

# BARRINGTON REVIEW

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BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1916

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

## LOWDEN SWEEPS STATE FOR GOVERNOR

Defeats Dunne, Democrat, by a Large Plurality—Hoynes  
Elected State's Attorney of Cook County—Welch  
Wins in Lake County—Other Results

### STATE RETURNS

Immense Vote Carries Republican Ticket to Victory.

PLURALITY MAY BE 230,000

G. O. P. Candidate for Governor Has Comparatively Easy Time Beating Dunne—Heavy Balloting by Women, Who Follow Men, in Favoring Hughes.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Hughes for president and Lowden, for governor, swept Illinois, winning by pluralities of 1,000,000 and 1,000,000 respectively. Both had not been much doubt of the victory of Colonel Lowden, but up to the closing of the polls the Democrats asserted that they would carry the state for Wilson. Instead they lost by a plurality that may reach 230,000 when all the returns are in from the country districts.

The women of Illinois, who had the right to vote for presidential electors, turned out at the polls in great numbers almost everywhere, and their vote was divided between Wilson and Hughes in about the same proportion as was that of the men, showing that they, too, favored the Republican candidate.

Governor Dunne really made a better race in Illinois than did President Wilson, which was considerable of a surprise.

**Entire Ticket Elect.**

Unofficial returns showed the entire Republican state ticket was victorious, the following being elected, in addition to Governor, G. O. Lowden for governor:

Lieutenant governor—John G. Oglesby, Elkhart.

Secretary of state—Louis L. Emerson, Mount Vernon.

State auditor—Andrew Russel, Jacksonville.

State treasurer—Len Smith, Kenosha.

Attorney general—Edward J. Brundage, Chicago.

Trustees University of Illinois—Mary Busey, Urbana; William L. Abbott, Chicago; Otto W. Holt, Geneva.

Congressmen at large—Medill McCormick and William E. Mason, Chicago.

A great effort had been made for the re-election of Secretary of State Lewis Stevenson, automobileists especially giving out for him in force, but he went down to defeat with the rest of his ticket, which was a comparatively little splitting of the vote.

**Hot Battle in Chicago.**

In Chicago there was intense interest in the fight for the state's attorneyship, and it had been freely predicted that Cuneen, Socialist, would defeat both Hoynes, Democrat, the incumbent, and Miller, Republican. But the result was a great disappointment to his supporters, and Hoynes won with considerable to spare. Charles Sergel, new treasurer of Chicago, was elected president of the sanitary district, defeating Thomas Sullivan, the Democratic candidate.

**Counties Heavy for Hughes.**

Bonne county, on the Wisconsin border, gave its normal Republican majority of 2,000, 3,000. Clinton, the home of Congressman McKinley, one of the strong Bull Moose centers in 1912, went from its usual 2,200 to 3,500 for Hughes.

On Page, which nestles into Cook at the western boundary, gave Hughes an estimated majority of 6,000. Its normal majority is 2,000. Henry, Henderson, out on the Mississippi river, turned in a Hughes margin of 1,200. Iroquois, along the Indiana line, gave Hughes 3,000, and Kankakee, where Liey Leg Small, the next state treasurer, went for Hughes by 4,000.

Kankakee county, where Colonel Roosevelt was tremendously strong in 1912, gave Hughes a margin of 2,000. Lake, just north of Chicago, comes through with 4,000 in spite of the Democratic expectation of carrying it because of the labor and railroad vote. LaSalle's majority is about 2,000. It is normally 3,600.

Lawrence, in the old country of eastern Illinois, mostly Democratic, gave Hughes 400 majority. Lee, in Ogle, Lowden's congressional district, stretched its 2,000 to 3,600 for Hughes.

Macou, one of the busiest railroad centers in the state, is Hughes' by 2,700, although the Democrats had claimed to be sure of carrying Decatur. Massac, far down on the Ohio river, rolled up more than 2,000 Republican majority.

### GOVERNORS ELECTED:

Arizona—George W. P. Hunt (D.).  
Arkansas—Dr. Charles Hillman Brough (D.).  
Colorado—George A. Carlson (R.).  
Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb (R.).  
Delaware—John G. Townsend (R.).

Florida—M. V. Knott (D.).  
Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey (D.).  
Idaho—W. D. Davis (R.).

Illinois—Frank O. Lowden (R.).  
Indiana—James D. Goodrich (R.).

Iowa—W. H. Harrelson (R.).  
Kansas—Arthur M. Capper (R.).  
Massachusetts—Samuel M. McCall (R.).  
Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper (R.).

Minnesota—J. A. A. Burnquist (R.).  
Mississippi—Frederick L. Gardner (R.).  
Missouri—Frank J. Edwards (R.).  
Nebraska—Keith Neville (D.).  
New Hampshire—Henry W. Keyes (I.).

New Jersey—Walter E. Edge (R.).  
New Mexico—C. E. De Baca (D.).

New York—Charles S. Whitman (R.).

North Carolina—Thomas W. Bickett (D.).

North Dakota—Linn J. Frazier (R.).

Ohio—Frank B. Willis (R.).  
Rhode Island—R. L. Beckman (R.).

South Carolina—Richard L. Manning (D.).  
South Dakota—Peter Norbeck (R.).

Tennessee—Tom C. Rye (D.).  
Texas—James P. Ferguson (D.).  
Utah—Simon Bamberger (D.).  
Vermont—Hon. F. Graham (R.).

Washington—Henry MeBrace (R.).

West Virginia—Ira B. Robinson (R.).  
Wisconsin—Emmanuel L. Philipp (R.).

cumstances, proved greater than I could have expected.

