

BARRINGTON REVIEW

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CHICAGO PAPER TELLS OF VICKERY KENNELS

Local Institution Termed as the World's Greatest Dog Industry For Prize Winners

The Chicago Tribune on Sunday contained a lengthy article regarding the Vickery Kennels, which in part said: "The fads and fancies of the rich, those able to carry them out to the limit, are always interesting to the student of human nature and to the general public. Few people have the energy and the means to develop their favorite hobbies to the fullest extent, Mrs. Augustus V. Crawford of Evanston is one of the few. She is the founder, supporter and presiding genius of kennels near Barrington, the most perfect and complete of their kind in the world."

Over 300 dogs, almost all of the terrier varieties, there you see their lives away in sportive surroundings. Many of them are the greatest prize winners in dogdom, varying their lives of ease and luxury with trips around the country from bench show to bench show, one in a champion, wire haired, square snouted, barrel bodied, straight legged terrier having been called the best dog of any kind at the top notch dog show in New York a few months ago.

There are Irish, Scotch, West Highland, Yorkshire and fox, and every other kind of terrier there, as well as some collies.

Their kennels are most sumptuous affairs, of polished wood, exquisitely clean, and with an array of towels, each with an embroidered name on it, and for the sole use of the dogs.

It takes nine men, besides Walter Reeves, a well known English authority on dogs, to care for the 300. One hundred and twenty pounds of beef a day is consumed by the dogs, besides bread, vegetables and dog biscuit. Waste and left over dog houses, and perfect are all arrangements for feeding, watering, clipping and manuring the animals.

Across the road in the creche or nursery the enterprise reaches its highest development. It is a small, two story cottage. Downstairs, in a her clean, comfortable room, are the young mothers with their little squalling litters. upstairs in the nursery, blue and white tiled, with blue and white swinging cradles, blue and white little rubber bath, toys, rattles, powder puffs, a blue and white bureau stacked with white towels embroidered in blue, and everything one would find in the most perfectly appointed shrine for the most cherished baby.

A striking difference 'twixt this country and old England is that, while these kennels are well known to dog fanciers, but not the public at large here, they are a household word in even the smallest English hamlet. There the breeding and rearing of terriers is a national hobby. The custom of giving these "terriers" is widespread. Every penny postman has somebody's dog in his charge as he makes his route. It's a favorite job for old women. One famous dog fancier gave the old woman who walked his champion dog, a him a silk dress, besides paying her for the job.

The names of all prize winners and the history of their pedigrees is as well and widely known as that of the Guelphs—better probably.

The fame of the kennels is, however, spreading far and wide in this part of the world. Saturday afternoon and Sunday see hundreds of visitors chugging to the hospitable gates and conducted over the vast and varied establishment.

Although dogs are bred and sold there, this does not begin to defray the cost of running such an undertaking, which cost runs up to nearly near \$50,000 a year.

Home from Long Journey

The Spenser auto party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spenser and daughter, Justice; Mrs. Spenser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lane, of Lee Center, and Miss Winifred Lane, recently reached Barrington last Thursday after a six weeks' trip to the Atlantic coast and return. The journey covered was about 4,000 miles, and was a very delightful one, indeed.

The party left Barrington July 3rd, followed on July 5th by Prof. E. S. Smith and family, who joined them a few days later at Boston, from which place the two parties went to Washington and "took in" the sights there. The Smiths returned home August 2nd, making the trip in their Ford, while the Spensers party traveled in a Jeffersonian.

While in Baltimore the Spensers had the pleasure of seeing the great submarine, the Deutschland, which was anchored in the harbor in that city.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN RALLY

To be held at Deer Grove Park—Mayor Thompson of Chicago One of the Promoters; Big Crowd Expected

The republicans of Cook county are going to give a great republican rally, outing and picnic at Deer Grove park, Saturday, August 26th. It is intended to make this the greatest picnic of its kind ever held in the county. It has been a number of years since the republicans have had such a celebration and the campaign committee, with the assistance of all the candidates nominated at the county convention in July from state's attorney down, have joined to make this a great political event for Chicago and Cook county. National Committeeman William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, is one of the prime movers of the project as is evidenced from the fact that his office bought 2000 tickets at \$1.00 each. This will be a great get-together day for the republicans here, candidates of high and low degree will be there to shake the hands of constituents.

To handle the immense crowd the Chicago and Northwestern railway will run a number of special trains from Chicago, which will be switched over to the P. L. Z. & W. tracks, thus eliminating the necessity of passengers changing cars at Palatine.

Colonel Frank O. Lowden, candidate for governor, will be among those present. Likewise, Peter M. Hoffman, who is a candidate for reelection as coroner. Speeches will be made by a great number of the men.

The entertainment will be the usual Deer Grove park attractions. Also fireworks and a balloon ascension.

The ticket sale is expected to reach the 15,000 mark. The P. L. Z. & W. will receive at least \$1,200 extra revenue and the Northwestern about \$5,000.

To entertain and care for such a crowd is no small job. The amount of supplies ordered is fairly staggering to those uninitiated to the work. As an example, 200 pounds of meat, 5,000 loaves of bread and 150 gallons of ice cream have been ordered. It will truly be a big day.

EXCAVATE FOR NEW BANK BUILDING

Erection of First State Bank's New Home to Begin Soon—\$50,000 Added to Surplus Fund by Directors

The First State Bank of Barrington is making preparations to have the interior of its new building up-to-date in every detail when the time comes for its occupancy, and many added conveniences will be noticeable as compared to its present crowded quarters. The contract for the vault doors and other equipment has been let to the Diebold Safe & Lock Company of Canton, Ohio, which will start immediately on this order. It will require at least four months to make the material, which is manufactured to order for the local institution.

Laborers commenced Wednesday on the excavation for the foundation of the brick and stone structure, which will be erected by E. B. Dutton of Dundee, who will start the work just as soon as the excavation is completed. H. G. Aurand has the contract for the carpenter work.

At the monthly meeting of the board of directors held Monday evening it was voted to appropriate from undivided profits the sum of \$5,000.00 to the surplus fund, which now makes the capital stock and surplus \$60,000.00. This makes the bank stronger and increases its loaning capacity. State banks are not permitted to loan to exceed 15 per cent. of the capital stock and surplus to any one customer.

Gypsy Tribe Roaming Hereabouts

A score of gypsies riding in two six-cylinder automobiles, followed by several wagons beautifully decorated, arrived in Barrington Friday and crossed no little comment in regard to their mode of travel.

They were on their way—somebody, nobody knows—but while in our village Saturday morning they asked for information regarding the way to Lake Zurich and Waukegan.

The automobiles bore license numbers issued by the state of California and the entire party looked as though they had traveled fully that far without stopping to wash.

The band consisted of several men and women dressed in their native styles, and a raft of children, carrying with them all the paraphernalia that belongs to a gypsy tribe.

This is the first auto band of gypsies to visit Barrington in the history of the town, but from now on we may expect most anything, and the next troupe will not create much excitement.

Bring the Review your job work.

WORLD FAMOUS RACERS AT STATE FAIR

Speed, the word which instantly brings to mind the swish and whizz of racing automobiles, will again be used profusely in descriptions of one of the big days at the Illinois state fair this year, September 13 to 23.

Motor which will occupy attention outside as well as within Illinois will be one of the great attractions. Instead of on the opening day, as it was at the 1914 and 1915 state fairs, the program of racing events will be witnessed on the last day. Thus the close of the fair with auto racing will be just as popular as the opening, which will have the aviation meet.

For the seventh consecutive year, J. Alex Sloan, race promoter, will arrange the program. Since his last appearance at the state fair, Mr. Sloan has gained a still greater reputation as a race manager. His latest successes warrant the anticipation of as great or greater popularity of speed as ever witnessed in Illinois.

Already he has secured the entry of the little Frenchman, Louis Le Cocq, who recently pulled down the world's speed record, which was established by Barney Oldfield. And among other notables from "speed-dom" there will be George Clark and Wild Bill Endicott. They will return to Springfield with their monster machines, and more than likely will provide the race feature in a struggle for the world's dirt-track supremacy.

While these two individuals are

probably the most popular pair of drivers, four others, who are also correctly characterized "speed demons," will vie with them for championship honors.

The track at the fairgrounds on which the motor races will be run has for many years held the reputation of being the best dirt course in the United States. New records have been established on it with nearly every annual meet. With late improvements that have been made it will be in excellent condition for more record runs. Virtually every racer who has gained world reputation has at some time or other tested its superior qualities. And being "speed demons," the drivers who will test it this year will not diminish their efforts in the least.

The races will be held with the sanction of the International Motor Contest association, of which B. M. Davidson of the state fair is an officer. In addition to the contests there will be numerous feature exhibitions run by large cars. And besides the automobile events the speed program will be supplemented by an aviation meet.

First men will open the state fair with flights Friday and Saturday nights; and on Saturday afternoon aviation flights for prizes will be made. Without doubt the aviators' meet will be the greatest in America this year.

These two numbers on the state fair program—the auto racing and the aviation—will be attractions well worth the price of a trip to Springfield.

COUNTRY LIFE DIRECTOR PHILLIPS LEAVES OFFICE

After three years of pioneer work in a new field of endeavor, Country Life Director E. M. Phillips has brought his work to a close. As he leaves this office, which he was the first to fill in this division of Cook county, he takes with him the good will and best wishes of the people among whom he has labored.

Had the wishes of school patrons, as evidenced by the petitions sent to the office of the county superintendent of schools, been honored, he would have remained to continue the work now so well established. The petition contained the names of at least 5,000 signers, we are told, and many more have signed had they had the opportunity.

Mr. Phillips has proved an efficient man on the job and by hard, careful work has gone on splendid results—and these have been difficult in some localities to procure. But since the work has come to be better understood a spirit of cooperation now exists which makes possible achievement on a community scale.

Through the columns of the REVIEW Mr. Phillips wishes to thank the many people of this vicinity for their kindly interest in his behalf and the delegations of men who went to the office of county superintendent of schools in Chicago to intercede for him.

Horsemen's Picnic

The annual picnic of the horseholders of northern Illinois will be held at Wing park, Elgin, Saturday, August 19th. There will be a program of games and races, music by the Algonquin orchestra and plenty of amusement for all. The president of the state association, George Dunfield, and other officers will be present. J. E. McKay of Algonquin is the state organizer and has charge of the preliminary arrangements for the picnic.

Barrington blacksmiths are planning to attend the picnic and if you are contemplating having work done on Saturday better come to town Friday, as the shops here will not open for business Saturday.

To Supply Two Villages With Gas

The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois has quite a force of extra men working this week on the new gas main which will supply Lake Zurich and Waukegan with gas. The work of digging the trench for the pipe started Tuesday near the viaduct east of Barrington and will be run on to Lake Zurich and from there to Waukegan.

With this additional improvement for two neighboring villages they will be able to offer inducements to outsiders who may wish to locate there.

Sunday School Board Meets

On Monday evening the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church met in the basement at the call of the superintendent, Dr. G. A. Lytle. All teachers of the school were present with the exception of two. Reports were given of each class, followed by a general report of the secretary. The treasurer also submitted a report of money received and paid out. The school is in good standing and shows signs of increased interest in attendance and better achievements in Sunday school work.

CONDEMNNS 1,200 ACRES WOODLAND

For Forest Preserve District No. 1 at Deer Grove—Official Offers Made to Property Owners at \$70 an Acre

Ralph L. Peck, attorney for the Forest Preserve district of Cook county, filed a petition last week to condemn 1,200 acres of woodland for the proposed Forest Preserve district No. 1, at Deer Grove. This is probably the most involved condemnation proceeding that ever came out of a lawyer's office in the city of Chicago and entailed an immense amount of work on the part of Mr. Peck, who had the matter directly in charge. Judge Bretano has given this case precedence on his docket, and it will be called early in September. In fact, subpoenas for over eighty have already been issued.

