VOLUME 34 NUMBER 43 BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918 $2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

BARRINGTON REVIEW

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS PUT 4TH LOAN OVER

More Than One Thousand Subscribe for Bonds in Cuba and Barrington Townships

All word received by the Treasury Department confirms its belief the fourth Liberty Loan has gone over the top with every federal reserve district meeting its quota. The estimated oversubscription, which it was hoped would be close to half a billion dollars, will be reduced, however, to a quarter of a billion.

The number of subscriptions, the treasury department announced, would exceed 22,000,000, in excess of the early hopes of the administration, the greatest distribution any loan has ever had.

Final returns indicate that Barrington went "over the top" in the fourth Liberty loan by the small margin of $1,890. The total amount of subscriptions received at the First State Bank of Barrington, which includes all subscriptions received from the town of Cuba, was $170,150. Of this amount Cuba claimed $68,250, having $111,900 to the credit of Barrington, where a quota was $110,000.

The total number of subscriptions were 950, divided as follows: Barrington 612, Cuba township 338.

However, the occasion was celebrated in grand style and one would have thought that the township had "gone over" by at least $200,000, because at eight o'clock whistles were blown at top speed and church bells tolled out the victory over here for the defeat of the Huns over there.

Lake county with a quota of $3,063,300, oversubscribed $842,350. The town of Cuba subscribed $68,250. Its quota was $35,400. A plus subscription of $4,000 by H. Stillson Hart on Friday made it possible for Cuba to finish 1.47 per cent. Mr. Hart subscribed $5,000 the opening day of the loan.

The honor flag for Cuba township was received here Tuesday.

The result in the various towns of the county follows:

	Quota.	Subscribed
Antioch	$4,700	$ 70,100
Avon	83,000	85,000
Benton	39,700	52,500
Cuba	35,450	68,250
East Deerfield	294,650	352,350
Ela	53,750	41,400
Fremont	36,550	20,000
Grant	32,950	41,600
Lake Villa	45,950	60,000
Libertyville	297,650	310,000
Newport	47,100	28,000
Shields	784,350	1234,000
Vernon	48,950	41,500
Warren	53,850	49,500
West Deerfield	44,250	62,000
Wauconda	52,000	43,000
Waukegan	768,150	957,850
Totals	$3,063,300	$3,905,350

Nearly towns made the following report:

Arlington Heights, 877 subscribers, $348,650; percentage 105.

Des Plaines, 1,012 subscribers, $225,000; percentage 107.

Palatine, 996 subscribers, $107,700, percentage 118.

Park Ridge, 1,286 subscribers, $191,300; percentage 130.

Schaumburg, 238 subscriptions, $28,400, percentage 71.

STATE LEADERS SAY WE NEED NEW CONSTITUTION; VOTE FOR IT

Howard P. Castle, Republican nominee for representative in General Assembly from this district, was among the Republican nominees entertained at luncheon last Monday at the Hotel LaSalle by the Cook County Constitutional Convention Campaign Committee. Hon. F. R. DeYoung, former representative from this district, also presented the reasons why voters should vote "yes" for a convention on November 5th. A failure to vote on this proposition will amount to a vote against the convention, as a majority of all the men who go to the polls must vote for the amendment or it will not be received.

All are now saying leaders agree that we have out grown the present constitution and must have a new one to give the people of Illinois a government fit for present day needs. Gov. Lowden has said, "no public service by any one who cannot go to war is more patriotic than to help to carry the Convention Proposition at the coming election."

Better and simpler systems for city, county and township governments in order to give greater benefits to the public and reduce the burdens of the taxpayers, ballot reforms, more just and uniform taxation, court reforms to bring about a better administration of justice, are among the benefical results which a constitutional convention will make possible.

The convention does not enact the constitution but merely drafts it and submits it to the voters for their approval or rejection. If they do not like the constitution as drafted they will have opportunity to vote it down against it. The proposition will appear on the "Little Ballot," which each voter will be handed with the regular ballot containing the candidates to be voted for.

"Fin" Stops Draft Call.

The draft call for men who were to leave this week to begin military training has been cancelled according to word received from the exemption boards of Cook and Lake counties, because of the big epidemic existing at the cantonments to which the men were to be sent. These men will be notified again when it is time for them to go, although perhaps by that time the orders may call for fewer men and for a different camp.

Those who were to report at Libertyville from the Lake county side in the village of Barrington were, Victor S. Toynton, Edward Wesselowski, Herman Graber, Harry Nightingale, William Heldon and Arthur P. J. Holland. There was only one called from Lake Zurich, he being Ernest Goodluck. There were four from Wauconda and one from Arlington Heights. Among those to go to Des Plaines were Sergeant Benjamin Broemelkamp and Private Arthur Meyers of the local Reserve Militia.

Only a Few Cars Out.

Although Sunday was the first gasless Sunday in several weeks, only a few automobiles were noticed on our streets during the day and evening, when one would surmise that an endless number would have swarmed the village.

However Fuel Administrator Garfield has announced the discontinuance of gasless Sundays, effective October 20, but says priority will be given to shipments overseas, and that unless the reserve recovery, allow become so low as to make such action necessary, the ban on Sunday autoing would again go into effect.

Attends Brother's Funeral.

Dr. Merle Barbee was called to Detroit, Mich., Monday by the death of his brother, Frank W. Barbee, who passed away Saturday of last week, being a victim of influenza. The body was brought to Edgewood, Ill., for burial Monday.

Deceased is survived by his father, C. J. Barbee, of Farina, Ill., two brothers, E. E., of Fon du Lac, Wis., and Dr. Merle, of this village, and a sister, Mrs. Shirley Osborne, of Stafford, Wis. At the time of his death he was foreman of one of the large machine shops of Detroit and was 23 years of age.

Supervisor Hawley Weds.

Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock Supervisor Charles P. Hawley of Barrington township and Mrs. Virginia Comstock were united in marriage at the Salem parsonage by Rev. John Hoerner. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley will continue to make their home in Barrington, occupying the Hawley residence at the corner of Cook and Lake streets. The Review joins with their many friends in extending congratulations.

HEALTH BULLETIN NO. 4

(Issued by Department of Public Health)

You will please take notice that the order of this Department of Oct. 12, restricting attendance at funerals to the immediate relatives and close friends of the deceased, and the necessary attendants, has been modified to read as follows:

"The State Department of Public Health hereby directs and orders that attendance upon all funerals shall be restricted to the immediate relatives of the deceased and the necessary attendants."

You will note that this order applies to all funerals, regardless of the cause of death.

This order to be effective on and after Oct. 18, 1918.

For your information I would state that the orders of this Department issued to date for the purpose of restricting the spread of influenza affect:

1. Visiting at hospitals is prohibited, except in case of emergency.
2. Public dances and dance halls closed.
3. Churches and night schools closed.
4. Theatres, motion picture theatres and other places of public amusement closed.
5. Lodge meetings and lodge halls closed.
6. All schools not under adequate medical and nursing supervision closed."
7. All public gatherings of a social nature, not essential to the conduct of the war prohibited.

I trust that this Department will receive the hearty co-operation of local health authorities everywhere in the state in securing prompt and cheerful obedience to these orders.

By order of
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
C. Sidney C. Clair Drake, Director.
Springfield, Illinois, October 18, 1918.

FARM HAND DROWNS IN LAKE SUNDAY; BODY STILL MISSING

Another lake tragedy was reported Sunday in the drowning of Samuel Lagerstrom, of Dundee, 43 years old, a soap of Oscar Lagerstrom of that village. The accident occurred on Spring Lake just west of town, while Lagerstrom was enjoying a boat ride. At the time of the drowning there were three people on the lake, Lagerstrom of Dundee and the Moddy brothers of Elgin. The latter were eye witnesses to the accident, being only about 100 yards away when the boat capsized. They believe Lagerstrom's weight over turned the boat as he took hold of one side to balance same.

Dragging of the lake for the body was immediately begun and has continued every day this week, but to no avail. Expert Elgin and Algonquin workers were back at their task again this morning and by noon had made no report of finding the body.

Samuel Lagerstrom was born at Batavia August 26, 1875. He came to Dundee at the age of fourteen and lived the greater part of his life in the vicinity of Ft. Scott, Kansas; Fred, in service in the navy, when one would surmise that an endless number would have swarmed the village.

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FIRE PARTIALLY DESTROYS OLD CHICAGO HIGHLANDS FOUNDRY

The foundry building, 100x600 feet, located at Chicago Highlands, line and one-half miles northwest of this village, was partially destroyed by fire Sunday afternoon, the fire starting in the engine room which was of wood construction. There being no fire protection there attended to the scene were unable to do anything but watch it burn. The main building was of brick construction with a frame roof. A few will saved 100x200 feet of the building from destruction. The office building which was detached was not damaged.

The origin of the fire is not known, but as usual there are several risers. One of them is that boys were trying to smoke out rabbits near the building, setting on fire a lot of old lumber which carried the flames to the engine room of the building. The loss is estimated at $50,000.00; no insurance.

The building was erected nearly twenty years ago when a real estate boom was launched at Chicago Highlands by the Chicago Highlands association of Milwaukee. It was occupied by the American Malleable Castings company for a little over a year when the company failed.

It has been said and would several times since to promoters who in each case failed to carry out their plans and the title reverted to the original owners. It has been vacant since it was built, excepting when occupied by the company referred to above. Mayor J. Ktop First National Bank building, Milwaukee, Wis., is treasurer of the Chicago Highlands association. It is not likely that it will be rebuilt.

Trial by Ordeal.

If a theft takes place in a Japanese household, all servants are required to write a certain word with the same brush. The conscience is supposed to betray its workings in the waves of the ideographic written. Tracing an ideograph involves some an effort of muscular directness and undivided attention that this device often leads to the discovery of the guilty party. The test is, at all events, more humane than the ordeal of boiling water, to which accused persons were formerly submitted in Japan.

Testing Pleurisy With Coins.

A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lereboullet in the Paris Medical. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clicked on the patient's back. The sound of the coins coming through a healthy, normally aerated lung seems distant and dull, while through an affected lung, through solid or homogeneous tissue or clear, silvery, metallic ring is heard.

Window glass in all sizes. Glazing promptly done. Lamey & Company.

GOOD ROADS DAY EVENT SET FOR WEDNESDAY OF NEXT WEEK

If the influenza epidemic does not interfere Cook and Lake counties will have the most spectacular good roads demonstration in their history on October 30, six days before the $50,000,000 bond issue goes to a vote at the November election.

Arrangements for the event, which Governor Lowden has designated officially as Illinois Good Roads Day, were made at the Hotel LaSalle in Chicago at a conference attended by the good roads committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, officials of the Chicago Motor Club, and representatives of the various suburban communities that will be concerned in the deluge.

Scores of civic and business organizations have signified their intention of participating in one way or another.

Governor Lowden Will Speak.

Governor Lowden will be the central figure of the day's program. At 9 a. m. he will speak in Evanston at a gathering of delegates from Lake county and northern Illinois generally. Then an automobile parade headed by the governor will start north to Glenoce, west to Wheeling, and back over the Milwaukee avenue road in the Hotel LaSalle.

Here at luncheon the Association of Commerce will entertain the governor, 100 representatives of organized labor in Chicago, and many of the women who have been working for the bond issue, though they cannot vote on it. Mrs. Lowden and Mrs. Stillman J. Oglesby, widow of the former governor, will be guests of honor.

ADVISOR WARNS GRAIN GROWERS

(By W. E. Watkins)

Farmers from many sections of Lake county report that when they have taken grain to the mill to be made into flour they have always paid the usual charge for grinding, but never got any wheat feed in return. This is contrary to the U. S. Food Administration Ruling Al. S. 20. The miller cannot charge more than 35 cents per bushel for grinding 60 pounds of clean wheat and should return from 14 to 16 pounds of feed, depending upon the test of the wheat, and from 42 to 44 pounds of flour. No. 1 spring wheat does not have to weigh 60 pounds—or more as some dealers lead the farmers to believe. Our government standard says No. 1 wheat shall test 58 pounds or better.

Edwin Homuth Writes

Somewhere in France.
Sept. 24, 1918.

Dear Mother and All:

As I am sitting in our dugout will drop you a few lines to let you know I am happy and well. The weather is fine here today, although we have had frequent rains. How is the weather overthere? I suppose you have had fresh by this time?

We are driving the Germans pretty fast, so maybe it won't be long before the war is ended. One day last week we moved about 1600 German prisoners and you will see how we drove them back. Don't worry about me, I am getting enough to eat and plenty of sleep. Don't send me any clothes because I have a sweater and 3 knitted helmet and gloves. We get almost everything we need to eat or wear, so we need not buy very much.

I will close now and hope to hear from you soon, and she intime will send you in the best of health. With love and best regards to all. From you son,

Private Edwin Homuth
Co. I, 132 Infantry, A. E. F.

Leaves for Training.

Dr. Merle Barbee was ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, Saturday evening, but asked for a three days extension on account of the death of his brother which occurred at Detroit, Mich., Saturday. His request was granted and he left Tuesday.

It has been generally known for some time that Dr. Barbee was to leave here, he having entered in the medical department of the Avialion Corps. He will take up intensive military training for several weeks before his departure overseas.

Dr. Barbee located here about a year ago, coming from Lake Zurich, and gradually built up a good practice. He will be greatly missed in the medical profession here and in the surrounding country, where he was so well known.

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

DEATH MESSENGER VISITS MORE HOMES

Thurlow Carmichael Succumbs Soon After he Becomes 21 Years of Age

Pneumonia and complications have robbed another Barrington home of its oldest son, which we deeply regret to record in the passing of Thurlow Carmichael, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Carmichael, which occurred at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Katherine Robinson, near Delphi, Ind., last Thursday afternoon, after he had lingered patiently with pneumonia coupled with complications.

Thurlow Carmichael was born at Odell, Ill., Oct. 15, 1897, and had just reached manhood. In 1902, with his parents he came to Barrington and spent his boyhood days. For the past three years he had followed his principal occupation, that of farming, and was entering upon his fourth successful season.

Six weeks ago he visited his parents here and his father suggested that they move on his farm, which he is doing so he could get a deferred classification and at the same time serve his country with excellent results. But he was refused the offer, saying he was ready to go to war when his country called him.

Thus, one could judge his patriotism, which was only one of many good traits he possessed. While he was of a quiet and unassuming nature, those who came to know him recognized his worth at full value because his strict honesty and manly sterling elements that stood out prominently in his good character. His industry, too, was marked and his early life was devoted to his duties attended those who came out their livelihood and support.

While he had been in Indiana only a year he was held in high esteem by his many neighbors and friends, as was displayed when a large gathering responded to pay their last respect to a departed friend. Short services were held at his aunt's home. The remains were brought here for interment, preceded by services at the family residences on Garfield street' in charge of Rev. Paul J. Hoffmann, Sunday afternoon.

Surviving besides his parents, are three brothers, Lieut. F. Linton Carmichael, Dady A. and George M. Carmichael, and one sister, Ruth, at the father and mother, who, naturally did everything in their power to restore his health.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral here were his grandfather, Mr. Carmichael, his aunt, Mrs. Katherine Robinson, and a nephew, Harry Mantle, all of Delphi, Ind.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our thanks our neighbors and friends who so ably assisted at the death and burial of our dear son, Thurlow.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Carmichael and family.

"Flu" Situation Improving

There has been a slight improvement in the control of the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia during the past week. The schools opened Monday under medical supervision with about a 75 per cent attendance. However, there is still need for a high precaution possible and the churches and moving picture shows remain closed for the present.

The following persons who were patients at the hospital have recovered and were discharged during the week: Mrs. Ed. Schmidt, Cuba City; Mrs. H. F. Wolff, East Main street, and Walter Sunt of Barrington township; Mrs. Carl Kindschi, of Lake Zurich, who was brought here Monday afternoon in a critical condition, died Tuesday morning. There are still five patients at the hospital, all being convalescent.

