The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXXI NO. 8 — Genoa, New York, Friday Morning, Sept. 10, 1920. — Emma A. Waldo

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When you want anything in the line of printing, call or phone THE TRIBUNE.

Have simple meals, of good pure food, well cooked and served; remember there is no economy in inferior quality, but that a reduction in quantity is often necessary for health.

From Nearby Towns

Scipioville.

Sept 7—An open air meeting of the Allied Citizens was held Monday evening here. Mr. Richardson gave a very interesting and instructive address.

Wilson Snushall, who has been visiting his parents here, left Saturday with his niece, Miss Barbara Mitchell, for his home in Boston.

William Buckhout, who is suffering from hardening of the arteries, was taken to Willard last Saturday for treatment.

The funeral of Miss Zula VanLiew was held Monday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred VanLiew at Coonley Corners.

The reception for Miss Frances Harris last Thursday evening passed off very pleasantly. Miss Harris with her friend, Miss Fairchild, who is visiting her, gave an address in the Baptist church at Scipio Center Sunday evening.

Last Sunday evening, Rev. R. Smith of the M. E. church gave a very pleasing address to the Masons and Eastern Star delegations who were present from Aurora, Scipio Center and Sherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Nelson of Ithaca were guests of Mrs. Nelson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Manchester, last week on their return from a trip to Niagara Falls.

The Sherwood W. C. T. U. will meet with Miss Emily Howland Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. John Smith commenced her duties as teacher in Genoa High school Tuesday morning.

Raymond and Kenneth Anthony are attending school in Genoa, going down and back on the train.

Volney Mosher is attending school in Sherwood.

Mrs. Sisson of Schenectady and Mrs. Seybolt of Syracuse were guests last week of Mrs. Mabel Cranson.

The Cornell Reading circle met with Mrs. Frank Blair last Saturday. They are studying the catechism of the constitution of the United States and had a very instructive meeting. A bountiful luncheon was served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. George Banks attended the fair at Ithaca last week one day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Corey and children and Mrs. C. T. Mosher and children attended the fair at Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gould and Mrs. D. H. Gray and daughter Nettie attended the fair in Moravia.

The Red Cross meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Neville Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sullivan of Auburn were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Neville.

D. A. Berkenstock was called to Pennsylvania last week by the critical illness of his brother, William Berkenstock. He returned Monday evening.

Mrs. H. A. Ward returned Tuesday from a two weeks' stay with her son in Filmore, N. Y. Mr. Ward went to Filmore Saturday and returned home with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Cornwell and family start next week for Florida.

Pine Hollow.

Sept. 7—Elmer Bennett is painting his house.

Quite a number from our little hamlet went to Moravia to the fair last week.

Mrs. George Davis and daughter Georgiana visited Mr. and Mrs. David Botsford and Mr. and Mrs. James Horton and daughter at Auburn last week. Sunday, Mrs. Davis and daughter returned home with David Botsford and wife and Louis J. Sager of Auburn.

School commenced this morning with Mrs. Ray Richardson as teacher.

Mrs. William Richardson is spending some time in Groton.

William Covey of Moravia is visiting at George Main's.

Charles Bennett has arrived at Guthrie, Okla.

Determination is a purely human quality; stubbornness is taken from the mule.

Poplar Ridge.

Sept. 7—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Baker and family of Cortland returned to their home Monday afternoon, after spending a few days with relatives and friends here.

Alan Ward and friend of Auburn were Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ward.

Mr. Austin and Mr. Wilmer were recent guests of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer.

Mrs. Herbert Foster and daughter returned to their home in Worcester, Mass., Monday. Mr. Foster will remain with his mother and aunts some time.

School opens this morning with Miss Anna Haines teacher.

Mrs. C. E. Peckham returned with her grandson, Allen Olmstead, to State College, Pa., Monday,

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olmstead at State College, Pa., Aug. 31, a son. Mrs. Olmstead was formerly Miss Florence Peckham of this place.

Mrs. Susie Haines has gone to Genoa to spend some time with her daughter, Mrs. Titus VanMarter.

Miss Amy Winters has gone to Interlaken where she has a position as teacher.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lehrbach left for California yesterday where Mr. Lehrbach has been transferred.

Mrs. John Callihan and son Alton spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. E. L. Dillon at Ellsworth.

Mrs. Thomas Tighe spent a couple of days in Auburn last week.

Miss Nellie Culver entertained the Culver picnic at her home on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Culver and family of Albion were recent guests of friends here and attended the Culver picnic.

Venice.

Sept. 7—Mrs. Lydia Parker of Moravia and Mrs. Eva Smyth of New York were callers in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Clark of Ludlowville were Sunday guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Bert Stevens and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bower and children of Ithaca were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Clark at the home of Clarence Streeter. Mr. and Mrs. James Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Stevens were also callers at the same place.

Charles Kimball and Hugh Kimball and daughter Jean were Sunday guests at Loring Kimball's.

Ellsworth Lowe of New York spent Saturday with his father, Rev. R. W. Lowe.

Mrs. Geo. Sherman has been entertaining her brother, Chauncey Robinson of Illinois the past week.

Miss Vera Fish spent last week visiting friends in Moravia.

Schools began this morning with Marie Stevens as teacher in Dist. No. 8, and Vera Fish teacher in Dist. No. 1.

Mrs. Howard Streeter has been on the sick list for the past week with an attack of grip.

A large number from this vicinity attended the Moravia fair last week.

Mrs. Earl Fowler and daughter Lucile spent Sunday at Alanson Doane's.

Venice Baptist Church.

REV. R. W. LOWE, PASTOR.

Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "The Christian as a Soldier;" of evening sermon, "Peter at the Transfiguration."

Sunday school at noon.

Meeting of Christian Endeavor society at 6:30 p. m.

Baptismal service at 2:30 p. m., at Venice Center.

Mid-week prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

Coral Stevens has been elected president and Martha Coomber secretary of the pastor's Sunday school class.

Whether all signs point to a long winter or not, an abundant woodpile is good insurance. Coal is going to be higher than ever.

Bix—That's the fourth umbrella I've lost this year. Dix—Your overhead expense must be considerable.

Lansingville.

Sept. 7—John W. Brown and family attended the first reunion of the Brown family at Hanshaw's Corners Saturday.

Miss Emma Palmer spent the past week with Mrs. Clarence Boles.

Mrs. Emma Dakin and her grandson, Carl McClellan, who have been visiting at Wm. Breece's the past few weeks, returned to their home in Auburn Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bales and their son Raymond spent from Saturday until Tuesday in Rochester with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hallock.

Miss Reva Anthony of Auburn was a recent guest of Miss Arsenia Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Breece, accompanied by Mrs. Emma Smith of King Ferry, motored to Auburn Sunday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Smith's niece.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tucker and Mr. and Mrs. Parke Minturn and their daughter Ruth visited Mr. and Mrs. George Warner at Etna Sunday.

Wert Dates has purchased the Holden farm of Richard Stockton.

Frank Stockton and family of Pennsylvania have been visiting his brother, Richard Stockton.

Mrs. Frank Carson of North Lansing is spending a few days with Mrs. Clarence Boles.

Mrs. Belle Brower has been visiting friends in Lansingville and Ludlowville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Orin Kneeshaw were guests at Mrs. Edith Gallow's Sunday.

Mrs. Clarence Boles spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carson at North Lansing.

Miss Helen Barnhart has been visiting Misses Dorothy and Florence Drake, also Mrs. Wert Dates.

Mrs. Tracy Buchanan has been entertaining her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John Proff of Little Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Ithaca were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Burr Smith from Saturday until Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Owens, accompanied by the former's mother and sister, motored from their home in Warren, Pa., last Wednesday and remained until Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Ray Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Swayze and Mr. and Mrs. George Swayze were callers at William Tucker's recently.

There was no service at the church last Sunday as the pastor was absent.

North Lansing.

Sept. 7—Mr. and Mrs. Benton Brown spent a few days last week in Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cobb of Ithaca were guests recently of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Dana S. Singer.

Monroe Huddle has returned to his home in Horseheads, having spent the past week with his uncle, Burt Swartwood and family.

Chauncey A. Hall and sister, Mrs. Harry Cameron, and Mamie Wilcox spent the week-end with relatives in Sodus.

Harry Dye of Auburn was a guest of his cousin, Howard Beardsley, Friday and Saturday.

Miss Hildred Buckley of Syracuse has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Buckley.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown P. Ross and two children of Groton were Sunday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Burt Swartwood were guests of relatives in Elmira Sunday.

Forty young people attended the birthday party for Miss Hazel Howell at her home Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kline of Elmira and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bicker of Cleveland, Ohio, were callers at their cousin's, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Beardsley, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Mat Howell and family of Ithaca were Sunday guests of Lewis Howell and family.

Mrs. Dennis Doyle and two children spent a few days last week with relatives in Ithaca.

King Ferry.

Sept. 7—Bert Garey of Auburn has been visiting his sister, Miss Lena Garey for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Atwater and sons of Ithaca were Sunday and Monday guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Atwater, also other relatives.

Mrs. Georgia Eastman of Munnsville spent Wednesday night with her aunt, Mrs. M. Crouch, and cousin, Luella Atwater.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanford Hall of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., are spending some time with their aunt, Mrs. Emma Smith, and will also visit other relatives while here.

Mrs. Mae Berrels of Auburn was a guest of her brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stewart, on Thursday.

Mrs. Ella Mead of Auburn is spending some time at her sister's, Mrs. Ada Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jewell and Mary and William Dalton of Seneca Falls were Sunday guests of the former's sister, Nellie M. Pidcock.

Mrs. Snushall and daughter, Miss Carrie, and son, Geo. Snushall of Five Corners motored to Groton Sunday and visited the former's sister.

Miss Mary Callahan spent last week with relatives in Ithaca.

Mrs. Emma Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Breece of Lansinville attended the funeral of the former's niece, Mrs. LeRoy Field of Ithaca at Fort Hill cemetery on Sunday.

A. W. Atwater and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Milo Atwater and Horace Atwater and friend, Mr. Tompkins of Auburn, spent Sunday at the former's home. Miss Susie Atwater and M. D. Hildreth of Genoa were also at the same place.

Last Friday afternoon an alarm was given that the barns of Wilbur Shaw were on fire. The Fire company soon responded and although they could not save the barns they protected the other buildings and house which was in danger. It was not only a great loss to Mr. Shaw, but to those who had grain and hay stored in the barn with some wagons and implements. They have the sympathy of everyone in their loss. The insurance does not cover the loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Crouch and daughter, Miss Vera, were guests at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Luella Atwater on Tuesday.