The immense amount of money involved in this case is hard to realize, but the cost and abstract costs will reach in the neighborhood of \$10,000. The following facts give an idea of the magnitude of the case:

There are about 200 defendants to be served with subpoenas; one hundred and two parcels of land are effected and many of these parcels are very irregular in shape and have questionable titles.

This land is divided among nearly 100 different owners.

The Chicago Title & Trust company made a wholesale price on the examination of the abstracts of \$50 each, which amounts to over \$5,000. The regular fees of the sheriff's office would amount to over \$1,000, while the circuit clerk's fees would be \$650.

The territory, comprising 1,200 acres, takes in all the woodland south of the county line between the Palatine-Lake Zurich and the Palatine-Lake Zurich roads, with the exception of the Schoppe road, with the exception of land that is not woodland.

The price to be used in the condemnation proceedings is based on the sale of the Elia property to Mr. Laidley of Lake Forest, at \$25.00 per acre. Official offers have been mailed to all the owners of property at \$70. However, we understand that those who have signed their willingness to sell at \$90 an acre have been given contracts at that price.

LOCAL SOLDIER BOY WRITES HOME

Says the Hiking Jaunts Were Hard at First, But Now Don't Mind Them Food Is Good—Appetites Keen

A portion of soldier life on the Mexican border, as described by Privates Irving Meyer and John West, Co. D Second Illinois Infantry, who are stationed at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, will be of interest to Illinois readers. In a recent letter they say:

We are drilling every day for war under the hot sun, which is no easy task. It was hard on us at first, but we are getting "seasoned" to the work and do not mind it as we used to.

We have just returned from Leon Springs, the rifle range, and on the return hike our company did not lose one man from the rank.

The distance covered was twenty-six miles. We started on a thirty-two mile hike Monday, August 14, for Landa park.

We were over to the Third Infantry recently to see the other Barrington boys, who are Albert Schurt, Ralph Winger and Lester Hollister. They had just returned from Landa park and were in good shape.

Uncle Sam gives us good and wholesome food, and judging by the rush to the kitchen when mess call is sounded, we have good appetites.

Some of the boys are wondering when they will be shipped home, providing the United States does not expect to declare war with Mexico. Some say we may have to remain here until November 1.

Rev. and Mrs. Haag to Leave Barrington. Rev. and Mrs. H. Haag will leave Barrington tomorrow evening for Cadott, Wisconsin. They are well known here and will leave behind them a large number of friends.

In April, 1914, at the Illinois Conference session held at Freeport, Rev. H. Haag was appointed pastor of the Zion church. He served the people with much success until in February, 1915, he suddenly was stricken with hemorrhages of the lungs, which made it impossible for him to continue his work as pastor any longer. However, he has been improving very much and now feels strong enough to leave Barrington to find, if possible, a more favorable climate, and to be with his parents and relatives.

A little sunshine in a shadowed life is as precious as gold to the miser. Give of your abundance to those who are starving for joy, and the world will be brighter to you for your act.

CAMP MEETING OPENS ON FRIDAY EVENING

Forty-Third Gathering Planned to be Exceedingly Helpful to All Who Are in Attendance

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Barrington Park camp meeting tomorrow, which will continue two days at the grounds near this village.

The gathering this year marks the forty-third camp meeting and fifth Bible school. Special talent from over the state, also from Pennsylvania and Iowa, has been secured and the association aims to make this meeting the best that has ever been held.

The park consists of nineteen acres of beautiful timber, and is a very attractive place in which to worship God, recuperate the body and enrich the soul.

Admission to the ground is absolutely free.

The Bible school is a most important feature in connection with the camp meeting. The subjects for study are the messages of Jesus to the seven churches of Asia Minor, according to Revelation, 1 to 4.

The meetings for boys and girls will be a very interesting feature. Mrs. C. W. Rockhold of Chicago and Mrs. J. F. Gieske of Barrington will have charge of these meetings. Parents are invited and urged to bring their children, and prayer is asked especially for these services.

The opening services will begin at 7:30 p. m. in charge of Presiding Elder E. K. Yeakey, and the sermon by Rev. F. W. Landwer.

A special program has been arranged for Saturday as follows:

Song service, led by Rev. H. Moser. Devotional exercises. Nocturnal exercises.

Offering. Solo by Miss Martha Fecke. Address by Bishop W. K. Fouke. Song.

Benediction. Bishop W. K. Fouke will speak Sunday morning and evening, and Monday evening at 7:30.

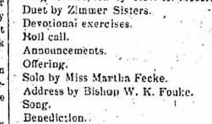
Rev. F. E. Erdman, of Pennsylvania

Rev. F. E. Erdman, presiding elder of Allentown district, East Pennsylvania conference, who was present last year and made so helpful in all the meetings, will be there again this year from Tuesday to the end and have charge of the evangelistic services.

Zion Church Notes

Owing to the Naperville camp meeting over Sunday, August 20, and the Y. P. A. State convention over Sunday, August 27, there will be no preaching service at the Zion church on these two Sundays.

Life is just one day after another until we reach the end, but the question of whether those days will be of sunshine or shadow rests entirely with the individual.



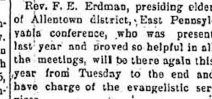
Bishop W. K. Fouke, D. D.



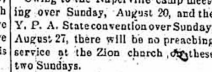
Rev. F. E. Erdman, of Pennsylvania



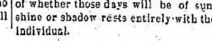
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REVELATIONS FROM THE PAST

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS

by RALPH PARRISH

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SYNOPSIS.

Adèle is Cheasney, a belle of New France, is among the first to see her uncle's house, Cassion, the commissaire, has enlisted her in the Cheasney's army. La Salle, D'Artigny, La Salle's friend, offers her service as a soldier. The uncle, Cheasney, tells her that he has betrothed her to Cassion and forbids her to see D'Artigny. Adèle visits her friend, Sister Celeste, who brings her a letter from D'Artigny. She meets the governor, La Barre, and the uncle, Cheasney, who is now a soldier. She meets the governor, La Barre, and the uncle, Cheasney, who is now a soldier. She meets the governor, La Barre, and the uncle, Cheasney, who is now a soldier.

The way of a man with a mild—Adèle forgets her own danger to warn D'Artigny against the plotting of La Barre and Cassion. The youth finds himself in the role of protector to the girl. How he learns some of the enemy's secrets and why they hate him and want to control the girl are given in this installment.

CHAPTER IV—Continued.

(Adèle, arrived at the ball with Cassion, has just been introduced to Governor La Barre. She is now being escorted to the ball by her uncle, Cheasney.)

"Perchance not, yet the way is long, and he knows the wilderness. I advise you guard him well. I shall send you for counsel in an hour; there are papers yet unopened."

He turned away to greet those who followed us in this, while we moved forward into the crowd about the walls. Cassion whispered in my ear, telling me bits of gossip about this and that one who passed, seeking to exhibit his wit, and impress me with his acquaintance. I must have made it impossible for his voice never ceased, yet I felt no interest in the stories and disliked the man more than ever for his rapid boasting. The truth is my thought was principally concerned with D'Artigny, and whether he would really gain admission. Still of this I had small doubt, for he was a daring to make light of guards, or any threat of enemies, if desired would "blow on." And I had his pledge.

My eyes watched every moving figure, but the man was not present, my anxiety increasing as I realized his absence, and speculated as to its cause. Could Cassion have interfered? Could he have learned of our interview, and used his influence secretly to prevent our meeting again? It was not impossible, for the man was secretly in close touch with Quebec, and undoubtedly possessed power. My desire to see D'Artigny was now for his own sake—to warn him of danger and treachery. The few words I had caught passing between La Barre and Cassion had to me a sinister meaning; they were a promise of protection from the governor to his lieutenant, and this officer of La Salle's should be warned that he was suspected and watched. There was more to D'Artigny's words than appeared openly.

It would be later, when they were alone, that he would give his real orders to Cassion. Yet I felt small doubt as to what those orders might be, nor of the failure of the lieutenant to execute them. The wilderness hid many a secret, and might well conceal another. In some manner that night I must find D'Artigny, and whisper my warning.

These were my thoughts, crystallizing into purpose, yet I managed to smile cheerily into the face of the commissaire and make such reply to his badinage as gave him pleasure. I danced with him twice, and pleased to know I had not forgotten the step, and then, as he felt compelled to show attention to the governor's lady, he left me in charge of a tall, thin officer—a Major Callons, I think—reluctantly and disappeared in the crowd. Never did I part with one more willingly, and as the major spoke secretly a dozen words during my long dance together I found opportunity to think, and decide upon a course of action.

As the music ceased my only plan was to avoid Cassion as long as possible, and, at my suggestion, the silent major conducted me to a side room, and then disappeared, seeking refreshments. I grasped the opportunity to slip through the crowd, and find concealment in a quiet corner.

I leaned forward scanning each passing face, my whole attention concentrated on the discovery of D'Artigny. Where he came from I knew not, but the voice softly speaking at my very ear brought me to my feet, with a little cry of relief. The joy of finding him must have found expression in my eyes, for my eager clasping of his hand, for I knew.

"Nor was it as easily kept as I supposed when given," he said under his breath. "Come with me into this side room where we can converse more freely—I can perceive Monsieur Cassion across the floor. No doubt he is seeking you, and my presence here will give the man no pleasure."

I glanced in the direction indicated, and although I saw nothing of the commissaire, I slipped back willingly enough through the lifted curtain into the deserted room behind. It was evidently an office of some kind, for it contained only a desk and some chairs, and was unlighted, except for the gleam from beneath the curtains.

The outer wall was so thick a considerable space separated the room from the window, which was screened off by heavy drapery. D'Artigny stepped familiarly with these details, for he led me into this recess, where we stood concealed. Lights from below illumined our faces, and revealed an open window looking down on the court. My companion glanced out at the scene beneath, and his eyes and lips smiled as he turned again and faced me.

"But, monsieur," I questioned puzzled, "why was it not easy? You met with trouble?"

"Hardly that; a mere annoyance. I may only suspect the cause, but an hour after I left you my ticket of invitation for entrance at any minute."

"Withdrawn by whom?"

"The order of La Barre, no doubt; an officer of his guard called on me to say he preferred my absence."

"Was the work of Cassion?"

"So I chose to believe, especially as he sent me word later to remain at the house, and have them in readiness for departure at any minute. Some talking of our meeting must have reached his ears."

"But how came you here, then?"

"He lured me in carelessly good humor. 'Why, that was no trick! Think you I am one to disappoint because of so small an obstacle? As the door was unfastened I sought other entrance, and found it here.' He pointed through the open window. 'It was not a difficult passage, but I had to wait the withdrawal of the guards below, which caused my late arrival. Yet this was compensated for by discovering you so quickly. My only fear was encountering someone I knew while seeking you on the floor.'

"You entered through this window?"

"Yes, there is a lattice work below."

"And whose office is this?"

"My guess is that of Cassion's Delgand, La Barre's chief of staff, for there was a letter for him lying on the desk. What difference? You are kind I came."

"Yes, monsieur, but not so much for my own sake as for yours. I bring you warning that you adventure with those who would do you evil if the chance arises."

"Bah! Monsieur Cassion?"

"This is not well for you to despise the man, for he has power and is a villain at heart in spite of all his pretty ways. 'Tis said he has the cruelty of a tiger, and in this case La Barre gives him full authority."

"Hath the governor grudge against me also?"

"Only that you are a follower of La Salle, and loyal, while he is heart and hand with the other faction. He chided Cassion for accepting you as guide, and advised close watch lest you show treachery."