Will Hobinger, Ph. G., hospital apprentice first class, and William Salzberg, hospital 1st lt., graduate U. Old Detention at the Great Lakes Naval Training station returned to the station yesterday afternoon. They had been assistants at the hospital here since it was opened and their experience in caring for patients ill with influenza and pneumonia at Great Lakes made their services valuable. When they left all of the patients were convalescent, but they have to wait for arrivals since and they may be asked to return. The patients received were Bert Geyer, farm laborer, Valley View farms and Paul Ehlers, farm laborer, for Herman Schultz.

Bonds Ready For Delivery

Those who subscribed for bonds for the Fourth Liberty Loan and have paid for them in full, are requested to call at the First State Bank of Barrington as soon as possible as the bonds are now ready for delivery.

A. L. Robertson, Cashier.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Four Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.—American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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CHAPTER III.—Continued.

The purpose of this announcement, of course, was to forestall the storm of condemnation that the Germans knew would follow their use of the bombs on London—a ruse which they had invariably employed when they contemplated some fresh violation of the rules of international law and the dictates of humanity.

It happened that one of my patients who resided in Badep-Baden called to see me the day after the bombs had been dropped on her town, and she told me all about it.

"The airplanes which dropped the bombs had been flying over the city all the morning," she declared. "We thought they were our own machines out for practice and paid no particular attention to them. Then they dropped the bombs and they landed in the woods and we knew we had been detected. What a dreadful thing for them to do!"

"What a foolish thing for allied airplanes to do—to spend a whole morning studying the layout of the town and then to drop these deadly bombs on a clump of woods where they could not possibly hurt anyone, and how careless of the Germans not to mount them while they were engaged in their devilish work!

But the point I wanted to bring out was this: these gas bombs were never used on London!

"Just as everything was in readiness for the raid," the officer told me regretfully, "we received orders direct from the kaiser to hold off—a telegram signature to the order. Of course, there was nothing for us to do but comply, but if we had had the bombs there, I believe we would have strung him up by the neck! We still have those bombs, you know, and you may be sure they will yet be used!"

For some unknown reason the kaiser stopped the use of those lethal gas bombs for the time being. Why did he move to save the women and children on the Lusitania?

When I went back to Berlin in the fall of 1915, after a visit to the United States, the kaiser was very anxious to endeavor to find out just how America felt towards the war.

I told him that before the sinking of the Lusitania American opinion had been divided. There had been many who were strongly pro-ally, there had been others who were county pro-German and there had been still others who maintained an absolutely neutral attitude. After the Lusitania tragedy, however, there had been a distinct change in public feeling. I told him, personally, the whole country having become decidedly anti-German.

"Perhaps if the U-boat commander had known so many women and children were aboard, he would have thought only comment," he might not have sent forth the torpedo which sent the vessel to the bottom. I think he was a special tag of most, of course, was the 5,000 tons of ammunition in board which were destined to slaughter my people!"

Of course the kaiser knew that if the U-boat commander was ordered to sink the Lusitania, disobedience upon his part would have left but one course open to the officer, suicide. On the other hand, the kaiser meant to insinuate that the U-boat commander took the Lusitania on his own initiative or without special instructions from his superiors, the fact still remains that the kaiser could undoubtedly have prevented the tragedy and didn't.

But if there can be any doubt as to the kaiser's direct responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania, certain it is that he only approved, openly defended and even exulted in the murder of women and children by Zeppelin raids on London, Manchester, Liverpool and other non-military cities and towns.

"England expects to leave my women and children to death," he declared to me early in the war—long before we in Germany had begun to feel the slightest effect of the British blockade. "But our Zeppelins will give their women and children a taste of what it is like. Confound them! They sit on their island and try to starve us, we will give them a taste of what war is!"

This was the man whose various acts of consideration towards me, whose kindness and personal interest, had made such a favorable impression upon me! How trivial and inconsequential they all seemed now! Clearly, they were all a part of the role he had been playing for years. While he was outwardly displaying all the earmarks of a gentle character, he was inwardly plotting to dominate the world. For twenty-five years he had fained the peace of Europe, he frequently boasted. He maintained peace just long enough to completely his final preparations for the wickedest war that was ever waged!

And yet strangely enough, even after the war had revealed the kaiser to me in his true colors and had shown him to be capable of deeds which I should have thought were foreign to his nature, his presence always had a most remarkable effect upon me.

I have a vivid mental impression of him now as I write. He is standing in the center of my room, drawn up to his full height, his shoulders thrown back, his left hand upon the hilt of his sword and his right emphasizing his remarks, protesting in the most earnest manner that it was not he or his nation responsible for the war and all its horrors, but that it had come upon the world against his will he had done so prevent it. His ready, well-chosen words entranced me, I feel that this man must be telling the truth and that I am ready to believe that before me stands the most unjustly judged man in the world.

And then he shakes my hand in farewell and is driven away, and as I gaze at the spot where he stood, there comes before my mind a succession of Belgium, the tragedy of the Lusitania, the despoliation of France and Poland, the destruction of women and children in London and Paris and a thousand and one other atrocious deeds which belie the kaiser's fine words, and I realize that I have been talking to the world's most finished actor and have simply been benefiting by the power of his personal magnetism.

CHAPTER IV.

America Disappoints Kaiser.

The kaiser was anxious to come in 1888. For twenty-six years his ration was unnursed by a single war, although he had threatened, and actually in 1905 and again in 1911, he nearly succeeded in precipitating a conflict. Nevertheless, his ambitions have brought out clearly enough that during all these years of peace, the kaiser was only awaiting the opportune moment to bring on war.

Germany's preparation consisted not merely in building up her army and navy and in creating a military spirit to her people, but in trying to establish friendships abroad where they would do her the most good in the event of a world war.

The German military preparation was more or less obvious. The kaiser was always its warmest advocate and frankly admitted that it was his intention to remain armed to the teeth, although he protested to me many times that his sole object was to maintain the peace of the world.

In 1913, for instance, I was in The Hague when Carnegie delivered a speech at the opening of the Peace palace, in the course of which he declared that the kaiser was a stumbling-block in the way of world peace. When I got back to Berlin I mentioned the fact to the kaiser, hoping to cheer him up.

"Yes, I know exactly what Carnegie said at The Hague," he replied rather testily, "and I don't like the way he talks at all. He referred to me as the 'war lord' and said I was standing in the way of world peace. Let him look at my record! For twenty-five years on the throne! No, the surest means to maintain the peace of the world is to build up our army and navy! Other nations will think twice before going to war with us!" The fact that he had previously accepted 6,000,000 marks from Carnegie for the furtherance of universal peace didn't seem to occur to him.

And the world at large learned more or less of German intrigue and propaganda during the war, but it is not generally known that the same sort of thing was going on even more actively in time of peace. Countless millions of the most subtle and insidious character, were taken to lull into a sense of security the nations which the intended eventually to attack and to inspire fear in or command the respect of nations which the kaiser would remain neutral or might even be induced to throw in their lot with him in the event of war.

In this phase of Germany's preparation for war, the kaiser took a leading part.

It is a fact, for instance, that presently every officer in the Chilean army is a German, and the kaiser has entered no pains to foster the friendship of the South American republics, commercially and diplomatically.

One of the South American ministers told me of an ex-president of Peru who had visited Berlin. This Peruvian had been decorated by the kaiser and Paris and had received little or no official attention in either of those capitals. For reasons best known to himself, the kaiser decided to cater to this gentleman, and accordingly arranged an audience.

In the discussion which took place when they met, the kaiser displayed such a remarkable acquaintance with Peruvian affairs and the family history and political career of his visitor that the South American was amazed. When he returned home he carried with him a most exalted idea of the phenomenal wisdom of the German emperor. To what extent the kaiser had spent the midnight oil preparing for this interview I have no knowledge, but knowing the importance he placed upon making a favorable impression at all times I have a mental picture of his delving deeply into South American lore in preparation for his guest.

There is nothing dearer to the kaiser than caste and social distinction. Democratic surroundings were always abhorrent to him. Nevertheless, before Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir-apparent of Austria-Hungary, was murdered, the kaiser not only recognized his morganatic wife, who was simply a countess, but went of his way to show her deference. He placed her at his right at all state functions that were attended. To Italy, Austria and Germany closer together, he was willing to waive one of his deep-rooted prejudices.

The significance of the kaiser's many visits to Italy, his presentation of a statue to Stockholm, his yachting excursions to Scandinavian waters, his flirtations with Turkey from his castle on the island of Corfu, and similar diplomatic maneuvering, became quite apparent in the face of more recent developments, but his efforts to carry Italy over to America during all the years of peace which preceded the war were so much more elaborate that they deserve the most passing mention.

No more subtle piece of propaganda ever conceived than the kaiser's plan of cementing the friendship of the United States and Germany through the establishment of the Roosevelt-von Hamel chair at the University of Berlin and corresponding chairs at Harvard and other American universities. The outward purpose of the project was to foster good-will between the two nations. Actually, it was a most ingenious and subtle method to such an extent that their co-operation might be relied upon in the event of a war in which Germany was seriously preparing.

It was believed that the exchange of professors would accomplish the desired end in two ways: not only could the professors the kaiser sent to America be depended upon to see favorably and to report back, not the American professors who were sent to Berlin, it was hoped, could be so impressed with the German viewpoint that when they returned to their native land they would disseminate it among their associates and students. Some time before the kaiser conceived the scheme of the Exchange Professorship, he went his brother, Henry, to this country to draw the two nations closer together and to instill in the heart of every child born in America of German parents an abiding love for the fatherland.

Just before the war broke out, he had arranged to send one of his sons here with the same object.

He told me of his project and stated that he had sent a letter to United States Ambassador Gerard instructing him to confer with our statesmen and diplomats. Gerard would undoubtedly be the most likely place to visit."

The kaiser thanked me for the information but did not mention that they details as to the object he had in mind or which son he had planned to send across.

I was to carry favor with America that the kaiser had his yacht Meteor built in our shipyards, and it is a fact that the German emperor was represented at the German court than those of any other nation.

The kaiser presented a statue of Frederick the Great to this country, in McKinley's administration, it cost him a pretty penny, although it could be less appropriate, it was argued, than the statue of a monarch in which the idea of a republican form was not set up in McKinley's administration, but Roosevelt accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered and received in front of the Army building.

Seeing that his gift had had just the opposite effect to that intended, the kaiser approached the matter from another angle. Roosevelt accepted the gift of the Meteor, but it was not to be expected that he would interpreted American sentiment more accurately.

A few days after the death of King Edward, Roosevelt arrived in Berlin. Despite the fact that all Europe was in mourning, the kaiser arranged the most elaborate military dress review ever given in honor of a private citizen, the occasion being a social visit. The review was held in the large military reservation near Berlin. More than 100,000 troops were drawn in review before the kaiser and his staff and their honored guest.

Day after the kaiser would have done in his attentions to Roosevelt and he not been in mourning it is impossible to say, but I don't believe he would have left anything undone to show his admiration for the American ex-president and to carry favor with this country.

But Roosevelt was not the only American to whom the kaiser made himself agreeable. He courted wealthy American millionaires to play him yachting visits at Kiel or wherever else happened to be.

His zeal for a portrait by an American painter, which was exhibited with a large collection of other American works under the kaiser's auspices.

There was nothing that the kaiser did not do to his efforts to ingratiate himself with this country in the hope that he would reap his reward when great war, he was anticipating eventually broke out.

Taken individually, these various incidents seem trivial, perhaps, but I have every reason to know that the kaiser attached considerable importance to them. I think that there was a good deal of chagrin in the grades he delivered to me against America for the part in supplying munitions to the allies—chagrin at the thought that the seed he had sown in America had failed to bring forth better fruit. When we finally entered the war and he realized that all his carefully nurtured plans of years had availed him nought, he could not conceal his bitterness nor conceal his disappointment.

"All my efforts to show my friendship for America—exchanging professors with your colleges, sending my children to your universities—all—all for nothing!" he exclaimed, disgustedly, after we had entered the war.

On another occasion he showed even more clearly how the Germans had fallen short of his expectations:

"What has become of those rich Americans who used to visit us and bring their yachts at Kiel and come to my entertainments in Berlin?" he asked, unsentimentally. "Now that we have England involved, why aren't they utilizing the opportunity to serve and to make their country grateful to them? they think I put myself out to entertain them because I loved them? I am disgusted with the whole Anglo-Saxon race!"

The kaiser couldn't understand why the United States did not side both Canada and Mexico, considering the way he talked from time to time. If he had been sitting in the White House he would have grabbed the entire Western Hemisphere.

That the kaiser followed American affairs very closely during the first the war broke out, was very natural. The fact that there was a great German-American vote in this country was not overlooked to Petsham, and I gleaned the slightest doubt the kaiser imagined that he could exercise considerable influence in our elections through his emissaries in this country.

I returned to Berlin late in October of that year. Within a day or two after my arrival I received a telephone message from the Hatchkanzler von Hohmann-Holnstein, I was informed that the kaiser had sent him word of my return and that he would like to see me at his palace either that noon or at four p. m.

I was ushered into a very large room in the palace and I found a massive-looking flat-topped desk, but which also otherwise elaborately furnished. The Hatchkanzler, a tall, well-proportioned, handsome specimen of a man, came over to me and putting his arm in mine, waltzed me to a seat beside the desk. He asked me what I would smoke, and, upon my taking a cigarette, he did likewise.

"The kaiser's been telling me, doctor," he said, "of your recent visit to America, and I would like to ask you a few questions."

I said that I was always glad to talk of America. Indeed, I was particularly glad of the opportunity to talk with the prime minister of Germany at that time.

He followed a bewildering succession of questions, the purpose of which was not at all clear to me. He said a person who was thoroughly a German, half in English, the reichsminister did not speak English particularly well.

"How are things in America?" he asked. "Did you have any opportunity to gauge the political situation? Why do you think Wilson is a candidate for president? Do you think that American aims are opposed to peace because we would rather see our influence in money out of the war? Are your people so mercenary that they would rather see Europe ruined than to see some of the money they can make out of it?"

"No, your excellency," I replied, "you are quite wrong if you imagine that my countrymen would like to profiteer the war for the sake of war-profits. That is very far from the case. On the contrary, the country at large is anxious for peace."

"Don't forget your people are making a lot of money out of this war," the reichsminister insisted. "They are becoming very rich. They will soon have all the gold in the world. Putting an end to the war would to a great extent end American manufactories for making money on this enormous scale."

"That may be all true," I replied, with fortunately my countrymen think more of the blessings of peace and liberty than they do of war and profits. I know the sentiment of my countrymen about on a basis which will have some assurance of permanency the better we will like it."

"Wilson has the greatest opportunity ever presented to a man to make a name immortal by bringing about peace in the world," he went on. "We feel now that he is not our friend, but inclined to the allies. Nevertheless he may be able to see that it this war is prolonged indefinitely it will mean the destruction of all the money involved in it. Do you think there is any possibility of America entering this war?"

"That, of course, will depend, your excellency," I answered, "upon developments. I don't believe my country is anxious to fight, but I'm quite sure that nothing in the world will keep us out of it if our rights as a neutral nation are not respected."

"We certainly don't like the way Hughes has been talking on the stump," declared the reichsminister. "Did you hear any of his speeches or any of Wilson's?"

I said I had had no opportunity to hear any of the campaign speeches, but that I had followed them in the newspapers.

"Well, did you gather from what you read that the American people want to help peace in Europe or do they want the war to go on so they can continue to make fortunes out of it?"

Again I replied that I was certain our country would never be influenced by such sordid considerations as were implied in the reichsminister's question, but that if the right kind of peace could be brought about the whole country would eagerly embrace it.

The subject of the U-boat campaign was never mentioned and it was not until several months later when the submarine warfare was started again on a greater scale than ever that I realized that the whole purpose of this interview was to ascertain if they could, without telling me their intentions, who was the candidate, Hughes or Wilson, who would be least dangerous to them if more American vessels were sunk in the ruthless submarine campaign they were then contemplating.

