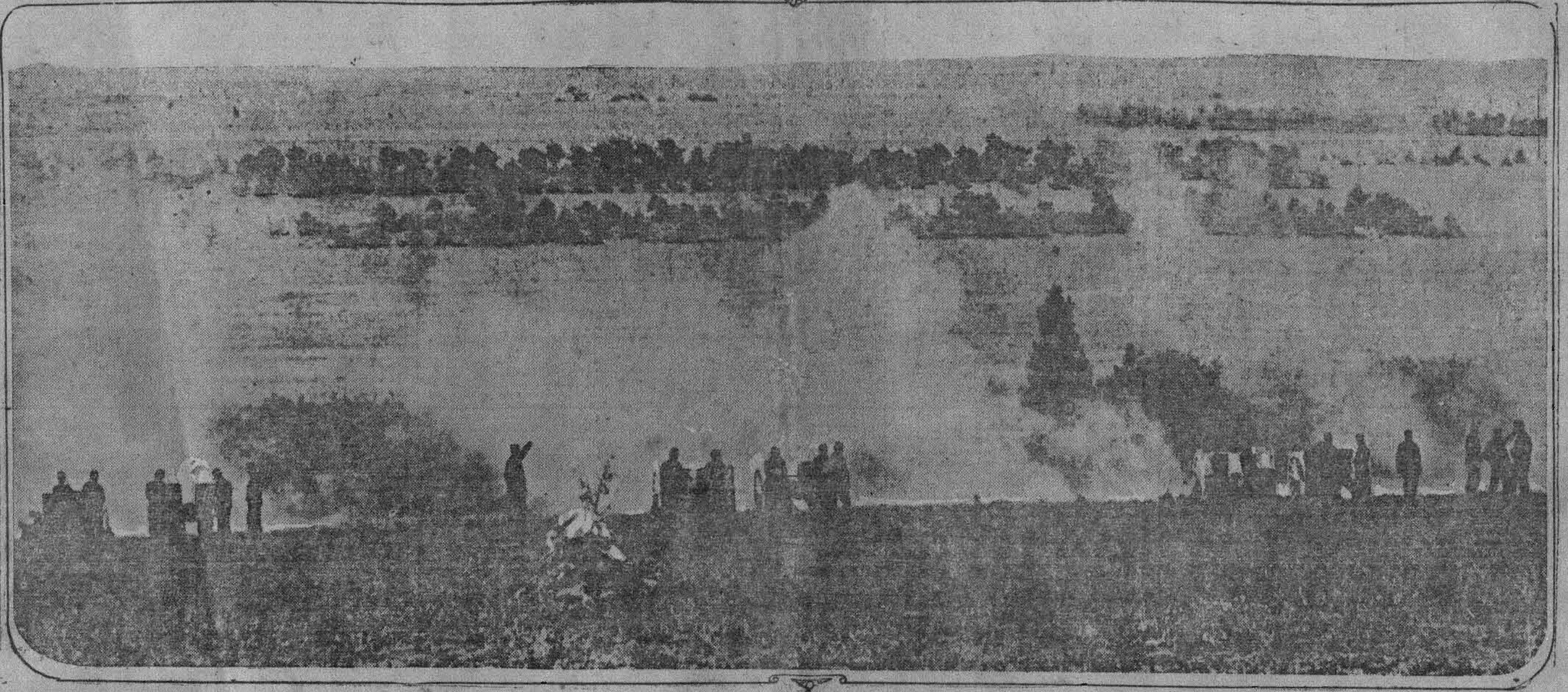


REAL PICTURE OF A RAGING BATTLE; PHOTOGRAPHED WHERE BULLETS AND DEATH FLY



MODERN WAR AS NOW WAGED IN EUROPE IS MOSTLY ONE LONG ARTILLERY DUEL. THE CANNON ROAR FOR DAYS AND THEN THERE IS A CHARGE OF MEN WHICH LASTS ONLY A FEW MINUTES. THE PHOTOGRAPH IS OF AN ARTILLERY BATTLE NEAR THE ARGONNE FOREST IN EASTERN FRANCE. A FRENCH BATTERY IS HERE SHOWN SHELLING THE GERMAN TRENCHES AND ARTILLERY IN THE DISTANCE. THE PHOTOGRAPHER TOOK HIS PICTURE FROM JUST BEHIND THE FRENCH POSITION.

SCOTT'S PLAN TO PREVENT FIRING OVER U. S. BORDER AGREED UPON BY MEXICANS

Removes Danger That Has Existed for Long Time.

IS ACCEPTED BY ALL

Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary Bryan received word unofficially tonight that the plan proposed by Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, for the prevention of firing into American territory along the Mexican border had been agreed upon by all factions.

Enrique C. Lorente, Washington agent of the Gutierrez government, of which General Maytorena at Naco is a supporter, was advised that the latter had accepted the plan suggested by General Scott. It provides that General Hill of the Carranza forces should abandon Naco and be permitted to go unmolested to Agua Prieta, already held by a portion of his troops. General Maytorena, who has withdrawn his forces southward from Naco, would agree not to occupy Naco, Sonora, which would therefore become absolutely neutral.

As Maytorena already holds Nogales, a port of entry, he is said to believe that the arrangement was neither to his advantage nor detriment. From the viewpoint of General Hill, the continued possession of Naco was said to be of little value because the Maytorena forces besieging it from the south prevented the transportation of supplies obtained through the port from the United States. By retreating to Agua Prieta, Hill, it is believed, will be enabled better to defend himself against all attack.

From the American point of view the arrangement was favored because of fighting at either Agua Prieta or Nogales would not be close enough to the American towns to produce the same situation as has existed for several months at Naco, where stray bullets constantly fell on American soil.

The state department had no advice today from Mexico City, but Mr. Lorente said he had a telegram from General Villa to the effect that harmony prevailed between Gutierrez and all the chiefs. Lorente therefore thought the statement issued by the private secretary to Gutierrez last night charging Villa with disobedience of orders was due to a misunderstanding which could not have resulted in anything serious.

Villa Insists Iturbide Be Returned a Prisoner

Mexico City, Dec. 24, via El Paso, Tex., Dec. 27.—General Villa tonight telegraphed officials at Chihuahua to remove Eduardo Iturbide from a north bound train and to return him a prisoner to Mexico City. Iturbide acted as governor of the federal district for a short time after the Carranza forces evacuated the capital. Upon the entrance of Zapata he was compelled to go into hiding as his arrest was threatened.

It was said that he was concealed in one of the foreign legations of the capital until two days ago, when he was smuggled into the drawing room of a sleeping car and started on his journey toward El Paso. When this became known, General Villa became furious, saying: "A foreigner, an American named Leon Canova, who claims to be a representative of Secretary of State Bryan, smuggled Iturbide into a car and attempted to get him across the American border."

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Forecast: Illinois: Partly cloudy with moderate temperatures Monday and Tuesday.

Sun rises 7:21 a. m. Sun sets 4:51 p. m. Moon rises 4:12 a. m.

Skating Today. Lincoln park—Pool under bridge. Washington park—Section of lake.

"Zimmie"

THE DAYS OF THE BIRD DOG AND THE FOOT-BALL ARE FEW AND SHORT

PRESIDENT WILSON 58 YEARS OLD TODAY

Executive Will Spend Day Quietly With His Family.

Washington, Dec. 27.—President Wilson, who celebrates his fifty-eighth birthday tomorrow, today began receiving congratulations from all parts of the United States and from foreign countries.

The president will spend the day quietly with his family, and no special observance of the anniversary is planned. Except for a conference on the administration's legislative program with Majority Leader Underwood, and the reception of a delegation of Sunday school pupils from New Jersey, the president plans to see a few callers during the week. The usual cabinet meeting Tuesday may be cancelled.

The president plans to speak in a number of cities on his return trip from the San Francisco exposition next spring, and his friends expect him to reply to recent attacks on his Mexican policy and other administration policies.

MUST STERILIZE SKIMMED MILK

Chicago, Dec. 27.—As an additional precaution to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease among live stock, an order requiring the sterilization of all skimmed milk and other by-products of milk was issued today by the Illinois State Board of Livestock Commissioners, through Dr. O. E. Dyson, state veterinarian.

"No skimmed milk or other by-product of milk," the order reads, "shall be permitted to leave creameries or similar establishments until such by-products have been sterilized by being heated to a temperature of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit."

Italian Cruiser to Assist U. S. Cruiser Against Turks

MANILA UPRISINGS ARE SUPPRESSED

Report From Islands Minimizes Extent of Trouble.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Details of native uprisings in the Philippines, beginning Christmas eve, were given in a cablegram received from Governor General Harrison tonight at the war department and made public by Assistant Secretary Breckinridge.

The report minimized the extent of the trouble but stated that small bodies of Filipinos had assembled in Manila and Navotas, Christmas eve, and at Larena Bay last night, and attempted to make trouble. As a result forty men were arrested and one man was shot by a policeman.

Governor General Harrison reported that the disorders had been suppressed; that everything was quiet and efforts were being made to arrest the leaders, the chief of whom, he said, was believed to be a man under sentence of imprisonment for homicide. He added that nobody of any influence or standing was concerned in the movement; that it was "small and unsuccessful" and was connected with the campaign of Ricarte, who had conducted a revolutionary propaganda from Hong Kong for several years, appealing to the most ignorant classes of Filipinos.

With tonight's dispatch, the department gave one out sent to Governor Harrison on December 21, telling of newspaper reports here of a threatened Filipino revolt and of the disbandment of two companies of scouts because of the discovery of a plot to free prisoners and start an uprising. To this, on December 22, Governor Harrison replied:

"No foundation whatever known here for reports."

A dispatch sent Governor Harrison by Secretary Garrison December 24, telling of other newspaper reports of uprisings also was given out. These reports said military preparations were being made to prevent the carrying out of a revolutionary plot among the followers of Ricarte, told of the distribution of riot guns to American civilians on Carabao-Fraile Islands and in Manila, of preparations on Corresidor Island for trouble, and of the arrest of two native scout officers at Corresidor.

In reply to this last message, Governor General Harrison sent the above mentioned cablegram dated this morning.

DAUGHTER OF CLARK TO WED

Washington, Dec. 27.—Speaker Champ Clark and Mrs. Clark tonight announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Genevieve, to James M. Thomson, editor of the New Orleans Item. The wedding will take place in the spring or early summer at the Clark home in Bowling Green, Mo.

Miss Clark met Mr. Thomson in Baltimore during the 1912 Democratic convention in which he was one of the leaders of the fight to nominate the speaker for the presidency. Since leaving school about two years ago, Miss Clark has been a leader among members of official and congressional society.

Orders Given in Case Further Hostility Is Shown.

Rome, Dec. 27.—Instructions have been sent to the Italian cruiser Calabria, now at Beirut, Syria, to assist the United States cruiser North Carolina if the necessity should arise as the result of further demonstrations against the departure of Europeans from Turkish territory. The cruiser Tennessee, the fuel ship Vulcan, and the gunboat Scorpion of the United States navy, which also are looking after American interests along the eastern Mediterranean, are ready to steam to any place where they are needed, according to reports received here.

According to a dispatch from Athens, the cruiser North Carolina recently threatened to use her guns as the result of an incident at Tripoli, Syria. The cruiser, conveying the American steamer Virginia, entered the harbor of Tripoli and the commander requested the Turkish authorities to permit the British and French consuls to depart with their national residents in the city.

This request was refused but several of the French residents boarded the Virginia. They were attacked by a mob who wounded the captain and first officer. The North Carolina then threatened to fire and the mob fled. The Virginia and the North Carolina then left for Itea, Greece. Later the cruiser proceeded to Smyrna.

GRAND MASTER TEMPLAR DEAD

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Col. Arthur MacArthur, grand master of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States, died suddenly of apoplexy today at his home here. He was 64 years old.

Colonel MacArthur was the editor and proprietor of the Troy Northern Budget, and was widely known as a newspaper man. He was a prominent Republican. Governor Morton appointed him a member of his military staff and he was retained in that capacity by Governor Black.

For many years Colonel MacArthur was prominently identified with Masonry and was elected grand master of the Grand Encampment at Denver, Colo., in 1913. He had been a Mason since 1872.

TORPEDO BOAT GOES ASHORE

St. Andrews, Scotland, via London, Dec. 27.—A British torpedo boat destroyer went ashore early this morning on the coast of Kingsbarns, six miles southeast of St. Andrews. Her crew was saved by lifeboats.

The destroyer was steaming south from Aberdeen to the Firth of Forth and in the darkness and without shore lights, lost her bearings. After the rescue of a portion of her crew, one of the lifeboats was stove in by the heavy sea and the remainder of the crew were saved only after considerable difficulty by a second lifeboat.

TWO STEAMERS STRIKE MINES

Scarborough, Eng., via London, Dec. 27.—The Dutch steamer Leersum from Amsterdam and the British steamer Gallier from London struck mines in the North Sea today. The Leersum foundered and two members of her crew were drowned. The Gallier succeeded in reaching port.

INSURANCE AGAINST IDLENESS IS URGED

Plan Submitted to the City of Chicago by Committee.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Municipal insurance against unemployment was recommended today in the report of a commission appointed by the city council to investigate causes of unemployment.

The report advocates a permanent committee of ten citizens to co-operate with employers, recommends a municipal employment commission and declares that the state employment agencies like those in all states, except Massachusetts and Wisconsin, have been worthless in the attempts to bring men and jobs together.

"The city should promote insurance against idleness," said the report, "in order to prevent suffering when unemployment cannot be prevented by a municipal employment bureau and part time work. Provision should be made for the honorable maintenance of public expense of the surplus laborers who cannot be placed in employment."

A municipal employment bureau would organize the labor market with its present confusion and waste to both employers and employees. The city has failed to develop any adequate systematic machinery whereby the manless job and the jobless man may be brought together. The state employment agencies are inadequately supported financially, are honey-combed with politics and manned by incompetent, untrained and incapable officials."

The report recommends that all municipal work possible be done during winter, when there are the largest numbers of unemployed, holds that citizens of Chicago should have a preference over the transient laborer and closes with the statement that soup kitchens and bread lines have done more harm than good and that relief or charity should not be undertaken by the city save in cases of extreme need.

TROOPS TO QUIT STRIKE FIELDS

Denver, Dec. 27.—The gradual withdrawal of federal troops from the Colorado coal fields, where they have been on strike duty since last April, will begin this week, according to Governor Ammons, who with Governor-elect Carlson returned from Washington today after a conference with the miners in the Colorado industrial situation.

The soldiers stationed in Routt county will be the first to go, he said, and they will be followed by the troops in Boulder, Weld and Fremont counties.

Governor-elect Carlson, Governor Ammons and Secretary of War Garrison also discussed plans for the reorganization of the Colorado National Guard, the governor said, and plans for increasing the membership and equipment of the militia were approved.

BOMBS DROPPED BY ARMEN OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS ALONG THE BATTLE FRONT

Russians Claim Capture of 13,500 Prisoners and Series of Victories From Middle Poland to the Foothills of the Carpathians.

COPENHAGEN REPORT SAYS WARSAW AUTHORITIES HAVE MOVED TO VILNA

London, Dec. 27.—The airmen of the belligerent countries spent a busy Christmas holiday. While a solitary German flew over the Thames Estuary and dropped a single bomb, which fell in a roadway and did no damage, a convoy of seven British navy seaplanes visited the German naval base at Cuxhaven and dropped bombs on ships and the gas works. All but one of the British airmen returned safely to the ships which conveyed them.

Similar activity was displayed along the battle front, German airmen paying a surprise visit to Nancy; French aviators to Metz; British to Brussels and other Belgian towns occupied by the Germans, and German airmen to Polish cities.

As usual, the accounts of the airmen of the damage done differ from those of the occupants of the territory attacked. While bombs were dropped during these flights, most of the flights were made for the purpose of reconnoitering. The Allies, who are on the offensive in the west, are naturally desirous of knowing when and where the Germans are moving their reinforcements, the arrival of which at the front has been the signal for many German counter-attacks.

Except in the Argonne and Alsace, where the French have made some progress and outside of artillery practice, the battles in the west for the last two days largely consisted of German attacks, to counter those of the Allies and to prevent from organizing the ground which they had gained.

Heavy Fighting in Poland. In Poland, where the Russian emperor has joined Grand Duke Nicholas at the Russian headquarters, the German attacks on the Baura and Rawka rivers are being made almost exclusively with artillery, while an offensive in force has been assumed further south along the river Pilica, where hard fighting continues and both sides claim to have inflicted heavy losses on their opponents.

The Russians apparently have gained ascendancy again over the Austrians in South Poland and Galicia. The Austrians themselves admit the loss of the towns of Jaslo and Krosno, on the South Galician railway, which their army from across the Carpathians recaptured a week or more ago.

The Russian report tonight is the record of a series of victories from middle Poland to the foothills of the Carpathians.

Russ Claim Big Capture. Today's report alone records the capture of 13,500 prisoners and a number of guns, and unless some prisoners have been counted more than once, the Russians, according to their own accounts, have taken 30,000 Austrians prisoners since they resumed the offensive.

The Rome newspaper Vita reports an outbreak of rioting in Alexandria, Egypt. Three thousand men with machine guns, the paper says, were neces-

French Report Tells of Bombardment of St. Die

Paris, Dec. 27.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"After having all last night directed a very sharp artillery and infantry fire against our troops stationed at La Boissele and in the adjacent trenches, the enemy delivered two consecutive attacks without success."

"We hold strongly the trenches captured near Fuldaigne. On the heights of the Meuse we have consolidated our occupation of the ground taken near the trench of Garonne."

"St. Die has been bombarded violently from 9:30 o'clock in the morning to noon."

The following official statement was issued this afternoon:

"Between the sea and the Lys, the day was calm and cannonading intermittent."

"Between the Lys and the Oise, there is nothing to report."

"In the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne, artillery duels continued."

"In the region of Perthes, the enemy after a violent bombardment of the trenches which he had lost, attempted a violent counter attack which was repulsed by the fire of our artillery and infantry."

"In the Arzonne there was slight progress to the south of St. Hubert. One company gained between 100 and 200 metres. We bombarded a ravine, forcing the enemy to evacuate several trenches. Between the Meuse and Moselle"

WISCONSIN GLEE CLUB IS SECURED

Musical Organization to Aid Shriners New Year's Eve.

Feature Attraction is Coming to Assist in Celebration to Be Held in Masonic Temple—Good Program Arranged.

The University of Wisconsin Glee club will appear at the New Year's eve celebration at the Masonic temple in South Sixth street.

Opening Masque (arranged by J. E. Gilchrist) Secretary, E. H. Edwards; The Bella Argentina (Gavestertation) (Carlos Roberto)—Mandolin club.

Cavalier Song (Warranath)—Glee club; Boston Ideal (Samuel Sieton)—Instrumental sextet, Messrs. Carpenter, Reed, Fournand, Fuller, Brayton and Clarke.

President, R. C. Buerki; vice president, H. Flickert; secretary, E. H. Edwards; faculty member, F. W. Jones; leader, Mandolin club, E. H. Carpenter; leader, Glee club, J. M. Gillet; manager, J. H. Bickel.

Members of Mandolin Club. First mandolin—Elliott H. Carpenter; leader, Raulin.

Second mandolin—George H. Fuller; Madison, Wis.; Reimar A. Frank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harold O. Law, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Eugene M. Perry, Waubesa, Wis.; John E. Roberts, Shelsburg, Wis.

Glee Club Members. First tenor—Julius Smith, Pennsacola, Fla.; S. Harold Edwards, Des Moines, Ia.; Raymond Williams, Madison, Wis.; John H. Gill, Manhattan, Kan.; Harry H. Hirschmeier, La Crosse, Wis.

Second tenor—Percy J. Crandall, Milton, Wis.; Ferdinand H. Biele, Beloit, Wis.; Stuart C. Caywood, East Orange, N. J.; Allan Renton, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; F. Harrison MacCarthy, Baltimore, Md.

Bass—Ben S. Backmaster, Kenosha, Wis.; Wirt G. Faust, Fairmont, W. Va.; H. M. Seligson, Stevens Point, Wis.; Lyman C. Ward, Washington, J. Monroe Gillet (leader), Stevens Point, Wis.

Bass—A. Wallace Meyer, Oshkosh, Wis.; Alvin Jenks, Jr., Dodgeville, Wis.; Lyman Beaman, Neenah, Wis.; Burr E. Lee, Beloit, Wis.; Walter Scharf, Green Bay, Wis.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it does not cure you. B.F. Goodrich's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

AIRMAN DROP BOMBS ON BATTLE FRONT

(Continued from Page 1, Part 1.)

To the east of St. Mihiel, two German attacks against the divisions of the burnt woods were repulsed. "A dirigible dropped a dozen bombs on Nancy in the center of the city and without military result."

War Operations Cited in the Berlin Report

Berlin, Dec. 27. By wireless to London. The following official communication was issued today by the German general staff:

"Nothing of importance happened yesterday in Flanders. English ships appeared off the coast this morning. The enemy made an unsuccessful advance movement yesterday at Albert, in the direction of Boiselle, which was followed by a successful counter attack by our troops early this morning."

"The French attacks in Meurislois, in the Argonne, and southeast of Verdun broke down under our fire. In upper Alsace, the French attack on our positions east of the Thun-Dammkirch line, but all these assaults were repulsed."

"During the first hours of the night yesterday the French gained possession of an important height east of Thun, but were thrown back after a vigorous counter attack and the height remained in our possession today."

"There has been no change in the situation either in east or west Prussia. In Poland our attacks on branches of the Bura and Rawka rivers resulted in slight progress. Southeast of Tomaszow our offensive continued successfully."

"Russian attacks on Snowdow from a southerly direction were repulsed with heavy losses."

Venezuela Would Revise Rules as to Neutrals

Washington, Dec. 27.—Venezuela has formally proposed to all the neutral governments of Europe and Asia, as well as

"I ASK JUSTICE!"—LEO FRANK

From His Death Cell Within the Shadow of the Gallows, Frank Puts His Case Before the American People; Will They Let Him Die?

(Leo Frank, condemned after an unfair trial at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Mary Phagan, has appealed to the American people for justice in the following statement just written in his cell at Atlanta, and sent exclusively to The Illinois State Journal in Springfield. Frank is sentenced to hang January 22, three weeks from next Friday.—Editor.)

BY LEO FRANK. (Copyright, 1914, by the Newspaper Enterprise Association.)

Death Cell, Fulton Co. Jail, Atlanta, Ga. Sentenced to die a felon's death! To be hung by the neck until dead, for the crime of another! What a travesty on justice! It would last forever. That I am innocent will one day be universally known and recognized, even though my body lies rotting in its grave. In His divine wisdom, the Lord in time reveals all things!

Need I say more, can I say more, as to the fairness of my so-called trial? The demonstrations were hostile and directed against me. The air was vibrant with impending danger. I could feel it, the judge felt it, for he continued the trial at the request of the local newspapers; the sheriff felt it, for he had armed deputies scattered among the crowds in and out of the court room; the jury could not help but feel it, for they were compelled to judge the attitude of witnesses, they certainly could and did judge the attitude of the mob which, by the way, left nothing to the imagination.

Sifting the evidence, there was but one witness against me, Jim Conley. His testimony at the trial was uncorroborated. He made three sworn statements—each differed before the trial, and a fourth statement under oath at the trial, which differed from his other statements.

It was shown at the trial that Conley was a vicious criminal with a bad reputation and record and that he had not

alone motive to commit the crime charged to me, but had for greater opportunity to commit the deed than I, or any other living being.

Lone Witness Convicted Frank. Jim Conley is a self-confessed liar, with a police court record; having served terms for disorderly conduct.

The other hand, the book of my life was opened to be scanned by the jury. I showed that within human limitations I had lived an honorable, decent life, had had the benefit of school and university education, had traveled at home and abroad extensively, and was happily married.

More than a hundred witnesses testified in my behalf, among them a number of girl employes from the pencil factory, as well as from the higher social and cultural classes.

If good name and an honorable life avail nothing against the unsubstantiated word of a dissolute drunken criminal, what, I ask, is the reward of decency? This negro criminal showed that he had no respect for his oath. My statements in this case under oath and not under oath have never successfully been challenged and remain today unshaken, because they are the truth.

What the Trial Judge Said. His honor, Judge L. S. Roan, who was the only judge who has ever passed upon the evidence, when overruling my motion for a new trial, said:

"I have given this question long consideration. It has given me more concern than any other case I was ever in, and I want to say right here that, although I heard the evidence and arguments during those thirty days (of the trial), I do not know this morning whether Leo Frank is innocent or guilty."

I submit that this expression of Judge Roan is a testimonial, not alone as to the uncertainty of the evidence, but also to the conditions of the trial. How could the jury know if the able judge did not?

Everybody who has fairly examined the record of this case has unconditionally said that I am innocent. Everybody who knows the conditions prevailing at my trial admits that they were not up to the standard called for by "due process of law" that a fair trial under such conditions was absolutely precluded.

What U. S. Justice Said. The presiding trial judge said that he doubted my guilt; Associate Justice O. W. Holmes of the United States supreme court, in a written memo, stated his grave doubts as to whether a fair trial had been given me.

the two Americas, that a conference be held in Washington to revise or supplement the rules of international law respecting the rights of neutrals in the war.

The plan provides that the governing board of the Pan-American union, consisting of all the American republics, draft a program for the conference.

Acting under instructions from his government, Dr. Santos A. Domínguez, Venezuelan minister to the United States, has delivered a memorandum to Secretary Bryan and all the diplomatic representatives here of neutral governments outlining in detail the need for such a conference and what it could accomplish.