D'Artigny leaned motionless against the window ledge, and the light streaming in through the opening of the draperies revealed the gravity of his face.

"I did not recognize the voice speaking a husky voice, the words indistinct, yet withal forceful—nor do I know what it was said. But when the other answered, tapping on the desk with some instrument, I knew the second speaker to be La Barre, and turned back just far enough to gain glimpse through the opening in the drapery. He sat at the desk, his back toward us, while his companion, a red-faced, heavily mustached man, in uniform of the militia, stood opposite one arm on the mantel over the fireplace. His expression was that of amused interest."

"You saw the lady?" he asked.

"In the receiving line for a moment only; a fair enough maid to be loved for your own sake, I should say. Faith, never have I seen handsomer eyes."

The other laughed.

to read back to the manipulations of Cassion. Faith! there lies some mystery here, for surely the man seemed happy enough when first we met. Cheasney's home, and accepted my offer gladly. Have you any theory as to this change in his front?"

"I felt the blood surge to my cheeks, and my eyes fell before the intensity of his glance."

"If I have, monsieur, 'tis no need that it be mentioned."

"Your pardon, mademoiselle, but your words already answer me—'tis then that I have shown interest in you; the dog is jealous!"

He laughed, and I felt the tightening of his hand on mine.

"Good! and by all the gods, I will give him full cause. The thought pleases me, for rather would I devote soldier than my own. See how it dovetails in—I meet you at the convent and pledge you my aid; some say hears word of our conference to Monsieur, and an hour later I receive word that if I have more to do with you I will find it in the warning and send back a message of insult. Then my invitation to this hall is withdrawn, and, later still, La Barre gives advice that I be assassinated at the least expense. 'Twould seem they dream you of importance, mademoiselle."

"You make it no more than a joke?"

"Far from it; the very fact that I hear the man speak of matters of grave concern, I might, indeed, smile did it concern myself alone, but I have your interests in mind—you have heard me say that I am your only friend, and now I know not where I may serve you best—in the wilderness, or here in Quebec?"

"There can nothing injure me here, monsieur, not with Cassion traveling to the Illinois. No doubt he will leave behind him those who will observe my movements—that cannot harm."

"It is huge Cheasney, I fear."

"Cheasney my uncle—I do not understand."

"No, for he is your uncle, and you know him only in such a casual manner. He may have been to you kind and indulgent. I do not ask. But to those who meet him in the world he is a big, great, savage brute, who would sacrifice even you, if you stood in his way. And now if you fall to marry Cassion, you will go with him. He is the one who will drag you, by the heels of the commissaire, and orders of La Barre, and he will do his part well."

"Can remain with the sisters?"

"Not in opposition to the governor; they would never dare do that tomorrow you will return with Cheasney."

"I drew a quick breath, my eyes on his face."

"How can you know all this, monsieur? Why should my uncle sacrifice me?"

"No matter how I know. Some of it has been your own confession, coupled with my knowledge of the man. Three days ago I learned of his flight to Cassion, and that the latter had him in his claws, and at his mercy. Today I had evidence of what that deed meant."

"Ay! 'twas from Cheasney the threat came that he would kill me if I ever went to you again."

"I could but stare at him, incredulous, my fingers unconsciously grasping his jacket."

"He said that? Cheasney?"

"Ay! Cheasney; the message came by mouth of the halfbreed his voyageur. And I choked out of him where he had left his master, yet when I got there the man had gone. If we might meet tonight the matter would be swiftly settled."

He gazed out into the darkness, and I saw his hand close on the hilt of his knife. "I caught his arm. 'You must not seek a quarrel, for I am not afraid—truly I am not; you will live!'"

"There was a voice speaking in the office room behind, the closing of a door, and the scraping of a chair as someone sat down. My words ceased, and we stood silent in the shadow, my grasp still on D'Artigny's arm."

CHAPTER V.

The Order of La Barre.

I did not recognize the voice speaking a husky voice, the words indistinct, yet withal forceful—nor do I know what it was said. But when the other answered, tapping on the desk with some instrument, I knew the second speaker to be La Barre, and turned back just far enough to gain glimpse through the opening in the drapery. He sat at the desk, his back toward us, while his companion, a red-faced, heavily mustached man, in uniform of the militia, stood opposite one arm on the mantel over the fireplace. His expression was that of amused interest."

"You saw the lady?" he asked.

"In the receiving line for a moment only; a fair enough maid to be loved for your own sake, I should say. Faith, never have I seen handsomer eyes."

The other laughed.

"This well madame does not over-hear that confession. An heiress, and beautiful! But she might find others to her liking rather than this Cassion."

"It is small chance she has had to make choice, due to her being an heiress, where heard you such a rumor, Colonel Delgand?"

The officer straightened up. "You forget, she," he said slowly, "that the papers passed through my hands after Cassion's Cheasney's death. It was at your request they had to reach the hands of Frontenac."

La Barre gazed at him across the desk, his brows contracted into a frown.

"No, I had not forgotten," and the words sounded harsh. "But they came to me properly sealed, and I supposed unopened. I think I have some reason to ask an explanation, monsieur."

"And one easily made. I saw only the letter, but that revealed enough to permit of my guessing the rest. It is true, is it not, that La Cheasney left an estate of value?"

"He thought so, but, as you must be aware, it had been alienated by act of treason."

"Ay! But Comte de Frontenac appended the case to the king, who granted pardon and restoration."

"Yes, 'twas restored, but unsupported by the records. So far as New France knows there was no reply from Versailles."

"The colored stout erect and advanced a step, his expression one of sudden curiosity."

"In faith, governor," he said swiftly, "but your statement awakens wonder. If this be so why does François Cassion seek the maid so ardently? Never did I deem that cavalier one to throw himself away without due reward."

La Barre laughed.

"Perchance you do François his judgment, Monsieur le Colonel," he replied amused. "No doubt 'tis love, for, in truth, the witch would send sluggish blood dancing with the glance of her eyes. Still, more soberly, his eyes falling to the desk, 'tis at your scarce in accord with Cassion's nature to thus make sacrifice, and there have been times when I suspected he did some secret purpose. I use the man, yet never trust him."

"Nor I, since he played me foul trick at La Chine. Could he have found the paper of restoration, and kept it concealed, until all was in his hands?"

"He has thought of that, yet it doth not appear possible. François was in all grace with Frontenac, and could never have reached the archives. If the paper came to his hands it was by accident, or through some treachery. Well, 'tis small use of our discussing the matter. He hath won my pledge to Mademoiselle Cheasney's hand, for I would have him friend, not enemy, just now. They marry on his return."

"He is chosen then for the mission to Fort St. Louis?"

"Ay, there were reasons for his selection. The company departed at dawn. Tell him, monsieur, that I await him now for final interview."

I watched Delgand salute, and turn away to execute his order. La Barre drew a paper from a drawer of the desk and bent over it, cursive in hand. My eyes lit to the face of D'Artigny, standing motionless behind me in the deeper shadow.

"You overheard, monsieur?" I whispered.

He leaned closer, his lips at my ear, his eyes dark with eagerness.

"Every word, mademoiselle! Fear not. I shall tell him the truth from this Cassion. You suspected?"

I shook my head, uncertain.

"My father died in that faith, monsieur, but Cheasney called me a beggar. He said no doubt he knows all, and has a dirty hand in the mess. He called you beggar, hey—hush, the fellow comes."

He was a picture of insolent servility, as he stood there bowing, his eyes flashing with ribbons, his face smiling, yet utterly expressionless. La Barre lifted his eyes, and surveyed him coldly.

"You sent for me, sir?"

"Yes, though I scarcely thought at this hour you would appear in the apparel of a dandy. I have chosen you for serious work, monsieur, and the time is near for your departure. Surety my orders were sufficiently clear."

"They were, Governor Ja Barre."

"You are Governor Ja Barre."

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and Cassion's lips lost their grin, and my delay in changing dress has occurred through the strange disappearance of Mademoiselle Cheasney. I left her with Major Callons while I danced with my lady, and have since found no trace of the maid."

"Does not Callons know?"

"Only that seeking refreshments, he left her, and found her gone on his return. Her wraps are in the dressing room."

"Then 'tis not like she has fled the palace. No doubt she awaits you in some corner. I will have the servants look, and meanwhile pay heed to me. This is a mission of more import than love-making with a maid, Monsieur Cassion, and his success or failure will determine your future. You have my letter of instruction?"

"It has been carefully read."

"And the sealed orders for Cheasney de Baugy?"

"Here, protected in oil silk."

"See that they reach him, and no one else; they give him an authority it could not grant before, and should end La Salle's control of that country. You have met this Henri de Tonty? He was here with his master three years since and had no authority."

"Ay, but that was before my time. He is one to resist De Baugy's?"

"He impressed me as a man who would obey the letter, monsieur; a dutiful soldier, with an iron jaw. He had lost one arm in battle, and was loyal to his chief."

"So I have heard—a stronger man than De Baugy?"

"A more resolute; all depends on what orders La Salle left, and the number of men the two command."

"That respect the difference is not great. De Baugy had but a handful of soldiers to take from Mackinac, although his voyageurs may be depended upon to obey his will. His instructions were not to employ force."

"And the garrison of St. Louis?"

"'Tis hard to tell, as there are hunters there of whom we have no record. La Salle's report would make his own command 18, but they are well chosen, and all fight lieutenants not so far away as to be forgotten. La Forest would strike at a word, and De Baugy is of the Chicago militia, and no friend of mine. 'Tis of importance, therefore, that your voyage be swiftly completed, and my orders taken for the Baugy's hands. All things ready for departure?"

"Ay, the boats only await my command."

The governor leaned his head on his hand, crumpling the paper between his fingers.

"This young fellow—D'Artigny," he said thoughtfully, "you have some special reason for keeping him in your company?"

Cassion crossed the room, his face suddenly darkening.

"Ay, sir, I have," he explained shortly, "although I first engaged his services merely for what I deemed to be their value. He spoke most freely."

"But since?"

"I have cause to suspect. Cheasney tells me that today he had conference with mademoiselle at the house of the Ursulines."

"Ah, 'twas for that that you had his ticket revoked. I see where the shoe pinches. 'Twill be said with him in the boats that back here in Quebec. Then I give permission, and wash my hands of the whole affair—but beware of him, Cassion."

"I may be trusted, sir."

"I question that no longer." He hesitated slightly, then added in lower tone: "If accident occur the report must be belatedly made. I think that will be all."

Both men were upon their feet, and La Barre extended his hand across the desk, as if to know what movement may have caused it, but at that moment a wooden ring holding the curtain fell, and struck the floor at my feet. Obedient the first impulse I thrust D'Artigny back behind me into the shadow, and held aside the drapery. Both men, turning, stared at the sound, beheld me clearly, and stared in amazement. Cassion took a step forward, an exclamation of surprise breaking from his lips.

"Adieu, Mademoiselle!" I stepped more fully into the light, permitting the curtain to fall behind me, and my eyes swept their faces.

"Yes, monsieur—you were seeking me?"

"For an hour past; for what reason did you leave the ballroom?"

With no purpose in my mind but to gain time in which to collect my thoughts and protect D'Artigny from discovery, I made answer, assuming a carelessness of demeanor which I was far from feeling.

"How long have you been behind that curtain?"

"I returned in apparent surprise. 'Why I merely sought a breath of fresh air, and became interested in the scene without.'"

La Barre stood motionless, just as he had risen to his feet at the first alarm, his eyes on my face, his heavy eyebrows contracted in a frown.

"I will question the young lady, Cassion," he said sternly, "for I have interests here of my own. Mademoiselle?"

"Yes, monsieur."

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BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885

M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher

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

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

Cuts of the kind, positions of evidence and all notices of advertisements given for pecuniary benefit must be paid for.

