

BARRINGTON REVIEW

VOLUME 32, NUMBER 10

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

OLD VETERAN PASSES TO THE GREAT BEYOND

The Second One Since Last Spring—
Only a Few Survivors Remain
Of This Noble Tribe

HENRY REUTER BEING THE VICTIM

Succumbed to Pneumonia Sunday Night
at the Age of 71—Was Remarkably
Releasant to Lincoln

Another of the old veterans who marched to the cemetery last Decatur Day is gone, the second one (of that little band of nine or ten) who has gone beyond since last spring: the death of these old soldiers, one by one, should give those of younger years reflective moments on the approaching day when no Civil war survivors will be here to march and more than ever should we joyfully those remaining.

Henry Reuter died at twelve o'clock Sunday night, March 5, of pneumonia; he was taken ill on the Monday preceding with grippe and died a year old could not endure the weakness which followed this illness. For years he has been called "General" from his remarkable resemblance to the Illinois hero and at various times he succeeded to posts as high as Lincoln in a start-up business and stamping beside-achieved much and shamed himself with Stanford Peck who represented General Grant; Mr. Peck's resemblance to Grant is remarkable in the scene was very realistic. Mr. Reuter's name as a good citizen was always the best; he was quiet and less reserved in manner, well respected and industrious.

The funeral was held this afternoon at one o'clock at his home in the southeast section of town about two o'clock at St. Paul's church of which he had been trustee for a number of years. Rev. H. Tieke conducted the service and burial was in St. Paul's cemetery on Main street. Members of the local G. A. R. assisted in the service.

[Mr. Reuter was born in Hanover, Germany, March 18, 1842. He came to America at the age of thirteen years with his parents and settled in Barrington township, four miles south of town. He enlisted in Company E, 113th Illinois Infantry on August 14, 1862 at Barrington Center and served this country for three years, being discharged July 20, 1865.]

He married Miss Frederika Rieke on March 18, 1869, in the Lutheran church here and they live on a farm south of town until November, 1902 when they moved to the village. There are nine children living and three died in infancy. Mrs. Reuter survives and the names of the children are: Fred Reuter who lives on the old farm; Christian, George of Palatine, Henry and Alvin of Barrington; Margaret, Louise, Robert, Mrs. Charles (Hanau) Seippengen, Fred (Stetka) Hensel and Mrs. Peter (Menz) Holzner of Palatine. There are twenty-one grandchildren.

Mr. Reuter was a charter member of General Thomas Sweeney Post, No. 256, Grand Army of the Republic, which he assisted in organizing in 1884.

Struck by Freight Engine

William J. Holden, engineer at the Main street crossing of the Chicago & Northwestern railway in Barrington, was struck by an engine on Monday afternoon at one o'clock and hurt quite severely, although he will do no better than a week.

The accident was due to a mistake on his part; an extra freight train was pulling out of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern switching track to a Northwestern track for the purpose of getting water at the big tank near the station. Holden was on the crossing, signaling passerby to stop, but the same time was standing on the wrong track himself, thinking that the train was on the southbound north track; the engineer saw him in front of the train, but supposed, seeing that he was the flagman, he would step out of the way of an approaching train in time.

Mr. Holden was thrown several yards toward the Cook county side, his back was wrench and his face and head cut. He was taken to his home on Main street by the railway company's physician, Dr. Arthur Welchel. Tony Rippol of the station crew was here guarding the crossing this week.

Mill Producers Will Meet

There will be a meeting of the Mill Producers association at Village hall, Saturday, March 12, at 10 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted at this meeting. Members and anyone interested in the success of the organization is requested to attend.

DANIEL GILLIN, Secretary.

CITY FATHERS IN REGULAR SESSION

Foster Weigel Retains Office—April 1st Fixed For Primary For Nomination of Certain Officers

The village board held its regular monthly session at the village hall Monday evening with all members present with the exception of Trustees Steffenhofer and Hager. The minutes of the previous meeting and treasurer's report for the month of February were read and approved.

The following bills were allowed by the Board of Trustees: Sutherland, L. R. Service, hardware, \$15.49

John Jahnke, labor, \$2.25

Public Service Co., street, \$25

Public Service Co., street, lighting, \$149.04

Public Service Co., pumping water, \$1.00

August John, water trough, \$3.85

C. R. Boyce, labor, \$1.00

Edward Patters, salary, \$50.00

Foster Weigel, salary, \$9.00

Fred Jahnke, salary, \$34.50

H. E. Flage, coal, \$2.25

H. D. A. Grobe, hardware, \$3.10

E. L. Waterman, stationery, \$2.25

F. L. Waterman, collecting spec. \$16.00

5511.95

Foster Weigel, who is now in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, has not resigned and still holds the office of night watchman although Fred Jahnke is doing the work.

Saturday afternoon, April 1, from 2 to 8 o'clock was fixed as the date for the holding of a primary for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers:

Treas. Village Trustees, Osg Village Clerk, Trustees A. W. Sutherland and Herman Schewenck and President Meyer were appointed as judges of election.

These being no further business the board adjourned.

Flame Destroy House and Barn

Flame destroyed the house and barn on the John Neigl farm. Smoke was visible in the barn and sweeping to other buildings. The place is about one mile southeast of town in Palatine township. The flames were discovered about nine o'clock and the fire burned for several hours, help was given by neighbors and from Palatine, but very little was saved, although no one was hurt; among the things destroyed were a horse, valued at \$200 and 100 chickens.

The barn was valued at \$1,000, the house at \$1,500 and household furniture at \$300. They were partially insured in the Schaumburg Mutual Fire Insurance company.

Country Life Meeting

The Woman's Country Life association meets on Friday, March 17, for election of officers.