The Venezuelan proposal would seek not only to define the rights of neutrals in such questions as the presence of belligerent warships in ports of neutral shores, but would embrace the entire field of contraband, seizures and detentions, with the idea of reaching a uniform understanding to protect neutral commerce.

Russ Claim Repulse of Attacks by Germans

Petrograd, Dec. 27.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today:

"During December 25 the fighting along the lines of the Bzura and Rawka rivers was confined in general to artillery fire. We have repulsed with success various attacks by the Germans."

"Along the lower course of the Nida river we ousted, towards evening of December 25, the German advance guard, the Austrians who had obstinately defended it and who attempted to fortify themselves on the left bank of the Nida. We then drove the Austrians beyond that river."

"South of the Vistula, in the region of Tarnow (Galicia) on December 25, we drove back the Austrians from the Tuchow-Opinyn line. The enemy abandoned ten rapid fire guns and took forty-three prisoners, and more than 2,500 soldiers prisoners. The next day we continued the pursuit of the Austrians, who retreated in disorder. We captured eight more machine guns and about 1,000 prisoners. We occupied the heights near Siedliska, on the left bank of the Biala river."

"In the direction of Dukla (Carpathians) there was engagement from December 25 and 26 and the Austrians driven from the Semirod-Dukla line are in full retreat. In the latest encounters in this region, the Austrians suffered enormous losses and left in our hands as prisoners more than 10,000 men."

Deny Russ Ceded Half of Island to Japan

Washington, Dec. 27.—At the Japanese embassy today it was said, in a statement Saturday by a secretary to the effect that the embassy had received official confirmation of morning press dispatches regarding the Japanese fleet, was mistaken for a statement that the embassy had received confirmation of the press dispatches regarding the island of Sakhalin, which it was reported had been turned over entirely to Japan by Russia in return for heavy guns.

At the embassy it was declared that the report that Russia had ceded her northern half of Sakhalin was unfounded, and this announcement was made.

The statement was mistaken. No report whatever concerning the island has ever been received by the Japanese embassy.

Petrograd, Dec. 27.—The Russian government has authorized the official news agency to deny in the most categorical manner the statement that Rus-

Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco Diocese Succumbs to Pneumonia

Prelate Widely Known Among Hierarchy of Church.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—Rev. Patrick William Riordan, archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco, of the Catholic church, died at his home today.

Archbishop Riordan, five days ago contracted a severe cold which developed into pneumonia.

The condition of the prelate took a decided turn for the worse last night, when it was found necessary to use stimulants to sustain heart action. Rising temperatures with rapid respiration and a gradual weakness of the pulse continued until death occurred at 10:45 A. M.

Archbishop Riordan was the second archbishop of San Francisco. He was born in August, 1841, at Chatham, New Brunswick, and spent his boyhood at Chicago. His education was received at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

In 1864 he journeyed to Louvain, Belgium, in pursuit of higher education, returning to Chicago two years later to fill the chair of theology in the seminary of St. Marys of the Lake.

Among the parishes he filled were Woodstock, Ill., St. Mary's church, Joliet, Ill., and St. James church, Chicago. September 18, 1883, he was consecrated titular bishop of Cabesa and coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of San Francisco, to which he was elevated December 23, 1884.

Archbishop Riordan had an extensive acquaintance among the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church, both in this country and in Rome. During a serious illness, which occurred in Chicago a year ago, many inquiries concerning him came from all parts of the United States and Europe.

The late prelate was to have celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood in 1915 and arrangements were being made to observe the event with all the pomp and ceremony the church of the archdiocese of San Francisco could command at a time when visiting prelates would be in San Francisco from the leading nations of the world.

5 INMATES OF HOME PERISH IN FIRE

Scores Are Saved by Firemen Going to Rescue.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 27.—At least five inmates of the Cambridge City Home lost their lives when fire completely burned out the three-story stone structure on Tannery street tonight.

Firemen at a late hour were searching the ruins for possible additional bodies. The five which were recovered were so badly burned that identification was impossible until the roll of inmates could be checked up. Apparently two of the bodies were those of women.

Scores of men, women and children were taken down ladders. Many were so seriously burned or affected by smoke that they were taken to hospitals. There was much suffering from the intense cold until nearby residents opened their houses to the unfortunate victims.

There's the Reason. The sweet young thing was being shown through the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

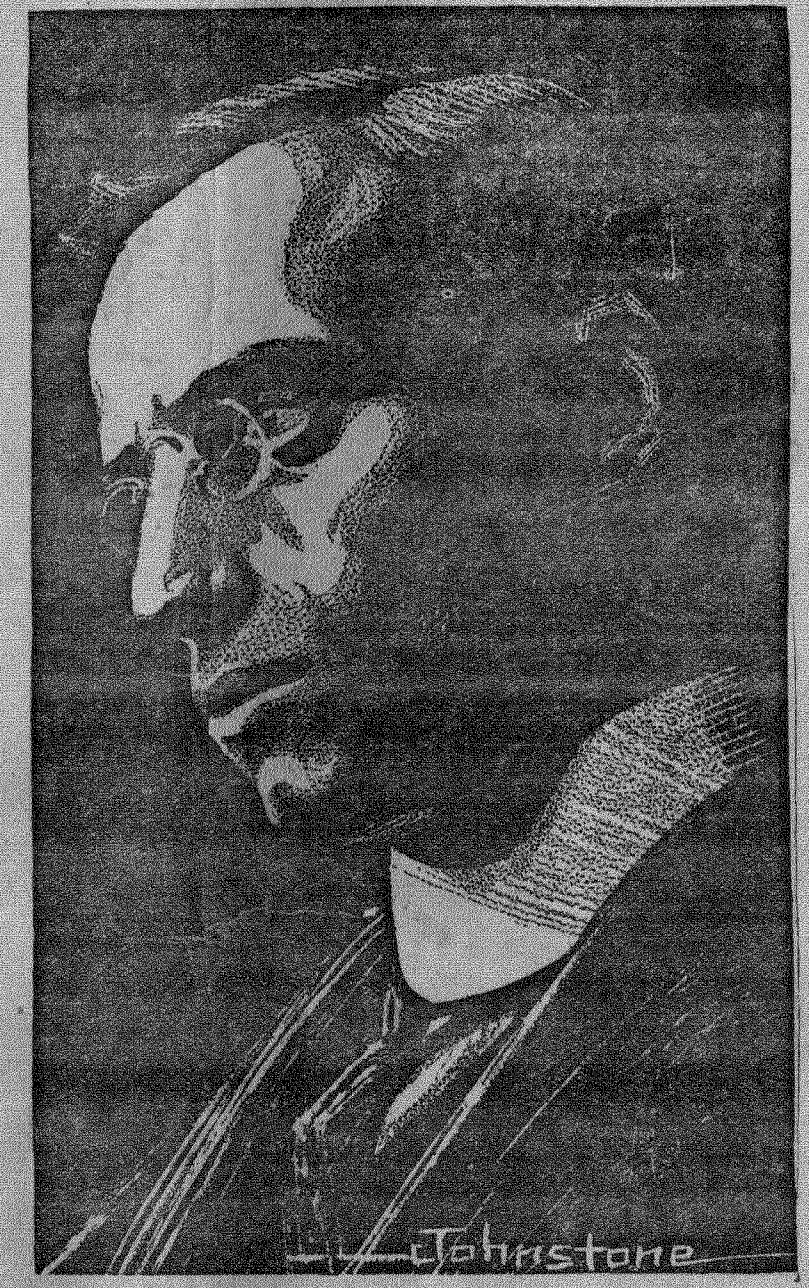
"What is that thing?" she asked, pointing with her dainty parasol.

"That," answered the guide, "is an engine boiler."

She was an up-to-date young lady and at once became interested. "Are you seriously burned or affected by smoke that they were taken to hospitals. There was much suffering from the intense cold until nearby residents opened their houses to the unfortunate victims."

Good Memory. At a medical college a class was being examined in anatomy, and one student was asked, "What muscles have their origin in the popliteal space?"

"Well," said the bright student, "there's that one with the turned long name, and I don't remember the other two."



CHARACTER SKETCH OF LEO FRANK, MADE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF FRANK IN HIS DEATH CELL AT THE TIME HE WROTE HIS MESSAGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

In spite of all these things, I sit in my cell, and day by day the shadow of the gallows draws nearer. The forms of law, say the courts, have been followed, and a tainted death awaits me. I am innocent, my conscience is clear, and death is but a transition to the higher life.

If I die the death of a criminal, the day will come when I will be designated as a martyr to the forms of law. I can greet death like a man, for I know the future holds in its bosom my complete vindication. I can die without bitterness or rancor towards any man. My ignominious death and subsequent vindication will some day mark a milestone in American legal history—an example of man's frailty, for generations to come.

Picture Painted With View of Helping the Victims.

(Editor's Note: Herbert Bayard Swope, The New York World war correspondent, who succeeded first in getting to see the operation of the German armies on their own battle lines, has returned to the United States with his heart full of the misery and devastation in the wake of the war now devastating Europe.)

Mr. Swope's trained newspaper mind has grasped the situation and he knows full well what the United States can do to relieve it. He has written the following description of one scene of Europe in the wake of the war now devastating Europe.

BY HERBERT B. SWOPE. If any words of mine can help the Committee of Mercy in its noble work, I shall feel that I have been partly compensated for the awful things I saw—scenes that must be witnessed personally to feel their horror for otherwise, they are impossible of belief. They have left memories that can not be dulled; many of them too terrible to be told.

I was fortunate enough, speaking from the standpoint of the newspaperman, to see action on two fronts. I was with the German armies both on the Russian border and on the fighting lines against the French from Bel-fort to Verdun. If I had only seen action in the military sense I think the nine weeks I spent in Germany for the New York World would have brought me no regrets. In the excitement that goes with battle one loses a true perspective and the death of a few thousand soldiers, more or less, though actual war means little at the time. This may sound brutal but it must be remembered that killing and being killed is the nature of the soldier and so the correspondent looks at it with the fighter's view—that it is all in the day's work.

Behind Lines Worst Scene. But it is behind the lines, away from the glamor of battle, where the rifle and cannon sing a psalm of blood and iron, intoxicating and bestializing, that war is unfolded in its true color. Not in the fighting trenches, terrible as they are; not where the men in uniforms are found; not where the flags are flying; not where the graves of the countless brave are dug; is to be seen the real nature of the war. It must be looked for away from those glorified scenes, among the women and children, fatherless, brotherless, homeless.

There the false colors fall away under the eye and you see war as it truly is—a vast tawdry, demanding at the least the sacrifices, love, life and wealth. War may "cleanse the inner soul of a nation" but at what a cost! In France and Germany today there is not a family that has not felt the agony of death and there are many from which every man has been obliterated, lying in unrecorded ditches or lacking even that pretense of burial.

Death Least of Tragedies. But death is the least of the tragedies that have befallen those who lived in the direct path of the war. These have lost their homes, their families, their houses that had been their

homes for years; their every possession save the clothes on their backs and the few poor trifles they could seize in their flight. And in fleeing, these innocent victims have been hopelessly scattered so that their families already shattered by death have been separated and lost to one another in the darkness of the war areas where there is no inter-communication, and because of the military restrictions, search for the missing ones is impossible.

The theme of individual atrocities, stark as they may have been, does not need to be developed to point a moral; the atrocity of the thing in its bigger side, falling heaviest upon the helpless, is enough, indeed, too much. Was it not worst to those not directly engaged in it; they are the ones who pay the price and only they can know how heavy that price is.

Women Stagger Along Roads. In East Prussia and over the Russian border I saw the shattered, blackened shells of what had been hundreds of villages and towns. I saw the women who had dwelt in these peaceful little places staggering along roads miles away from what had been their homes and falling by the wayside, heavy with sorrow and faint from exhaustion. Even if refuge was there for them? Even if they reached a place of shelter they had no means of life. It is these that the committee of mercy will save; it is through them that more death and suffering will be checked.

And I saw these scenes repeated along the eastern border of France. Always there were to be seen women and children, hopeless and helpless. Now and then among these women I saw there and there by the sides of battle-wounded hands upon whom this heavy punishment had been visited, although they had no part in the crimes that brought it—there were to be seen men, old, doddering, unfortunates whose presence made the business of flight the more difficult.

Bride Bereft of Husband. Out of the welter I select two scenes—they are typical of thousands. I saw a bride of four weeks, the daughter of a prosperous farmer, whose husband had been killed in battle. On the day she got into town there was a raid through the little town in which she lived. A "shooting" so it was called in the official reports and therefore unimportant from a military point of view. But when the marauders left the village was in ashes and in the act of being looted by the woman's father, her father-in-law, fourteen and sixteen year old brothers, her bedridden uncle, and to make the score complete, her mother, brought down by a stray shot. She was left alone. She wore a dress, but she did not have a hat when I saw her. She told me her story in a curious, dead, impersonal manner, quite detached and disinterested. Now and then at some expression of sympathy she smiled. I wished she had not smiled that way. It hurts to reach it. The story was bad enough. God knows, but that smile made it worse. And all the way through her voice never varied from a monotone even when she told how she had prayed hourly that her man might be brought back to her so that he could see the child that was to come.

Plight of Aged Couple. I saw a man seventy-five years old and his wife, a few years younger, who had sent six sons to meet their death on the "field of honor." And from this field had come the shots and the torques that fired their homes and drove them forth, wanderers without shelter, without food and without hope.

I think the horror of it all was driven home more deeply by the sight I had at Louvain. There, the towns are lively and the fields are green. It is only as if to give a living contrast instead of concealing one to depend upon memory for the picture of what had been before the horror came. And what a contrast was presented on either side of the little place! Ruin as far as the eye could see—ruins marked by graves and ashes and everywhere, in the streets, wanderers, starting women and little children. Checks should be sent to August Belmont, treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. Do it today. Women and babies are starving. America can and must help.

He gives twice who gives quickly. Washington, Dec. 27.—With leaders in both houses still determined to push through all necessary legislation in order to avert an extra session after March 4, next, congress will reconvene next Tuesday after one of the shortest holiday recesses on record.

"That any part of the holiday season before New Year's day should be utilized for grinding the legislative grievet mill is almost unprecedented, but President Wilson and a administration leaders generally hope that not one working day will be lost in congress.

Outside of appropriation bills and a few general measures which the house has begun to consider, the senate is working rapidly. There remains much for the senate to do—in fact, the entire legislative program outlined at the opening of the session by the president and later discussed in the executive caucus, is yet to be accomplished.

Although the immigration bill with the literacy test still remains the unfinished business of the senate, appropriation measures have already been passed. The immigration fight begun last week is likely to be replaced by the District of Columbia supply bill early in the week. It is the purpose of floor leaders to follow this with a measure on the literacy test appropriation bill as soon as possible.

Would Defeat Immigration Bill. As to the immigration bill, there is a growing disposition on the part of some Democrats to sidetrack it if possible. If not to defeat it, Senator Lewis of Illinois, at least to force the issue with the president on the matter, announced that the president was opposed to such a form of immigration restriction.

The Illinois senator threw down the gauntlet of a resolution to establish a commission with the further announcement that he intended to introduce an amendment at the proper time to strike out the literacy test altogether.

Some Democrats, however, enough votes can be found to pass such an amendment. Such an outcome, in the opinion of senators, Democrats and Republicans as well, who favor the measure, would operate to defeat the bill entirely. Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the immigration committee, proposes to keep up the fight for the bill, literacy test and all, and thinks President Wilson will be forced to give it his official approval or disapproval.

Stirring Times Over Suffrage. Stirring times that will rival in enthusiastic interest the fight over the prohibition constitutional amendment last week are expected to develop early in the week as a rule will be reported to provide for debate on a resolution for submission of a constitutional amendment to extend suffrage to women.

St. Francis' advice and its opponents have been exerting heroic efforts to bring about a vote on the rule and resolution. Representative Henry, chairman of the rules committee, plans to submit the issue within a few days.

Leaders in both branches are looking forward to prolonged discussion over the naval and military establishment which have received so much attention since the opening of congress. The discussion will come over the appropriation bills, soon to be well under way in the house. Senate committees plan to begin work on the measures before they come formally from the house.

Conservation legislation included in the legislation program is still in the hands of the senate public lands committee, which concluded hearings on the water power act leasing bill last week and will initiate hearings this week on the measure to open up the mineral resources of the country.

BRONZE TABLET TO BE UNVEILED

State Will Pay Tribute to Heroes of War of 1812.

Illinois Commission Will Have Charge of Exercises to Be Held at State House January 12.

A sculptured bronze has relief, commemorating the patriotism of Illinois soldiers of the war of 1812, will be unveiled at the state house Tuesday, January 12. The event will be under the auspices of the Illinois State commission named to erect a memorial to the heroes of 1812. The commission is composed of Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Riverside; Mrs. Francis W. Walker, Chicago; and Mrs. Robert W. Colville, Springfield.

The inscription on the tablet follows: "In memory of the patriotic and heroic pioneer service of Illinois soldiers in the war of 1812, erected by the State of Illinois at the request of the United States Daughters of 1812, and dedicated upon the close of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, December 24, 1914."

"They stood between their loved homes and the war's desolation."

Governor to Make Speech. Governor Edward F. Dunne and Edmund James, president of the University of Illinois will deliver addresses. The bas will be presented to the state by Mrs. Wiles, Riverside, chairman of the state commission. The program follows:

Bugle call. Invocation—Rev. George T. Gunter. Presentation of the Bas Relief to the State—Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, chairman of commission and honorary president United States Daughters of 1812 in Illinois.

Unveiling of the Bas Relief—Miss Victoria Edith Bender, great great granddaughter of Diodorus Holcomb, surgeon in the war of 1812.

Acceptance of the Bas Relief on behalf of the state—Edward F. Dunne, governor of Illinois.

Historical address—Edmund J. James, president of the University of Illinois, grandson of Anthony Wayne, U. S. hero of 1812.

Introduction of the sculptor—Miss Nellie W. Walker, great granddaughter of David Walker, chaplain in the war of 1812.

Remarks by the state president, U. S. D. 1812 State of Illinois—Mrs. Samuel Williams, Erie.

Singing of the Star Spangled Banner—Mrs. G. F. Sorgatz.

CONGRESS READY TO RESUME ITS WORK

Immigration Bill and Woman Suffrage Big Issues.

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MEXICANS AGREE ON PEACE PLAN

Carranza Prepares to Retake Mexico City

New York, Dec. 27.—It was announced by the Mexican bureau today that a telegram had been received from Doctor Atl of the Carranza ministry of communications in Vera Cruz as follows:

"I have just reviewed our line of troops from Orizaba to Apizaco, consisting of more than 30,000 well equipped troops. There is great enthusiasm and loyalty among the soldiers and the people. The Constitutionalists' chiefs have agreed to advance slowly in order to establish a political and social reforms. Mexico City will be ours in less than two months."

"Many reports of victory claimed by Villistas are without foundation, no truth in them. Puebla and Guadalajara were evacuated for the purpose of isolating the enemy. The organization of the revolutionary confederacy is now definitely established. The Mexican people are with the Constitutionalists. There is perfect harmony and unity of ideas and purpose among the generals and the chiefs who are fighting for the people's cause."

This Helped. "I was speaking with your father last night," he said at last, somewhat faintly.

"Oh, were you?" answered the sweet young thing, lowering her eyes. "Er—what were you—talking about?"

"About the war in Europe. Your father said that he hoped the fighting would soon be over."

The sweet young thing smiled. "Yes," she remarked, "I know he's very much opposed to the long engagements."

Righteous Wrath. "I won't pay 1 cent for my advertising this week!" declared the stockbroker angrily, to the editor of the country paper.

"You told me you'd pay the price of my shoe polish in with the reading matter."

"And didn't I do it?" inquired the editor.

"No, sir, you did not! You put it in the column with a mass of poetry—that's where you put it!"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Try a Journal Classified ad.

TONS OF FOOD ARE SENT TO BELGIANS

Remarkable Progress Is Made in Caring for Sufferers.

Distribution Report Shows That America and Other Nations Have Sent Big Amount of Supplies.

New York, Dec. 27.—Remarkable progress in the work of getting food, clothing and medical supplies to the suffering Belgians is shown in the first official report of the commission for relief in Belgium, which was received here today from the headquarters in London.

In addition to these cargoes, the report says that sixteen lighters had been loaded in Holland with food loaned by the Dutch government for immediate relief.

The distribution of food from Rotterdam into the most remote provinces was accomplished in spite of the inadequate transportation facilities.

The province of Brabant, which includes Brussels and Louvain, and is therefore the most populous and most needy, received the largest quantity of food, 17,537 tons of foodstuffs, including 7,269 tons of wheat and forty-one packages of clothing having been distributed there before December 4.

Liège and the surrounding province of Namur had received the next greatest quantity, 3,885 tons of food, mostly wheat and 200 packages of clothing.

Hainault, the most southerly province, is in deep distress, the commission says, because it includes the mining and manufacturing towns of Mons, Charleroi and Chimay, where most of the early fighting occurred and where the large industrial population was thrown out of work.

Nevertheless, 2,282 tons of food were distributed in Hainault and East Flanders received more than two thousand tons. Less could be done for West Flanders, where there still is fighting, and the commission says that it is unable to get only 101 tons of food into that territory.

Luxembourg, hill-top and difficult of access, has received 583 tons.

Province in Deep Distress.

What damage was done by the Zeppelins, which were used by the Germans in their attacks on the coast, is not ascertained, but the German report of the affair says that the raid was fruitless.

The enterprise of the British navy in thus attempting to "dig out" the German fleet brought about a battle between the most modern of the war machines. The British squadron, including the light cruisers Arethusa and Undaunted, which have been engaged in previous exploits on the German coast, was attacked by Zeppelins, seaplanes and submarines.

By rapid maneuvering the British ships were able to avoid the German submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the English cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up.

The Germans, however, claim to have hit the destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warship, and took aboard three of the seven pilots and their planes. Three others were taken up by submarines but their machines were sunk.

It was learned today that a German airman who visited England on Christmas day dropped a bomb near Rochester, which is only twenty-eight miles southeast of St. Paul, London, and seven miles from Gravesend.

The bomb did no damage, as it fell in a roadway.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warship, and took aboard three of the seven pilots and their planes.

The attack was delivered in daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Helgoland. These planes were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines.

As these ships were seen by the Germans from Helgoland, Zeppelins and three or four hostile seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them.

It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airman and a novel combat ensued between the most modern craft of the enemy's aircraft and submarines.

By swift maneuvering, the enemy's submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and Arethusa.



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING WILLIAM REDMOND PRESENTING THE FLAG TO LIEUTENANTS MACGRATH AND HILL OF THE CORK BATTALION JUST BEFORE THE VOLUNTEERS DEPARTED FOR THE FRONT.

THRILLING RAID ON GERMAN COAST TOLD

Zeppelins Find Fire of Cruisers Too Dangerous.

London, Dec. 27.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting seaplanes, made an attack Christmas day on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe.

Six of the airmen returned safely but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, is feared, was lost, as his machine was found wrecked off Helgoland.

By rapid maneuvering the British ships were able to avoid the German submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the English cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up.

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COUPLE OBSERVE SILVER CYCLE

Jerseyville, Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heiderscheid, residing in Richwoods township, Jersey county, fifteen miles west of Jerseyville, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage Christmas day with a family dinner and reunion.

The former successes of the Austrians against the Serbians, the correspondent says, had begun to breed a mood of desperation among the officers of the Serbian army as well as the headquarters staff.

The staff preserved complete calmness and optimism and was most happy in choosing the higher commanders.

The leading Austrians believed the Serbian forces had been increased ten fold. Despite the overwhelming number of the Austrians their lines were shaken and after ten hours of most desperate resistance, they began a retreat.

The Austrians, seeing this retreat, evidently supposed that the Serbian resistance was completely broken.

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DESCRIBES DEFEAT OF AUSTRIAN ARMY

Success Is Said to Be Result of New Confidence.

London, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Sarajevo correspondent, under date of December 19, sends a description of the defeat of the Austrians at the hands of the Serbians which culminated in the recapture by the Serbians of Belgrade.

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COUNCIL TO CLEAN UP ITS DOCKET

Pending Matters Will Be Disposed of This Afternoon.

Petition for Management of the Chatterton for a Reduction in License Will Be Denied by Officials.

City commissioners will undertake the task this afternoon of cleaning up the municipal docket for the coming of the New Year.

The petition of Manager Takacs of the Chatterton for a reduction in his theatre license will be denied. The theatre is now paying an annual license of \$200, and the management petitioned the council to reduce it to \$100.

The investigation at a conference of the commissioners held Saturday brought out the fact that some show houses in the city which are now paying \$100 should be charged \$200.

The claim of P. E. Taintor for \$2,195 for additional work done in the paving of Adams street from Seventh to Tenth streets will be denied.

The week promises to be a busy one for City Clerk Elmer Hill. All saloon, restaurant and luncheon room licenses are due January 1, and by that time the city treasurer will have in his possession a sufficient amount of cash to pay all claims until the beginning of the fiscal year March 1.

Plans are making for the introduction of an ordinance providing for shades on automobile lamps. Complaints have been made against the glare of automobile headlights in the business district.

San Francisco, Dec. 27.—A Hindu mystic, Louis Vavara, blew himself up yesterday morning in a group which they were worshipping by exploding a bomb at the afternoon service today.

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BRAVES WEATHER TO GET FIRE AID

Fred Clark Runs Four Blocks to Summon Department.

