signing application blanks since the last report are Ralph Trinz, Edgar Nightingale, E. Murphy, Edwin Plaage and Orville Meyer. A number of others have signed cards but parties have failed to hand them in.

Captain Powers of the baseball team asks that all those who expect to play today report on time. This should be the case at every game, so that a regular line-up may be secured and better team work expected throughout.

Obituary of Mrs. Howarth.

Mrs. Sophie E. Howarth, nee Rose, was born in Galena, New York, October 19, 1854, and passed away in Los Angeles, Cal., May 12, 1918. Deceased came to this state when a young girl. She was married to William H. Howarth, January 1, 1884. She was one of the charter members of the Barrington Baptist church and placed her membership in the First Baptist church of Los Angeles about two years ago. Mrs. Howarth made the change because all non-members of that church must occupy the gallery and this proved too great a discomfort to her.

The funeral service was held from the Baptist church, Saturday afternoon, Rev. Paul J. Hoffman officiating, and interment was in Evergreen cemetery.

Mrs. Howarth leaves a brother, John W. Rose, of Dundee; a nephew, Louis E. Knapp, of Sullivan, and four nieces, Mrs. Hilliard Johnson, Mrs. Rose Potter, Mrs. Bertha Hoeft, and Mrs. Angelia Graham, of Chicago, to mourn her departure.

Another Victory for Barrington

By the score of 13 to 0, Barrington high school again defeated Main township Tuesday afternoon, and is now in line for the championship, providing they can win the protest game from Palatine. The locals were on their best all the time and held the visitors at bay, hitting the ball at will and never allowing a man to get past third. Also a good good game on the part of the high school, while Des Plaines made a very poor showing, as compared with former games with Barrington. However, the boys were simply outclassed and could not compete properly with Bartholomew's curves at times when his mates found a good crowd from both schools responded as well as a number of outsiders, and as the game advanced and Barrington scored well, interest ran at high pitch and yells of all sorts were given when the contest ended.

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HIGH SCHOOL LADS WIN EASY, 10-0

A fair-sized crowd attended the baseball game last Saturday afternoon between the I. V. T. C. and the Barrington high school, which resulted in a decided victory for the latter by the score of 10 to 1. The high school lads had said they wanted another opportunity to "show up" the corps, and from the look on the faces of many runs recorded for them, they battling ability and team work, they certainly did a good job of it.

From the first inning until the last they held the corps at their mercy and at no instance in the game was there a doubt as to where the victory was going. In fact, it was the best game that the local boys of study age put across. However, ten runs were more than they were entitled to, had the corps properly backed their pitchers.

Bartholomew pitched the entire nine innings for the high school and with his gilt edge support managed to hold an even dozen little-outs, while he allowed only two men to walk. The young twirler was in good form and showed his mettle in making of a coming first class southpaw. Stoneburner did well behind him behind the bat and did excellent work.

Joy relegated supremo at the close of the contest, and to be frankly about the result, we believe there was one big surprise put over on the corps, which will try to live down to deem mastery at the next opportunity.

Miller, for the Training Corps, did not have the pep nor control he displayed in a recent game, and Mickey, who succeeded him, was touched for four-bits in the few innings he held the mound. Gallagher, for the corps, did mighty good work and played in such a manner as to give him a permanent berth in the field.

The high school team is to be commended for the excellent article of base ball it presented in this last contest will try its best to make another honor star for the school.

Notes of the Game.

For the second time this season Bartholomew was the lucky man in out route, but redeemed himself by landing safely for two bases in one.

Miller was credited with five strike outs, Mickey two and Bartholomew topped the list with twelve. Some whip that southpaw has, don't you think?

The corps lapped out seven hits against thirteen by the high school. Pomeroy, Gallagher, Cadwallader, Hutchinson and Mickey each getting one. Willie Stoneburner was the only for the high school Waterman headed the list with three hits, Schwenn, Stifenloycer and Powers trio, while Lloyd, Bartholomew, Brockway and Carmichael each got one.

Edwin Plaage as umpire, was very fair, and no complaints were registered against his decisions.

Bartholomew went to the mound batting after inning with a paper fan, denoting his intention to win. Some fan! Bartholomew is the lucky man for "best girl" was not present, but we believe he was the inspiration for the high school. That is perhaps the reason he did so well.

Hutchinson came to after the worst had happened and win at bat once, getting a single in the fifth.

Cadwallader brought in the one run for the Training Corps, when he drove a clean swat between short and third.

Waterman on first for the corps failed to cover the sack at one stage of the game, the runner reaching the bases, as a result. Had he fielded the position as he should, the runner would have been made by the umpire.

Taking it all in all everyone enjoyed the sport but the corps should have been made by the umpire.

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Grandstand Bill garden duties so well he with the boys and give them courage.

	A	R	H	PO	A	E
Pomeroy, c.	4	0	1	8	0	0
Schwenn, 2b.	4	1	0	3	2	0
Powers, ss.	4	1	0	1	3	0
Lloyd, lf.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Bartholomew, p.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Stoneburner, c.	4	1	0	8	1	0
Brockway, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Waterman, 1b.	4	1	3	1	0	0
Carmichael, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	0
Total	32	10	13	22	7	0

	I.	V.	T.	C.		
Waterman, ss.	4	0	3	2	1	0
Martin, 2nd.	4	0	0	1	2	1
Sherrer, c.	4	0	0	8	0	0
Gallagher, 3rd.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Colby, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cadwallader, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Mickey, 1b.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Miller, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchinson, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	1	7	9	4	1

Score by innings:

High School	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	—10
I. V. T. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base Ball Today

This afternoon at the Spinner park two ball games will be given weather conditions permit. The first game will be called at 2 o'clock, the contestants will be Illinois Volunteer Training Corps and Des Plaines. Following this the Barrington high school team will meet the fast Chicago Mohawks.

Edwin Plaage has been slated to do the twirling for the corps and Bartholomew will defend the high school team. Both are promising enough good fast ball, and the admission price will be 25 cents for adults, 15 cents for children. Buy your ticket when you enter the grounds and hold it until called for at the gate.

Merchants are striving the purchase of clothing for future use right now because prices are so high. Farmer, merchant, and all the necessary things for human comfort have not yet reached their limit.

OVER THE TOP IN THE 2ND RED CROSS DRIVE

Barrington Makes Splendid Record and Over Subscribes its Quota $900.00

Barrington made a splendid showing in the second Red Cross drive and went "over the top" by $900.00, the required quota being $2,500.00. The campaign closed Monday.

Howard P. Castle as chairman, H. Sullivan Barr, Miles T. Lamey, A. E. Keeler and Dr. Barr made up members of the committee, together with other stalunch supporters, including many of the first Red Cross members, worked diligently in their allotment to bring about the required sum, and now that they have succeeded, a vote of thanks is extended to all those who in any way assisted. The school children did remarkably well and are to be credited with bringing in a goodly share of the subscriptions from the churches, Sunday, were turned over to this cause, and from a general standpoint everyone did his or her part in making the drive a success.

As this money goes direct for the benefit of the boys "over there" who are sick and wounded, it seems only just and proper that same should be supported, and now that Barrington has put its share into the coffers of our country, we feel safe in saying that no one is sorry, and should another drive be launched we know the audit prior would be displayed.

Red Cross Auction

The Red Cross auction Saturday night was a great success and resulted in the receipts of $261.35.

William Peters, the auctioneer, could not do better if he had a lot of articles donated, yet a good price was received, and bidders responded very promptly.

All manner of things were brought to the block for sale for great cause, from vegetables to a full-blooded Chesterhorn bull. Hard and fast engines were busy the greater part of the day gathering in the articles and many others were brought then to the auction stand.

A. R. Hammond in donating a sulky horse guaranteed it to bring $50.00. The horse finally brought $80.00, and after the sale Mr. Hammond handed the ladies of the Red Cross the check for $20.00 to make up the difference. Louie Will was the lucky bidder. The cot donated by Mr. Wetmore was sold to William Hoffman for $40.00, and the pony given by J. V. Kelsey was sold to Howard P. Castle for an even $25.00. The Hoffman family full cast topped the list of articles sold, realizing $60.00. It was donated by Spencer Otis and went to R. H. Hammond. Pigs sold well and chickens brought a good price, the latter in some lots totaled $10.00, one being donated by Mrs. Frank Meyer and sold to Clifford Geddis. Wheat, maple syrup and numerous other articles made up the smaller sums of the grand total which was a great help in putting Barrington "over the top."

Bring in Your Wheat.

A call has been issued by the Food Administrator and forwarded to the Commercial Club of Barrington, Cook County, and Lake County, urging them to see that all over-supplies of wheat be taken to the mill at once where it will be given for food purposes. This is necessary and comes direct from Washington.

A limit of six pounds for each person in the family has been fixed, from now until harvest time, and all those having an over supply must turn it in and get the proper receipt. A canvass will be made soon to see that all have complied, and those who not respond to this call, then a government agent will make the rounds and report the case to the Food Administration office, which will be subject to a fine and imprisonment.

June 5 Registration Day.

The Food Administrator for the territory of all men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, has become a law, and June 5, of next week has been proclaimed by the President of the United States as the day on which such men shall be registered. The local board, throughout the state will have charge of this registration.

Registration places for the part of Cook county are as follows: Barrington, Hanover, Palatine and Schaumburg at Village hall, Barrington; Cuba, Inverness, Wheeling, Maine, Elk Grove, Northfield and Leyden at Village hall, Des Plaines, Registration offices will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night.

"Mrs. Tubbs Does Her Bit."

Tonight at the auditorium students of the high school will stage that big patriotic play "Mrs. Tubbs Does Her Bit," for the benefit of a public tonsil court. Rehearsals have been held almost every night this week and each member of the cast is prepared to do his or her part well. The play was given in Wauconda a few months ago and scored a great hit. Remember it's tonight at 8:15 at the auditorium.

Long Live the King

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

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COUNTESS LOSCHEK, STARTING ON WAY ACROSS BORDER, WARNED TO KEEP COMMITTEE'S PLANS SECRET.

Synopsis—Prince Ferdinand William Otto, heir to the throne of Livonia, is unaware of plots of the terrorists to form a republic. His grandfather, the king, in order to preserve the kingdom, arranges for the marriage of Princess Hedwig, Otto's sister, to Kluge Karl of Karnia. Hedwig rebels because of an attachment she has formed for Captain Nikky Larisch, Prince Otto's personal attendant. Countess Loschek, attached to the service of Archduchess Amanda, is in love with the king of Karnia, for whom she acts as spy. She is threatened by the committee of ten, leaders of the terrorists, unless she bows to their committee's will and helps them to prevent the marriage, when the king, who is very ill, dies. Nikky is torn between love and a sense of duty and loyalty to his king. Without Karl's support the king's death would bring the terrorists into control. Princess of Prince Ferdinand William Otto's grandfather is discussed.

CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

—2—

The candle was at last lighted. It burned fitfully, illuminating only a tiny zone in the darkness.

"I need a lantern," Bobby observed. "There's a draft here. It comes from the other grating. Some time, when you have time, I'd like to see what's beyond it. I was kind of nervous about going alone."

It was the old passage, then, of course. Old Adelbert stared as Bobby took the candle and held it toward a second grated door, like the first, but taller.

A close examination revealed to old Adelbert two things: First, that the brick-lined passage, apparently in good repair, led beyond the grating. Second, that it had been recently put in order. No unused passage built up, one kept in order and repair. For what?

That evening Adelbert called to see his friend, the locksmith in the university place. He possessed, he said, a padlock of which he had lost the key, and which, being fastened to a chest, he was unable to bring with him. A large and heavy padlock, perhaps the size of his palm.

When he left, he carried with him a bundle of keys, tied in a brown paper.

But he did not back to his chest. He went instead to the thicket around the old gate, which was still termed the "Gate of the Moon," and there, armed with a lantern, pursued his investigations during a portion of the night.

When he had finished, old Adelbert, veteran of many wars, one-time patriot and newly turned traitor, held in his shaking hands the fate of the kingdom.

* * *

The Countess Loschek was on her way across the border. The arrangements were not of her making. Her plan, which had been to go on a sled across the mountain to the town of Ar-on-Ar, and there to hire a motor, had been altered by the arrival at the castle, shortly after the permission was given, of a machine.

"The matter of passports for the border is arranged, madame," Blake Humbert told her.

"I have my own passports," she said proudly.

"They will not be necessary."

"I will have this interview at my destination alone, or not at all."

He drew himself up to his great height and regarded her with cold eyes. "As you wish," he said. "But it is probably not necessary to remind you that whatever is discussed at this meeting, no word must be mentioned of the committee, or its plans."

Although he made no threat, she had shivered. No, there must be no word of the committee, or the terror that drove her to Karl. For, if the worst happened, if he failed her, and she must do the thing they had set her to do, Karl must never know. That card she must play alone.

Everything hung on the result of her visit. If Karl persisted, if he would marry Hedwig in spite of the trouble it would precipitate, then indeed she was lost. If, on the other hand, he was inclined to peace, if her story of a tottering throne held his hand, she would defy the committee of ten. Karl himself would help her to escape, might indeed hide her. It would not be for long. Without Karl's support the king's death would bring the terrorists into power. They would have other things to do than to hunt her out. Their end would be gained without her. Let them install the crown prince, then! Let Hedwig fight for her throne and lose it. Let the streets run deep with blood and the pandemonium of hell break loose.