All communications should be addressed to the BARRINGTON REVIEW.

TELEPHONE 10-1. BARRINGTON, ILL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916

"WHAT DO YOU KNOW?"

How many times have you been asked that identical question by the editor of this paper? Too many times to remember, perhaps.

Now let us suggest that you change the accepted order of procedure for one that would be a vast improvement. Instead of waiting for us to ask you, suppose you just take the initiative and tell us, or write us, or phone us what you know in the nature of news.

That little piece of information you have may not be of great importance to you, but to others it may be of vital interest—may even be of considerable value.

Every piece of news you read in this paper we have received from some source or other. The efforts of these people make the paper of greater interest and value to you. Now suppose you reciprocate and do as much for them. Tell us what you know.

WHEN A FELLOW KNOWS IT ALL

There are few country towns in existence but what have someone or more persons who "know it all." That is, they fondly imagine they know it all, and most people give them credit for being better posted on everything and everybody than their neighbors are.

But are they?

The fellow who is a "know it all" is also most generally a free talker. He trades information for information, gossip for gossip and scandal for scandal.

Thus it is that he is often able to impart certain unimportant information to his associates in a "strictly confidential manner," giving the impression that he has been in close touch with the powers that be.

But when you sift it down he has simply passed along, with embellishments of his own, information that is more or less of a public nature, and which would have reached the public in the usual routine in the course of a few days.

As a matter of fact, the know it all man seldom knows in advance of the really important affairs of life or of the commercial world, for no one cares to impart such information to the one who knows it all and tells all he knows. Do not tie to the man who knows it all, for in all probability he knows less than you.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

In every town and community there are two classes of young boys, and possibly also of young women, who are not the rule. The glided and pampered youth looks with disdain upon the boy who starts life in an humble capacity and picks up a few nickels by running errands and selling papers and polishing shoes.

Yet a few years hence the boy who or bootblack may be the head of some great commercial enterprise, and the pampered youth may be filling a fifteen dollar a week clerkship in his employ.

The same may be said of young girls, and even of some who are not so young. Caste estranges the well to do from the poor and needy, and the cold shoulder is substituted for the helping hand.

Years hence, though, the needy girl may be the wife of one of the greatest men of the nation, while the girl of caste is still longing for most any kind of a man.

Too many of us preach democracy in public and practice autocracy in private life. We tell others what to do and forget to do the same things ourselves. We live wholly in today and forget that tomorrow will ever exist. And for the follies of today we pay dearly in the years to come.

Honesty, integrity, perseverance—these are the real assets of life, more golden in their value than all the cash distinctions in existence.

Young men and young women who make the most of their opportunities

today never want for their hearts' desires tomorrow.

PAYING OTHER PEOPLE'S BILLS

When you contract a bill in commercial life you pay the debt and do not ask others to pay it for you. The same, however, can not be said of Congress or the government of the United States.

There are thousands of men serving in the National Guard regiments on the border who have left families or dependent relatives behind without the necessary means of sustaining life while the bread winner is away serving his country.

In many cases the business employers of these soldiers have voluntarily been paying their employees their salaries while they are with the army. In such cases the families do not suffer, but it is a hardship on the employer. In other cases the dependent families are supported by local contributions, which amounts to nothing less than charity.

Is this right?

Should the government of the United States, the richest nation in the world, expect the dependent families of its soldiers to be supported by private charity or state aid?

Is a system that permits such conditions to exist conducive to patriotism on the part of the young married men of the country? It is not.

As it stands today a few patriotic employers and private citizens are bearing the burden that should be placed upon the shoulders of all the people through means of general taxation.

When the welfare of the nation requires the placing of an army in the field the expense of such an army, of every nature, should be borne by the public funds, and no individual citizen should be asked or expected to pay more than his just portion.

It is within the power of Congress to right this wrong if it so desires, and for the sake of our young men in the ranks, of their families at home, and for the sake of common decency, it is to be hoped that for once Congress will not shirk its plain duty.

CARY STATION

Ben Zaerlinger is on a vacation in western Ontario, Canada.

Miss Ruth Calver spent last Sunday in Barrington with friends.

Miss Stella O'Brien spent last week at the home of T. W. Daley.

J. W. Harris, station agent, is on a visit to relatives in Bolivar, Tennessee.

Miss Jennie Stewart of Omaha, Nebraska, spent last week with Mrs. James Stewart.

John Homola of Chicago is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Frank Homola.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tubbs are planning on moving to Kenosha, Wisconsin, this week.

Carpenters have the frame erected and floor down of the new home being built for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Franko. C. Krause is the contractor.

Mr. E. C. Dunbar has returned to his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after a visit with relatives here.

Mrs. Ray Colby of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, is visiting in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Spurlock.

Mrs. Guy A. Jones has returned from the hospital and is convalescing at her home. Miss Emma Smetana is assisting in the household duties.

For Meatch is the owner of a new five-passenger Ford car, Walter Meyer has purchased a Ford roadster and Theo. Wulff, president of the Cary State bank, is driving a five-passenger Ford.

While threshing on one of the farms near Lake recently, the farmers went on a strike when they discovered that one of the men for whom they were threshing was not a member of the milk producers' association. The member joined their forces, however, and the good work went on.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Miss Florence B. Allen, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Allen of Cary, to Miss Anthony Carper Grant of Seattle, Washington, which took place on Tuesday, August 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Grant expect to make their home in Seattle. Many good wishes from friends in Cary are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

Millions of Glass Eyes.

The world's population makes use of 2,500,000 glass eyes in the course of each year.

"Losing the other fellow do it" may have you a little exertion today and lose you your job tomorrow. Do it yourself.

The wisdom of the fool often puts the little wise man to shame.

NILES JUUL OUT FOR CONGRESS IN SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

One of the most generally known citizens of this big metropolis. During his service in the Senate he was the oldest man there, in point of service, and combining that dignity with the capacity of doing several men's work established an enviable record in which he takes a justifiable pride. He is now in the full vigor of mature manhood, active, unflinching, clean, yet not so exclusively given up to business or public cares that he has no time to devote to the so-called little things of life, which exert so unmistakable an influence on the whole makeup of the man. He is a temperate liver; the exponent of a well balanced life; the republican party will have to search diligently a long time to find another man so able and worthy to uphold and advance its principles. It is said of him, that in all the twenty years he has been in politics no republican has ever beaten him at the primaries.



HON. NILES JUUL

"That Juul is a 'real statesman' has been proven over and over again. Even from the viewpoint of the contention that 'statesmanship' which does not directly improve the condition of the lowest strata of society is a failure," Juul rises triumphant. His questions in the minimum wage investigation, are on record as being the most penetrating and intelligent that so far perhaps have ever been asked by a statesman of this country, and these queries stand as a revelation of the fact that Juul's determination is to secure legislation that is "real statesmanship." He is a conservative, broad-minded, far-seeing, speaking with an earnestness that is typical of the sincerity and determination of the man. Juul has been a resident of Chicago thirty-seven years, has practiced law here seventeen years. He is a graduate of the Chicago College of Law.

As a worker for human welfare he is invaluable. Niles Juul, long and faithful service certainly entitles him to the support of Seventh district voters. Remember Juul the thing that is a Juul's Cause. J. Martin in the North-West News, Irving Park, Cook County, August 11, 1916.

Business Notices

FOR SALE—To settle up the estate, farm of 100 acres, known as the John Froelich farm, 1 mile south of Lake Zurich, 1 mile north of Barrington. This is one of the best farms around, no waste land, good improvements and good location. Will sell in whole or part to suit purchaser. For terms and price apply to AUGUST FROELICH, Lake Zurich, Illinois. Telephone 41. 33-1

FOR SALE—300 foot square, large size, good mudlin, five cents each at the Barrington Home Bakery. 33-1

FOR RENT—House, corner of Liberty and Williams streets. Modern improvements. For particulars call on or telephone Miss Margaret Lamoy, Barrington 43-1. 33-1

FOR RENT—Communist tickets, Barrington-Chicago and Chicago-Waukegan. NILES T. LAMEY, Barrington. 33-1

FOR RENT—Seven room house on Cemetery street, modern improvements. Mrs. William Klorowicz, Barrington. 33-1

FOR HIRE—Automobile by mile or hour. E. D. PHOBY, telephone Barrington 33-1. 33-1

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND—Key No. 032728; Corbin lock. Owner may have same by calling at this office. 33-1

LOST—Between Northwestern depot, Barrington, and end of Williams street, large green book, valued at \$25.00. Reward for return to this office. 33-1

LOST—Collie, answering to name of "Wag"; color, tan and white with white rough; seen on Liberty St. Carpenter. Liberal reward for returning same to F. L. CARPENTER, Barrington, Illinois. Telephone 121-2. 33-1

WANTED

WANTED—To buy two good bicycles with coaster brakes; must be in good condition. Call on T. H. Cret, Barrington. 33-1

Unusual Values, \$1.00 Child's and Blue Lace Play Shoes, 89c to \$1.10 Men's August Neckwear Sale 10c Lot Includes Bow, Tie, String and Four-in-hand Ties—Hundreds of patterns 33-1

SPECIAL DEPT. LEADERS

Men's Brown or Blue Checked All-Worsted Suits, Medium Weights, All Sizes for \$9.50 Ladies' Silk Sweaters (factory lot) \$7.00 to \$7.50 Men's Underwear at 50c Boys' Athletic Union Suits 50c-makes at 25c Shirts or Drawers, Men's 33-1

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LAKE COUNTY FAIR Libertyville

BIGGER AND BETTER

Aug. 29, 30, 31 and Sept. 1, 1916

\$6,000 in premiums - \$3,300 in purses

FREE ATTRACTIONS

Sensational Auto Cloud Swing

by M'le La Balla and Daredevil Hurley. An amazing, incredulous feat of audacious daring, wherein a dauntless young woman is hurled through space and is caught by her partner while suspended in mid-air. The Most Thrilling, Intrepid, Perilous Performance Ever Devised. Twice daily for four days

The Mississippi Trio MUSICAL WONDERS

Melodious Singers

Music by North Chicago and Palatine Bands

Meals and Lunches served on the grounds. A score of refreshment stands

Base Ball Games by the Best Teams in Lake County

Varied Amusements for Children & adults, including Modern Merry-go-round

Big Clean Midway Up-to-date Side Shows

The largest exhibit of Farm Machinery, Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, Automobiles, Farm Products, etc., ever shown in Lake County

BABY CONFERENCE AND CONTEST by the Illinois Congress of Mothers, under the immediate direction of the Waukegan Child Welfare Circle. Open to all children in Lake County, ages one to five years. First Prize, \$10.00. Second, Third and Fourth Prizes, \$5.00 each

For premium lists and further information apply to J. B. MORSE, Sec., Libertyville, Ill.

also pronounced our city water excellent.

It took \$1,000 worth of revenue stamps to "legalize" the deed of transfer of the Chicago Milwaukee road to the new owners of the North Shore and Milwaukee roads.

A. L. Robertson, cashier of the First State Bank of Barrington, wife and daughter, Helen, Mrs. William Cannon and son, William, Jr., Dr. George M. Otis and family of Chicago, are on a two weeks' trip through Iowa. They called on Miss Eunice Butler at Cedar Rapids Sunday, and expect to visit relatives at Logan, Iowa, and other points. M. T. Lamey is serving at the bank during Mr. Robertson's absence.

How Had They Been Standing?

"I'm going to reverse matters," said the teacher, "and have the children stand on their feet when they recite."

More than 5,000,000 prisoners, double the number of men engaged in any previous war the world has known, are now confined in prison camps of the belligerent nations.

Ever Had the Experience?