Discovers Home of C. H. Newby in Flames But Structure Is Consumed Before Brigade Arrives on Scene.

Clad in a dressing gown and wearing a pair of moccasins, Fred Clark, 525 East Bergen street, made a record run through the snow in zero weather to No. 4 engine house to give an alarm of fire early yesterday morning.

The fire destroyed the home of C. H. Newby, 523 East Bergen street, the flames having gotten under good headway before the firemen arrived.

The house was owned by Dr. C. M. Bowcock. The loss was about \$800 and cause of the fire is unknown.

At 9:33 o'clock yesterday morning slight damage was done to a residence owned and occupied by Mrs. Aline Black, 526 South State street, caused by a spark from a flue.

LEADER OF CULT KILLS AND WOUNDS

Hindu Mystic Slays Himself and Blows Up Temple.

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WILL ENTERTAIN LOCAL NEWSBOYS

Dr. James Williams to Be Host on New Year's Day.

Newsies Will Be Guests at Dinner at Greider's and Afterward Will Attend Show at the Gaiety.

The annual newsboys' dinner with Dr. James F. Williams as host will be one of the New Year's day features.

Drill last year Doctor Williams conducted the festivities personally, but heeding compelled to be in the south at this time he has made arrangements to have his little friends taken care of.

The dinner this year will be attended by 125 boys. They will be treated to everything in the dinner line that big politicians or any other group would have in the banquet line.

Doctor Williams left for the south a month ago, but before leaving he made most careful preparations to see that every little detail of the dinner carried out for the happiness of the boys.

The dinner will be held at Greider's restaurant in a body. Here long tables of good things will be set to appease their appetites.

Not only has Doctor Williams provided for a good menu, but while it is being served the boys will be treated to a concert from an orchestra. Speeches will be made by prominent men and the boys will again have their pictures taken at the banquet tables.

Not will this be the end of Doctor Williams' benefices, for following the dinner the entire 125 boys will attend the first show at the Gaiety theatre.

Pittsfield, Dec. 27.—Harvey Hanson of Chicago is home to spend the holidays with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Fred L. Hanson.

Miss Mary Shastid, who attends Millville university at Decatur, is home to spend the holidays with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Shastid.

Miss Milton Lindauer of Canton is here for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strauss.

Miss Helen Carroll and Miss Mabel Caughlan who teach in the public school at Mercedosa, are home to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fradler have gone to Champaign for a several days' visit.

Engineers for the state highway commission have completed a survey of the state road to be built in Newburg township immediately east of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pennington and children of Alpine are here for a visit with relatives and friends.

District Superintendent Flannagan of Quincy was in the city Tuesday for a First Methodist church regarding a pastor for the remainder of the year.

Miss Pearl Vertess has gone to Winamac, Ind., for a several days' visit to relatives and friends.

Daniel Dunham attended the funeral of the late Rev. Gerald J. Janssen at Waynesville on Monday. Rev. Mr. Janssen was formerly pastor of the church at Waynesville.

Dr. John Pringle of St. Louis has been spending several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pringle in this city.

Carl Beck of Champaign is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Irick, in this city.

Timothy Laughlin, who has a position in the state institution for the blind at Jacksonville, has been spending several days at his home in this city.

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TARIFF SHOULD AID EMPLOYER

Kansas City, Dec. 27.—A protective tariff which protects the employer but which fails to protect the employee is worse than useless, according to Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the United States commission on industrial relations.

The legislative body which grants a subsidy to a manufacturer can just as easily and legally make sure that the employees of that manufacturer share in the benefits suggested by the tariff.

Mr. Walsh said, "We have voted subsidies that the high standard of living of the American laborer might not be upset by the low standard of the foreigner."

At the government has the right to subsidize an industry in the interests of social welfare," he concluded, "then it follows that the government has the right to suspend that protection to the industry which refuses to show its workers to organize, which employs children in its plants, or which pays a wage less than that necessary to the boasted American standard of living."

DOGS FRIENDS OF PRISONERS

There is an old saying that "dog is always man's friend."

When Rip Van Winkle was driven from his home by his scolding wife, his dog was his one true friend. Based on this idea, Sheriff Wheeler has made an innovation at the county jail which is unique.

The prisoners in the jail are confined in two corridors, one known as the east side of the jail and the other as the west. Yesterday Sheriff Wheeler placed a bull dog pup in either corridor.

The dogs are to be the property of the prisoners in general and also their companions.

In placing the dogs with the prisoners Sheriff Wheeler believes that it will give the men something to take care of and interest themselves with.

Both Dr. Gorge W. Naymitch of Harvard university and Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, who addressed the delegates, expressed the view that the present European war will be the last, because of the constantly growing sentiment among the people of all nations in the war.

It makes no difference what it is, you can sell it if you advertise it in The State Journal.

THRILLING RAID ON GERMAN COAST TOLD

Zeppelins Find Fire of Cruisers Too Dangerous.

London, Dec. 27.—Assisted by light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, seven British naval airmen, piloting seaplanes, made an attack Christmas day on the German naval base at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe.

Six of the airmen returned safely but the seventh, Commander Hewlett, is feared, was lost, as his machine was found wrecked off Helgoland.

By rapid maneuvering the British ships were able to avoid the German submarines, while the Zeppelins found the fire of the English cruisers too dangerous for them to keep up.

The Germans, however, claim to have hit the destroyers and their convoy, the latter being set afire.

The British ships remained in the vicinity for three hours without being attacked by any surface warship, and took aboard three of the seven pilots and their planes.

The attack was delivered in daylight, starting from a point in the vicinity of Helgoland. These planes were escorted by a light cruiser and destroyer force, together with submarines.

As these ships were seen by the Germans from Helgoland, Zeppelins and three or four hostile seaplanes and several hostile submarines attacked them.

It was necessary for the British ships to remain in the neighborhood to pick up the returning airman and a novel combat ensued between the most modern craft of the enemy's aircraft and submarines.

By swift maneuvering, the enemy's submarines were avoided and the two Zeppelins were easily put to flight by the guns of the Undaunted and Arethusa.

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COUPLE OBSERVE SILVER CYCLE

Jerseyville, Dec. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heiderscheid, residing in Richwoods township, Jersey county, fifteen miles west of Jerseyville, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage Christmas day with a family dinner and reunion.

The former successes of the Austrians against the Serbians, the correspondent says, had begun to breed a mood of desperation among the officers of the Serbian army as well as the headquarters staff.

The staff preserved complete calmness and optimism and was most happy in choosing the higher commanders.

The leading Austrians believed the Serbian forces had been increased ten fold. Despite the overwhelming number of the Austrians their lines were shaken and after ten hours of most desperate resistance, they began a retreat.

The Austrians, seeing this retreat, evidently supposed that the Serbian resistance was completely broken.

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DESCRIBES DEFEAT OF AUSTRIAN ARMY

Success Is Said to Be Result of New Confidence.

London, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's Sarajevo correspondent, under date of December 19, sends a description of the defeat of the Austrians at the hands of the Serbians which culminated in the recapture by the Serbians of Belgrade.

The former successes of the Austrians against the Serbians, the correspondent

State Journal

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John Bressmer. A good man left this life when John Bressmer died—a good man in about all the essentials that go to make up a useful member of society and a worthy citizen.

John Bressmer was a striking example of what common, everyday honesty and common, everyday industry can accomplish.

In the mercantile establishment he founded and developed, Mr. Bressmer has left a monument. But the memory of the sturdy, honorable, right-living citizen who was so long identified with the aspirations of Springfield would have lived without it.

Such men affect a community with an influence that does not die.

Labor Legislation. The American Association for Labor Legislation is to meet in Philadelphia this week. It will discuss a number of measures which are to be considered by state legislatures this winter.

Mr. Bryan's Souvenir. To the ambassadors who represent at Washington the governments which have entered into arbitration treaties with the United States, Secretary of State Bryan sent a little book from his pen, "A Message From Bethlehem."

Household Helps. Water in which potatoes have been boiled is the best thing with which to sponge and revive a silk dress.

GOOPS. The girl who works is criticized about a great many things, but on no other subject is she criticized as often as the subject of dress.

What Editors are Saying. St. Louis Star: The plot uncovered in New Orleans to sink a French steamer by concealing on board a clockwork bomb, is an evidence to what depths of depravity the minds of men have been reduced by the low standards of humanity and justice which have been set in this war.

Edwardsville Intelligencer: The mayor of Springfield has notified the proprietor of a pool room to close up at once and get out of business.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: It was in the past a favorite Democratic argument against the tariff that Republican measures usually produced a surplus revenue and that was conducive to extravagance in appropriations.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: President Wilson believes that his second year in the executive chair has been better than his first, and he was not particularly displeased with his first. If he keeps on improving he will at least be able to retire from office with unimpaired self-esteem.

gining of the new year. But it has never had so big a surplus of first-class, desirable goods. Nor has it ever known a time when there was so great a variety of articles from which to select after the holiday season. That is why the bargain seekers are particularly fortunate this year.

This situation ought to be of particular interest to persons residing outside of Springfield. By reading the advertisements in The State Journal, they can acquaint themselves with details concerning the bargains offered.

They will do well to read them, for they can rely on the information they contain. All of the reliable merchants—those whose statements can be accepted as truthful and accurate—use the advertising columns of The State Journal.

AN INDICTMENT. The Whiteside Sentinel, published at Morrison, contains a salty indictment of officials who have been dealing with the foot and mouth disease in that vicinity.

In its bitter criticism of their methods, it arraigns both federal and state inspectors.

According to this newspaper, there has been no intelligent direction of the work. The inspectors, it says, have been going about the infected district establishing quarantine and destroying animals, but this is all they have done.

The matter of disinfection, which is of more importance than the killing of diseased cattle, it says, is almost wholly neglected.

The paper even declares that the inspectors have, by their carelessness, been unconscious agents for spreading the malady.

"In running about from farm to farm," it says, "they have probably done more than any others in distributing the germs of the disease."

It adds that the plague is constantly increasing because disinfection has not promptly followed the destruction of diseased animals.

If the statements made by this newspaper are true, there should be a shaking up of inspection forces. While it was to be expected that more or less hysteria would be manifested while the campaign against the disease was new, there is now no excuse for conditions which The Sentinel describes.

Two months have elapsed since the disease appeared, and the work of fighting it ought to be well organized by this time.

It is true, of course, that the authorities are short of funds and that they are unable to do all the work they believe is necessary.

However, is not a sufficient excuse for carelessness and slipshod methods. What is done should be properly done. Under no circumstances should disinfection be neglected.

One of the Washington correspondents, commenting on the gifts, remarks that they are not autograph copies and adds that they "may be obtained, as the reader is informed, from publishers in Chicago, New York and elsewhere, for thirty-five cents."

Which comment was designed, no doubt, to make Mr. Bryan "look cheap."

It must be admitted that a thirty-five cent book which advertises itself isn't much in the way of a holiday souvenir, but when there is considered the occasion for presenting it, the publication is peculiarly appropriate.

The State Journal doubts whether those peace treaties of Mr. Bryan's would assay a value of thirty-five cents.

Arguing as to the comparative strength of the individual soldiers in Europe is a waste of time. The cowboy who remarked that "old man Colt made all men equal" was correct.

No wonder the English want to prolong the war. Christobel Fankhurst says she will break loose again as soon as it ends.

In the last 3,000 years it is estimated that the world has seen only sixty years of uninterrupted, worldwide peace!

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Guess If They Are Married.

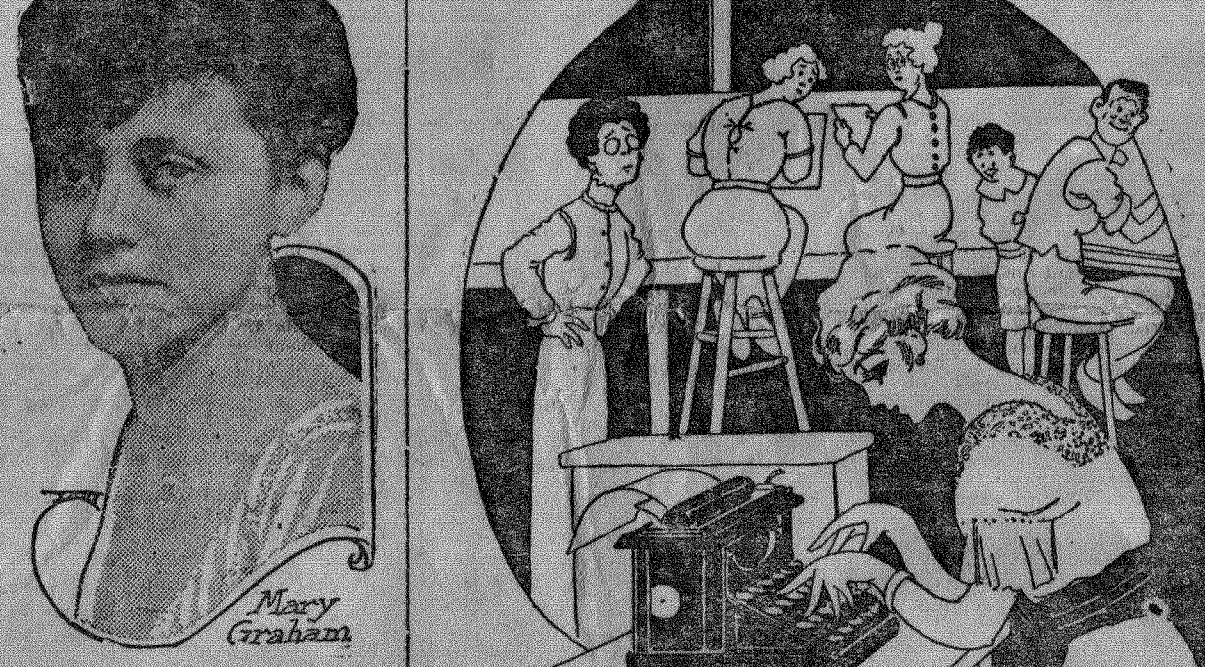


FROM THE FEMININE POINT OF VIEW

Regular and special contributors—Nixola Greeley-Smith, Billy Burke, Caroline Coe, Gelett Burgess, Maybelle Mortimer, Sarah Hale Hunter, Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Winna Lee, Ida McGlone Gibson, Mrs. Emily Riesenberg, Berton Braley.

AN INTELLECTUAL GIRL

Should Girl Who Works "Doll Up?"



Having broken all records as a knitter of wool socks and fuzzy mufflers, Miss Mary Graham, daughter of Assistant Attorney General S. M. Graham, will forego charity work for a while and take time to make her social bow to Washington.

Household Helps. Water in which potatoes have been boiled is the best thing with which to sponge and revive a silk dress.

GOOPS. The girl who works is criticized about a great many things, but on no other subject is she criticized as often as the subject of dress.

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LEGAL POINTS IN EVERY DAY MATTERS

By E. R. Branson, Member of Faculty, Lincoln College of Law. Author of "Branson's Forms," "Branson's Instructions to Jurors," Etc., Etc.

Editor's Note—Mr. Branson will conduct a weekly department for The State Journal, treating of every day matters with legal angles and aspects. His writings will be stripped of legal phraseology, so that everyone can understand. Any question of law in any state will be answered in this column. Address "Legal Points Department" of The State Journal.

Q. Please give me your advice with reference to the following state of facts: Mr. L. promised Mr. D. to sell the latter a certain stock of goods at any time within three months from the date of the offer. Nothing further was said or done between them. Subsequently, and before the expiration of the three months, Mr. L. sold the stock to Mr. G. Mr. D. would like to know whether Mr. L. may be sued for a breach of contract in not selling the goods to him (Mr. D.)

A. No. Mr. L.'s promise was merely an offer to sell and it could become a contract only by its acceptance. The case would have been different if Mr. L. had agreed, for a valuable consideration, to keep the offer open for three months.

Q. (1) Does the general revenue law of this state (Illinois) have any bearing upon the inheritance tax law? (2) What will be the effect, upon an inheritance tax, of a change in the ownership of the property?

A. (1) The general revenue law of the state imposes taxes upon property itself, while the inheritance tax law takes the right of succession to property. The inheritance tax law has no relation to the general revenue law. (2) As the inheritance tax law taxes the right of succession, rather than the property itself, it has been held that no change of title, by reason of the death of those who succeeded to the estate, among themselves or with strangers, can affect the tax.

Q. (1) May an individual adopt a business name or style different from his own name? (2) If he does so, will his contracts, made under such adopted business name, be binding upon him personally?

A. Yes to both questions. Q. Where an accomplice gives evidence in a criminal case in Illinois, will this evidence, unsupported, be sufficient to convict the person on trial?

A. Yes, provided the jury believes the evidence to be true and worthy of belief. Q. What limitations are there in Iowa upon a married woman's right to encumber or convey her real estate?

A. None. She may encumber or convey her real estate in the same manner as other persons. Q. Is it necessary, in the state of Kentucky, for a husband and wife to join in the execution of a deed, in order to release the wife's dower?

A. Yes. Q. Is a commissioner of deeds required, by the laws of Maryland, to have an official seal? A. Yes. Q. Is a subscribing witness necessary, in Missouri, in order to prove a deed? A. Yes.

will go to St. Louis, where she will spend some time with her brothers, Edward and William Monckton. A. J. Patton left Saturday night for his home in Springfield, after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patton. Mrs. P. M. Riddick went to Martinsville, Ind., Saturday morning for an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. Anna Frewitt.

Miss Winifred Keltz went to Jacksonville Saturday, where she will spend some time with friends. H. C. Taylor left Friday night to spend several days with his mother, Mrs. W. F. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ouis Seckman and baby, after a several days' visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hurst, left Saturday morning for their home at Kerriok.

Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Stinson returned to their home at Lewisdown, Mo., Saturday evening, after a visit to his father, Aaron Stinson. Will Davis returned to Peoria Saturday, after a visit to his mother, Mrs. Henry Hill.

Miss Curry is general secretary of the state Y. W. C. A. Mrs. J. H. Mullen returned Friday from Virginia, where she had been to attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Baker, who had passed her ninety-sixth birthday.

Edward Weibel of Macomb is here for a week's visit to relatives and friends. Henry Bordenkircher and Louis Markert will return Monday from a visit to friends in Petersburg.

F. D. Meyer left Saturday night for Tropical, Calif., following the death of his sister, Miss Margaret Meyer. He will bring the remains back here for burial, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Rachel Meyer. Miss Meyer had been in poor health for a long time.

Roger Walters, seven-year-old son of E. L. Walters of Auburn, accidentally shot himself in the left foot with a .22 rifle yesterday afternoon. The boy was playing at home with the rifle, which he had received for Christmas. He was brought to the hospital for treatment.

It makes no difference what it is you can sell it by advertising it in the State Journal.

ROLAND'S THE STORE THAT SELLS WOOLTEX. Don't Fail to Attend the Great Slaughter Sale of Coats, Suits, Skirts, Dresses, Raincoats and Petticoats. Coats at \$5.85, \$7.95, \$9.95, \$10.95, \$12.75, \$13.75, \$14.75, \$16.75, \$23.75. Worth \$12.45 to \$45.00. ALL SUITS HALF PRICE. One lot Dresses worth to \$35 -- \$9.95. Every Wooltex garment guaranteed for two whole seasons' satisfactory service same as when you pay regular price. Guaranteed Petticoats: \$3.00 quality \$1.95, \$4.00 to \$5.00 quality \$2.95, \$5.85 to \$6.50 quality \$3.95. Raincoats: \$3.00 Raincoats \$1.65, \$7.50 Raincoats \$5.00, \$10.00 Raincoats \$7.50, \$12.50 Raincoats \$10.00. Special 9 to 11 a. m. Monday. House and Street Dress, material percale and gingham, in plain and striped patterns, size 34 to 44; choice, 9 to 11, of these \$1.50 values, only 89c.

Don't Be A Goop!

JOHN BRESSMER ANSWERS SUMMONS

Veteran Merchant Dies at Winter Home in Florida.

Had Been Resident of Springfield Since 1848—Which Bears of Local Firm

John Bressmer, head of the John Bressmer company of this city, one of the most widely known and oldest dry goods merchants in the middle west, died at his winter home in Miami, Fla., at 2:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the advanced age of 81 years, 6 months and 19 days.

Mr. Bressmer's death was caused by a complication of diseases which, despite his age, he had fought vigorously against for many months.

Mr. Bressmer's death was caused by a complication of diseases which, despite his age, he had fought vigorously against for many months.

It is the desire of the family that no flowers be sent.

A biography of John Bressmer would be an interesting chapter of obstacles overcome.

Since July, 1848, John Bressmer had been a resident of Springfield, and his first wages were in grading the street in front of the residence of Abraham Lincoln.

While the active charge of the new store had been gradually turned over to Charles Bressmer, the son, the elder Bressmer continued in active business and his experience and foresight, gained through many years of earnest thought and attention to buying and selling dry goods and kindred lines, were responsible for the prominence of the store.

Sufferers.

R. K. Smith, a salesman of this city, who is ill at St. John's hospital, is much better.

Mrs. Matilda Hoss of South First street is improving nicely at St. John's hospital, where she has been seriously ill.

Miss Dottie Smith, 715 East Jackson street, is doing well at St. John's hospital, where she has been ill for some time.

Mrs. Frederick Wines, West Lawrence street, who has been seriously ill at St. John's hospital from pneumonia, is improving nicely.

Mrs. J. T. Weston is critically ill at Springfield hospital. She has been undergoing treatment at that institution for some time.

Joseph Schneider, who has been ill from pneumonia at his residence, 298 West Lawrence avenue, is much better and is able to sit up.

J. H. C. Schoettker, 702 South Eighth street, who suffered a slight attack of paralysis, is much improved, and expects to be up soon.

Mrs. Samuel N. Bonanisinga, 309 West Washington street, who is seriously ill at St. John's hospital, was showing a slight improvement yesterday.

Samuel J. Smith of Edinburg, who is suffering at his home from apoplexy, was much better yesterday. Mr. Smith is a retired merchant of that city, and is 79 years of age.

Miss Agnes McGill, 1706 East Carpenter street, who recently fell in a street car, injuring her head, was much better at her home yesterday. For a few days she was in a critical condition.

Mrs. Clarence Twist of Rochester, who recently underwent an operation at St. John's hospital for relief from appendicitis, is getting along nicely, and will soon be permitted to return to her home.

Veteran Springfield Merchant Expires at His Winter Home in Miami, Fla.



JOHN BRESSMER.

The remains will be taken to the undertaking establishment of Kirlin & Egan, 411 East Adams street, and will be taken to the residence of his parents later.

Ann Sawitch, four sons, Adam, Frank, John and Tony, all at home, and one brother, Frank, in Chicago.

The funeral services for Mrs. Jennie Brown Scott were held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. Edward Haughton, pastor of the church, officiating.

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ARTHUR H. HEADS DIES AT HOSPITAL

Decedent Was Former Employee of Chicago & Alton Road.

Had Been Resident of City for the Last Thirty Years—Funeral Arrangements Are Not Completed.

HEADS—Died, at 7:30 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 27, 1914, at St. John's hospital, Arthur Harry Heads, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heads, 1337 West Edwards street, aged 37 years.

The remains were removed to the undertaking establishment of Kirlin & Egan, 411 East Adams street, and will be taken to the residence of his parents later.

Besides his parents, decedent is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Joseph Hamm and Miss Mabel Heads, and three brothers, Clyde, Lee and Fred, all of this city.

SAWITCH—Died, at 3 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 27, 1914, at St. John's hospital, Anton Sawitch, 829 Indiana avenue, aged 50 years and 5 months.

The remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of Joseph Schneider, 318 East Washington street, and later will be taken to the family residence.

TAMOTINI—Died, at 3 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 27, 1914, at St. John's hospital, Ugo Tamotini, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tamotini of Riverton, aged 3 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The funeral services will be held at 9 o'clock this morning at St. James' Catholic church in Riverton, Rev. Father Flaherty, pastor of the church, officiating. Interment will be made in Calvary cemetery.

CORNEAU—Word was received in this city last night that the funeral services for Mrs. William R. Corneau, formerly of this city, who died at her home in Chicago Saturday, will be held at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning at the family lot in Oak Ridge cemetery.

SCOTT—Funeral services for Mrs. Jennie Brown Scott were held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. Edward Haughton, pastor of the church, officiating.

The following were the pall bearers: Tom Rice, John Harrison, David Erensh, Frank Lee, Edward Barlow and Robert H. Brown.

HOUCHEM—Funeral services for Mrs. Serena Organ Houchem, who died suddenly Thursday at the home of her niece, Mrs. William Ramsey, in Auburn, will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at Central Baptist church, Rev. H. H. Ford, pastor of the church, officiating.

FETZER—The funeral services for Frederick Fetzer, 611 West Monroe street, were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence and at 2:30 o'clock at Trinity Lutheran church, Rev. Frederick Brand officiating.

ZAMPING—Funeral services for B. B. Zamping were held at 10 o'clock this morning at the undertaking establishment of Charles T. Biseh & Son in North Sixth street and interment made in Oak Ridge cemetery.

YOUNTS—Funeral services for Miss Norine Yount, who died Thursday at the home of her uncle, J. A. Erlinger, 1009 North Walnut street, were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Elliott avenue Baptist church, Rev. H. H. Ford, pastor, officiating.

CRAWFORD—Funeral services for Mrs. Emma Crawford, wife of James Crawford of Virginia, who died in St. John's hospital Saturday, will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in Virginia Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Juvenile officiating.