But if Karl failed her. She clinched her fists.

The countess did not sleep. She was, with every nerve of her keen brain, summoning her arguments. She would need them, for she knew—none better—how great a handicap was hers. She loved Karl, and he knew it. What had been her strength had become her weakness.

Yet she was composed enough when, before the sun was well up, the sleigh drew up in the village before the inn where Mettlich had spent his uneasy hours.

She had expected to go to the lodge, but at nine o'clock that night Karl came to her, knocking at the door of her room and entering without waiting for permission.

The room was small and cozy with a fire burning in the grate. Karl, flung over a chair, made a dash of brilliant color. Two lighted candles on a high carved chest, and between them a pitcher of wine of the Mother and Child, a built-in bed with white curtains—that was the room.

Before the open fire Olga Loschek sat in her low chair. She wore still the dark dress and a veil, ready to be donned at the summons of a message from Karl, trailed across her knee. In the firelight she looked very young, young and weary. Karl, who had come hardened to a scene, found her appealing, almost pathetic.

She rose at his entrance and, after a moment of surprise, smiled faintly. But she said nothing, nor did Karl, until he had lifted one of her cold hands, and brushed it with his lips.

"Well?" he said. "And again, Olga?"

"Once again."

She looked up at him. Yes, he was changed. The old Karl would have taken her in his arms. This new Karl was urbane, smiling, uneasy.

"There is nothing wrong, is there?" she said. "Your note alarmed me. Not the note but your coming here."

"I was anxious. And there were things I felt you should know."

"What things?"

"The truth about the king's condition, for one. He is dying. The bulletin? No, I know. He is no better."

"So?" said Karl uneasily. "But the chancellor assured me—" He stopped. He frelted as he spoke. He was the chancellor's visit.

"The chancellor! He lies, of course. How bad things are you may judge when I tell you that a hidden passage from the palace has been opened and guarded by twenty of my people."

It was Karl's turn to be startled. He rose, and stood staring down at her. "Are you certain of this?"

"Certain!" She laughed bitterly. "The terrorists—revolutionists, they call themselves—are everywhere. They know everything, see everything. Mettlich's agents are disappearing one than another Mettlich had spent his uneasy hours.

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Karl Left Her Thoughtful.

by one. No one knows where, but all suspect. Student meetings are prohibited. The military procession of veterans is forbidden, for they trust none, even their old soldiers. The council meets day after day in secret session."

"But the army—"

"They do not trust the army."

Karl's face was grave. Something of the trouble in Livonia he had known. But this argued an immediate crisis.

"On the king's death," the countess said, "a republic will be declared. The republic of Livonia! The crown prince, with his mother, exiled."

"So you come today to tell me this?"

She glanced up, and catching his eyes, colored faintly. "Is there anything you should know?"

He knew her very well. A jealous woman would go far. He knew now that she was jealous. When he spoke it was with calculating brutality. "You mean, in view of my impending marriage?"

So it was arranged! Finally arranged. Well, she had done her best. He knew the truth. She had told it, fairly. It, knowing it, he persisted, it would be because her power over him was dead at last.

"Yes. I do not know how far your arrangements have gone. You have at least been warned."

But she saw, by the heavy lids that drew himself up and smiled, that he understood. More than that, he doubted her. He questioned what she had said. The very fact that she had told him only the truth added to her resentment.

"You will see," she said sullenly.

Because he thought he already saw, and because she had given him a hold upon her, he chose to be deliberately cruel. "Perhaps!" he said. "But you leave out of this discussion the one important factor. I consider inspector Hedwig herself. If the Princess Hedwig were tomorrow to be without a lover, I should still hope to marry her."

She had done well up to now, had kept her temper, had even, knowing he taken her cue from him and been quiet and poised. But more than his words, the tone in which he spoke of friendship, drove her to the breaking point.

Bitterly, and with reckless passion, she told him of Hedwig's love affair with her young Lorisch, and prophesied his dishonor as a result of it.

He was for the moment quiet and sat looking into the fire with eyes full of stony despair. She had tried and failed. Hedwig, some way left, only one, and even that would not bring Karl back to her. Let Hedwig escape and marry Nikky Larisch—still worse was she? Let the terrorists strike down the king and place the crown prince, Anzio—where was she?

Her emotions were deadened, all save one, and that was her hatred of Hedwig. The consolation of that moment was due to her. Sonichow, some day, she would be even with Hedwig. Karl left her there at last huddled in her chair, left full of resentment, the ashes of his old love cold and gray. There was little reminder of the girl of the mountains in the stony-eyed woman he had left sagged low by the fire.

Once out in the open air, the king of Karnia drew a long breath. The affair was over. It had been unpleasant. It was always unpleasant to deal with a woman. But it was finished. He neither loved nor hated her. Friendly relations between the two countries were established, and, since Hedwig, would be married to his marriage.

It was not of Olga Loschek, but of Hedwig, he thought, as his car climbed swiftly to the lodge.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Crown Prince's Pilgrimage.

The day's work was finished, she should have returned to the city found her too ill to travel! No feigned sickness this, but real, with the pain of fever and burning eyes, and of mutterings in troubled sleep.

Minna was alarmed. She was fond of her mistress, in spite of her occasional cruelties, and lately the old countess had been strangely gentle. She required little attention, wished to be alone, and lay in her great bed, looking out steadily at the black mountain tops, to which spring never climbed.

"She eats nothing," Minna said despairingly to the caretaker. "And her eyes frighten me. They are like a wounded deer's, at the block sometimes."

On the day when she should have returned, the countess roused herself enough to send for Black Hubert, fretting in the kitchen below. He had believed that she was disappointed in her lover, but her flushed and hollow cheeks showed her condition.

"You must rouse yourself, Hubert," said. "I shall need more time, after all."

When he hesitated, she added: "There are plenty to watch that I do not escape. I could not, if I would. I have no strength in me."

"If madame wishes, I can take a letter."

She pondered over that, interlacing her fingers nervously as she reflected. "I will send no letter," she decided. "But I will give you a message, which you can deliver."

"Yes, madame."

"Say to the committee that I have reflected and that I will do what they ask. As" she added, "as lies in my power. I can only hope."

"That is all the committee expects," he said civilly, and with a relief that was not lost on him. With madame's intelligence, to try to be excessive.

"Nevertheless, he left her well guarded. Even Minna, slipping off for an evening hour with her village sweetheart, was stealthily shadowed. Before this, the ladies had changed garments, and Minna had slipped unseen from divers unpleasantnesses.

At the end of two days the countess was able to dress. She sat, Minna languidly about her room, still too weak to plan.

At the end of the fourth day came the crown prince of Livonia on a pilgrimage.

The manner of his coming was this: There are more ways than one of reaching the hearts of an uneasy people. Remonstrance takes a bad one. It argues a mistake in the past, in enacting such titles. Governments may make errors, but never admit acknowledge them. There is the freeing of political prisoners, but that, too, is dangerous, when such prisoners breathe sedition to the very prison walls.

And there is the appeal to sentiment. The government, pinning all its hopes to one small boy, would further endear him to the people. Why not announce that he was, the chancellor had hit on this to offset the rumors of Hedwig's marriage.

"A pilgrimage!" said the king, when the matter was broached to him. "For what? My recovery? Cannot you let your servant depart in peace?"

"Pilgrimages," observed the chancellor, "have had marvelous results, sire. I, for one, insist that they performed miracles, as some believe," he smiled faintly—"but as a matter of public policy and sentiment, I am discreet. They are sometimes ridiculous."

"I see," said the king. And lay still, looking at the ceiling.

"Can it be done safely?" he asked at last.

"Even a muddled traitor would not threaten the crown prince on a pilgrimage. The people would tear him limb from limb."

"Nevertheless, I should take all precautions," said the king. "A madman might not recognize the—or religious nature of the affair."

The same day the chancellor visited Prince Ferdinand William Otto, and found him returned from his drive and busy over Hedwig's photograph frame.

"It is almost done," he said. "I slipped over in one or two places, but it is not very noticeable, is it?"

The chancellor looked it judicially, and decided that the slipping over was not noticeable at all.

"Karl said the dancefloor gravely. I want to talk to you very seriously about something I would like you to do. For your grandfather."

"I'll do anything for him, sir."

"We know that. This is the point. He has been feeble for a long time. Very ill."

The boy watched him with a troubled face. "He looks very well," he said. "I got quite worried when I not seen him."

"Exactly. You have heard of Elizel?"

Prince Ferdinand William Otto's religious instruction was of the best. He had, indeed, heard of Elizel. He knew the famous pilgrimages in order, and could say them rapidly, beginning, the year of Our Lord the Emperor Otto and Adelheid, his spouse; the year of Our Lord 1100, Ulrich, Count of Rudung; and so on.

"When people are ill," he said eagerly, "they go to Elizel to be cured."

"Sometimes they do not recover, or they send some one else, to pray for them. And sometimes, if they have faith enough, the holy miracle happens and they are cured."

The chancellor was deeply religious, and although he had planned the pilgrimage for political reasons, for the moment, he lost sight of them. What if, after all, this clear-eyed, clean-hearted child could bring this miracle of the king's recovery? It was a beautiful thought, and strange things have been brought about by less worthy agencies.

He thought, he said, "that if you would go to Elizel, Otto, and there pray for your grandfather's recovery, it would be a good thing."

The meaning of such a pilgrimage dawned suddenly on the boy. His eyes filled, and because he considered it unmanly to weep, he fell from his chair and went to the window.

"I'm afraid he's going to die," he said, in a smothered voice.

The chancellor followed him to the window, and put his arm around his shoulders. "Even that would not be so terrible, Otto," he said. "Death, to the old, is not terrible. It is an open door through which they go gladly, because—because those who have gone ahead are waiting just beyond it."

"Are my mother and father waiting?"

"Yes, Otto."

He considered. "And my grandmother?"

"Yes."

"He'll be very glad to see them all again."

"Very happy, indeed. But we need him here, too, for a while. You need him and—I. So we will go and pray for him." He felt a little ashamed of how he was using the boy. "How about it?"

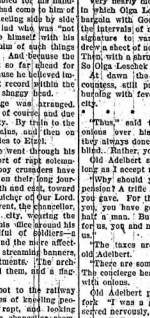
"I'll try. I'm not very good. I do a good many things, you know."

"Very good indeed." He was the chancellor who fumbled for his handkerchief. A violation had come to him of the two of them meeting, the day of Elizel, the little lad who was "not very good," and he himself with his long years behind him of duty, which has all a man's life. And because the eyes clear was not so far ahead for him either, and because he felt keenly the injustice in the great record within the gate, he shook his shaggy head.

So the pilgrimage was arranged. With due publicity, of course, and due precaution for safety. By train to the foot of the mountain, and then on foot for the ten miles to Elizel.

The crown prince went through his preparation in a sort of rapt earnestness. So must the boy crusaders have looked as, starting on their long journey, they faced south and east, toward the far distant Sepulchre of Our Lord. The king's council went, the chancellor, the mayor of the city, wearing the great gold chain of his office around his neck, and a handful of soldiers—a simple pilgrimage and the more simple for it. There were no streaming banners, no magnificent vestments. The archbishop accompanied them, and a flag-bearer.

They went on foot to the railway station through lines of smiling people, the boy still rapt, and looking straight ahead, the chancellor seemingly also absorbed, but keenly alert to the crowds. As he went on, his face relaxed. It was as if the miracle has already happened. Not the miracle



"Death, to the Old, is Not Terrible."

for which the boy would pray, but a greater one. Surely there, kneeling people, gazing with moist and shining eyes at the crown prince, could not, at the hot words of demagogues, turn into the man who feared. Surely, if it happened before. The people who had, one moment, adored the Dauphin of France on his balcony at Versailles, and lived to scream for his life.

The countess, standing on her balcony and during down into the railway, beheld the pilgrimage and had thus her first knowledge of it. She leaned at first, and stood gazing, gripping the stone railing with tense hands. She watched, horror stricken, the crown prince, himself, come to Elizel to pray! For his grandfather, of course. Then, indeed, might things go well with the king, as high as they could be.

The church doors closed behind them.

Olga Loschek fell on her knees. She was shaking from head to foot. And she was religious, praying, crying for early life near the shrine had given her faith in miracles, she prayed for one. Neither, she made a bargain with God:

If any word came to her from Karl, day, no matter to what in prison, she would take it for a sign, and attempt flight. If she was captured, she would kill herself.

But, if no word came from Karl by the hour of her departure the next morning, then she would do the thing she had set out to do, and let him beware! The king dead, there would be no king! Only over the dead bodies of the Livonians would they let him marry Hedwig and the throne. It would be war.

Curiously, while she was still on her knees, her bargain made, the plan came to her by which, when the time came, the terrorists were to rouse the people to even greater fury. Still kneeling, she turned it over in her mind as it was possible. Most, it could be made plausible, with her assistance. And at the vision it evoked—Mettlich's triumph and rage, Hedwig's piteous tears, her own triumph—she took a deep breath. Revenge will be a pastance, remuneration for our hurts and fresh injuries, these were what she sought. Her knees, aching, she left the valley, commanded the mass, and a small boy, very rapt and very earnest, prayed for his grandfather.

The day of the pilgrimage Karl found himself strangely restless and uneasy. Olga Loschek haunted him, her face when he had told her about the letter, her sagging figure when he had left her.

Something like remorse surged on him. She had taken great risks for him. Of all the women he had known, she had most truly and unselfishly loved him.