The election was drawing closer; it was necessary to notify Von Bernstorff of Potsdam's preference; the kaiser believed that perhaps he held the balance of power in his hand in the shape of the German-American vote and he didn't know how to cast it. Hence the eagerness with which they were awaiting the upon my return from the "front."

The interview with the reichskanzler left me the impression that it was instigated by the kaiser indicated to me that American occupied a most important place in the kaiser's plans. When, a few months later, we declared war against Germany, however, all the kaiser's plans and plotting came to naught. Instead. The evidence he had been so confidently erecting came crashing to the ground and he was left with upon a false foundation. How elementary was his expectation that his efforts to keep the Stars and Stripes of the United States in time of peace could avail him anything in the face of his barbaric methods of making war!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"International law! There is no such thing as international law any more!" That was the answer of the kaiser to the suggestion that U-boats be bound by international law to stop and search vessels at sea to determine their status before sending them to the bottom of the ocean. Doctor Davis, in the next installment of his story, tells how the kaiser defended the inhuman methods employed by the German soldiers.

HEINZ'S GREAT COLLECTION

Ivory Carvings Owned by Pittsburgher Are Declared to Be Almost Priceless.

During many years H. J. Heinz of Pittsburgh has gathered together one of the finest collections of ivory carvings in America. There are probably a dozen notable collections of this kind in the country, but nothing equals the Heinz group of 1,200 pieces holds distinguished rank, says a writer in Scribner's.

As a rich and fascinating field for a discriminating collector, ivory carvings are peculiarly suitable. Presented in a material that has always been costly, too rare, as a rule, to be affected by the prevailing modes of workmanship, they may well be considered as typical of the artistic development in China, in which country they are produced. They represent the art, moreover, not of one people, of one period, but, if it be correct so expressive to say, of all peoples and all periods.

From prehistoric ages down through the civilizations of Egypt and Assyria and of Greece and Rome there have come priceless examples of sculptured ivories. The dark ages of Europe, so-called, produced no masterpieces, but there intervened between the centuries succeeding have yielded a wealth of carved ivories of great richness and beauty. Persia, India, China and Japan, some ivories of deep historic interest and especially in the case of Japan, of genuine artistic achievement.

Periods of exceptional turbulence, such as the Crusades, Renaissance, the reformation in England and the French revolution, have caused the destruction of priceless treasures. Time has not much has survived seems cause for wonder. The explanation lies in the very nature of the curious.

Drop in Irish Birthrate.

The Irish population gained a return for the first quarter of this year shows a drop in the Irish birth rate of 23 between the average for the previous ten years. The marriage rate is practically stationary. The death rate is 3.3 below the average.

The general prosperity of Ireland is reflected by the fact that the returns on Irish pauperism show a decrease of 3,172 in the average number of workhouse inmates.

Replace Faults With Virtues.

The cardinal method with faults is to over grow them and choke them out with virtues.—John Ruskin.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time (Constipation) and your stomach? Then there's something wrong. Back of it all may be weak kidneys. Sure as nerve wear is a chaseled kidney weakness, so is backache a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, dizziness, headaches, headaches, dizzy, sleeplessness, irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, Doan's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. J. Bell, 1101 Jefferson St., Quincy, Ill., says: "For years I suffered from a dull ache in my back and when I bent over or straightened up there was a sharp twinge in my kidneys. I felt so lame and tired I was going down. I felt a drag pulling my back and my kidneys. I had a bad, bloated appearance. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was relieved. My back felt stronger and all trouble with my kidneys ceased. Doan's made a cure for me that stands good."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who want the health of their children should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for use when needed. They are used to Break up Colds, Relieve Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething Disorders and Stomach Troubles. Don't accept any Substitute. *Used by Mothers for 30 years.* Sold by Druggists everywhere. Act-to-day. Trial package FREE. Address MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

PATENTS Write for Guide Book and Evidence of Invention. Latest Laws. Washington Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 45-1918.

While the Boss Is Away.

The following notice, scrawled on the wall of a hut by a Kanaandad (Australia) timber cutter:

"You all take this notice, I have gone to fight for Germany, and I don't know when I'm coming back; some lady ship round my mangle against dress fire, and I don't know, I'm coming back. Signed, Sambo, him with the cockhorn. Anyone finding him can sell him to the — teacher and send the money till I come back."

Sambo has been collected and his service fifteen months ago, but he has not returned. The humour (which is regularly chipped round) and anyone who knows the Australian will know, lurking outside, or the great piling against the wall, would have to fight the whole district.

Cure dyspepsia, bronchitis, bad breath by taking Mi-Ko-Ko Stomach Tablets. Sold by druggists and called Dorothy Phillips Tablets. Adv.

Japan Importing Typewriters.

The importation of typewriters and pianos into Japan have increased, from a value of $25,927 for 1915 to $126,780 for 1917, and most of the pianos were imported from the United States. Consul Robert Frazer of Kobe reports that Japan is enjoying a renewed return of foreign trade, and the necessity of using typewriters in their business operations is forcing the Japanese to avail of most of the Japanese trading firms.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to "Colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will prove both quick and effective. Cures the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the system. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best. Adv.

Cheap (?) Fish.

"Though he is proclaimed to prove for his heart's content, John is no finer philosopher than the soldier. He always finds the silver lining of the cloud. Last night he said: 'I had a malmed Tommy had lately discharged from the Gloucesters.' 'Well, what do you see?' I asked. 'Fresh air, Gallipoli, Italy and France.' I could not have done that in civvy life, and the fare—the fish!'"

A Question.

"Yes, my husband is a hopeless crank."

"And does he continue his crankiness to that subject?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A friendly greeting may seem hideous because of the strong heart pressure behind it.

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be also avoided, if promptly giving the child a dose of safe

PISO'S

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

Chicago.—Four food commandments and twelve general orders issued by Food Administrator Hoover are made public to go into effect next Monday and to remain in effect until further notice. They have been designated as common sense rules, intended to be in force whatever, but requiring a better distribution that will leave plenty of food food for American soldiers and allies. The four commandments are: Three squares a day shall then be eat, and no fourth meal, not even tea; eleborate luncheons and banquets are unpatriotic; eat frugally and in time; reduce the use of china, tinn and silver, serve side dishes in the same plate with the meat; don't make the menu resemble a directory; let it be simple, standard and maximum size of 6 by 10 inches. In general the order calls for reduction in meat portions, to be supplanted by a corresponding readjustment of prices, elimination of bacon, bread and toast as garnitures and observance of other restrictions on bread, butter, cheese and sugar.

Chicago.—Plans for a general campaign against influenza were started as the latest development on the fight against the influenza epidemic. Two committees appointed at a conference between Dr. E. C. Rosenow, sent here by Dr. Charles Mayo of the Mayo Institute, Rochester, Minn., and the emergency influenza committee, are in charge. One of these bodies, consisting of laboratory bacteriologists and pathologists, will handle the question of vaccines and serum, its manufacture and distribution, while the other, made up of business men, will raise the money necessary for such work. Political, social, union and lodge meetings and conventions of a character in Illinois not authorized by the state council of defense, athletic exhibitions, club parties and all entertainments are under the ban as a result of a sweeping order promulgated by the Illinois influenza committee in its fight to stop the epidemic. Schools and churches are to be closed if there is not an early decrease in the number of cases.

Springfield.—Members of the Sangamon County Farmers' association and the Sangamon county farm bureau made arrangements for the consolidation of the two bodies. It was thought best to combine the two organizations as the interests of both are identical and the membership is composed largely of farmers belonging to both. The farm bureau was organized about a year ago upon recommendation of the United States department of agriculture.

Ashland.—A meeting to fix the rate of pay for corn shockers was held. Prices were fixed as follows: Eight cents for shocking with board; 9 cents to scoop and with board; 10 cents to board themselves. It is understood that in a number of instances farmers had previously fixed the price at 10 cents. As soon as the prices were fixed by the committee they were immediately signed an agreement stating that they would not work for less than the stated amount.

Camp Grant, Rockford.—Ninety reserve nurses, whose work in Camp Grant has aided materially in defeating the influenza epidemic, are ready to carry on in the contagion fight now waged in Chicago and other points in the central Illinois. Director Major H. C. Michie, commander of the base hospital, announced that the situation here is improved so that he can release the nurses. The nurses operate from the central Red Cross bureau in Chicago and will be reassigned to duty.

Washington.—A new high record for coal production in the bituminous fields of Illinois has been set by the miners in response to the requests of Fuel Administrator Garfield for a larger output in the "Victory Year" in which the war, according to reports made to the fuel administration from the Illinois miners, in the week ended September 28, produced 1,359,325 tons of bituminous coal, exceeding the previous record for one week by 30,000 tons.

Springfield.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden has issued a proclamation designating Saturday, November 2, as Fire and Accident Prevention day. The people of the state are to be directed to the need for the care and for refraining from exposing to conflagration fires which may cause injury and death. General educational exercises are requested that the people may be impressed with the necessity for this important work of conservation.

Springfield.—On order of Attorney General Gregory all government clerks will be turned back one hour at 4 p. m. on October 27. On that day the nation goes back to the old time schedule.

Dixon.—A device to make bombs dropped from airplanes fall on the fire ing line has been invented by R. K. Orth of this city, and the government has taken notice of the invention.

Springfield. — Farm-craft lessons which were prepared for the Illinois section of the United States boys' working reserve, under the direction of the state council of defense, have been nationalized. They have been adopted by the department of agriculture, and 600,000 copies will be distributed to high schools all over the country. Word to this effect has been received here.

Granville.—Capt. John Sunney, father of the famous rural school, is dead. He was ninety-five years old and well known among educators in the state and nation.

Springfield.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden has issued the following proclamation: "I strongly recommend that the people of the state observe October 30 as Good Reuds day. I do not desire so much that they do fragmentary work upon the roads on that day as that they contemplate the condition of the roads in their several localities. Let them reflect that they will have an opportunity on the following Tuesday to provide not for a mile of good road here and there, but for a comprehensive system of hard roads which will reach every county in the state. Let them realize that they will not again in many years have an opportunity to adopt a correct and comprehensive system as they will have on that day. Let them realize that the cost of those roads will be paid entirely from the proceeds of untaxable bonds, and that the bonds will not be issued until after the war. Let the farmers particularly ponder upon the fact that on the average it costs more to move their products from the farm to the railroad than from the railroad to their destination. The people have voluntarily, in the past given many days of work for road improvement. If, upon next Good Reuds day, they give but one hour to a thorough study of the question to be submitted at the next election, they will surely vote for the bond issue and will thereby have done more for the good roads in the future than they have in all the past by all the work they have done and all the taxes they have paid. Given under my hand and the official seal of state at the capital in Springfield, this tenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third. Frank O. Lowden. By the governor, L. L. Emmerson, secretary of state."

Chicago.—Farmers of Illinois take heed. Do not sell your wheat to the government price because wheat movements have been temporarily curtailed. This is the advice of Robert Stevenson, Jr., deputy food administrator for Illinois. "Because wheat movements on the eastern coast have been curtailed temporarily to meet Hundred thousands of General Pershing's demands wheat growers should not be and sell their wheat for less than the government price," says Mr. Stevenson. "Enlarged demands by General Pershing for materials resulting from progress on the western front have necessitated a temporary diversion of grain ships to his service. For the time being this diversion of tonnage curtails the wheat movements from the seaboard and terminal elevators thus checking the movement of grain. We have been informed that some farmers have become panicky. There is no reason for this, and if holders will have a little patience wheat will be moved and a full price secured by every grower."

Chicago.—The Chicago chapter of the Red Cross will send 72,000 packages to our American soldiers in France this Christmas. Headquarters have been established and 15 auxiliary branches are formed. As soon as necessary coupons arrive from the soldiers at the front, the cartons which are supplied by the government will be sent on their journey. No packages will be sent without the necessary coupons from General Pershing. Every one package can be sent to one soldier, making it necessary for relatives and friends to consolidate. The committee has decided that no less than 5 inches wide by 4 deep, by 9 long. Matches, cigar lighters and inflammable materials are barred.

Springfield.—Competing with New York and Pennsylvania in the classification of cities I more in the new eighteen to twenty-one and thirty-one to forty-five years' draft Illinois has come out first, according to Atty. Gen. Frank C. Dickson. These two states are ahead with Illinois in the compilation and the attorney general declares to date the Sucker state is in the lead in the total. Several counties have already completed this classification. The exact number, however, General Dickson says, is unavailable at present.

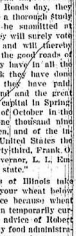
Springfield.—How many hogs and cattle are there in Illinois? This question is expected to be answered shortly by school children of Illinois throughout the state under the direction of the state department of public instruction for the purpose of determining the number. The department has been requested to take the work hold in England and Scotland and our own country. Destructive bitiles have been found in Illinois and certain swept over nearly all our great universities and our Bible was in the group hoes. Those of us who have watched the trend of German theological teaching have observed a tendency to substitute the Bible of Schleiermacher, Baur and Hofman to the days of Kuenen, Graf and Cornill, but not enough with the former, worse with the latter—and the plunge was made by men like Nietzsche, who ignored the Bible and defied God himself. Is it any wonder that Germany is suffering today, and is it much less wonder that the Second will be suffering likewise? When will men learn wisdom?

For the individual, especially respecting young people, the old fashioned religion must come back. The old religious home must be restored. How many professedly religious homes are religious weeks!

Back to God! Back to Jesus Christ! To thus get back we must get back to the Bible. These God gave to us, published as never before and the demand for it is beyond the supply. Thank God for this fact as to the hunger of my people for truth.

The Wreck of Faith

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.
Secretary of Correspondence Department Moody Bible Institute, Chicago



TEXT—When the son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?—Luke 18:8.

These words have been interpreted as meaning that when Jesus Christ returns to this world that he will find little or no faith. They have been interpreted as being simply an inquiry, because of the teachings of the Bible and present world conditions as to indicate that at this time. In either case we have a wreck in a wreck, whether real or imaginary.

Faith may be understood as the body of Christian truth given once for all in the first century, embracing the fundamentals of the Christian system—the infallibility of the Holy Scriptures, the deity of Christ, the lost state of our race, the only way of recovery by the atonement of Christ on the cross, etc. This may be condensed into the Apostles' Creed, which in its visible form or that of the individual, personal interest in the subject being emphasized with reference to the latter rather than with the former. The aspect of the former, because it determines the aspect of the latter, shall have fuller treatment.

Faith has had a varied experience. For some three centuries it was held with tenacity, notwithstanding the clouds of paganism and lust for embracing Christianity as an element of political life began to appear. For some centuries there was great darkness. In the period of the Crusades there were flickering lights. Then darkness came over Christian thought until the days of Huss in Bohemia and Wycliffe in England. Persecution in Bohemia and indifference in England soon brought another season of darkness, until in Germany under Martin Luther, the light arose that has shone for four hundred years, and accounts for what we have of the true faith today.

In the faith of the church, as such, a wreck today? Do we find all sails set and drifting, hundreds miles from the distant port? Or do we see that church hesitating, staggering in the midst of changing teachings as to fundamentals like the ship with contrary winds and laboring hard to avoid the rocks on which it may be a total wreck?

It is true that some denominations of Christians while still clinging to orthodox creeds have abandoned those creeds in their teachings. Faithful men in these denominations are now crying to their brethren to suppress many of the church publications. The publications are filled with their teachings. Is it not true that many hungry souls go to church and come home hungry because they have not heard the Gospel of Jesus Christ?

How about the individual? Not long ago a young man, who was a graduate of one of our universities and finishing his second year in an orthodox theological seminary said to me that never had he lost his faith, had no confidence in the Bible, did not accept the deity of Jesus Christ, and was thoroughly unhappy. This is an extreme case, but the writer has had many young people of liberal education give substantially the same testimony.