There are at present only four officers, because the organization was very suddenly formed one afternoon two years ago, at a meeting for women by a lady from Springfield, in connection with a meeting of the Men's Country Life association; the hour had grown late and many of the women were leaving in order to get to home duties; about two dozen remained to the end and at the urging of the lecturer, decided to establish an auxiliary to the men's organization for the study and promotion of country life interests.

Many nominations were made with the ladies mentioned protesting that they could not give that time to another organization, but despite their protests Mesdames Sam Giske, Mrs. Albert C. Abbott, Mrs. Richard Strobel and Mrs. E. D. Prouty were elected vice-president and Mrs. O. A. Abbott, treasurer.

However, the "Country Life" as it is called, has grown so rapidly and become an important factor in the life of the community, now having 100 actively interested members, that it has been decided to enlarge the official board in order to benefit the society, therefore several more officials will be elected next week.

Births

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Johnson of Valley View Farm, No. 3, on Thursday, March 2.

A nine-pound baby girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Hams on Saturday morning, March 4, at the residence of Mrs. Hams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jahnke.

A son was born on Friday afternoon, March 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Reiss who live east of town. He has been named Francis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grusenbeck of Williams street and the parents of a daughter born on Thursday afternoon, March 2, who has been named Mary Louise.

Installation will be held in the first

Brief Personal Items ABOUT THE VISITOR AND VISITED

Miss Marie Nightengale of Elgin who has been visiting relatives here for two weeks will leave soon to go to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wichtman and son went to Chicago Saturday to remain until Sunday at Mr. Wichtman's mother's home.

Lawrence Dunle of Chicago came to Barrington Saturday to visit until Tuesday afternoon at the Donon home on Grove avenue.

Howard Castle went to Urbana on Sunday and returned to Barrington Saturday morning to attend a conference of educators, lawyers and engineers on the subject of farm drainage.

The conference lasts several days and is being held at the University of Illinois.

Miss Genesette Dahn and Mrs. John Dahn, son and daughter of Barrington and now residents of Irving Park, were in town Tuesday visiting their cousin, Mrs. Robert O'Brien, and Mrs. Arthur Welchel.

Spencer Otis, Sr., will lecture next week at a farmers' convention at Maysboro, Kentucky, on cattle and their feed. His son, Peter Otis, will accompany him. The latter spent a part of this week in Rockford and Belvidere on business.

WOMEN HAVE INTERESTING DEBATE

Large Crowd at Methodist Church Enjoys Discussion on "Tithes" and Program Tuesday Night.

Differences of opinion brought forth many pointed remarks at the Methodist church on Thursday evening when a debate was arranged by four ladies of the Methodist Foreign Missionary society at an open meeting of the society to which many friends went as well as members.

Before the question "Shall we be a Tithers?" was thrashed out, musical numbers were offered to still people into a calm mood for the reception of clashing arguments; the regular church choir sang an anthem and the audience a hymn, also Dr. W. J. Libbenton and W. J. Cameron pleased with a vocal duet.

Mrs. Robert Work and Miss Carrie W. A. Shearer took the affirmative and Mrs. W. A. Shearer and Mrs. W. J. Cameron the negative. The question dealt with the means of raising money to support the church and as to whether a tithe should be allowed to tax a "tithe" or one tenth of his income, whether he should be allowed to follow his inclination in giving. The affirmative was given the victory by judges E. S. Smith, E. M. Phillips and R. Bludner.

The wire-haired fox terrier and puppies bred last year were greatly admired, especially Vickery's dog, many judges consider that this puppy when mated will beat any of this breed being shown.

In Airedale terrier, Vickery's dog, continued her great career, heading strong classes; it is the general opinion of the cognoscenti that this beautiful terrier is easily best of her variety so far. In Irish terriers Vickery's accomplished another great win.

After resting for a couple of days the Vickery terrier again competed at Philadelphia where Miss Crawford's terrier had quite a "field day." The Airedale terrier again captured first place.

The dogs are now under careful preparation for the Chicago Kennel club show which will be held March 30 and April 1, at the First Regiment armory.

Orpet Indicted

Will Orpet was indicted for the murder of Marcella Lambert of Lake Forest by the Lake county grand jury, of which George Hager of this village was a member, last Monday.

Orpet was arraigned before Judge Cale C. Edwards of the Lake county Circuit at Waukegan yesterday.

Leslie F. Hanna, his attorney, moved to quash the indictment, Judge Edwards set it aside.

Mr. Hanna said he defense is not yet ready for trial. After the trial is quashed is disposed of and a plea entered he will ask leave to have the case go over to the October term of court.

State's Attorney Dady will ask a speedy trial and will oppose a change of venue.

A luncheon of coffee and delicious sandwiches was served in the church social room.

Missionary Program

The Missionary society of the Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. Ray Canney Monday afternoon and twenty-five ladies were present.

Mrs. Jones led the devotional service; Miss Euphia Butler played a piano solo; current events were reported by Mesdames S. Peck, L. A. Powers, W. Cannon and J. Catlow. The second chapter of "Home Missions in Action" was discussed by Mesdames H. K. Brockway and Lee Winger; Misses Dorothy and Butler played a piano duet and the third chapter of "Home Missions in Action" was discussed by Mesdames Marcella Bennett and Jessie Colekin.

Four new members have been added to the membership roll. Tea and cakes were served. Several of the ladies are planning to attend the Woman's Baptist Mission union, 2320 Michigan avenue, Chicago, next Tuesday, April 5.

L. O. O. F. Election

At its meeting last Thursday night Barrington Lodge, I. O. O. F. elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Math. Peck, Noble Grand.

William Rieke, Vice Grand.

C. H. Morrison, Secretary.

William Gottschalk, Treasurer.

Trustees—E. D. Prouty, William Rieke, A. W. Sutherland, F. J. Peterson, A. C. Lines.

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L. O. O. F. Election

THE HEART OF NIGHT WIND

A STORY OF THE GREAT NORTH WEST
By VINGE E. ROE

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

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CHAPTER XXVI.