Very nearly did he swing the scale in which Olga Loschek had hung her happiness. But God—or fate—in the intervals of affixing his surveying signature to various documents, his long years behind him of duty, which has all a man's life, and because he felt keenly the injustice in the great record within the gate, he shook his shaggy head.

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"King Karl becomes acquainted with the troubled state of the country in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Japanese are planning to link two Pacific islands with a railway system, 4,000 feet of which will be under the sea.

WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

MEET OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

(Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

U. S.—Teutonic War News

Secretary of War Baker announced in an address at New York in celebration of Italy day that American infantry, American machine gun units, and American artillery soon would be fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Italians on their front.

* * *

American air squadrons have engaged in participation with the French in bombing operations behind the German lines. These operations are being carried out on a very large scale. At one time recently 120 allied machines were flying at the same moment in bombing work.

* * *

Heroism and dashing of American naval officers and men in rescuing 31 of the 75 in the crew of the American munition steamer Florence H., which caught fire and broke in two in French waters April 17, are described in the report of Rear Admiral Wilson, commanding, made public by the naval department.

* * *

News of the death of Ensign Stephen Potter, United States navy, at Pensacola, who was killed while fighting seven enemy single-seated airplanes in the North sea, was received at Washington from the London representative of the committee on public information. Ensign Potter's machine was shot down in flames.

* * *

The Rotterdam Marsbode reports that an enemy allied air raid has been carried out over Liege. The Liege rail way station was destroyed and 26 persons were killed.

* * *

Lieut. William H. Taylor of New York chased a German biplane from the American lines to over Pagny-sur-Moselle, north of Pont-a-Mousson and defeated the Boche in a desperate fight 6,000 meters in the air.

* * *

In a statement inserted in the house record Representative Calder of New York, a member of the military committee, declared that during the first ten days of May 90,000 American soldiers were sent abroad, and said that after the expiration of one year from the arrival of the first shipment of troops from this country the United States would have 1,000,000 men in France equipped with the necessary arms and supplies.

* * *

Lieut. Louis M. Edens of the medical corps with the American forces in France is a prisoner in the German prison camps, according to a telegram received at Cuhoo, Md., by Mrs. Edens from the Red Cross.

* * *

Domestic

Nineteen persons were killed in Iowa, nine in Wisconsin and one in Illinois in storm that swept over these three states. In Iowa the storm reached its greatest velocity at Boone. The heaviest death list in Wisconsin was at Lake Beck. Damage to property and crops in Iowa is estimated far in excess of $1,000,000, while in Wisconsin the loss is likely to reach $1,000,000.

* * *

Three St. Louis socialist publications announced their suspension. They are: The Social Builder, formerly known as the National Rip Saw; the Paladin, a weekly, and the Melting Pot, a monthly.

* * *

Miss Gretna Fetzer, a schoolteacher, daughter of Henry Fetzer, a banker of Sturgeon Bay, and Raymond Napoleonski drowned when their automobile plunged into the river at Manitowoc, Wis.

* * *

Lieuts. Lathan Polk of New York city and Spencer Charles Wilkinson of Buffalo were killed at Gerstner field when two airplanes collided at an altitude of 5,000 feet. It was announced at Lake Charles, La.

* * *

Count James Minotto, son-in-law of L. P. Swift, the Chicago packer was rushed out of Chicago for an internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., following the refusal of the federal courts to grant him his freedom on a writ of habeas corpus. He will remain at the internment camp until the end of the war unless the federal courts reverse themselves.

* * *

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church voted at Columbus, O., to hold its 1919 convention in St. Louis. Philadelphia and Atlantic City were the other principal contenders.

* * *

General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railroad employees were announced by Director General McAdoo, effective next Saturday and retroactive to last January. Carrying out substantially recommendations of the railroad wage commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than $300,000,000 a year.

COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their Winter supply of Coal during the Spring and Summer months, or storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious Coal shortage this Winter.

1918 HOW AND WHY

H. A. Garfield
Fuel Administrator.

The United States ship Wakiya, a converted yacht, was sunk in European waters in a collision on May 29 with a loss of two men, Joseph M. Farley, Chicago, and W. D. Wilts of Gloucester, Mass., were the men lost.

* * *

Bearing an important report on the Russian situation from Ambassador Francis, James G. Bailey, first assistant secretary to the American embassy at Vologda, arrived at a Pacific port.

European War News

The attempts by the Germans to disarm the Polish troops in the Ukraine and Minsk governments are meeting with fierce resistance, says a dispatch from Moscow. The second Polish corps under General Mokrovitsky, confiened near Kanoff, in the government of Kiev, defied the German ultimatum to disarm.

* * *

Thirteen German sailors have been sentenced to death by a German court martial for attempted treason in connection with recent British raids against submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge.

* * *

Fishermen who have arrived at Esbjerg, say that a Zeppelin has been brought down in the North sea. The crew of the German airship was rescued by a British destroyer.

* * *

The Cork steamer Innisarem, bound from Fishguard to Cork, has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty-seven members of the crew are missing and are supposed to have been lost. Five survivors of the disaster have been landed.

* * *

General Mannerheim, commander in chief of the Finnish White guard, has resigned because of the plan of the Finnish conservatives to invade the Russian province of Kaleia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch to London from Copenhagen.

* * *

General Eichhorn, German commander in Ukraine, has received a message from Berlin saying that if a call for assistance is made by General Skoropadsky, Prussian regiments will be sent to crush any insurrection.

* * *

The British liner Moldavia, torpedoed in the English channel, was carrying American troops. All the crew and marines are believed to be saved, but 56 American soldiers are missing and it is feared lost their lives in the explosion. British destroyers rescued 444 American soldiers and the crew.

Foreign

Mexico has entered diplomatic relations with Cuba. This was learned officially at Mexico City upon a report was confirmed at the war office that the Mexican charge d'affaires at Havana and the Cuban minister here had been recalled.

* * *

Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the reichstag, is dead in Berlin. Doctor Kaempf has been president of the reichstag since 1912. He belonged to the progressive peoples' party. He was seventy-six years old.

Washington

The administration oil-leasing bill, by which more than 6,000,000 acres of public lands in the West will be opened for development to supply the navy and other necessities, was passed by the house.

* * *

The shipping board has placed orders for 500,000 tons of wooden barges to be used in the New England coast trade, making a total of 770,000 tons of barges to be built for the board.

* * *

Railroad transportation charges must be paid in advance after July 1, under an order issued by Director General McAdoo abolishing the present system by which many large shippers and consignees are given credit on their freight bills for weeks or months.

* * *

Unlimited power to draft men within the ages prescribed by the selective service act was granted Secretary of War Baker by the house military affairs committee. The committee adopted an amendment to the military bill allowing the president to take any number of men in any fiscal year under the present draft law, observing the order of classification.

* * *

The 12 federal land banks established under the farm loan act have loaned to farmers to the amount of $91,855,580.20, according to a statement of conditions on April 30, 1918, issued by the farm loan board. This date marks practically the close of the first year's business.

* * *

Orders for 8,000 three to five-ton trucks have been placed with 15 automobile manufacturers, the war department announced. This is in addition to 10,000 similar trucks now being delivered.

Studying the Bible

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—Search the Scriptures.—John 5:39.

All Christians should give some time to the study of the Bible and if our study is to be profitable a certain preparation is necessary.

This preparation consists first of a heart determination to read the Book. This is a fundamental law of Bible study, so simple that it is sometimes set aside, to our great loss. There is no way of understanding the Book except as we read it and reread it and reread it. It requires a heart determination to do that, for our threefold enemy will rise up and say "no" when we attempt to read the Book.

The world will say "You are too busy" or you will think "There are too many important things requiring your time than to read the Bible." Many look to the preacher to give them their spiritual food. The Lord does give his people pastors but the pastor's study can never take the place of one's own individual study. The world will do what it can to oppose the reading of the Book. The world has a subtle ability to fill our lives so full of seemingly important things, will bring so many crowding opportunities for the use of our time that we need a heart determination to make time for Bible reading.

The flesh will also oppose it. We become so tired physically. It is a remarkable thing that one can sit down with an interesting book and become so absorbed in it as to read for into the night and not feel sleepy. But how quickly the flesh wants to stop and how the hard bodyshops we would read the Bible for an hour or two in the evening.

The devil also will hinder if he can. He will suggest the difficulty of understanding what we read, will suggest doubts in a closed book to our minds and do all he can to bring discouragement. But if we are to come to an understanding of the truth and keep our souls strong and healthy, we must read and reread the Book itself. Not books about the Bible, nor expositions by man, but the Bible itself.

In the second place, we must have a heart determination to allow the Book to mean what it says. We must permit it to define its own terms. We must make it explain itself. It will answer questions concerning the words and terms it uses. We go to the Bible unconsciously prejudiced. We think we know the truth and naturally suppose what the Bible says ought to agree with our thought. If it does not agree we are in danger of forcing into it our own ideas rather than let it mean what it says. Welcome to it too often for confirmation instead of information. I do not mean that one shall determine to accept all it says at once, nor to believe all it says at once; but I mean that we shall allow it to mean what it says and to define its own terms whether that agrees with us or not. And soon we will find that we agree with it. In this way much confusion will be avoided. In the third place, there must be a heart determination to allow it to speak to oneself. If I am to study the Bible profitably I must allow it to speak to me and try to dodge. We are all more or less adept as spiritual dodgers. The incident recorded in the fourth chapter of St. John is a very human picture. Our Lord engages the woman in conversation. She is jealous about it because it is strange thing for a Jew to speak to a Samaritan, but she enters into the conversation. Gradually our Lord goes a little deeper into her history until finally he puts his finger on the sore spot. She tries to shove the issue by attempting to eldetract him. The moment he gets his finger on the sore spot, she says "Our fathers worshiped in this mountain and you say that in Jerusalem is the place for worship." That sounds religious and interesting, but it is a mere subterfuge to shove the issue. We will do that in our minds to dodge what the Book says to us personally.

It is difficult to allow the Book to speak to our own hearts but Bible study is valueless and indeed dangerous unless it is allowed to bear fruit in our lives. It cannot be studied correctly in this manner. This deal is the needed preparation for profitable Bible study—a heart determination to read the Book—a desire to know what it says and to permit it to speak to our own hearts.

* * *

Our Gentle Leader.

We have a Leader so gentle that we can go to it were, to his tent at night and tell him we are afraid of tomorrow's warfare—that the hard battle has weakened our nerves. O tender Savior, treasured unto death, be yet strong in the consciousness of an indomitable power, thou, our Leader, and we, shall lead us first, conquering and to conquer—Bishop of St. Andrews.

A Word of Precaution.

JUST wherein lies the reason for the use of vegetable preparations for infants and children?

Why are any but vegetable preparations unsafe for infants and children?

Why are Syrups, Cordials and Drops condemned by all Physicians and most laymen?

Why has the Government placed a ban on all preparations containing, among other poisonous drugs, Opium in its variously prepared forms and pleasing tastes, and under its innumerable names?

These are questions that every Mother will do well to inquire about.

Any Physician will recommend the keeping of Fletcher's Castoria in the house for the common ailments of infants and children.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Letters from Prominent Druggists addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

B. J. Briggs & Co., of Providence, R. I., say: "We have sold Fletcher's Castoria in our three stores for the past twenty years and consider it one of the best preparations on the market."

Mansur Drug Co., of St. Paul, Minn., says: "We are not in the habit of recommending proprietary medicines, but we never hesitate to say a good word for Castoria. It is a medical success."

Hegeman & Co., of New York City, N. Y., say: "We can say for your Castoria that it is one of the best selling preparations in our stores. That is conclusive evidence that it is satisfactory to the users."

W. H. Chapman, of Montreal Que., says: "I have sold Fletcher's Castoria for many years and have yet to hear of one word other than praise of its virtues. I look upon your preparation as one of the few so called patent medicines having merit and unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe household remedy."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Net Contents 15 Fluid Drachms
900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS / CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains Neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr. Samuel Pitcher
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Flatulency and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom. 35 Doses
Fac-Simile Signature of
THE CENTAUR COMPANY.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

How Ex-Senator Banished Stomach Trouble

A Wonderful Testimonial Endorsing EATONIC

Gentlemen:
I find your EATONIC tablets in my family and find it a most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and all cases of indigestion. Yours respectfully,
W. V. SULLIVAN.

W. V. SULLIVAN
Former U. S. Senator From Mississippi.

EATONIC
FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE
At All Druggists

Quickly Removes All Stomach Misery—Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Acid and Gassy Stomach

Here's the secret of the body-aid the EATON IC: Guaranteed to bring relief or money back. Get a box today. Costs only a cent or two a day to use it.

Sold by all druggists. Write Eaton Remedy Co., 1138 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The cattle tick alone is said to cause more than $300,000,000 loss each year.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out prominently as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing remedy, composed of herbs.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

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

Nosh plays a great game. He drew pairs and got a full house.

Have a Clear Skin.

Make Cuticura Soap your every-day toilet soap and assist it now and then by touches of Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Russia has 10,000 lepers.

Invite Gardeners to Church.

Many clergymen in English towns now hold a special morning service on Sunday for men who spend their Sundays in their vegetable gardens. The service lasts only 15 minutes, is held at 9 a. m. and the workers are specifically invited to come in their working clothes.

* * *

In the Same Boat.

The clerk timidly entered his employer's sanctum.