What is the somewhat remote reason for this situation as to religious teaching? We must go back to Martin Luther. The work of computing the Bible had progressed until several German universities and theological schools had repudiated the faith of Luther, although clinging to the name. Learned men and certain results had been attained and these results discredited the Bible. With modifications this condition took hold in England and Scotland and our own country. Destructive biblical criticism and rationalistic teaching swept over nearly all our great universities and our Bible was in the group hoes. Those of us who have watched the trend of German theological teaching have observed a tendency to substitute the Bible of Schleiermacher, Baur and Hofman to the days of Kuenen, Graf and Cornill, but not enough with the former, worse with the latter—and the plunge was made by men like Nietzsche, who ignored the Bible and defied God himself. Is it any wonder that Germany is suffering today, and is it much less wonder that the Second will be suffering likewise? When will men learn wisdom?

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DOCTORS CALLED WITHOUT CAUSE

Imperative That Physicians and Nurses Not Be Summoned Unless Necessary

PROPER CARE OF PATIENTS

Surgeon General Blue Tells What to Do for Persons Sick with Influenza—Use of Gauze Masks Recommended.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick.

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once go to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; if not, a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given.

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, brie-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop pail, with disinfectant, should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or develops pneumonia (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes painfully and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough considerable sputum. There is some much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or paper should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patient should be in bed, hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed prunes, some cooked cereal thin enough, honey or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should be carefully considered. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed; a light, comfortable nightgown to allow freedom of movement; cleanliness of the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, and giving him some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day.

"So much for the patient. It is important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by inoculation of mucous membrane sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze or cheesecloth, or a piece of tape at the four corners, and tying the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set behind the head. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover the mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water and used over.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which can be boiled with the bed linen. It is much simpler to avoid infection.

"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a valuable aid in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show how they are used.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor!"

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

For PINK EYE

SWIMMER CATARRHAL FEVER AND BLOOD DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for healthy. Liquid and Powder. Used by leading stables and kennels. Sold by druggists and sporting goods dealers. Book for dogs free. "Dogs, their diseases and treatment." "Pink eye, distemper, Coughs and Colds." Free.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind. U. S. A.

How Acid-Stomach Wrecks Hundreds of Millions

Many people make the mistake of thinking that acid-stomach, sometimes called "sour stomach," is merely a mild form of stomach trouble. It is not. It is a serious attack of indigestion, heartburn, gastritis, and pain, gas, stomach, or some other stomach minor ailment quickly and surely will use it self—and leave no serious after effects. Acid-stomach is a condition in which the stomach secretes an acid in excess that causes awful suffering and sometimes leads to serious stomach ailments. It is a well established fact that many people who suffer from indigestion, acute, stomachitis, gastritis, rheumatism, nervous headaches, dizzy spells, sick headaches, sleeplessness, and other ailments of the stomach, intestinal ulcer, cancer of the stomach, and frequently even heart trouble and heart failure, can be traced directly to acid-stomach.

This is not at all surprising when you realize that the stomach secretes acid in excess from fermentation of bits of food lodged in the teeth—an acid that is actually corrosive. Nature intends the teeth to cut through the hard enamel of the teeth and chew the food so well that it will be in a condition to be easily digested, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should be carefully considered. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed; a light, comfortable nightgown to allow freedom of movement; cleanliness of the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, and giving him some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day.

"So much for the patient. It is important to remember that the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by inoculation of mucous membrane sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze or cheesecloth, or a piece of tape at the four corners, and tying the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set behind the head. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover the mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water and used over.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which can be boiled with the bed linen. It is much simpler to avoid infection.

"It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a valuable aid in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show how they are used.

"In closing, and lest I be misunderstood, I wish to leave one word of caution: If in doubt, call the doctor!"

Natural Activity.

"Girls have to be careful in farming, I see." "Of course, they don't to the art of husbandry?"

The Reason.

"Newrich makes lots of bulls." "No wonder; everybody's giving him wrong stuff."

Little On.

Wife—"Mrs. Hiffle says she cares very little for dress." Hubby—"Yes, almost nothing, one might say."

Scare and Rare.

"This stew isn't half cooked!" "That's nothing new. Well done meat is rare here."—Cornell Widow.

Canada made me Prosperous

Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres Free

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

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago; Room 2, Michigan Block, 178 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Canadian Government Agents

160 Acres Western Canada Free

BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1895

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 $100 per year in advance.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

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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 the

BARRINGTON REVIEW

TELEPHONE No. 1, BARRINGTON, ILL.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1918

"It ain't the guns or armament nor funds that they can pay,
But the close co-operation that makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork of every blossomin' soul."

HATS OFF TO BELGIUM.

Let us walk humbly in the presence of splendid and unconquerable France of grim and uncomplaining Britain of valiant and suffering Italy; and let us stand uncovered in the presence of Belgium, the bravest of all the sons and daughters of men, who gripped the Beast with bare hands to give the world a breathing spell to assemble its hosts of defense.—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

DON'T BURN THE LEAVES.

In almost every city, town, village and hamlet of Illinois, during these Autumn days, people can be seen raking up leaves and burning them in bonfires. However, there are some citizens that are frugal and know the value of leaves in building up the fertility of the land and they are saving this material for compost. It is mixed with manure and lime and piled in compost heaps where it decomposes into a valuable fertilizer.

Burning leaves is robbing the soil of something that can be put back representing millions of dollars in value to the people.

TO PREACH STRICT ECONOMY.

As soon as the influenza germ has given up the center of the stage, Four-Minute men, at the request of the U. S. Food Administration, will open a campaign to conserve more food.

There must be shipped abroad this year 6,500,000 tons of food more than was sent last year. The increased supply is not sufficient to provide the added amount. It must therefore be saved from the great amount of food wasted in this country every year.

No meatless and wheatless days will be declared for the present, but that does not mean that there is a plentiful supply of these foods. It simply means that every day must be as wheatless and as meatless as possible with due regard to health and strength.

The new home card, which gives the simple rules which the American people must follow, will be ready for distribution October 28.

Four-Minute Men will urge that this card be hung in the kitchen of every home in the state, where the person in the family having most to do with the buying and cooking of food can refer to it constantly.

DON'T FORGET THE SOLDIERS.

Every man in the A. E. F. should have a Christmas present.

The War Department wants each to have one, and it has instructed every man has issued certain rules which the American people must observe in the packing and mailing of packages.

Begin your shopping now. Each man in France has been furnished with a "Christmas parcel label" which is probably now on the way back home. When it arrives, take it to the local chapter of the Red Cross, and for an official container and get full directions. Many chapters have already received their supplies.

When ready to mail your package—and that should be early—take it to the Red Cross to be inspected. Wrap, pack and address it under Red Cross directions. The Red Cross will seal and deliver it to the postoffice.

No perishable food can be sent.

Parcels may bear inscriptions such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes" and the like.

They must be mailed before November 20.

These rules do not apply to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia. There is no ban on packages to them at any time, so long as they comply with the postal regulations. Christmas packages for Siberia must be mailed by October 25.

Ruthenians.

Ruthenia is the name given to Christian inhabitants of what was formerly known as "Little Russia," living in what is eastern Austria, and also in southeastern Poland. They use the ancient Greek liturgy translated into the old Slavonic tongue, though Roman Catholics professing obedience to the See of Rome. They have a married secular clergy, following what is known as the use of St. Basil. It should, however, be noted that the name is sometimes loosely applied in Canada to several Russian sects living in the West.

Which kind of Parlor?

The building trade today is largely using methods in use in the days of the Pharaohs, said the principal architect of the office of works, at the Royal Sanitary institute in England recently. "The parlor question," he went on, "is a difficult one. Some people prefer one large, pleasant room to a pokey living room and small parlor. Others urge that the parlor is necessary for children to do their lessons in, to accommodate the piano and household goods, and also the coffin in the event of a death in the family."

Return Empty Cement Bags

Our customers are requested to return all empty cement bags, Owl brand, on or before November 1 for cash or credit. We must insist that all bags purchased prior to October 15, 1918, be returned on or before that date, in order that we may be able to give you full credit. There is a shortage of bags and they are wanted now. LAMEY & COMPANY, Barrington. 42 2

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

CASTLE, 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 59-W.

VOTE FOR WILLIAM H. REID

Republican

Candidate For

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW

A BUSINESS MAN WHO IS FIT TO SIT ON THE TAX PAYER'S COURT OF APPEAL

Election Tuesday, November 5, 1918

INTEREST due on the First of November on First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds bought from us is being paid now on presentation of coupons at our office.

Write for our latest Bond issue in $100, $500, $1,000 denominations yielding 6 per cent payable semi-annually.

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Investment Bankers

105 So. La Salle St. - Chicago

A NATION'S STRENGTH IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY

Eat Less — Waste nothing

Create a Reserve

AMERICA MUST FEED 270,000,000 ALLIES

SHALL THEY ASK IN VAIN?

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

Food Economist, Author of "Foods That Will Win the War."

(Editorial issued by the Illinois Food Conservation Division, United States Food Administration.)

One hundred and thirty million people in England, Belgium, France are fighting hold out their hands to us today asking only this—that we lend them enough bread to keep body and soul together while they work and fight for freedom.

Our freedom and the world's!

For four years they have strained and died to hold at bay the flood forces of tyrant power. But for their strength and courage, our own Atlantic coast now might be the "west front," and our women and children the victims of Prussian lust.

They have fed themselves to shed and suffocation. They have withstood wave after wave of terrors that pale hell itself. And still they stand firm against the foes of justice, honor and mercy.

Still a living wall between us here in America and the foulest plague that ever menaced man!

But their hands are outstretched to us—asking only that we share our bread with them "until the day break and the shadows flee away!"

Begging us, who always have had more than plenty, to spare them just enough to stave off starvation and keep them fit for working and fighting!

Turning, in their hour of supreme need, to the world's great granary and asking—not for themselves—but for all men now and for the future of Freedom—that we who have always feasted like princes and whose vast fields still are uncursed by shell, unmarred by beast-tracks, deny ourselves just a little!

Pleading for WHEAT—they whose fields are bare and blood-soaked, whose tillers are in the trenches!

Asking us, who have five times as much corn as wheat, and who like and know how to use the rich yellow grain, to lessen for a little while our use of wheat so they can have enough to hold Fortune off while fighting the foe.

WHAT SHALL WE ANSWER?

Is there any doubt or hesitation in your heart?

Do you feel it would be little enough to measure our giving by what they all ready have given; to say, "Take all! We'll eat the corn and rice and oats and thank God for them and for YOU!"

If the giant now held in leash by these hungry allies were to break through, would it matter whether we had wheat or corn?

Yet we need not give them all. Neither they nor our own country asks this.

We need only SHARE with them our harvest—enough to stem the tide of hunger which, unstemmed, will sweep us all to defeat and slavery!

But this we MUST do—not in grains or by fits and starts, but EVERY DAY IN EVERY PLACE WHERE FOOD IS EATEN!

We must do it NOW, and gladly.

We must count it a privilege to eat corn and rice and potatoes in order that these, our defenders, and our own soldiers "over there" can have the food to which they have been accustomed while making the great sacrifice.

They have nothing to fall back on. We have great stores of many excellent foods. Their cupboards are bare. Our table with nearly everything but wheat.

THINK how little they are asking! Not food for feasting—not even enough to satisfy their hunger—but just enough to keep them FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM!

Shall they ask in vain?

GROCERS ASKED TO EXPLAIN SUGAR SITUATION TO CUSTOMERS

Can Aid in Educating Public on Food Regulations.

"Much of the success of food administration rulings lies in the hands of retail merchants, especially grocers," says Ernest I. Mitchell, educational director, Illinois food administration.

"When you refuse to sell more than two pounds of sugar to a customer, explain to him why he cannot have more. Tell him that our great program has reduced our sugar carrying fleet, and that the sugar requirements of our overseas army are constantly increasing.

"Tell him that our own sugar crop is less than expected, and that the small island of Cuba must feed the world with sugar. Tell him that we have diverted 50,000 tons of sugar shipping in order that Belgium should have food, that the Germans have destroyed sugar beet fields and factories in northern France and Italy, and that more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar have been sunk off our shores by German submarines.

"Then remind the customer that the sugar allowance in France is only one and one-half pounds per person monthly, and in Italy but one pound, while often they are unable to get that much," is his advice to grocers.

It is as much the duty of the consumer to eat less, as it is of the farmer to produce more.

WAUCONDA.

Earle Harrison left Monday for Ohio.

Dr. McCormick has recovered from an attack of influenza.

Emerson Cook has moved into his home on Main street.

Udell Grantham and sister, Audrey, have been on the sick list this week.

Earle Converse has moved into the house on the Brooks and Stroker farm.

Frank Foster of Chicago visited his cousin, Mrs. Libbie Hammond Sunday.

Victor Carr of Fort Sheridan enjoyed a short furlough at his home here this week.

Mrs. Gertrude Schafer and Earle Broughton spent Sunday with their parents here.

Albert Beasley and family will move back into his home west of town the first of the month.

Hagimus Uhlrich was called to Montgomery, Ala., Sunday, by the serious illness of his son who is stationed at Camp Sheridan.

Ray Fisher left Saturday to visit his brother, Charles, in West Virginia. He has been absent for several years, and the family here had not heard from him during that time.

Mrs. Frank Murray and brother R. D. Hudson who were called here by the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Anna Hudson, are both ill with influenza, but are reported on the gain.

Advice for Letter Writers.

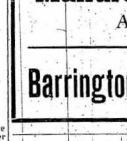
When sending a stamp in a letter insead of moistening one corner and sticking it to the paper, moisten a small spot in the center of the stamp and then affix it to your letter. The removal of a small part of the adhesive substance from the center in no way impairs the usefulness of the stamp and means it is often torn if the corner is fastened.

A Bunch of Sheep on Every Farm.

Notwithstanding great profits in the sheep-raising business, sheep raising is a neglected part of agriculture in the United States. Special attention is this true in the corn belt states.

Sheep have decreased in the United States twelve million head in the past seventeen years. Range flocks of the west are rapidly reduced. There is a world-wide shortage of wool and mutton. The sheep problem is an important war problem affecting both food and clothing. Every farmer in the dairy district should have a bunch of sheep.

Re-Elect Judge Thomas E. Scully For County Judge



In the recent primary election Judge Thomas E. Scully received a larger vote than any other candidate for County Judge defeating his nearest opponent by 50,000 votes.

It is the source of great gratification and delight to Judge Scully and the friends of efficiency and capacity to do things in public office not alone ably but scientifically and in accordance with the most enlightened twentieth century human methods.

The records made by Judge Scully as County Judge which was so unquestionably endorsed has never been surpassed by a County Judge in Cook County, and this statement is made without redressing upon and taking into consideration the great ability and high character of many of his predecessors.

The Republican candidate for County Judge is credited by newspapers with having said that a candidate from that part of Cook County outside of Chicago should not be elected County Judge because he would, if elected, have the supervision of elections in Chicago.

A statement that a lawyer in every way worthy of the office so far as education, family antecedents, honesty, ability and character, because he comes from one of the country towns of Cook County shows a narrow and prejudiced state of mind, against that large portion of population in Cook County outside the city of Chicago.

The highest contrast to the stand taken by the Republican candidate is the record made in the office of County Judge by Thomas F. Scully, the present incumbent, who has discharged the many duties of this office during the last four years so ably and fairly as to meet with the approval of the people in all parts of Cook county. The County Judge comes in more intimate contact with all the people of Cook County than any other public official. The poor family that finds itself in the County Court receives the same kind and sympathetic consideration, whether they come from the city, the town, or the country. The very small town of Cook county have important matters constantly in the County Courts because all public improvements before being made must be approved by this Court.

The people of Cook County should place their stamp of disapproval upon the Republican candidate by re-electing the present County Judge, Thomas F. Scully, who will continue, as in the past, to be Judge of all the people in all of Cook county.