The King Ferry High school commenced Tuesday morning with a good attendance.

The weather did not look very favorable yesterday morning for the Labor day celebration but after a while it cleared off and the people began to arrive. They knew the chicken-pie dinner was not served every day. There was a good crowd afternoon and evening.

F. F. Weyant will not take your dust now, as he is driving a new Ford car.

Geo. Hall, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Counsell and Mrs. Chas. Hall, son and daughter, motored around the lake and to Watkins Glen Sunday and spent the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sisson and daughter of Syracuse spent Sunday and Monday with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Mulkins and son of Syracuse spent Sunday and Monday with T. C. McCormick and family.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Drake and two daughters of Ithaca spent Sunday with Mrs. Drake's brother, Mr. and Mrs. W. Giltner.

Mrs. Edith Aldrich of Poplar Ridge is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Winn a few days. Mrs. LeRoy Wychoff of Aurora is also a guest at the same place.

Harry Burgess of Syracuse spent Sunday and Monday with his family here.

Five Corners.

Rev. Stanley C. Page of King Ferry will occupy the pulpit of the Five Corners Presbyterian church on Sunday, Sept. 19, at 2 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all to greet the new pastor. Services will be held regularly in future in this church at the above hour.

Forks of the Creek.

Sept. 9—Dr. Geo. Sill, wife and son of Allentown, Pa., called on their aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Starner, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Boyer and daughter Edith were in Ithaca Wednesday. Edith remained as she will attend Ithaca High school this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Burlingham of Moravia called on their niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Austin, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Reeves, Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Starner and son of Ithaca called on their parents Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Hahn and daughter Alice were callers on Mrs. Aurora Reeves Sunday.

Quite a number from this place attended the Moravia and Ithaca fairs last week.

Miss Mabel Snyder has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Emily Snyder. Ray Snyder is also at his grandmother's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ellison entertained their two nieces, Mrs. Jacob Reese and son of Auburn and Mrs. Herbert Sharp and son and their nephew, Arthur Myers of Venice Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Saxton of Venice Center called on the latter's mother, Mrs. Emily Snyder Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ellison were in Auburn Friday.

Miss Alice Bailey, who has been spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Chester Wolford, returned to Schenectady last Thursday.

Wm. Dickinson was in Cortland last Tuesday.

Mrs. Oliver Sill came home Saturday from the hospital at Genoa. Monday she returned to Mrs. Harry Curtis', Genoa, where she is taking treatments.

Miss Edith Boyer attended the birthday surprise party for Miss Hazel Howell at North Lansing Saturday night. All had a fine time.

Belltwn.

Sept.7—Mrs. R. M. Hilliard is entertaining her sisters, Mrs. Bertha Chapman and Miss Emma Stoughton of Pontiac, Mich.

School opened Tuesday with Miss Clara French, teacher.

Gordon Young, Howard Mann and Alvin Hunt are attending school at King Ferry.

Earl Campbell and family spent last week at Jesse French's.

Adelaide Krotts was the week-end guest of Miss Lizzie Wager.

Fred Young, who has had charge of the Belltown milk receiving station for the past nineteen years, has resigned.

Mrs. Wm. Brightman is entertaining her brother, Arthur Crouch and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Young spent Labor day in Auburn.

Aurora.

Sept. 6—Mrs. Genevieve Shields and little sons Masters Harold and Howard of Aurora spent Saturday and Sunday in Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Durling of Ithaca spent Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Wm. Brown and Masters Harold and Howard Shields, Geo. Cromwell and Mrs. Thos. Tierney motored in Mr. Brown's car to King Ferry and attended the picnic on Labor Day. Mrs. Shields was unable to accompany the party as Mrs. Brown is critically ill at this writing.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

REV. S. C. PAGE, PASTOR.

Service at 10:30 a. m., with preaching by the pastor. Topic "Whom Christ Receives,"

Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.

Teachers' meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Last Sunday evening the Rev. W. E. Crane of Port Byron outlined the plan of proposed evangelization under the direction of Presbytery. On Sunday morning, the congregation will be asked to vote on the question of participation.

There would be more sympathy and understanding if every business man read a good farm paper, and if every farmer read a business journal.

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MENGES BUSINESS SCHOOL

SCHOOL NOW IN SESSION

The Fall Term opened Sept. 7 with an excellent class of young people. Others will enter Monday, Sept. 13. We hope to have you with us this year. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Come and see us.

REMEMBER OUR LOCATION OVER FOSTER-ROSS CO.
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W. A. Menges, Proprietor,
Auburn, N. Y.

DESCRIBES NEW MACHINE GUN

Inventor Uses Centrifugal Force Instead of Explosive.

SAY WEAPON IS NOISELESS

In Test Machine Gun Hurls Balls at Rate of 2,000 a Minute With Terrific Velocity—Will Kill a Man at a Distance of a Mile and a Half—Submitted to the War Department Just Before Armistice Was Signed.

Ever since the publication of a brief dispatch from Washington a few days ago to the effect that the war department was experimenting with a new type of noiseless machine gun that substituted centrifugal force for powder as a propelling power Edward Thomas Moore, an attorney of New York, has been receiving letters from friends asking him if the gun which is being experimented with now isn't the same one that he invented and submitted to the war department a few weeks before the armistice was signed.

To a World reporter Mr. Moore not only admitted that the gun was his invention, but offered to explain its principle. For several years prior to the war Mr. Moore, who lives in Passaic, N. J., was a major and judge advocate in the New Jersey National Guard by appointment of Woodrow Wilson as governor of New Jersey. When the United States entered the war Major Moore was pressed into service by the war department and assigned to New Jersey as inspector of the draft in that state. His invention of the "Moore centrifugal gun," for which he and Saul Singer of Cedarsburg, L. I., obtained patents, was offered to the war department shortly before the signing of the armistice. The cessation of hostilities delayed experiments with the gun, but Major Moore left the invention with the bureau of standards for further tests.

"David Up to Date."

Mr. Moore says that the Biblical story of David slaying Goliath with a stone which he whirled around his head in a sling gave him the idea of applying centrifugal force to the operation of a machine gun. "Bringing David up to date" is the way he described it.

There have been other attempts to invent a centrifugal gun. Mr. Moore does not claim to have originated the idea. He says the French, the Russians and the Japanese have experimented with centrifugal guns from time to time, but were never successful because of their failure to control the dispersion of the bullets. From the tests which Mr. Moore conducted for the war department and those now being conducted, it would seem that Mr. Moore's claim to fame lies in having invented the first practical centrifugal gun.

Control of the Bullets.

In the gun which Mr. Moore has invented complete control is obtained over the dispersion of the bullets by a special patented timing device which feeds the balls into the gun barrel at a regular rate and ejects them at regular intervals and from the same opening. According to Mr. Moore, the tests have shown that his gun is capable of firing a ball a mile and a half and killing a man at that distance; also that a ball fired from the muzzle of the gun a short distance away has penetrated seven thicknesses of heavy planking, which he says is one thickness more than a bullet from any army .45 Colt will penetrate.

Centrifugal force is nothing more than the tendency which objects have to fly off in a straight line when rapidly revolved about a fixed center. The most common utilization of centrifugal force is in the modern cream separator.

Several Problems.

In seeking to apply centrifugal force to a machine gun, however, Mr. Moore was confronted with several problems. In the first place, in order to get sufficient force to propel a ball 850 feet a second, which is the speed of a bullet from a Colt automatic, several thousand revolutions of the gun barrel a second had to be obtained. This necessitated the construction of a special type of electric motor to provide the requisite revolutions. Then the tensile strength of the metals entering into the composition of the gun, and particularly of the barrel, had to be considered. Mr. Moore's knowledge of electric motors, tensile strength of metals and of ballistics being limited, he consulted experts in those various lines, and assembled the information collected from these various sources before starting to construct the centrifugal gun.

The main parts of the gun as designed by Mr. Moore consist of an upright shaft attached to a powerful electric motor capable of giving it a rotation of 10,000 revolutions a minute. Attached to the shaft, and at right angles to it, is a hollow steel arm eight inches long which serves as the gun barrel. Balls instead of bullets are used, and are half an inch in diameter or .50 caliber.

The Timing Device.

In Mr. Moore's opinion the most essential part of the gun is the timing device, which lets the balls into the barrel at just the proper time and interval to insure their emerging from the end of the barrel the instant it reaches the opening in the stationary gun covering or casing which incloses the revolving barrel. This outer opening is in the front of the gun.

As the projectile moves out through the gun barrel the barrel itself is continuing its rotary movement. The force and speed with which the ball leaves the gun, therefore, is the resultant of two forces, its radial force acquired by its motion out through the barrel and the peripheral force, which is the force acquired from being rotated about the shaft at a rate of 850 feet a second.

When the muzzle of the gun barrel has just reached the opening in front the ball, due to the timing device which let it into the barrel at just the proper point in its revolution, is at the end of the barrel and ready to fly out in a straight line with the force acquired from its centrifugal motion. For each revolution of the gun barrel a single projectile is automatically fed into the breech block at a definite point of the rotational movement, and is released from the breech-block and permitted to enter the barrel at another equally definite point of the rotational movement.

2,000 Shots a Minute.

The centrifugal gun, according to the tests just made by the war department, is capable of firing about 2,000 balls a minute. When it is desired to cease firing the feed from the hopper is shut off, stopping the flow of balls into the breech-block. Then the motor is stopped. Otherwise the balls would continue to be ejected at a decreasing range as the motor slowed down.

The hopper is a patented container with a revolving bottom fitted with grooves. As the machine gunner turns a crank or handle the balls are ground one by one into a tube which leads to the breech-block. Instead of grinding them out by hand, the same power that operates the gun may be utilized to drive the mechanism of the hopper.

As now designed two men can carry the machine and tripod, and two more men can transport the batteries.

"Fire control with our gun is constant," said Mr. Moore. "There is no smoke, noise or flash. Instead of 2,000 men being exposed to enemy fire and covering much ground and area, less men than make up one squad would be used in operating our gun, and the fire control would come from one central point. Distributing our guns at certain intervals would cover an enormous front line. The lack of fire or noise from our gun conceals the position of the same and prevents the enemy from ascertaining its location."