JANSSEN—The remains of Rev. Gerad Janssen will be removed from the undertaking establishment of Charles T. Biseh & Son this morning at 10 o'clock.

The closing incident in the career of Walter Proctor, the Granite City bandit who was shot and killed last Thursday afternoon, shooting two men was closed as far as this vicinity is concerned, yesterday.

STATE JOURNAL'S DAILY BULLETIN OF THE WEATHER

Springfield Weather Data for Dec. 27. Temp. Humid. Wind. Precip. Show. 7 a. m. 51 75 SW 3 0.00 7 p. m. 28 81 SE 0 0.00

RECORD-BREAKING COLD WAVE BROKEN

Rising Temperatures Are Predicted for Next Few Days.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Winter's record breaking cold wave which had covered most of the country from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic coast, causing widespread suffering and a number of deaths, was broken tonight and generally rising temperatures were predicted for the next few days.

Forecasters at the weather bureau said the temperatures already were moderating tonight everywhere east of the Rockies and north from the Mason and Dixon line.

In the southern states, it was said, the temperatures will be raised to normal seasonal averages by tomorrow.

Northfield, Vt., was the coldest point in the eastern United States today. The temperature there was 26 degrees below zero.

DOCTORS HELPING Men Who Drink

The busy doctor has neither the time nor PLACE to give proper and needed medical attention to his alcoholic or drug patients.

TRIAL THIS FOR NEURALGIA

Thousands of people keep on suffering with Neuralgia because they do not know what to do for it.

Children's Coughs—Children's Colds

When one of your little ones shows symptoms of an approaching cold, give it Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey at once.

POULTRY, EGGS, ETC.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn and Columbian Wyandotte cockerels, Muscovy ducks and Jersey cattle, J. A. Leland, R. Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—Black Langshans, Sharp's pure bred prize winning strain; show birds, guaranteed to win. Strong utility birds, \$5.00 to \$5.00. T. Warren Sharp, 217 1/2 South Fifth St.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Rhode Island Red chickens, Earl Surver, R. P. D. No. 46, Auburn, Ill.



DINNER DANCE IS PLANNED.

Will Be Given by Members of Kappa Alpha Pi Fraternity.

Kappa Alpha Pi fraternity members will enjoy their annual dinner dance at the New Island hotel, this evening.

The committee in charge includes Louis E. Beecher, Harry R. Armbruster, Earl J. Friedmeyer and T. Maurice Lawrence.

Members of the local chapter are Harry Armbruster, Elmer Beaman, Paul Beecher, Malcolm Catlin, Harold Chapman, Robert Dodd, Yates Ellis, Robert Fash, Earl Friedmeyer, Harry Friedmeyer, Cochran Gentry, Harry Gentry, Paul Gentry, Henry Kimmel, Maurice Lawrence, Louis Lehman, Timothy McGrath, Robert Murray, Carl Meyer, Russell Meyer, Walter Meyer, Gilbert Miller, Harry Richardson, William Shaver, William Shogren, Albert Schlipf, Fred S. Scherer, Ralph Taylor, Marion Woodruff, Ogden Vredenburg, Honorary member, John G. Friedmeyer.

CHRISTMAS PARTY IS GIVEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Duncan Entertain Friends at Their Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Duncan, 1635 East Edwards street, entertained a number of their friends at a delightful Christmas party.

A most enjoyable feature of the evening was the visit of Santa Claus, who distributed gifts and candy among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin, San Adolphus, are visiting relatives in this city.

The Misses Katie and Irene Hadden of Jacksonville, spent the holidays with friends in this city.

Miss Lillian Armstrong of Lincoln arrived yesterday to be a guest of friends here for a few days.

Miss Beulah Thomason, 318 1/2 East Adams street, spent the week-end with relatives at Litchfield.

James Connors of this city, has returned from Chicago, where he spent Christmas with his mother.

Mrs. Robert Irwin, San Adolphus, and daughter, Mary, of San Diego, Calif., are visiting relatives in this city.

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PERSONALS

R. R. Gomes of Beardstown is visiting friends in Springfield.

Mrs. W. A. Evans of this city is visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

Charles Gitchrist of Lincoln returned home after a visit to friends here.

John Yarvey of Jacksonville returned home after spending the holidays with relatives here.

Frank E. Marney of Chicago is visiting his mother, Mrs. A. Marney, 1103 South Eighth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Arnold, 527 Bergen street, spent the week-end with relatives at Morrisonville.

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Every Woman. Should keep in close touch with the Want Ad pages of The Illinois State Journal. Many opportunities are offered you on these pages daily—chances to buy useful articles for the home at bargain prices—chances to buy a home on payments like rent—chances to rent a better home than the one you now have for less money.



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Oscar and Adolph At Their Gay Pranks--Sparks Fly In An Electrical Atmosphere

WORDS BY SCHAEFER MUSIC BY MACDONALD



FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR young men at Y. M. C. A., including use of shower baths, swimming pool, gymnasium, reading room; rent reasonable.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING.

FOR RENT--One nice room and use of kitchen; also sleeping room; strictly modern. Phone 3691, 609 South Sixth st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM AND BOARD, modern conveniences, \$7 per week and up. Home cooking, city heat. 616 East Jefferson st.

OFFICE ROOMS FOR RENT.

OFFICES FOR RENT. Large and well lighted. Heat, elevator and janitor service included. CDD FELLOW BUILDING, FOURTH AND MONROE STS. Office, Room 200. Bell Tel. 1833.

STOREROOM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT--Part of store to lady for fancy work. Good location. Terms reasonable. Address V. R. No. 2, Journal.

HOTELS.

McCarthy House--2214 S. 4th. Nicely furnished outside rooms; mod. Bell 742.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

MINE TIES AND PROPS. 120 acres extra tall heavy hardwood timber, 1 to 12 in. diameter, miles to depot on main road; a bargain. BARBOUR BROTHERS, Garden Grove, Ia.

PUBLIC SALES.

POSTPONED SALE. On what is known as the Christ Mohr farm, 3 1/2 miles northwest of Williamsville, 2 miles southeast of Pancy Prairie, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1914, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. about: Horses, cattle, hogs, farm implements and some household goods.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION. Dwelling house, well located, 1503 East Adams st. Monday afternoon, Jan. 11, 1915, at 2 p. m., at the premises. Terms cash. Edward W. Payne, Executor. Thomas W. Quinlan, Solicitor, 209 S. 5th.

PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches is executed by The State Journal in the most satisfactory manner. Skilled workmen, new type faces and fast presses always at the service of customers. The best work seen in Springfield comes from The State Journal.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

FRED D. SILLOWAY. United States and Foreign Patents. Send for Free Booklets. 221 1/2 East Monroe st. Old phone 6904.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE--Elegant, practically new, modern 9-room residence with all modern conveniences, fine hardwood floors, basement, cement driveway, fruit trees and large garage, 3 blocks from the square. Inquire A. P. R., care of this office.

FOR SALE--Four houses, west and southwest. Our low winter prices. Sharp's Agency, 217 1/2 South Fifth st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PICTURE SHOW MANAGERS, BEWARE of men giving away of sealing lots through picture shows. Protect your business by writing to the firm they claim to represent. We have no authorized agents in Illinois. SUCCESS REALTY COMPANY, Oklahoma City.

FOR SALE--Movie theatre, near street car transfer and square. In good show town, central location, first class condition, best patronage; sure money maker till June 1. Large business interests demand full time. Address G. S. care Journal.

GOOD opening for cook/helper with \$2,000 to \$3,000. Good paying business. Address L. R. care Journal.

UNUSUAL opening for hustler with some capital in the concrete silo business. Address "Silo," care Journal.

FOR SALE--20-room modern hotel; money maker. P. O. Box 38.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE, doing good business. Call 4-R, Mechanicsburg.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTO RADIATOR AND HOOD COVERS COMBINED. Heavy waterproof cloth, double lined. Guaranteed to last. Write to R. H. Armbruster 317 1/2 Co., 412 South Fourth st.

FOR SALE--New demountable 42 H. P. roadster, used 3 mo., DeLo starter, electric lights, 2 extra rims and castings; delivery for quick sale. E. E. 21, care Journal.

WANTED--2-pass. roadster in trade for Model touring car. Auto. Exchange and repair, 111 S. 4th st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ARE YOU SHORT AFTER CHRISTMAS? DO YOU OWE SEVERAL SMALL BILLS? START THE NEW YEAR WITH A CLEAN SLATE. Pay up your bills and keep your credit good. We will loan you the money--from \$1 to \$100 on your furniture or other goods. The lowest interest, best treatment. All business confidential. Call, phone or write.

SPRINGFIELD LOAN CO., 224 1/2 South Sixth St. Old Phone 1338.

LOANS.

\$10 to \$1,000 on livestock, vehicles, farm implements, pianos, growing crops, autos, diamonds. Money loaned on any good collateral. We make loans strictly private. All business confidential. NATIONAL LOAN CO., N. W. Cor. 5th and Monroe, 2nd floor. Old Phone 208.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On household goods, jewelry, livestock, etc. Short or long time. Payments either weekly or monthly from \$5 up. Any amount from \$10 to \$100. If you pay off before we allow you a liberal rebate. Call at the office, phone or write and our agent will call on you. NATIONAL LOAN CO., 210-211 Ferguson Bldg., Bell phone 6322.

\$10 up on pianos, furniture, livestock, auto, collateral, personal notes. Ladies can secure loans from us. All business confidential. McCONELL & McCONELL, N. 4th, over Broadwell's Drug Store.

MONEY TO LOAN, \$1.50 weekly for 25 weeks pays for \$25 loan; other amounts same rate. 1496 E. Wash. Bell 6255.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved farms in central Illinois. Brinkerhoff & Co., Springfield, Illinois.

FINANCIAL COLUMN.

FOR SALE--All or part of \$10,000 preferred stock in Salmon Cannery, the most profitable industry on Puget Sound; 8 per cent guaranteed dividends; handsome additional returns. Write for further information. FRANKLIN SHUEY & CO., Investment Bankers, 563 Empire Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

Auto radiator cover. Waterproof rubber cloth, heavy double blanket lining. Ford car, 3 1/2 other sizes in proportion. Also repair auto curtains. Heavy weight heat resistant celluloid. SPRINGFIELD CANVAS GOODS CO., Half Block North St. Nick Hotel.

LIVESTOCK.

SPRINGDALE FARMS--Big 4 Poland China sows. Big bone, big litters, big quality. Big type. Boreas herd, 2000 163402 and Longfellow Giant 134227, 1,100 lbs. boars and big stretchy and prolific sows. BEN RADENMACHER, Mulberry Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE--5 Duroc-Jersey boars. C. P. Van Doren, Chatham, Ill.

BARBER SHOP.

HARD CUT SHAVE, 10c. No advance holidays. Patronize the OLD RELIABLE and save money. J. C. FLETCHER, 119 North Sixth St.

U. R. NEXT for a best class cut at RITTER'S, 402 East Adams st.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT. Ten-room house at 1220 South Sixth st., thoroughly modern, hardwood floors throughout, city hot water heat, garage, etc.; school one block. One of the best homes in the city that is rented. Call A. R. Drennan, old phone 233 or 5930.

FOR RENT--Strictly modern 6-room house, 809 West Washington st., \$23. Inquire Peckler & Co., 323 North Side Sq. Phone Bell 70 or 7533.

FOR RENT--7-room house, gas, well and cistern, 2048 E. Monroe. Apply 2091 East Capitol.

FOR RENT--In the west end, 5 rooms of a double house, 216 N. West Grand ave. Apply 537 N. 6th. Old phone 2337.

MODERN cottage, 412 South Parkfield, Get key 302 South Walnut. Alfred Neef. Would be pleased to show.

MODERN HOUSE, 4 rooms and bath, sleeping porch, 11 West Adams. Inquire N. J. Hamilton. Old phone 524 and 7056.

FOR RENT--Five-room house, close in, \$18. Apply C. W. Freeman, 704 W. Monroe st.

FOR RENT--7-room house, city water in yard, newly papered and painted, \$15. 29 South 3rd st. Phone 2183.

THREE rooms and large pantry on car line, 2363 South 10th st.

Seven-room house, close in, \$21. Apply C. W. Freeman, 704 West Monroe st.

FIVE-ROOM cottage, walking distance, S. W. well, cistern, gas, \$14. Phone 2183.

FLATS FOR RENT.

A HIGH-CLASS 7-room apartment, strictly modern, in the finest apartment building in the city, Lincoln library.

FOR RENT--Suites of two rooms and bath, \$20; one room and bath, \$10; heat and water furnished. Call 141.

SIX E. Lubbock, city heat. Apply 141.

BICYCLE AND REPAIRING.

LOWEST PRICES on bicycle supplies and repairing. Razors, saws, etc., sharpened. Keys made and locks repaired. Decratost Bros., 705 E. Adams. Bell 2413.

FRANK HOFFMAN, Lock & Gunsmith. Brazing, grinding, filing, etc. 117 N. 5th.

J. INGELLS, Welding, brazing, bicycle supplies. 121 S. 4th st. Bell 3474.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

TWO dressers, 2 heating stoves, drop-head sewing machine, lexbox, refrigerator, 2 steel ranges, No. 8 cook stove, folding bed, sanitary couch, square dining table. Left for debt. 114 S. 2d. apartment.

TWO Jewel gas ranges for sale at Graham Gas & Electric Fixtures Co., 1004-1006 East Adams st.

COUNTRY CLUB DISTRICT.

Acres--- Choice 1/4, 1/2 and 1 Acre Tracts for \$350 up \$10 Cash and \$1.25 a Week

COUNTRY CLUB DISTRICT

Beautiful high ground--an ideal site for a home. Eighteen minutes from the business center. Good car service. Magnificent view. Fine soil. Roomy home sites--where you will have room for chickens, flowers and berry bushes and a family orchard of fruit trees. Where you can be a producer and cut down the high cost of living. Many conveniences--Hard roads going in--Electricity, water, graded streets, cement sidewalk and curbs--strawberry and specimen shade trees--everything high-class in the Country Club district. Scores of pretty homes and more now building. Whether for investment or a home, you should see this at once. Quick action means choice of location.

A. S. Spaulding

IDEAL RESIDENCE TRACTS 310 South Fifth Street Both Phones 890 Springfield, Ill.

A. S. SPAULDING, 310 South Fifth Street: Send me full particulars of how I can buy a quarter, a half acre or an acre--in the Country Club district for \$350 up--on your Savings plan--\$1.25 a week payments.

Name _____ Address _____ (Give name and address and mail.)

COUNTRY CLUB DISTRICT.

LELAND PLACE ADDITION

South Grand avenue, at the entrance to Washington park. Every improvement, including asphalt pavement and boulevard lamps. We are offering the best values for the money and the right restrictions will make investments in this property the best in GREATER SPRINGFIELD. Call us by phone and make an appointment to go out and see this property or take South Second st. car and get off at Park ave. and see for yourself.

JAMES A. JONES REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

318 South Fifth. Old phone 1.

OAK KNOLLS EXTENDED SOUTH

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL LOTS. REASONABLE PRICES. EASY TERMS. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, LEWIS N. WIGGINS, Bell phone 1621, or HARRY M. ENAPPE, Bell phone 612.

CITY LOTS.

BUILD YOUR HOME IN OAK KNOLLS

THE CONTINENTAL SOUTH OF WASHINGTON PARK OVERLOOKING THE "COUNTRY CLUB" WEST, AND ON THE EAST AND SOUTH SIDE OF OAK KNOLLS. Ten minutes' ride to center of business district.

Prices are less than in other sections of the city, not so well located. REASONABLE TERMS. INDUCEMENTS TO QUICK BUILDERS. LEWIS N. WIGGINS, Owner. Bell phone 1621. 516 E. Capitol ave.

WANTED.

WANTED--Small furnished flat for use during the session of the legislature. A. W. C. Journal office.

WANTED--Washings or day work. Bell 6219.

BINDING.

BINDING and blank book manufacturing satisfactorily executed by The State Journal job printing and binding department.

COUNTRY CLUB DISTRICT.

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UNDERTAKERS.

E. H. WALLACE, 119 North 5th. Calls promptly answered. Bell 6364.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE--Clarendon piano, fine shape, \$125. Bell 5972 after 8 a. m.

LOCKSMITH.

Nisius & Kronz, 404 E. Adams. Machine & Locksmiths, repairing. Bell 4529.

TURKISH BATHS.

MILLER Turkish Baths, 423 1/2 East Washington, open day and night; private rooms. J. K. Miller, Prop.

RUBBER STAMPS.

FRANK HUDSON, 506 1/2 E. Monroe st. The only rubber stamp maker in the city. Ink pads, stencils, seals.

FARM LANDS.

TEXAS FARMS.

NEW COLONY and town forming Gulf Coast section Southwest Texas; selling part of my ranch at \$10 to \$20 acre, easy terms; on railroad, charming climate, healthy, rich soil, easily tilled, well drained, water plentiful and pure, of well east, gas wells west, both from shallow sands; no oil or mineral rights reserved; best well to start soon; grow marvelous crops; escape the cold of winter; grow strong while getting rich. Come and see. J. F. HYATT, Sweden, Duval county, Texas.

FOR SALE--Stock farm of 620 acres; near Greencastle, Ind., Putnam Co., two sets of buildings; all in good condition. Write me for particulars. CHARLES A. BRUNER, Greencastle, Ind.

MISSISSIPPI FARMS.

FOR SALE--600-acre ideal stock farm, fine residence, ten miles from Vicksburg, Miss., heavily sodded bermuda, lespedeza and clover. Real bargain. C. C. BARBOUR, Vicksburg, Miss.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMS.

SEVERAL improved and unimproved farms in Red River Valley for sale cheap. Write for information to DVORAK LAND CO., Wymora, N. D.

MICHIGAN FARMS.

160 ACRES good land; \$700 improvements; Gladwin Co., Michigan; \$1,800 small payments; long time, one-fourth down; reduction for cash. Frank S. Kelley, Beaverton, Ore.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED--A farm of 50 to 100 acres not farther than six miles from Springfield. Best of references. Inquire J. E. Journal.

FOR SALE--Two connecting lots, well located in "The Highlands," just south of Spaulding's addition, \$150 each, or both for \$250. Address "Lot," care Journal.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HAVE farm lands to exchange for gen. mase. and hardware stocks, anywhere. Submit your trades. Owners preferred. WILL E. KEVINE, Carlinville, Ill.

SALE OR TRADE--Thirty-room hotel, doing good business; centrally located. Will consider city property. M. J. (Dink) Carper, 24 1/2 S. 6th st.

PLUMBING.

BATH TUBS, Sinks, Basins, Closets, Pipe Valves, Steam and Hot Water, Gas Fittings, cheap as Bears-Roubuck Co. BOOBA & CO., 192 E. Wash. Phone 4639.

J. F. MURPHY, plumbing, heating, prompt jobbing, 403 South 6th. Bell 3171.

MOTORCYCLES.

FOR SALE--One single cylinder Armao, in first class shape; 500 cc twin cylinder Excelsior, in good running order, with Presto-lite outfit, \$15. Tel. 5355. Johannes Bros., Third and Cook sts.

PROFESSIONAL NURSES.

MARY ERMANN, 1784 East Carpenter st. Licensed midwife. Old phone 2494; new phone 492-R 2.

Mrs. Anna Buskewich, licensed midwife, 302 North Ninth st. Phone 5787.

PIANO TUNING.

PIANO TUNING and repairing. George F. Hahn, 517 N. 12th. Bell phone 1955.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE--A bay mare, heavy in foal. A bargain at \$50. Bell phone 6697 or call at 1806 South Spring.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

FOR window glass and glazing see GEO. W. HARNETT, 207 South Fifth. Both phones 521.

UPHOLSTERERS.

UPHOLSTERING--The best work in town. Refinishing cabinet work. A. G. SCHRADER, 1607 S. College. Bell 1049.

HORSE COVERS.

HORSE COVERS--We make them. Buy from the manufacturer. R. H. Armbruster Mfg. Co., 412 S. 4th.

UNDERTAKERS.

E. H. WALLACE, 119 North 5th. Calls promptly answered. Bell 6364.

PIANOS.

FOR SALE--Clarendon piano, fine shape, \$125. Bell 5972 after 8 a. m.

LOCKSMITH.

Nisius & Kronz, 404 E. Adams. Machine & Locksmiths, repairing. Bell 4529.

TURKISH BATHS.

MILLER Turkish Baths, 423 1/2 East Washington, open day and night; private rooms. J. K. Miller, Prop.

RUBBER STAMPS.

FRANK HUDSON, 506 1/2 E. Monroe st. The only rubber stamp maker in the city. Ink pads, stencils, seals.

FARM LANDS.

TEXAS FARMS.

NEW COLONY and town forming Gulf Coast section Southwest Texas; selling part of my ranch at \$10 to \$20 acre, easy terms; on railroad, charming climate, healthy, rich soil, easily tilled, well drained, water plentiful and pure, of well east, gas wells west, both from shallow sands; no oil or mineral rights reserved; best well to start soon; grow marvelous crops; escape the cold of winter; grow strong while getting rich. Come and see. J. F. HYATT, Sweden, Duval county, Texas.

FOR SALE--Stock farm of 620 acres; near Greencastle, Ind., Putnam Co., two sets of buildings; all in good condition. Write me for particulars. CHARLES A. BRUNER, Greencastle, Ind.

FARM LANDS.

FARM LANDS FOR THE FARMER

EVERY GOOD FARMER IS A POSSIBLE FARM PURCHASER.

If he is a good farmer he is always interested in good farms.

As a Central Illinois farm land medium for the farmer The Illinois State Journal qualifies in the first rank. For its circulation covers thoroughly Central Illinois.

FOR SALE--100 acres at \$10, 128 acres at \$10, 50 acres at \$15, 100 acres at \$15, 80 acres at \$20, 80 acres at \$14; 60 acres at \$15, 600 acres for sale or trade, 300, 307 1/2 acres for sale or trade, \$10. C. C. COLLEMAN, 316 East Adams. Phone 969.

A FARM and Home Free for \$100. We tell you how and where to get one. PARCEL POST EXCHANGE, 434 Symes Bldg., Denver, Colo.

COLORADO, Kansas, \$450 per quarter. All year round. Address H. MORROW, 134 Symes Bldg., Denver, Colo.

ILLINOIS FARMS.

FOR SALE--Choice of two good farms, by estate of Jas. Johnson, near good market, splendid neighborhood. Good terms. Further information, address J. M. JOHNSON, 917 1/2 N. Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla.

FOR SALE--21 acres with good buildings, 7 miles south of Springfield on state road, land titled, possession March 1. Write at once. I will be in Springfield soon to show the farm. I am the owner. E. W. WILSON, Winona, Minn.

TEN-ACRE FARM, six miles to county seat, price \$500. Possession now. E. CUMMINGS, Mt. Vernon, Ill. R. 10.

FOR SALE--Sixteen acres, half mile west of Springfield, J. care Journal.

IDAHO LAND

The Payette Valley in Southern Idaho is the best investment of all farm land in the United States. "Reason." Unlimited water for irrigation, most fertile soil and perpetual sunshine.

Forced to sell, I have a beautiful and remunerative home. Corn yielding 100 bushels, alfalfa 10 tons to the acre on a very few acres.

Diversified farming, corn in silo, alfalfa hay and other crops with cows, hogs, poultry and our superior fruit. We own our system, yielding from \$50 to \$100 profits per acre annually. Apples, peaches and prunes, \$150 to \$200 an acre. \$500 to \$1,000 an acre for high class fruit farms, apples, prunes and peaches, including water for irrigation. No crop failure when well worked. No cyclones, blizzards or droughts.

Most healthful climate known. Lung and throat maladies are invariably benefited and usually cured.

200 acres highest quality corn, alfalfa and fruit land, free water for irrigation, improved, fair buildings, fine above ground water, 40-acre tract with water, mostly in corn and alfalfa, \$75 to \$150 per acre.

The above are exceptional bargains and all clear of debt. Will bear closest investigation. Address A. E. WOOD, FAYETTE, IDAHO.

ARKANSAS FARMS

FOR SALE--A FINE 1,100-ACRE PLANTATION. Grows cotton, corn, oats, alfalfa, etc. 1500 bales Bermuda hay annually cut. My staple cotton in 1910 brought 25 cents pound. There are 14 tenant houses on system, 1000 to 1500 acres, implements. Good place to raise stock. Healthy country; good people. \$50 per acre. Selling out on account of my age. J. S. WILSON, COLUMBUS, ARK.

FOR SALE--At a Bargain Price--2,000 acres bottom lands Northeast Arkansas; no overflow, no levee taxes. A client has placed these lands for my sale for disposal at \$7.50 per acre. These lands are worth more money and as an investment will make money. Address X-27, Journal office.

FOR SALE--Fine stock farm, 455 acres, four miles from Searcy, beautiful home location with house, two barns, orchard, 250 acres cleared; must sell soon, and will make low price, my hands for the price, \$5 per acre. Address owner, W. C. Chancellor, Searcy, Ark.

FOR SALE--200 acres timbered land, about 50 acres cleared; no other improvements; 250 acres rich farm land, net sand. Price \$2

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE FARMER

Potato Rots Cost Many Thousands of Dollars

Various types of rot annually destroy many thousands of dollars worth of potatoes. The rots responsible for much of these damages are internal brown rot, powdery dry rot, soft rot, and stem rot.