"I am especially overjoyed at Mr. Hughes' victory. If, as now seems assured, he will be elected, the only persons who will be disappointed are the houses of congress, I predict that the next national administration will be one of the most successful in our history."

**Dunne's Message to Lowden.**

Colonel Lowden received the returns in the library of his beautiful home. Mrs. Lowden and their daughter, Frances, and his secretary were the only persons in the house. The telephone brought a constant stream of bulletins on the voting throughout the country and messages of congratulations to the next governor.

One message which greatly pleased Colonel Lowden was from Governor Dunne. It read: "The vanquished vanquished the victor; wish you continued good health, prosperity and a successful administration."

Other messages of congratulations came from ex-Gov. Charles E. Deneen, State Chairman Sterling, party leaders and friends.

Colonel Lowden was greatly pleased at the decisive victory of Hughes in Illinois. He said that a statement was issued by Vinton McGaughie saying that late returns would elect Mr. Wilson. Mrs. Lowden watched the returns with interest and when the election of her husband was assured she said that she was greatly pleased in the manner in which the people of Illinois had supported him.

Colonel Lowden accepted his victory philosophically and with the smile of a statesman. So did the members of his family, who heard the news with him—his wife, his two daughters, Mrs. W. J. Corboy and Miss Anna Dunne, and his son, Edward F. Dunne, Jr.

Two of his sons heard the news of their father's defeat by wife, Once Itthard, in serving as captain of the Seventh regiment, I. N. G., on the Mexican border; and the other, Morris, in gaining football Yanks as an end on the University of Michigan eleven.

When Colonel Lowden's election was made known, Governor Dunne made the following statement:

"The election of Justice Hughes as president of the United States is the greatest surprise I have experienced in 24 years of public life. The record of progressive and humanitarian legislation made by the Democratic party in Washington, I believed, would have been continued had President Wilson to the fault of the nation. His preservation of the nation from enrollment in war was another reason why I was confident of his re-election."

"But the masses of the people evidently believed that the future of the United States was safer under the guidance of Justice Hughes, and all good citizens should induce the result and with the Republican nominee a successful administration."

"I am a trifling proud of the public record I leave behind me. I go down in the deluge without a murmur of discontent and with the sincere wish that my successor, Colonel Lowden, have the most successful of administrations."

**All Winter Stay for Boys**

According to a special correspondent of a Chicago paper at San Antonio, Texas, Company M and the Third Illinois are slated to stay at the border all winter. The correspondent says:

"Militia now on the border is destined to stay there throughout the winter. The Illinois units still here are:

"Seventh Infantry, Chicago; Colonel Morley.

"Third Infantry, Aurora; Colonel Greene.

"Fourth Infantry, Quincy; Colonel Davis."

A recommendation has been made to the war department that \$1,200,000 be appropriated to provide the troops with overcoats, heavy clothing, including mess halls and hot water baths.

The recommendation was made by Colonel Harry Rogers, quartermaster of the southern department.

**Teachers' Meeting**

A one, room teachers' meeting and conference was held at Palatine Monday. Ten teachers attended. The morning session was spent visiting the grades and the afternoon in discussion and conference. The meeting for teachers, however, was to be held at Barrington Center, November 14. Mr. Barr is planning to co-operate with the result. I am gratified with the evening a series of entertainments will be given and all adjoining schools are invited to attend.

### RECEPTION FOR BAPTIST PASTOR

Parlors prettily decorated in autumnal colors and Doreen Society serve light refreshments

### RETURNS COME IN SLOW; DOUBTFUL

Wilson in Lead Latest Report; Hughes Has Chance of Winning by Small Margin Says Leaders

At the hour of going to press (3:30 p. m.) no definite returns were received in Barrington regarding the election of Hughes or Wilson. "The election is still in balance," city papers declare, "and hangs on California, Minnesota and North Dakota."

However, Wilson was leading in electoral votes, but Hughes was gaining. Returns are coming in slow and the real winner may not be announced until tomorrow. The vote shows:

Wilson, electoral votes to date	251
Hughes, to date	247
Doubtful states, not in	33
Total	531
Necessary for a choice	266

### ELECTORAL VOTES IN DOUBTFUL STATES

California	13	Minnesota	12	N. Dakota	5
Oregon	5				

**BARRINGTON GOES REPUBLICAN**

Barrington shared well in getting the state and national election returns Tuesday night. Ballot boxes were received and read every ten minutes to large crowds gathered around the Review office. Messages were furnished through the local telephone exchange.

From the windows upstairs these bulletins were heralded until midnight and the men's club were posted by a special messenger who carried reports to their rooms from the Review office.

All day Wednesday and today our telephone has worked "over time" in announcing the results of the presidential outlook, which at first showed a big victory for Hughes, but now points to a very close race.

Cuba preluded with its vote counted and announced in comparatively good time, but the Barrington preluded did not get a count until about 2 a. m. This was due to a mistake made in the count of men and women votes. However, the village went strong Republican as shown by the vote up to now.

The deceased was born in Addison, DuPage county, December 5, 1883, aged 63 years at the time of his death. He was married to Miss Louise Tipton, 19, who had died in Addison 33 years.

Eleven children were born to this union, seven of whom, together with the widow, survive. They are Henry, Jr., Mrs. Sophia Hartwick, Miss Louis and Herbert, all of Barrington; Miss Emma Tallman of Plainfield; Roy of Gurnee, besides two brothers and three sisters who reside out of town, and three great granddaughters.

The funeral was held at one o'clock this afternoon at the home, followed by regular services at St. Paul's church, in charge of the pastor, Rev. H. Tiecke. The remains were laid to rest at St. Paul's cemetery.