First State Bank of Barrington

10 Billions of Savings

That is the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the United States.

This is the fund which shelters, clothes and feeds us, pays wages, builds cities, extends railroads, equips industries and maintains government.

Ten billions is not all the country's capital but it is the capital from which drafts are made for new developments.

Progress depends on the accumulation of money for machinery and capital.

The owner of a savings account is a capitalist.

One Dollar Starts an Account!

COAL—

We have a car of Soft Coal on track for sale at a reasonable price

Hay Bale Ties—

A good stock on hand

Manure Spreaders—

A large stock

Barrington Mercantile Co.

Bell System

Eliminating the Waste

TO win the war we must cut out the waste. It is not sufficient that we save food, coal and money; we must save the wear and tear on our industrial machinery and industrial organizations.

A useless telephone call not only wastes the time of the persons talking and the operator, but it ties up a line which might be needed for an important message having to do with winning the war.

Cut out useless calls. Use the service freely when it is really necessary.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

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

The
Auditorium

NOTICE

To help prevent the spread of influenza in Barrington and in accordance with orders from the Board of Health, there will be no picture shows or public gatherings at the auditorium theatre until further notice.

The Auditorium
"HOME OF GOOD SHOWS"

Some lighting facts you want to know about right now!

Your dollar today buys less bread, less meat, less clothes than ever before, but your ELECTRIC DOLLAR buys MORE. And you can make it buy STILL MORE by using

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

For MAZDA Lamps give THREE TIMES as much light as carbon lamps without increasing the amount of current used.

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DENTIST
Corner Lawrence and Western Aves.,
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While someone gives his life—what are *you* giving?

Think a minute

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Evenings by appointment

DR. E. A. BEERMAN,
DENTIST
Office in Groff Building

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL PEOPLE

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

H. G. Aurand visited his father, A. Aurand, in Elgin Sunday.

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

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lovell Bennett, Saturday, October 19.

Mrs. W. J. Cameron and son, George are ill with influenza. However, they are improving now.

Miss Estella Crichton of Dundee visited with Miss Gertrude Nasher Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. John Meiners will sell her house and lot on Cook street at auction on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 p. m. Watch for bills next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer De Vol and daughter, Miss Ellen, of Geneva spent the week end with Mr. De Vol's sister, Mrs. H. A. Harsden.

Pupils of room V have done remarkably well in saving peach stones and nut shells, as the large bag which is nearly full, goes to show.

Trygve W. Kranger has enlisted in the U. S Tank Corps as a mechanic and has been accepted. He expects to leave soon for one of the Tank camps.

Edward Peters came home Saturday from the Augustana hospital, Chicago, where he had been for the past ten days receiving treatment for bowel trouble.

Miss Anna Otis and Mrs. Howard Walker of Imogene, Iowa, who have been spending some time in the home of Mrs. John Robertson of Mainstreet, departed for their homes Monday.

Miss Genevelve Collen and Frances Plagge have been home the past week from their duties as teachers in the Glen Ellyn schools, which were closed on account of the influenza epidemic.

John C. Brasel, Henry Brasel and Otto Sodt leave tonight for Brunswick, Georgia, where they will enter the employ of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, builders of ships for the government.

The health administration has sent out another warning telling people to wear an ample amount of clothing to keep warm. People who shiver these chilly mornings are flirting with the "flu."

There will be work in the Surgical Dressing's department of the Red Cross on Friday afternoon. A large attendance of workers is desired as this branch has a large quota of gauze work to be turned out within a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Peters of Charlotte, Mich., came Monday to remain some time with their daughter, Mrs. Herman Church and son. Mrs. Church is improved from her recent illness as is also the baby. They are prepared to move to Charlotte soon.

Private Harry Crees of Camp Jackson, South Carolina, sends the Review this week a copy of "Click," the camp paper printed there. It is volume 1, No. 1, and contains some real interesting news. Harry says he is feeling fine again and his gobe back on the job with added vigor after being laid up in the camp hospital.

Corporal Earle Charleston was wounded in France on July 21, his left hand being quite badly shattered. He is now at the Debarkation hospital on Ellis Island, New York harbor, but expects to go overseas again. He writes to a friend in Lake Bluff that he is recovering nicely. He formerly lived in Barrington at the George Hager home.

No further effort will be made by congress to continue the existing daylight saving law, and the hands of the clocks will be turned back an hour on Oct. 27, as originally planned. This decision was reached at a conference between congressional leaders and Chairman Baruch of the War Industries board, who had recommended that the law remain in force for the period of the war.

A misunderstanding regarding the fire insurance carried on the Sass hard, which was destroyed October 6, is being circulated. Mr. Sass & Son had insurance of $6,000, which was paid, being within $3,000 of the total loss placed on the property. Some one circulated a story to the effect that $9,000 insurance was carried and only $6,000 paid, which is incorrect.

Glenn Rowe, 23 years old, son of Mrs. J. L. Rowe and brother of Mrs. A. F. Anderson, former residents of this village, died at his home in Toledo, Ohio, Tuesday, October 22, of pneumonia. His widow and Mrs J. L. Rowe are ill with the influenza and were unable to attend the funeral which took place at Dundee today. Thomas R. Ford of Odessa, Mich., and Miss Amie Rowe accompanied his remains to Dundee. Some time ago he was employed as bargagemen at the C. & N. W. station here.

SCHOOL NOTES

Miss De Mar of Cashton, Wis., who has had Normal school and teaching experience in both Wisconsin and Illinois, has charge of Room I following Miss Hillman's resignation because of her illhealth.

Owing to the closing of schools on September 23 for the epidemic, the first school month consisted of only thirteen and one-half days instead of twenty as normally. It has been deemed advisable to issue report cards for that period as Rooms I and II.

Mrs. De Vor asks that each child of Room I be provided with a small plain bag which may be hung on his or her hook in the cloak room, and in which he may keep his own rubbers. If the parents will send a pair of slippers or old shoes as well, these may be kept in the bag and be used whenever the weather is stormy so that no child need sit with cold feet.

School opened October 21 with an attendance lower than usual, because of fear of infection. In the high school not a single case of influenza is known, practically every absence being due to extra precaution on the part of the parents. Every pupil in the school on entering, after an absence, is examined before being allowed to go to classes, so that any spread of the disease may be guarded against.

All students of the Barrington public schools of whose grades in the regular subjects are B or above, are on the Honor Roll. The names for September follow:

ROOM III

Clement Albrecht, Virginia Brown, Evelyn Groff, Alice Jurs, Blanche Noertkop, Leona Meskins, Helen O'Brion, Janice O'Halloran, Mabel Popp, Eunice Reise, Faith Sodt, Sylvia Tregillus, Genevieve Wendt, Mabel Walthausen, George Schroeder

ROOM IV

Earl De Long, Harold Hemuth, Roger Groff, Cora Schwemm

HIGH SCHOOL

June Wirz, Dorothy Kleinel, Elmer Dubs, Raymond Gleske, Eunice Butler, Helen Robertson, Ruth Schwemm, Howard Stifelmoefer.

EXTRACT MATERIALS FOR MUNITIONS

To the United States Food Administration's former appeal to "put less in the garbage pail," has recently been added the request to "take more out."

In other words, don't waste or burn your garbage, for it can be utilized to help beat the Hun.

The American garbage pail, with its 20,000,000 pounds of waste a year, cannot be entirely eliminated, but it can be utilized in the cause of food saving. The United States Food Administration believes, so a nation-wide campaign for saving of garbage has been started.

Did you know that one ton of garbage contains enough glycerine for the charge of fourteen 75-millimeter shells, enough fatty acid for one hundred 12-ounce cakes of soap, enough fertilizer elements to grow eight bushels of wheat, and a score of other materials valuable in ammunition making?

Chicago Investigating.

In Chicago alone, investigation shows that there are more than 73,000 families in apartment houses where the garbage is burned. As the average amount of garbage per family is one-half pound a day, these figures would show that 18 tons of garbage go up in smoke every day in Chicago, or 558 tons per month (2,016,000 pounds).

The city of Chicago has volunteered to collect garbage from these apartment houses, and a patriotic appeal is being made to the landlords and families residing in these apartments requesting that they no longer dispose of their garbage in incinerators or otherwise allow it to be destroyed, so that it cannot be utilized. Garbage collected by the city will be taken to the Municipal Reduction Plant.

To Keep Waste Separated.

Housewives are being requested by the Food Administration to keep all waste food products separated from other household refuse. Furthermore the city will not collect garbage which is mixed with other refuse.

If the garbage now being destroyed in cities of from 100,000 population were disposed of by feeding, about 50,000,000 pounds of pork valued at 45,000,000 would be available, assuming only 50 per cent efficiency. Add to this the value of grease and tankage destroyed in cities of over 100,000 population, you have over $11,000,000 worth of potential food values being destroyed each year.

Is your community helping to make up this appalling total? Are you doing anything to cut it down? If not why not? These are the questions the Food Administration is asking of every community.

Cities Not Utilizing Garbage.

In the state of Illinois 23 cities are not utilizing their garbage. These cities are: Bloomington, Blue Island, Canton, Aurora, Chicago Heights, Freeport, Moline, Mount Vernon, Oak Park, Rock Island, Rockford, Waukegan, Joliet, Kewanee, La Salle, Lincoln, Mattoon, Maywood, Ottawa, Pekin, Peoria, Springfield and Streator.

☞The owner of the clock dial which was left at our store several weeks ago is requested to call for same as it has been ready for delivery for some time. Lamey & Company, Barrington.

Who's Review are you reading?

NEWS NOTES NEAR-BY

B. F. Cott of Woodstock, who was reported missing in the official government casualty list recently, is now reported as "wounded in action, degree undetermined." The word came as a great relief to his relatives and friends.

Another blue star in the Dundee Township service flag has been replaced by one of gold, word being received of the death at Camp Grant of Otto Schlueter of Carpentersville. He had been at the camp for several months, was about 27 years old, death resulting from an attack of Spanish influenza.

Five or six black walnut trees which are found fit for government purposes in the manufacture of musket handles and airplane frames, have been cut down in Trout Park, Elgin, by workers sent from Washington. There are but few of large walnut trees in the park, according to the owner W. H. Carpenter. The smaller ones he has asked to retain there.

Frank A. Mills of Chicago tried 31 times to get into military service, but was rejected in every branch of the service because he is only 4 feet 11 inches in height. The past week he entered into the rooms of draft board No. 68 and announced: "I'm on my way, oh, you France!" He has been accepted as an automobile mechanic by the American Red Cross.

FOR SALE—Some choice grade Holsteins, as we are going out of the dairy business. H. A. Howland & Son, telephone Barrington 146-R-2. 43-2

In Memory of Our Mother, Wilhelmina Newman, Whose Death Occurred October 26, 1917.

One year has passed and still we miss you,
Mother, since death made us strangely part.
But, dearest mother, all the changes
cannot take you from our hearts.
How sadly we miss you each hour;
your faithful and loving care.
We are lonesome and sad without you.
We miss you everywhere.

YOUR CHILDREN.

Mr. Farmer:
The same company that protects your live stock from death by disease or any cause, protects your property from loss by fire. It's

The Hartford
The Old Reliable
W. LAWRENCE
Barrington, Ill. Telephone 139-M-1

"Honest Elections
Safeguard of Liberty"
EDWIN A. OLSON
Republican Candidate For
COUNTY JUDGE
has been endorsed by the Chicago Bar Association and the Lawyers' Association of Illinois and the Legal Profession generally regard him as being far better fitted for the high office of County Judge than any of the other candidates. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, and educated in the public schools. He came to Chicago in 1890 and has practiced law continuously in the Cook County Bar for 26 years. He is now chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of the Fifteenth Districts and the Twenty-third Ward Soldiers and Sailors Relief Association. All citizens who believe in honest elections should vote for him.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS SAYS
MICHAEL K. SHERIDAN
is finishing his first term as member of Board of Assessors with merit because of his fairness to all.

YOU SHOULD RE-ELECT
☒ MICHAEL K. SHERIDAN
Tuesday, November 5, 1918
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
WOMEN
YOUR VOTE OF CONFIDENCE WILL NOT BE MISPLACED

Democracy's Candidate
Frank J. Walsh
FOR CLERK OF THE PROBATE COURT
Able and Efficient as a Public Official
Endorsed at the Primary Election by
THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
and CHICAGO TRIBUNE

HERE ARE SOME MORE BARGAINS

In new and second-hand cars:

No. 1—
1918 new Ford touring car and 1918 Ford roadster; immediate delivery.

No. 2—
Second-hand Ford light truck $260.

No. 3—
1918 Chevrolet, 8 cylinder; a bargain if taken now. Call and investigate.

No. 4—
Get your Ford 1-ton truck now $550.

No. 5—
36x4 1-2 Cord casing $25.00

D. C. SCHROEDER
Telephone 36-M Barrington

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

Bring the Review your printing

The Proof

NEW CAR, JOHN? NIX, 1915! REFINISHED HER MYSELF WITH *Effecto* AUTO FINISHES

Lamey & Co.

Happy World of the World Tersely Told

Foreign

A Copenhagen dispatch says a revolution has broken out in Bulgaria. Sofia is the scene of violent warfare. More than 3,000 have been killed in fierce street fighting between rioting workers, led by Bulgarian communist agitators, and police and military ruining to quell the disorders.

* * *

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, addressing a meeting at London, said that to the attrition created by the German peace offer labor has arrayed itself solidly behind President Wilson.

* * *

The Frankfurter Tagespost created a sensation throughout Germany by printing a direct appeal to the kaiser to resign, says a Copenhagen dispatch.

* * *

A Norwegian torpedo boat ran aground south of Bergen and sunk, according to advices received at Stockholm.

* * *

Leon Morane, the French aviator and airplane builder, is dead at Paris, in 1916 Leon Morane earned the reputation of being the leading French aviator.

* * *

Bolsherik troops advancing toward Ekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czechoslovak and Siberian forces. The bolsheviki lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, according to a Shanghai dispatch.

* * *

President Wilson was unanimously proclaimed a citizen of Barcelona, Spain. The honor was accorded him in recognition of his "great efforts made in favor of world justice."

* * *

All of Holland's communications by land and sea have been reopened as a result of the successful allied advances in northern Belgium, it is learned at London.

* * *

The Czechs are masters in Prague, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende. Czech money is in circulation and the Czech flag waves over Bradchnag castle.

* * *

A demonstration by German independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, is reported by the Cologne Volke Zeitung. The crowd sang the "Marseillaise." The police, adds the newspaper, prevented the demonstrators from reaching the Imperial palace. There was a clash, in which some of the crowd were slightly injured by the police sabers.

* * *

Arrangements have been made by the Belgian relief commission with the British quartermaster general for 20,000,000 emergency rations to be furnished immediately to the rescued civilian population in Belgium. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced that the rations would come from the stores of the British army in Belgium and would be paid for by the relief commission.

* * *

Personal

Former United States Senator Thomas Kearns, mining magnate and railway builder, died at his home in Salt Lake City following a stroke of apoplexy suffered several days ago.

* * *

Former Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, who died suddenly of pneumonia, left an estate of upward of $1,000,000, according to Roger C. Sullivan, who is named sole executor of the estate in the will, which was opened. The estate goes to six sisters.

Domestic

John Doe proceedings were begun before Justice Fowler at Fond du Lac, Wis., to determine why 21 townships in Fond du Lac county failed to meet their quotas in the fourth Liberty loan.

* * *

The 57 counties in Illinois and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, which comprise the Seventh federal reserve district, report an oversubscription of many millions, according to Henry Gifford, federal reserve director of sales for Illinois.

* * *

Victor Berger, candidate for congress in Milwaukee, charged with violation of the espionage act, gave bond for $10,000 in federal court at Chicago. The bond was signed by William Bross Lloyd, Socialist candidate for senator from Illinois.