"I shall be obliged if I go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon, sir," he ventured.

The head of the firm looked up at him and murmured:

"So should I."

* * *

Nothing of the Kind.

"My poor man, aren't you something of a inventor?"

"No, ma'am; I never tech a drop."

* * *

Two Ways.

First Motorist—Have you been pulled in?

Second Ditto—How do you mean—by a cop or a rope?—Boston Transcript.

* * *

There is a difference between receiving and taking chances.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 22-1918.

Libby's Vienna Sausage

A Favorite Dish Everywhere

Prepared from dainty bits of choice, selected meat, skillfully seasoned and cooked in their own expert chefs—these sausages have that delicacy of flavor, yet spicy zest that makes them favorites everywhere.

Order Libby's Vienna Sausage today. You, too, will find it a savory, satisfying dish and so easy to prepare!

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885
M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher

Published every Thursday afternoon at Barrington, Illinois, and entered as second-class matter at the Barrington postoffice.

Subscription price $2.00 per year in advance.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

All copy for advertisements must be received before Tuesday noon to insure publication in that week's issue.

Cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and all notices of entertainments given for pecuniary benefit must be paid for.

All communications should be addressed to
BARRINGTON REVIEW
TELEPHONE No. 8, BARRINGTON, ILL.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1918

U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, or against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat, we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1½ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, this conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by *delivery of the dozen-ounce* penny loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other articles. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousands families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever; except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of our allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a direct restriction of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions of distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

Baptist Church Notes.

"My Country first—if she is wrong,
We'll make her right;
For her we'll pray, plan, work and fight—
My Country First!"

In spite of the discomfort of excessive heat and the rush of special meetings the Sunday attendance was good both morning and evening. This we appreciate keenly.

Sunday school begins at the usual hour next Sunday, 9:30 a. m. The morning service begins at 10:30, subject, "Uncovered Profits."

The evening service begins at eight o'clock and the subject is "Music, an Element of Worship."

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:45, and choir rehearsal on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Rev. Paul J. Hoffmann,
Pastor.

Salem United Evangelical Church

This morning at 9 o'clock in accordance with the President's proclamation members of the church (all are invited) will observe an hour of prayer. Come and take your part in this great work.

Services next week are as follows: Sunday school and morning worship, beginning at 9:30 o'clock every Sunday morning. Also, the Senior, the Intermediate and the Junior E. L. C. E. meetings every Sunday evening at 7 and the preaching and song services at 7:45 o'clock.

Rev. John Hoerner, pastor.

MUST WORK OR FIGHT.

Every man of draft age must either work or fight after July 1, under a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations announced today by Gen. Crowder, provost marshal general. Not only idlers, but all draft registrants engaged in what are held to be non-useful occupations are to be haled before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army.

Gamblers, racetrack and bucket shop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be reached by the new regulation also include waiters and bartenders, theater ushers and attendants, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

MAKE WAR PLEDGES GOOD.

Hedge Week in Illinois brought to the state War Savings headquarters some hundreds of pledges for some millions of dollars. Just how many pledges and just how many millions of dollars they stops for cannot be told for some weeks, for the canvass was not finished. It could not be finished in a week. That proved a physical impossibility, so it will go on until it is completed, no matter how long that takes.

Indications are that the full quota of the state—$125,000,000—will be far from pledged during the week. It was recognized that those who signed the pledges signed for what they considered the minimum amounts—the amounts they felt sure they could pay for even if all sorts of unexpected misfortunes overtook them.

The work that now devolves upon the people of Illinois is to make those war pledges good. Week by week, from now until the end of the year, they must purchase the War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. They must lend the government a certain proportion of their salaries or other incomes. They must begin to make a real sacrifice.

We must win this war. We must give everything we have, if necessary, to win this war. If we don't win it our money, our homes, our honor, our very lives, will be at the mercy, some day if not immediately, of a ruthless invader. This war must be won, and we, who remain at home, would be deserving of no special credit if we lived upon crusts and gave—not loaned but gave—all we had to see that it was won. Our boys are giving their lives—not their money but their lives, remember.

So now, upon us, devolves the task of seeing that all those War Savings Pledges are kept. We should see that we lend the government twice, at much money as we promised, or three times as much if we can. We know that we are only lending it at a good rate of interest, but we must act as though we were giving our all for the sake of winning the war.

There has been much bullsaloo about what we have been asked to do—to if we had really been asked to sacrifice something. Many people think, because they have bought bonds and stamps and contributed a little to the Red Cross, they have done their full duty. They have not, and let us hope they will never be called upon to do it all. Their duty is to suffer and to sacrifice, if necessary, like the Belgians and the Serbians have suffered and sacrificed.

BOX SCORE OF TUESDAY'S GAME

	R.	H.	S.	AB	R	H	BB	SO
Stiefschoefer	5	1	1	2	2	0	0	
Schwamm	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Powers	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Lipitsky	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	
Hackbarth	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	
H. Hammond	5	3	1	3	0	1	0	
Waterman	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	
Brockway	5	0	2	0	2	0	2	
N. Hammond	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	
Total	40	13	14	8	7	3		

MAINE	AB	R	H	BB	SO
Hesse	5	0	0	0	0
Koerner	5	0	1	0	2
Spelgier	5	0	0	0	0
Lange	5	0	0	1	0
Bleshke	5	0	0	0	0
Connors	3	0	0	0	0
Rodermer	3	0	0	0	0
Grenling	2	0	0	0	0
Richmond	2	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	1	1	2

To Remove Rusted Nails.

With soldering iron, candle dipper or blow torch, heat the head of the rusted nail or screw, which you wish to remove and it will come out easily.

Concerning Advice.

Advice is like snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—Coleridge.

City of Many Mills.

The English city of Sheffield has 400 steel manufacturing concerns.

Too Much.

Human life is often painted as painfully meager and pinched, but one of our commonest shadows is regret bred by lack of self-restraint. Eating too much, talking too much, drinking too much, playing too much, tempting fate too much by various forms of gambling—all these forms of excess and others also contribute prodigally to the sum of the world's pain and sorrow and multiply its misfortunes.—Exchange.

If you are not a subscriber this is to remind you we would like to have your name.

Business Notices

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms of all sizes. List your property for sale with us. We have ready buyers at all times. Barrington Farm Land Co. E. C. Thies, Manager, Barrington, Ill. 15-tf

FOR SALE or Exchange—For smaller car or buggy, one seven passenger Chalmers in first-class condition. August Prokop, Barrington, Ill., Route 1. 18-4

FOR SALE—To close estate, Kirby's house on Lake street—8 room frame, in good condition. Inquire 105 W. 135. Price reasonable.—Henry Bros. Northwest corner Hawley and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. 19-tf

FOR SALE—First mortgage loans on Cook county real estate netting 6 per cent interest, payable twice each year. Loans from $1000 up. Write or call on George A. Pride, 65 Miner street, Des Plaines, Ill.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Communition tickets, Barrington-Chicago and Chicago-Washington. MILES T. LAMEY.

WANTED

WANTED—By family in Irving Park, Chicago, a girl for general housework, including washing. Pleasant home conditions; two in family; wages $7.00 per week. 21-2

WANTED—Man with automobile to take assessment books, with an open canvas, doing a legitimate business, for period of ten to 4 weeks. State price wanted per day or on application will be answered. Address box 425, Barrington, Ill.

WANTED—To purchase a used grass mowing machine. Must be in good condition. Address "M. D." Barrington Review, giving name of machine, price and full particulars.

LOST

LOST—An Elgin watch, 15 jewel, between Barrington and Palatine, business part of town. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

LOST—Pair spectacles in case with my name on case. A reward of $1.50 for return to the Review Office. Wm. Grace.

A New Version.

A switch in time saves the boy, and saves the father a lot of worry in time to come.

Sheep at an auction sale on the deo. Vogel farm near Harvard one day two weeks ago sold on an average of $27.50 per head and the herd of cattle been averaged $135.00, a young Holstein cow, selling for $185. Prices for cows have ruled high for a number of years, but the incline in the price of sheep has soared, so that sheep are among the best paying properties on a farm suited for handling them.

TEST IT WITH A HAMMER
"You may dent the wood but the varnish won't crack."
61 FLOOR VARNISH
Hammer a Sheet of Rubber And What Happens?
Hammer a Sheet of Glass And What Happens?
NOTHING — your hammer does not harm the rubber because rubber is elastic. And that is the characteristic that makes "61" Floor Varnish durable—elasticity.
PRESTO — the glass is shivered into a thousand pieces because it is brittle. And this same thing in a lesser degree, is what happens to brittle, hard varnish.
Buy it of LAMEY & COMPANY

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
Fashion Authority
For Nearly 50 Years!
Sells the 1,200,000 women who turn to McCALL'S every month for correct fashions, for patterns, for economical buying, for entertainment, for practical suggestions, for pleasure, profit and progress.
McCALL Patterns 5c.
10c a Copy
McCALL'S
25c a Year
FREE! SEND A POSTAL CARD AND ASK FOR SAMPLE COPY of McCALL'S, or 6000 PATTERNS Either to be Selected FREE. Address McCALL'S MAGAZINE, Dept. 1, 236-246 West 37th Street, New York, N. Y.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
It is surely worth while to be the owner of a Ford car representing, as it does, the most direct and likewise the widest variety in service to users. Because of the profitable work Ford cars are doing for your neighbors does it not appeal to you that a Ford car is your necessity? The prices are so reasonable and the cost to operate and maintain so small you will be more than satisfied.
D. C. SCHROEDER, Agent
Barrington, Illinois.

1762 — GEORGE WASHINGTON — 1799
Washington Was Thrifty In Youth
Biographers relate that George Washington opened a bank account when he was sixteen years old. He had a job with a surveyor.
Youth is the accepted time for opening a bank account. It is never too late, however.
All great fortunes have had modest beginnings. Many men have made fortunes after middle life.
See us today about opening an account.
First State Bank of Barrington

..SUGAR..
YOU DON'T NEED IT
Plant Sorghum
We Have It.
Also A Little 85 DAY SEED CORN
Barrington Mercantile Co.

Attention--
I pay highest cash prices for Rags, Rubber, Iron, etc., and will appreciate your patronage. Drop a postal and I will call. Box 302.
WM. KLEIMAN,
Successor to A. Kleiman
Lake Street, Barrington, Illinois.

The

Auditorium

This Week and Next

Wednesday, May 29
Antonio Moreno and
Belle Bruce
"Son of the Hills"
Tony has a very pleasing personality.
7th episode
"The Fighting Trail"
"The Lion's Prey"
Also Hearst-Pathe News
8:15 p. m. 10 & 20c

Thursday, May 30
High School Pupils Present the
Great Patriotic Play
Mrs. Tubbs Does Her Bit
Benefit of Athletic Association.
8:15 p. m. 15, 25, 35c

Saturday, June 1
Douglass Fairbanks
—in—
"The Half Breed"
If you have any idea Douglass Fairbanks cannot be serious and get away with it this picture will convince you that he can.
Comedy—Hearst-Pathe.
"Spirit of the Red Cross."
8:15 p. m. Good Show 10 & 20c

Tuesday, June 4
Benefit for the O. E. S.
Harry Moery, Alice Joyce
and Naomi Childers
—in—
"Womanhood"
(The Glory of the Nation)
a Vitagraph Special.
15 & 25c 8:15

Wednesday, June 5
Marc MacDermot and
Eulalie Jensen
—in—
"Mary Jane's Pa"
8th Episode "Fighting Trail"
"The Strands of Doom"
Hearst-Pathe.
8:15 p. m. 10 & 20c

The Auditorium
"HOME OF GOOD SHOWS"

MEN

We have several good openings for men who are desirous of obtaining permanent positions in the city.

Eight to five thirty except Saturday, when we close at one o'clock. One hour for lunch.

This is inside work but not heavy.

We are prepared to pay a good starting salary and advancement is assured.

BUTLER BROTHERS
RANDOLPH ST. BRIDGE

CASTLE, WILLIAMS & LONG & CASTLE, Attorneys at Law. Standard Trust building, S. W. corner Monroe and Clark streets, Chicago. Telephone Randolph 6144.

HOWARD P. CASTLE, Evenings at residence in Barrington; Telephone 212-M.

R. L. PECK, Lawyer. 1427 New York Life Building, Chicago. Telephone, Central 631, also Palatine, 66-J.

DR. MERLE BARBEE

Office over Schroeder's hardware store. Hours—1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m. every day except Wednesday and Sunday. On Wednesday 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday by appointment only.

Lake Zurich—9 a. m. every day except Wednesday and Sunday. Phone 28-W.

Office phone 77-J. Call office number only during office hours. All other times call 215-W.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL PEOPLE

Happenings of the Week Told in Short Paragraphs—What's Doing In and Near Our Hustling Village.

Read the ads—it pays.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stout of Chicago were Barrington visitors Sunday.

Let us do your job printing. Our prices are right. Phone or call.

Charles Lederle of Chicago visited with his mother, Mrs. Catherine Generau, Sunday.

Mrs. G. Radke and daughter, Lillian, visited several days last week with relatives in Belvidere.

The forty-fifth annual park camp-meeting and Bible school will be held here this year, August 10 to 20, inclusive.

Miss Minnie Larson visited with Bernard Webster at Camp Grant and called on Rockford friends Saturday and Sunday.

Herbert L. Pingle, who went to Jefferson Barracks last week, came home Sunday, he having been discharged from the draft owing to physical disabilities.