The internal brown rot is always associated with potato wilt and infected tubers can generally be found under wilted vines. This rot forms a dark brown discoloration which may take the form of a more or less complete ring at the stem end. The discoloration rarely extends deeper than three-fourths of an inch and spreads very slowly.

Dry rot is caused by a fungus closely allied to the internal brown rot organism and infects the tubers through wounds, or following the internal brown rot. Potatoes attacked by the dry rot are rapidly reduced to a dry, punky, light brown, shriveled mass. If storage conditions are warm and moist, the tubers may be covered with a white mold-like growth.

Very often tubers are attacked in the field or in storage by a soft rot which quickly reduces the potatoes to a soft, slimy, foul-smelling mass.

The stem rot fungus, rhizoctonia, produces on the tubers, small dark brown bodies which resemble bits of soil. These bodies are the wintering-over stage of the fungus and may spread very rapidly from one tuber to another under improper methods of storage. While this fungus does not itself cause a rot of the tuber, it may pave the way for such rot-producing organisms as the dry and soft rots. Of these diseases, rhizoctonia and the organism causing the internal brown rot only produce a wilting of the vine. It is therefore, important to treat all tubers showing the presence of the brown soil-like bodies with a solution of mercury bichloride and to discard for seed all tubers showing the brown ring discoloration.

Internal brown rot may live in the soil for six or more years. If potatoes are grown continually year after year on the same soil these organisms will increase in number, and, as a consequence, the percentage of wilted vines and rotted tubers will also increase until in a few years the soil will be entirely worthless for growing potatoes.

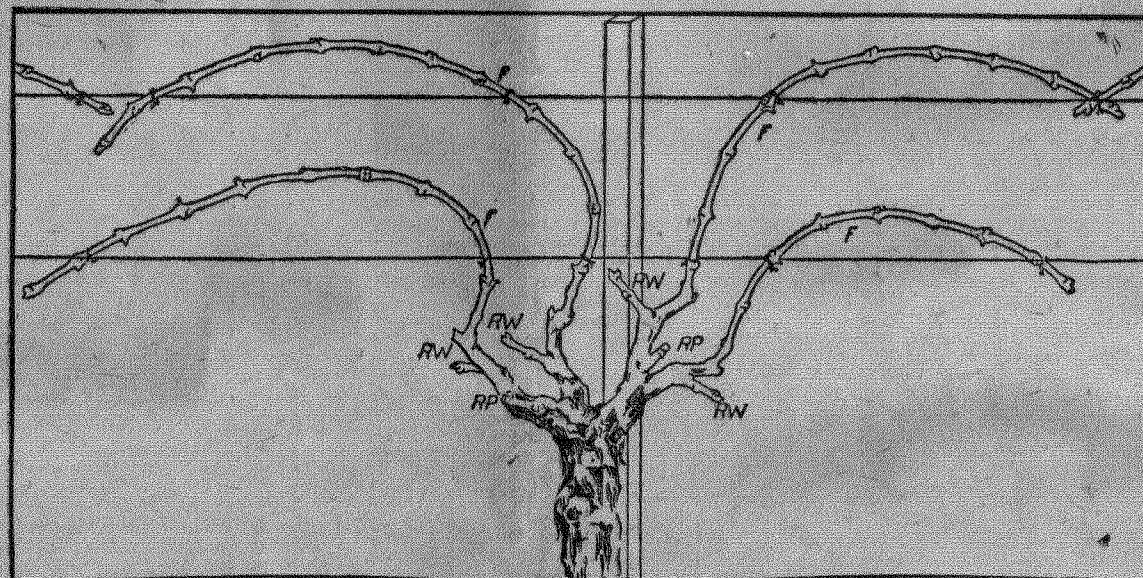
Since all of these diseases live over winter on or in the tubers, it is imperative that seed treatment and seed selection be practiced in order to prevent a recurrence of the troubles the following year. This, together with the other precautions given, will prevent the spread of these diseases and reduce the loss in storage.

It is surprising the number of different breeds of poultry one sees at a big poultry show. They each have their good points which recommend them to the different people. The farmer should keep the breed that suits him best.

THE PRACTICE OF PRUNING GRAPE VINES

There Are Many Methods of Pruning and Training Grapes, But the Essential Operation in Pruning Is to Cut Back a Limited Number of the Best Canes to a Few Buds Each Season and Entirely Remove the Others.

By F. T. BIOLETTI



Head Pruning—Fan-Shaped Head—Showing Fruit Canes Tied to Horizontal Trellis. This System is Largely Used for the Sultanina (Thompson's Seedless) and is the Best for Vigorous Vines which Require Long Pruning Wherever It is Possible to Dispense with Cross-Cultivation. It is also Suitable for any Long Pruned Varieties when Growing in Very Fertile Soil.

There are a very large number of systems of pruning applied to the grape vine. These systems differ principally in the form given to the body of the vine, and in the management of the annual growth. Some of the differences depend on variations in the nature of the vines, on the cultural and growing conditions of the district, and on the objects of the grower. Others are unessential and are merely a matter of taste. The best system is that which is most adapted to all the conditions of the particular vineyard. Any system which does not take into account the nature of the vine is defective.

Before commencing work, the pruner should form a mental picture of an ideal vine of the form desired. Vines are subject to so many accidents of weather, cultivation, and disease that, even with the greatest care and skill, it may be impossible to obtain a single ideal vine in the vineyard. The ideal vine, however, must exist in the pruner's mind, or all his vines will be unnecessarily defective. With this ideal constantly in mind, he is able to take such measures as will, as

much as possible, direct the energies of the vine in the right direction and counteract all contrary influences and

thus to make each vine approach as nearly as possible the perfect model.

This mental ideal is particularly necessary in the treatment of young vines. Only when it is strongly impressed on the imagination, is it possible to use such means and measures as will most rapidly and economically bring the vine to profitable maturity.

The systems of pruning in use in California may be divided into two classes according to the arrangement of the arms on the trunk of the vine. In the commonest systems there is a definite head to the trunk, from which all the arms arise symmetrically at nearly the same level. The vines of these systems may be called "headed vines." In the other systems, the trunk is elongated four to eight feet and the arms are distributed regularly along the whole or the greater portion of its length. The vines of these systems are called "cordons," owing to the rope-like form of the trunks.

The headed vines are divided according to the length of the vertical trunk into high, 2-3 feet; medium, 1-1 1/2 feet; and low, 3-4 inches. The cordons may be vertical, horizontal, according to the direction of the trunk, which is from four to eight feet long.

The arrangement of the arms of a headed vine may be symmetrical in all directions at an angle of about 45

degrees. Such a vine is said to be "vase formed." This form is used in the great majority of California vineyards whether of wine, raisin, or shipping grapes. Where vines are planted in the avenue system, particularly when trellised and where cross cultivation is impossible, the arms are given a "fan-shaped" arrangement in a vertical plane.

On the vertical or upright cordon, the arms are arranged at regular intervals as possible on all sides of the trunk from the top to within twelve or fifteen inches of the bottom. On the horizontal cordon the arms are arranged similarly, but as nearly as possible on the upper side of the trunk only.

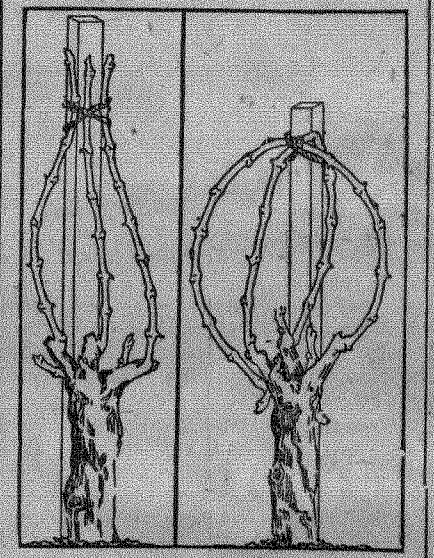
Each of these systems may again be divided into two sub-systems, according to the management of the annual growth or canes. In one, spurs of one, two or three eyes are left for fruit production. This system is called short or spur pruning.

In the other, long canes are left for fruit production. This is called long or cane pruning. In rare cases an intermediate form is adopted in which six eyes are left. In cane pruning, each fruit cane is accompanied by one or two short renewal spurs. These must also accompany half-long pruning. Systems of pruning, where only long canes are left

without renewal spurs, are not in use in California. In all systems, replacing spurs are left wherever and whenever needed.

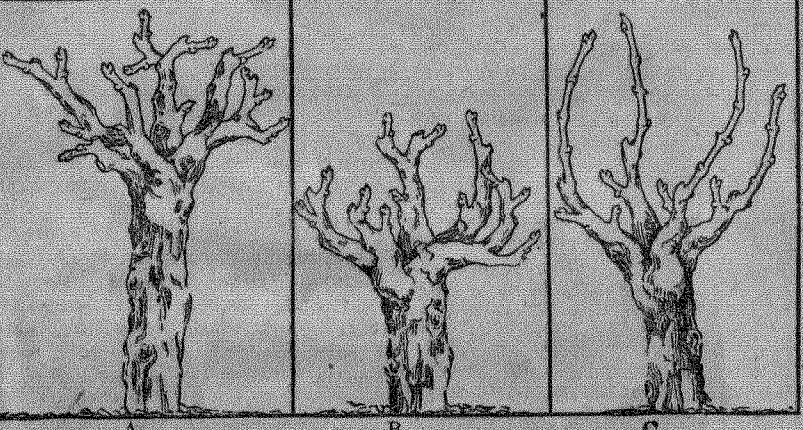
Other modifications are introduced by the manner of disposal of the fruit canes. These may be tied up vertically to a stake driven at the foot of each vine or bowed in a circle and tied to this same stake, or they may be tied laterally to wires stretching along the rows in a horizontal, ascending or descending direction.

The different systems differ therefore in: (1) the shape, length, and direction of the trunk; (2) the arrangement of the arms; (3) the use of fruit spurs or fruit canes with renewal spurs; (4) the disposal of the fruit canes.



Forms of Head Pruning: At the Left, Vertical Fruit Canes and Renewal Spurs. Owing to the Length of the Fruit Canes They Require Support and are Tied to a High Stake. This System is not to be Recommended, as it has Many Serious Defects.

The illustration shown at the right represents an improvement on the other. It differs only in the method of bowing over in the form of a circle and tied by their middle part to a stake which may be smaller and lower than that needed for the vertical canes. This bowing of the canes has several useful effects.



Forms of Head Pruning. A, Spur Pruning with High Trunk; B, Spur Pruning with Medium Trunk; C, Half-Long with Medium Trunk. Fig. B Represents a Headed, Vase-Formed Vine with a Medium Trunk and Short Fruit Spurs. This is the Most Common System Used in All Parts of California.

Fig. A Differs from B Only in Higher Trunk and is Commonly Used for Large Growing Varieties, Especially when Growing in Rich Soil and when Planted Far Apart.

Fig. C has the same Form of Body as A and B, except that the Arms are Less Numerous. It is Suited for Vigorous Table Grapes which do not Bear Well on Short Spurs. It is a Difficult System to Keep in Good Shape Owing to the Tendency for all the Vigor to go to the Growth on the Ends of the Fruit Canes.

SOME ESSENTIALS IN POULTRY HOUSES

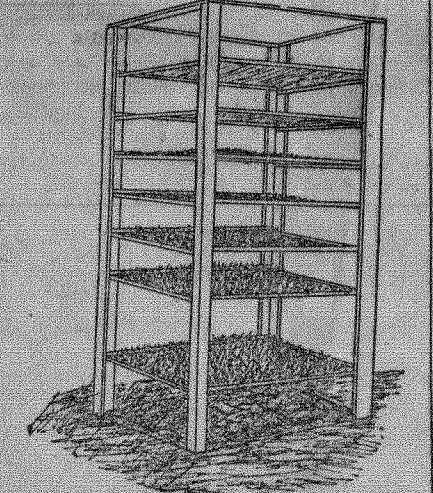
A Hen That is Comfortable Will Be More Profitable Than One That is Uncomfortable.

By A. R. LEE

The prime essentials in poultry houses are fresh air, dryness, sunlight, and space enough to keep the birds comfortable. No particular style of house is peculiarly adapted to any section of this country. A house which gives satisfaction in Maine will also give good results in Texas or California, but it is preferable to build more open and consequently less

Poultry can be raised successfully on any well-drained soil. A light loam, which will grow good grass, is well adapted for this purpose; while a very light, sandy soil, through which the water seeps freely, will stand more intensive poultry conditions, but most of the green feed for the fowls kept on such a soil will have to be purchased. A heavy clay or adobe soil is not as well adapted to poultry raising, as such land does not drain readily and it is much more difficult to keep the stock healthy.

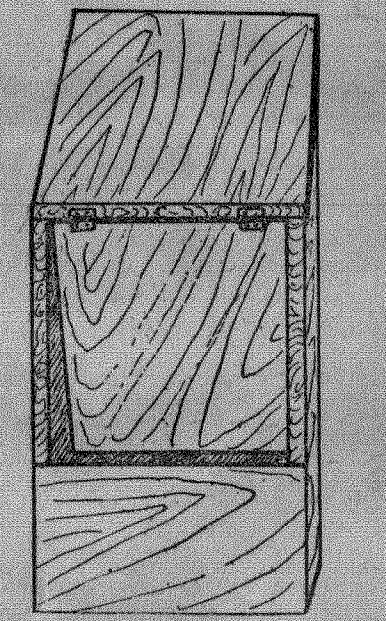
range throughout most of the year. Colony houses holding from 25 to 75 hens are about as large as can be easily moved, but larger numbers may be kept in one flock in a long house. To prevent waste of feed in poultry houses and reduce the handling of the dry foods and grits, it is necessary to use hoppers. Green food is essential as a part of the winter ration for the



An Out Sprouter.

expensive houses in the south than in the north. The best site for the poultry house depends principally on the local conditions. The location should have good water and air drainage, so that the floor and yards will be dry, while the house should not occupy a low pocket or hollow in which cold air settles, and it should be situated for convenience in management and adapted to the available land. Wherever possible a southern or southeastern exposure should be selected, although this is not essential if there is any good reason for facing the house in a different direction.

A house constructed for the convenience of the attendant will have enough cubic air space, provided 2 to 5 square feet of floor space is allowed per fowl. Fresh air should be secured by ventilation rather than by furnishing a larger amount of cubic air space than is required for the convenience of the attendant. The necessary amount of floor space depends upon the system, on the size of the pens, the weather conditions, and the size of the birds. More birds can be kept on a small floor area under the colony than on the intensive system, where the colony system is used in a mild climate and the hens have free



A Grit Box Which Prevents Waste.

When cabbage and beets are not available, sprouted oats can be easily fed. Soak the oats in a bucket for at least 24 hours and then place in a pile on a shelf of a sprouter. On the third day spread them out on the different shelves and let them grow to a height of not over two inches, then feed them. Keep the oats in a room of moderate temperature and dampen every day.

When watering house plants it is a good plan to set the pot in water until the soil is thoroughly wet, then drain and do not water again till water is needed. Small amounts of water, applied frequently, often do more harm than good. Water thoroughly when water is needed.

When wood ashes are strewn over the hen house floor the manure will lose much of the ammonia by the mixture.

Are we learning that there is a good deal more profit with less work to be made raising 75 bushels of corn on 10 acres than 35 bushels on 100 acres?

Some of our leading swine breeders declare that they may increase the early maturity for pork production by breeding young and immature animals. These men view the matter from the wrong side.

Have a light poultry house, admitting plenty of fresh air without producing direct drafts of air. The germs of most diseases cannot live in fresh air or very strong light.

Formulas for Buying Fertilizer

A man drove up to our place a few days ago in a shiny, green automobile and after a few moments' roundabout talk, came to the point of trying to sell me the recipe of making certain fertilizers. He offered to sell for \$5 a recipe which would make a fertilizer for which the manufacturer asked from \$10 to \$18 per ton but which I could manufacture for myself at a cost of \$5 per ton. He was a good talker but I turned him down cold. When I want a recipe for fertilizer I shall send to the state experiment station and get the straight goods. I wrote to the director of our station this man's proposition and he writes me that the mixture which the agent told me would cost \$5 per ton can be made for \$1.50. Of course, he claimed to have a patent on the formula but the director tells me that the stuff cannot be patented. Anybody can copyright and patent a name but the ingredients of any mixture can be analyzed and used by any person. I understand that these so-called patent formulas are being sold in large numbers throughout the south and the game is now working northward.—M. S. Mobile, Ala.

AZOTURIA TOO COMMON.

The symptoms of this disease are easily recognizable. A horse comes out of the stable apparently in the best of condition. He is driven but a short distance before he shows signs of lameness or stiffness in his hind legs. He staggers and may fall before he can be unhitched. He perspires freely. The muscles over the loin and hips become rigid and frequently tender, often trembling and twitching.

According to Dr. M. H. Reynolds the best thing for azoturia is prevention. When a horse must remain idle for a few days the grain ration should be reduced. If a horse is very fat he should be fed no grain. Every horse should be given plenty of water and turned out for exercise daily. If the grain ration has not been reduced during a period of idleness in any case, the horse should have a cathartic before being put into harness again. A quart of raw linseed oil 36 hours before hitching is a safe dose. Work should be light for the first day after idleness, as violent exercise is likely to invite an attack.

One good ear to the stalk is about all we can reasonably expect. If we grow one good ear to the stalk we will have plenty of time to husk the crop while those who grow two or more bunnies to the stalk will be scouring the country for help. This is a point worthy our consideration.

The horses should be allowed to run out into an open lot on every bright day.

GET THE COUNTRY ROADS IN BETTER SHAPE

How to Build and Use Log and Plank Drags For Earth Roads.

The use of the split-log drag is important in putting the roads in shape for winter use. There are over 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the country, and the split-log drag is of great service in keeping them in economical repair. The drag is used in many states and in foreign countries. It is used with two, three, or four horses, and is easily constructed.

The two-slab log and plank drags have proven the most satisfactory. Double drags for working both sides of the roadway simultaneously have been tried with only limited success. The reason for this is that both sides of an earth road are never exactly alike. This causes the two parts of the drag to work unevenly and to interfere with each other.

It is a mistake to construct a heavy drag. A dry red cedar log is the best material for a drag. Red elm and walnut when thoroughly dried are excellent, and box elder, soft maple, or even willow are preferable to oak, hickory, or ash.

The log should be 7 or 8 feet long and from 10 to 12 inches in diameter and carefully split down the middle. The heaviest and best slabs should be selected for the front. A point on the front slab 4 inches from the end that is to be at the middle of the road locate the center of the hole to receive a cross stake, and 22 inches from the other end of the front slab locate the center for another cross stake. The hole for the middle stake will lie on a line connecting and half way between the other two.

The back slab should then be placed in a position behind the other. From the end at the middle of the road measure 20 inches for the center of the cross stake, and 6 inches from the other end locate the center of the outside hole. Find the center of the middle hole as before. When these holes are brought opposite each other, one end of the back slab will lie 16 inches nearer the center of the roadway than the front one. The holes

should be 2 inches in diameter. Care must be taken to hold the auger plumb in boring these holes in order that the stakes shall fit properly. The two slabs should be held 30 inches apart by the stakes. The stakes should taper gradually toward the ends. They should be 3 inches thick and 4 inches wide should be placed diagonally to them at the ditch end. The brace should be dropped on the front slab, so that its lower edge shall lie within an inch of the ground, while the other end should rest in the angle between the slab and the end stake. A strip of iron about 3 1/2 feet long, 3 or 4 inches wide and 1/4 of an inch thick may be used for the blade. This should be attached to the front slab, so that it will be one-half inch below the lower edge of the slab at the ditch end, while the end of the iron toward the middle of the road should be flush with the edge of the slab. The bolts holding the blade in place should have flat heads and the holes to receive them should be countersunk.

An ordinary trace chain is strong enough to draw the implement, provided the clevis is not fastened through a link. The chain should be wrapped around the rear stake, then passed over the front slab. Raising the chain at this end of the slab allows the earth to drift past the face of the drag. The other end of the chain should be passed through the hole in the end of the slab. One and one-half trace chains are sufficient.

Drags are often constructed of planks instead of logs. The plank should be strengthened along the middle line by a 2x6 inch strip. A triangular strip may be used under the lower edge of the blade to give it the proper cutting slope.

Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right-hand wheel track the full length of the position to be dragged and the return made over the other half of the roadway. The object of this treatment is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished all mudholes and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will pack the fresh earth.

position and tightly wedged, a brace 3 inches thick and 4 inches wide should be placed diagonally to them at the ditch end. The brace should be dropped on the front slab, so that its lower edge shall lie within an inch of the ground, while the other end should rest in the angle between the slab and the end stake. A strip of iron about 3 1/2 feet long, 3 or 4 inches wide and 1/4 of an inch thick may be used for the blade. This should be attached to the front slab, so that it will be one-half inch below the lower edge of the slab at the ditch end, while the end of the iron toward the middle of the road should be flush with the edge of the slab. The bolts holding the blade in place should have flat heads and the holes to receive them should be countersunk.

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Where sand or gravel are not to be had for the fowls, heat broken glass, or old bottles, red hot, then drop them into water. When treated in this way the glass ceases to be dangerous, and makes the best of grit for the fowls.—F. S. W., Vivian, S. D.

Greater care than usual should be used in grading and packing the winter apples for market. The dealers and consumers will be more critical than ever, and those who are careless about the preparation of what they have to sell will suffer loss.

Few town people realize the importance of the dairy cow from the standpoint of human life and business economy.

To know the cow is one thing; to profit by that knowledge is another. Testing and obtaining a record must be followed up by systematic effort in weeding out and building up a herd.

Foot and Mouth Disease Demands Radical Methods

Foot and mouth disease has made its appearance in this country for the third time in twelve years, having been introduced into New England in 1902, in the middle eastern states in 1908, and just recently in the middle western states.

The disease affects cattle principally, but all cloven-footed animals are susceptible, so that swine, sheep and goats are sometimes stricken with the disease. Human beings sometimes contract the infection by drinking milk from infected animals, or from handling animals having the disease.

Foot and mouth disease is remarkable for the swiftness with which it spreads. The disease is spread by contact, and any object that has been contaminated with the discharges from the sick animals may convey the infection to healthy animals. The germs of the disease may be carried on the shoes or clothing, by vehicles, on the hoofs of animals, by dogs, cats or birds.

The disease is not necessarily fatal, although a small percentage of affected animals may die. One attack of the disease does not confer permanent immunity. An animal may have the disease two or three times. Affected animals usually recover without any treatment.

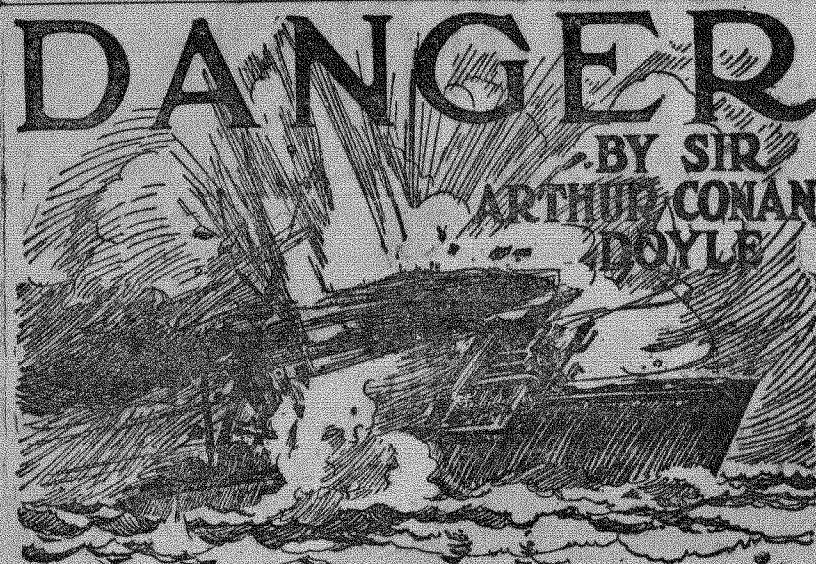
The most prominent symptoms are a high fever, loss of appetite, and the formation of vesicles (blisters) in the mouth, on the tongue and lips, and sometimes on the udder. Similar eruptions take place between the toes, at the coronary band, and cause extreme lameness. Animals with marked foot lesions often lie down and refuse to get up, on account of the pain of standing. Affected animals frequently stand with the head down, and with streams of saliva flowing from the corners of the mouth. Marked disturbances of the digestive organs are often observed.

The United States is the only country in the world that has demonstrated its ability absolutely to eradicate the disease, and it is to be hoped that the methods which have been successful before will speedily check the recent outbreak.

In general the plan is to slaughter all infected and exposed animals, bury them in deep trenches and cover the carcasses with quicklime. Infected premises are thoroughly disinfected and quarantined. No live stock can be brought to the premises for four months. Public highways in infected territory are closed to traffic. Persons are not allowed to visit or leave infected farms. Feed and bedding exposed to the infection are burned. Insured "no-loss" or "no-damage" appraisement being made by a practical stockman and an official of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. One-half is paid by the federal government and one-half by the state interested.

It is a mistake to turn cows which are giving milk out into the yards in cold weather. If so exposed while their stalls are being cleaned or for other reasons, it should be for a brief time only.

The farm profits are for the most part made out of yields that are above the average. Average yields seldom pay more than the cost of production.



Copyright, 1914, by P. F. Collier & Son

This remarkable story was finished by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle last May just before his visit to America. He wrote it as a last anxious warning to England before she embarked upon another war. And the war came sooner than even he had feared.

CHAPTER IV. The Loss of the Kappa.