The Spirit of the East. Company II under Captain Donaldson, they started swiftly up with the quickstep of hard-trained infantry and stood in column of fours while the officers sought the head of affairs. Daily, promptly sent for the young men of the company, it takes in the telling those who were wittened Westerners, the simpleman and the soldier, were ready to grapple with the enemy. Light-marching kits were dumped upon the ground and the hard-muscled men took to the task of getting things under control, decisive orders. Two hours later wagons arrived with commissary supplies and the smoky, blackened valley took on a military air.

It was a Titan struggle, and it was indicative of the force that has conquered nature—the human atoms that had been born to the task. The threatening forest, enveloped by the smoke, shayed by the almost unbearable heat, menaced by the flames that at any moment might sweep here or there among the rocks and declivities of the uneven hills and cut off escape. That was the great danger; they gathered themselves together, and detailed to watch the vanquisher of the foe, to note the speed of the flames, the lie of the timber, the lines that were likely to go fastest, following the different growths, but in the mysterious dust and the silence of vast mingled sounds, they were indignant and each man had to take care of himself.

The mighty boom of falling, patriarchs of the forest, hairy with a thousand years of age, crashing through obstructing branches, shook the earth each moment. With each such stupor of falling, there was a company and bridgeman task, and sacrifice. It was a carnal of death, a sacrifice of the gifts of God, and among all those who fought it with heart and hand and brain, there was none who knew its worldwide import, or who lamented it so keenly. The silent rangers, who had come to the rangers whose special tool it was.

"And to think a dozen years of government trials would have prevented it!" cried the leader with an oath.

Out in the valley beyond, the heavy smoke had obscured the setting sun entirely. Over the crest of the East Belt, the smoke spewed up to the heavens, drifting off on the whirling wind and all the distant tattered shapes of the old, half-burdened, aged pine and the whitening scars of the cross-cut roads under the towering roar.

Fourteen men had heard and answered that call; and they were alone in the rest, were running for their lives down the cliff road toward the valley below.

From time to time Sandry glanced upward, at the increasing light. The sugar pine fell with a rending roar, and with Harris, who, he saw for the first time, had been pulling with him, ran to the next.

He saw as he ran that one of the men was gone. And when he reached the spot, it was Murphy, who had joined the silent rangers. Dillingworth, with his gnomous, "Dillingworth" with such grimacing irony in the old days.

He had a moment's vague wonder at this odd stripe of humanity that could hold such indolent, fight with Hampden's ranks, and still happy, irresponsible, the call of gold, and still willing to turn back to fight with him on death's brink, because he had returned their talent of East and West.

One by one, in silence, in a tension that drew the skin tight on their faces, they saw the tall, gaunt, silent marchers of the silent, scaling aspens, half in earth, the teeth, much narrower and sharper, crooked upward to the ridge.

Again, then, against heat that scorched their bare arms and tortured their stinging eyeballs, against a stinging atmosphere that drove them steadily and nearer to the earth for safety, the last breath, sent the last big pine crashing toward the north.

The ridge was clear in the increasing glow.

"Now!" cried Sandry with the triumph of a man who had won his battle, "I'll take the ridge and cover."

But even as he dropped his saw and ran, calling his men, Collins big voice came through the rolling smoke with the calm of finality.

"Ain't no 'over', it's a ninety-foot drop on to hard rock beyond that ridge."

The men had closed in with the instinct of their kind to be together in danger, as if so the dangers were lessened.

But the ground was uneven, and he cried, "open though it is a crown tree and coming fast, I think our trench will hold it."

With all confidence he turned to the south. Instinctively the men had drawn in behind him. The neck of the East Belt was a watering hole of fame. He waited and glanced back.

"Forrest," said Sandry. He was no longer Johnny Eastern. He had won his right to live and fight among them.

"Took to the wind, it's where all the elements are at an ebb."

Then, all suddenly, Destiny laughed.

Destry's laugh was a whoop, wild as that rose as the elemental ob-

long in the fall air in the trench. Long streams of flame were licking across the sky.

The little bunches of bushes were hemmed in, ringed around by Dr. Death faced them on every side.

Then, as the owner sent a searching look to every quarter, he sprang forward.

"Here!" he cried, "here! I've got it! Even though you try to say it."

"I'm not your 'try to say it'."

At the crest of the sheer ridge an old, abandoned tunnel paved in the gloom, a dim bawn of refuge, its mouth was overhung by vines, its recess mysterious in the blackness. Sandry sprang to its edge and turned back for the men to pass. They stood, a silent bunch, gazing with wonder and consternation at the red camp.

"Now how in hell did it get across the fall?" said Collins hoarsely.

But one by one they strolled and entered the small black hole in the earth. It ran backward into the ridge, scarce the height of a tall man, its floor uneven with the heap of earth from the roof since some long-forgotten prospector had carved it out.

Here for a moment they breathed easily, standing close together, a sweating, panting, waiting mass of humanity. Sandry stood at the mouth of the fast to enter. He looked out in amazement at the uncharted madness of the burning world. The great fire, blackened, was a red glow, a bonfire not soaring to the fall and the trench. Its sound was indescribable. The heat grew until the flesh on Sandry's arms and face rose in blisters. A sheet of flame shot sheer across the tunnel's mouth. Smoked rolled into it and here and there a red fire, like a torch, flamed.

There was no air to breathe. Like trapped animals the men jumped here and there, calling for an opening, a crevice to crawl into, away from the agony of heat and suffocation. And then they lost control of themselves.

"My God!" cried Murphy shrilly. "I stand still. Let me out an' I'll die out at once."

He came groping to the entrance, facing the increasing heat. His face was a madman's, his mouth open, his fingers crooked like talons. But at the mouth, that was the gate of hell, he stood the Easterner, a straight figure against the light beyond.