**CUBA PRECINCT VOTE, LAKE COUNTY**

Women

Men

Hughes and Fairbanks...122

Wilson and Marshall...33

Governor—

Lowden, rep.

Dunne, dem.

Eleus, Gov.

Oglesby, rep.

Hutman, dem.

Secty. State—

Emerson, rep.

Stevenson, dem.

Wheeler, dem.

Russell, rep.

Brady, dem.

State Treasurer—

Sinclair, rep.

Charles, dem.

Attorney General—

Brundage, rep.

Lucy, dem.

University Trustees—

Busey, rep.

Abbott, rep.

Holt, rep.

Craig, dem.

Page, dem.

Solomon, dem.

Pop. Com. at large—

McCormick, rep.

McNamara, dem.

Lion, rep.

Craig, dem.

McCarthy, dem.

Bell, dem.

177. State's Attorney—

Miller, rep.

Hoyne, dem.

Reeder,

Hass, rep.

Connery, dem.

Circuit Clerk—

Miller, rep.

177. Rainey, dem.

01. Clerk Superior Court—

Kjellander, rep.

Gavin, dem.

Coroner—

Hoffman, rep.

Bowler, dem.

Williams, dem.

Kostner, dem.

59. Schmidt, rep.

O'Brien, dem.

161. Vacancy—

Horren, dem.

Board of Equalization—

Nightingale, rep.

Sullivan, dem.

30. State Senator—

Walsh, dem.

Vickers, rep.

247. Judge Circuit Court—

Shurlock, rep.

Graham, dem.

Hopkins, dem.

23. Judge Superior Court—

Horn, rep.

Schmitz, dem.

184. County Surveyor—

Emerson, per.

Feeley, dem.

160. Banking Law Amendment—Yes 123; No 44.

181. Other Election News on pages 2 & 8.

# PRESIDENTIAL RACE CLOSEST IN MANY YEARS

Latest Figures Show Wilson in Lead With Decision Resting on Doubtful States.

## FIGHT MAY GO TO CONGRESS

Wilson Makes Big Gain in Several States; Hetherlin Strongly Republican—Official Count May Be Necessary Before Voter Is Known.

New York, Nov. 8.—With President Wilson almost within reach of a majority of the electoral votes, the outcome of the national election on Tuesday is still in doubt.

The returns continued to favor the president, but the results made the reelection appear extremely probable. Not until the complete returns from California and Minnesota and from four other doubtful states are available will it be possible to state with absolute finality which party has won the presidency.

### Electoral Margin Slight.

Wilson may be found the victor by a majority of only a half dozen to twenty-five electoral votes over Hughes.

If Hughes pulls through it probably will be by a margin of only two or three votes.

Hughes needs both California and Minnesota and seven additional votes to win. If Wilson is given either California or Minnesota, he will be within a few votes of a majority, and these votes, according to present indications, will be forthcoming from four or more of the other doubtful states.

### Both Wars of Fraud.

Not since the Hayes-Cleveland contest of 1876 has there been an election hanging on the turn of a few electoral votes, and not since the Cleveland-Bryan election in 1896 has the result been so long in doubt.

So close is the contest between Hughes and Wilson that each party is putting forth warnings against the danger of the rival candidate being "eaten by" friendly election officials.

The Democratic leaders have instituted a contest of the Hughes plurality in New Hampshire, and both parties are threatening contests in a number of states in which the change of a few hundred votes would give a different result.

In the end, the result should be determined by only a handful of votes in the electoral college. It is not improbable that the defeated party will seek to contest the election in congress when the electoral votes are canvassed in the house of representatives.

### Upsets the Experts.

An apparent Hughes landslide defeated the best political experts in the country. At seven o'clock Tuesday night on the face of the sweeping Hughes figures in the East, the election of the G. O. P. man was conceded. Frenchmen, editors of foreign newspapers in the country, in late estimates, gave Hughes the winner. Papers like the New York World and the New York Times, strong in their support of Wilson, conceded the election to the Republican candidate.

Other papers, especially in their early editions, gave the election to Mr. Hughes.

The sudden change to Wilson is based on an unprecedented condition in the results, especially in the West, States which always have gone as has the popular trend in the East became the doubtful states.

The scene in the headquarters of both parties in New York election night was one of the most dramatic ever staged in American political history. Overwhelmed by the seeming landslide of Hughes, the Democrats fled to their headquarters in the steaming, darkened rooms from New York and the cities, the Republican campaign managers early gave themselves up to exultation and the Democrats to despair.

Crowds thronged the Republican headquarters, including many of the old-line party leaders and many of the smaller party leaders from every corner. Supreme confidence reigned. In the Democratic office there was nothing but silence and gloom. This condition continued until near mid-night, when the news of Republican victories suddenly almost ceased to come in.

### Light Marks the Turn.

From that hour on the Democratic victories in the smaller states of the far West began to trickle in, as well as news from Ohio. The letter at first greatly elated the Republican managers, who, thirsting for the needed

twenty or thirty votes still lacking, believed that nothing could stop the onward march of Hughes to a sweeping victory. The plurality for Hughes in Cincinnati and the unexpectedly low plurality for his friend in Cleveland had them to believe that Ohio would join their sisters in the big midwest and swing to Hughes.

As the night wore on the situation became more and more intense. The leaders of the Republican campaign began to shake their heads and to wonder, the party leaders awoke from their sleep of despair and roused themselves to action.

### New Year for Hughes.

New York went for Hughes by more than 150,000 plurality. Wilmot, the Republican candidate for governor, expected that plurality by 30,000 to 40,000.

Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan, all claimed by the Democrats by big majorities, all turned into the Hughes' column.

Michigan, where the voters voted for president, the Hughes plurality approached 200,000. The relative vote of the men and women was almost the same, which means that the women voted Hughes almost to the same extent that the men did.