It will soon be time to teach the spring calf the act of taking its meals by turning a finger. If you were born or raised on a farm you have not forgotten your experiences in trying to take the place of a mother cow and teach an idiot calf to take its ration by the finger process. Many a good man has broken one or more of the Ten Commandments on occasions of this kind, and as long as there are calves to be orphaned the practice will be kept up. There is nothing that we can think of that is less accountable for its foolishly acts than a hungry calf during its transition from a suckling to a hand-milked drinker. We credit folk with a good deal of patience when he had both enough to start a boiler factory, but still tell you there is nothing that will make a person forget his Sunday school lesson quicker than acting wet nurse to a calf, whose mother has been kidnapped for milk check purposes.

Daily Thought.

Many delight more in giving of presents than in paying off debts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

Subscribe for the Review.

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An Open Letter

F. Scott McBride,
State Supt., Anti-Saloon League,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:—

In a public letter of August 9th, 1916, you have endorsed Ralph J. Dady for State's Attorney of Lake County and indirectly attacked my candidacy.

In your letter you say, "The situation in your county seems to me to be critical." I agree with you, the situation in Lake County is critical. My candidacy puts the question squarely before the people as to whether they desire to perpetuate in power a man who stands for partiality and discrimination in the conduct of his office or for a man who stands for even-handed justice with no thought as to political consequences of his policy.

You imply that if I am nominated and elected it will mean a wide-open Waukegan. If you mean by this that my office will be open to all classes of people whether they be rich or poor, prominent or obscure, you are exactly right. But if you mean, sir, that I shall directly or indirectly connive with any interests so that such interests may violate the law I say to you that if you were a citizen of Lake County and knew my record as an educator and lawyer you would know that my oath of office will be as sacred to me as it could be to Ralph J. Dady or any other man that is supporting him.

As the Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois you are attempting to dictate to the members of your organization in a matter which is none of your affair. The high type of men that belong to your organization vote intelligently and they need no non-resident of this county to advise them as to their duties in the choice of a State's Attorney.

You are attempting to re-open an issue which has been decided. The people of Waukegan Township have by a large majority voted the saloons out of Waukegan. That question is settled and all efforts to make it the issue in this campaign must end in dismal failure.

The reason of the widespread movement among the people of Lake County to oust Mr. Dady from the office which he has held for eight years is the real issue and the only issue of this campaign. It is not what Mr. Dady is but what Mr. Dady stands for who we condemn. Dadyism, not Dady, is the real issue. Dadyism stands for ring rule. Dadyism stands for a political machine. Dadyism means an organization of which Dady is the chief exponent, the avowed and open purpose of which is to perpetuate certain persons in power. Dadyism is a vicious circle in Lake County politics. Dadyism is a Lake County Tammany of which Dady is the chief Sachem. The people know this and neither you nor any other man in Chicago can shift from the real issue to a specious or a dead issue.

I hold no brief from Major A. V. Smith but I desire to say that your insinuation against my opponent, Major A. V. Smith, is a base and baseless calumny. Mr. Smith has entered this race inspired by the encouragement of substantial lawabiding elements in Lake County. Your suggestion that he has been tricked into becoming a candidate by the liquor traffic is as untrue as your entire letter is unjust.

In conclusion I defy you or any man to point to a single instance where I have been untrue to a client. Upon my election to the office of State's Attorney of this county my client will be Lake County and I shall do my duty fearlessly, honestly and fairly, notwithstanding the cowardly attack which you have made upon me.

Very truly yours,

JAMES G. WELCH.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LOCAL PEOPLE

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

Miss Freda Belhoff spent Monday in Chicago visiting friends.

D. C. Schroeder has taken the local agency for the Reg automobile.

Miss Laura Tietke left Monday for a visit with relatives and friends at Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. Fodley of Cleveland, Ohio, visited in the home of his uncle, J. T. Hollister, last week.

Miss Ruth Schwamm spent the past week in Oak Park at the home of her aunt, Mrs. F. L. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Duham and family of Aurora were Sunday visitors at the Howard P. Castle home.

Herbert Landwer of Barrington spent the latter part of last week in the Clinton home—McHenry Fish-dealer.

Mrs. Bertha O'Neal of Chicago returned home Monday after a week's visit in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purcell.

The Baptist Missionary society will meet at the home of Mrs. G. W. Spinner Monday afternoon, August 21, at three o'clock.

There will be no services at the Salem Evangelical church during the campmeeting from August 18th to 28th.—Rev. J. Hoerner, pastor.

Dr. E. E. Glesko, who was a former Barrington resident, but now of Wheeling, was here Tuesday on business and renewing old acquaintances.

Mrs. P. C. Comstock, wife of Editor Comstock of the Elgin Daily Courier, passed away Tuesday morning, following the birth of a daughter.

P. Snow, an attendant at the rural carriers' convention in Chicago last week, visited Monday and Tuesday in the home of Sam Landwer and family.

An advance in the price of hard coal is slated to take effect soon, according to statements of local coal dealers. Higher freight rates are given as the reason.

Miss Geraldine Purcell, who was operated on for appendicitis in the Augustana hospital, Chicago, three weeks ago, is getting along nicely and will be home soon.

An unusually large crowd attended the ice cream social Tuesday evening given by the Y. P. S. of St. Paul's church. A good time was cleared and an enjoyable time was had.

Spencer Olla, Jr., returned Thursday from a month's stay at the military training camp at Plattsburg, New York, where he enjoyed training in camp life and military tactics.

Automobiles advertising Waukegan day will visit Barrington tomorrow. Fifty machines are expected to make the trip, divided into two routes, and about twenty places will be visited.

John Robertson has resigned his position with the Chicago Telephone company and went to Des Moines, Iowa, the first of the week where he expects to secure employment in a garage near that city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Damon of Mason City, Iowa, visited their daughter, Mrs. E. J. Pease, Saturday and Sunday. They were on their way to New York city, making the trip by automobile.

The decided change in weather conditions Monday and Tuesday, which had the trend of an early fall, was a great relief and especially noticeable after several weeks of sweltering 100 degree weather.

Those in attendance at the Methodist Sunday School picnic Saturday at Lake Zurich report a delightful time. The day was ideal, and bathing, boating and social conversation were enjoyed. A large crowd was present.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. George Jencks, O. P. Sodi and family, Dr. E. W. Groot, and family, Mrs. E. J. Pease, Saturday and Sunday. They were on their way to New York city, making the trip by automobile.

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Rev. B. N. Niebel of Danbrook, Pennsylvania, who is the speaker Thursday, August 24, at 2:30 p.m. at the Barrington Camp-meeting.

Miss Amy Olcott was an over-Sunday guest in the home Mr. and D. L. Putnam at Waukegan.

Helen and Catherine O'Brien are visiting their grandparents this week at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Castle and family are spending this week in Elgin with Mr. Castle's parents.

Mrs. William Wright is visiting her father at Leroy and attending the county fair being held in that city this week.

Ray and Earle Powers are on a vacation at Gordon, Wisconsin. While away they expect to spend some time in Duluth, Minnesota.

Miss Florence Peake of Omaha, Nebraska, is spending her vacation at the home of her brother, E. J. Pease, and family near this village.

Joseph Overhage of Dyer, Indiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Baumeister of Chicago spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hollister and family.

Mrs. Edward Alexander returned Tuesday evening from an extended visit with relatives at her former home, Carlisle, Kentucky.

On account of the Barrington park campmeeting there will be no Sunday evening services at the Methodist church, August 20th and 21st. However, the usual morning services will take place.

Mrs. William Thorpe of Grove avenue came home from Augustana hospital, Chicago, Tuesday after submitting to two operations. She is much improved and her many friends hope for her a speedy recovery.

The Woman's Missionary society of the Baptist church will hold its second summer meeting Monday afternoon, August 21, at three o'clock at the home of Mrs. G. W. Spinner. All are cordially invited to attend.

The lawn social given last Friday evening by the Woman's Country Life association on the Kingsley lawn was well attended and reasonably patronized. The band music was much enjoyed and those present had a good time.

Dan Gilly, secretary of the Milk Producers' association, urges all members to attend the meeting in Chicago, Tuesday, August 22d, in the First Methodist church. The meeting is an important one, of special interest to members of the Barrington association.

Misses Violet Landwer and Ruth Waterman furnished music under the direction of Sam Landwer last Thursday for the annual convention of rural carriers who convened in the Hotel La Salle roof garden in Chicago four days last week. All the rural carriers from here attended some part of each day's session.

Hunting will be a more expensive sport than over this fall. Increased cost in the manufacture of guns and shells in the house. Local dealers have received notice of a twenty per cent increase in the cost of these two important items in the list of hunters' requirements and have arranged their prices accordingly.

Anyone wishing to donate parcels for the sale September 1, to be given by the Baptist Young People's Union, will please leave them at the home of Miss Jennie Lines. The five-cent parcels will be put in a grab bag; those over five cents will be put in booths. Each one is asked to wrap the parcel and mark the price on same. There will also be a caterer's supper.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Parkinson, Sr., and daughter, Mrs. Walker Penneyacker, and son, Billie, motored from their home in Norwood, Pennsylvania, to Barrington—a distance of 1060 miles—and spent last week in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Virden. Enroute they visited their son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Parkinson, Jr., at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and also made a short stay at Yorktown in the same state. They reported a delightful trip through the various states traveled without an accident occurring—not even a puncture, and were pleasantly surprised to find Barrington, as well as Chicago and surrounding country to be as cultured and up-to-date as towns and cities in the east, and were very complimentary in their praise of the middle west.

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A CONVENIENCE WHILE AUTOMOBILING



WHEN you have "trouble" while on the road, a telephone call brings assistance in the shortest possible time.

In the event that you are prevented from returning at the appointed hour, the Bell toll lines afford a convenient medium for reassuring the folks at home.



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J. H. Conrath, District Manager
Telephone 9593

"61" FLOOR VARNISH

Gives a hard, fiery enamel—lasts for years.
LAMEY & CO., BARRINGTON

O. K. ON NAVAL BILL

HOUSE VOTES 282 TO 81 FOR EIGHT CAPITAL BATTLE SHIPS.

BILL BACK TO CONFERENCE

Conference Sustained in Disagreeing to Upper Body's Increase in Appropriations for Navy Yard Improvements.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The house on Tuesday approved by a vote of 282 to 81 the senate naval building program, including provision for eight capital ships—four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers—next year. Seven representatives voted "present."

The house also concurred by a viva voce vote in the senate amendment increasing the navy's personnel to 71,000. The house conference were increased in disagreeing to the senate increases in appropriations for navy yard improvements, the house voting to send the bill back to conference for determination of that issue.

Acceptance of the building and personnel sections, however, finally disposed of those provisions, and they will not be again considered by the conference.

The defense program, which approval of the naval bill by the house virtually completed, has been the most important achievement of the session and has involved appropriations aggregating \$604,418,000.

In addition to the navy bill it included reorganization of the regular army and National Guard, bringing the enlisted peace strength of the army to 157,000 men, capable of expansion to 220,000 men in time of stress, and providing a federalized National Guard which at full strength will number 450,000 men.

For maintenance of the reorganized army and militia and supplies and equipment, congress appropriated \$267,267,000. More than \$13,000,000 of this is for development of aeroplanes and \$11,000,000 is for government plants for the manufacture of armor plate.

The army bill also carried an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for a government plant to produce nitrate for use in manufacturing munitions.

Provision was made for extension and improvement of the coast defenses with appropriations aggregating \$25,748,000. To furnish needed officers in the army and navy, the personnel of the naval and military academies were enlarged, the former to 1,700 and the latter to 1,152. For the military academy a special appropriation of \$1,225,000 was made. The bill for Annapolis being carried in the naval appropriation bill.