Another real estate transfer was recorded last week when Fred Grabenkort and wife sold their tract of land in section 28, Cuba township, to Geo. Heinrich for $19,400.

Frank Balzk of Cuba township has been recommended by Red Cross committee as a very faithful and successful solicitor, he being among the rural residents in turn in a large sum toward the $25,000 campaign which closed Monday.

Members of the Baptist church gave their pastor, Rev. Paul J. Hoffman and wife a reception last Friday evening at the church. Ministers and members from other churches were also present to welcome the recently appointed pastor.

Frank Donkes, residing west of town, who met with the misfortune of having his leg broken while plowing, is reported as getting along nicely. The accident happened in a very peculiar manner, the plow being thrown against hislog, breaking the member.

Miss Miriam Plaggs entertained twenty guests at the home of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Homsh on Wednesday of last week, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. Games were played, refreshments were served and the guests report having a jolly good time.

A meeting of the threshermen of McHenry and neighboring counties will be held at the court house, Woodstock, Ills., at 1 p. m., on Saturday, June 8. Ejark E. Staley, secretary of the Threshermen's Association of Illinois, will deliver an address. There will be also other speakers.

A special vitagraph feature, "Womanhood" will be the attraction at the auditorium Tuesday evening of next week, given under the auspices of the Eastern Star. This is considered a very good picture, supporting three stars, Harry Moery, Alice Joyce and Naomi Childers. A part of the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.

Members of the Modern Woodmen will meet at the hall Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and attend Memorial services at the M. E. church. In the afternoon they will meet again at 1:45 and march to Evergreen cemetery to decorate graves of deceased members. Members of the Court of Honor will join in the afternoon march and will meet at their hall at 2 o'clock.

All knitters of the local Red Cross are requested to complete sweaters and sox with yarn now on hand and turn same into the chapter by June 15, if possible. The Chicago chapter is entirely out of sox yarn, but will continue to issue sweater material. This refusal is made due to the fact that all chapters will be put on a quota basis after June 15, and be allowed a certain amount of material each month.

Twelve dollars, which was lost on the steps at the auditorium recently by Mrs. John A. Schwartz, has been turned over to the owner. Her Howland found the money, saw the advertisement in the Review, and would not accept one penny as reward. Barring too can boast of one honest person, anyway, and should cases of this kind happen in the future, we will be glad to mention names of others.

Miss May L. Calkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calkins of this village, was united in marriage to T. A. Filloon Monday of this week at Fort Dodge, Iowa. The happy young couple will make their home on a farm near that city, of just a little west from where the bride was born. Mrs. Filloon graduated from the local high school, class of 1914, and taught the Kelsey school one year, also teaching one year in Iowa. She is an accomplished young woman and has a wide circle of friends who join the Review in wishing her prosperity and happiness. The groom is a young farmer of sterling worth and good habits and like his bride is held in high esteem by many.

For quick results try the want ad column. Small cost—good returns.

Mrs. Mae Lane Spunner has been secured to tutor the senior class high school play at Palatine this year.

Now is the time to save the potato crop. Paris Green will do the work. We have it in any quantity you want.—Lamey & Company.

Miss Sallie Hoff of Chicago has returned home after spending three weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kuehl. Miss Hoff and Mrs. Kuehl are sisters.

Miss Emma Wiseman, who spent the past three weeks visiting her sisters, Mrs. Lagenschulte and Mrs. Harold Taige in Nebraska, returned home Tuesday.

Miss Beulah McLaughlin of Brooklyn, Wis., a former Barrington student, was awarded the honor of her class as valedictorian at exercises held last Thursday in Brooklyn.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church will meet in the church parlor next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. John Schwemm will be the leader.

Next Sunday afternoon four organizations, M. W. A., R. N. of A., Mystic Workers and Court of Honor will join in memorial exercises for members of their respective orders and decorate graves in the cemetery.

An interesting patriotic program will be given at the Methodist church Sunday evening, June, 2 commencing at 7:30. The program will be varied with music, readings, talks and pantomime. The public is cordially invited.

If your husband had deserted you and for fourteen years you had struggled to rear properly your two daughters, what would you do if he suddenly reappeared? See "Mary Jane's Pa" at the auditorium Wednesday, June 5, and learn the solution.

Sixty-three more men will leave Des Plaines Friday for Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Only two from Barrington have been called with this number. They are Harry B. Hans and Henry C. Kemnitz. The list was received Wednesday morning.

Philip Price and family moved last week from the Zion parsonage to the Johnson property on Grove avenue. Rev. William Albrecht and family of Forreston now occupy the parsonage, he being recently assigned as pastor to the church here.

All officers, and Juvenile members of the R. N. A. camp 2052, are requested to meet at the hall Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, to attend services at the M. E. church, to meet again at 1:30 at the hall and join the M. W. A. and march to Evergreen cemetery and decorate graves of deceased members.—Louisa Krueger, Recorder.

Miss Mabel Schlorf had her left wrist cut severely Sunday at the Barrington Center church. In lowering one of the windows after the exercises, a pane of glass fell out and struck her on the wrist, cutting an ugly gash. Fortunately the glass just missed the artery.

Frank Domire met with a misfortune Sunday at his home by falling down cellar. After landing Frank was found in very badly bruised. The little finger of his right hand was broken, two fingers of the left hand dislocated, one eye bruised and other minor injuries were recorded when the doctor called.

When the war is over what a nation organization we shall have in the Grand Army of Liberty, made up of the young men who are now engaged in the war for a world freedom. Every young soldier now in the service and the almost 1,000,000 who are to register on June 5 will make up this Army of Liberty.

"Keep on buying," is the message of the fuel administration to people throughout the state who are keeping to pay attention to the urging to buy the coal early. A large and sustained demand from the consumer will be his share in the drive to secure distribution and prevent a repetition of last winter's difficulties.

One of the wildest horseback rides ever filmed is seen in the sixth episode of "The Fighting Trail," which will be the attraction at the Auditorium next Wednesday. William Duncan and Miss Carol Holloway, in the leading roles, are captured by outlaws and held in a deserted cabin, while their fate is being debated. Nuh, who is Miss Holloway, bribes her guard with a necklace and she and Duncan are enabled to reach their horses before the remainder of the gang is awakened.

Among those from out of town who attended the funeral of Mrs. Sophia E. Howarth, Saturday, were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Rose and two sisters of the latter from Dundee, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Kemp, of Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoell, Mrs. Angelia Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Rumbold, Mrs. Jennie Howarth, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Mary Hoans, Palatine, and Francis Graham, all of Chicago.

MICHELIN

Twelve Tire Tests No. 5

This series of twelve tests is designed to take the uncertainty out of tire-buying.

Price

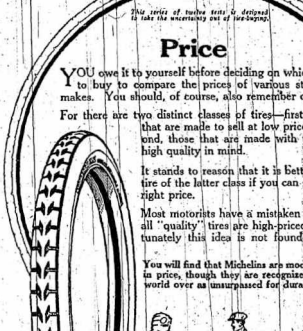
YOU owe it to yourself before deciding on which tires to buy to compare the prices of various standard makes. You should, of course, also remember quality.

For there are two distinct classes of tires—first, those that are made to sell at low prices; and second, those that are made with the ideal of high quality in mind.

It stands to reason that it is better to buy a tire of the latter class if you can get it at the right price.

Most motorists have a mistaken notion that all "quality" tires are high-priced. But fortunately this idea is not founded on fact.

You will find that Michelins are moderate in price, though they are recognized the world over as unsurpassed for durability.



Michelin Tires Are *Not* High Priced

IDEAL GARAGE

Buy Used Cars With a New Car Guarantee

WE wish to announce that we have made a contract with one of the lagest bonding firms to take over used cars, where owners have failed to make payments, and have some exceptionally good bargains to offer. We have on sale now 2 touring cars, a roadster and a 1-ton truck. These cars are practically good as new and sold with a new car guarantee.

We also wish to say that you can buy here all Ford accessories and every grade of tires manufactured of standard make

For better values come to us. We have what you want in the used car line.

Call and get prices

Lake Zurich Garage
ANKELE & DOAN; Props.
Lake Zurich Illinois

BASE BALL

TODAY, MAY 30

Two Games—I. V. T. Corps vs Des Plaines and B. H. S. vs Chicago Mohawks.

Adm. to both games 15 & 25c

E. F. Wichman
HORSESHOEING and BLACKSMITHING
Manufacturer of Auto Truck Bodies
Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Carbon Burning, Wood and Rubber Tire Work, Carriage Painting. Auto Springs, Springs and Axels Repaired.
Tires and Tubes for Sale.
Telephone 38-M BARRINGTON, ILL.

Strong, Healthy, Vigorous
BABY CHICKS
20 breeds on hand daily.
Call or write for catalog.
MAMMOTH HATCHERY
219 W. Washington St.
CHICAGO

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Lamey & Co.

HUNS CAPTURE RIDGE IN NEW PARIS DRIVE

Germans Renew Big Offensive in the North and South.

BRITISH WIN IN FLANDERS

Haig Says Enemy Was Driven Back With Great Losses—Berlin Reports Capture of Chemin Des Dames Ridge—French Repulse Teutons on the Lœre-Voormezele Front.

London, May 28.—"The enemy succeeded in pressing us back to our second line on our left outside the Aisne," says the war office statement.

"Berry-au-Bac, to our right, is maintained.

"The German attacks in Flanders were repulsed with great loss to the enemy." Field Marshal Haig reports in his bulletin.

"Except for a small gain near Dickebusch lake the Germans were driven back everywhere in counter-attacks in which the British regained the lost ground, taking prisoners. At the lake fighting continues."

Force Foe to Pay Dearly.

Paris, May 28.—"The battle continued all day with the greatest violence on a front of 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the region of Vauxaillon as far as Brimont," says the war office communique.

"The French-British troops fought in perfect co-operation and forced the enemy to pay dearly for his initial success. The allied troops rendered a fine-spirited resistance. The enemy penetrated our first line and reached Pont-Arcy, in the valley of the Aisne."

Ridge Won by Huns.

Berlin, May 28.—Capture by the Germans of the Chemin des Dames ridge was announced by the war office.

"We are now fighting on the Aisne," says the statement. "The army attacking the French and British between Reims and Soissons is led by the German crown prince.

"Only artillery fighting is reported on the Flanders front."

French Repulse Foe.

London, May 28.—"On the Lœre-Voorzinzeele front the French troops repulsed the enemy with great loss," Haig's announcement was contained in Field Marshal Haig's official report.

"Two furious onslaughts marked the reopening of the 1918 offensive by the German higher command.

"Enemy attacks were made in great force between Soissons and Reims, to the south, and from Lœre to Voormezeele in Flanders. So far as reports indicate, the Germans have been held nearly everywhere, the first oncoming hordes having suffered appalling casualties.

"It is impossible at this time to say whit the German plan is, whether it is a double offensive aimed at both Paris and the channel ports, or whether the two attacks are fields preliminary to a grand onslaught elsewhere.

Fight on 40-Mile Front.

The French and British statements announce that the enemy attack in the south is from Dunn forest, north of Soissons, to Reims, a new battle front of nearly forty miles. This also includes the Ionne Chemin des Dames where at one time last winter American artillery and infantry units were in training.

The Soissons-Reims assault developed after an early morning bombardment of heavy artillery which hardly has been surpassed in the war. The enemy used gas of all calibers, throwing both gas and high explosive shells.

Thus far there has been nothing to indicate that General Foch's defenses in this region have been penetrated to a degree at all dangerous. That our west and advance positions would give way before heavy infantry assaults is to be expected.

Yanks Win Big Fight.

American Headquarters in the French Front, May 28.—Three heavy German attacks were made on the American lines in Picardy between six and nine o'clock Monday morning. They were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. The Americans took a large number of prisoners.

The Germans advanced 50 strong in the center, 100 on the right, and 120 on the left. They were driven off speedily and left many dead in front of the American trenches.

The assaults were preceded by violent bombardments of the entire American line, during which it is estimated 10,000 shells, many of them gas shells, were fired by the enemy.

For a time there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting. The Germans took one of the Americans prisoner, but the Americans pursued the enemy and recaptured their comrade.

Huns Bomb Hospitals.

With the American Army in France, May 23.—Hospitals in this region were bombed heavily British hospitals in the area behind the lines and this time two killed and wounded were brought among the hundreds of British and patients of many different hospitals in the group.

Record for Air Fighting.

London, May 24.—The fighting in the air in the last two or three days is unprecedented in savage fury and wide extent in the great war, so far as official records go show.

Combat engagements, reconnaissance expeditions and bombing fleets have left a wake of blasted hospitals, with helpless men and Knights of Mercy slain, of crashed airplanes, of cities aflame, of billets shattered and of railways torn and paralyzed. In the great warfare of the skies are British, French, Italian and American airmen, always on the greedy, and the Germans, whose military goals have been a hospital group back of the British lines and the civilians of Paris.

100 Airplanes Destroyed.

It is impossible to record the exact number of engagements between aviators, but in the last few days the airplanes and balloons destroyed reach a hundred, in round numbers, while the decisive encounters run into the hundreds.

The latest British statement on aeronautic operations announces that tons of explosives have been dropped on railway points, on a chloride factory at Mannheim on the Rhine, on the fortress town of Metz and Thionville in Lorraine, on enemy airdromes at Ghent and Tournai, and on billets near Armentieres, Bapaume and Bray. Gas fires were caused at Liege and at Mannheim.