It is a well known fact that bullets fired from a gun held rigid will not all strike in the same place, but will show a lateral and vertical spread. Mr. Moore has figured that the lateral spread of a ball from the centrifugal gun is approximately five feet for each hundred feet that the ball travels, and the vertical spread three feet for each hundred feet. Thus, at a distance of 300 feet the centrifugal gun would cover a street 15 feet wide for a distance of nine feet above the ground, at the rate of 2,000 shots a minute, thereby rendering anybody's chances of remaining alive in that area exceedingly slim. The territory that could be covered by the gun without aiming it increases correspondingly as the range is increased.

Major Moore explained that he felt free to discuss the mechanism and principles of the gun because the restrictions placed upon him not to reveal or discuss any details connected with the gun have recently been lifted by the war department.

STRANGE FISH STORY

Angler Makes a Snake the Hero of the Tale.

Frank Williamson, angler of Chico, Col., has startled Chicoans with the narration of a new kind of fish story in which a snake stars as the hero.

According to Williamson, while fishing with Capt. Allison Ware, former president of the State Normal school here, on the Feather river east of here, he saw a water snake make a sudden lunge at a passing trout, catch it by the gills in its mouth, and after a fierce struggle under water leap out of the stream to the bank, landing on a broad boulder. Here the snake beat its prey against the rock until it was stunned. Taking no chance that it might revive, the snake flopped into the water again, Williamson avers, and held the fish under water until it was drowned.

Williamson says he has seen this snake perform on two successive Saturdays and believes the reptile makes it a regular weekly event. He offers to direct the dubious to the exact spot on the river where the marvelous snake makes its home.

BOOZE PRESCRIPTION RECORD

Chicago Physician Realized $12,000 on 7,435 He Wrote in Month.

The record for writing whisky prescriptions is held by Dr. J. W. Russell of Chicago, who filled in 7,435 such prescriptions between February 15 and March 15, according to Capt. Humert Howard, state prohibition enforcement officer.

Doctor Russell charged 50 cents to $3, depending on how much the "patient" could afford. His statement shows a profit in excess of $12,000.

Prisoners Freed in Siberia Want Jobs.

Seven hundred German prisoners of war set free by the Japanese troops in Siberia want employment in Japan. All are graduates of technical schools and are experienced in electric, mechanical and railroad work. Their applications have been referred to the Tokyo chamber of commerce.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE SEA WOLF

By JACK LONDON

Condensation by Clifton B. Carberry

Jack London was born, with the love of adventure in his veins, at San Francisco, Jan. 12, 1876. He started his education at the University of California, but did not finish it there, for the strenuous life was to be his school, and all humanity were to be his teachers, any strange place his schoolroom. Now he was in the Klondike; now at sea before the mast; then he was in Japan and seal hunting in Bering Sea; again he was tramping through the United States and Canada, learning all he could of men and their ways; he was journalist and lecturer, war correspondent in the Russo-Japanese war, and ever and anon making those voyages which kept the eyes of the world upon him. How he broke into the realm of letters he has vividly described; his own great battle with John Barleycorn, told with unusual frankness, did a great deal to set the stage for John's present tragic plight; his own personality kept the great reading public as interested as did the creations of his imagination; his books came thick and fast, beginning with 1900, sometimes two and three a year.

He was twice married, first to Bessie Maddern and second to Charmian Kittredge, who plays a large part in his later books. He died Nov. 21, 1916.

THE keen eyes of Wolf Larsen, master of the sealing schooner Ghost, bound for Japanese poaching grounds, spotted the bobbing head of Humphrey Van Weyden amid the waves of San Francisco bay, into whose waters Humphrey had been thrown as a result of a shipwreck. A few moments more and Humphrey was aboard the Ghost.

Rescued, he faced his rescuer with thanks and a request to be put ashore. The skipper eyed him curiously.

"What do you do for a living?" he asked.

"I—I am a gentleman," Humphrey stammered.

"Who feeds you?"

"I have an income."

Wolf Larsen's lips curled in a sneer.

"You stand on dead men's legs. You couldn't walk alone between two sunrises and hustle the meat for your belly for three meals. You stay here as cabin boy for the good of your soul. I'll make a man of you."

Instant rebellion leaped into Humphrey's eyes. Before he could protest there came a sudden interruption—a clamor from the real cabin boy, a great husky youth who stood by. Wolf Larsen turned and crashed his fist into the boy's stomach. Crumpled like a wet rag around a stick, the lad collapsed into a heap on the deck.

"Well," said Wolf Larsen meaningly to Humphrey, "have you made up your mind?"

The spark of manhood in Humphrey died out.

"Yes," he replied weakly.

"Say 'Yes, sir!'"

"Yes sir."

And thus Humphrey passed into the servitude of Wolf Larsen, the Sea Wolf. His blinking eyes, half revealing and half concealing his terror, surveyed his master and thus appraised him: "Massive of build, like a huge gorilla; with a strength, savage and ferocious; features of no evil stamp; eyes of baffling protean gray, sometimes as chill as an Arctic landscape, sometimes all aglow with love-lights—intense, masculine and compelling—which at the same time fascinate and dominate women until they surrender in a gladness of joy and of relief and sacrifice."

His creed, the mighty will which engined Wolf Larsen, was short.

"Life is a mess," he declared. "The big eat the little that they may continue to move; the strong eat the weak that they may retain their strength. The lucky eat the most and move the longest, that is all."

His company on shipboard: seamen sodden and sullen by drink, more animal than human; a group of seal hunters, wild reckless nomads, ignorant of an ordered world—all slaves in body and spirit to the Sea Wolf.

Yet there was a gentle side to Wolf Larsen. He was no ignorant cave man. He could discuss literature with "Hump," roll over his lips the poetic glories of Shelley and Browning, argue the sciences with amazing fluency and be disarmingly charming at times.

As the days rolled on and murderous quarrels made the hours hideous, Humphrey's backbone gradually stiffened. He dreamed of killing the Sea Wolf. But Larsen fascinated him and like some splendid animal, some dangerous beast, held him in a spell. He knew the world should be rid of such a monster, yet Larsen's eyes compelled obedience.

Day by day, with not a gleam of graciousness to break the orgy of brutishness, this tragic drama went on. Humphrey despaired of even a gleam of sunshine. Suddenly fate intervened in the person of Maude Brewster.

Like Humphrey, she came to the Ghost from the sea, saved from a wrecked liner. Like Humphrey, she expected to be put aboard a passing vessel. But no! The Sea Wolf had other plans. She was added to the crew as Humphrey was, and likewise "for the good of her soul."

Maude received the news in wonderment. What kind of a man was this mocking master of the Ghost? She was soon to find out.

The cook had offended Larsen. A rope was coiled around the offender and he was cast overboard in the wake of the ship. A shark rushed for him and Larsen ordered him pulled in. Despite the maddened haste, the shark in the final rush tore away the foot of the victim.

"The shark was not in the reckoning, Miss Brewster," said the Sea Wolf, smilingly. "It was—shall we say—an act of Providence."

This scene convinced Humphrey that he must kill Wolf Larsen. His courage flared up so brightly that he actually threatened to murder him.

The Sea Wolf barked a whimsical guffaw: "Bravo, Hump, you do me proud. I like you the better for it."

Humphrey winced. He confided his resolution to Maude, with whom he had fallen in love. She counseled against it, protesting that moral courage always defeats brute force, but she failed to convince him. He knew the Sea Wolf too well.

The dancing lights in Wolf Larsen's eyes when he looked into Maude's warned Humphrey that some day the storm would break. And it did. In the midst of the night, he rushed into Maude's cabin to find her in the crushing embrace of Wolf Larsen.

Humphrey flung himself on the monster to be tossed aside like a chip. He rushed again, drawing his knife, plunging the blade into the Sea Wolf's shoulder. Larsen staggered back and Maude seized Humphrey, begging him not to kill. Suddenly the Wolfe collapsed, not from his wound, but as if from some uncanny spell that paralyzed him. The giant was helpless. Humphrey carried him to his berth and realized that opportunity for escape was at hand.

Maude and he put off in a small boat, hoping that they might make Japan, 600 miles away. But the winds and creeping drift of the Pacific intervened and finally the grim adventure ended for a time on a little Arctic island. Here they prepared to remain for the winter.

Suddenly one morning, weeks after, Humphrey saw on the beach the wreck of a vessel, and it was strangely familiar. It could not be—yes it was—the Ghost. The blood chilled in his veins. Wild thoughts of flight or the sudden ending of both their lives entered his mind. Then a wondering cunning succeeded such fears. He would kill Wolf Larsen, kill him as he slept, for all on board were doubtless sleeping. With knife and gun he climbed to the deck. He saw no one. Was the ship deserted after all?

But as he rounded the poop there burst on his gaze the Sea Wolf. Humphrey raised his gun; the trigger clicked sharply. Then silence.

"Why don't you shoot?" coolly remarked the Wolf.

Humphrey could not speak.

"Hump," said the Sea Wolf, slowly, "You can't do it. And after all I have taught you. You know that I would kill an unarmed man as readily as I would smoke a cigar. Bah! I had expected the better things of you, Hump."

Humphrey slowly lowered the gun.

The Ghost's presence was explained calmly by the Sea Wolf. He was caught in a net he had set for his hated brother, "Death" Larsen, his crew were taken away and he was left alone. Pacific storms did the rest.

A strange weariness in the Sea Wolf's bearing, a hesitant, preoccupied air about him puzzled Humphrey. A few days later he again summoned courage to put him out of the way. But this time he saw Wolf Larsen slowly making his way down the deck, his quivering finger tips groping for the hand rails.

Wolf Larsen was blind! No need to kill him.

Maude and Humphrey determined to escape by repairing the Ghost, but the Sea Wolf willed otherwise. Blind and helpless as he was, he craftily contrived to ruin Humphrey's work, determined they should die together, so his grim revenge would be complete. Fiendish cunning and instinct to kill still remained.

A final reckoning was to come. Scorning precaution because he felt the Sea Wolf physically powerless from the suspected presence of a tumor on the brain, Humphrey ventured too near one day. Suddenly the Sea Wolf's stupor passed. The steel-like fingers gripped Humphrey's throat. The trap had sprung.

Maude leaped into action, tearing at Larsen's hands. But for once the Sea Wolf's tremendous will could not spur his weakened body. His fingers twitched and then relaxed and Humphrey was released.

"That was the last play of the Wolf," said Larsen, with his twisted smile. "I'd like to have done for you first, Hump. I thought I had that much left in me."