"I'm not afraid," Sandry stammered, "go back and out."

"What?" he shrieked, "what? You damned Johnny! You tenderfoot! I—" And he flung himself forward. A smooth, black muzzle came forth and pushed its brazen muzzle into his face.

"I'll shoot the first man that attempts to pass us," said Sandry hoarsely.

"I'm not afraid," he said, "go back and out."

"What?" he shrieked, "what? You damned Johnny! You tenderfoot! I—" And he flung himself forward.

Through the hours, days, nights that followed the saving of the East Belt they took no note of time. Up along the blackened, devasted valley the soldiers moved their camp. Ma Daily shot the cook-stove and suborned a wagon to haul her big range up and down, cleaned up the camp stoves. Company C, who had a dozen cups of coffee to her men and all others with impartial zeal. Miss Ordway, her skirts tucked up from the contamination of the burned earth which rose in hot, black puffs at every moving foot, was compelled to sit by the hole where the soldiers had dug a fire from which she could not raise her hands. A sickly-hairied, sharpened her blue eyes upon the girl, and she ached to seize her and tear out of her blouse that packet of proofs. She was angered at herself that all her cleverness had failed to recover them before this.

So the hours passed with smoke and heat, with the sun high in the sky, men and women in relays, silent, silent, upon the ground for short shifts, rigidly apportioned and observed. The glow of flame, rarer after an arrant wind, had piled its forces in leaping blazes in among the northern hills; it seemed a thing of irresistible might.

Men were hauled in men hung to its flames, and the taunt had gone home. He leashed himself out of the hole of the devasted camp from the side of the hill, where the big pine and the whitening scars of the cross-cut roads under the towering roar.

"Sletz," he muttered, "little Sletz." When he came to himself again, men were crawling across him. He could breath again, but the heat had left him.

He sat up, watching the progress of his scorched skin over the muscles underneath, crawled out with the rest and one by one they rose to their feet. The great number of the East Belt farther down stood serried and sullen. The holocaust was checked, the East belt was over.

Back toward the north stretched a field of tall, black aspens, picked out here and there by heavy spots of fire.

"I'm not afraid," he said, "go back and out."

"What?" he shrieked, "what? You damned Johnny! You tenderfoot! I—" And he flung himself forward.

He was the last to leave the hole, and when he reached the entrance, he had a moment's vague wonder at this odd stripe of humanity that could hold such indolent, fight with Hampden's ranks, and still happy, irresponsible, the call of gold, and still willing to turn back to fight with him on death's brink, because he had returned their talent of East and West.

One by one, in silence, in a tension that drew the skin tight on their faces, they saw the tall, gaunt, silent marchers of the silent, scaling aspens, half in earth, the teeth, much narrower and sharper, crooked upward to the ridge.

"I'm not afraid," he said, "go back and out."

The girl did not answer, but as she turned away the ready mist sprang to her eyes, and he reached a contrite hand to her shoulder.

"Forgive me! I know you would!" The girl did not answer, but as she turned away the ready mist sprang to her eyes, and he reached a contrite hand to her shoulder.

"It seems to Sletz as the horizon stretches out before him, and he lost for hours in the dim fastnesses, that something was about to happen.

She felt a preasence of disaster which Coosnah shared, and they two stood apart for long spaces of time, silent, listening, the muscles of each drawn tight, until time to time the great marcher would squat down, his hands clasped, his head a heavy block toward the dim-smoke heavens and bay with a long-drawn, silver note that was the very acme of melancholy.

And then came a dawn when no one came in for breakfast, when the sun, cooling, over the ridge to the east, was a white orb, and the world was turned the heavy canopy to shadowed pearl. The three women waited in that silence which over attends the waiters for men who face danger. They were used to the silence, for there was no accord between them. Ma Daily had long since given up "bird's eye" earth, the holocaust was checked, the East belt was over.

She saw as she ran that one of the men was gone. And when she reached the spot, it was Murphy, who had joined the silent rangers.

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HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas.—"After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering from a fever and female trouble, and I was very ill for my money. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I was so bad I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would always hurt. I got well when I was given a walking skeleton diet. Life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. She got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I am sure you will do the same for me. I will let you know if it works."—Mrs. G. O. Lovett, 419 W. Monroe Street, Denison, Texas.

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Beware of Sudden Colds—Cure them Quick



This New Model of Blue Straw Is Trimmed with a Large Pink Rose.

Hilting of the hips by pleated ribbons will be advocated in all kinds of fabrics. It is mainly accentuated by a full ruffle below the waist.

Sleeves are full, so much so that they are crimped to stand out from the arm, but they are usually caught in below the armpit in various ways and are either gathered at the wrist and finished with a ruffle, or held into

There are suits and one-piece frocks made of striped serge and silk, especially in blue and white with piping of solid blue and there are skirts of dark blue with stripes of white and stripes that are five inches wide which go around the figure. There are suits of jersey cloth and other fabrics that have immense collars, revers, girdles and broad cuffs, some turning back nearly to the elbow, made of striped cloth or silk.

The designers have racked their brains to work with ribbons, but no one has ousted the method of making a gown as though it dripped ribbon. For instance, a silk net evening gown in one color will have hundreds of hanging tabs of another color attached to the garment. There are pointed and bows as well as ribbons that keeps the ribbon from being fastened to the surface of the frock, is not approved.

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The coiffure is eminently becoming to a pretty girl with a well-shaped head, and demands that the hair shall be very soft and possessed of an apparently natural ripple.

The chignon is here again. Not a stiff bun but a soft roll, held in place by tortoise shell pins, which lies against the back of the neck, and there is no parting visible in front.

The Parisiennes are also adopting in a general way a style of coiffure which calls for the presence of highly ornamental combs. These are combined with a simple, but highly effective coiffure.

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The coils and curves cover the middle of the head at the back and the comb juts out at one side.