WILL NOTIFY WILSON SEPT. 2

Date Fixed for Ceremony Which Will Be at Long Branch, N. J.—Lincoln Cemetery Next.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Formal notification to President Wilson of his nomination will take place September 2. That day was definitely selected when arrangements were made for the president to go to Long Branch, N. J., for the ceremony. The president has already completed his speech of acceptance. The notification speech will be made by Senator James.

The president probably will remain at Long Branch until he leaves for Hedgesville, Ky., to speak September 4 at the Lincoln cemetery.

RAIL CRISIS HOLDS MILITIA

Units Mobilized in State Camps to Remain There Pending Settlement of Controversy.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Announcement was made by the war department that, until the threatened railroad strike is definitely averted, there will be no more movements of troops to the border. It was stated that the order of last Saturday directing that the remaining militia units mobilized at state camps be started for the border would be rescinded. These troops will remain where they are for the present.

300 KILLED ON BATTLESHIP

Italian Dreadnaught Blows Up in Taranto Harbor—Many of Crew Drowned.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Italian dreadnaught Leonardo da Vinci has been blown up in Taranto harbor, Italy, with the loss of 300 members of her crew, according to an unofficial dispatch received here.

The explosion followed the outbreak of fire on board. Flames were observed in the ship's galley and spread with great rapidity.

Lake Steamer Goes Down

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 17.—Within a few minutes after being rammed by the steamer Christopher, down-bound, off Mather's coal dock, Soudan, the steamer Topoka sank to the bottom of the Detroit river. The crew escaped.

Bulgars Suffer Big Losses

Satolaki, Aug. 17.—The operations begun by the allies at Lake Dolan are following their normal course. Says an official statement issued by the Anglo-French headquarters here, the Bulgars suffered heavy losses.

RAIL STRIKE NEAR

EMPLOYEES REFUSE TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION—PRESIDENT WILSON ACTS.

LEADERS GO TO WASHINGTON

Executive Orders Committee of Workmen and Employers to Attend Conference at White House Before Walkout is Ordered.

New York, Aug. 15.—The defiant conference committee of the railways and the defiant labor leaders of the Big Four Railway brotherhoods left New York on Sunday night for Washington on a summons by the White House from President Wilson after the representatives of the 400,000 workers had told the United States board of mediation and conciliation that they would arbitrate nothing and were about to order a national railroad strike, stopping every train, passenger and freight, on the 255 rail transportation systems of the United States.

O. B. Garrettson, head of the labor forces said:

"Unless the president can find a solution I mean a strike."

The breaking off of negotiations came suddenly at four o'clock Sunday.

Joseph H. Tumulty, secretary to the president; Judge W. L. Chambers of the federal board of mediation and conciliation; Elissa Lee, chairman of the committee of railroad managers; A. B. Garrettson, of the conference; W. S. Stone, of the engineers; W. S. Carter, of the firemen; W. G. Lee of the trainmen, and thirty railroad delegates, left New York for the Pennsylvania railroad for Washington.

Secretary Tumulty arrived in New York at nine o'clock Sunday evening hearing a formal letter from President Wilson requesting a personal conference with the spokesmen for both sides before a formal strike was called.

The president's letter, which was addressed to Elissa Lee and Messrs. Garrettson, Stone, Carter and W. G. Lee, follows:

"The White House, Washington, Aug. 13.—I have learned, with surprise and keen disappointment, that an agreement concerning the settlement of the matters in controversy between the railways and their employees has proved impossible.

"A general strike on the railroads would at any time have a most far-reaching and injurious effect upon the country. At this time, the effect might be disastrous. I feel that I have a right, therefore, to request, and I do hereby request, as the head of the government, that before any final decision is arrived at, I may have a personal conference with you here.

"I shall hold myself ready to meet you at any time you may be able to reach Washington.

"BYRON WILSON."

This action was taken by the president after he had communicated with the mediators, who still seemed to doubt that the labor leaders were in earnest in their determination not to submit to any modification of their demand for an eight-hour day.

Following the final word of the brotherhoods, the discouraged mediators, who had hoped against hope until the last, issued this statement:

"After repeated efforts to bring about an arbitration of the pending controversy between the railways and their employees in train and yard service, the United States board of mediation and conciliation was today advised by representatives of the employees that they would not submit the matters in dispute to arbitration in any form.

"The employees further stated to the board that they would not arbitrate their own demands, even if the contingent demands of the railroads were withdrawn, and also declined to suggest plan of method for a peaceful settlement of the controversy.

"They were informed that their decision would at once be made known to President Wilson, and also that the president claimed the right to a personal interview with both parties before any drastic action was taken. This request was, of course, granted, and a large delegation of employees, with a number of railroad managers, will be in Washington today for a conference with the president. Early in the negotiations the railroads had informed the board of mediation and conciliation that they would accept arbitration."

Elissa Lee, chairman of the committee of railroad managers, says that the mediators' statement contained all that was to be said.

For the railroads, A. B. Garrettson, head of the conductors' union, said:

"After invoking mediation, the national conference committee of the railroads had not in any way consented to mediation, but expected all the mediation to be done on the side that had not invited it."

German Navy Active

Bergen, Norway, Aug. 16.—Steamers arriving here report much activity in the North Sea. German warships singly and in squadrons are patrolling near the Norwegian coast, while submarines and Zeppelins were also observed.

Soldier Drowns in River

Washington, Aug. 16.—The state department received word from El Paso, Tex., that the body of Private Charles L. Lincolnton, Company D, Third Infantry, had been found by Mexicans in the Rio Grande.

THE OUTLOOK



SEND MORE TROOPS TREATY WITH DANES

ALL REMAINING GUARDSMEN ORDERED TO THE BORDER. DENMARK TO CONVEY HER WEST INDIES TO U. S.

Secretary of War Baker Says Soldiers Are Still Needed to Guard the Frontier.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The war department issued orders to all department commandants that all remaining National Guardsmen are to be sent to the border as rapidly as they can be equipped and transportation obtained.

Specific instructions are sent for the immediate completion of mobilization of the Kentucky, Vermont and Ohio troops.

The order affects approximately 32,000 Guardsmen and will strip the country clean of every trained man who might be needed in a local emergency.

Commenting on the order, Secretary of War Baker said:

"The order is of no significance. At the time of the original mobilization it was intended to dispatch them south as rapidly as they could be mobilized and equipped. This purpose never has been defeated from."

DR. JOHN B. MURPHY DIES

World-Famous Surgeon Succumbs at Mackinac Island—Heart Disease Caused Death.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago, world-famous surgeon, died on Friday at Mackinac Island, Mich. Heart disease was the cause. Doctor Murphy had been ailing since early in April.

Doctor Murphy was a native of Appleton, Wis., and was born December 1, 1857. After receiving a primary education at the public schools he was graduated from the high school of Appleton on June 22, 1876.

He began the study of medicine under the direction and tutelage of Dr. J. B. Reilly, a practicing surgeon of Appleton.

In 1882 he went abroad and until 1884 was engaged in study in the hospitals of Vienna, Munich, Berlin, Heidelberg and London.

THIS SOLDIER IS SATISFIED

Iowa Guardsman Writes President Wilson Life in Military Camps on Border is Fine.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The president got an Iowa infantry private's word for it that life in the military camps on the Mexican border is just the sort of life that young men with red blood in their veins would like to lead.

A description of the camp life was given in a letter to the president written by a member of Company F, First Iowa Infantry, at San Bonito, Tex., whose name is withheld, in answer to questions of the war department. The soldier, who has been treated, he says, is for "political material."

Wilson Signs Agricultural Bill

Washington, Aug. 15.—President Wilson on Saturday signed the agricultural appropriation bill carrying approximately \$27,000,000, and the military academy appropriation bill carrying \$12,225,000.

Mount Active in Eruption

Rome, Aug. 15.—The Aetna observatory reported on Sunday afternoon that the center of the crater of Mount Aetna, 12,000 feet deep, is in full eruption. Lava is flowing to the southwest.

America to Relinquish All Objectives to Scandinavian Domination of Greenland.

Washington, Aug. 12.—President Wilson has sent to the senate for ratification the treaty with Denmark for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

The convention is preceded by a declaration by Secretary Lansing that the government of the United States "will not object to the Danish government extending their political and economic interests to the whole of Greenland."

This treaty consists of 12 articles, as compared with seven in that of 1902. In many respects they are similar.

The most important changes are found in Article III, in which are enumerated the grants and concessions the United States will maintain in accordance with the terms of the grants when made by the Danish government.

Article I describes the territory ceded as the "Islands of Saint Thomas, Saint John and Saint Croix, together with the adjacent islands and rocks," and including "the right of property in all public, government or private lands, public buildings, wharves, piers, harbors, fortifications, barracks, public funds, rights, franchises and privileges, and all other public property of every kind or description now belonging to Denmark, together with all the appurtenances thereto." It includes also all public archives.

In Article II Denmark guarantees that the cession is free and unincumbered "by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants or possessions held by any governments, corporations, syndicates or individuals."

Article III contains many special agreements. The arms and military stores of the Danish government are to remain its property, to be removed as soon as practicable.

WILSON TO CROSS CONTINENT

President Decides to Make Speaking Trip Across the Country—Completes Speech of Acceptance.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson practically has decided to make a speaking trip across the continent. No details of the tour have been arranged, but it is understood that his itinerary will be worked out within the next few weeks. The president will go to the Pacific coast.

The president has conducted his speech of acceptance, which is 4,000 words in length.

American War Flyer Killed

Paris, Aug. 16.—Denus Dowed, an American aviator with the French army, was killed at the Rue aerodrome by a French machine gun. The cause of the accident is unknown. Dowed was considered an expert flyer.

Order, Mex. Flyer Correspondent

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 16.—General officers of National Guard contingents received orders to take stringent steps to suppress lawlessness and newspaper correspondents writing false stories concerning the troops for publication.

RUSS NEAR LEMBERG

SLAVS CAPTURE ZBOROV AND PUSH LINES WITHIN 49 MILES OF CAPITAL.

LEFT WING IS NEAR HALICZ

Town of Tustobaby Taken After Fierce Fighting—Vienna Says Enemy Was Repulsed and 300 Prisoners Were Taken at Zborov.

London, Aug. 16.—Capturing the town of Zborov, on the Strypa, General Saharoff, commanding the right wing of the Russian armies in Galicia, pushed his lines within 49 miles of Lemberg, the Austrian crownland capital.

At the same time the Russian left wing, commanded by General Letichy, closing in on the fortified railway city of Halicz, took Tustobaby, less than 13 miles northeast of its objective. Tustobaby, which lies on the west bank of the Zlota Lipa, was stubbornly defended to the last by the Austro-German forces who are trying with might and main to retard the Russian advance in order to save the bulk of the Austrian throne here's army from envelopment. The town was taken "in spite of terrific machine gun fire," the official Petrograd statement says.

The capture of Zborov was preceded by a counter-attack by the forces under General Boehm-Ermolt, which are the Russian Tseret-Strym front. The official Austrian statement says the Russians were repulsed at Zborov (Zborov) and 300 prisoners were taken. This statement was issued, however, prior to Petrograd's announcement of the town's capture.

On the upper Sereth, according to official Russian information in the official report from Petrograd, the Austro-German forces "retired to a fortified position behind which at some points they are checking our advance by fierce artillery fire." Berlin reported officially the repulse, "in violent fighting," of two Russian divisions west of Stanislaw.

The Russian war office admits that a Tustobaby near Stobylchyn, 24 miles to the northeast of Kovel, netted the attackers some gains in territory, but adds that a counter-attack drove them back to their original position. The German official report says the engagements in Volhynia have "ended temporarily" and adds that during the last few days Russian attacks all parts of the Russian guard were used and that "the guard suffered heavier loss than any other formation."