It appeared from this account that after I had parted from him he had met and sunk no fewer than five vessels. I gathered this to be his work since all of them were by gunfire and all were on the south coast of Dorset or Devon. How he met his fate was stated in a short telegram which was headed, "Sinking of a Hostile Submarine." It was marked "Palmouth" and ran thus:

"The P. and O. mail steamer Macedonia came into this port last night with five shell holes between wind and water. She reports having been attacked by a hostile submarine ten miles to the southeast of the Lizard. Instead of using her torpedoes the submarine for some reason approached upon the surface and fired five shots from a semiautomatic twelve pounder gun. She was evidently under the impression that the Macedonia was unarmed. As a matter of fact, being warned of the presence of submarines in the channel, the Macedonia had mounted her armament as an auxiliary cruiser. She opened fire with two quick firers and blew away the conning tower and the submarine. It is probable that the shells went right through her, as she sank at once with her hatch open. The Macedonia was only kept afloat by her pumps."

Such was the end of the Kappa and my gallant friend, Commander Stephen. His best epitaph was in a corner of the same paper and was headed "Mark Lane." It ran:

"Wheat (average), 66; maize, 48; barley, 50." This gone there was the more need for me to show energy. My plans were quickly taken, but they were comprehensive. All that day (Saturday) I passed down the Cornish coast and round Land's End, getting two steamers on the way. I had learned from Stephan's fate that it was better to torpedo the large craft, but I was aware that the auxiliary cruisers of the British government were all over 10,000 tons, so that for all ships under that size it was safe to use my gun. Both these craft, the Yelland and the Playboy—the latter an American ship—were perfectly harmless, so I came up within a hundred yards of them and speedily sank them after allowing their people to get into the boats. Some other steamers lay further out, but I was so eager to make my new arrangements that I did not go out of my course to molest them. Just before sunset, however, so magnificent a prey came within my radius of action that I could not possibly refuse her.

No sailor could fail to recognize that glorious monarch of the sea, with her four cream funnels tipped with black, her huge black sides, her red blazes and her high white top hamper, roaring up channel at twenty-three knots and carrying her 45,000 tons as lightly as if she were a five ton motorboat



I Knew That She Had Her Deathblow.

It was the queenly Olympic of the White Star line—once the largest and still the comeliest of liners. What a picture she made, with the blue Cornish sea creaming round her giant forefoot and the pluk western sky, with one ereasing star, forming the background to her noble lines! She was about five miles off when we dived to cut her off. My calculation was exact. As we came abreast we loosed our torpedo and struck her

fair. We swirled round with the concussion of the water. I saw her in my periscope list over on her side, and I knew that she had her deathblow. She settled down slowly, and there was plenty of time to save her people. The sea was dotted with her boats. When I got about three miles off I rose to the surface, and the whole crew clustered up to see the wonderful sight. She dived bow foremost, and there was a terrific explosion, which sent one of the funnels into the air. I suppose we should have cheered—somehow none of us felt like cheering. We were all seen sailors, and it went to our hearts to see such a ship go down like a broken eggshell. I gave a gruff order, and all were at their posts again while we headed north-west. Once round the Land's End I called up my two consorts, and we met next day at Hartland point, the south end of Bideford bay. For the moment the channel was clear, but the English could not know it, and I reckoned that the loss of the Olympic would stop all ships for a day or two at least.

Having assembled the Delta and Epsilon, one on each side of me, I received reports from Miriam and Var, the respective commanders. Each had expended twelve torpedoes, and between them they had sunk twenty-two steamers. One man had been killed by the machinery on board of the Delta, and two had been burned by the ignition of some oil on the Epsilon. I took these injured men on board, and I gave each of the boats one of my crew. I also divided my spare oil, my provisions and my torpedoes among them, though we had the greatest possible difficulty in those crank vessels in transferring them from one to the other. However, by 10 o'clock it was done, and the two vessels were in condition to keep the sea for another few days. For my part, with only two torpedoes left, I headed north up the Irish sea. One of my torpedoes I expended that evening upon a cattle ship making for Milford Haven. Late at night, being abreast of Holyhead, I called upon my four northern boats, but without reply. Their Marconi range is very limited. About 3 in the afternoon of the next day I had a feeble answer. It was a great relief to me to find that my telegraphic instructions had reached them and that they were on their station. Before evening we all assembled in the lee of Sanda island, in the Mull of Kintyre. I felt an admiral indeed when I saw my five whalebacks all in a row. Panza's report was excellent. They had come round by the Pentland firth and reached their cruising ground on the fourth day. Already they had destroyed twenty vessels without any mishap. I ordered the Beta to divert her oil and torpedoes among the other three, so that they were in good condition to continue their cruise. Then the Beta and I headed for home, reaching our base upon Sunday, April 25. Off Cape Wrath I picked up a paper from a small schooner.

"Wheat, 84; maize, 60; barley, 62." What were battles and bombardments compared to that! The whole coast of Norway was closely blockaded by cordun within

sages which I found waiting for me at my humble headquarters. They shall ever remain as the patents of nobility of my family. Among others was that never to be forgotten salutation from my king. He desired me to present myself at Hauptville, but for once I took it upon myself to disobey his commands. It took me two days—on, rather, two nights, for we sank ourselves during the daylight hours—to get all our stores on board, but my presence was needful every minute of the time. On the third morning at 4 o'clock the Beta and my own little flagship were at sea once more, bound for our original station off the mouth of the Thames.

I had no time to read our papers while I was refitting, but I gathered the news after we got under way. The British occupied all our ports, but otherwise we had not suffered at all, since we have excellent railway communications with Europe. Prices had altered little, and our industries continued as before. There was talk of a British invasion, but this I knew to be absolute nonsense, for the British must have learned by this time that it would be sheer murder to send transports full of soldiers to sea in the face of submarines. When they have a tunnel they can use their fine expeditionary force upon the continent, but until that might just as well not exist so far as Europe is concerned. My own country, therefore, was in good case and had nothing to fear. Great Britain, however, was already feeling my grip upon her throat. As in normal times four-fifths of her food is imported, prices were rising by leaps and bounds. The supplies in the country were beginning to show signs of depletion, while little was coming in to replace them. The insurance at Lord's had risen to a figure which made the price of food prohibitive to the mass of the people by the time it had reached the market. The loaf, which under ordinary circumstances stood at five pence, was already at one and two pence. Beef was 3 shillings and fourpence a pound and mutton 2 shillings and ninepence. Everything else was in proportion. The government had acted with energy and offered a big bounty for corn to be planted at once. It could only be reaped five months hence, however, and long before then, as the papers pointed out, half the island would be dead from starvation.

Federal, State and City Authorities Co-operating.

Chicago Claimed to Be Greatest Center for Dealing in "Rots" and "Spots"—Bakers the Recipients.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Federal, state and city authorities are now actively co-operating in Illinois to put an end to the illegal traffic in rotten eggs. From evidence already gathered, there seems to be a definite market in Chicago for "rots and spots" at \$2 a case of thirty dozen. In consequence, rots and spots from all over the surrounding country have been coming into Chicago in large numbers.

In the past, the delay necessary to secure authorization from Washington to make the seizure under the federal food and drugs act has proved a serious handicap in breaking up the traffic. With the co-operation of the state authorities, however, this delay is now being eliminated. Under the detention section of the state law governing this matter, state inspectors are able to hold suspicious shipments for examination and further investigation.

The state authorities being on the ground are able to act with great promptness. In this way not only are seizures made possible, but the necessary steps for criminal prosecution are also facilitated. One of the firms in Chicago handling these bad eggs has already been tried by a state court and found guilty. Shipments of bad eggs are also being reported for inedible eggs for technical purposes, such as tanning leather, most of the rots and spots that reach Chicago are first broken and frozen, and then sold to bakers for use in cakes and other forms of food. In one instance, at least, a shipment of these eggs was traced to a firm which admitted that they had no use for them except in food.

As a matter of fact, federal inspectors have been able to secure ample evidence of the use of unit eggs for this purpose. Before they had the active co-operation of the state authorities, it was almost difficult to act with the promptness required to obtain satisfactory results. Another important result of the work in Chicago, it is hoped, will be to persuade other cities and states of the necessity of assisting the federal government in destroying the traffic in bad eggs. That this can be done has already been demonstrated in N. J., where eleven indictments have been found on the charge of conspiracy in connection with this business. All the indictments are in this connection the general information which appeared in the service and regulatory announcements of the bureau of chemistry, department of agriculture, issued May 25, 1914, concerning the denaturing of food products not intended for food but intended for technical purposes.

The Texas girls have shown an unusual interest in poultry in addition to their canning and garden work. This is only the first year of the poultry work, but already 250 young women have completed actual results and in not a single case did the girls fail to make a profit. The result has been that in many cases the whole flock of poultry on a farm has been turned over to the daughter. The profitable raising of turkeys and chickens has been emphasized, for in the past great quantities of eggs were sent to the market when they were beyond the point of using.

In the great towns starving crowds clamored for bread before the municipal offices, and public officials everywhere were attacked and often murdered by frantic mobs, composed largely of desperate women who had seen their infants perish before their eyes. In the country roots, bark and weeds of every sort were used as food. In London the private mansions of ministers were guarded by strong pickets of soldiers, while a battalion of guards was camped permanently round the houses of parliament. The lives of the prime minister and of the foreign secretary were continually threatened and occasionally attempted. Yet the government had entered upon the war with the full assent of every party in the state. The true culprits were those, be they politicians or journalists, who had not the foresight to understand that unless Britain grew her own supplies or unless by means of a tunnel she had some way of conveying them into the island all her mighty expenditure upon her army and her fleet was a mere waste of money so long as her antagonist had a few submarines and men who could use them. England has often been stupid, but has got off scot free.

Movement to Stop Bad Egg Traffic

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Farm, Orchard and Garden Correspondence Solicited

One bad egg in a dozen sent to market naturally spoils a customer's taste for eggs and is said to reduce sales of eggs in his case from 15 to 20 per cent.

To produce eggs of the best quality hens must be provided with an abundance of wholesome food, including grains, bran, clover or alfalfa and oyster shells.

Experiments which have been made by a good many dairymen prove beyond doubt that the more quickly a cow is milked the larger will be the per cent of butter fat that her milk will contain.

The sight of a horse tied to a town hitching post and shivering with the mercury close to the zero mark is not calculated to inspire regard for either the humanity or good sense of the owner.

In far too many instances it is those farmers who would be most benefited by the discussions at the farmers' institute who fail to attend because they are too busy or because they don't consider the deliberations of such meetings practical and worth while.

What is said to be the highest price ever paid for a single apple tree was recently paid to an Oregon farmer for a thirteen-year-old seedling which grew in a fence corner on his farm. The worth of the tree lies in the fact that it yields ripe apples every month from May to November.

Let the girls try this recipe for homemade peppermint candy: Into a saucepan put a pound of granulated sugar and a gill of boiling water and as soon as the sugar is dissolved add a table-spoonful of vinegar. Boil until a little becomes brittle in cold water, add peppermint essence to taste and drop by the spoonful on buttered or waxed paper. Candy of this kind is both inexpensive and wholesome.

THE MEANEST MAN.

About the meanest man on top of God's footstool is the fellow whose wife has darned his socks, sewed buttons on and patched his pants, washed his dirty duds and got him three meals a day for nobody knows how many years and yet who, in spite of all this labor and service and a whole lot more, keeps her so short of money that she has to get down on all fours every time she wants a nickel. Great Caesar! If she were the poorest kind of hired girl imaginable she would get at least \$3 a week and board. But perhaps the chaps who constitute this tribe think that the pleasure of their company cancels the amount of cash due week by week and that their wives are really indebted to them for their clothes. The only fitting retribution that comes to such fellows is to marry a second time and have their new wives read over the riot act and make them hand over the dough in large wads. This happens quite frequently and is calculated to entertain those who are familiar with the twilight tendencies of the victims.

High priced trash. With clover seed selling on retail markets at or near \$7 a bushel, there would seem to be a mighty little excuse for any farmer monkeying with cheap stuff from some other state which is more than likely to contain the seeds of many noxious weeds, besides dirt, sand and trash. The need of giving this so called "cheap," yet very expensive, seed a wide berth is shown in the analysis made several years ago by the botanist of one western experiment station. Of 130 samples of this imported clover seed examined, nearly every sample was found to be full of bad weed seeds. Twenty-one of the samples contained Canada thistle, ninety-eight contained buckthorn, and ten contained dodder. One sample contained 10,304 weed seeds to the pound, including fourteen varieties, besides dirt and trash. In view of the fact that from \$14 to \$16 per bushel was paid for clover seed that season, it meant a pretty lofty price for weed seed and dirt in the showdown.

RHEUMATISM. A friend of the writer who is not far from the "eighty" milestone stated the other day that some years ago he was afflicted with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He tried all the doctors in his locality, but without their being able to render him material relief. As a last resort he poured some kerosene on some flannel cloths and wrapped these about his knees, keeping them there for some time. He states that this simple treatment gave him relief and that he has not suffered from this ailment since. Of course it is possible that the treatment mentioned may not have had anything to do with the relief, but flannel cloths and kerosene are cheap and any one afflicted can prove or disprove the effectiveness of the cure to his own satisfaction.

WHEAT IS HIGHEST IN THREE MONTHS Prices Sent Soaring the Last Hour of Session.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Wheat today rose to \$1.30 a bushel for May delivery, the highest price since September 2, when owing to war excitement the market touched \$1.32.

Signs of increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies from first hands was largely responsible for the new upturn. Prices closed strong at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 net advance. Other leading staples, too, all scored gains—corn 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, oats 1/2 to 3/4, and provisions 1/2 to 3/4.

Despite much hesitation early, wheat trading in the last hour today developed into the biggest bull market of the month. Most of the larger interests had taken to the buying side, with attention mainly directed to the scantiness of offerings by the country. Almost next to nothing was said to be forthcoming in some quarters, notwithstanding bids that were the best so far on the crop.

In Kansas especially mills were said to be paying relatively 2c to 3c higher than heretofore and yet were barely managing to compete with the demand for wheat for export.

Bearish feeling which at first dominated the wheat market seemed in a considerable measure due to lower prices in Argentina. Other news from there was conflicting, however, and the Argentine situation was lost sight of altogether when afterward there were reports of a decided advance in quotations for cargoes at Liverpool and it became apparent that for the time being rural holders were disposed to be inflexible.

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Cattle—This week's advance in values will probably cause delivery of 50,000 cattle at Chicago next week, and if that number arrives, a recession will be in order. The week's advance is 75c @ \$1 per cwt. in the case of steers, spots showing an appreciation of \$1.25 per cwt. from the week's end. In the butcher market last week's declines have been practically wiped out, and butchers are looking for a rise in prices of the month. Veals closed \$1.75 @ \$1.85 per cwt. above the low spot last week. There exists a danger that the country will take the rapid advance as a cue to fill the market hoppers on Monday and cause trouble for the selling side.

Hogs—A run of 18,000 hogs was moderate and prices were \$9.50 higher. A top was made at \$7.20, and \$7.25 was expected. The big end of the crop sold at \$7.75. The midweek market has probably checked the run, and not to exceed 45,000 are expected on Monday. In the quarantine division considerable light stuff sold at \$5.50 @ \$6.00.

Sheep—Development of a little shipment demand has caused advances of 50c to \$1.00 per cwt. in the wool values this week. Supply has been short in the west and liberal offerings at eastern markets have carried all of the wool up. On the bulge a lot of lambs sold at \$5.40 @ \$5.50. Scarcity of sheep has been a phase of the business for some time, and it is likely to make a \$5.00 @ \$5.50 basis, sheep being quoted at \$5.50 @ \$6.00. The accumulation of the embargo period has been closely garnered, and the market is running into a period of higher prices.

East Buffalo Livestock Market. East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market slow. Heavy, \$7.50; light, \$7.00; pigs, \$5.00 @ \$5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market strong. Top lambs, \$3.50.

Omaha Livestock Market. Omaha, Neb., Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market steady. Native steers, \$6.75 @ \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$5.25 @ \$7.25; western steers, \$6 @ \$8.25; Texas steers, \$5.50 @ \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$4.50 @ \$7.50; calves, \$1 @ \$9.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,300; market steady. Light, \$6.70 @ \$7.10; mixed, \$6.85 @ \$7.05; heavy, \$6.80 @ \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$5.00 @ \$7.50; \$5.75 @ \$6.75. Sheep—Receipts, 700; market steady. Yearlings, \$6 @ \$7.40; wethers, \$5.50 @ \$6.40; lambs, \$1.75 @ \$3.50.

MOVEMENT TO STOP BAD EGG TRAFFIC

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Signs of increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies from first hands was largely responsible for the new upturn. Prices closed strong at 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4 net advance. Other leading staples, too, all scored gains—corn 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, oats 1/2 to 3/4, and provisions 1/2 to 3/4.

State Journal Classified Ads. The best advertising medium in Central Illinois. Horses and Mules. East St. Louis, Dec. 24.—There was a quiet session in the horse market here today as no buyers were here and no auction was scheduled. War animals only sellers.

Official Grain Quotations. Reported Daily to The State Journal by the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. COMPARATIVE CASH GRAIN QUOTATIONS. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 123 1/2 @ 125 1/2 @ 128 1/2 @ 129 1/2 @ 130 1/2 @ 131 1/2 @ 132 1/2 @ 133 1/2 @ 134 1/2 @ 135 1/2 @ 136 1/2 @ 137 1/2 @ 138 1/2 @ 139 1/2 @ 140 1/2 @ 141 1/2 @ 142 1/2 @ 143 1/2 @ 144 1/2 @ 145 1/2 @ 146 1/2 @ 147 1/2 @ 148 1/2 @ 149 1/2 @ 150 1/2 @ 151 1/2 @ 152 1/2 @ 153 1/2 @ 154 1/2 @ 155 1/2 @ 156 1/2 @ 157 1/2 @ 158 1/2 @ 159 1/2 @ 160 1/2 @ 161 1/2 @ 162 1/2 @ 163 1/2 @ 164 1/2 @ 165 1/2 @ 166 1/2 @ 167 1/2 @ 168 1/2 @ 169 1/2 @ 170 1/2 @ 171 1/2 @ 172 1/2 @ 173 1/2 @ 174 1/2 @ 175 1/2 @ 176 1/2 @ 177 1/2 @ 178 1/2 @ 179 1/2 @ 180 1/2 @ 181 1/2 @ 182 1/2 @ 183 1/2 @ 184 1/2 @ 185 1/2 @ 186 1/2 @ 187 1/2 @ 188 1/2 @ 189 1/2 @ 190 1/2 @ 191 1/2 @ 192 1/2 @ 193 1/2 @ 194 1/2 @ 195 1/2 @ 196 1/2 @ 197 1/2 @ 198 1/2 @ 199 1/2 @ 200 1/2 @ 201 1/2 @ 202 1/2 @ 203 1/2 @ 204 1/2 @ 205 1/2 @ 206 1/2 @ 207 1/2 @ 208 1/2 @ 209 1/2 @ 210 1/2 @ 211 1/2 @ 212 1/2 @ 213 1/2 @ 214 1/2 @ 215 1/2 @ 216 1/2 @ 217 1/2 @ 218 1/2 @ 219 1/2 @ 220 1/2 @ 221 1/2 @ 222 1/2 @ 223 1/2 @ 224 1/2 @ 225 1/2 @ 226 1/2 @ 227 1/2 @ 228 1/2 @ 229 1/2 @ 230 1/2 @ 231 1/2 @ 232 1/2 @ 233 1/2 @ 234 1/2 @ 235 1/2 @ 236 1/2 @ 237 1/2 @ 238 1/2 @ 239 1/2 @ 240 1/2 @ 241 1/2 @ 242 1/2 @ 243 1/2 @ 244 1/2 @ 245 1/2 @ 246 1/2 @ 247 1/2 @ 248 1/2 @ 249 1/2 @ 250 1/2 @ 251 1/2 @ 252 1/2 @ 253 1/2 @ 254 1/2 @ 255 1/2 @ 256 1/2 @ 257 1/2 @ 258 1/2 @ 259 1/2 @ 260 1/2 @ 261 1/2 @ 262 1/2 @ 263 1/2 @ 264 1/2 @ 265 1/2 @ 266 1/2 @ 267 1/2 @ 268 1/2 @ 269 1/2 @ 270 1/2 @ 271 1/2 @ 272 1/2 @ 273 1/2 @ 274 1/2 @ 275 1/2 @ 276 1/2 @ 277 1/2 @ 278 1/2 @ 279 1/2 @ 280 1/2 @ 281 1/2 @ 282 1/2 @ 283 1/2 @ 284 1/2 @ 285 1/2 @ 286 1/2 @ 287 1/2 @ 288 1/2 @ 289 1/2 @ 290 1/2 @ 291 1/2 @ 292 1/2 @ 293 1/2 @ 294 1/2 @ 295 1/2 @ 296 1/2 @ 297 1/2 @ 298 1/2 @ 299 1/2 @ 300 1/2 @ 301 1/2 @ 302 1/2 @ 303 1/2 @ 304 1/2 @ 305 1/2 @ 306 1/2 @ 307 1/2 @ 308 1/2 @ 309 1/2 @ 310 1/2 @ 311 1/2 @ 312 1/2 @ 313 1/2 @ 314 1/2 @ 315 1/2 @ 316 1/2 @ 317 1/2 @ 318 1/2 @ 319 1/2 @ 320 1/2 @ 321 1/2 @ 322 1/2 @ 323 1/2 @ 324 1/2 @ 325 1/2 @ 326 1/2 @ 327 1/2 @ 328 1/2 @ 329 1/2 @ 330 1/2 @ 331 1/2 @ 332 1/2 @ 333 1/2 @ 334 1/2 @ 335 1/2 @ 336 1/2 @ 337 1/2 @ 338 1/2 @ 339 1/2 @ 340 1/2 @ 341 1/2 @ 342 1/2 @ 343 1/2 @ 344 1/2 @ 345 1/2 @ 346 1/2 @ 347 1/2 @ 348 1/2 @ 349 1/2 @ 350 1/2 @ 351 1/2 @ 352 1/2 @ 353 1/2 @ 354 1/2 @ 355 1/2 @ 356 1/2 @ 357 1/2 @ 358 1/2 @ 359 1/2 @ 360 1/2 @ 361 1/2 @ 362 1/2 @ 363 1/2 @ 364 1/2 @ 365 1/2 @ 366 1/2 @ 367 1/2 @ 368 1/2 @ 369 1/2 @ 370 1/2 @ 371 1/2 @ 372 1/2 @ 373 1/2 @ 374 1/2 @ 375 1/2 @ 376 1/2 @ 377 1/2 @ 378 1/2 @ 379 1/2 @ 380 1/2 @ 381 1/2 @ 382 1/2 @ 383 1/2 @ 384 1/2 @ 385 1/2 @ 386 1/2 @ 387 1/2 @ 388 1/2 @ 389 1/2 @ 390 1/2 @ 391 1/2 @ 392 1/2 @ 393 1/2 @ 394 1/2 @ 395 1/2 @ 396 1/2 @ 397 1/2 @ 398 1/2 @ 399 1/2 @ 400 1/2 @ 401 1/2 @ 402 1/2 @ 403 1/2 @ 404 1/2 @ 405 1/2 @ 406 1/2 @ 407 1/2 @ 408 1/2 @ 409 1/2 @ 410 1/2 @ 411 1/2 @ 412 1/2 @ 413 1/2 @ 414 1/2 @ 415 1/2 @ 416 1/2 @ 417 1/2 @ 418 1/2 @ 419 1/2 @ 420 1/2 @ 421 1/2 @ 422 1/2 @ 423 1/2 @ 424 1/2 @ 425 1/2 @ 426 1/2 @ 427 1/2 @ 428 1/2 @ 429 1/2 @ 430 1/2 @ 431 1/2 @ 432 1/2 @ 433 1/2 @ 434 1/2 @ 435 1/2 @ 436 1/2 @ 437 1/2 @ 438 1/2 @ 439 1/2 @ 440 1/2 @ 441 1/2 @ 442 1/2 @ 443 1/2 @ 444 1/

GIRLS IN SOUTH TURNING FARMER

Assisting Fathers in Diversification of Crops.

Many Young Women in Dixie Land Making Substantial Incomes from Vegetables and Fruits—Idea Gaining Headway.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—Daughters of southern farmers who have been members of the United States Department of Agriculture's garden and canning clubs have been able to give their fathers practical demonstration of the value of crop diversification during the present bad cotton year. The actual products which the girls have put up are proving an invaluable asset to many farm homes where the cotton crop has not brought the customary returns and many farmers are now substituting whole acres of onions and tomatoes in place of cotton after seeing the success which the young women have had with their crops.

A conference of the women agents from fifteen southern states is in progress in the United States Department of Agriculture's office of Farmers' cooperative demonstration work in the south. Fifteen women agents are present, each representing a state in addition to the members of the office who have charge of the work. These agents supervise the work of 359 county agents who direct the work of 33,420 girls. Data of some of the state reports given here is merely an indication of the general interest that is being taken more and more throughout the whole south in the club-movement work.

Madge Farrar has proved the possibilities of growing crops all the year round in her state. By raising and selling vegetables throughout the year she made a net profit of \$18.92, while the second best girl, who also did good work, but did not diversify, made \$8.29 profit. The girl with the second average grew only beans and tomatoes during the fall and summer. Miss Farrar, however, having grown these crops in the winter, she sold the winter crop at a good profit early in February. She then proceeded to plant cabbages which brought her an income during April and May, while peas were her main crop in June. The work of her back garden, which she had been season and rounded out a year of profitable vegetable growing.