Two Veils Needed

Two veils are needed for protection from strenuous winter breezes. One is a face veil of fine hexagon mesh, the other is a draped veil which floats over the hat. New veils of the latter sort are called plateau veils. They are open at the sides, and have an effective border at either end.

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WAISTS FOR EARLY SPRING

Among new waists are seen many button-in-back styles in geometric crepes. As a rule, the front of such a waist is most trimmed and the collar is high. Attractive ones are made with metal or silk embroidery, or with contrasting colors. The upper portion of the waist in yoke effect is usually trimmed in this way. As well as the bottom of the sleeve. Sometimes a slit is made to the front of the waist or on either side in pocket effect, which is ornamented with metal embroidery, with a frill or lace falling in cascade effect from the center.

Collars on these waists are novel. One of the newest follows the line of the chin to the edge and is made considerably lower to the back in ordinary high collar fashion. One waist is in turn-over style with a slight opening in the front.

The majority of waists are in semi-phooe designs opening in front, especially those of lingerie, crepe de chine, silk and georgette crepe. The latter material in white, pastel shades

and brilliant colors is one of the most popular materials for spring. Crepe de chine, voile, silk and taffeta in both plain and fancy effects are also seen. Among dark waists, emerald green, sunflower, blue, green, yellow, blue and red are seen. Smart waists in colored linen and sheer cotton materials are trimmed, as a rule, with touches of white.

Feminine Fads

Emerald green checks on a white ground are seen among the latest novità.

A one-sleeved Spanish cloak of satin is one of the fashions favored abroad.

Mandarin yellow velours trimmed with ermine is a favorite combination for theater cloaks.

Small straight choker collars and small rounded muffs.

The gay scarfs of Siber silk are among the prettiest of the season, though lacking the cozy look of the wool scarfs.

Principle, Program or Person

By REV. J. M. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department
Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXAS—Verily, verily, I say unto you that he that believeth on me hath everlasting life—John 3:15.

The end of salvation is as the apostle Peter puts it, the saving of the soul.

Literally millions are now interested in that salvation, but Satan has been too successful in keeping multitudes of them confused as to what he is about. There may be three answers to the question, How is a man to be saved?

Saved by Principle.

First, we seem to think a man is saved by adopting certain theological propositions; certain religious dogmas or teachings.

The weakness of this position is quite easily seen by any man and especially by any that the theory must eventually in practice; there must be a program of conduct, and that program must be carried out in actual life.

Saved by Program.

For such a program the moral law of God is put to tribute. The moral law of God is the best ethics of man, the best ethics of seekers after truth of the first centuries; the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount and of Jesus himself and his apostles are all put to tribute, and a program of life is presented, and it can be carried out, such as will be accepted.

But it is in the face of much teaching of the Word of God that man's righteounesses are as filthy rags. Yet with all this, there are thousands of men and women today who are trusting some program of living to be their passport to eternal salvation. The students of the principles and the ethics of Jesus have found that other teachings of Jesus take the foundation from this program.

Unique Religion.

The religion of Jesus Christ is unique, being different from all other religions in the world. The reason we believe its benefits are not to do so as the result of their belief in its principles, nor an alignment of their lives with its program of conduct. Neither Buddha nor Confucius nor Mohammed comes with such a claim. They give the principles of the program, but not themselves in the background.

But with Jesus Christ, and strange as it may seem, his religion is, in a sense, the most egotistic of all the religions that the race of man has ever received. He receives more than any other for himself. He is equal with the Father; he is the son of God; he has all power given to him in heaven and on earth; he can raise the dead; he can lay down his life, but he can take it up again; he can forgive sin; he is worthy to receive honor and worship of men, of men and angels. In short, he claims to be God. He clearly teaches that salvation is not in ascent to, nor in belief in his principles, nor in following a program of conduct that he gives, but in living union with himself.

Persons of Jesus Christ.

We may note that in this text we find that belief is referred to, but no hint is given of principle, or a program of living. The belief here, however, is not to be a mere intellectual exercise, but a soul movement. This text is in complete contrast to the Lord Jesus Christ and them shall be saved: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life." "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Now all this teaches that religion is not a matter of program, but of personal contact with Jesus Christ. He is represented as the head of the body, of which saved men are the members. He is the chief part of the great spiritual building known as the church of God, of which he is the cornerstone. He is the vine and the believers are the branches. It is intimate, personal contact all the way through. One has very properly said:

"Much of the deadness that has come to modern Christendom has resulted from loose ideas of the personal contact with Jesus Christ. He is not to be seen in a creed instead of Christ; in presenting a creed instead of Christ; in presenting a plan of salvation rather than a person who saves."

How to get this personal contact with Jesus? Study Jesus, as he is represented in the Gospels, in the Gospels and epistles of the New Testament, as the Son of God. While no one can say Jesus is Lord, except by the Holy Spirit, yet by following the Holy Spirit in his teaching in the Scriptures, we may believe that he will give light and sight as man goes on honestly and sincerely seeking to know truth at this point.

Then let there be an utter and complete surrender of the soul to Jesus Christ. When Saul of Tarsus cried: "What shall I do?" he was in personal contact with the God of the universe. On the earth by the gate of Damascus, he made the greatest surrender which brought him to personal salvation, but as well to the adoption of principles that gave him a program of conduct pleasing to God.

BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM

Dear Mr. Editor:

For a long time I suffered from backache, pain in left side, frequent urination (bothering me at all times during the day), and a pain in the shoulder which was so bad it would not let me sleep. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I was so bad I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would always hurt. I got well when I was given a walking skeleton diet. Life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. She got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I am sure you will do the same for me. I will let you know if it works."—Mrs. G. O. Lovett, 419 W. Monroe Street, Denison, Texas.

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The coiffure is eminently becoming to a pretty girl with a well-shaped head, and demands that the hair shall be very soft and possessed of an apparently natural ripple.