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BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK

German Submarine Is Fired Upon by Entering Forbidden Waters, Reports Say.

London, Aug. 16.—The admiralty on Monday issued the following statement:

"The British torpedo-boat destroyer Lussow sank Sunday off the Dutch coast. The Lussow either was torpedoed or mined. Six men are missing and two were wounded."

The sinking of a German submarine by a Swedish cruiser between Stockholm and Skagerrak is rumored in Copenhagen. The Swedish warship's reported action was taken in accordance with the Swedish government's decision calling upon Swedish warships to fire upon foreign fighting vessels entering Swedish waters.

GIRL'S ASSAILANT IS TAKEN

Guy O'Brien in Jail at Yorkville, Ill., After Threats of Lynching by Crowds.

Morris, Ill., Aug. 16.—Guy O'Brien, who shot and wounded Miss Ida Torkelson of Morris, Ill., has been captured and is at present in the county jail at Yorkville, Ill.

He was taken at midnight Sunday as he was trudging through sand and mud of a country road two miles west of Lee, Ill.

O'Brien was taken from Lee to the Kendall county jail because the authorities feared the farmers around Lee might lynch him.

WILSON TO CROSS CONTINENT

President Decides to Make Speaking Trip Across the Country—Completes Speech of Acceptance.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson practically has decided to make a speaking trip across the continent. No details of the tour have been arranged, but it is understood that his itinerary will be worked out within the next few weeks. The president will go to the Pacific coast.

The president has conducted his speech of acceptance, which is 4,000 words in length.

Paris, Aug. 16.—Denus Dowed, an American aviator with the French army, was killed at the Rue aerodrome by a French machine gun. The cause of the accident is unknown. Dowed was considered an expert flyer.

Order, Mex. Flyer Correspondent

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 16.—General officers of National Guard contingents received orders to take stringent steps to suppress lawlessness and newspaper correspondents writing false stories concerning the troops for publication.

Nuggets From Illinois

Byron.—The largest pearl taken from a Hock river clam in ten years was found by Edward McGuffey. It weighed 21 grains and is valued at \$500.

Springfield.—The body of John Rife, for 40 years a well-known merchant of this city, was found head first in a barrel of water at his place of business.

Springfield.—William A. Wells, a farmer residing in Sangamon valley, was attacked by a swarm of bees, which stung him into unconsciousness. Wells had attempted to take a bucketful of honey from the hive.

Carlinville.—The annual Betty Ann celebration was opened at Brighton, Betty Ann is the name of the fire bell, and all the money made at the celebration is used by the town as a provision fund for all roads, as well as to support fire department.

Prespey.—The state utilities commission has approved the merger of the Bell and Independent telephone lines in this city. The Independent company will take over the lines of Bell, and there will be but one telephone service after a few months.

Jacksonville.—The biggest unofficial basketball game ever witnessed in Illinois was the basketball game at Jacksonville held here. Delegations from a dozen to a hundred were present, from cities along the Burlington was represented by St. Louis, Burlington, La., and smaller groups from other Iowa cities.

Bolet.—More than 1,200 school children, ranging in age from four to fourteen years, armed with fly swatters, banners, and more than 300,000 dots, paraded Jolie's business district in the climax of a campaign to rid Jolie of flies. Under the direction of health authorities the children carried banners telling of the danger of flies.

Peoria.—Playing the role of the Good Samaritan cost James J. Selby, a druggist, \$150. Two strangers came into his store, appeared to be suffering from a fractured finger for one of them. While the druggist was dressing the finger, his attention was diverted from the activities of the other stranger, who helped himself to \$150 in the cash register.

Springfield.—Appealing to farmers to trim their hedges at all railroad crossings in Sangamon county Superintendent of Highways Edwin C. White blames the high bushes for the unusual number of automobile accidents throughout the county. The superintendent threatens legal proceedings if hedge fences are not trimmed by September 1.

Springfield.—Just before leaving for the border to inspect the Illinois troops, Governor Dennet declared he believes the state ought to provide some way whereby the men now in the army may vote this fall. He indicated that he favors calling a special session of the legislature to provide the means for the voting, either at the front, or by mail. "I will be prepared to act when I return," he said.

Evansville.—A woman motorist who became confused, ran down and fatally injured a bicyclist, and then reversed and ran over him again was formally charged with assault with a deadly weapon. She is Mrs. Louise B. Fargo of 5400 Lakeside avenue. The victim was Frank McHenry of 1102 Church street. He was taken to the Evansville hospital, where he died. Mr. Fargo and a daughter were in the car at the time of the accident. Mrs. Fargo was held in bonds of \$3,000 and her trial set for August 22 before Justice Poyer at Evansville. McHenry was passing into Ridge avenue from Emerson avenue when struck. His bicycle was demolished, and he was thrown to the ground. He had a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Peoria.—Stone and brick work in Peoria county's new jail has been completed and the structure will be ready for occupancy some time in October. The jail is four stories in height and cost \$100,000.

Springfield.—Efforts by the Illinois centennial committee to obtain the plot of ground south of the state capital building on which to erect the Illinois centennial building have resulted in a bitter fight with owners of the ground. After that refusal to sell, Attorney General Lewis, representing the state, had instituted condemnation proceedings.

The Federal Farm Loan Act

Synopsis of Its Salient Features Prepared by H. M. Hanson, Secretary-Treasurer Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America

FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

Passed by the House of Representatives and the United States Senate June 27 and 28, 1916, respectively.

Signed by the President July 17, 1916.

3.—Provides for a federal land bank system in the continental United States (exclusive of Alaska), dividing the country into twelve land bank districts composed of whole states.

4.—The system is operated as a bureau of the United States treasury department and supervised by the federal farm loan board. The secretary of the treasury is ex-officio chairman of the board with four other members appointed by the president for eight years at an annual salary of \$10,000. One member is designated farm loan commissioner and is the active executive officer.

5.—Appointees of Board: (a) Farm loan registrar for each land bank district and (b) One or more land appraisers for each land bank district. Salaries paid by federal land bank or joint stock land bank for which they act. (c) Land bank examiners; salaries paid by the United States. (d) Attorneys, experts, assistants and other employees to be paid by the United States.

7.—Powers of the Board: (a) To organize and charter federal land banks, joint stock land banks and national farm loan associations. (b) To review and alter the rate of interest to be charged by federal land banks. (c) To approve or reject any or all loans for bond issue and to grant or refuse any specific issue of farm loan bonds of federal land banks and joint stock land banks. (d) To regulate charges for appraisal, examining titles and recording.

(e) To appraise land securing mortgages for bond issue. (f) To exercise general supervisory authority over the federal land banks, farm loan associations and joint stock land banks.

8.—The farm loan commissioner shall examine the laws of every state and if on examination the laws of any state are shown to afford insufficient protection to holders, its capacities shall be declared ineligible under this act during the continuance of the laws in question.

9.—The secretary of the treasury is authorized to deposit United States funds in federal land banks at current government rates of interest, the aggregate of such funds not to exceed \$5,000,000 at any one time.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BANKS

ORGANIZATION.

Section 4.—One in each land bank district. Branches permitted within its district. Officers: President, vice president, secretary and treasurer; directors; six representatives of farm loan associations and three representing the public interest; attorneys, assistants, experts and other employees. All salaries fixed by federal land bank or paid by bank. Subject to semiannual examinations by land bank examiner.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Sec. 5.—\$750,000. May be owned by individuals, firms, corporations and the United States and state governments. Sec. 6.—Shares, \$5 each. Sec. 7.—All stock remaining subscribed 30 days after subscription books are opened shall be subscribed by the United States and thereafter only the United States government and borrowers may acquire shares of stock. Sec. 8.—United States government not to participate in dividends. All other stockholders share dividends equally.

Sec. 9.—The original capital stock shall be gradually retired after the stock held by farm loan associations shall amount to \$750,000.

Sec. 10.—Not less than 5 per cent of capital shall be invested in United States government bonds.

Sec. 11.—To buy, first farm mortgage within its district and to issue and sell farm loan bonds.

Sec. 12.—To receive from farm loan associations interest and amortization payments on mortgages and farm loan bonds.

Sec. 13.—To acquire and dispose of real and personal property necessary for the convenient transaction of business; and land taken in satisfaction of debts or purchased under judgments, decrees or mortgages held by it. Shall not hold title exceeding five years.

Sec. 14.—To accept deposits of securities or current funds from member associations but pay no interest thereon.

Sec. 15.—To borrow money on security and pay interest thereon.

Sec. 16.—To buy and sell United States bonds.

Sec. 17.—To appraise lands for bond issue and to charge applicants and borrowers the cost of land appraisal, examining titles, recording and other legal fees, said fees to be paid in cash

or be made part of loan and paid in amortization payments.

Sec. 18.—To accept mortgages only from farm loan associations and approved agents.

Sec. 19.—To accept deposits of current funds only from its stockholders.

Sec. 20.—To become financial agents of United States government and depository of public money. Public deposits cannot be invested in mortgages or farm loan bonds.

Sec. 21.—To deposit its securities and current funds subject to check with any member bank of the federal reserve system and to receive interest thereon.

BONDS.

Sec. 22.—Issued in series of \$50,000 or more, in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Sec. 23.—May bear a maximum rate of 5 per cent interest per annum.

Sec. 24.—Mortgages and United States government bonds equal in amount to the farm loan bonds issued are retained as collateral security by the bank registrar.

Sec. 25.—Bonds to be guaranteed by bank of issue and all other federal land banks.

Sec. 26.—No issue is authorized without the approval of the farm loan board.

Sec. 27.—Substitution of mortgages and United States government bonds for farm loan bonds is permitted.

Sec. 28.—To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

Sec. 29.—To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

Sec. 30.—To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

Sec. 31.—To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

Sec. 32.—Maximum loan \$10,000; minimum loan \$100.

Sec. 33.—No loan shall exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the permanent insured improvements.

Sec. 34.—No loan shall be made to any person who is not at the time of maturity to become engaged in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged.

Sec. 35.—Borrowers securing loans through agents are required to subscribe 5 per cent of the loan to the capital of the federal land bank.

Sec. 36.—Agents are entitled to a commission of one-half of 1 per cent per annum on unpaid principal of each loan they negotiate and the bank shall pay agent for actual expenses for appraising land, examining titles, etc.

Sec. 37.—Agents shall be added to the face of the loan.

Sec. 38.—Agents shall endorse and become liable for the payment of the loan they negotiate and the aggregate unpaid principal of such loans shall not exceed ten times the agent's capital and surplus.

Sec. 39.—Agents are required to make good any default within 30 days after notice.

Sec. 40.—All collections made shall be remitted without charge.

Sec. 41.—Amortization and other payments constitute a trust fund to be invested as follows:

(a) To pay off maturing farm loan bonds.

(b) To purchase farm loan bonds.

(c) To lend on first farm mortgages within the district.

(d) To buy United States government bonds.

Sec. 42.—Reserve and dividends: No limit is placed on dividend distribution after a reserve account has been built up from earnings equal to 20 per cent of the capital stock and after 5 per cent of the net earnings annually thereafter are added to the reserve account.

Sec. 43.—Reserve funds to be invested as prescribed by the federal farm loan board.

Sec. 44.—Farm loan bonds are lawful investments for fiduciary and trust funds and security for all public deposits.

Sec. 45.—Federal reserve bank may buy and sell farm loan bonds.

Sec. 46.—Provision is made for dissolution and the appointment of a receiver.

Sec. 47.—No commission or charge not specifically authorized in this act shall be demanded or received.

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

ORGANIZATION.

Section 7.—Ten farm owners desiring loans aggregating \$20,000 or more may form a national farm loan association.