The British report destroying 10 German airplanes and two observation balloons and driving down two other hostile machines out of control. Three British machines are missing.

Thirty-seven enemy airplanes have been destroyed, 60 forced down out of control and eight captive balloons destroyed since the weather became favorable, Paris reports. During the night of May 15 129 machines were in the air at one time. Hundreds of bombs have been dropped.

For the second time within the week the Germans have attempted to raid Paris. Some thirty enemy machines were driven off Wednesday night by the terrific barrage of defense guns and by the 54 French flyers who took the air as soon as the "alerte" was sounded. Only one enemy machine was able to reach the city, but many bombs were dropped in the suburbs. The casualties so far reported are one woman killed and about a dozen hurt.

The German bombing attack against a hospital colony back of the British lines caused the death or injury "of hundreds," according to dispatches. Wounded men, sisters and women workers were murdered or maimed by this attack. One German plane was shot down and the three occupants made prisoner.

The official reports on ground fighting show a continuation of brisk raiding operations. The British repulsed small patrol attacks in the Alveley wood and south of Hebuterne. In the Aveley wood General Haig's troops drove out a hostile machine gun post. Other small operations were reported, in one of which the British captured prisoners and a machine gun near Hallleul and east of Locre.

The French report artillery activity south of the Aisne river on the Amiens front.

Increased gunfire in the Kemmel region is announced in the German statement. Berlin also claims French attacks on the western bank of the Aire were repulsed.

U. S. Troops Raid Trenches.

With the American Army in France, May 27.—Headquarters received a report that an American patrol had carried out a silent raid on the enemy, killing six and capturing one. Other details are lacking.

Northwest of Toul, the enemy artillery penetrated to the second German lines without encountering a single enemy, although much talking was heard from working parties nearby.

Northwest of Toul, one of our patrols was more active than at any time since the Americans took up their positions there. Our artillery there has been active with harassing the destructive fire, but even this failed to stir up the enemy.

Several soldiers of the "new" Army of twenty now on this front are reported to have been wounded by bombs dropped by German raiders. The Americans are making a good impression and they astonished British and French veterans by the quickness with which they adapt themselves to new customs and the cheerfulness with which they accept discomfort.

Huns Hurt Gas at British.

London, May 27.—The entire Villers-Bretonneux sector was subjected to an intense German gas bombardment, Field Marshal Haig reported. In the morning the Germans opened a similar gas cannonade west of Hinges, in Flanders. The French repulsed a raid north of Bailleul.

CONGRESS MUST FINANCE WAR

President Wilson Calls on Legislators to Proceed Immediately With the Work.

COUNTRY'S NEED IS GREAT

Additional Revenue Must Be Provided For, and People Must Know What Proportion of Taxes They Must Pay on Their Earnings.

Washington.—President Wilson personally took charge of the war tax legislation tangle and appearing unexpectedly before a joint session of congress declared it was necessary to proceed immediately with new war taxes. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress: It is with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the treasury for the conduct of the war. I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labors have been serious and protracted.

"The summer is upon us in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by exhaustion and fatigue. The elections are at hand and we ought as soon as possible to go and renew the allegiance of our constituents to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters of state which have to do with nothing else than the business of these days of critical choice and action. But we cannot, we do not, consider that we have done our duty to the full.

"These are days when duty stands stark and naked and even with closed eyes. We know it is there. Exposes are unavoiding. We have either done our duty or we have not. The test will be as gross and plain as the duty itself. In such a time hesitude and irresolution are treason enough. The facts are tonic and suffice to freshen the labor.

Must Provide More Revenue.

"And the facts are these: Additional revenues must manifestly be provided for. It would be a most unsound policy to raise too large a proportion of them by loan, and it is evident that the ordinary revenues must look forward. We cannot in fairness wait until the end of the fiscal year, is at hand to impose new taxes to be paid out of the present year, when the earnings of the present calendar year, whose accomplishments and expenses are to be included, are to be made. We cannot get increased taxes unless the country knows what they are to be and practices the necessary economy to make them available.

"Definiteness, early definiteness, is the main thing. There can be no delay in the necessary for the successful administration of the treasury; it cannot found its working expectations in any way if it is not to know its exact task until the very eve of its performance.

"The present tax laws are marred, moreover, by inequities which ought to be remedied. Indisputable facts, I fear, and we cannot alter or blink them. To state them is argument enough.

Sees Danger of Inflation.

"And yet perhaps you will permit me to dwell for a moment upon the situation that is before us. Enormous loans freely spent in the stimulation of industry of almost every sort produce inflation and enormous profits, and inevitably make the whole economic structure questionable and insecure and the minds of men uneasy. Prices will rise, quickly distributed taxation of the widest incidence and drawing hard keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste. We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to the profits and increases and taxation for the additional taxes.

"But the war profits and increased taxes which the increased taxes will be levied will be the profits and incomes of the calendar year 1918.

"We can not therefore hope to wait until the early months of 1919 to say what they are to be. It might be difficult, I should imagine, to run the mill with water that should pass over the wheel.

Taxes Not Paid Until June, 1919.

"Moreover, taxes of that sort will not be paid until the June of next year, and the revenues which they create them. It must use the money they are to produce before it is due. It must sell short-time certificates of indebtedness.

"In the autumn a much larger sale of long-time bonds must be effected than has yet been attempted. What are businesses to think of the certificates if they do not certainly know where the money is to come from, which is to take them up? And how are investors to approach the purchase of bonds with any sort of confidence or knowledge of their affairs if they do not know what taxes they are to pay and what conditions and adjustments of their business they must expect? I cannot assure the country of a successful administration of the treasury in 1918 if the question of further taxes is to be left undecided until 1919.

Only Thought Now is Win the War.

"The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. We are not asking in the midst of the war; we are at the very peak and crisis of it.

World Faces Great Problems.

"I am asking you to set upon this matter of taxation now, gentlemen, not because I do not know that you can see and interpret the facts and the duty they impose just as well and with as tender a perception of the obligations involved as I can, but because there is a certain solemn satisfaction in standing with you the responsibilities of such a time.

"The world never stood in such crucibles. Men never before had an chief of so moving a vision of duty. I know that you will brighten the week to be done here by as no more than the sacrificate us there who lie in the trenches and sally forth to their death. We are a single and consecrated knitting us all together. And this tonic to which I invite your immediate consideration will be performed more effectively if we will look to what the country is thinking and expecting.

United in War Purpose.

"Have you not felt the spirit of the nation? It is not that it is thought more simple and common thought since these eventful days came in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win the war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it.

"Hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crawling faster and faster to the ports of France and England and with redoubled energy. The volume of our aid will steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resistance. If that is to be the accomplishment, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or offered to lag than our ordnance program or our ship program or our munitions program or our program for raising millions of men ready.

"That is the situation, and it is the situation which gives us our duty, its choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences.

Politics Adjourned in War Crisis.

"Politics is adjourned. We do not even think of it to those who think best of it. To those who go to the constituencies without explanation of excuse, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed. For one, an advocate confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who set for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them.

"We need not be afraid to tax them, if we by taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for, and that it they may pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none can escape who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride.

Facing Supreme Test Today.

"I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when it is plain that we have seen about our people is coming true. The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or solicits is duty, fairly and adequately done; when the only wish for America is that she may show herself worthy of her men of great, compelling sympathy well up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their physical power accumulated, counting neither blood nor treasure now that the final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and fervor in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they tell us so?"

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach troubles and all disease connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not promptly eliminated by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

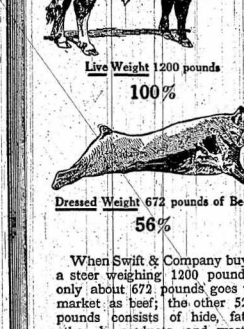
Weakness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backaches, stomach troubles, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, pali stores, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always lurking in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "secret medicine," but a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil. Only good, unadulterated oil, and so perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, and quickly stops the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When complete relief is gained by your usual dose, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not satisfied. Insist on GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

Swift & Company U.S.A.

Only About Half the Steer is Beef



Live Weight 1200 pounds

100%

Dressed Weight 672 pounds of beef

56%

When Swift & Company buys a steer weighing 1200 pounds, only about 672 pounds goes to market as beef; the other 528 pounds consists of hide, fats, other by-products, and waste.

When the packer pays 15 cents a pound for a steer, he sells the meat to the retailer for about 24 cents. But the packer gets only about 6 cents a pound for the other 528 pounds.

This means that the packer gets about 16 cents a pound for all the products from a steer for which he pays 15 cents.

The difference of 1 cent per pound covers the cost of dressing, preparation of by-products, freight on beef to all parts of the United States, cost of distributing houses, and leaves a net profit of only about ¼ of a cent per pound on all dressed beef sold.

Large volume of business and utilization of parts that were formerly wasted, make this achievement possible.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts and figures on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

DECLARES U-BOAT ONLY PEST

Ensign Newell S. Knight of Evanston, Back From Chasing Them, Asserts They Are Not Feared.

Evanston, Ill., May 27.—"The German submarine is more of a nuisance than a menace," according to Newell S. Knight, son of Newell C. Knight, 1817 Asbury avenue. Ensign Knight resigned from the naval training unit at Yale in April, 1917, to enlist in the United States naval reserve. He was ordered to sea almost immediately, with 30 other Yale men, on a converted yacht, and has been occupied since in chasing submarines. He returned home with a commission as ensign in the United States navy in his pocket. The new ensign said: "The submarines are terribly afraid of the swift destroyers and converted yachts. They run from them every time, and try to send in between destroyers to fire a torpedo at troop or supply ships. The United States destroyers are the best protection against the U-boat."

Talking Politics.

"I didn't hear you talking politics very much."

"No," replied Senator Sorghum. "Talking politics is all right in time of peace. But I'm willing to fight for the future privilege of talking my politics strictly in my native tongue."

A Suggestion.

The Woman—I believe I've danced with you before, haven't I?

The Wallflower—Dunno; if you have why don't you do it now?—Chaparral.

Crust.

Miss Oldun—One thing worries me and that is the wedding trip. It will be horrid to have people throw rice.

Her Dear Friend—Oh, don't worry. Get bho to call you "ma" when you are traveling and they'll think you are his mother.

Plenty of Them.

"Did your cousin get any damages in that assault case?"

"Did he? Well, you wouldn't ask that if you could have seen his face."

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

Join Now!

Men who wear this emblem are U.S. Marines

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM

Sapolio

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO.

INCREASE IN WESTERN CANADA LAND VALUES

But Forty and Fifty Bushels of Wheat to the Acre.

During the past year there has been a greater demand for farm lands in Western Canada than for a number of years past. The demand is for good farm lands improved or unimproved. And at an increase of from ten to fifteen dollars an acre more than the same lands could be had for a couple of years ago.

The rise in the price of everything of produce on these Western lands, in some cases to double and in others to treble the price prevailing before 1914, have attracted and are attracting in ever-increasing proportions the men who are anxious to "invest their money, and supply their energies in the production of wheat for which the allied nations are calling with others which prove louder and more anxious as the months roll on, and the end of the war still seems distant. Beef, and more especially bacon, are required in ever greater quantities, and the price of all these things has soared, and it is not a question of what shall we produce, but how much can we produce. Even should this world conflict be brought to a close in six months from now, it will be years before normal pre-war prices prevail, and Canadian farmers intend not particulars to turning the minds of farmers back to the land. The inevitable consequence has been the rise in values of land, especially wheat land.

The Calgary Herald, commenting on these conditions says:

"From inquiries made from leading dealers in farming and ranching properties, and from the information gathered in other ways, it is known that the value of all land—wheat land, mixed farming properties, and even good grazing land—has risen in the last two years 40 per cent. Wheat lands in some districts have practically doubled in price. One dealer in farm lands recently sold three sections for $70 an acre, one extra good quarter sold at $45 an acre, and another bought 2,000 acres, of course, on large prices, but that they will be found to be ever surpassed in the near future is beyond question. There is a feature about this rush to the land upon which the most solid hope can be drawn for the success of the movement. The proper tillage of land, to produce large crops in a climate like ours is now understood and practiced as it never was in the early days of the province. It would seem now that with the increase of land under cultivation, the seasons are changing and the rainfall becoming greater and more regular.

"Crops are being harvested, especially in Southern Alberta, which would have seemed impossible to the old-time farmer, with his old-fashioned ideas of breaking and seeding. And at the price now set by the government for wheat and which possibly may be increased during the coming season, the return to the practical skilled agriculturist must necessarily be very large.

"What, indeed, $30 or even $20 an acre extra on wheat land when a return as high as 50 bushels and even more may be taken from every acre? Oats, last year brought $20 a hundred pounds, barley and rye the same and mutton $16, while wool under the new government arranged system of handling that crop brings 65 cents a pound (and these values cannot fail to any great extent for some years) the demand for foodstuffs continues and values increase in corresponding degree.

"There has never been in the history of Canada a time so favorable for the farmer as the present; self-interest, the insistent pressure of events, the aid freely extended by the government, who are permitting the import of certain agricultural implements free, all these tend to still further raise the price of Alberta land."—Advertisement.

New Eyelids for Hero.