And so Wolf Larsen faded into unconsciousness, a pitiful ending for this grim sea murderer who pictured himself roaring to death in a blaze of tumult and evil splendor.

Soon the restored Ghost embraced the waves again, freighted with happiness. Then a trail of smoke on the horizon, a rescue and the lovers kiss as the cutter went dancing over the waves on the long road home.

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Established 1890

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Published every Friday
Tribune Building, Genoa, N. Y. } E. A. Waldo

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Three months ..... .40
Single copies ..... .05

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NEW YORK NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

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Interesting News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and So Reduced in Size That It Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

College girls will help pick fruit in Livingston county.

The village of Pittsford was visited by a $50,000 fire last week.

Inactive for weeks, bicycye thieves have renewed operations in Olean.

Medina lodge of Elks are planning to give a minstrel show in October.

Lily Dale has closed its season with a resume of the season's work.

New Carnegie library is to be opened in Salamanca early this month.

The retail price of milk at Geneva has been raised from 14 to 15 cents a quart.

Census figures announced give Troy 72,013; decrease 4,800, or 6.2 per cent.

The Nunda News announces an increase in subscription from $1.50 to $2, effective Oct. 15.

The Rochester office of the state employment bureau found jobs for 4,999 during August.

High winds throughout Livingston county has done considerable damage to the fruit crop.

Ninety miles of highways are provided for in a program submitted to Genesee county supervisors.

Penn Yan's new hospital will be equipped with 18 beds, an operating room and an X-ray machine.

State troopers are rounding up reckless automobile drivers on the country roads around Geneva.

Rochester milk dealers have advanced the price of grade B milk from 14½ to 15½ cents a quart.

One hundred and sixty persons were killed by automobiles in New York state during August, 61 of them

Federal agents operating at Hammondsport raided the Steuben house, seizing a quantity of wines and other liquors.

Report says that some Orleans county apples are being contracted by outside buyers at $2 a 100 pounds for shipment in bulk.

Bashford company's vinegar mill at Lyons has been increased to a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons in anticipation of a large cider output.

The annual meeting of the Steuben Baptist association, including forty Steuben county churches, will be held at Hornell on Sept. 14 and 15.

A Monroe county farmer on the Ridge road has 70,000 pounds of Burbank plums which he cannot sell for enough to cover cost of marketing.

James G. Shermerhorn, editor of the Detroit Times, will be one of the speakers at the meeting of New York state oil producers in Olean on Sept. 21st.

Snipping beans is a profitable industry in the vicinity of Lima where 1½ cents a pound is paid. Fair wages are earned by many families at the work.

There are 23 untenanted farms in Nunda town and 300 farms not operated in Livingston county, according to Editor Sanders of the Nunda News.

In New York city, according to the monthly report of the National Highways Protective society, Trolleys killed two in New York city during the month and one upstate.

The New York State Federation of Labor has instructed the drawing up and presenting to the next legislature of a bill repealing the charter of the Rockefeller foundation.

Because there are only 190 prisoners in the Bedford Reformatory, its officials are writing judges to send more there, lest the place have to close down for lack of business.

Revolver tests are being made at Corning on a new bullet-proof glass designed for bank cashiers' cages. Shots fired point blank fail to penetrate. The glass is made in layers.

Monroe county supervisors have made no move as yet to appoint a successor to I. Y. McClintock, county superintendent of highways, whose resignation took effect last week Tuesday.

The country surrounding Dunkirk is groaning with crops, some in harvest, with others not yet mature, but all in abundance. The frequent rains this year have forced crops from the ground.

The Clyde Creamery company, which Harry L. Smith is the owner, has been sold to the Sutton Ice Cream company of Akron. The price was said to be $60,000. Possession wil be given Oct. 1.

Olney pickers near Albion secured 10 tons of green beans from four acres. Some beans are allowed to remain to ripen for seed. Picking was done chiefly by women and children, who earned $3 to $6 a day.

Harlan M. Fisher of Bristol, Ontario county, has an orchard full of cherries, although the season for that kind of fruit is long past. A canning factory that agreed to take the crop early in the season became oversupplied and canceled with Mr. Fisher, consequently his trees are still hanging full of fruit.

Five rural postal carriers, operating from the Geneva postoffice, are to receive pay increases that will bring their salaries up to $1,800 a year, according to an announcement made by Postmaster Thomas J. Gallagher.

Cuba, Allegany county, authorities are trying to prevent jay walking diagonally across the four corners there. Residents have been warned against it and the streets have been painted to show the places where pedestrians should cross.

The New York State Federation of Labor at Binghamton selected Rochester as the convention city for 1921. All officers were re-elected with the exception of Charles C. Shay of New York, ninth vice president, who is suceeded by John Sullivan.

Robert J. Mills, a North Lyons farmer, did not make his granary leak proof, consequently a lot of wheat escaped out before the defect was noticed. Two cows of his herd gorged themselves in the wheat and died, involving a loss of about $300.

The two Caledonia newspapers, the Advertiser and Era, have merged. High cost of print paper and other material is given as the cause. The first issue of the Advertiser-Era, as the paper will be named, will be published on Sept. 9.

Directors of the Wayne county agricultural society at Lyons have decided to hold no fair this year. Lack of suitable buildings is given as the reason. Since securing new grounds the society has not been able to finance the erection of the buildings

Sept. 13 is the date now being set by apple growers near Rochester for the beginning of the fall apple harvest. The fruit was expected to ripen at least two weeks earlier than usual and the local office of the state employment bureau has had apple pickers signed up for some time.

Keuka lake grape growers anticipate considerably higher prices. Already crops have been bought for $120 a ton, delivered to the nearest shipping station. Because of the high prices it is evident that grape juice will be correspondingly high, a ton of fruit only pressing 140 gallons.

An increase in price of 1 cent a quart on milk and a like increase on cream was announced Sept. 1 by most of the milk dealers of Buffalo. The increase in the wholesale price of milk and cream recently announced by the dairymen's league, the farmers' organization, is given as the reason.

Genesee county farmers should sow winter wheat between Sept. 14 and 24 to lessen the danger of infestation of the Hessian fly next season, according to an announcement made at the farm bureau office. The dates for sowing in the different altitudes were established at the state college of agriculture after a series of experiments. The general or mean altitude of Genesee county is 800 feet.

The 1920 population of Orleans county totals 28,519, according to an announcement made by the census bureau. Returns by towns show, Albion, including part of Albion village, 5,646; Barre, 1,622; Carlton, 1,832; Clarendon, 1139; Gains, including part of Albion, 1,669; Kendall, 1,275; Murray, including Holley, 3,390; Ridgeway, including part of Medina, 5,969; Shelby, including part of Medina, 3,947; Yates, including Lyndonville, 1,940. Incorporated places: Albion, 4,683; Holley, 1,623; Lyndonville, 738; Medina, 6,011.

During the last few weeks, the curb cheese market for Southwestern New York continued to remain at 27 cents and it is understood that buyers are refusing to buy in excess of their contracts, claiming the price too high for storing purposes, another reason being that the demand during the past few months does not warrant further purchases. Farmers are refusing to sell under 27 cents, but it is understood that the price is likely to decline within the next month, should the production hold on. Cattaraugus and Allegany county dairymen report the production of one pound of cheese from eight to nine pounds of milk.

Assurance to the apple growers of the state is contained in a statement made by Dr. Porter, state commissioner of foods and markets, relative to the prospects of moving the unusually large apple crop of this year. Dr. Porter cautions the growers not to sacrifice their crop at the low prices now being offered by some buyers. As to storage space, the commissioner has taken up with the representatives of the British government the moving of large quantities of export meat now held in some of the fruit storage houses and indications are that this space will be made available for the late apples. The railroads are making excellent progress in accumulating cars for the crop movement, he says.

The latest move in the great wave of farm organization sweeping the country is an agreement by which farmers of New York and Michigan will be enabled to buy guaranteed, northern growth alfalfa seed from farmers of the northwest, it was announced by the state farm bureau. Reason for this agreement is that New York farmers need not only guaranteed seed, but seed which is known to be grown in the north. Seed cultivated in a warm climate cannot stand the cold weather of the state and is apt to become infected with disease. Because of the great demand, however, much foreign seed has been imported from warm and semi-arid countries. It was found that farmers buying this seed were losing thousands of dollars yearly on their alfalfa.

A Strong Consolation

By REV. GEORGE GUILLE
Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—That we might have a strong consolation who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us.—Heb. 6:18.

The allusion here is to the manslayer in Israel, fleeing for security to the city of refuge. When Israel reached the land, six cities of refuge were separated from all others as havens for any who might unwittingly slay a fellowman. The manslayer was to flee to the nearest of these and there he was to remain, safe from the avenger of blood, during the life of the high priest. When the high priest died, and so there came a change in the priesthood, he could leave the city of refuge and return to his home.

How these cities of refuge preached to Israel of her need of a divine refuge for a terrible fratricide! For she is the manslayer who has unwittingly slain her fellowman, the Lord Jesus Christ, as his prayer at the cross revealed: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." And the avenger of blood is the Man of Sin, that dire enemy of the last days, and for whose coming the world is making such rapid preparation.

But the text likens believers in the Lord Jesus to the manslayer, and upon the likeness bases our strong consolation. And in Hebrews 9:24 it is written of the Great High Priest of our confession: "For Christ is not entered into holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true, but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us."

The Christian's Refuge.

Behold your security, child of God! Shut up in the city of refuge and your life there depending upon the High Priest who said, "Because I live ye shall live also," and of whom it is written in Rom. 5:10, "For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more, being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life."

But when will our Great High Priest die? And Romans 6:9 answers: "Knowing that Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over him." He has left the grave forever in defeat behind him and he lives in the presence of God for us in the power of that endless life. And thus Hebrews 7:23-25: "And they truly were many priests, because they were not suffered to continue by reason of death." Aaron died, and the priesthood descended to his sons, Eleazer and Ithamar. These, in turn, died and the priesthood descended to their sons, and so on through a long line of priests. "But this Man," the next verse tells us—this Man who now appears for us in heaven—"because he continueth ever, hath an unchangeable priesthood. Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

Each of these cities is mentioned by name, in the twentieth chapter of Joshua, and every name speaks to us of our good portion now in Christ, in whom we are secure.

The first was Kedesh in Naphtali: the "sanctuary of the struggler." This is what our Lord has provided for all his own by that awful struggle to which our sins had put him, so that now we struggle no more but rest in his finished work on our behalf.