Sec. 8.—Its affairs are administered by five directors, including president, vice president and a loan committee of three, serving without compensation, and by a secretary treasurer with salary fixed by the farm loan board and paid by the association.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Sec. 9.—Shares, \$5 each; (b) Carrying double vote; (c) May be owned only by borrowers who are required to subscribe 5 per cent of their loan in

the capital stock of the association which in turn subscribes an equal amount of stock in the federal land bank.

Sec. 10.—Shares are paid for in cash or (b) the amount may be added to the face of the loan and retired in amortization payments at par. In such case the face of the loan shall not exceed the 50 per cent and 20 per cent limitations.

Sec. 11.—Assessment on shares may be levied for operating expenses if funds are not otherwise available.

POWERS.

Sec. 12.—To appraise land for mortgage through its loan committee of three.

Sec. 13.—To endorse and become liable for the mortgages of its shareholders.

Sec. 14.—To receive and deliver the proceeds of loans to borrowers.

Sec. 15.—To acquire and dispose of property necessary for the convenient transaction of its business.

Sec. 16.—To issue certificates of deposit for not longer than one year and to pay per cent interest thereon.

Sec. 17.—To receive and transmit to the federal land bank signatures of interest and principal upon amortization payments.

LOANS.

Sec. 18.—Loans shall be secured by first mortgages on land within its land bank district.

Sec. 19.—To run from 5 to 40 years with amortization and with additional optional prepayments after five years.

Sec. 20.—Interest on loans shall not exceed 6 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

Sec. 21.—Borrowers shall pay 8 per cent simple interest on defaulted payments.

Sec. 22.—Loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other under penalty:

(a) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(b) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(d) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(e) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(f) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(g) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(h) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(i) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(j) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(k) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(l) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(m) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(n) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(o) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(p) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(q) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(r) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(s) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(t) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(u) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(v) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(w) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(x) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(y) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(z) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(aa) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(ab) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(ac) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(ad) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

the purpose prescribed for national farm loan associations.

Sec. 19.—Loans may be made to farm owners regardless of whether engaged in cultivation of the land mortgaged or not.

Sec. 20.—Interest on loans shall not exceed more than 1 per cent, the interest rate established for its last series of bonds, nor more than 6 per cent in any year.

Sec. 21.—Commissions or other charges not specifically authorized by this act shall not be demanded or received.

BONDS.

Sec. 22.—Issued in series of \$50,000 or more, in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

Sec. 23.—May bear maximum rate of 5 per cent interest per annum.

Sec. 24.—Bonds shall be so engraved as to be readily distinguishable from federal land bank bonds.

Sec. 25.—Mortgages and United States government bonds equal in amount to the farm loan bonds issued are retained as collateral security by the land bank registrar.

Sec. 26.—No issue is authorized without the approval of the farm loan board.

Sec. 27.—Federal reserve banks are authorized to buy and sell the bonds of joint stock land banks.

Sec. 28.—Substitution of mortgages and United States government bonds for farm loan bonds is permitted.

Sec. 29.—Its bonds are lawful investments for fiduciary and trust funds and security for all public deposits.

TAXATION.

Sec. 30.—The capital stock, surplus and earnings are subject to the taxing powers of the state.

Sec. 31.—Its mortgages executed under this act and its farm loan bonds and all income derived therefrom are exempt from federal, state and municipal and local taxation.

Sec. 32.—Real property taken and held under the provisions of sections 11 and 13 is not tax exempt.

Sec. 33.—Rates of interest for loans under this act are not subject to review or alteration by the farm loan board.

Sec. 34.—Should receive no deposits except cash deposits.

Sec. 35.—Amortization and other payments constitute a trust fund to be invested as follows:

(a) To pay off maturing farm loan bonds.

(b) To purchase farm loan bonds.

(c) To lend on first mortgages within the district.

(d) To buy United States government bonds.

Sec. 36.—Reserve and dividends provided for in the case of federal land banks.

Sec. 37.—Provision is made for dissolution and the appointment of a receiver.

Sec. 38.—No commission or charge not specifically authorized in this act shall be demanded or received.

Sec. 39.—To appraise land for mortgage through its loan committee of three.

Sec. 40.—To receive and deliver the proceeds of loans to borrowers.

Sec. 41.—To acquire and dispose of property necessary for the convenient transaction of its business.

Sec. 42.—To issue certificates of deposit for not longer than one year and to pay per cent interest thereon.

Sec. 43.—To receive and transmit to the federal land bank signatures of interest and principal upon amortization payments.

Sec. 44.—Loans shall be secured by first mortgages on land within its land bank district.

Sec. 45.—To run from 5 to 40 years with amortization and with additional optional prepayments after five years.

Sec. 46.—Interest on loans shall not exceed 6 per cent per annum on the unpaid principal.

Sec. 47.—Borrowers shall pay 8 per cent simple interest on defaulted payments.

Sec. 48.—Loans may be made for the following purposes and for no other under penalty:

(a) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(b) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(c) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(d) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(e) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

(f) To purchase equipment, fertilizer and live stock for the operation of the mortgaged farm.

(g) To provide buildings and for the improvement of farm lands.

(h) To pay debts existing at time of organization of the first national farm loan association within the county.

(i) To purchase land for agricultural purposes.

99 ILLINOIS MEN IN THE HOSPITAL

Less Than 100 Soldiers From Eight Infantry and Three Batteries Ill.

BATTERY MOVED TO RANGES

Battery Sent to Border After Maneuvers at Leon Springs—Eight Infantry May Be Sent to Northern Camp.

San Antonio, Tex.—A stock list of Illinois soldiers in the last hospital at Fort Sam Houston, issued by Colonel Ireland, superintendent, contained the names of 99 enlisted men and one corporal from the eight infantry regiments and three batteries. None of the men are in serious condition with the exception of Sergeant Lester Phillips of the Third infantry, whose spleen was broken in a automobile accident.

While millions from other states suffered from defective vaccination and inoculation, no Illinois men were ill from this cause. Twenty-one Kansas soldiers were sent to their homes on furloughs over the prolonged furlough, for a while believed to be 15-fold, developed after they had been inoculated.

The Illinois field artillery battalion is on the ranges at Leon Springs. There was a rumor that they will not return to Camp Wilson but be sent to the border for continuing work in the military reserve.

A report without any traceable foundation is to the effect that the First Illinois Cavalry (colored) is to be sent to Fort Sheridan or Fort Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis, next week. Frank A. Denison declared that he had heard nothing of such orders.

Lieut. Col. James Elder, whose collar bone was broken when his horse slipped and fell a wet asphalt street, has recovered. He was confined to the hospital for a few days.

Clash Over Tent Pins. A row broke loose in the First Illinois cavalry camp at midland, Texas, over the use of tent pins.

The men were out on the first practice march they have had in the six weeks they have been here trying to get used to the climate.

Troop 1 returned at nightfall, and tried by every makeshift to make the tents habitable for the night. The sergeants and their companies were the missing tent pins were.

Corporal Ferdinand Graber straddled gallantly into the headquarters troop street, and under the twinkling moon began placing tent pins.

The tent was on his neck in a short time. He returned to his troop street and called out his comrades. The troop started out, but the band. The band was waiting for the attack.

About 120 men engaged in the melee, which lasted ten minutes. At the end of that time many of the men were nursing black eyes and bloody noses, and the two troop streets looked like Columbus, N. M., after the raid.

Upon the arrival of officers and the guard quiet was restored. Troop 1 was placed under arrest and the band was ordered back to its quarters safe and secure in the possession of stolen tent pins.

Two Men Desert. Another desertion from the First Illinois cavalry has been reported. This makes two troopers who have taken "French leave" from the regiment within the last few days.

The man who is being sought as deserter is Carl Horbach, a private in Troop L, commanded by Capt. John A. Heibright. Descriptions of the two men have been circulated among the military police, the civilian authorities and the border patrols.

Cavalrymen on Review. With 70 mounted men, a mounted band and big cavalry field train, the First Illinois cavalry made an impressive review of the many military contingents which took part in the mounted troops and transportation review which was held before Gen. James H. Parker at Camp Brownsville district. The review was held on the Fort Brown parade grounds. There more than 2000 men and 2000 horses were present. The review was held on the Fort Brown parade grounds. There more than 2000 men and 2000 horses were present.

Comfort Bids for Troops. Evenson women, led by Mrs. Richard Ashton, sent fifty "comfort bags" to the soldiers on the border, and more are being made daily. Each bag carries a pillow, a fan, a package of toilet articles, cigars and tobacco. The wives of the boys of the Seventh have packed 2,000 towels and 2,000 handkerchiefs ready to ship, and have already sent a shipment of tobacco to the regiment. They are planning to ship only 1000 more if the boys are kept on duty until winter.

De March in Good Order.

Hot and weary from a march of 28 miles, carrying 50 pounds of equipment, soldiers of the First Illinois brigade arrived at Ten Mile Hill, Tex., with the knowledge that few men had been driven from their beds by the heat and exhaustion, and that they had blotted out all stigma of the poor showing made while en route to Leon Springs two weeks ago.

Punctual to the scheduled hour of 5 a. m. the advance guard started on its way out of the military reservation to the Fredericksburg road. The first two miles this march encountered mud and gumbo, which threatened to delay progress. Once on the main highway, though, the column made up for lost time.

Col. Daniel Moriarty and the Seventh infantry were first to get away. This regiment formed the advance and set the pace, which was to be a little more than two miles an hour. The First infantry, under command of Col. Joseph E. Shanks, followed, and Col. John J. Garrity's regiment formed the rear guard. Before leaving Brig. Gen. D. Jack Foster cautioned the officers against proceeding too hastily. He urged them to try to get record and bring all commands to Ten Mile Hill intact.

Returned to Camp Wilson from Leon Springs, where the artillerymen had camped for the night on their first hike. Col. Charles M. Allen, who accompanied the infantry, declared that the work of the men was surprisingly good and that they experienced no trouble in handling the horses nearly as fast as the conventional march.

Acting Captain Noble B. Judah was in command of the battery. Bandits Are Good.

Establishment of militia contingents from Illinois, Iowa and Virginia at Brownsville has stimulated the desire of bandits within the troops to come along, according to statements made by Jose G. Gutierrez, Mexican commander of the militia. Two other factors entered into the effective suppression of bandit operations, said the consul. First, a revolution previously broke out in the crops, which the last month of rains gave promise of; second, the moral strength that the presence of the United States soldiers has given to the Carranza garrison located at Matamoros, and extending its influence to the surrounding country.

As evidence that his statement had a return to normal conditions in Matamoros was at San Consul Garza pointed to the new order from Mexico following September 3 is the date of the election there of a municipal president and officials corresponding to mayor and alderman in an American city.

"This will be the first election held in Matamoros since the fall of Madero three years ago," said Consul Garza. "That such a state of relative peace has been established in this district is directly traceable to the presence of the large body of troops now at Brownsville. The presence here of so much a force as the First Illinois Cavalry has convinced the bandit leaders of the practical certainty of swift retribution for raids across the border into the United States in this district. Now American troops have made bandit operations on the northern side of the Rio Grande an unprofitable and extremely perilous occupation."

"They have at the same time bolstered up the strength of the soldiers under General Huerta at Matamoros by giving bandits no encouragement that they cornered in Mexico they can escape the consequences of their deeds by flight across the Rio Grande to American soil. What is the result of all this? Simply that banditry is no longer a paying business in this part of Mexico and the men have dropped their guns, taken up the plow and gone back to work again. They had to or starve."

Lauds Cavalry for Patriotism. Eight hundred troopers of the First Illinois cavalry camp at midland, Texas, building at Camp Parker at the formal opening of the association hall, and cheered Col. Milton J. Fore