Michigan, where the voters indicated that they voted for President Wilson, was given a hundred-plurality over Charles E. Hughes, swept into the state house a complete Democratic ticket and returned to power to Washington.

One of the features of the election was that the returns from the state were the first to show a Democratic wave, the governor running far ahead of former Governor Myron T. Herrick, who was seeking to wrest from Senator Ponnerer his ton.

Wilson carried Maryland by about 7,000.

### Wisconsin Safely Republican.

Wisconsin went Republican by about 20,000. Early returns showed that the districts were counted on to swing the state into the Democratic column did not come up to expectations. The Hughes plurality was conceded. Wilson was re-elected to Washington.

Considerable interest was manifested in the vote for Senator, as Mr. Wilson, a favorite of the Wilson party, the natural successor to the Hughes' in the Senate, was the first to be re-elected to the Senate.

The Republicans also elected at least four districts being in doubt.

Wisconsin, originally claimed by the Wilson leaders, was among the first states to show that it was for the Republican candidate. With it went nearly all New England, including Massachusetts, where the Hughes majority was easily with only the official count to determine the exact plurality.

The Republicans also elected at least seven congressmen, the results in four districts being in doubt.

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### New York's Vote.

Returns in New York showed plainly that the record of Gov. Charles S. Whitman had been satisfactory to the electorate. He had run far ahead of his ticket, as also did Mr. H. M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States senator. William F. McCombs, who was one of the leaders of the movement to put Mr. Wilson in the Senate four years ago, was beaten for United States senator by more than 200,000.

The Prohibitionists, who had great hopes of making headway toward the status of a national party in this election, have lost Maryland, but have probably won North Dakota.

Kenosha T. Taggart, a Democrat, in Indiana, where the political battle was not in any other state in the Union, the Democratic candidates for the United States senate, John W. Kern and Thomas Taggart, were beaten by the Republicans.

The Republicans still hope for carrying the senatorial contest in New York, but the returns from that state, which would cut the present Democratic majority of 10 to 8.

The Democrats lost four senators each in Maine, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, while they gained one in Rhode Island, Delaware and Utah.

Among the most surprising results were the election of Peter Goetz (Rep.) over Senator Henry E. Lippert in Rhode Island; the election of the Republican candidate for senator, J. F. T. Farley, in Maryland, and the defeat of Senator Duval D. DeWitt by J. C. V. Dill.

### Gaho Two in Indiana.

Democrats still hope for the election of Senator John W. Kern, slenderly lead in the senate, and Thomas Taggart in Indiana.

The interest, however, seems to be in doubt the victory of the Republicans, Allen, Moore, and the others.

Another remarkable result was in Utah, where Senator George Sutherland (Rep.) was defeated by William H. King (Dem.). In New Mexico the Democrats may gain the seat held by Senator J. A. Burquist, as the election of Senator Frank P. Edwards (Rep.) in Nebraska, J. H. Smith (Rep.) in New Jersey, Walter H. Edge (Rep.) in Georgia, and J. C. V. Dill (Rep.) in Indiana.

It is estimated that out of 153 house members the Democrats will have 95 or more than 60. In the senate the Republicans claim a range from 15 to 20 of the total of 25 upper-house men elected yesterday.

The returns indicate there will be sufficient "jet" strength in the lower house to prevent passage of the bill.

### Probable Governors Elected.

Returns of the vote on governors, not complete, indicate the following:

Arizona—W. P. HUNT. . . . . . Dem.

Ariana—CHARLES H. BRIGHAM. . . . . . Rep.

Conn.—MARCUS H. HALCOMBE. . . . . . Rep.

Delaware—JAMES H. HUGHES. . . . . . Rep.

Georgia—JAMES M. DORSEY. . . . . . Dem.

Idaho—D. W. DAVIS. . . . . . Rep.

Ind.—JAMES H. GOODRICH. . . . . . Rep.

Iowa—JAMES H. CAPPERS. . . . . . Rep.

Mass.—SAMUEL W. MCALLISTER. . . . . . Rep.

Minnesota—J. A. BURNQUIST. . . . . . Rep.

Montana—FRANK FIVARD. . . . . . Rep.

Nebraska—FRANK SUTTON. . . . . . Rep.

New Jersey—HENRY LIPPERT. . . . . . Rep.

New York—WALTER H. EDGE. . . . . . Rep.

Ohio—CHARLES H. WHITMAN. . . . . . Rep.

Pa.—DALE M. LYNN. . . . . . Rep.

Rhode Island—J. W. CALDWELL. . . . . . Rep.

Tenn.—JOHN V. OVERALL. . . . . . Rep.

Utah—BIMON HAMBERGER. . . . . . Rep.

Vermont—FRANCIS F. GRAHAM. . . . . . Rep.

W. Virginia—J. R. E. ROBINSON. . . . . . Rep.

Wisconsin—W. C. L. BROWN. . . . . . Rep.

Probable Lieutenant Governor.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—National prohibition is to be forced upon the parties.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—W. N. Thomas, judge of the superior court of Santa Ana, Cal., arrived on the Mattoon Liner Ludlow from Honolulu, having worked his way as an able-bodied seaman.

The Ludlow was the last liner that would reach California in time for the presidential election. On account of an accident it was not allowed to carry passengers. Judge Thomas felt he should vote and shipped as a member of the crew.

Twenty or thirty votes still lacking, believed that nothing could stop the onward march of Hughes to a sweeping victory. The plurality for Hughes in Cincinnati and the unexpectedly low plurality for his friend in Cleveland had them to believe that Ohio would join their sisters in the big midwest and swing to Hughes.