The second was Shechem in the hill country of Ephraim. Shechem means "shoulder," and Ephraim is "fruitfulness." In this haven of refuge that Christ has provided it is in bowing the shoulder to receive the yoke of submission to him that the fruitfulness for which he looks from us is realized.

The third was Hebron in the hill country of Judah. And here are two familiar names: Hebron is "communion" and Judah is "praise." A goodly city this, and it is ours! Shut up here with Christ, it is to enjoy unbroken communion with him and thus to have the overfull heart pour itself out in that "sacrifice of praise" with which our God is well pleased.

The fourth city was Bezer in the wilderness. And what is the wilderness? Just what this world has become to the heart that has come under the power of these divine realities and that knows its place in Christ. But Bezer means "riches" and tells us of our possessions now in Christ that we are to enjoy in the wilderness world.

The fifth is Ramoth in Gilead. And Ramoth means "the heights." Yea, the heights are ours also, for "he hath made us sit together in the heavenlies," and by a thousand voices he is calling us to have our hearts in that place in which he sees us.

And last we come to Golan, "joy," "exultation," a fitting name, indeed, with which to end the record, for knowing our strong consolation and all these blessed things that belong to us in the cities of refuge our exultation is complete.

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Sudden Death of C. A. Toan.

[From the Perry Record.]

Charles A. Toan, for nearly 30 years a resident of Perry, a prominent business man and widely known throughout Western New York, passed away at his home on Federal street about 3:15 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Aug. 14. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. and Mrs. Toan had returned on Thursday from a two weeks' motor trip in company with Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hart and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Grieve, to Toronto, Kingston, Thousand Islands and Old Forge. Mr. Toan had not been feeling well during the trip and had suffered one or two severe attacks of pain in the region of the heart, but seemed better on Friday and had been down town during the day. He had not been in good health for several weeks, his first symptoms of trouble having been noticed during Chautauqua week.

About 12:30 on Saturday, shortly after lunch, Mr. Toan complained of a recurrence of pain in the region of his heart. He felt very faint and Mrs. Toan assisted him to a chair, but as he grew weaker she became frightened and called to one of the neighbors for help. A physician was summoned and Mr. Toan rallied for a time under the treatment, but passed away about 3:15 o'clock.

Charles Augustus Toan was born at King Ferry, Cayuga county, N. Y., on July 4, 1861, a son of John and Hannah Kendall Toan. He spent his boyhood there and attended school. After the death of his father, he removed with his mother to Auburn where they lived for five years, later coming to Castile for a short time before removing to Perry, which has since been his home. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Smith of Perry, who survives him. His mother passed away in 1897.

Mr. Toan was associated with the Silver Lake Ice Co. until the formation of the Iroquois Salt Co., in which he held the position of manager. When the concern closed he managed the Elm Tree farm at Charlotte for Mr. Harry Yates for three years, returning to Perry to take charge of the Iroquois Milling Corporation.

In 1917 at Ann Arbor, Mich., Mr. Toan was examined by Dr. Lee Botsford, a nephew of Mrs. Toan, who told other relatives later that his condition was such that he could not live more than three years.

Mr. Toan was a man who had a large circle of friends. Of genial disposition, always good natured, with a cheerful word for everyone, well-liked and respected, his loss will be felt by the community as well as the bereaved family.

Funeral services were largely attended at his late home on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. C. H. Dibble, pastor emeritus of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment was in Hope cemetery.

Special Notices.

FOUND—Purse containing sum of money, between Little Hollow and Genoa. Inquire of M. A. Shaw, Genoa—Venice town line.
8w1

FOR SALE—Team work horses, 6-year-old grade Holstein cow to freshen Nov. 1, Holstein heifer, John Deere hay loader, lumber wagon and box, hay rake, milk wagon, surrey, 2 Syracuse plows, hand bean picker, and other tools.
8w3 Wolford Bros., Genoa.

Buy your Dawson's Golden Chaff seed wheat from seed that took first prize at the Farm Bureau winter fair 1919. John I. Bower, King Ferry.
8w2

Cider vinegar for sale, 50 cts. per gal. Fred Bothwell, E. Genoa.
8w3

FOR SALE—One Studebaker 1917 six cylinder, seven passenger touring car, all new tires and now being painted, right price. One Hudson, 7 passenger six in good condition, all brand new tires. Three heavy work teams suitable for any work, now working on State road, will sell cheap. Come and look over the above bargains.
Atwater-Bradley Corp., Genoa, N. Y.
7tf

Buying all kinds of pears at highest market price.
7w2 Wesley Wilbur, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—3 yearling heifers and 17 Duroc pigs. A. M. Bennett,
7w2 Venice Center.

FOR SALE—A 14 h. p. traction engine in good repair.
7w2 Arthur Dunks, Locke.

FOR SALE—Buick Six roadster in first class condition, new tires, new top, new battery and just painted.
3tf Ray Brogan, Genoa.

WANTED—A cook at Genoa Hotel.
1tf C. A. Smith, proprietor.

Beginning Monday, June 7, I will pay fifty (50) cents per hour for good men to work on state road working ten hours per day and eighty (80) cents per hour for man and team. I will have at Venice Center in operation Monday dining hall and sleeping shacks for men. Apply to Supts. on the job or at my office in Genoa.
J. D. Atwater, contractor.

Card of Thanks.

I sincerely appreciate the kind assistance of neighbors and the work of the King Ferry Fire Co., at the recent fire when my barns were destroyed.

G. W. Shaw, King Ferry.

Unicorn, Big O Bran, Midds, Shumacher, Tankage, Oil Meal, Scratch Grain, Cotton Seed, Hen Mash, Meat Scrap, Shell, Calf Meal, Harter's Flour, Timothy Seed, Oats, Roofing, Coe's Fertilizer, Cement.

GENOA SUPPLY CO., INC.
Miller 'phone GENOA, N. Y.

AUDITORIUM, AUBURN

Thursday, Sept. 16 Matinee Night — A New Spectacular Musical Burlesque

"PUSS PUSS"

An Outburst of Melody - - - A Jubilee of Song and Dance
PRICES—Matinee 25c and 50c—Night 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
On Sale Tuesday, Sept. 14—Phone 2345M.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17
The Radiant Musical Comedy
"THE RAINBOW GIRL"
A Notable Cast of Players—A Merry Bevy of Rainbow Girls.
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Seats on Sale Wed., Sept. 15.
Saturday, Sept. 18—The greatest of Farce Comedies—"NIGHTIE NIGHT"
MONDAY, SEPT. 20---"SOUSA AND HIS BAND"

FINEST CROWN and BRIDGE WORK

My crown and bridge work is artistic and pleasing and has been a particular specialty with me for years. If you have any of this work you may know that it is done properly here.

DR. CUTLER'S Dental Parlors

Cor. Genesee and South Sts.
AUBURN, N. Y.
Open Saturday Evenings
Sundays 10 to 1

Bargains in Dresses and Aprons to Make Room for New.

Standard Apron Factory
Over 97 Genesee St.,
Auburn - New York

—Miss Lydia Chase of Providence, R. I., has been appointed director of the Onondaga county home bureau and will take charge Sept. 21.

—Jamestown will be the first American city to handle its milk supply as a municipal function, and has voted a bond issue of $150,000 to finance the venture.

—Frank H. Barnes has sold his farm in Scipio to Earl A. Bishop for a consideration of $11,500. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes expect to occupy their home in Moravia next spring.

—According to Prof. H. H. Whetzel, Ithaca, New York state will have twice as many apples this year as any other state in the Union, and also twice as many as last year.

GENOA GEM THEATER

Saturday Eve., Sept. 11

MADGE KENNEDY
IN
"Our Little Wife"

A Goldwyn picturization of Avery Hapgood's splendid stage success—Full of Laughter and Many Thrilling Scenes.

Also a good Comedy, etc.

Wedn'day Eve., Sept. 15

The Cleverest Photo Dramatic Comedy of Many Years

FRANK MAYO
IN
"The Girl in No. 29"

ONE of those sparklingly clever photoplays that keep you fluttering between smiles and shivers—mentally, open-mouthed, wondering and dreading what's going to happen the next second. That's "The Girl in No. 29" to a dot—a mystery picture bejeweled with giggles. But it's all mighty serious business to a young playright and the girl who made him think she was just awful. That's why you laugh. That's why you've just got to see this picture.

15TH EPISODE OF
"THE MOON RIDERS"

PRICES—Adults 20c and war tax; Children under 12, 10c and war tax

NOTICE!

NORTHERN PINE Bread Flour---Every Sack is Absolutely Guaranteed or Money Back.
—$16.00 Per Barrel—
FEED AND POULTRY SUPPLIES ALL KINDS

W. F. REAS & SON, - GENOA ROLLER MILL GENOA, N. Y.

TIGHT BINDING

VILLAGE AND VICINITY NEWS

—Mrs. Chas. Davis spent Tuesday in Auburn.

—Mrs. Cora Green is visiting her sister, Mrs. John G. Law, in Moravia.

—A. H. Knapp left Wednesday evening on a business trip to New York.

—Miss Susie Atwater of King Ferry is assisting Miss Wilson in the Genoa hospital.

—F. C. Purinton arrived home Saturday evening from a trip to his old home in Vermont.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Wright spent Sunday and Monday with Mr. and Mrs. John Welty in Syracuse.

—Miss May Jones of Clifton Springs was a guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. S. Banker, from Saturday to Monday afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Divine of Venice were guests of Mrs. Sara Pierce and Mrs. W. R. Mosher over Friday night and Saturday.

—The monthly meeting of the Genoa Missionary society will be held this (Friday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Baptist church.

—Miss Eleanor Sharp and friend, Miss Frieda Rosenfield, returned to Boston Monday night, after spending two weeks at the former's home in Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Leland H. Landon of Auburn were Sunday guests at J. W. Myer's. Miss Leota Myer returned to her school at Patterson, N. Y., on Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bert Grey and son, Mrs. Frank Gillespie, and Joseph Parmley motored to Watkins, Sunday. Mrs. Gillespie visited her sister, Mrs. Olive Storm.

—A supper will be served in the Presbyterian manse Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Good supper including warm biscuit and honey, for 25 cts. adv.

—Randolph Hagin left Sunday night for St. Louis, Mo., where he will spend the coming year with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers, and attend school.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Markham and daughter Helen and Mrs. Letta Fargo of Franklinville, N. Y., visited their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Fargo, the past week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tilton accompanied their daughter, Miss Elsie Tilton, to Unadilla Sunday last, remaining until Monday. The trip was made by auto with A. B. Smith of King Ferry.