When Henry W. Robinson of South Orange, N. J., resumes his duties as a submarine boat chaser in the navy in a few days he will have a new pair of eyelids. They were grafted on his face by surgeons in a New York hospital in three different operations. Robinson, who is twenty-one years old, was terribly burned January 2 while putting out from an Atlantic port on a battery order for submarine boat chasers. His eyelids and part of one ear were burned off and his face seared. He was confined to the naval hospital in Portsmouth for weeks.

No Occasion for Alarm.

"You understand," said the druggist, "that this cheerful tonic is poison. What do you intend to do with it?"

"Our baby has kept me awake every night for a week," the young father replied, "so I'm going to—"

"Stop baby, for heaven's sake! Give me back that bottle. I can't allow you to commit—"

"Don't get excited. I'm not going to hurt the kid. I intend to imbibe the stuff myself."—Dayton News.

What It Throws On.

Knicker—Small change is chicken feed.

Rocker—And Thrift stamps are eagle feed.

Girls naturally love dolls—but not the kind that escape the exemption boards.

Love subdues everything except a swelled head.

M'ADOO BOOSTS RAILROAD RATES

Orders Big Raise to Meet Higher Cost of Labor and All Materials.

ABOLISHES STATE TARIFFS

Freight Rates Advanced 25 Per Cent and Passenger Fares One-Fifth—To Increase Revenue $900,000,000.

HOW RATES ARE RAISED

PASSENGER RATES.

Passenger fares are increased from the basic rate of 2½ cents a mile to 3 cents.

Commutation and round-trip rebates are abolished except in the specific cases, conventions of the G. A. R. and Confederate veterans.

Commutation rates will be increased 10 per cent.

Tickets and mileage bought before June 10 will be redeemed at the ordinal price.

Soldiers and sailors on leave at their own expense will pay 1 cent a mile.

FREIGHT RATES.

Wheat, other grains and flour increased 25 per cent, not to exceed 2 cents a hundred.

Live stock—Increased 25 per cent, not to exceed 2 cents a hundred.

Meats—Increased 25 per cent, except that the rates from Mississippi river points to Mississippi river territory remain as the rates from St. Joseph, Mo.

Coal—Increase of 15 cents a net ton up to 50 cents, where the rate is 80 or more.

Coke—Increase of 15 cents a net ton up to 75 cents, where rate is 85.

Sugar—Twenty-five per cent increase without flat rate variations.

Washington.—Railroad freight rates are increased 25 per cent and passenger fares 20 per cent by an order issued by Director General McAdoo. The increase is necessary, it was announced, to meet raises in wages to all employees just announced and higher cost of coal and other supplies. It is estimated that the increase in rates by far the largest in the history of railroads, will bring in from $500,000,000 to $900,000,000 additional revenue to the roads within the next year.

The new freight charges, which become effective at 12 o'clock noon next Monday, and the new passenger rates effective June 25 and the passenger increase will go into effect June 10.

Issued under authority granted by the railroad act to President Wilson and Director General McAdoo, the order applies not all interstate lower rates effective on other freight or passenger traffic.

Travelers in standard sleeping and parlor cars are required to pay 3½ cents a mile in addition to Pullman fares and in tourist sleeping cars 2½ cents. Pullman rates remain the same.

Commutation and other mileage rates on railroads are increased 20 per cent. Fares on electric interurban lines are not affected.

Special Rates Abolished.

Special excursion, mileage convention and round trip rates, with a few exceptions, are discontinued, including such stop-overs and free side trips are abolished and excess baggage charges are increased.

Both freight and passenger rates on local lines operated on the lakes, rivers or oceans by railroads are to be increased proportionately with the general increases.

A number of flat increases, instead of percentage additions, are ordered for coal, coke, lumber, ore, stone, grain, grain mill products, sugar, bullion and other commodities.

In announcing that the rate increases are required by public interest, Director General McAdoo referred to the rapidly rising cost of coal, which he estimated this year alone at $100,000,000 more than last year, and to higher cost of every other material entering into railroad transportation. Operating expenses, he estimated, will be higher by some $850,000,000 and $890,000,000 greater this year than the $2,852,000,000 figure of 1917.

No part of the increased rates is on account of the program of nearly a billion dollars of improvements, additions and new equipment this year, he explained.

"It is earnestly hoped," said the director general, "that all citizens affected directly or indirectly by this increase of rates will support the general principle of such increase as an unavoidable war measure and accept the additional burden in the same spirit of self-sacrifice in which they have accepted other inconveniences and burdens and the grievous personal losses which are part of the price that the nation is patriotically paying for world liberty."

Profits Go Back to People.

"If they turn out to be more than are needed to meet the private public agency," he added, "they will propably be readjusted so as to prevent any unnecessary burden upon the public, but providing such readjustment, in excess, if any, will be for the benefit of the people of the United States as a whole and not for the benefit of the private railroad owners of any of them.

"To the extent that savings can be effected and to the extent that reduced prices for the things the railroads must buy can be realized, it will be the purpose of the director general to make from time to time appropriate reductions."

The provision that interstate rates shall be abolished wherever substate rate interstate rates between the same points exist, and that shall be raised to a standard national level, develops the first definite conflict between powers of the federal and state governments and of the federal railroad and public utilities commissions which, heretofore have functioned independently of the federal state rates. Railroad rate experts will be lastily combining the new rates with state commissions as usual, with the interstate commerce commission, but state commissions are prohibited no review under the railroad act.

Low Rate for Veterans.

Exceptions to the increased rate are made for soldiers and sailors, who may travel at one cent a mile when in uniform and at their own expense and for persons attending the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Portland, Ore., and the United Confederate Veterans' reunion at Tulsa, Okla. Both of these encampments are permitted rates of one cent a mile, and for various state meetings of the veterans two cents will be charged.

Children under five years of age will be carried free, as at present, and those between five and twelve will be charged half of the new higher fares.

Commutation fares, which are raised ten per cent, are restricted to persons living daily or frequent, persons to travel between their homes and places of employment or educational institutions.

To discourage the use of heavy baggage and to offset the new law per involves that the following minimum number of tickets should be required for forwarding excess compartments or sections:

Two adult tickets for a drawing room in a sleeper, two adult tickets for a compartment.

One adult and half ticket for a section; five adult tickets for a compartment or drawing rooms in a parlor or car.

Passenger fares by water routes go up 20 and under are to be increased proportionately with the higher rail charges.

Excess Baggage Charges.

The basis for computing charges for excess baggage is to be one-sixth of the normal charge, with a minimum of 15 cents per 100 pounds and minimum collection of 25 cents on any shipment.

The director general provides fully for the redemption of tickets and mileage books issued before the order is effective and rendered invalid after date when the higher fares become effective, and provides for the redemption and unused, or partially used tickets will be redeemed at their original purchase rate.

2,000,000 Get Wage Raise.

General pay increases for nearly two million railroad employees were announced by Director General McAdoo, effective June 1 and retroactive to last January 1, carrying an aggregate increase approximate of the wage commission. The aggregate of the increases probably will be more than $300,000,000 a year, but the figure will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about $100 to nearly $200 each.

Scale of Increase.

Train employees, including members of the brotherhoods, will receive approximately the following proportional increases over 1915 pay, in percentages: Conductors, 34 per cent; brakemen, 34 per cent; passenger conductors, 15 per cent; passenger baggagemen, 38 per cent; passenger brakemen, 38 per cent; freight conductors, 34 per cent; freight firemen, 34 per cent; freight brakemen, 34 per cent; freight conductors, 34 per cent; freight brakemen and firemen, 40 per cent. These increases are based on lump sums ranging from about $100 to nearly $200 each.

Special rates of pay are provided for office, messenger and chore boys, and similar employees under eighteen years, as follows: Twenty dollars increase a month where the pay is Dollars 40 per month; $15 increase where the pay is from $20 to $30 a month; $10 increase where the rate was less than $20 a month.

FIGHT OR WORK, CROWDER'S ORDER

Ball Players, Bartenders, Golfers, Clerks, Gamblers, Must Find Useful Employment.

ACTORS ON EXEMPTED LIST

Sweeping Edict, Effective July 1, to Make Nation Efficient in War, Takes Registrants Out of the Deferred Class.

Washington, May 23.—General Crowder's new "work-or-fight" regulations may require professional baseball players either to engage in some useful occupation or be drafted into the baseball players, as well as jockeys, professional golfers and other professional sportsmen, General Crowder said today, will be affected by the regulations if strictly enforced. General Crowder said he did not desire to make specific rulings at this time and would make rulings only when cases came to him from local boards after July 1.

Bulletin.

Washington, May 23.—Theatrical performers have been excepted from the new draft regulations at the direction of Secretary Baker, who hopes to feel that the people cannot do without amusement in war time and that the theatrical profession could be dispensed with more readily.

THESE ARE HIT BY ORDER TO FIGHT OR WORK.

Idlers.
Gamblers.
Horse shoe employees.
Race track attendants.
Pool room, bar and the like.
Professional golfers.
Professional baseball players (probably).
Professional operators of clubs and stables.
Jockeys and hotel doormen.
Ushers in theaters and clubs.
Waiters in theaters.
Attendants at baths.
Persons in domestic service.
Barbers in clubs.

Exempt.

Actors.

Washington, May 23.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced that every man of draft age must work or fight after July 1. The order is under a drastic amendment to the selective service regulations, which drafts registrants, besides idlers, to what are held to be nonessential occupations. It will be given a opportunity before local boards to choose a new job or be drafted.

Gamblers, race track and bucket shop attendants and fortune tellers head the list, but those who will be affected by the regulations include waiters and bartenders, theater ushers and attendants, passenger jitney operators and all attendants at clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestic and clerks in stores.

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents will be disregarded entirely in applying the rules, it was stated. The order will affect one or even in class 4, but if he fails within the regulation and refuses to take up useful work he will be given a new number in class 1 that will send him into the military service forthwith. Local boards are expected to use discretion only where they find that enforced change of employment would result in disproportionate hardship upon his dependents.

May Solve the Labor Problem.

The statement of the provost marshal general's order follows:

"Provost Marshal General Crowder today announced an amendment to the selective service regulations which deals with the great question of compelling men not engaged in a useful occupation immediately to find for themselves to some form of labor, contributing to the general good. The idler, who will find himself confronted with the alternative of finding suitable employment or entering the army.

"The amendment provides that after July 1, any registrant who is found by a local board to be a habitual idler, or not engaged in some useful occupation shall be summoned before the board, given a chance to explain and, in the absence of a satisfactory explanation, to be inducted into the military service of the United States.

"And local board will be authorized to take action, whether it has an original jurisdiction of the registrant or not, if it finds that a registrant living around a poolroom in Chicago may be held to answer to a Chicago board even though he may be registered and in New York and lived there most of his life.

"The regulations which apply to idle registrants will be deemed to apply also to members of all description and employees and attendants of bucket shops and race tracks, fortune tellers, clairvoyants, jockeys and the like, where the purpose of the regulations shall be considered as idlers.

"The new regulation will also affect the following classes:

"(a) Persons engaged in the serving of food and drink, or either, in public places, including hotels and social clubs.

"(b) Passenger elevator operators and attendants, doormen, ushers and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, apartment houses, office buildings and theaters.

"(c) Persons, including ushers and other attendants, engaged and occupied in, and in connection with, games, sports and amusements, including actual performers in legitimate concerts, operas or theatrical performances.

"(d) Persons employed in domestic service.

"(e) Sales clerks and other clerks employed in stores and other mercantile establishments.

"(f) Men who are engaged as above or who are idlers will not be permitted to seek relief because of the fact that they have drawn a lower draft number or because they have been placed in class II, III or IV on the grounds of dependency. In the fact that he is usefully employed will outweigh both of the above conditions.

"It is expected that the list of nonuseful occupations will be extended from time to time as necessity will require so as to include persons in other employments.

"Temporary absences from regular employment not to exceed one week, unless such temporary absences are habitual and frequent, shall not be considered as idleness. Regular employments will not be considered as absences in this connection.

"The regulation further provides that where such a change of employment would compel the night employment of women between the hours of midnight and daylight the board may take such circumstances into consideration in making its decision."

General Crowder Explains Plan.

Explaining the new regulation and the necessity for it, General Crowder said:

"The war has so far disorganized the normal adjustment of industrial man power as to cause the gravest anomalous industrial output and national organization necessary to success.

"There is a popular demand for conscription of man power, but no direct draft could be imposed at present.

"Steps to prohibit idleness and nonefective occupation will be welcomed by our people.

"We shall give the idlers and nonefectively employed the choice between military service and effective employment. Every man in the ranks of least, must work or fight.

"This is not alone a war of military maneuvers. It is in directly contest of industries and mechanics.

Must Copy German Machine.

"Germany cannot be defeated if it is merely possessing an army, we must think of her as being an army—an army in which every factory and loom in the empire is to be recognized part in a complete machine running night and day at certain speed. We must think of ourselves the same sort of effective machine.

"It is not enough to ask what would happen if every man in the nation turned his hand to effective work. We must make sure that every man is in the most organize for the future. We must make just what people are for every man in the nation, whether in the ranks of industry behind the gap with an accelerating production of every ship, plane in necessary measure. How is this to be done?

"The answer is plain. The first step toward the solution of the difficulty is to prohibit engagement by able-bodied men in the field of useful employment, idleness and nonefective employment, and thus induce and persuade the vast wasted excess into useful work.

"The very situation we are now confronting however, offers great possibilities in improvement in the draft as well as great possibilities for the composition of the labor situation by effective industrial mobilization of draft. Considering the selective service law, we see two principal causes of deficiency in the war, the deficiency nonexemption and the other numbers assigned by lot.