* * *

What is said to have been the largest airplane exhibition ever given in this country was witnessed at San Diego, Cal., when 115 airplanes, piloted by silver aviators from North Island, marked the success of the Liberty loan campaign, swept in massed formations over the city.

* * *

The New York Life Insurance company announced an additional subscription of $21,000,000 to the fourth Liberty loan, making $50,000,000 in all, and the Southern Pacific railroad an additional $2,000,000.

The great fires that paralyzed northern Minnesota burned up $100,000,000 worth of property and killed 1,000 people, injured many thousands more, and made homeless approximately 15,000 fire burning themselves out in isolated groups.

European War News

The German troop transport Harpenburg, bound from Riga for Danzig, struck a German mine and was sunk. A panic resulted and more than 100 soldiers were lost, it is reported, according to a Copenhagen cable.

Franco-Serbian troops have entered Zoletchan, 28 miles from the River Danube, at Negotin, and 45 miles northeast of Nish, according to a Serbian official statement.

* * *

The city of Lille, it is now established, was plundered by the Germans prior to their evacuation. Though the town was not destroyed like Cambrai, Lens and other cities, Lille represents another count in the deadly French determination to wreak vengeance upon the individual German commanders after the war, says a Paris dispatch.

* * *

Allied forces have occupied the town of Kodish, European Russia, in the province of Vologda, and have advanced for a distance of five miles to the south of that place along the railway.

* * *

It is reported at The Hague that President Wilson's peace conditions have considered Germany would impose Brussels as the seat of the negotiations.

* * *

It developed that King Albert drove Ostend when it was still occupied by the Germans.

* * *

Serbian troops engaged in ousting the Germans and Austrians from Serbian territory, have captured Kruschevatz, according to advices received at London. This town is 30 miles northwest of Nish. The French operating to the west have captured Ipek, Monastenegro, about ten miles west of the Serbian border.

* * *

Lieut. Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, was reported an missing, was shot down and killed, according to a Berlin message.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Capture by the Americans of 1,000 additional prisoners in the fighting west of the Meuse was reported in General Pershing's communication received at the Washington war department. There was severe fighting, all the entire front of General Liggett's first army.

Washington

Senator Poindexter of Washington tend to the senate at Washington city a letter from Dr. T. H. Howard of St. Louis, stating that a brother of Sergt. A. B. Cole of East Liverpool, O., who served with the Canadian forces in France, had affidavits to prove the widely circulated story that the sergeant was crucified upon a door with German bayonets.

* * *

Estimates and figures showing the success of the fourth Liberty loan poured into the treasury at Washington, indicating that there were about 20,000,000 subscribers during the campaign which closed Saturday night and that the 50,000,000,000 goal was passed by several hundred millions.

* * *

Now credits of $200,000,000 for Italy and $100,000,000 for France were established by the treasury at Washington, making the total loans to Italy $620,000,000 and to France $2,165,000,000. For all the allies American loans now amount to $7,529,470,000.

* * *

The oversubscription of the fourth Liberty loan is expected to be large, it has built a billion dollars, but every reserve district will be shown over the top when the final figures are announced at Washington.

* * *

Maj. Gens. Hunter Liggett and Robert Lee were commended by President Wilson at Washington to be lieutenant generals. Liggett commands the First American army in France and Dullard the Second.

* * *

Not even "Uncrowned" or now beer, for "coning up" old beer can be brewed after December 1 under a ruling announced by Food Administrator Hoover and Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington.

* * *

Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader, inserted in the senate record at Washington a statement showing the achievements of the second session of the Sixty-fifth congress, of over 25 specific acts of importance to the prosecution of the war, and says appropriations totaling $30,298,405,123 have been enthroned.

* * *

The declaration of independence adopted by the Czecho-Slovaks' national council was presented to President Wilson at Washington. The Czecho-Slovaks by their declaration there all ties connecting them with Austria-Hungary. Professor Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council, signed the declaration as the president of the new provisional government.

* * *

President Wilson signed the bill making fraud in congressional elections a federal offense.

SET FREE

NEW YORK WORLD

GERMANS PLAN TO FREE THE BELGIANS

Promise Victims Will Be Released Next Monday.

SEND A NOTE TO WILSON

Belgian Ging to Be Presented With Sword When He Returns to Brussels—$3,000,000 War Bill Against Germany.

Rome, Oct. 22.—Baron von der Lancken, chief of the German political department at Brussels, has informed Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, that when the Germans evacuate that country the deported Belgians and political prisoners will be spontaneously released, according to the Osservatore Romano, the semiofficial Vatican organ. He told Cardinal Mercier, it is said, that a part of the Belgians who were deported would be free to return to their country on Monday.

This notification was in the form of a letter handed to the cardinal personally by Baron von der Lancken.

To Be Set Free "Spontaneously"

The text of the letter is as follows:

"You are the incarnation of the patience of occupied Belgium. You are its venerated and beeded pastor. It is then to you that the general government and my local government have charged to announce that when they vacate your territory they will spontaneously set free deported Belgians and political prisoners. They will be in part free to return to their country on Monday."

"This declaration is of a nature that will fill your heart with rejoicing. I ask all the happier to make it to you in that I could not have lived four years among the Belgian people without entering them and without appreciating their patriotism at its true value."

It is understood this communication has been transmitted to King Albert and President Wilson.

Brussels Gift Awaits King.

Paris, Oct. 22.—During the earliest days of the German occupation of Brussels in 1914, a project was formed to present King Albert a sword of honor upon his return to the city. The model was made and the artist who designed it carried it through the barrier into Holland and from there came to Paris.

The sword has been made here. The hilt is of gold and platinum set with precious stones. It represents the Belgian lion overcoming the Teutonic eagle. It will be sent to Brussels and will be there in time for the King's entry to the city.

Belgian Items for Germany.

London, Oct. 23.—Some of the items which figure on Germany's bill in Belgium are given as follows from an official Belgic source:

Local contributions and fines levied by Germany on Belgium in 1914—£8,000,000 ($40,000,000).

War contributions from November, 1914, to October, 1916—£38,400,000 ($192,000,000).

War contributions, seven months to May, 1917—£14,000,000 ($70,000,000).

War contributions from May, 1917, to May, 1918—£28,800,000 ($144,000,000).

War contributions from June to October of the current year—£15,000,000 ($75,000,000).

Total is $2,000,000,000.

Raw materials and machinery taken by the Germans were estimated by them in January, 1916, at £80,000,000 ($400,000,000). The damage of December, 1914, committed by the North German Gazette, amounted to £200,000,000 ($1,000,000,000). This makes a grand total of £384,200,000 ($1,921,000,000).

These items do not include material destruction and requisitions since January, 1916, which must be respected at several hundred million pounds.

GERMANS BURN TOWNS

BRIEULLES AND CLERY-LE-PETIT IN FLAMES.

Yankees Hold All Their Gains as Fleeing Huns Put Torch to Property.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—The towns of Brieulles and Clery-le-Petit, along the western bank of the Meuse, and north of the American line, were reported to be burning.

There was little fighting activity during the forenoon. The Germans bombarded the American left with mustard and other gas shells.

The enemy, however, made no efforts to bombard the new positions gained by the Americans Monday, indicating the possibility that he has withdrawn his big guns in that area.

Two explosions occured in dugouts in Chatel Chehery from mines left behind by the Germans when they were driven out of the town two weeks ago.

Prisoners captured were from all divisions known to be opposite the American lines. The Twenty-eighth German, or "Flying shock division," apparently is no longer being used against the Americans on this sector.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—Germany's latest peace note reached correspondents' headquarters just as the siren let out several sharp blasts, warning that German bombers were phying a visit.

An American lieutenant was wounded when an enemy shell made a direct hit on a dugout adjoining that of Maj. Gen. William G. Haan of Indiana, commander of the Thirty-second division. General Haan was uninjured, but the dugout was destroyed and a horse was killed.

FIFTH WAR LOAN IN SPRING

Plans Already Being Made for Campaign Whether Peace or War.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Long before the fourth Liberty loan figures have been counted up or the honor flags have been entirely distributed, or the money paid in, preparations have been started at the treasury for the fifth Liberty loan whenever it may be called. No date has yet been determined, nor the amount, nor any other features. The only certain knowledge is that there will be another and it probably will come in the spring of 1919 in March or April. Whether present German measures for peace are successful or not, the government by that time will need more billions to pay the war costs which can decrease only gradually, even if cessation of military effort should come. As for publicity, it is probable that there will be a fifth Liberty loan honor flag, honor buttons for subscribers, window cards for the homes of bond buyers, percentage stickers and art posters. It has been suggested that the honor flag, instead of bearing five bars, might carry the Roman numeral "V," standing not only for "five," but also for "Victory."

213 LOST ON TICONDEROGA

Two Officers and 99 Enlisted Men Among Victims of Hun Torpedo.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Two officers and 99 enlisted men of the navy gave their lives in the sinking of the American steamer Ticonderoga in the war zone September 30. This announcement by the navy department brought the total loss of life to 213, the navy having previously reported ten officers and 102 of the crew dead and two officers carried off as prisoners by the enemy submarine that sent the vessel down.

LARGEST ORDER EVER ISSUED

U. S. Army to Buy Approximately $130,000,000 Worth of Motor Vehicles.

Washington, Oct. 24.—To supply the requirements of the recently organized motor transport corps the war department announced that contracts have been let for motor equipment, including trucks, tractors, passenger cars and motorcycles, amounting to approximately $130,000,000. The order is the largest ever issued by the government for such equipment.

Date Huns as Employees.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 23.—The electric tramways company here has entered into contract with its German employees and will henceforth employ Chileans and nationals from allied countries.

Draft Desperado is Caught.

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 24.—Leslie Krueger, one of the brothers who figured in a sensational shooting duel with a posse near Deer Creek, Wis., recently, is in custody here. The youth, a draft evader, confessed.

King's Kin Dies.

Rome, Oct. 24.—Prince Umberto, count of Salerni, cousin of King Victor Emanuel, is dead at Crespano, near Monte Grappa, where he commanded a battery in the Italian army. He was twenty-nine years old.

TAX BILL REVISED BY THE SENATE

Finance Committee Lowers Rates on Incomes Under $100,000.

INCREASE ON HIGH EARNINGS

War Profits Clause Also Revised—Compromise Plan Adopted Whereby Rate on Excess Earnings Is Reduced, as McAdoo Urged.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Surtaxes adopted by the house on individual net incomes below $100,000 would be lowered and those on incomes to excess of that amount increased under amendments to the war revenue bill adopted by the senate finance committee.

A tax of 1 per cent would be levied on incomes between $5,000 and $6,000, with an additional 1 per cent surtax for each $2,000 in excess of that amount up to $100,000, when the rate would be 32 per cent.

A graduated scale is then fixed under which a surtax of 65 per cent would be levied on net incomes exceeding $1,000,000.

The change in income surtaxes was the second decided revision made in the house draft of the bill at the session, the committee previously having voted to eliminate the alternative system of taxing war and excess profits in favor of a general rate of 80 per cent on war profits and a reduced tax on excess profits.

The revision of income surtaxes, members of the committee said, will provide a more uniform rate, while the reduction in revenue will amount to less than $25,000,000.

As revised by the senate committee, incomes of from $100,000 to $150,000 would pay a surtax of 50 per cent; those between $150,000 and $200,000 would be taxed 56 per cent. From $200,000 to $250,000 the rate would be 60 per cent; $300,000 to $500,000, 63 per cent; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 64 per cent, and above $1,000,000, 65 per cent.

Compared to the house rate, this would be an increase of 6 per cent for incomes between $100,000 and $250,000, 8 per cent for those between $300,000 and $500,000, 9 per cent for those between $500,000 and $500,000, and 6 per cent from that amount to $1,000,000. Under the house bill 60 per cent would be imposed on incomes between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000, and 65 per cent on those above the latter amount. Of the $1,945,000,000 which the senate committee's amendment is expected to yield, it was estimated $700,045,000 would be paid by persons having incomes exceeding $100,000.

In order to protect small corporations under the war profits schedule the committee inserted an amendment providing that in no case shall the tax "be more than 35 per cent of the amount that net income in excess of $3,000, and not in excess of $20,000, plus 50 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of $20,000."

This amendment, senators explained, will prevent the taxes of small corporations running up to the 80 per cent limit.

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Draft Desperado is Caught.

Brainerd, Minn., Oct. 23.—Leslie Krueger, one of the brothers who figured in a sensational shooting duel with a posse near Deer Creek, Wis., recently, is in custody here. The youth, a draft evader, confessed.

There was never a time when more ribbs and the lady's business were discussed than at the present time. Women should learn what they should nothing at home. There is no one way than to study the new edition of the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," with chapters on First Aid, Bandaging, Anatomy, Hygiene, Care of the Sick, Diseases of Women, Mother and Baby, the Marriage Relations—to be had at some drug stores or send 50c to Publisher, 664 Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If a woman suffers from weak back, nervousness or dizziness or pains affect her, the best tonic and corrective is one made up of native herbs and made without alcohol, which make weak women strong and sick women well. It is the prescription of Dr. Pierce, used by him in active practice many years and now sold by almost every druggist in the land, in liquid or in tablets. Send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 50c. for trial pkg. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are also best for liver and bowel troubles.

Morphodyne, 72.—"When I began taking Dr. Pierce's medicines I was a nervous wreck, suffering from a long spell of sickness. I was in bed 15 days out of every month. Now I am well. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery took hold of my case from the first dose. I begin to get better and when the second was finished I was almost another woman. I better able to work. The remedies were timely, easy to take and satisfactory."

—Mrs. Wm. Blackburn, 927 No. 15th St.

BEYOND POWER OF LANGUAGE

Writer Declares It Impossible to Adequately Picture the Magnificence of Panama Palm Trees.

Mark Twain once described a palm as "Nature's imitation of an umbrella made from dust to see what a cyclone is like, and, ending not so badly disappointed." But R. P. Chaddock of Washington, D. C., in a delightfully interesting and informative article in which he has published for private distribution, entitled "Panama and the Canal Zone," and which is compiled from a series of "Vacation Letters" written by him when on an extended visit there, says he's not sure "Twain's description is a cross that on the magnificent palm trees of Panama. Mr. Chaddock writes:" There are scores of palms, some of them dwarfed and twisted, others towering toward the blue sky before the front boasts into the gorgeous plume of the royal palm. High up in crotches and in the forks of the fronds, clinging festoons of orchids, absorbing from the air the beauties of the stars and the glints of the rainbow. But what's the use? When no man can paint, much less describe, a single lily, what chance is there to convey in words a twilight strain in the divine scene harmony of the gem of the tropics?"

White Man Stops to Eat.

A teacher in an Indian agricultural school in South Dakota writes us that the longevity of the Sioux in their region is astonishing. Many have quietly celebrated without fuss or hurrah, but with great determination. Sitting down: "My neighbor, Frisking Elk, who feel a long hobbledoing the whites in the big health, says, he feel so good he think that he had the missing limb that he might now go and fight; but he adds: 'I do not think much of the way the white man fights now. He sleeps, then he eats, then he rests a little, then he fights. Then he says, No, that is not the way. When I used to fight I used to go three, four and five days without eating.'"—Outlook.

The old home farm is one place that can thrill the heart with an unspoken song.

Grape-Nuts

A Concentrated Food of Wheat and Malted Barley

Physicians Recommend Grape-Nuts

A FOOD

Sweetening Sugar and Wheat

is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

"There's a Reason"

VALENCIENNES IS TAKEN BY BRITISH, FRENCH CROSS LYS

Allies Hit Heavy Blow Along the Scheldt.

OTHER TOWNS ARE CAPTURED

Fall of Ghent Is Expected Within a Few Hours—Heavy Artillery Fighting on the Lorraine and Alsace Fronts.

London, Oct. 22.—The British have entered the western suburbs of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports, thus bringing near the liberation of that light industrial community in French Flanders held by the enemy since the first months of 1914.