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# MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

### Domestic

Four persons were drowned when a crowded street car dove headfirst through the open door of the Summer street extension bridge into the water. Only 12 persons were rescued.

Ann Konkel, nine-year-old daughter of Senator and Mrs. J. S. Konkel of Superior, Wis., was drowned in Cleveland, the first ocean vessel to be built at the head of the lakes.

Frank B. Rahr, a Republican nominee for president, living in the Missouri district, committed suicide while driving through Forest park at St. Louis. He had been worrying over ill health.

Fourth injured, probably fatally, when an automobile driven by E. C. Nelson of St. Paul plowed down an embankment on the West river drive at Minneapolis, Minn.

The United States is to be asked for war additional funds to finance the war activities of Great Britain and France. This fact was made known at Chicago by Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who added credit with which to present that great war must be extended to the inferno of gold to the United States. Mr. Davison said, "The danger from such induce him to be a vital one."

Seven persons were killed as a result of a wreck at Newport Junction, five miles south of Altoona, Pa., on the Newport branch of the Pennsylvania railroad.

James Merna, a New York subway guard on strike, confessed to the police that he set off the bomb that wrecked the Lenox avenue subway station.

Two details were made at Washington of the statement appearing in dispatches from Mexico City and also in an official statement by Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Aguirre to the effect that the United States and Washington had warned the Mexican government that a base was to be established for German submarines on the Mexican coast and that Mexico would be held responsible for violation of neutrality if such a base were permitted. The United States notified Mexico to care for it.

Despite denials from Washington, there is a marked increase in activity among American war demonstrators at Columbus, N. M., reported that Pershing is again on Villars' trail, but army officials disclaim knowledge of it.

Doctor Fisher, an American physician living at Santa Rosalia, Mex., was killed by the Villa bandits under Gen. Baudilio Uribe.

Nine thousand Christians are to be concentrated at Jimenez, Mex., to continue Villa forces, Mexican American Arredondo announced at Washington on receipt of a dispatch from Consul Garcia at El Paso, Tex.

In an encounter between the forces of the German emperor, which included Austria, Greece, and the royal troops sent there, two soldiers were killed and five wounded.

The destruction of the German submarine E-20 by its own crew after the submarine had run aground on the west coast of Jutland is reported by the German admiral of Berlin.

Lloyd announced at London that the Norwegian steamer Lano had sunk with a submarine. Thirty men had lost their lives. The Lano was formerly owned by Americans.

Paris says the great French drive beyond Fort Vaux swept through the village of Damous, adding wide areas east of Fort Vaux to the gains already made.

Proclamations re-establishing the right of the Polish nation to control its own destinies were read at Warsaw, Berlin, and General Kuk at Lublin. The event was the consummation of joint action of the German emperor and the emperor of Austria. The form of government established by the proclamation is described as an autocratic hereditary monarchy.

General von Falkenhayn has struck further heavy blows against the Roumanians, who have passed the Volga, past two of the main states of the Transylvanian Alps. He has pressed forward, capturing 7000 prisoners, according to Berlin statements.

The Roumanians have had an advantage in the Buzon valley, while, well to the north, near the junction point of the Roumanian and Russian fronts, the czar's troops have struck a strong blow against the auto-Germans at Tzerni.

Italian torpedo boats penetrated the anchorage of the Austrian fleet at Pola and ineffectively fired two torpedoes at a large warship and returned unscathed after making a comprehensive reconnaissance under the guns of the fortresses, says a report from Rome.

Victor Carlstrom, in a mail-carrying airplane, broke the American cross-country nonstop record when he flew from Chicago to Erie, Pa., a distance of 480 miles, in 4 hours 17 minutes.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—Fourty wounded in a pitched battle at the city wharf in Everett, Wash., between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who came there from Seattle on a steamer, and a posse of 150 citizens.

### Personal

Dr. Constantin Dumbrău, former Austrian ambassador to the United States, has been dispatched to Geneva from Vienna. Doctor Dumbrău was fifty years old and had served in the diplomatic service of his country for many years. In September, 1915, Ambassador Dumbrău was recalled by his government.

Mrs. Dion Boucicault, the British actress, who has appeared many times on the American stage, died in London.

Formal announcement was made at New York of the engagement of Mrs. Mary Little Flagg, widow of Henry M. Flagg, to former Judge Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky. The wedding will take place November 13.

### Mexican War News

Sixty-seven bars of silver belonging to an American living in Chihuahua, Mexico, were reported to have been taken from Edgar Koch, an agent of the company, by Villa bandits at Santa Rosalia on October 27. The silver was valued at \$20,000.

Arthur Williams, agent for an automobile supply house in Chihuahua, Tucson, Ariz., in a battered automobile after a chase by Villa bandit sharpshooters in another car, while a fight a woman and Williams' little daughter were killed. Williams was killed in Chihuahua.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, expressed at Washington the belief that the statement given to the press that a plot to assassinate the president had been foiled by a leader conspiracy had prevented an attack by Mexican bandits on frontier towns. He believed also that it had frustrated plans for attacking the American forces in Mexico.

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## A STUDY IN STILL LIFE



Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## ILLINOIS CERTIORARI LAW TO BE TESTED

U. S. SUPREME COURT TO PASS ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT.

## WRIT IS REFUSED BY COURT

Contended in an Appeal to the Highest Tribunal of the Nation That Equal Rights at Law, as Guaranteed by the Constitution, is Denied.

Springfield.—The constitutionality of the Illinois certiorari law will be tested in the Supreme Court of the United States. An appeal raising this question was taken in the state supreme court in the case of Lorenzo J. Lamson against Lawrence J. West, Lamson's attorney in a judgment in the Midway circuit court, in which the appellate court reversed. He sought to appeal the case to the supreme court by certiorari, but that body refused to issue the writ because of the provision of law which only cases involving \$100,000 or more can be brought up in this way. It is contended in the appeal to the federal supreme court that this denies equal rights at law, guaranteed in the federal constitution.