—Miss Virginia Bush, who had been spending a two weeks' vacation at her home in Genoa, went Monday afternoon to Venice Center and returned to Rochester the next day with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wattles.

—Mrs. Harrison and daughter, Miss Gertrude Harrison, and Beatrice Harrison of Auburn were guests of Miss Alice Stevens from Saturday to Monday afternoon. Miss Stevens returned to Auburn with them, remaining until Thursday night.

—Mrs. Hattie Harris and son, Nelson, and Mrs. Fred Corning of Groton were guests of the latter's sisters, Mrs. Mosher and Mrs. Bower, Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Eunice Sears of Groton accompanied them and spent the afternoon at the home of A. J. Bothwell.

—Genoa Union school opened Tuesday with a good attendance, and in charge of the following faculty: Principal, E. Stewart Powlesland; Latin and history, Miss Wales; English, Miss Frances Cope; intermediate, Mrs. Helen Van Marter; primary, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Miller accompanied their daughter, Mrs. Millard Green and family and Mrs. Frank Green of Groton, on a motor trip to Rochester, Sunday and Monday. They were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Miller. Returning they called on Mrs. Geo. Jackus of Groton at the Clifton Springs sanitarium. They report an enjoyable outing.

—Janet Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smith, suffered a broken arm at school Tuesday afternoon. She started to leave her seat in the schoolroom, and caught her foot, falling headlong to the floor, and breaking the large bone of the right forearm. Dr. Gard reduced the fracture and the little girl was taken to Auburn for an X-Ray examination on Thursday.

—Ray Hahn left Tuesday for Ocean Grove to spend two weeks.

—One hundred and six persons were killed by autos in this state during the month of August.

—Mrs. S. A. Haines of Poplar Ridge is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. A. T. VanMarter.

—Dr. J. W. Gard brought Mrs. Wm. Coiley of Poplar Ridge to the Genoa hospital on Monday for treatment.

—Leland W. Singer left Sunday for Honeoye Falls, where he will be principal of the High school the coming year.

—Mrs. Chester Wolford and sons have purchased a farm near Syracuse, and expect to move there some time this fall.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bush of Auburn spent several days with Genoa relatives, returning home Monday night.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Magle and daughter of Syracuse were guests at John Bruton's, south of Genoa, from Saturday to Tuesday.

—Dr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Sill and little son, who have been spending some time with relatives in town, returned to Allentown, Pa., on Monday.

—Mrs. Aleavia Banterman returned Tuesday to her home in Genoa, after spending three weeks with relatives in Tioga and Tompkins counties.

—Mrs. Chas. Bower returned to Genoa Saturday evening last, after spending nearly three months with her brother, J. S. McCargar, at Bellefonte, Pa.

—Chas. K. Gibson of Canisteo made a brief visit in town last week. Miss Mary Waldo accompanied him to Canisteo, Friday, returning Monday evening.

—Mrs. Mary Smith of King Ferry is spending some time at the home of W. R. Mosher. Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Winn of Ledyard were Sunday guests at the same place.

—Thomas Armstrong returned last Saturday from the Genoa hospital to the home of his son, Robert Armstrong in this village, having recovered from his injuries.

C. A. Smith will from now on handle the Geneva icecream. 4tf

—Miss Pauline Reas returned to Cortland Monday evening to resume her studies in Central High schoool. Mr. and Mrs. Claud Reas of Cortland spent Sunday and Monday here.

—Invitations have been received by relatives in town to the wedding of Miss Martha VanOstrand of South Lansing to Bertrand Buck of East Lansing on Thursday, Sept. 16.

—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Whitten and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Allnutt spent Sunday in Skaneateles, the guests of Mrs. F. D. Brinkerhoff and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Decker, former residents of Genoa.

—Dr. J. W. Cudworth and wife, Dr. J. H. Cowan and mother, Mrs. A. M. Graves and Miss Ruth Shaw of Cortland visited on Sunday at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shaw at East Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Mead and two children of Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. N. Tupper and daughter of East Genoa and Mrs. Chas. S. Mead and daughter of Moravia were among the company at the Mead reunion on Saturday, at the cottage of B. C. Mead on Owasco lake near Auburn.

—On the evening of Sept. 6, the young people of East Genoa gave a farewell theater party at the Genoa Gem in honor of Miss Emily Burgman, who left Tuesday for Denver, Colo. The company on their return were entertained by the Misses Mildred and Eileen Jenks. After dancing and games refreshments were served. All spent a very pleasant evening.

—Sydney Smith and family, formerly of Genoa, have moved from Pennellville to Bainbridge, N. Y. Mr. Smith is now working for The Dry Milk Company of New York at a considerable increase in salary. Bainbridge is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants with good school and city conveniences and the family are very much pleased with their new location.

—We again call the attention of our correspondents and readers to the rule which we adopted some time ago that all notices of suppers, sales, meeting of Ladies' Aid societies, or any gathering at which a free will offering or a stated sum is received, must be paid for at the rate of 5 cents per line. Please bear this in mind when sending in such notices for publication.

Mrs. Mary Connell Dead.

The death of Mrs. Mary Connell, a lifelong resident of this vicinity, occurred at her home in this village Friday afternoon last at 6 o'clock, after an illness of several months.

Mary A. McMahon was born in Venice, Aug. 16, 1857, and was the daughter of Michael and Catherine Considine McMahon. After her marriage to Thos. Connell, they resided for many years at the farm north of this village, coming to the village to reside about 15 years ago. Mr. Connell died in 1909.

Funeral services were held at the home on Monday at 1:30 o'clock. Mr. Clark of the Presbyterian church officiated. The services consisted of the reading of appropriate passages of Scripture, prayer and brief remarks. Mrs. Robt. Mastin, Miss Ida Mastin and C. J. Foster sang two hymns. Burial in Genoa cemetery. The bearers were W. H. Sharpsteen, Wm. Loomis, Wm. Booker and D. C. Hunter.

Among those in attendance at the funeral were Mrs. Katherine Ryan and James Ryan of Moravia, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy of Niles, Mrs. Jane Callanan, Miss Elizabeth Callanan, Ed Callanan, Victor Callanan and Mr. and Mrs. James Flaherty of Auburn.

Barns Burn at King Ferry.

Two barns on the farm of G. Wilbur Shaw, about a mile east of King Ferry, were completely destroyed by fire, with their contents, early last Friday afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown. The larger of the barns, 60 by 36 feet, was in flames almost as soon as discovered, and in a few minutes' time both were burned to the ground. About 80 tons of hay and 50 bushels of barley, with some small tools and a lumber wagon were also destroyed. Loss sustained is only partially covered by insurance. The King Ferry Fire Co. was at the scene as soon as possible and saved the house and some small buildings from destruction.

Genoa Baptist Church Notes.

R. A. FARGO, PASTOR.

Sunday services: 11 a. m., the S. E. Lewis evangelistic party will have full charge. Communion service at close of morning message. The deacons are earnestly requested to be present.

Sunday school at 12.

7:30 p. m., union service at Presbyterian church.

EAST VENICE.

The S. E. Lewis evangelistic party will open a series of meetings at the Grange hall Sunday at 3 p. m. Good speaking and good music. Everyone come and bring some one with you.

Genoa Presbyterian Church Notes.

The topic for the morning sermon next Sunday by the pastor will be "Freedom by the Truth." Sunday school after this service. Young people's meeting at 6:30.

Union service in this church at 7:30 in the evening with sermon by the pastor on the theme "Love to Christ."

Prayer-meeting next week on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Indian Field.

Sept. 8—Robert Young of Auburn spent last week with his cousin, A. F. Coomber and family.

Howard Coomber visited his cousin, Trafford Ellison in King Ferry from last Friday until Tuesday.

F. C. Purinton, Jr., made a business trip to Auburn Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith and little daughter were Sunday guests of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Purinton, recently.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to thank every one who so kindly remembered me with flowers and other things while I was at the hospital in Genoa.

Mrs. Oliver Sill.

—Bishop Frederick T. Keeney and Mrs. Keeney left Syracuse Sept. 9 and they will sail from Vancouver for China on Sept. 15.

—Nelson McKean of Locke motored over with a party of friends to the Genoa Gem matinee Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. John Bruton had a party of friends from Syracuse at Monday's matinee.

—Miss Clara Smith opened her school at East Genoa Tuesday. The school at North Lansing did not open this week as expected, on account of repairs to the schoolhouse not being completed. Miss Mildred Tupper will be the teacher.

Two Good Fingers

You can sit down, then—One, Two, Three—Corona is out of the case, unfolded and ready for work.

All you need are two good fingers and a working knowledge of your A.B.C.'s.

Fully 99% of all Corona typers are what we call two-finger artists.

Call us up to-day and try YOUR two fingers on a Corona—the personal writing machine for sale by

A. T. HOYT,
Leading Jeweler and Graduate Optician,
HOYT BLOCK MORAVIA, N. Y.

TRY WAIT'S FIRST for Home -- Furnishings

IT'S EVERYBODY'S STORE AND AUBURN'S LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETELY STOCKED AND BEST EQUIPPED HOME FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The H. R. Wait Co.

Main Store 77 Genesee St. Branch Stores 24-26 Clark St.
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HASKELL'S

For a dinner
Or just a bite,
You'll find us open
Day or Night
MASONIC BLDG., AUBURN, N. Y.

Any old-fashioned wedding ring of whatever width, make or conformation converted into beautiful 'Orange Blossom' ring without cutting it or harming the inscription.

LOUIS, *Jeweler,* AUBURN.

The New Books are Here
- They are Selling too -
COME IN AND LOOK THEM OVER
THEY ARE GOOD ONES

New Reprints $1 each
A few left overs 40c to 75c

Big Bunch of Latest Books

Man of the Ages—Bacheller.
Storm Country Polly—G. M. White.
Red and Black—Richmond.
A Man of the Forest—Zane Grey.
and many others

—AT—

Hagin's Up to Date **Grocery**
Genoa, N. Y.

MOLINE Implements—Full Line
ONTARIO Grain Drills
BADGER Harrows—2, 3, 4 and 5 Section
KRAUS Riding Cultivators with fertilizer attachment.
PLANET Jr. Cultivators
—LETZ FEED GRINDER—

C. J. WHEELER, Genoa.
Phone 8L-22, or call at farm residence, north of the village.

WE SOLICIT
JOB PRINTING

SPECIAL RUG SALE

Just received a big assortment of HEAVY Grass Rugs all sizes from 36 in. by 72 in. to 9 ft. by 12 ft. Also Woolteen Mattings by the yard---fast colors.