The statement merely announced that British troops have entered the outskirts, but it is more than likely they have crossed the River Escaut at this point. That being the case, the allies have forced a crossing of this waterway, behind which the enemy has sought refuge, to gain a breathing spell in his retreat.

Drive Into Forest.

Northwest of Valenciennes the important combined British have penetrated deeply the Forêt de Raismes, driving eleven miles west from St. Amand. Somewhat to the north Haig's soldiers appear to be on the outskirts of Tournai.

Southeast of these positions British troops joined further ground in the Solesmes-Le Cateau region, although there has been heavy fighting there.

Northward toward the sea the French have crossed the River Lys at several places, and are fighting stoutly eastward in the direction of Ghent on the Scheldt river. It is along that and auxiliary waterways, running generally in a north and south direction, that the enemy presumably hopes to stand temporarily.

Heavy Attack at Vouziers.

Northeast of Laon, on the Oise-Serre front, the French have made further progress in the advance toward Prosy-sur-Serre. The hardest fighting in the French front, however, has been in the Champagne around Vouziers, where the Germans attacked in force, strongly, according to the Berlin statement the French were forced to yield somewhat in this vicinity.

Bomb U. S. Hospital.

With the American Army Northeast of Verdun, Oct. 22.—In retaliation for the destruction wrought by American bombing planes within the enemy's lines recently, German aviators raided the American front and back areas in the largest force since the Americans assumed offensive begun on the Meuse and in the Argonne.

In addition to attacking the infantry, the Germans bombed the region around Clermont, Montfaucon and Varennes.

Four bombs were dropped near the Base hospital in the neighborhood of Clermont, one of the bombs tearing down an outbuilding. The casualtiesof four former French barracks, now used by the American as hospital wards, were shattered.

Huns Burn Towns.

The towns of Brieulles and Cierfeuvit, along the western bank of the Meuse, and parts of the adjacent village, were reported to be burning.

There was little fighting activity during the forenoon. The Germans bombarded the American left with numbered and other gas shells.

The enemy, however, made no efforts to bombard the new positions gained by the Americans Monday, indicating the possibility that he has withdrawn his big guns in that area.

French Reach Danube.

Paris, Oct. 22—French troops have reached the Danube river in the region of Vidin in the Balkans.

London, Oct. 22.—The British forces fighting north of Le Cateau have reached Aymeville, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France.

To the north Haig's men also have fought their way to a point about two miles from Cambrai, the hinge on which the German retreat has swung both to the north and south.

In Belgian Flanders, the allies have continued their thrust eastward, despite desperate and stiffening enemy resistance. Ghent is less than seven miles from the allies' line, and the Scheldt canal is crossed at several places.

Audenarde, 15 miles southwest of Ghent, is nearly encircled and its fall is expected momentarily.

Southward, in the Solesmes-Le Cateau region, the British pushed over the Selle river, as well as a small stream called the Beillon River, while latest reports say the Anglo-American forces are fighting on the Heights broad about three miles to the east.

One of the most important gains of the day, however, has been scored by the Anglo-American forces, which forced a crossing of the Oise river on a wide front south of Etreux, and apparently have outflanked Guise from the north. Heavy fighting also has been reported north of Laon.

Yanks Make Progress.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 22.—The American attack, though on a comparatively small scale, was important nevertheless.

The Bois De Dampe and a formidable hill, No. 200, both points of strategic importance, were rushed and cleared of the enemy within three hours, despite unusual machine gun opposition.

Another success for the Americans was the expulsion of the enemy from his last positions in Hautmeitre woods. He had hung on to the northern edges of this machine gun stronghold, from which it was possible to direct a harrassing enfilading fire.

Holland Interns 15,000 Huns.

London, Oct. 22.—Fifteen thousand interned German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Ecclos, in the allied offensive, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam.

Belgian troops took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night and were received enthusiastically by the people.

In the other sections of Belgium the German retirement continued with increased speed as the allied pressure strengthened.

French troops completed the capture of Ghent and the retirement reached 17 miles west of Ghent, and, progressing eastwards, reached Grimminge, Gaubaix and Wieltebie, west of the Courtrai-Deynze line.

The British troops in Belgium advanced beyond the four miles east of Courtrai, toward the Scheldt.

Further south, on the French side of the border, the British attacks are a two-mile front east of Cambrai and advanced one mile.

They occupied Sodomes, six miles northwest of Le Cateau, where German resistance has been particularly stubborn in the last few days. The British ground opposite Colesses, east of the Selle river, also was taken.

Field Marshal Haig's troops also crossed the Selle river north of Le Cateau, in spite of strong opposition.

Mangin Cuts New Line.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Unofficial dispatches from the front state General Mangin's army has broken through the whole Wagnerian defense system and advanced five kilometers (a little more than three miles) in the direction of Laon, the important railway point on the Serre, northeast of Laon.

Americans Make Gains.

With the American First Army, Oct. 21.—Pushing northward amid a drizzling rain in all-day fighting, we advanced from Fosses Ridge through Bois Chalbouche, west of Dambwitte, while other American elements, south of the Serre Ridge, progressed slightly northwest of Bois Dambwitte; the thick woods in that region, nearly reaching the next German line of defense, known as the "Freya" position.

Those we have driven the Germans back everywhere along a front from Fosses Ridge to Bois Dambwitte are the outpost defenses of the "Freya Stellung."

Trap German Army in Belgium

London, Oct. 19.—The Belgian army has been restored to the Belgian people. Allied troops have occupied Zeebrugge. Most of this port, which harbor his most valuable U-boat base, and have taken the German grip on the Belgian coast North sea littoral.

Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North sea from Calais is ended.

Eight Miles From Ghent.

Bruges, seven miles south of Zeebrugge, also evacuated by the enemy, was occupied by the Belgians.

Reports state the allies are now eight miles from Ghent. The Germans are fleeing in disorder, the allies keeping with great speed toward Ecclos and Ghent.

The enemy is giving ground hastily to bring his armies safely out of the trap which menaces them; but from the Belgian coast to the Meuse they are still in fighting desperately to hold back the lower jaw of the great Foch pincers, which is now at most concerted forward movement and entrapping in the move the German fighting force in the enemy.

And thus far, through the use of picked troops and machine gunners who have done their duty to death, has warded off the culminating blow.

Dispatches from the front reported the French and Belgians nearing Ghent, eight miles southwest of Ghent.

The French have captured Thielt, west of Ghent.

Belgian cavalry is pursuing the retreating enemy with the object of cutting off his retreat to Ghent. The artillery is following swiftly and carrying out a vigorous bombardment.

Belgian infantry forces entered Bruges, seven miles southeast of Zeebrugge.

The Germans are preparing to hasten the evacuating lands south of the River Schelt in eastern Belgium, a dispatch from Amsterdam reports. A large number of troops have ordered to abandon their homes immediately.

A Havre dispatch says the German high command fears an uprising by the people of Belgium while the Germans are retreating. The Belgian military authorities have been conferring with the civilian authorities to enlist the latter's aid in suppressing outbreaks.

In the center of the attack in the northern area the British are advancing east of Courtrai. The Germans falling back toward Audenarde, 26 miles southeast of the Belgian capital, are trying to retard their pursuers by stubborn machine gun resistance.

The Germans are retiring between the Oise and the Serre to escape a pocket, the sides of which were being pressed in by the French. The French are advancing northeastward from the junction of the two rivers and have taken Aguilcourt, two miles east of the junction and north of Serre.

PROUD RECORD OF RED CROSS

War Council Tells Chapters of Wonderful Work Done in the Past Year.

LARGE SUMS WELL EXPENDED

In the Eighteen Months Since This Country Entered the War the Immense Amount of $325,000,000 Has Been Accounted For.

Annual meetings of the 3,854 chapters of the Red Cross were held October 20, when the War Council of that organization sent the following message covering the work for the past year:

To the Chapters of the American Red Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to the chapters of the American Red Cross on the occasion of their annual meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratulations on the great work of the chapters during the past year and, above all things, on the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and devotion which has pervaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests upon its chapters. They are its bone and sinew. They supply its funds, they supply its men and women, they supply its enthusiasm. Let us then review together the Red Cross story of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your Red Cross family has grown may be gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the appointment of the War Council, the American Red Cross had 486,194 members working through 362 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization numbered 20,483,103 annual members, and 8,400,000 members of the Junior Red Cross—an total equivalent of over one-fourth the population of the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you of the chapters have co-operated with the War Council in conducting the four great drives for membership. Thus, in addition to the campaign on behalf of the Junior Red Cross.

The four campaigns for funds in the first year had raised and time given by the millions of women throughout the country in surgical dressings, in hospital articles, in hospital and refugee garments, in canteens, and the other activities the chapters have undertaken to perform.

It is estimated that approximately 6,000,000 women are engaged in carrying out the production of these supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918, American Red Cross chapters, through their workrooms, had produced:

1,439,159	refugee garments.
1,724,655	hospital supplies.
10,788,489	hospital garments.
10,134,561	knitted articles.
102,736,767	surgical dressings.

A total of 221,782,838 articles—an estimated aggregate value of at least $100,000,000.

These articles were largely the product of women's hands, and, by the time they reached us, were more precious than could have been the product of factories or machines. These articles go into the operating rooms of our hospitals, to Jonesiem or Bendy surgeons, and carrying comfort to our own boys in the field, carry a message of love from the women of this country quite by distinct from the great money value attaching to their handiwork.

Money Well Spent.

By the terms under which the first Red Cross war fund was raised, the chapters were permitted to retain 25 per cent of the amount collected, in order defray local expenses, to carry on their home service work, to purchase materials to be utilized in chapter production and otherwise to meet the numerous calls made upon them. The chapters were thus entitled to retain nearly $22,000,000. As a matter of fact, their actual retentions amounted to only about $22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual membership, the chapters have retained about $11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of $33,000,000 retained by the chapters, they have met all the oftentimes very heavy local demands upon them, and in addition have provided for use by national headquarters products valued, as stated above, at upwards of $44,000,000.

The chapters have in effect returned to the War Council, not alone the $33,000,000 retained for the use of their membership dues but, in value of actual product, an additional contribution of at least $11,000,000.

It will have been seen that during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the United States entered the war, the American people will have either paid in or pledged to the American Red Cross for its work at home and abroad the vast sum of money or in material values, a net total of at least $325,000,000.

Revealed America's Heart.

It has been because of this spirit which has pervaded all American Red Cross effort in this war that the aged governor of one of the stricken and battered provinces of France stated not long since that, though France had long known of America's generousness, strength and enterprise, it remained for the American Red Cross in this war to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the workers of the Red Cross, through its chapters, are hoping to hold to the comfort and health of the millions of our soldiers in 102 camps and cantonments, as well as of those traveling on railroad trains or embarking on ships for duty overseas.

The same hopes of the Red Cross, with its now more than 40,000 workers, is extending its ministrations of sympathy and comfort and relief to upwards of 100,000 families left behind by soldiers at the front—a number ever growing with the increase of our men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red Cross and its money and attention always must be directed, in itself, to relives in Europe where the American Red Cross, as truly the greatest mother of the world, is devoted to the vast net of mercy through an ocean of unspeakable pain.

Red Cross Worth Recognized.

Nothing is withheld that can be given over there to supplement the efforts of our Army and Navy to carry for our own boys. The Red Cross does not pretend to do the work of the government, but it does claim for itself its purpose is to help and to supplement.

How does the Red Cross seek to glorify what it does or those who do it; our satisfaction is in the result, which is best expressed by Secretary Baker, General Pershing, General Ireland and all our leaders, is of incalculable value and of indispensable importance.

By the first of January your Red Cross will have working in France upwards of 5,000 Americans—a third contrast to the little group of eighteen men and women which, as the first Red Cross contingent in Europe, landed about June 1, 1917, to initiate our efforts in Europe.

Red Cross men now have active, operating commissions in France, in England, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Russia, in Siberia. They have sent a shipload of relief supplies and a group of devoted workers to Archangel, Russia, and have established a commission to work behind our armies in eastern Siberia; you have sent commissions to Serbia, Montenegro, Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope.

Your Red Cross is thus extending relief to the armies and navies of our allies; and you are carrying a practical message of hope and cheer to our friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those lest informed in the countries of our allies that the efforts of your Red Cross to aid the soldiers and to sustain the morale of the fighting forces, both at home, especially in France and Italy, have constituted a very real factor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift.

What the Red Cross may be called upon to do in the reconstruction of the war, or with the coming of victory, peace and reconstruction, it would be idle to attempt to forecast.

But your great organization, in very truth "the mobilized heart and spirit of the American people," has shown itself equal to any call, ready to respond to any emergency.

Spirit of Its Best and Highest.

The American Red Cross has become not so much an organization as a great movement, a great movement to organized form the spirit of service, the spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is best and highest in the ideals and aspirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that this movement which has grown up for and for the Red Cross has evoked in this war, is destined to become in our national life an element of permanent value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the whole American people to renew the Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will constitute a unique appeal to every man, woman and child in this great land of ours to become enrolled in this army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council that the Christmas membership roll call shall constitute a reconsecration of the whole American people, an inspiring reconsecration to service and this hope of world tragedy, not to conquer but to serve is America's supreme ideal.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

"GOOD FRIEND IN AMERICA"

Warm Tribute From Italian Soldier Whose Wife the Red Cross Organization Had Befriended.

His wife had been very ill, and was sent by the American Red Cross to superintendent in one of its country summer homes, unknown to "Gigi," who was doing his country's work in the trenches. This is the way he expresses himself when he learns what has been done:

"Most illustrious officers of the Red Cross:

"I feel that it is my duty to tell you how thankful I feel for your kindness to my wife. When I took a letter from her, in her own handwriting, telling me how your good people had picked her up and carried her off to a most comfortable home in the mountains, where she is feeling better every day, well—I just cried tears of joy, and am not a bit ashamed of them! We Italians have a good friend in America."

BERLIN'S REPLY IS CONFESSION

Torpedoing of Passenger Boats Is Ordered Stopped, Says Dodor Solf.

TROOPS TO SPARE TOWNS

Declares Government Is Reformed and the Kaiser Shorn of His Power—Washington Officials Call Note an Awkward Attempt to Accept Wilson's Terms.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Germany's reply to President Wilson as received by wireless is regarded here as an awkward attempt to accept the terms for an armistice laid down by President Wilson.

Text of the Note.

London, Oct. 22.—The text of the German note, as received by wireless, is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an evacuation of occupied territories the German government has started from the assumption that the procedure of the evacuation and of the conditions of an armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and that the actual situation of the two parties should be the third has to form the basis for arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing this situation.

"The German government suggests to the government that an opportunity should be brought about for fixing the details.

"It trusts that the president of the United States will consider it one of his duties which would be irreconcilable with the honor of the German people, to publish opening a way to a peace of justice.

Protests Atrocity Charges.

"The German government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhuman actions made against the Prussian land and sea forces and against the German people. For the covering of a retreat destructions will always be necessary which can be confined in no so far as is permitted by international law. The German troops are under most strict instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions the guilty are punished.

"The German government further denies that the German land and sea forces have sunk ships, even purposely, destroyed lifeboats with their passengers. The German government proposes with regard to all these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions.

"In order to avoid anything that might hamper the work of peace, the German government has caused orders to be dispatched to all submarine commanders prevailing the employment of torpedoes. Will, however, for technical reasons, being able to guarantee that these orders will reach every single submarine at first before its return.

"As a fundamental condition for opening peace negotiations the destruction of every arbitrary power that can act separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. For this reason the German government replies:

New Government Held to Accord.

"That Germany did not provide for a concurrence or presentation of the people in decisions of peace has been a fundamental obstacle, and must undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principles?) of the representation of the people, based on equal, universal, secret, direct suffrage.

"The leaders of the great parties of the reichstag are members of the government. In the future no government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of a majority of the reichstag.

"The responsibility of the chancellor of the empire to the representation of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded.

Backed by People, Claim.