The chignon is here again. Not a stiff bun but a soft roll, held in place by tortoise shell pins, which lies against the back of the neck, and there is no parting visible in front.

The Parisiennes are also adopting in a general way a style of coiffure which calls for the presence of highly ornamental combs. These are combined with a simple, but highly effective coiffure.

The hair, always slightly waved, is drawn back in a light frieze and arranged in a series of small coils and curves at the back of the head, not low down, but, on the other hand, not high up.

The coils and curves cover the middle of the head at the back and the comb juts out at one side.

Two Veils Needed

Two veils are needed for protection from strenuous winter breezes. One is a face veil of fine hexagon mesh, the other is a draped veil which floats over the hat. New veils of the latter sort are called plateau veils. They are open at the sides, and have an effective border at either end.

The veil is thrown across a small hat so that the bordered ends fall at the sides, just below the shoulders, and the fine face veil is draped closely over the hat and face in usual fashion.

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HEALTH BOARD GIVES WARNING

Smallpox and Scarlet Fever in Many Communities.

SITUATION IS SUMMARIZED

Communities Most Seriously Affected Are Said to Be Peoria and Vincennes, Indiana; Decatur, and Springfield.

Springfield.—Warmer spring weather has caused the smallpox situation in the state to be somewhat improved, but the disease is still prevalent. Material improvement with respect to diphtheria is noted in the survey.

Communities most seriously affected by smallpox are in Peoria and Vincennes, Indiana; Decatur and Springfield; and the counties of Woodford and Fayette. Local health authorities are urged to enforce quarantine laws to the limit and to prosecute violators.

A summary of the contagious disease situation is as follows:

From—Scarlet fever, 77 cases; smallpox, 10 cases; active fever situation improving.

Alton—Scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 4; smallpox, 3. No improvement over January.

Aurora—Scarlet fever, 7; diphtheria, 6, an increase in diphtheria of 4 cases.

Berwyn—Scarlet fever present.

Bellwood—Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid.

Decatur—Smallpox situation growing worse; scarlet fever, increase over January; diphtheria, slight decrease.

East St. Louis—Diphtheria decreasing.

Elgin—Scarlet fever.

Galesburg—Scarlet fever, increase; smallpox, stationary; typhoid, in-crease.

Kankakee—Scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 4; smallpox, 2; typhoid, 3.

Quincy—Diphtheria, 8 cases.

Rockford—Scarlet fever, 69 cases; diphtheria, 9 cases; measles prevalent.

Springfield—Measles, 130 houses under control.

Springfield—Scarlet fever, 4 cases; decreasing; diphtheria, 19 cases; decreasing; smallpox, 35 cases; decreasing; measles prevalent.

Petitions Are Valid.

In a statement given out, Secretary of State Stevenson announced that it is not his intention to eliminate from the ballot the names of candidates for delegate and alternate delegates who have expressed a preference for Theodore Roosevelt.

"While it is true the secretary to Colonel Roosevelt wrote me that the colonel did not intend to file a petition as candidate in the presidential primary in April, this in no wise affects the candidacy of the delegates."

After quoting this preference in his speech, the secretary of state added:

"The secretary of state's position is that the secretary of state's petition is not necessary for candidates to file such petitions in order to be designated as the 'preferred candidates' of delegates, and add:

"Not only does the failure of Mr. Roosevelt to file a petition have no effect upon candidates who have indicated him as their preference, but it does not affect whether he may disallow the candidacy of any such delegate and has prevent his name from appearing on the ballot."

Illinois Could Raise Big Army.

There are enough men subject to military duty in Illinois to make up 35 army corps if they could be recruited at once. Their numbers total 1,391,195.

This means Illinois can put more men in the field than Bulgaria and Serbia combined, or more than the size army that is fighting Austria, or more than the entire German force that attacked Verdun.

These figures, received by Col. Milton J. Forman of the First cavalry, are an increase of 40,635, more between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years old, when the last federal census and total. The increase averages 12,000 men annually, or enough to almost fill four brigades in the United States army.

Headquarters Moved.

Headquarters for the Illinois State Bar association will be maintained in Springfield in the future for the accommodation of visiting members of the bar, John F. Velt of Chicago, secretary, and Frank M. Miller, member of the executive committee, came to Springfield and selected rooms in the Island hotel for headquarters.

New Incorporations.

Illinois Vending Company, Chicago; name changed to Chicago Metal Prod. Co. Inc.

Illinois Biscuit Company, Chicago, capital \$1,000; Incorporators, Harry B. Cohen, Dan D. Seidenheim, Ephraim E. Cohen.

Co-Operative Company of Herbert, Herbert: capital stock increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The Bay State Lumber and Wrecking Company, Chicago; name changed to the Bay State Lumber Company.

\$5,000 Homes Investigated

Under the direction of Miss Mamie Birch of the household science department of the University of Illinois, investigation of 1,000 homes in farmhouses in Illinois has just been completed at the state institution. The data obtained shows strikingly the advanced position of the rural home and affords a basis for determining what kind of educational work is needed. This investigation involves counties throughout the state, but up to the present time only three counties, La Salle, Champaign and Peoria, have been tabulated.

The data on certain subjects from two of these counties, La Salle and Champaign, will indicate the character of the investigation and reveal important differences in home conditions in the two counties.

In the La Salle county investigation the data on 381 homes and the average-sized family of these homes is 5.6 persons. Six per cent live in frame houses; 16.3 per cent of the houses are one-story and 82 per cent two stories. 10.4 per cent of the houses have from two to three rooms, 32 per cent have four to five rooms, 10.4 per cent have from seven to ten rooms. These houses screen at all doors and windows make 3.5 per cent and 2.5 per cent reported no screens at all.

The data for Champaign county has been completed for 1,015 homes.

The average family is a tribe over five persons.