### Plague Grip Illinois.

Infantile paralysis, which has claimed many victims throughout the country, has last week apparently cropped out with renewed virulence. Out of six cases reported to the state health department within the last ten days from Decatur, there have been three deaths.

The fact that a death rate of 50 per cent within the last ten days has been reported from Decatur is proof of one of two things—either physicians are not conforming to regulations demanding prompt report of all cases, or the disease is becoming more prevalent.

Dr. W. H. Drake, state health officer of Illinois, has issued a circular to the state board of health.

Illinois has been comparatively free since the disease was discovered in New York in July, according to reports of state health departments.

From the moment of its appearance in this state Doctor Drake has been co-operating with health officers in the different counties and cities. The result of the careful campaign waged by the state health officer is a small death rate of 10 per cent as compared with a rate of 22 per cent in New York. In Illinois 875 cases and 55 deaths were recorded.

In Chicago, according to Health Commissioner J. C. Clegg, there were no evidence remaining of the disease.

From the moment of its appearance before 2 p. m. The coming of the party of invaders had been announced in messages sent to Everett from Seattle headquarters.

When the party of invaders, the city of Everett, Mich., stepped forward and informed the men on the boat that they would not be permitted to land, one of the men, evidently a spokesman for the party, began arguing with the sheriff and then made a speech.

The sheriff, however, ordered the man to drop his head, and armed men on the steamer opened fire on the party assembled on the wharf.

The first man to fall was Sheriff McLean. One man, formerly a lieutenant in the Washington National Guard, who was on shore when the crowd on the wharf was scattered, Deputy sheriffs on the wharf quickly rallied their forces, however, and returned the fire.

### WORK BEGINS ON NEW PRISON.

Actual work has been begun on the new state penitentiary a few miles northwest of Joliet, which will take the place of the old prison building.

The new prison, which is claimed, will be the model prison not only of the United States but of the world. Among the unique features of its erection is the fact that a large portion of the work is to be done by "house" prisoners.

The work of the inmates is supervised by civil service engineers and foremen.

The prison is being built on a 2,000-acre farm belonging to the state. It is on high plateau overlooking the prairie. The cost of the new prison is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The new prison is to be built in a rectangular form, with a breathing atmosphere of 504 cubic feet of air, which by the method of ventilation planned can be entirely renewed in 90 seconds.

The cell houses will be 150 feet diameter. Each house will contain 248 cells. The cell houses will be eight cells each, and they will be 12 feet high.

The best features of the new buildings is said to be that there will be an outside cell for each man.

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## NEWS OF ILLINOIS

ITEMS OF GENERAL STATE INTEREST FRESH FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

### PROBES ALLEGED COMBINE

Chicago Bureau of the Federal Department of Justice, Revelations Hinting at an Attempt to Control Food Prices.

Chicago.—Investigation of an alleged combine of grocers and jobbers was started by Hinton G. Clabugh, head of the local bureau of the federal department of justice, following revelations which indicate an attempt to control prices of staple food items of the middle West. The investigation is in connection with a similar one under direction of C. F. Clyne, U. S. district attorney, who had before him reports of similar combinations of similar food items in the state of Illinois. Dr. Lamson, a lawyer, and a juror in a judgment in the Midway circuit court, in which the appellate court reversed, sought to appeal the case to the supreme court by certiorari, but that body refused to issue the writ because of the provision of law which only cases involving \$100,000 or more can be brought up in this way. It is contended in the appeal to the federal supreme court that this denies equal rights at law, guaranteed in the federal constitution.

Springfield.—The retail price of milk has been raised from seven to eight cents per quart.

Peoria.—An isolation hospital costing \$13,000 will be built at the Guardian Angel orphanage, a Catholic institution here.

Danville.—Peter Xavier Senger, a German, retired shoe merchant and leading German-born citizen, fell dead in his flower garden.

Mount Sterling.—Amos Mayfield, Sr. was shot in the face by his son, Amos, Jr. The father and son had argued themselves to a standstill.

Bloomington.—When his automobile upset in a muddy road, Harry Osterman of Minonk was killed, but his eleven-year-old son leaped to safety.

Belvidere.—A movement to unite the two Belvidere churches is under way, as the memberships do not warrant the maintaining of two houses of worship.

Charleston.—Rev. Charles P. Greenfield of Springfield has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of this city, effective December 1.

Springfield.—L. B. Newman of Ettington, assistant state food commissioner, has notified the state civil service commission of his resignation, to take effect January 1.

Virden.—The Serbin & Hargrove elevator and flour mill at Virden was sold for \$12,000. The property was owned by F. G. Serbin and J. N. Hargrove.

Ozawa.—Grinnell Oswood, seven years old, was attacked by two bulldogs as he was on his way to school and bitten so badly about the face and head that he will be disfigured for life.

Lincoln.—Willard C. Angton became angry at a bee for stinging him, and sought revenge by pounding the hive from which the bee had come. The bees swarmed over the lad's legs. His condition is serious.

Chicago.—Several professors and students of the University of Chicago gave depositions before United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote, which were forwarded to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where the trial is to be held. The professor, Mrs. Zella L. L. Edgar, has no right to 120 acres of land in Shoshone county. It is charged that while supposed to be living on the land for five years, as required by law, she was studying at the University of Chicago.