"The parliamentary form of the system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards, but also by the unanimous determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

"The question of the president with whom he and his government would conclude armistice Germany are dealing, therefore, answered in a clear, unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice has come from a government which is free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence, is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people."

Pats Wreath on Lilac Statue.

London, Oct. 22.—The American ambassador, William G. Sharp, placed at the foot of the statue of the City of Lille a wreath of flowers. He also deposited a shield bearing an inscription of tribute from the United States.

Boston Lifts Grip Ban.

Boston, Oct. 22.—Normal conditions were resumed in this city when schools, theaters, motion pictures houses, dance halls, billiard, pool rooms, bowling alleys, saloons, soda fountains and other places reopened.

THIS WOMAN WAS SAVED FROM AN OPERATION.

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, One of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"An Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation. I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from a gynaecological disease my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my work. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Brezzin, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Brezzer that have made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from coast to coast. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, bearing-down, irregularities or "the blues" should at least until she has tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.

Purely Vegetable

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the face and give the cheeks that healthy glow as most pale-faced people do.

Had the Proof.

"Won't you give up smoking to please Jim?"

"No, girlie."

"Then you don't love me."

"Yes, I do, and here is the proof. Another girl wants me to give you up to please her, but I broke the charm!"—Pittsburgh Sun.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition was the result of a run-down system, improper eating and living, demands stimulant to satisfy the craving for a healthy appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man or his back right. Don't forget whether his trouble comes from urinary troubles, Bladder Weakness, Gravel, Inflammation of the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that have their origin in the kidneys, the best known, most reliable remedy is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for 200 years, is sold since its discovery in the ancient shrines of Holland in 1696 to relieve pain, restore vigor and vitality and strength. Insist on having GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, and take no other. They are imported. Haarlem Oil Capsules—Adv.

Pose Exposed.

First Yank—Why limp home?

The New Yank—Lest I'm telling the folks I have not disposed why Napoleon is always photographed with his hand plunged inside his coat.

First Yank—Well, what's the reason?

"The New Yank—You'll know, all right, when you've slept on straw in French stable and heard the cooties skip.

Itching Burning Skins.

For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, scalds and burns, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme effective. For free samples address Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston. At druggists, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Paper Thread.

Paper thread is attracting considerable attention in the Scandinavian countries. It is a patriotic result of the war.—People's House Journal.

"Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee."—Ben Franklin.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids. "Dear Sirs: I have used Murine for my eyes and find it very beneficial."—Mrs. Ed. Bruce, Ashland, Ohio. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

GOOD ROADS DAY—OCTOBER 30

A PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR LOWDEN

By the Governor of Illinois, a proclamation:

I strongly recommend that the people of the state observe October 30 as Good Roads Day. I do not desire so much that they do fragmentary work upon the roads on that day as that they contemplate the condition of the roads in their several localities. Let them then reflect that they will have an opportunity on the following Tuesday to provide not for a mile of good roads here and there, but for a comprehensive system of hard roads which will reach every county in the state. Let them realize that they will act again for many years but an opportunity to adopt as correct and comprehensive a system as they will have on that day. Let them realize that the cost of these roads will be paid entirely from the proceeds of motor vehicle licenses, and that the bonds will not be issued until after the war. Let the farmers participate proofer upon the fact that on the average it costs more to move their products from the farm to the railroad than from the railroad to their destination.

The people have, voluntarily, in the past given many days of work for road improvement. If, upon next Good Roads Day, they give but one hour to a thorough study of the question to be submitted at the next election, they will surely vote for the bond issue and will thereby have done more for the good roads of the future than they have in all the past by all the work they have done and all the taxes they have paid.

FRANK O. LOWDEN,
Governor.

By the governor:
LOUIS I. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

MOTOR LICENSE FEES MORE THAN ENOUGH TO BUILD $60,000,000 ROAD SYSTEM

NO DIRECT TAX.

By W. G. EDENS,
President Illinois Highway Improvement Association.

Although Illinois is the first in agriculture, second in wealth, and third in population, her roads are a disgrace.

This condition of affairs is not due to the fact that the people of the state do not want better roads, as' do not appreciate the value of them. The primary cause for the present miserable road conditions is that the people have never had presented to them a sound, businesslike and practical method of financing road improvement. In the past, what work has been done, has been accomplished by the counties and the townships, with the result that these units have been burdened with the care of roads which are of statewide rather than local importance.

The state legislature recognizing these facts, and realizing that a certain portion of our road-work of such importance and so generally used as to be justly a state burden instead of a county or township responsibility, passed the act which brings to the people on November 5 the opportunity to secure a state road system without excessive taxation.

This great 4,800 mile hard-road system is to be financed entirely by means of a state bond issue of $60,000,000.

These bonds are to be issued in series which shall mature within 20 years after the date issued. The total time which will elapse from the date of the issuing to the first bonds until the last payments are made is 25 years. Interest on this money for the entire period will amount to $22,000,000, making the entire cost of the bond issue $82,000,000. If this cost is then distributed over the 25-year period, it is found that the average annual cost will be $3,280,000. The law provides that there shall not be one cent of direct taxation to meet this cost until all funds available from motor license fees have been used for this purpose.

Motor Fees More Than Sufficient.

The legislature also passed another law which is now effective, which rates aside the motor license fees for the purpose of paying off these bonds and which provides an increase in the rates of fees, so that the automobile owners of Illinois will in the future pay an amount which is equal to the average of the fees of other states in the Union.

The sum total to be established is that the automobile fees will be sufficient to meet those annual interest payments. In 1917 there were 340,000 cars registered. The license fees of those cars will average $20 per car under the rates established by law. This number of cars therefore will yield a revenue of $3,400,000, or more than enough to meet the principal and interest payments.

However, it is evident that the number of cars will not remain stationary. Up to September 10, 1918, there were 350,000 cars registered, or an increase of 40,000 over the preceding year's registration. If the natural rate of increase continues, there will be 900,000 cars in Illinois by 1924, in spite of wartime curtailments.

Assuming, however, that the number of cars will cease to increase at the present rate, a most conservative estimate indicates that there will be at least 600,000 cars in the state by that date. Assuming, then, that there will be no further increase in registration, the total revenue from motor license fees during the 25-year period will be about $147,000,000, which will be sufficient to pay the principal and interest of the bonds and leave a surplus of $65,000,000 for maintenance purposes and for building connecting roads. The average yearly surplus will be $2,600,000.

To show the conservativeness of these figures, consider the following illustration: Illinois now has one car to each 13 people. The neighboring state of Iowa has one car to each eight people. If Illinois progresses to any extent whatever, it seems reasonable to expect that the state will have one car to each 12 people, which will yield the $147,000,000 of revenue before mentioned.

Considering, then, the financial side of the road problem, the following facts stand out prominently:

1. There will be no direct tax upon the real or personal property of the state. Until a sum equal to the available, these roads will not cost him a cent.

2. The number of automobiles now registered will provide sufficient funds to pay the entire cost.

3. The license fees are now already provided by law and must be paid whether this bond issue carries or not. These fees are no higher than the charge in other states of the Union.

4. A conservative estimate of the increased number of cars indicates a large surplus for maintenance and for building connecting roads.

Many counties of the state have built roads under the provisions of the state aid law. The bond issue act provides that where any of these roads are accepted by the state and incorporated in the hard-road system, the counties shall be reimbursed to the amount expended by them in the original construction. As a result of this provision, those counties which have been enterprising enough to use the impetus this statewide road movement will not be handicapped, but will be able to use their refunds in building further connecting roads on the state aid road system.

The bond issue roads are to be paved with a permanent hard material for a width of not less than 18 and not more than 36 feet, and will have a graded roadway ranging from 24 to 30 feet between ditches. After the roads are completed, they are to be maintained by the state at no cost whatever to the counties or townships.

STREET CAR UNION OF CHICAGO BOOSTS ROAD BONDS AS LABOR HELP

Chicago, Oct. 22.—The Chicago street car men's union of 14,000 members sent in the $60,000,000 good roads bond issue an opportunity to help the workingmen of the state after the war is over. The union has adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The proposed $60,000,000 good roads bond issue, which the Illinois legislature has submitted to the voters of Illinois in the coming November election, will result in great advantages to the people of Illinois generally if endorsed by the voters; and

"Whereas, The funds to pay both the principal and interest on the bonds are to be secured from state motor vehicle license fees, the bonds to be marketed and the work to commence after the close of the war, giving a return to labor of more than $30,000,000 in construction work, while the total cost will be borne by those who own automobiles, the funds coming from the motor license fees solely; and

"Whereas, The passage of this bond issue would not only prove most ingenious to labor, but the citizens of Illinois as a whole, therefore, be it—

"Resolved, That Division 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America endorse this proposition and urge upon our members the necessity of voting for it at the November election, a majority of all votes cast at this election being required for its adoption."

4,886,231 PEOPLE TO BE SERVED BY ROADS IN $60,000,000 SYSTEM

If Illinois constructs the 4,000 miles of permanent highways under the $60,000,000 bond issue up for the approval of the voters, 88 per cent of the total population of the state (which was 5,638,591 under the last census) will live either on the roads so constructed or within a radius of five miles.

Thus not only will the larger cities, towns and villages of the state be connected, but a great part of the rural population will have the use of hard ways that can be traveled all the year round.

Experts of the state highway department have figured that in addition to the 2,185,283 population of Chicago, 1,530,071 people living in smaller cities, towns and villages will be directly served by the good roads. In addition 82,560 farmers and their families will live along the roads. The added population within a radius of five miles is 1,063,317, making a total population of 4,886,231 that will be served.

NEW NEWSPAPER RULING EFFECTIVE ON AND AFTER NOV. 1

On Tuesday, October 22, we mailed a statement of account to every subscriber of this paper whose subscription had expired. Those receiving statements are asked to give the matter prompt attention. The date of the expiration of your subscription appears on the label of your paper, each week, consequently you cannot say that you did not know that your subscription had expired. We are required to collect in advance and the order will be strictly enforced. Those who did not receive statements are asked to watch the label for date of expiration. Rather will result promptly if will save us a considerable amount of clerical work as well as postage stamps.

Publishers of weekly newspapers are given only until the first of the coming month, Nov. 1st, 1918, to check their subscription lists on the paid in advance basis. This is a ruling made by the United States war board and is not a matter optional with the publisher, nor a rule that he can evade—if he wishes to remain in the business.

On Nov. 1 every publisher of a weekly newspaper will be required to make an affidavit to a statement setting forth in detail what measures he has taken to meet the government's ruling regarding the conversion of paper—meaning the publisher must reduce his amount of print paper 10 per cent by taking from the list all free copies, all exchange copies and all copies to people who do not pay in advance.

LAKE ZURICH.

Fred Blau is on the sick list.

Dr. Shearer was in town last week.

Miss Gertrude Hiro spent a few days in Chicago last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiau returned from Turtle Lake, Wisconsin, last week.

Miss Anna Frank came home Saturday to attend the funeral of her aunt.

Charles Schultz and family of Chicago spent Sunday here to visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. Scholts.

Mr. and Mrs. Downton motored out from Chicago last week, Thursday, and spent the day at their cottage here.

The Fourth Liberty Loan drive ended Saturday evening. Lake failed to come up to the quota of $37,250, lacking about $15,000.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Bizer, E. Frank and Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hillman attended the funeral of Rev. Hummel at Long Grove Thursday.

The remains of Mrs. George Brauer, formerly Miss Jennie Seitz, were brought here Sunday morning for burial. Mr. Brauer died of pneumonia, having an attack of influenza.

First Aid in Pneumonia.

The Evangelical, Harrisburg, Pa., gives the following remedy for pneumonia which has often been published:

"Take six or ten onions and chop them fine into a large copper or iron kettle and about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar, enough to make it a thick paste. Stir thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply it to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. Before it gets cool, apply another, and thus continue renewing poultices.

"In two hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady.

"Usually three or four applications will be sufficient, but continue always until perspiration starts freely from the chest.

"It is also an excellent croup remedy when applied to the throat."

Auction Sale

Having decided to quit the Dairy business, I will sell at Public Auction the premises known as the Foston Farm 1½ miles South of Wauconda, near the Bennett school on the Lake Zurich and Wauconda road, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1918

Commencing at 10:30 a. m. Sharp,

25 Head of Cattle.—Consisting of 22 cows, now milkers and springers. Some with calves by side. Three two-year old heifers, two yearling heifers, 2-year-old herd bull. This is a fine dairy and a choice lot of cows.

3 Head of Horses.—Chestnut gelding 11 years old, Black mare 10 years old, gray mare 7 years old, in look; fine colt by Belgium 3-year old colts, broke. A choice pair.

Corn, Pigs and Oats.—Four pigs; 700 shocks choice tips corn; 500 bushels of oats, free from foul seed.

Farm Machinery.—Keystone hay loader; 2 set drags, Deering corn binder, walking plow, sulky plow, 4-horse cultivators, 2 sulky cultivators, Janesville wagon; mill, hog and feeding tank, self feeder, 2 metal hog troughs, pair hobs, combination hay rake, wagon box, hay rack, hay ladder; hay rake, garden seeder, 500 pounds scales, Prairie City seeder, heavy work harness and many other articles.

Plenty to eat and drink at noon.

Terms—9 months time, 6 per cent.

L. J. ENIGER, Prop.
Froelich & Blaesch, Auctioneers.

Business Notices

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Corn in shock. H. D. Wetmore, telephone Barrington No. 163 R1-2.

FOR SALE—Carpentersville 6 roll corn binder. Inquire Jacob Gedman, W. I. Martin, telephone 123-M-1.

FOR SALE—24 pigs two months old, healthy, and good size for their age. H. Louis, telephone Barrington 125-R-2

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Seven room house with modern improvements. Enquire of Wm. Klingenberg, telephone Barrington 129-J-1 32tf

FOR RENT — Combination tickets, Barrington-Chicago and Chicago-Waukegan. MILES T. LAMEY.

FOR RENT—Lower flat after November 1, situated on South Hawley St. Enquire Frank E. Bauman, telepcone Barrington 139-M-1. tf

WANTED

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework.—Mrs. F. J. Hartley, Barrington, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—On October 25, between my residence and the Northwestern station, commutation ticket. No. 6325, containing 22 rides. Reward for return. Edward Peters.

FOUND—Gentleman's gold watch; owner may have same by calling Jesse W. Adams, telephone Barrington 131-J-1, and proving property.

FOUND—A sum of money on October 22. Owner will call this office for further information.

CHANCERY NOTICE

State of Illinois, } ss.
County of Lake, }

Circuit Court of Lake county. December Term A. D. 1918.

Nellie Floyd vs. In Chancery.
Rufus Henry Floyd No. 9468.

"The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the clerk of said court. Notice is therefore given to the said Rufus Henry Floyd, defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant, heretofore filed her Bill of Complaints in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court House in Waukegan in said Lake County, on the first Monday of December A. D. 1918 as by law required, and which said is all needful.

LEWIS O. BROCKWAY, Clerk.
Waukegan, Illinois, October 23, A. D., 1918.

WELCH & WELCH,
Complainants Solicitors.

RINGER

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

Assessor

RE-ELECT HIM

Tuesday, Nov. 5

Women Vote For This Office

CHARLES RINGER

Endorsed by

Perkins B. Bass, President Chicago Real Estate Board
Robert E. L. Brooks, President Cook County Real Estate Board
Women's City Club
South Chicago Churches and Labor Assembly

A Real Estate Man For a Real Estate Position

SERVICE STATION

West Main Street and E. J. & E. Crossing

Gasolene Kerosene

Lubricating Oils for Automobiles; Tractors, Farm Machinery and Separators

Cup Grease Transmission Grease

Any Quantity

Special Prices in Barrel Lots

Our Oils are of the best quality obtainable, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction

Open 7 am to 7 pm Sunday 8 to 11 am

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Phone 54-W Barrington, Ill.