Twenty-eight per cent of the homes have from two to three rooms, 15

per cent have seven to ten rooms.

There are screens at all doors and windows of 72 per cent of the homes and only 16 houses out of more than one thousand have no screens at all.

—From the *State Journal*, Springfield.

More than 2,500 criminals have been released from the bridewell and courts in Chicago in a period of six months, as compared with about half that number paroled from Joliet over a period of three years, according to a report made to Governor Frank B. Thompson by the state civil service commission.

"At certain periods crime waves sweep over large cities and the newspaper people begin to attack the parole system," said the report. "It is true not only of Illinois, but also of New York and Massachusetts. Penitentiaries and even in Minnesota, where they have no parole, are under fire."

Newspapers and the police claim that practically all violations of law are by men paroled from state penal institutions, but the facts show otherwise. Records show that 2,500 criminals have been turned loose in six months from the bridewell and courts of Chicago, more than twice the number who were paroled in larger numbers over a period of three years from Joliet in the last three years."

The report strongly defended the parole law and recommended a number of changes calculated to increase the efficiency of the system. It added:

"From July 1, 1895, to September 30, 1912, there were 2,466 parolees defaulting, 1,000 of whom were paroled to Joliet on new sentences and 28 to other state prisons, leaving 933 defaulters at large in 1912, of whom a fourth have been captured since. This large number of defaulters is attributed to the fact that when the law first went into effect, most were paroled in large numbers and the law was not strictly investigated. From 1895 to 1912 63.06 per cent of the paroled men made good."

"From September 30, 1912, to September 30, 1916, 1,209 men were paroled. Of these 311 violated parole, 213 being returned for violation, 78 being returned for parole, 10 in other prisons, five in Joliet on new sentences. Five defaulters have been won by 621 and 204 are still reporting. The proportion making good in this period is about 75 per cent."

"From Pontiac 81 boys are paroled to Chicago and 89 down state. The entire number of Joliet men reporting to agents at the time the investigation was made was 264, as that the total number of parolees in all of the institutions was 424, of which only 275 were in Chicago."

Work of the parole agents, to whom the paroled men are assigned to be watched over during their period of parole. Recommendations were made whereby the efficiency of this work might be improved when a man is paroled, the report pointed out. Character and the offenses for which he was committed are carefully investigated.

"As soon as the paroled man is released he is required to report immediately to his place of employment, and to send a letter to the warden, stating how many days he has worked and how many he has been idle; how much he has earned, spent and saved. He cannot leave the state or the country in which he is first paroled without permission from the warden. He cannot leave his position without first consulting the warden or the latter's representative, the parole agent.

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HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

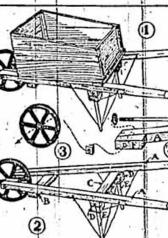
By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright by A. Neely Hall)

A GARDEN WHEELBARROW.

The home-made wheelbarrow in Fig. 1 is similar to one I have used for several years in my own garden, and is so simple in construction that any boy can make one like it.

Fig. 2 shows the complete framework. Handle-bars A are pieces of 2x4 feet, 4 inches long (Fig. 4). White pine is good. The distance from the handle-bars to the wheel ends is 10 or 12 inches. The handle-bars are connected by the 2x4 crosspieces B and C, with B placed 10 inches from the wheel ends, and C about 21 inches from the handle ends. You will see by Fig. 5 that the wheel ends of the bars are placed 6 inches apart, and the handle ends 2 feet apart. You will also notice that cross-

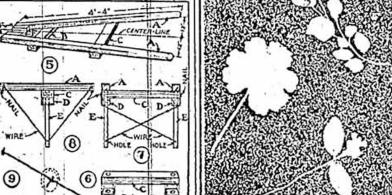


pieces B and C are placed at right angles to a center line drawn through points half way between the ends. This is very important. Nail the crosspieces in place, then saw off the ends even with the handle-bars. As holes must be made through the crosspieces C for the wheelbarrow legs (Fig. 5), a sharp

piece of iron and a file will be needed to mount the wheel. The space between the wheel ends of the handle-bars is much wider than necessary for the wheel, and must be taken care of by splicing a block (Fig. 4 and 6) to each bar. This pair

of blocks should be of the proper shape and size so their inside faces will be parallel and about 2 1/2 inches apart. Bore a hole through the bars and blocks for the carriage bolt, then bore a hole through the handle-bars and a hole through the crosspieces C. File and saw off the ends of the handle-bars. Then bore a hole through the wheelbarrow legs (Fig. 5) to receive the carriage bolt. The wheelbarrow legs are pieces of broom handle 12 inches long. Bore an inch hole through crosspiece C near each end (Fig. 6) for each leg to fit in. Then, to make a deepest socket, cut the pair of blocks (Fig. 6), bore a hole through each, then bore a hole through the center of each. Make a brush or spattering will be even. When the ink has dried lift the leaf from the paper and you will find a white silhouette of it upon a stippled background.

In making up pages for a scrapbook, mark off the margin that you



probably stain the paper. With the leaf in position upon the sheet of paper, dip the brush into the ink, and draw the blade of the pen-knife across the ends of the bristles, holding the brush in such a position that the ink on the bristles will spatter upon the edges of the leaf. Make a brush or spattering will be even. When the ink has dried lift the leaf from the paper and you will find a white silhouette of it upon a stippled background.

In making up pages for a scrapbook, mark off the margin that you



will have to round each page. Then cover these with a piece of paper, and draw the edges of the leaf on the paper, and weight them with coins, as indicated in Fig. 1, to protect the margins from the spattering. Arrange the leaves in some such order as that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or classify them according to their species, and then proceed to spatter them with ink.

When using the depth of box at its front, by the addition of a board (Fig. 10). Fasten this in place with a pair of battens (M). Then cut the triangular side pieces N of the shape shown, and nail them in place.

When the box has been completed, nail it to the barrow frame.