Chicago.—A petition asking that Charles B. Pike be appointed administrator of the estate of his late father, Eugene S. Pike, and for letters of administration, was filed in the probate court by the widow, Mrs. Mary E. Pike. The estate is valued at \$2,991,000 in real estate and \$300,000 in personal property. Beside the widow and Charles B. Pike, there are two other sons, Eugene S. Pike, city comptroller, and John W. Pike.

Chicago.—A rope made out of bed sheets saved the lives of three men, trapped on the fourth floor of a rooming house, by a fire which started when one of the roomers went to sleep with a lit cigarette in his mouth and it fell into his bed. The roomers were able to rescue themselves by pulling the rope down the improvised rope and hanging dangling over the street, 40 feet below, while firemen ran up extension ladders to where their feet could be reached. The other men were singed by the flames as they dashed through the flames on a nearby stairway.

Belvidere.—The attention of the Carnegie hero fund commission will be called to the case of Mrs. M. Higgins, widow of C. St. Claire Draker, three, from a sister into which he had fallen. The elder Draker had, seeing his brother break through the sister's cover, called help, climbed down the pump and held his brother under water until Mrs. Higgins brought a ladder.

Rock Island.—Frank Schill was fined \$10 for violation of the state fish law. He tried to sell a black bass to Game Warden Elmer McDowell.





# Beyond the Frontier

By RANDALL PARRISH

## CHAPTER XX—Continued.

"There as flies out there, monsieur," he answered, "pind with a markeman or two among them. Not ten minutes since Bowatis got a hold on his head."

"And no orders to clear the devils out?"

"No, monsieur—only to watch that they do not form for rush."

The commandant's office was built upon the hill, overlooking the town. No more pretension than the others. A sentry stood at each side of the closed door, but De Tony ignored them and ushered me into the room. It was not large, and was already well filled, a table littered with papers occupying the central space. De Baugis and De Durandure were still beside it, while Casson and others, officers were standing pressed against the walls. I recognized the familiar faces of several of our party, but before I recovered from my first embarrassment De Baugis arose, and with much politeness offered me a chair.

De Tony remained beside me, his hands resting on my chair, back to his collar, surveying the scene. Casson pushed out, and occupied a vacant chair, between the other officers, laying his sword on the table. My eyes swept about the circle of faces seeking D'Artagnan, but he was not present. But for a slight shuffling of feet, the silence was absolute. The room's unpleasant voice broke the stillness.

"De Tony, there is a chair you'd better reserve for your use."

"I prefer remaining beside Madame Casson," he answered calmly. "It would seem she has few friends in this company."

"We are all her friends," broke in De Baugis, his face flushed, but we are too used to do without and to do our own crime."

"This told us that madame possesses certain knowledge which has not been revealed. Other witnesses have testified, and we would now listen to her word. Sergeant of the guard, bring in the prisoner."

He entered by way of the rear door, mounted by the rear entrance, and no doubt made it difficult to testify against me. I merely venture to assert to give this court the exact truth."

"Your words are important."

"No, M. de Baugis," I broke in, understanding all that was meant. "Silent d'Artagnan has spoken in kindness, and my thanks, but I am ready now to bear my punishment."

"It you demand me to tell, monsieur?"

"The story of your midnight visit to the Mission garden at St. Ignace, the night Hugo Chevet was killed. Tell it in your words, madame."

As I began my voice trembled, and I was obliged to grip the arms of the chair to keep myself from sympathizing. De Baugis' eyes, and I dressed him alone. Twice he asked me questions, in so kindly a manner as to win instant reply, and once he checked Casson when he attempted to interrupt, his voice stern with authority. I told the story simply, plainly, with no attempt at equivocation, and when I had finished, the silence was almost as tame. De Baugis was motionless, but Casson stared at me across the table, his face dark with passion.

"Wait," he cried as though thinking me about to rise. "There are questions to ask you."

"Monsieur," said De Baugis coldly. "If there are questions it is my place to ask them."

"Ay," angrily beating his hand on the board, "but it is plain to be seen the woman has bewitched you. No, I will not be denied; I am commanded here, and with force enough before I will give in. You will be here if you will, but here is La Barre's comrade, and I dare you ignore it. So answer me, madame—you say d'Artagnan bend over the body of Chevet—was your uncle then dead?"

"I know not, monsieur; but there was no mention."

"What did you say to no report—was it to shield d'Artagnan?"

I hesitated, yet the answer had to be made.

"The Sieur d'Artagnan was my friend, monsieur. I did not believe him guilty, yet my evidence would have cast suspicion upon me. I felt the best to remain silent, with the others."

"You suspected another?"

"Not then, monsieur, but since."

Casson sat silent, not overly pleased with my reply, but De Baugis smiled easily.

"By my faith," he said, "the tale gathered here, you have grown to be a woman the man."

My eyes sought the face of De Ton-

"It can do no harm, madame," he mused softly. "Put the paper to De Baugis' head."

I drew it, crumpled, from out my fast, and held it forth to the captive of dragons. He grasped it wonderingly.

"What is this, madam?"

"One page from a letter of instruc-

tion. Read it, monsieur; you will rec-

ognize the handwriting."

## CHAPTER XXI.

## Condemned.

He opened the paper gravely, shadowing the page with one hand so that Casson was prevented from seeing the words. He read slowly, a town on his face.

"It's the writing of Governor La Barre, although unsigned," he said at last.

"Yes, monsieur."

"How came the page in your possession?"

"I removed it first night from a leather book bound beneath the sleeping bunks in the quarters assigned me."

"Do you know whose book it was?"

"Certainly; it was in the canoes with all the way from Quebec—M. Casson's."

"Your husband?"

"De Baugis' eyes seemed to darken as he gazed at me; then his glance fell upon Casson, who was leaning fast upon his sword, his mouth open, his face aghast. He straightened up as he met De Baugis' eyes, and gave vent to a trill of laughter.