Exemptions in Two Categories.

"The exemptions themselves fall into two conspicuous categories—dependency and industrial exemption. One protects domestic relations, the other the economic interests of the nation. Between the two, in the industrial state, for it is demonstrably true that thousands, if not millions, of dependency exemptions have no effect of industrial protection whatever.

"One or nine unnecessarily critical, but the direct fact remains. The idlers are from the farms and from all useful employments and marched them back upon the farms and into the industrial system

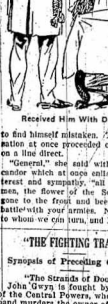
TWO ENEMIES MADE ONE

A Romance of Our Civil War

THE death of Maj. Cassius E. Gillette in Philadelphia recalled to the Record of that city an interesting and romantic incident in the life of his soldier father-in-law, the noted General Hamilton of Columbus, Ohio. In the Civil war General Hamilton commanded a brigade in Sherman's army, being at the time one of the youngest brigadiers in the service. His command was a part of the host which, under Sherman, made the famous march to the sea.

After the army had passed through Georgia its route was deflected northward with the object of moving through the Carolinas. In North Carolina during a halt at a certain point in that state, General Hamilton was sent for by a young southern lady, the daughter of a former governor of the state, deceased, a strikingly handsome young woman and a belle. The general, whose youthful, soldierly figure was well calculated to attract the attention of the fair sex, supposed he was summoned by the young woman to receive a plea for the protection of her property, as it appeared she had been left an orphan in the possession of several large plantations, and required without delay to her residence, a stately southern mansion with a beautiful lawn and many fine old trees.

She received him with the dignity and ceremony befitting his rank, and the general saw he was in the presence of a beautiful brunette with an abundance of fire and spirit in her make-up. He expected to hear reproaches, but was agreeably surprised



Received Him With Dignity.

to find himself mistaken. The conversation at once proceeded on her part on a line direct.

"General," she said with a simple candor which at once enlisted his interest and sympathy, "all our young men, the flower of the South, have gone to the front and been killed in battle with your armies. None is left to whom we can turn, and I have sent for you to ask you what you intend to do for us women who have been left without the hope of finding mates among our own people. There are none left where I, speaking for myself, would care to marry. Now, what are you going to do for us?"

She looked at the general, her dark eyes seeming, as he afterward said, to be seeking to read his soul. After a short silence she came to the point direct by proposing that he should marry her. She explained that she owned large landed properties but, she knew having been set free, she could not obtain the labor to till her lands. She needed a man to lease upon.

General Hamilton, somewhat taken aback by a proposal he had not reckoned upon, rose to the necessity of the occasion, however, and with all the gallantry and sympathy inherent in an honorable man, explained to her that there was a little woman left behind in Ohio to whom his heart was pledged and that he expected the wedding bells to ring for them when the cruel war was over, which he felt sure would be very soon. But he had an idea he could be of service to her, nevertheless. He informed her that there was a young colonel in his command, handsome, brave and the soul of honor, who, so far as he knew, had no ties and if she were agreeable he would take pleasure in bringing him to her home and introducing him. The young lady signified her willingness. The general went back to headquarters, sent for the young officer and after a private conversation with him they set out for the young lady's residence. There they were received with proverbial Southern courtesy and dignity, and after the introduction and the interchange of compliments the general withdrew.

"And, do you know," said General Hamilton in after years, "that in the closing days of the war these two 'enemies' were happily married and after the colonel was mustered out he settled there in the home of his bride and the last I heard of them they had seven children and everybody seemed to be merry and joyous on the old plantation."

The General Explained Matters to the Young Officer.

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

Synopsis of Preceding Chapter.

"The Strands of Doom."

John Gwyn is fought by an agent of the Central Powers, whose outlaw band murders the owner of the mine, which reverts to the daughter. Gwyn marries her and after many narrow escapes from death at the hands of the gang, succeeds in reaching the mine. Gwyn and Casey, failing to get the sheriff to round up the outlaws essays to serve the warrants themselves and capture the leaders. They succeed, but on the way to town are in turn captured and thrown into a deserted cabin.

Nan, by a decoy note, is lured to the cabin. They manage to escape, but are pursued by the outlaws to a hanging bridge. Gwyn crosses and Nan is half way across when the outlaws come on the bridge, which gives way, plunging several of the gang to death. Gwyn, by superhuman efforts, holds his end of the bridge, while Nan tries to climb up to him, closely followed by the remnants of the outlaw band.

(Episode No. 9—"The Bridge of Death.")

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EVENTS AT LAKE ZURICH

News of Hustling Neighbor Village and Progressive People Who Reside There.

J. D. Fink transacted business in Chicago Monday.

E. Brandling and F. Blau motored to Chicago Wednesday.

H. G. Hillman bought a load of stock Monday at the Union Stock Yards of Chicago.

J. J. Hadke has sold to A. J. Lauk his two lots, 6 and 7, in block 2 in Clark's East Shore sub-division.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wehenberg of Libertyville spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of H. Heifer. Miss Mable Heiper was also home over the week end.

Two Lake Zurich young men were called into service Tuesday and left from Libertyville with others for Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. They were Clarence Sneisinger and Andrew Sylvester.

School Notes.

Lois Weiner was perfect in spelling last week.

The P. T. A. held a special meeting at the school house Friday evening.

Ruth Nickelson received 100 per cent in final examination in arithmetic.

Margaret Young received 97th honor in writing and Adella Norton, forth in reading.

The upper room has been dismissed for the year, Mr. Beckwith having been called into service:

Margaret Young, Adella Norton, Carl Frank, Miss Nettie Hillman and E. Beckwith attended the county contests held at Libertyville, Saturday.

On May 23, twenty eighth grade pupils took their final examination at the Lake Zurich school. They are as follows: Fred Frank, Margaret Young, Leroy Heifer, Ella Hauri, Mark Schaumburg, Alma Hauri, Hennie Neuman, George Manch, Adella Norton, Hazel Kohl.

Other schools:

White School—Rosetta Kirschner, Waldo Schuette, John Ginge.

Schultz—Ben Nickoley, Lambert Heifer.

Vasey—Arthur Dillon, Mary Dangwill.

Honey Lake—Lois Melow, Marjorie Wade.

Porter—Blanche Musks.

Hubbard—Lydia Pohlman.

Fairfield—Gertrude Thorwall.

Mr. Simpson was present, giving the examinations and five of the teachers came with the pupils.

WAUCONDA.

Miss Grace Wells spent Sunday with home folks.

F. L. Carr went to Waukegan Monday to serve on a jury.

Carl North and wife visited over Sunday at A. North's.

The last week of Miss Meter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Daley is very ill.

Miss Ella Feddeler of Libertyville spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Helm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dunn and Mrs. Floyd Carr spent Sunday at the Eastside hotel.

Miss May Daley, who is principal of a school in North Chicago, is ill in a hospital with scarlet fever.

Frank Grieene has bought Mrs. Hammond's barn and will move it on the 40 acres recently purchased south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beasley of Union and Wmilliam Beasley and son of Marengo spent Sunday at William Beasley's.

Ralph Stroker has enlisted in the mechanical department of the Aviation Corps. Ralph deserves credit for enlisting as he is under the draft age.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dabnolcio and family of Chicago, and Mrs. Marietta Wright spent Sunday with relatives. Mrs. Wragg remained for an indefinite stay.

Several boys from here leave today to join many camps, among the number being Harry Barney, Will Daley, Merritt Cornwell, Walker Colley, Ira Fisher, Will Gossel, Robert Deinlein, Andrew Sowers, Lloyd Dowell and Leo Monahan.

Class Day exercises were held in the high school gymnasium Thursday evening. There was a good attendance, and the proceeds will go toward paying for a Victrola. There are five four graduates this year: Misses Ruby Peterson of Volo, Marion Darrell, Edna Worden and Robert Lung.

American troops in France are winning the plaudits of the allied governments and it is thrilling to read of the manner in which they are being decorated for conspicuous valor on the field by the government of France. The deeds of courage and efficiency of the American soldiers decorated for bravery will long be cherished among the best traditions of all our wars. It is inspiring to read of what they are doing overseas as made public by the French government.

Make no mistake about the place which this December day of 1918 will hold in the history of the greatest republic of all time. It is one of the red-letter days in the most tremendous chapter of the world life of the American people.

NEWS NOTES HEAR-BY

The biggest thing in the way of a local celebration for Fourth of July, that Park Ridge ever had is being planned by Co. I, Reserve Militia and the Training Corps.

The old Austin Ivery stock at Woodstock will be sold at auction June 1. Gradually the ivery business is getting to be a thing of the past. Autos are taking its place.

A list of Palatine people is being tabulated showing the name of every voter in the township and whether he or she has given to the Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross. This is to be presented to the Council of Defense to show who are not doing anything to help the government.

As a reward to Arlington Heights for making its quota in war activities, Uncle Sam is going to give her citizens free mail delivery service after the middle of June. The orders have received from Washington Monday, which provide for a regular and one auxiliary carrier. The former will work eight hours, handling the entire north side. The other carrier will only spend four hours a day in the service, devoting his attention to the south side.

One of the most disastrous railroad wrecks ever seen in the locality of Richmond occurred last Saturday afternoon when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul milk train left the track at the Nippersink bridge a short distance east of Sohl Mill, causing the death of one man and injury to another, eleven cars being derailed, eight of which rolled down the embankment and cars and contents were demolished.

Waukegan was startled late Wednesday night by an invasion of soldiers, a military band, and scores of automobiles. The invasion was the work of the Libertyville Reserve Militia, which paraded through the business district. Their arrival in Waukegan was the "winding" of a strenuous drive for the Red Cross. Earlier in the evening the invaders visited Millburn and St. Patrick's church at Wadsworth. Exhibition drills were given and speeches were made.

Why We Fight

No. 4

Because Germany for Years Sought to Undermine Our Government and Our Ideals

By CLARENCE L. BEERS
Secretary of the War Committee of the Illinois Bankers Club of Chicago.

We are fighting Germany for the right to live our own lives as we see fit. We are fighting for our laws, our ideals, our homes, our institutions.

"But, how," one may ask, "were all these things threatened by Germany before the war started? It is easy to see how they may be threatened now, for if we are defeated we are lost, but before the war started did Germany menace these things we hold most sacred?"

Let the Germans themselves answer. After you have read the evidence out of their own mouths, you may decide whether or not Germany planned to upset our institutions, our ideals, our very mode of life.

In 1903 the National German-American alliance was formed in the United States. In 1907 it was incorporated by act of congress. Its charter is now being attacked in that same body. One of the objects of the alliance, as officially announced, was "to check nativistic encroachments." In other words, to keep the Germans from becoming Americans. Another object was "to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America."

"This alliance," its preliminary statement of aims concluded, "is pledged to bring its entire organization to the support of any state federation which is engaged in the struggle for one of these objects."

It was pledged, in other words, to have its members vote, not as individuals, but as German controlled units, for or against anything of which they did not approve.

The desire for resisting "nativistic encroachments," was particularly abhorrent to American ideals, because the effort in this country has always been to keep politics free from racial or religious influences. Yet there was a body, proclaiming itself German in origin and thought, seeking to perpetuate this German feeling in the midst of America.

From its very start the alliance sought to foment discord with England. It always spoke of the American press as "the Anglo-American" press, and it carried out a long and well-directed campaign for the introduction of the German language into the schools and its use in civil life.

"The National Alliance," according to an issue of its official Bulletin before this nation entered the war, "in waging war against Anglo-Saxondom, against the fanatical enemies of personal liberty and political freedom, it is combating narrow-minded, benighted, know-nothingism, the influence of the British, and the enslaving Puritanism, which had its birth in England."

"The race war which we will be compelled to go through with on American soil will be our world war," said the New York Staats Zeitung in fighting a proposal to amend the New York constitution to make ability to speak and write the English language a requisite for suffrage.

Ludwig Fulda wrote a book, "American Impressions." They were impressions of a German who had studied this nation with a view to seeing it ultimately Germanized. "Germanization is synonymous with causing to speak German," he said, "and speaking German means to remain German."

"Wherever there were signs of discordant, or a movement which might tend to disrupt this country, or any other which Germany might find as a commercial rival, the German-American alliance was seen to be on the job. It gave support to the Irish-American societies, because these societies, before the war, were working for the separation of Ireland from England; a matter in which Germany, at that time, could have had a legitimate interest. But Germany, even then, was preparing for war, and was doing every possible thing to weaken its coming enemies. A disorganized America, one filled with German recruits, would be in no position to side with her enemies, Germany figured. On this subject the much-quoted Bernhard wrote:

"Measures must be taken at least to the extent of providing that the German element is not split up in the world, but remains united in compact blocks, and thus forms, even in foreign countries, a political centre of gravity in our favor. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit centered, since by preference they obtain goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The German-Americans have formed a political alliance with the Irish; and, thus, unite their votes, which is a power in the state with which the American government must reckon."

With the outbreak of the war in Europe the actions of the German-American alliance became bolder. The campaign for membership took on new vigor.

Can we talk of peace with a Germany, that, even in times of peace, is trying to disorganize our country, foment strife, and destroy our unity, simply because a strong, united nation on the other side of the world is not German? Can we make peace with a country, that the day our land will paid emissaries in an effort to make its language supplant our own? Can we talk of peace with a government that considers the world its prey domiciled Germany?

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