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WAUCONDA

M. Bassley was a Grayslake visitor Tuesday.

William Lamphard and daughter, Marguerite, drove to High Sunday.

Among those who attended the funeral of the late John Hestel at the Fremont Catholic Church Tuesday were: F. L. Carr, W. Lamphard, J. L. Haas, G. Proby, R. C. Kunkel, Whisman, Henry and Herman Matman.

Mrs. Cora Enzys, Mrs. M. L. Brochon, Mrs. W. Davis, Mrs. F. B. Seymour and Mrs. Sowers went to the funeral of Mrs. E. Adams in Chicago Tuesday.

Edward Dunn of Waukegan visited Sunday at M. S. Clack's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Dixon visited their son, Lester, at Lake Zurich the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stubbings spent Sunday in Chicago with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Barie, and son, Will, came out Monday to meet the tax collector.

The tax collector was well patronized, surrounding towns being well represented.

Mrs. Sarah Anderson is very low.

A. Grantham's little boy who was very ill is some better.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Godfrey came out to visit the latter's parents last week and Mrs. Godfrey won one of the prizes at the massive ball.

Mrs. Florence Dowell of Grayslake spent part of last week at the guest of Amy Hesley.

Mr. Prior, we are pleased to learn, has purchased two lots on Main street and will put up a flat house soon. He purchased a barn of Mrs. Clough and will move the same to the site of the home site where it will be used as a garage. The lots were bought from Joseph S. Haas, and lie in the southwest corner of the late L. H. Todd acre property.

The "dry" have withdrawn the petition which was filed in February with the town clerk and in proportion to close saloons will not be voted upon at the regular town election on April 4. The saloonmen found an error in the making out and filing of the petition. Plans are growing, however, to raise the license to \$100 and get the saloons off the main street by ordinance.

THREE HINTS FOR HOUSEWIFE

Excellent Use for Discarded Feather Bed—Broken-Needle Holder in the Work Basket

A good use for discarded feather beds is to cut a small portion of feathers into a tiny mesh of matting the size of the bed. Spread the feathers evenly, tack the case on quilting frames, cover both sides with silk, line, and knot or tie as you would a comforter. A most excellent substitute for a down quilt is the result.

A good use for a pocket for the home basket use is a small portion of the bottle. Cut out a small portion, about 4x5 inches long, with a plain crochet, covering of silk of any desired color, and cover the mouth of the bottle with a piece of silk fastened with narrow ribbon. A medium-sized cork, covered with crocheted silk, to which to insert the point of the scissors, is pretty and useful for the work basket.

Probably you believe that you are practicing all of the economies known to the up-to-date housekeeper, but have you turned toward the old-style or a half-worn tablecloth? It is done exactly as a wide sheet is carefully folded on the wings side of the damask, the joining will never show.

Cornmeal and Salt to Clean

Any light wooden material may be cleaned by this method: Mix cornmeal and salt in equal parts, then spread out the material garment on a white cloth on the kitchen table and cover with the salt and cornmeal mixture. When it has been on for a short time, cover your clothes brush or scrub brush with a soft white cloth, and go over the entire surface of the garment. After it has been brushed thoroughly, shake well and hang in the open air. The same process may be used with white dusters, sponges, etc.

Butter, no Gratin

Take four pounds of fresh chicken, halibut, or skin and take out bones. Cut into small pieces, put in a roast pan, season well with salt, cayenne pepper, table sauce, one-half pound melted butter, and one egg. Cover with butter about 15 minutes. When done, mix the fat with three parts of cream sauce. Put in baking dishes, around it a border of mashed potatoes, or top some grated cheese and bread small pieces fresh butter. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes. Serve very hot.

New Laundry Bag

An ordinary wooden coat hanger forms the top of this crocheted laundry bag. The top is curved to fit smoothly over the hanger. A slit from the top half way down the center of the front is joined to a pocket of the same height. The back of the bag is bound with ribbon and finished with a bow. This style of bag is much superior to the drawstring laundry bag.

SCHOOL NOTES.

LAKE ZURICH

There has been such a demand for tickets for the entertainment "The Brownies' Whisper," to be given Friday and Saturday evenings of this week that the manager, Mrs. W. I. Sears, will have to ask those who have not bought tickets not to go as the indications are there will be no room for them. All reserved seats are already sold. If the children have any general admission tickets unsold they will be placed on sale at the Cameron pharmacy, Friday at 4:30 p.m. No tickets will be sold at the door.

The grade pupils practice every afternoon after school for the "Operetta" on Friday evening.

Saturday afternoon several of the members of the Freshman class attended a photo play reproduction of George Eliot's "Silas Warner" at the Strand, Chicago. They report the pictures very good. The class is now reading this novel.

The class in German I are planning a contest to be held about the first of April. The contest will be in the German language and will consist of songs, reading, spelling and recital of poems.

The public is cordially invited.

The annual school exhibit, and supper will be held April 14.

The fifth grade enjoyed a half holiday Friday afternoon. The seventh grade enjoyed a whole day's vacation Friday, having earned two half days by having no tardiness and a good percentage of attendance.

In room 3 the pupils are making very pretty booklets on the subject of a picture, "At the Watering Trough," that they have just finished studying.

The seventh and eighth grade girls are making their own hats for the operetta.

RANK OF THE GRADES

The rank of the grades in attendance is as follows:

..... Rank..... Room..... Per Cent.....
1..... 1..... 6..... 98.64.....

2..... 2..... 10..... 98.64.....

3..... 3..... 5..... 97.50.....

4..... High School..... 02.22.....

5..... 4..... 9..... 95.88.....

6..... 7..... 7..... 93.43.....

7..... 3..... 4..... 92.60.....

8..... 1..... 1..... 90.00.....

9..... 1..... 1..... 90.00.....

10..... 1..... 1..... 90.00.....

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