Another young woman had found a peach orchard in her home had been ruined by the frost her father had established herself in the orchard to save what was left from the hogs, and made \$60 in one week from her work. Similar instances have demonstrated the possibilities of saving waste in that section and there has been a more general interest exhibited not only by the farmers' daughters but by many of their wives.

Although the area of figs will grow in this country, it is not cultivated in certain sections of southern Mississippi this fruit grows so plentifully that its value is not appreciated, and barrels of figs go to waste every year. Under the conditions which obtain in many of the gardens the trees require little or no cultivation and the majority of owners cut a few, can a few for home use, and permit the rest to go to waste, except in localities where the figs are raised as a crop to be sold to the market.

During the past year two counties of southern Mississippi decided to specialize in canning figs. One girl packed 400 bushels, which she sold for \$50 to 40¢ a pint. The girls in these sections are now leaving tomatoes for other less fortunate districts where figs will not grow and are planting six fig trees on their backyards. The demand for this product from figless sections is far beyond the supply.

Four years ago there were but two counties in Mississippi where organized garden and canning clubs were active. They are now held on for the girls; the next year there were twelve counties; the next twenty-three, and during the past year there were thirty-five counties organized.

Pimentoes have proved a particular boon to certain counties in South Carolina as have figs in Mississippi. Certain clubs which had been specializing in tomatoes decided that there was a possibility in pimentoes, which are not so generally grown and which are canned in practically no other parts of this country, the main canned product here being imported from Spain and Mexico. Since the product of these young women has been put on the market, orders have come from forty-five states for information regarding the canning and culture of this valuable food product, which the American people in general do not yet understand.

The total profit of all the South Carolina club girls for the past year was over \$25,000. Every agent who assists the girls is a college graduate who has received special domestic-science training. Home demonstration work is a feature, the motto being "Do one thing at a time." There was, for instance, a home-made fireless cooker campaign which lasted for three days in one section and resulted in a hundred home-made cookers being put into use. A fly-trap campaign is to be next in order, and after that a butter-making campaign.

Two sisters in North Carolina have established such a reputation for their canned fruits and vegetables that they cannot fill the demand. The rules of the agent in charge of the North Carolina work made it necessary that the name and address of every club member go on every can she puts on the market. "Give me a can of Mabel Norris tomatoes," or "Give me a can of Agnes Norris peaches" requests the housewife of the grocer in the section where these two sisters sell their products. These young women no longer put up their product in glass but in tin, their name on the outside being sufficient guarantee for the appearance of the product.

The North Carolina girls are being taught to be business women as well as to put up superior products. The state leaders, when they first interested the girls in the work, attempted to find markets for them, but as more girls join the clubs this is impossible, and the girls are taught to get out among the housewives and dealers of her neighborhood and make her own market. Similarly, in Mississippi "marketing committees" are organized by the girls themselves and club members in one section put those of another section in touch with possible markets for their goods.

Annie Davis, who was last year the

ALFALFA YIELDS BIGGEST PROFITS

Comparison of Actual Crops Favor This Clover.

Interesting Statement by R. J. Hamilton of Kewanee—Advocates Raising of Lucerne in Illinois Corn Belt.

A highly interesting set of comparisons showing the value of alfalfa as a crop has just been issued by R. J. Hamilton in "The Kewanee," the official publication of the Civic club of Kewanee. It follows:

Here is a brief report of the six fields: Mr. Dunlap, from thirteen acres, cut fifty-six tons in three cuttings. Most all of that which was sold brought eighteen dollars per ton (\$18.00), some brought sixteen dollars (\$16.00), or taking seventeen dollars (\$17.00) as the average, his return per acre was seventy-three dollars and twenty-three cents (\$73.23).

McIntire Brothers, from six acres cut twenty-four tons in four cuttings. This yield was not a bumper crop as a part of the field needed inoculation, but was especially fine in quality and did not yield the maximum. It was inoculated during the summer and responded very materially to the inoculation. Mr. McIntire's yield was sixty-eight dollars per acre (\$68.00).

C. W. Lay had a ten acre field in its second year and obtained forty tons in three cuttings. Mr. Lay says that this is a most conservative report of his yield and acreage. He wishes it to be known that he considers alfalfa, at its worst, a profitable crop. He, like Mr. McIntire, is feeding almost all of his crop. He did sell a few tons of the third cutting, however, at eighteen dollars (\$18.00) per ton.

George Oliver cut three and one-half tons in three cuttings and left standing one and one-half tons as a protection against the winter. Fred M. Oliver cut this he could have had five tons per acre. But in this conservative report I shall figure it at three and one-half tons, or fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents (\$59.50) per acre.

Harry Ladd had four acres yielding four tons per acre. These four acres also pastured twenty pigs for a greater part of the summer. On seventeen dollar alfalfa returns, including pasture, at eighty-three dollars (\$83.00).

Ralph Allen, of this community does not mean a cut and dried system at all. He has a field of alfalfa, two hundred and one tons of wet weight, and turned them in on forty acres of alfalfa. Mr. Ladd also had the run of a stalk field. He sold all but sixteen of these last month and has so far realized a profit of over seven hundred dollars (\$700.00). The sheep had grown so much larger on the alfalfa they could not get the remaining sixteen in the corn. When he sells the balance he will realize on the lot as a return for the alfalfa \$300.00 on forty acres, or twenty dollars per acre. He put the first two cuttings of three tons in the barn. His total returns being seventy-one dollars (\$71.00) per acre.

Summarizing:
Dunlap \$73.23
McIntire 68.00
C. W. Lay 73.00
George Oliver 59.50
Ralph Allen 71.00
Harry Ladd 83.00
Average return per acre \$70.45

To compare this with corn, let us figure seventy bushels of corn at seventy cents (70¢) per bushel, giving a gross return of forty-nine dollars (\$49.00) per acre. In comparison with oats, let us figure oats at seventy bushels selling at fifty cents (50¢) per bushel, or a gross return of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per acre. Let us figure clover hay at three tons per acre selling at fifteen dollars (\$15.00) per ton, or forty-five dollars (\$45.00).

It is conceded that in the corn belt exclusive of alfalfa, corn is the most profitable crop. We see from the above figures that alfalfa has the advantage of twenty-one dollars and forty-five cents (\$21.45) per acre over the corn even when we consider the enormous crop of seventy bushels per acre. When the average corn crop for Henry county for ten years past has but forty-three bushels per acre I feel that seventy bushels estimate is doing justice to the corn in comparison. This difference of twenty-one dollars and forty-five cents (\$21.45) per acre represents the gross difference.

MT. PULASKI.
Mt. Pulaski, Dec. 27.—Miss Gretchen Flegenschuh arrived home from Bloomington Friday to spend the Christmas holidays with her father, Frank Flegenschuh.

Guy Scroggin of Bloomington is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Alice Buckles.

Miss Amelia Krise arrived home from Decatur Friday to visit friends several days.

Linn Swain arrived from Chicago Friday to visit his father, Dr. W. A. Swain.

Mrs. John E. Lucas went to Chicago Thursday to visit her sister, Mrs. W. A. Taylor.

John Lipp came down from Chicago Thursday to visit his mother, Mrs. Katherine Lipp.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lincoln are here from Chicago to visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Williamson arrived here Friday from Jacksonville, Fla.

Robert and Ray Tribbett arrived home from Britt, Ia., Tuesday.

Miss Maurine Lucas of the Ureuline convent, Springfield, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lucas.

Mrs. Harry Percy and son, Harry, of San Diego, Calif., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Gimry.

FOR HAY, GRAIN AND MILL FEED

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We are also the exclusive agents for the International Dairy Feed one of the best feeds on the market. We handle a complete line of Poultry Feeds. Both Phones 804.

Study of Flock Necessary to Insure Winter Egg Supply

Breeding, Housing and Feeding Are Only a Part of Problem.

System of Handling Needs Change to Suit Season, Climate and Breeds Must Be Given Consideration.

BY JAMES P. HOPKINS,
Poultry Judge, Lecturer and Author.

(Copyright 1914.)

Many poultry raisers seem to think winter eggs can be secured by handling the flock in the same way the whole year around, by treating all flocks alike and by ignoring geographical locations entirely. Nothing could be more in error. To be sure, results can be obtained by hard and fast underlining rules, but the best results cannot be obtained in that way. The successful poultryman must aim to get the best results. If he is looking for winter eggs at a season when hen fruit is naturally most scarce, he must do exceptional things to secure the desired results. The following article is particularly pertinent at this season.

The heavy production of winter eggs lies not alone in the breeding, housing or feeding, but in the proper handling of the fowls during the entire time of egg production. A proper poultry house is, of course, one of the essentials, for with it comes proper ventilation, fresh air and comfort to the fowls, which is the first step toward health and perfect health means eggs.

Feeding is the second essential, for it is here that the eggs are manufactured by the blending of feeds in the different elements that go toward the maintenance of the fowl's body and the making of the egg. Breeding, the third essential, does its part in the production of fowls that have the power of developing into egg producers. If the proper care is given them, and under that head comes not only the proper housing of the flock in well-ventilated buildings, or the proper feeding of the hens, but in the study of the flock during its entire time of laying.

The care of the winter egg producer does not mean a cut and dried system at all. He has a field of alfalfa, two hundred and one tons of wet weight, and turned them in on forty acres of alfalfa. Mr. Ladd also had the run of a stalk field. He sold all but sixteen of these last month and has so far realized a profit of over seven hundred dollars (\$700.00). The sheep had grown so much larger on the alfalfa they could not get the remaining sixteen in the corn. When he sells the balance he will realize on the lot as a return for the alfalfa \$300.00 on forty acres, or twenty dollars per acre. He put the first two cuttings of three tons in the barn. His total returns being seventy-one dollars (\$71.00) per acre.

As to balanced rations.

The balanced ration that may be producing well for poultry may prove a failure for another, and this is not to infer that the so-called balanced rations given out as successful in the production of eggs by our leading poultry experts are not good. Those rations are the solid foundations on which each poultry raiser should work, adding or deducting from them as his own flock warrants. The rations as fed in the north do not well adapted to the far south. Some flocks may have free range almost the entire year, others confined to bare yards. These and many other small things that do not appear large on the surface but play an important part in the success of the returns from the flock are what the poultry raiser must study and solve for himself.

It has often been stated that it is hard to overfeed a fatten Leghorns, which are one of the most active of all poultry. But in spite of the great popularity of this breed in many sections of the country, it must be remembered, taking the country in all, the major portion of the poultry raised is still confined to the heavier all-around breeds, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, etc., and the same prescription for Leghorns could, if fed without judgment, prove detrimental to the heavier breeds, especially to those in the second year.

So the wise poultry breeder will carefully watch his flock in the matter of feeding. That hens and pullets in the heavier classes should be fed and cared for in the same manner would prove unwise. Hens in the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Red, Orpington, etc., are good layers when fed with judgment, but with the same amount of corn and other fat-forming foods as fed to the pullets they would become overweight and in time the egg yield would decrease. Again on the other hand the underfeeding and lack of a good egg making food would prevent a good egg yield in the pullet flock, which at the beginning of their lay, can seldom become too fat.

To Obtain Best Results.

To obtain the best results, the pullets of March, April and May, where there is a month or more difference in their ages, should be kept in flocks by themselves. The proper amount of litter on the poultry floor should always be provided to induce the right amount of exercise.

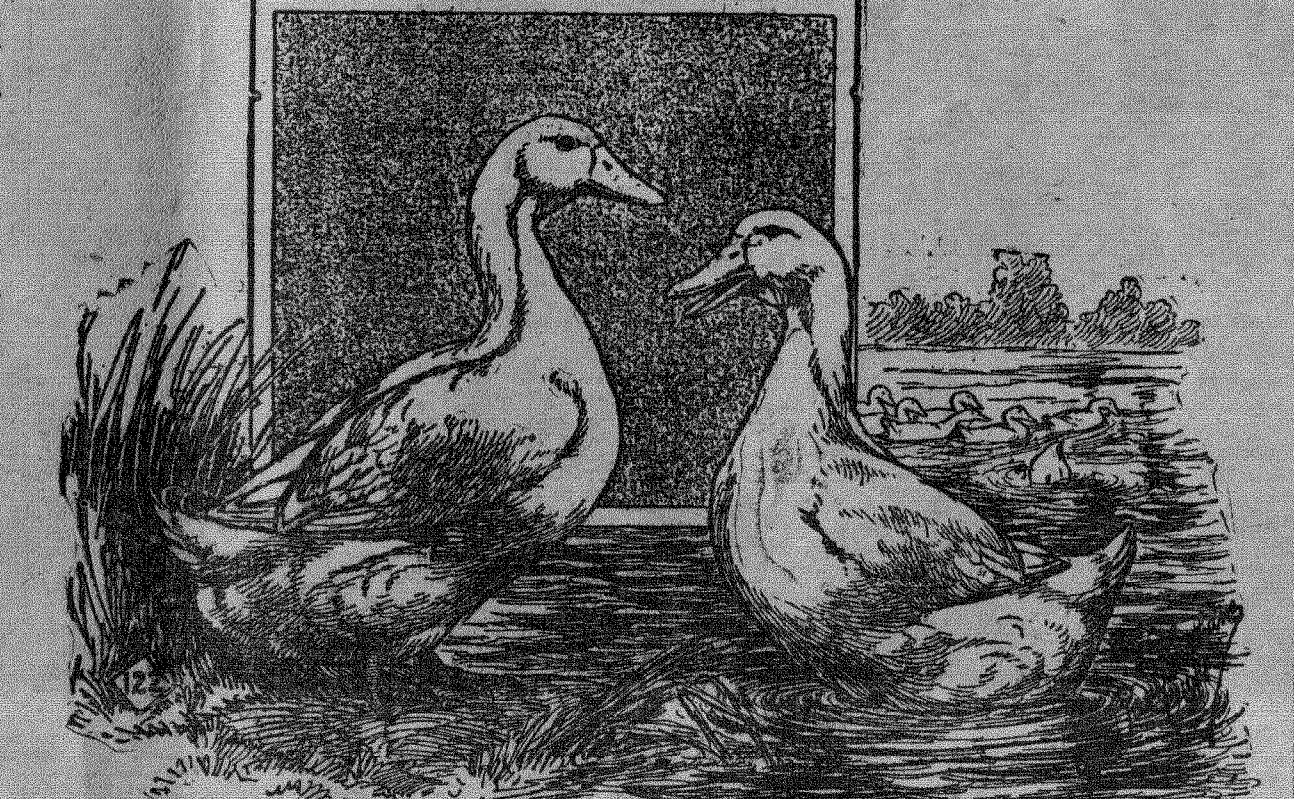
FEED

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Pekin Ducks

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This race of ducks is a native of China, from which country it was imported directly to England and America. Duck breeding is extensively followed in certain Chinese districts and the Pekin is undoubtedly the duck most generally bred.

Pekin ducks were imported into America in the early seventies. Their wonderful vigor, prolificacy and hardiness made them immediate favorites over the older breeds then known. This is the breed found on all the wonderful large commercial duck farms of the country, many of which keep as high as 10,000

breeding ducks, and market upwards of 50,000 ducks per year.

Raising green ducks for market is one of the most successful branches of commercial poultry industry, and is successfully conducted in a number of favorite localities. It lays well, better, perhaps, than any other variety, excepting possibly the smaller Indian runner ducks. Its eggs are very large and white and, like those of other ducks, are laid during the night. These are incubated in large incubators built for the purpose and, when hatched, the ducklings are placed in divisions of a long brooder house, being moved along to larger quarters as they develop.

The commercial farmer should feed them for ten weeks and at that time kill which is one of the great health promoters. The watchful poultry keeper sees that his flock is kept in a healthy state, watches the droppings to note any change in the grade of feed that he has purchased, and at once corrects the evil. Beef scraps, the one great essential in the mixed ration, fed or if fed in separate lots, are handled in the middle of the day. The feed is changed during the winter, spring and summer. Results can be produced on the one system feed for a full 365 days, but for greatest results feeds can be well adapted to meet conditions. These conditions are only confronted by the poultry raiser on his own farm or plant. Conditions may differ on each plant or farm separated but a short distance.

Green feeding is important unless one has a good range where the flock can supply its own wants. Sprouted oats, beets and cabbage are all good if used in the proper manner. The heavy producers will consume more feed than those not laying so well, and the fowls or parks where the heaviest egg yields are being made, more grain can be fed morning and night to flocks of 25, 50 or 100, as the case may be. It is waste of money to feed too much grain, and a loss if too little is fed, in which case the egg production may fall off.

A study should be made of the mash consumption per day. One will soon find that if fed too heavy in grain, the consumption of mash will fall off. This will result in a lower egg yield, for the dry mash is the real egg maker and should be consumed in a fair quantity to make the fowls produce.

Effect of Too Little Grain.

Too little grain would tend to make the hens consume more of the mash than is good for them and would have a tendency to force egg production, not a good thing in the long run. The up to date poultry keeper aims to have a steady egg yield, one that the flock can stand up under and still maintain their condition for a second year's lay, produce enough eggs to pay the feed bill and add a profit besides. To feed in such a manner as to unduly force egg production to the unnatural limit has resulted

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WHITE ROCKS —and— LEGHORNS

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Eggs for Hatching

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and dress and market them for "green" ducks. The best specimens are usually reserved and developed for breeders.

The killing and preparation of ducks for the market is done almost on a scale and in the same systematic manner as seen in the famous Chicago slaughter houses. The feathers are saved, dried and sold for use in the manufacture of pillows, etc.

The Pekin duck is large, weighing from 7½ to 9 pounds for males, females 6 to 7½ pounds. It is a canary white in color and has orange yellow bill, legs and feet. It walks with a semi-prigging carriage of the body, which distinguishes it from the Aylesbury, the great English duck, which is white in color and carries its body more horizontally.

Next week Michael K. Boyer, poultry editor of the Farm Journal, will contribute an article on "Raising of Early Broilers." The illustration by Louis Paul Graham will show "Blue Anconians."

MANY ENTRIES FOR BIG POULTRY SHOW

Will Be Held Entire
Week of Jan. 4 in
Arsenal.

There are few states in the union that have as important a poultry show as Illinois and Springfield is fortunate in being the holding place of this affair. A week from today the show will open in the state arsenal and will continue for six days. Entries have been closed for several days and the indications are that this will be the banner show of the Illinois Poultry association.

In past years this show has been well

Poultry Netting

2-Inch Mesh

1 foot high, per yard . . . 2c
2 feet high, per yard . . . 4c
3 feet high, per yard . . . 5½c
4 feet high, per yard . . . 7c
5 feet high, per yard . . . 8½c
6 feet high, per yard . . . 10c

Chick Wire—1-Inch Mesh

12 inches high, per foot . . . 1¼c
18 inches high, per foot . . . 1¾c
24 inches high, per foot . . . 2¼c
30 inches high, per foot . . . 3c
36 inches high, per foot . . . 3¾c
60 inches high, per foot . . . 6c

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"WILL DO IT"

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patronized, but considering the fine character of the exhibitions and the care with which the arrangements have been made, both the urban and rural admirers of poultry should give this affair their hearty support.

Many people who have never attended this show have no idea of its magnitude or interesting features ever for those who have the fowls of their own. The show this year will be wider in scope than ever and the entries will include all of the popular breeds and many of the more obscure breeds.

For people who are not conversant with the many families in poultrydom it promises to be a most interesting affair. For those who wish to study certain types of birds there will be no better opportunity offered as the exhibits will include some of the best birds in the world.

Many people will journey for a considerable distance to attend the show and there should be no reason why with such a worthy show at their doorsteps the people of Sangamon county cannot turn out.

(Continued on Page 2, Part 2.)

FEED STORE

Flour, Feed, Hay, Straw and Poultry Supplies. We can quote the lowest prices in the city. Agents for Prairie State Incubators and Brooders. We are dealers in everything and anything in the feed line and jobs. The Seal of Minnesota, Gold Medal, I. H. and Critic Flour. We carry a complete line of Poultry Remedies.

First and Jefferson Streets
Both Phones 336.

THE BIRDS THAT WIN, LAY AND PAY.

Homestead Farm

FOR THE BEST BRED S. C. BUFF
ORPINGTONS IN SANGAMON
COUNTY.

Mrs. C. H. Husband

R. F. D. No. 9 Springfield, Ill.
Bell Phone County 953-2.

My birds were entered in five shows during the seasons of 1913 and 1914. Won 7 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds, and 1 fifth, also Silver Cup for best Cockerel Illinois State Show, 1913; and Silver Cup for Champion male bird of entire Show, all varieties competing, and Silver Cup for Champion Pen, all varieties competing, at Grand December 1913. Have mated four pens for Spring Egg trade.

HOMESTEAD BIRDS ARE SURE
BUYERS. SEND FOR LIST.

POULTRY, EGGS, ETC.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn and Cockerel, Wyandotte, Cockerel, Muscovy ducks and Jersey cattle. J. A. Leland, R. 2, Springfield, Ill.
Licensed Poultry Judge.

FOR SALE—Black Langshans, Sharp's pure bred prize winning strain; show birds guaranteed to win. Strong ability birds, \$1.50 to \$3. T. Warren Sharp, 217½ South Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5. Earl Shriver, R. F. D. No. 46, Auburn, Ill.

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Need Felt for Short Time Personal Loans.

Land Mortgages Do Not Meet Require- ments of Farmer in Moving Crops —New Plan of Cooperative Nature.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Widespread interest has been shown by farmers in the plan to organize a permanent rural credit league which grew out of the meeting in this city of the executive council of the state granges. Organization of the league has been going forward and already considerable public opinion is making itself felt in favor of a commission of experts to investigate the needs of the American farmer for personal credit rather than land mortgage banks.

At the conference in Washington a committee was appointed headed by Herbert Quick, editor of Farm and Fireside, and consisting in addition of West-ern Star of Westover, Md.; William T. Creasy, master of the Pennsylvania state grange; S. H. Hobbs of the Farmers' union, Clinton, North Carolina; George F. Hampton, secretary of the grange conference, and C. E. Keagley of Washington, who was chairman of the conference. This committee was charged with organizing the permanent rural credit league.

There seems to be general agreement among the grangers that what the farmer needs is not land mortgage facilities—money to buy a farm—but small short-time loans on his personal credit to enable him to harvest his crops, make improvements and generally to run his farm. There are a lot more farmers who own their farms, but need some capital to run them than there are people who want to borrow money for the purpose of buying a farm.

The best developed plan for personal rural credits so far set before congress is that originated by R. C. Milliken of Texas and introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma. The essential feature of which is to provide for farmers co-operative associations which will control the banking operations and enable the farmers to do their own credit business for themselves. The plan provides for unlimited liability of members of each local association, with operations confined to small zones not exceeding fifty miles square, and with bills of exchange representing commercial transactions used instead of a true bill.

GIDEONS HOLD CHURCH SERVICE

The Gideons, members of the local order No. 4, were in charge of the church services yesterday at Mt. Pulaski. A sufficient sum of money was secured to supply the hotels of that place with bibles.

Mr. Beechley, Walter Flaegle and J. E. Miller were in charge of the services. Mr. Miller spoke at the Christian church in the morning and Mr. Beechley spoke at the Methodist church. Union services were held at the Methodist church in the afternoon and J. E. Miller spoke.

POULTRY, EGGS, ETC.

SINGLE COMB White Leghorn and Cockerel, Wyandotte, Cockerel, Muscovy ducks and Jersey cattle. J. A. Leland, R. 2, Springfield, Ill.
Licensed Poultry Judge.

FOR SALE—Black Langshans, Sharp's pure bred prize winning strain; show birds guaranteed to win. Strong ability birds, \$1.50 to \$3. T. Warren Sharp, 217½ South Fifth st.

FOR SALE—Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50 to \$5. Earl Shriver, R. F. D. No. 46, Auburn, Ill.

THE BIRDS THAT WIN, LAY AND PAY.

Homestead Farm

FOR THE BEST BRED S. C. BUFF
ORPINGTONS IN SANGAMON
COUNTY.

Mrs. C. H. Husband

R. F. D. No. 9 Springfield, Ill.
Bell Phone County 953-2.

My birds were entered in five shows during the seasons of 1913 and 1914. Won 7 firsts, 4 seconds, 5 thirds, and 1 fifth, also Silver Cup for best Cockerel Illinois State Show, 1913; and Silver Cup for Champion male bird of entire Show, all varieties competing, and Silver Cup for Champion Pen, all varieties competing, at Grand December 1913. Have mated four pens for Spring Egg trade.

HOMESTEAD BIRDS ARE SURE
BUYERS. SEND FOR LIST.

SAVE YOUR STOCK FROM WORMS—

SALVET

"WILL DO IT"

FRED VOLLE EXCLUSIVE AGENT

Phone—Bell 1219 New 855
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The Girl on the Train

And the Man Who Helped Her When in Distress

JAMES SELHURST was only just in time to scramble into the last compartment in the train, and he had to dodge a porter to do that.

He sank breathless on to the cushions, and then observed that there was only one other passenger in the compartment, and that was a girl with tears running down her cheeks.

Jimmy, as he was generally called by his Fleet Street brethren, began to feel very uncomfortable. He gazed studiously out of the window at the opposite end of the compartment to where the girl was seated, what time she stared through the window alongside her, trying to conceal her tears from Selhurst.