"You, monsieur! What can I hope to accomplish without your aid?"

"Far better than with it, especially if you are a good soldier. I shall be watching you every step I take."

"The like enough De Baugis will send

his challenge, though the danger that Casson would do so is slight. It is the latter who will have me watched. No, madame, Boloson is the lad who must find a way out for the girls. I have the impression that he will be the best to bring the trick. Tonight, when the fort becomes quiet, he will find way to explain his plans. Have your room dark, and the window open."

"There is but one, monsieur, outward, above the precipice."

"That will be his choice; he can do you thus unseen. 'Tis quite possible a guard may be placed at your door."

He left me, and walked straight across the parade to his own quarters, an erect, manly figure in the sun, his broad black hair falling to his shoulders. I drew a quiet breath, the while I left him, so that I might not interfere with the scene without. I could see the door of the guardhouse, and, at last, those in attendance at the first emerged, talking gravely, as they scattered in various directions. The three officers came forth together, preceded by direct command of the guard, and followed with some pompous air.

No doubt, enraged at his words, they sought satisfaction. I watched until they disappeared within the distant doorway. De Baugis the first to enter. A moment later one of the soldiers who had accompanied me from Quebec ran up, and, with a flushed face, informed me I had dressed at St. Ignace, approached where I sat, and lifted his hand in salute.

"Meilleurs," and De Baugis struck the table. "This is a court, not a messroom." He seated M. de Tony, and I, and my eyes swept the faces of the others to hem in, and then to the door.

"The governor in all probability must have been informed. I could not tell him to have him interrogated on the commission of crime, and shall ask to read the remainder of his letter before rendering decision. You found no other documents, madame?"

"None bearing on this case."

"Those papers supposed to be taken from the pocket of Chevet?"

"No, monsieur."

"Then I cannot see that the status of the prisoner is changed, or that we have any reason to charge the crime to another. You are excused, madame, as may we listen to such other witnesses as may be present?"

"I have not yet met my eyes, but before I do, tell, monsieur?"

"The story of your midnight visit to the Mission garden at St. Ignace, the night Hugo Chevet was killed. Tell it in your words, madame."

"My eyes met mine, for one—George De Baugis," he swore to seeing D'Artagnan, and I, and the others, and I dressed him alone. Twice he asked me questions, in so kindly a manner as to win instant reply, and once he checked Casson when he attempted to interrupt, his voice stern with authority. I told the story simply, plainly, with no attempt at equivocation, and when I had finished, the silence was almost as tame. De Baugis was motionless, but Casson stared at me across the table, his face dark with passion.

"Wait," he cried as though thinking me about to rise. "There are questions to ask you."

"Monsieur," said De Baugis coldly. "If there are questions it is my place to ask them."

"Ay," angrily beating his hand on the board, "but it is plain to be seen the woman has bewitched you. No, I will not be denied; I am commanded here, and with force enough before I will give in. You will be here if you will, but here is La Barre's comrade, and I dare you ignore it. So answer me, madame—you say d'Artagnan bend over the body of Chevet—was your uncle then dead?"

"I know not, monsieur; but there was no mention."

"What did you say to no report—was it to shield d'Artagnan?"

I hesitated, yet the answer had to be made.

"The Sieur d'Artagnan was my friend, monsieur. I did not believe him guilty, yet my evidence would have cast suspicion upon me. I felt the best to remain silent, with the others."

"You suspected another?"

"Not then, monsieur, but since."

Casson sat silent, not overly pleased with my reply, but De Baugis smiled easily.

"By my faith," he said, "the tale gathered here, you have grown to be a woman the man."

My eyes sought the face of De Ton-

"It can do no harm, madame," he mused softly. "Put the paper to De Baugis' head."

I drew it, crumpled, from out my fast, and held it forth to the captive of dragons. He grasped it wonderingly.

"What is this, madam?"

"One page from a letter of instruc-

tion. Read it, monsieur; you will rec-

ognize the handwriting."

"It's the writing of Governor La Barre, although unsigned," he said at last.

"Yes, monsieur."

"How came the page in your possession?"

"I removed it first night from a leather book bound beneath the sleeping bunks in the quarters assigned me."

"Do you know whose book it was?"

"Certainly; it was in the canoes with all the way from Quebec—M. Casson's."

"Your husband?"

"De Baugis' eyes seemed to darken as he gazed at me; then his glance fell upon Casson, who was leaning fast upon his sword, his mouth open, his face aghast. He straightened up as he met De Baugis' eyes, and gave vent to a trill of laughter.

"You, monsieur! What can I hope to accomplish without your aid?"

"Far better than with it, especially if you are a good soldier. I shall be watching you every step I take."

"The like enough De Baugis will send

his challenge, though the danger that Casson would do so is slight. It is the latter who will have me watched. No, madame, Boloson is the lad who must find a way out for the girls. I have the impression that he will be the best to bring the trick. Tonight, when the fort becomes quiet, he will find way to explain his plans. Have your room dark, and the window open."

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"A moment, Jules," I said swiftly, holding him to account for his insult, and the fellow met us with such gracious speech that the four of us drank together, as though old comrades. The others are there yet, but I had a proposition to make you—so I left them."

"A proposition, monsieur?"

"A declaration of peace, if you will. I have a right to make you a proposal, and I speak you may fairly. You are there yet, but I had a proposition to make you—so I left them."

"A proposal, monsieur?"

"And the result?"

"The Sieur d'Artagnan was held, as though he had been captured, and I, with a flushed face, informed him I had dressed at St. Ignace, approached where I sat, and lifted his hand in salute.

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