Remember our Special Messaline and Taffeta Silk Sale. All the above mentioned at prices LOWER than elsewhere.

Special Assortment Watches & Clocks.

R. & H. P. Mastin,
GENOA - - NEW YORK

Music Makes the Home Happier

Have Music in your home, all the music of all the world ---instrumental, vocal, orchestral, brass bands, stories, popular songs---whatever you like.

YOUR CHOICE OF 3 MAKES

We chose these as the three best talking machines in the world. Each has its individual qualities. Each is different, just as human singers and players are different. So we say, come and choose the one that is "best" for you. Convenient terms of payment will be arranged on any of them.

TRY THEM ALL—Then Make Your Own Choice

BRUNSWICK - VICTOR - AEOLIAN

The Auburn Music Co.,

R. B. HOLE. 10 Exchange St., Auburn, N. Y.

"EVERYTHING IN MUSIC"

New York State Fair
and
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MOST USEFUL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE EAST

To Interests of Agriculture

$60,000. - In Premiums - $60,000.

Insuring Greatest Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Pet Stock, Farm Produce, Fruits, Flowers and Domestic Art Shows of the Year.

Best Attractions and Entertainment Features in the Land.

Famous Locklear will change Aeroplane in the Air. Grand Circuit Horse Races, Auto Races, Athletic Meet, Two Horse Shows, Dog Show, Band Concerts and Midway.

Special Rates on Railroads

SYRACUSE, SEPT. 13th to 18th

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

Place your Insurance with the

VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.

$1,900,000 IN FARM RISKS!

WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,

Office, Genoa, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and N. Y. World $2.25

THE UNTRIED WAY.

(AN EDITORIAL.)

In the midst of the complexities of modern life that are preoccupying every man and woman, numerous organizations have arisen, each with its own plan for meeting one grievous condition or another. Many ways have been tried and are being tried, but there is one way that none has tried. In an hour when this country needs sorely to be lifted out of a welter of besetting evils, it has forgotten that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

The Salvation Army is appealing to the people of the United States for a fund of $10,000,000, which it has called the Home Service Fund. This fund, it is explained, is sought to support the many phases of the Army's work throughout the country for the ensuing year. It means, in effect, the retirement of the tambourine as a means of collecting money.

But the Home Service Fund of the Salvation Army means more than this. It stands for a deliberate application, to the problems of the American people today, of the untried way to the solution of those problems—the way of righteousness. For righteousness is the ideal, the goal and the instrument of the Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army way—the way of righteousness—is not an intangible, emotional concept. It is an actual, practical means for coping with conditions that affect every citizen. Is the question of the profiteer uppermost? The way of righteousness can reach the profiteer, and so alter his standards that profiteering will be no longer possible to him. Is the burden of taxation galling? The way of righteousness can help to lighten it. It can reduce the cost of penal institutions, and the number of social dependents, as the Salvation Army is doing every day in the year. Is the divorce problem insistent? The Salvation Army way is exemplified, through the fifty-three years of its existence by the home life of William and Catherine Booth, and of their officers that have worked with them.

Service is the watchword of the Salvation Army—service to its fellow men, whether they are doughboys following the flag to foreign soil or outcasts in the slums and alleys and gutters of life. And the service of the Salvation Army means service not only to these, but to society and to every individual that makes up society.

CLOTHES IN PARIS

Furs Disappear and Summer Hats and Dresses Arrive.

Milady Is Not Confined to Any One Fashion, but May Choose From Hundreds.

The fine weather has brought out many gay clothes, writes a Paris correspondent in the London Times. Furs have almost disappeared, large hats are taking the place of small ones, and summer dresses that of spring tailor-mades.

Some of the dresses are fantastic in style and need a great deal of wearing; others are delightfully simple. The general effect of all the new styles is interesting and diverting. There is not one fashion, nor even two, but hundreds, so that there is no monotony, and almost any style is recognized. The only thing that looks completely out of date is the long skirt, and the very short skirt is declining in favor. It is now worn chiefly by young women who lunch in the Tuileries gardens on a croissant and a bit of chocolate; they almost disclose their knees and allow no more than a yard and a half in width; possibly they are inspired by methods of economy. Far more becoming is the ankle-length skirt, just slim enough for comfort and grace. A neat little tailor-made with plisse side-panels, a coat with plisse basques, shawl collar and cuffs, in striped blue, green and black; under it a green crepe blouse lightly embroidered in blue and black, with a black taffetas hat and a lace veil, give a result that is neat and effective. Foulard, crepe marocain, taffetas, and crepe de chine are made up in many different styles for the afternoon. The plisse skirt is prevalent, and the plisse tunic slit at the sides is in favor. Short sleeves, low neck, and sashes make an unimportant bodice to most dresses, and long gloves replace sleeves—an expensive substitute, for 40 francs is a general price, and one day's wear means a cleaner's bill.

It is in the Bois, the Champs Elysees, and at private parties that the best-dressed women are to be found; and they are very well dressed indeed. Perfect shoes costing 250 francs the pair, cobwebby stockings 50 francs, and capable of enduring one day's wear, a silk dress with no more volume in it than will fold into a handbag, for which 1,200 francs at least is paid, a hat with a lace brim

Pale yellow organdie with orchid mauve sash. Hat of organdie with orchid mauve flowers.

and a wreath of flowers, 400 francs, gloves at 40 francs, handbag at 500 francs, and jewels of untold value, produce together a simple, graceful, and womanly effect, but scarcely an economical one.

OBLONG PARASOL 1920 MODEL

Transparent, Gayly Colored Things, Wet and Glistening, Are Attention Arresting.

The dreariness of a rainy day may be utterly defied if one is fortified by a bright colored oiled silk umbrella. Although we have become accustomed to protecting ourselves from the downpour by umbrellas of bright silks, these transparent, gayly colored things, all wet and glistening with rain, are attention arresting. They come in colors as brilliant as the rainbow's hues. The transparent effect is carried out even in the tips and the handles, which are of bakelite.

The oblong parasol is the parasol of 1920. So say its makers. But it is impossible to predict the extent of its success. There is no reason why we should not carry oblong parasols. They certainly have many advantages over the round ones. There are fewer angles to interfere with your own or other people's hats on a crowded promenade. Then one can set them on the beach with the certainty that they will not roll away under the impetus of the slightest breeze. When closed they give a petal effect.

Sloping Shoulders.

Sloping shoulders are again to be seen in the new gowns.

The Scrap Book

COULDN'T WORK THAT TWICE

Enterprising Showman Told the Exact Truth, but Somehow the People Were Dissatisfied.

The country fair was in full swing. Airguns cracked, showmen bellowed, and sweetstuff venders cried their wares.

Apparently one of the chief sights of the show was a portable stable, outside which stood a man attired as a groom, waving his arms about excitedly.

"Here you are, gentlemen!" he howled. "One of the greatest wonders of this or any other age. Walk up and see the great freak of nature! Come and see a horse, living, with the tail where his head ought to be!"

This harangue brought up a large number who cheerfully paid their money, and proceeded into the interior of the stable.

Imagine their surprise on seeing a horse placidly contemplating them with his tail tied to the manger.

The enterprising showman only gave one exhibition.

Billy a Famous Drake.

Billy is a drake who, having escaped roasting some seven years ago, is today one of Blackpool's (England) most prominent citizens. He takes his daily constitutionals abroad, oblivious of motors, crowds or dogs (and indeed it would be a bold dog that would venture to try conclusions with Billy's powerful beak). He drops in at certain chosen shops to do his marketing, is on the free list of the Winter Gardens, which he patronizes regularly, and in the summer goes down to the beach to take his dip among the lady bathers. Billy's besetting sin is vanity; every morning on his way out he calls in at a shop where they have a convenient looking-glass and makes sure that all his feathers are straight and smooth. When the out-of-work donation was still being given, the wise bird used to go and stand in the queue with the other applicants, but alas! though they received their doles Billy, like many a better man, was passed over.

Locked in Safe Eight Hours.

Locked in a safe for eight hours has just been the terrifying experience of a man and a girl, employees of Messrs. Cottrell & Co., dental manufacturers, London, England.

They were in the safe, which is a strong room of concrete and steel, when the door, which had not been closed for 20 years, swung to and the five bolts on each side automatically engaged. Efforts to open it were futile. The bolts, rusted by long disuse, proved immovable, and the key broke in the lock. The prisoners were fed with sandwiches cut to the thinness of fine wafers, passed through a slit in the door, but suffered from thirst and semi-suffocation. Welding and cutting experts were eventually called in, who tackled the solid six-inch steel door and cut it from top to bottom.

UNFORTUNATE

Lady—If you love work why don't you find it?

Hobo—Alas, lady, love is blind.

The Fish Book.

Books and manuscripts have been discovered in strange places and by astonishing processes, but the recovery of that work which is known as "Vox Piscis"—the fish book—is a most extraordinary occurrence. It was on June 23, 1626, when a codfish was brought to the market in Cambridge, and when opened it was found that its stomach contained a book, much soiled and covered with slime, though it had been wrapped in sailcloth. It was a work written by John Faith and comprised a number of treatises on religious and other matters. Strange to say, Faith had been confined in a fish cellar at Oxford, from which he was removed to the tower and then burnt at the stake for his adherence to the reformed religion. The authorities at Cambridge reprinted the work, which had been completely forgotten until it turned up in this strange manner.

Showing It.

"Nature cannot accomplish impossibilities."

"I'd like to know why she can't. She can make a vine run all over the house while it is still rooted to the spot."

TODAY.

Sure this world is full of trouble—
  I ain't said it ain't.
Lord! I've had enough, an' double,
  Reason for complaint.
Rain and storm have come to fret me,
  Skies were often gray;
Thorns an' brambles have beset me
  On the road—but, say,
  Ain't it fine today?

What's the use of always weepin',
  Makin' trouble last?
What's the use of always keepin'
  Thinkin' of the past?
Each must have his tribulation,
  Water with his wine.
Life it ain't no celebration,
  Trouble? I've had mine—
  But today is fine.

It's today that I am livin',
  Not a month ago,
Havin', losin', takin', givin',
  As time wills it so.
Yesterday a cloud of sorrow
  Fell across the way;
It may rain again tomorrow,
  It may rain—but say,
  Ain't it fine today!