But Jimmy knew she was still crying, and it made him feel distinctly miserable. He had only caught one glimpse of her face, but it was enough to see how white and wan it was. He was not at all sure that she was pretty.

He began to curse Mrs. Grundy. Here was a poor girl who seemed in dire need of help, but convention said he must not speak to her or offer assistance.

The train did not stop until it reached the station where he was to alight, and during that time he was trying to muster up courage to speak to the girl. But he had not succeeded when the train pulled up, and he stood to his feet, still silently confounding Mrs. Grundy.

The girl alighted, too, however, and Selhurst was just behind her as she walked out of the station and along the dark road. That very darkness lent courage to Jimmy. There was utter dejection in each listless step the girl took, and taking his courage in both hands, Jimmy stepped to her side.

"You're in trouble," he said gruffly—he did not know what made him hoarse. "Can I help you?"

The girl stepped swiftly away from him, and gazed at him with startled eyes.

"Oh, I know I have no right to speak to you," he went on hurriedly, "and if you tell me to go, I'll go. But I can't bear to see a girl so cut up as you are and not try to help her. I've got three sisters of my own, and I'd be grateful to any chap who helped them if they were in trouble, and bother what Mrs. Grundy said."

There was something about Jimmy Selhurst that was very attractive. He could not have been called handsome, but people invariably took to him; kiddies and dogs would always go to him, and that hall-marked him.

The girl saw something in his face that told her she could trust him, and she was so miserable, so craving for sympathy, that she did not worry about him being a stranger.

"It is very kind of you, very kind," she said, her voice half breaking. "I am in dreadful trouble, I don't know what to do."

"Let us walk along," said Jimmy softly, "then you can tell me about it as we go."

They moved forward, and Jimmy learnt that his companion's name was Gwendie Howard. In halting sentences, punctuated by sobs, she told her story.

It appeared that she had been a typist in a West End office, but had left it abruptly that afternoon because of her employer's unpleasant behavior. She rented a bed-sitting-room, but was afraid to go to it because she was behindhand with the rent, and she had only a shilling left.

"Haven't you any people?" asked Selhurst.

"None that I can ask for help."

"Look here," said Jimmy nervously, "let me lend you a sovereign, will you? I know it's fearfully rotten to be beholden to a stranger, and all that sort of thing, but don't look at it in that way. You need never see me again, just send a postal order for the money, will be only like taking a sovereign out of a drawer and putting it back again later on."

Miss Howard lifted her head suddenly and gazed into his face with shining eyes. He altered the opinion he had formed in the train—she was rather pretty, after all.

"What can I say," she said, her voice trembling. "We're just two strangers who have drifted together for a few moments, but you're as kind, thoughtful, and compassionate as an old friend."

"Oh, I say!" exclaimed Jimmy more nervously than ever. "I'm only offering to lend you a sovereign, you know."

"It isn't the money. It's—it's—" she wanted to say that it was the way the money had been offered, but she could not find the right words.

Selhurst produced a sovereign case and extracted the necessary coin from it.

"When you can afford it," he said, "send a postal order for a pound addressed to J. Selhurst, Poste Restante, G. P. O. I'll call in occasionally in a few months' time, but I shan't worry if I don't find the money."

Gwendie Howard gazed at him in a puzzled, thoughtful manner.

"May I be frank with you?" she asked.

"I should prefer it."

"Then, I don't believe you can afford to lend me a sovereign."

Jimmy Selhurst laughed.

"You mustn't always judge a man by his clothes," he said. "I'll let you into a secret, Miss Howard, and then you won't worry about accepting the loan. As a matter of fact, I'm masquerading; I'm trying to write a novel, and in order to make sure of some of my characters I'm finding them in real life. I've got plenty of money, really, so please don't worry about taking this."

She put the sovereign into her hand as he spoke, and she thanked him in soft, tremulous tones.

"Good-night, Miss Howard," he said, holding out his hand.

"Good night," she rejoined.

For a moment her hand rested in his, her gaze met his, and then they parted.

Jimmy Selhurst plunged his hands into his pockets and strode away towards his rooms, and as he walked he soliloquized as follows:

"I don't care, I don't care a hang. She wanted it, and that's good enough. She's no ordinary girl; the average girl would have pretended to have felt very shocked, and turned her nose up at me. Besides, she spoke awfully well, and when I told her I was writing a novel she did not gush a lot of rot about how lovely I was, or how she was evidently enough sense to understand that some people write whilst others cut people open to save their lives, and others build bridges, or paint pictures. I'd like to meet her again, she's a nice girl, and pretty, too, but I've done the very thing to keep us apart. Ah, well! It's on a par with my usual luck. And now for Mrs. Fleming."

A few minutes later he entered the house in which he lodged, but before he could go up to his room the maid told him that Mrs. Fleming wished to see him.

Jimmy grinned disconsolately, for he had half expected the information, and picking up a letter which lay addressed to him on the hall table, he went in to the interview with his landlady.

"I'm going to sing at Lady Hampton's," he said. "That means two guineas, Mrs. Fleming, and you shall have the lot. The other guineas I owe you I'll pay you on Friday."

The landlady's frown departed.

"Then I'll give you till the end of the week, Mr. Selhurst," she said.

"Thanks," he rejoined, and then went up to his room, and presently sat down to a meal of cold mutton and bread.

After his supper he filled his pipe and sat down to work at his novel. But he could not seem to make headway, he continually saw a vision of the pale, pretty face of the girl in the train.

"Cat Scott!" he muttered at length. "It was wonder what she'd think if she knew the truth, if she discovered that the masquerading millionaire was a poor devil of a pressman earning two pounds a week, and singing for money in the evenings when the blessed chance arose. It's a nasty thing to lie to a girl, particularly one who trusts you implicitly, but it was the only way."

There was his mother to be kept out of his earnings, too. She lived in a little cottage in the country, dependent absolutely on what she received from

"Then I should drop the press work."

"I like it, sir," replied Jimmy gravely, "and I have hopes of earning more than two pounds a week one of these days."

Mr. Maxwell's eyes twinkled, and then he began to fix arrangements for the following Friday evening.

When Jimmy left the room the chief phoned for his chief sub.

"What sort of stuff does Selhurst do?" he asked. "All right as long as he does not get too high flown. I've got something of his here—the sub looked through a bundle of fimsies he was carrying. There, I shall have to tone that down pretty much."

Mr. Maxwell read through the report.

"What for?" he demanded. "Hang it, man, it's written in an original vein, and originality is as hard to get nowadays as forty per cent. Let it go through as it is."

When the sub-editor departed, grumbling to himself, Mr. Maxwell called up the cashier.

"Selhurst's salary will be three pounds a week in future, not two," he said, and hung the receiver up.

On Friday evening Jimmy arrived at the editor's



"I suppose I ought to make an explanation," she said, "for we first met under very different circumstances."

Jimmy. But whoever else went short, he took care that she did not.

For about an hour he worked in spasmodic jerks, and then he settled down to it, and wrote with scarcely a break until nearly one o'clock.

"Good!" he exclaimed, the pen dropping from his aching hand. "Best evening's work I've done. I believe she is responsible."

"Gwendie Howard," he went on. "It's a pretty name, it suits her. Poor kid! It's bad enough for a man to be on his beam ends and friendless, but it's a lot worse for a girl."

During the weeks that followed he managed to get straight with his landlady again, and to make good headway with his novel. But he did not see Gwendie, although he constantly looked out for her, for he felt that he very much wanted to meet her again.

About three months after his meeting with her, he sat in the reporters' room in the offices of the Daily Journal writing up a fire in an original manner, although he knew that the sub would blunder-pencil the account, and insert the usual hackneyed phrases. Just as he had finished a copy entered the room.

"Mr. Maxwell wants you, Mr. Selhurst," he said. "Take your hat and coat with you, Jimmy," advised one of the reporters.

"I expect the chief's dissatisfied with his leaders," said Jimmy loftily, "and wants me to do them."

Despite his cheerful words, he felt rather uneasy as he wended his way to the editorial sanctum, for Mr. Maxwell was not in the habit of interviewing reporters unless he wished to carpet them. It would be about the last straw if he lost his post, Jimmy thought.

"Morning, Selhurst. Take a pew whilst I finish these notes," said the chief.

Jimmy felt more hopeful; Mr. Maxwell's tones did not sound menacing. He waited anxiously until the notes were blotted.

"Now, then, Selhurst. You sing, don't you? I've heard you've got a good tenor voice."

"I get engagements to sing out, sir."

"Where have you been?"

Selhurst gave the names of various people, some of whom were titled.

"Thanks, very much, Selhurst," he said "your singing delighted us all. I only contracted for you to sing two songs; so you must allow me to pay you in proportion."

He put a cheque for four guineas on the table, and Jimmy had no mistaken notions of pride, but pocketed the precious piece of paper thankfully.

But he could not help his thoughts being almost entirely devoted to the girl in the train. He felt rather hurt that she had not even nodded to or smiled at him, but he supposed she was wise. If she had married well, she would prefer to forget indiscriminate strangers who had lent her money. All the same, he wished she had taken a little notice of him. He began to think it was time he paid a visit to the G. P. O.

As he rose to go he heard the guests departing, and presently he set out along the street, feeling dejected, although he tried hard to keep his spirits up. He had thought so much about Gwendie that the knowledge he had gained this evening of her life was very dear to him. He found himself dreaming of a home with her by his side, but he woke from it suddenly and slung himself unmercifully for being a fool.

Suddenly he heard a carriage coming along behind him, and then a voice which he had never forgotten, said:

"Mr. Selhurst!"

His heart leapt, and he turned to see Gwendie looking at him from a brougham window. He hurried towards her, raising his hat.

"It is I who am shocking Mrs. Grundy now," she said with a delightful smile. "I thought perhaps you would prefer me not to recognize you tonight under the circumstances. Whatever were you doing in such a guise?"

"I'm still—still looking for material for my story," he replied uneasily.

"You are very zealous," she said, gazing at him keenly. "But I cannot stop talking here," she added. "I wanted to tell you perhaps I can help you in your search for matter. Will you call and see me—say tomorrow evening?"

"Gratefully, Miss Howard," Jimmy replied.

"Will nine o'clock suit you?"

"Admirably."

"Then I will look for you at that hour, 349 Hans Crescent is my address."

She gazed at him with marked surprise.

"Have you forgotten my name?" she asked.

"Why, you used it just now."

"No, no, but I thought it might be different now," he protested eagerly.

"It is still the same," she said smilingly "Gwendie Howard."

Then she nodded, and the carriage drove away, leaving Jimmy standing with uncovered head, gazing in a distinctly idiotic manner. It was only when a policeman approached him and told him that he was looking for influenza that he jammed his hat on his head and resumed his homeward journey.

He felt deliciously happy. She had not forgotten him. She wanted him to call on her. Everything else was brighter, too. He had a cheque for four guineas in his pocket, and his salary had been unexpectedly increased that day. Surely he had reached the turning point now, and a rosy future lay before him.

But suddenly he recollected Gwendie's Paris gown, and the evidence of wealth about her, and his spirits sank again. What chance had he, a poor reporter, a man who would sing anywhere for a guinea? What chance had he to gain the affections of so peerless a creature as Gwendie Howard?

Thereafter, until the following evening, he was torn by conflicting emotions of love and doubt. He was a fool to hope, he told himself; common sense and logic made him doubt. But common sense and logic are two ingredients which are generally omitted in the recipe for love.

He made a hasty meal off an underdone and very fat mutton chop and burnt potatoes, and then he donned his well-worn dress suit, so as to suggest that he had just come from dinner. He had a part to play, a rather useless part, he thought.

At 349, Hans Crescent a parlor maid showed him into a room, and presently Gwendie came in, clad in another Paris gown. The room had been dull and sombre until she appeared, but her presence seemed to light it up in a magical manner. It made him think afterwards of how the fairies come daintily tripping into a Liszt rhapsody after a solemn dirgelike opening.

She handed him a sovereign, smiling delightfully, and that was her greeting.

"I thought I should see you again," she said, "so I did not send it to the G. P. O."

He thanked her gravely, and put the coin in a pocket which contained no other money, for he did not intend to part with it if he could help it.

"I suppose I ought to make an explanation," she said, "for we first met under very different circumstances."

"I don't care," he said, "I'm not under very different circumstances. I was truly in want then, my parents had died leaving me penniless, and I was trying to earn my own living. I did not succeed very well, and that night you spoke to me I felt that I wanted to die. But when you helped me it had a tremendous effect on me, for it seemed as though you must have been sent to my aid."

"But to make a long story short," she continued, "a wealthy aunt sought for me, and discovered me just when I had used up your sovereign and was wondering what I was going to do."

"I ought to have given you my address," he interposed.

"I fully appreciated your reason for not doing so, and was grateful," she said. "But if you had given it me I think I should have written to you. But in the nick of time aunt found me, and now I am living in luxury."

"I am glad," said Jimmy gravely. "But about you," she exclaimed. "How long are you going on—er—looking for material? It cannot be a very pleasant life!"

and hostesses paid his fee in an apologetic manner.

He was not to know that Gwendie had told people that he was a gentleman, and that he was not forced to sing for money. She would not give the reason Jimmy had given her, and so people found a spice of mystery about him which commended him to them.

Very often he met Gwendie at the house he sang at, and because of the manner in which he was treated he was able to converse with her.

The moments in her company were bitter sweet, for he felt that his love was so hopeless, that the gulf between them was too wide to be bridged.

During this time he completed his book and sent it in. He knew it was good stuff, his journalistic training told him that, and he left sure that it would be accepted. Sure enough it was, and one morning he received a decidedly enthusiastic letter from the publisher, asking him to call on them. He saw the members of the firm that day; they wanted to pay a lump sum down, but Jimmy's faith in his work was so great that he stuck out for royalties, and got his way.

He was in the seventh heaven that day, for if his book went well, as he fully expected it to, he meant to ask Gwendie to marry him. He would have to tell her all of course, but if she cared for him she would forgive the deception.

When he reached home that evening he found a letter awaiting him. The hand writing was not familiar, and he tore the envelope open to find that Gwendie had written to him.

"Gwendie!" he whispered, his gaze dwelling on her signature.

She wanted him to call on her that evening if he had no other engagement. Jimmy laughed at the proviso; why, he would have put off anything or anyone to visit her.

At 249 Hans Crescent he was shown into the drawing room, and he waited Gwendie anxiously, wondering why she wanted to see him. Common sense told him that it was probably about a singing engagement, but she threw a curtain of delightful mystery over the forthcoming interview.

He thought that she was not looking well when she came in, and he told her so.

"I have been worrying," she said.

"Worrying!" he repeated.

"Yes." She gazed steadily at the fire. "About you."

"About me!" he echoed, he seemed unable to find words himself.

But his heart leapt madly at her words, though he had no idea of their purport.

"It is good of you to take an interest in me," he said slowly, picking his words with difficulty, "but I can't bear to have you worrying about me. Why is it, Miss Howard?"

"It is because I can't keep up the artifice any longer," she said, her voice almost defiant. "Every time I see you and hear you sing, it makes me unhappy, because—because I know the truth."

Once more he could only repeat her last statement, saying words in a dull, mechanical manner.

"Yes! I have known ever since you sang at Mr. Maxwell's. He told me all about you. I know you are poor, that you were poor when you helped me, and that you are only pretending to be wealthy so that I should not mind taking the sovereign from you."

Jimmy Selhurst stepped back a pace, and gripped the hold of the back of a chair. He had never dreamt of this; all the time he had thought he was deceiving her she knew him for what he was.

"I am sorry," he said dully. "I beg your pardon. And now I'll go."

"Sorry!" she repeated, turning towards him and gazing at him with shining eyes. "Sorry for as generous and kind an action as a man could do. Sorry! Why, Mr. Selhurst, I honor and respect you more than I can say."

She came nearer to him, so that her lovely face and figure were within his reach, and it needed all his strength to fight the temptation of taking his love, of taking her in his arms just once, if she did refuse him.

"I must go," he said hoarsely. "I must go."

Her pretty face clouded over, and her eyes grew troubled. Slowly she put out her hand until it rested on his arm, and she thrilled under the touch.

"It isn't isn't I—leave your hand; the faltered; "don't make me—the ashamed. Oh!"

She was wrapped in his embrace; his eyes wondering and rapture filled, looked into hers, and he kissed her.

"I knew you cared for me, Jim," she said presently. "I couldn't help knowing. And I cared for you, ever since you lent me that sovereign. I was afraid you wouldn't tell me, because you weren't well off. But, Jim, I love you so well that I would sooner be your wife with a small income than a—than a duchess with millions."

But when she married Jimmy Selhurst she married a man who had jumped into fame with his first book, and who had received an excellent appointment on a leading daily paper.

His second book has attained even a greater success than his first.

Fashion Thieves

Espionage in trade is getting very common, and the leading dressmakers and milliners in the metropolis are complaining bitterly of the manner in which their new designs are stolen.

Fashion thieves have grown in size, numbers that several large shop proprietors seldom display their newest designs in hats and dresses in their windows, fearing that if they did so they would be copied by rival houses. The up-to-date pilferer of dress and other designs is generally armed with a small snapshot camera, capable of taking a photograph even in a poor light, and is thus able to secure an exact copy of a new dress.

Before taking the photograph the thief will make a note—mentally, if it is impossible to do so in pencil without arousing suspicion—of every color of flower, ribbon, material, chiffon, feather, etc., utilized in the hat or dress, as the case may be. One or two firms who find it advantageous to display their new models, employ assistants whose duty it is to watch for the coming of fashion-thieves, so that the designs can be removed from public gaze before the robbers have time to examine them closely, or take photographs.

Told By a Bird

"Ah, yes, and indeed animals is wonderful creatures," Mrs. Fingal, said Mrs. Mulrooney over the garden fence. "Specially bird-ds."

"True for yez, Mrs. Mulrooney, darlin'," answered her neighbor. "Look at parrots, now—talkin' away like humans, and that wise-looking, too!"

"It's the truth you're speakin', Mrs. Fingal, and well I know it. And, mind you, there's bird-ds that tells you the time, Mrs. Fingal, and don't you forget that, ma'am!"

"Tell you the time, is it? And how in the name of truth can that be?"

"Sure, it's a marvelous thing, but I saw it wid me own eyes the evenin' before yesterday at the priest's house. There, before me eyes, was a clock, and at every quarter of an hour out walked a bird-r and piped as clear and clever as anything!"

"Is it the truth you're tellin' me, Mrs. Mulrooney?"

"Sure, it's the truth, sure enough! Don't I tell you it was with me own eyes I saw the little creature! And, mark you, the most wonderful thing is that it was a wooden bird-r at that!"

Senseless Reforms

Patrick and Joseph had just arrived in England, and were whiling away time by looking at all the sights of the seaport.

In the course of their travels they found themselves looking at the outside of the Free library. It was a palatial building of carved stone.

After a short silence, something inscribed over the main entrance caused Pat to ask a question.

"And phwat, Joseph," he asked, "may be the meanin' of 'M DCCCXCVII'?"

"Which letters is it?" asked Joseph.

"Over the door, there. It says 'M DCCCXCVII,' and sorrow come to me if I can make out the manin' of it at all."

"Sure, me boy, and it only means eighteen hundred and ninety-seven!"

"Is that all, sure? Faith, thin, it's meself thinks it's the simplest spellin' business is tommy-rot!"

PASTOR DELIVERS CHRISTMAS SERMON

Rev. D. C. MacLeod Preaches at First Presbyterian.

Musical Program is Given by Choir and Vesper Service in Afternoon

At First Presbyterian church yesterday morning the pastor, Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, delivered the annual Christmas sermon.

The Christmas vespers were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the church and was attended by a large congregation.

The program for the vespers service was as follows: Prelude, "Christmas Pastoral" (Handel-Dunham); offertory solo, "The Prince of Galilee" (Gibson); Mrs. Partridge; postlude, "The Holy Night" (Dudley Buck).

The Christmas cantata was presented at the Y. W. C. A. building yesterday afternoon instead of the regular vespers service.

The program was under direction of the choral club and consisted of Christmas music and songs. Mrs. Walter Reed was in charge of the program.

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Baptist church last Sunday night was given again last night at the church. The second presentation was in compliance to many requests, especially of those who could not attend the first night.

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CHRISTMAS MUSIC SUNG IN CHURCHES

Appropriate Programs Feature of Sunday Services.

Pastors Deliver Sermons in Keeping With Season—Pupils in Various Sunday Schools Secure Gifts of Candy and Fruits.

The Christmas spirit prevailed in all of the churches of the city yesterday.

At some of the churches the Christmas treats of candies and fruits were distributed to the children of the Sunday schools.

Skaters had their lining at Washington and Lincoln parks yesterday.

The ice is in fair condition in the morning, but in the afternoon the change in temperature made the going rather rough.

The ice is several inches thick. Weather indications are that warmer weather will come and skating may be ended in a day or two.

Distressing Bronchial Coughs "Hang On" and Weaken.

Foley's Honey and Tar easily raises the phlegm and heals the raw inflamed surfaces.

That tight feeling over your chest, and distressing bronchial cough are usually worse at night, and you lose sleep you surely need to keep up your strength.

Foley's Honey and Tar eases that tight feeling and leaves a healing coating as it slides down the throat.

There is more healing in one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound than in any other cough medicine.

Clarkson, Modern Druggist, 229 So. 8th St. Adv't.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

Springfield Marine Bank, Oldest Bank in Illinois Organized 1851.

Capital \$300,000.00 Surplus and Profits \$475,000.00

Officers: John W. Bunn, President; Ernest H. Helmle, Vice President.

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

Springfield, Ill. Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus and Profits \$350,000.00

Officers: Edward D. Keys, President; Samuel J. Stout, Vice Pres.

Fresh Oysters and Fish

Morris' Oysters Have the Flavor. Fifth and Jefferson. Both Phones We Deliver.

AILMENTS OF WOMEN and Minor Troubles.

J. S. CONWAY, M. D. Removed from 213 1-2 S. 5th to 527 1-2 E. Wash. Try a State Journal Classified Ad



MAJOR JOHNSON BATHES IN LAKE. Major Johnson, chief clerk in the office of Adjutant General Dickson, in company with Miss Clara Faunce of Chicago, went bathing in Wilson beach.

YOUTHFUL HUNTER IS KILLED. (Special to The State Journal.) Mr. Sterling, Dec. 27.—George Koch, 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Koch, was killed yesterday afternoon by the discharge of a gun he had been hunting with when he started to get out of a sled.

DR. THIES SPECIALIST. 211 1/2 South Fifth St. SPRINGFIELD, ILL. Cures Men and Women. You are under no obligations to take my treatment unless my terms and arrangements are satisfactory.

Obstructions, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Obstruction, Difficult, Painful Passage, Discharge, Straining, Pain in the Back, Bladder and Kidneys, Enlarged Gland, Nervousness, Burning, Swelling, Uric Acid, Brick Dust Sediment.

Men and Women. who are weak, diseased, gloomy, discouraged, can be strong, healthy, vigorous and happy.

Blood Poison, Skin Diseases. Rash, Ulcers, Sore Mouth or Throat, Swollen Glands, Mucous Patches, Copper-colored spots, Rheumatic Pains, Eczema, Itching, Burning, Nervousness.

After Hot Springs Fail. It creates fresh, pure blood, cleanses and builds up the system, so there is no comeback to the disease.

Nervousness, Weakness, Failing Power. Nervousness, Weakness, Loss of Vitality, Bad Dreams, Drain on the System, Poor Memory, Loss of Energy and Ambition, Worn-out Feeling, Timid, Headache, Backache, Excitement, Nervousness, Restlessness at Night, are some of the symptoms that destroy manhood.

Delays Are Dangerous. Disease does not wait—it ravages, are continuous and cumulative. A week, a day or even an hour's neglect of treatment may produce complications that will make it impossible for you to be cured.

You Can Be Cured. Climate alone will not cure. It requires painstaking medical service to make sick people well.

Acute Diseases. Itching, Burning, Swelling, Painful Passage. I don't use strong, painful, injurious methods, but give you immediate relief and cure.

DR. THIES. 211 1/2 South Fifth St. Springfield, Illinois. Hours: Daily, 9 to 12 a. m.; 1 to 4 p. m. Sunday, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Strike a Match and Be Warm. Think how fine this would be these cold mornings to simply strike a match and light a "REZTOR" Gas Heater. Quick Heat for Cold Rooms. Portable, Hygienic, Odorless. AND HAVE A WARM ROOM. For rooms, not easily heated by a furnace they are fine. Don't suffer with the cold; a Reznor Gas Heater, lighted a few moments, will give you the balmy air of June. Try it. NO NEED FOR A COAL STOVE IN YOUR BEDROOM. NO FUSSING AND POKING AT A BALKY FURNACE. NO CARRYING OUT OF ASHES. NO CARRYING IN OF COAL WHEN ROOM IS WARM, TURN KEY AND FIRE'S OUT. We'd like to have you see these wonderful heaters and know you'd appreciate them. Come in and let us show you. Price \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$6.50. Springfield Gas & Electric Co. Utility Building. Fourth and Monroe Streets.

Dr. J. W. Stearman, DENTIST. Hours: 9 to 12-1 to 4. Sunday By Appointment. 506 1/2 E. Monroe St. Springfield, Ill. Drs. Elmer E. and A. Lee Hagler. Practice Limited to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Hagler Bldg., Capitol Ave. & 4th St. For Health See J. N. IMRAY, D. O. Doctor of Chiropractic. Next to Masonic Temple, 412 S. Sixth. Hours: 9-11, 2-5, 7-8 p. m. Telephone 2830.