—Douglas Malloch.

MAY HAVE COME FROM ASIA

Recent Discovery of Interest as Indicating Origin of the Primitive Races of America.

"Are we descended from the Chinese?" asked El Universal (Mexico) in big headlines in reporting some remarkable discoveries in an Aztec pyramid at Teotihuacan. There are great frescoes and an inscription in letters that have never before been found in Aztec remains, but which Fong Tsiang Kuang, Chinese charge d'affaires in Mexico City, identifies as old Chinese characters for "sun," "eye" and "city."

The Illustrated London News, in printing a tracing of the characters and photographs of the newly discovered temple, says:

"The discovery has created a great sensation among archeologists as being the first linguistic corroboration of the theory (based on physical re-

Ancient Chinese Characters for "Sun," "Eye" and "City," Found in an Aztec Pyramid in Mexico.

semblance) that the primitive races of America were of Asiatic origin. Prof. John Fryer of California has declared that Buddhist missionaries from China first visited America in the fifth century A. D., some thousand years before Columbus. Buddha himself lived in the fifth century B. C. Aztec theology and the Aztec calendar also have Asiatic features. The newly found pyramid at Teotihuacan is associated with the Aztec god Quetzalcoatl, supposed to have come across the sea in the shape of a white man to teach the arts of civilization. His return was prophesied and Cortes on invading Mexico profited much by the popular belief that he was Quetzalcoatl."

PEACE TREATY THAT LASTED

Quaintly Worded Document Drawn Up at a Time When Men's Words Evidently Meant Something.

The following quaint document is a treaty of peace signed in March, 1621, between the English settlers and the Indian braves, at Plymouth, Mass.

The treaty was drawn up in a week, and, the record reveals, the Indians took an important part in drawing up the covenant. Massasoyt "signed" the document on behalf of the rest of his nation, and is the "he" referred to in the six clauses. The white men are referred to in the plural form.

"1. That neither he nor any of his, should injuirie or doe hurte to any of the peopl.

"2. That if any of his did any hurte to any of theirs, he should send the offender, that they might punish him.

"3. That if anything were taken away from any of theirs, he should cause it to be restored; and they should doe the like to his.

"4. If any did unjustly warr against him, they would aide him; if any did warr against them, he should aide them.

"5. He should send to his neighbors confederate, to certifie them of this, that they might not wrong them, but might be likewise comprised in the conditions of peace.

"6. That when their men came to them, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them."

This treaty was kept for fifty years without any amendment.

Rat Skins for Leather.

Several rat skins, tanned by a well known naturalist, have been used in making a pair of gloves, though the prepared skins are rather thin and fragile. Some years ago thousands of rat skins were imported from France and made into leather, but the manufacture was not a commercial success. A pair of shoes made from the skin of the rat proved as soft as the finest kid, but it took six skins to make one pair, only the backs being strong enough for use.

Making Sure.

"What is your opinion on the liquor question?"

"Stranger, I'm seeking votes in this community and before I answer that question I should like to know where you stand?"

LEGAL NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—To Albert D. Stewart, Clara Stewart, Malcolm M. Stewart, Orville J. Stewart, Truman H. Stewart, Harry F. Stewart, Bertha F. Stewart, Bernice I. Stewart and Herbert B. Stewart.

Upon petition of Emma A. Stewart of the town of Scipio, New York, you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of Cayuga County at the Court House in the City of Auburn on the 8th day of October, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why a decree should not be granted admitting to probate an instrument in writing dated the 24th day of May, 1920, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Christopher H. Stewart, late of the Town of Scipio, in said County, deceased, which, relates to both real and personal estate.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Walter E. Woodin, Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Auburn, this second day of August, 1920. (L. S.)

James F. Rich,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Joel B. Jennings,
Attorney for Petitioner,
Office and P. O. Address,
Moravia, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Leonard A. Smith, late of the town of Ledyard, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrators of, &c., of said deceased, at the residence of Nellie Stewart at King Ferry in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 1st day of December, 1920.

Dated May 25, 1920.

Nellie Stewart,
Leland B. Stewart,
Administrators.

Benjamin C. Mead,
Attorney for Administrators,
148 Genesee St.,
Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Jason G. Atwater late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Administrator of, &c., of said deceased, at his residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 5th day of November, 1920.

Dated April 22, 1920.

Fred T. Atwater, Administrator of, etc. of Jason G. Atwater, deceased.

John Taber, Atty.,
Auburn, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Barbara Ann Dolson, late of the Town of Genoa, Cayuga County, New York, are hereby notified to present their claims, properly verified, to the undersigned, the sole Executor, at his office, No. 120 Genesee St., Auburn, New York, his place of transacting business as such executor, on or before the 1st day of October, 1920.

Dated March 20, 1920.

Frank M. Leary, Executor.

Why Workers Demand Music.

It is fairly well-known that in certain parts of the world natives refuse to work at roadbuilding and kindred pursuits unless they have the accompaniment of music. The part played by music in sailors' tasks is common knowledge. Less known by far is the role of music in carpet-weaving, and its delicate adjustment to the various colors involved. In British India the carpets are woven to a particular tune. The custom harks back to time immemorial. The leader of the group chants the song in a monotonous, quasi-liturgical style, and the song varies according to the color of the carpet, being repeated by all the weavers in a chorus. If the general color of the carpet is pale, the chant is monotonous; if it is a bright hue, the chorus becomes animated.

Self-Starting.

Old Pete, the sailmaker, had a terrible grouch. The gun cover on which he was working had gone wrong and he had pricked his finger, and someone had stolen his best canvas knife. Just then a young gob wandered in with an arm load of rope ends.

"Where'll I put these, sailmaker?" he inquired.

"Put 'em down, put 'em down," bellowed old Pete testily.

"Yes, but where'll I put 'em?"

"Great bull-rushin' Moses!" shouted Pete. "Just turn 'em loose—they'll drop themselves."—American Legion Weekly.

Bears a Charmed Life.

Dr. George E. Morrison, late political adviser to China and Peking correspondent of the London Times, as a youth was left for dead in the New Guinea bush, with two spearheads in his body; was seized by the bubonic plague a little later on the Siamese frontier, without medicine or attendance, and in the Boxer rebellion was considered so certainly slain that his own paper printed his obituary.—From the Argonaut.

Hard to Place Flubdub.

"Where is Mr. Flubdub lunching today?"

"Well, he may be at the next corner or he may be a couple of blocks down the street."

"I thought his habits were very regular. Can't you tell where he is lunching?"

"Not precisely. He lunches at a banana cart, but it moves around."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HARDING GLAD AMERICANS ARE A FREE PEOPLE

In Speech to Indiana Delegation Republican Nominee Declares for Security at Home.

EUROPE HAS EVEN NOW QUIT WILSON'S LEAGUE

Yet Democratic Party Leaders Would Have Us Bound by Original Pact With No American Safeguards.

"STEADY AMERICA!"

"Mindful of our splendid example and renewing every obligation of association in war, I want America to be the rock of security at home, resolute in righteousness and unalterable in security and supremacy of the law.

"Let us be done with wiggling and wobbling.

"Steady America! Let us assure good fortune to all."

—Senator Warren G. Harding in address before the Indiana delegation at Marion.

Marion, O. (Special.)—Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, in a speech delivered to a delegation from Indiana which called on him here to pledge the support of Indiana Republicans, declared that twice President Wilson had an opportunity to obtain ratification of the League of Nations covenant and that he put ratification aside because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights. Senator Harding said:

"I greet you in a spirit of rejoicing; not a rejoicing in the narrow personal or partisan sense, not in the gratifying prospects of party triumph; not in the contemplation of abundance in the harvest fields and ripening corn fields and maturing orchards; not in the reassuring approach of stability after a period of wiggling and wobbling which magnified our uncertainty—though all of these are ample for our wide rejoicing—but I rejoice that America is still free and independent and in a position of self-reliance and holds to the right of self-determination, which are priceless possessions in the present turbulence of the world.

"Let us suppose the senate had ratified the peace treaty containing the league covenant as submitted to it by the president in July of last year, what would be the situation confronting our common country today? To my mind there is but one answer. Before this day we would have been called upon to fulfil the obligations which we had assumed under Article 10 of the league covenant, to preserve the territorial integrity of Poland 'as against external aggression.'

Sympathy for Poland.

"I shall not now attempt to measure the boundless sympathy for the just aspirations and restored independence of Poland. Our present concern is the international situation which Poland has brought to our attention.

"The council of the League of Nations would have reasoned, and reasoned correctly, that the United States could furnish the munitions and, if necessary, the men to withstand the hordes advancing from Russia far more easily than could the exhausted nations of Europe. Moreover, inasmuch as this would be the first test of the scheme of world government which was formulated and demanded by the President, speaking for the United States, the fact of a special responsibility, resting upon our shoulders, manifestly would have been undeniable. Undoubtedly the league council, in 'advising upon the means' by which the obligations to Poland should be fulfilled, as provided in the covenant, would have so held, and probably the conscience of America, certainly the opinion of the world, would have sustained that judgment.

"The conclusion that our country might now be confronted by such a situation, if the senate had ratified the league covenant, requires no stretch of the imagination. None can deny that it is possible. To many candid minds, as to my own, such a distressing situation will seem highly probable. Let us assume that the ratification had taken place. Let us assume, further, that the performance of the alloted task required the waging of war upon the Russian people, as of course, it would, what would result what would of necessity have to result? Nothing necessarily, we are glibly informed since only the Congress can declare war and the Congress might view the appeal of the executive. But would the Congress do that? Could the Congress do that without staining indelibly the honor of the nation?

Answer is "No."

"I answer 'No,' and I say it not on my own authority alone. Back of my judgment stands the President of the United States. Upon that point there is first-hand information. In the course of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the President and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations I raised the question by stating a hypothetical case precisely analogous to that which I have depicted, and then inquired whether we might not rightfully be regarded as a perfidious people if we should fail to contribute an armed force, if called upon to do so. The President frankly replied, as I thought somewhat evasively, that we 'would be our own judges as to whether we were obliged in those circumstances to act in that way or not. Pressed further, however, in response to a query incorporating the assumption that 'the case provided for and prescribed had arisen' and that 'the extraneous attack did exist precisely as it does exist today in Poland,' the President admitted specifically that 'we would be untrue if we did not keep our word.'

"Replying further to a question which perhaps I ought not to have considered necessary, the President pronounced a moral obligation 'of course, superior to a legal obligation' and of 'a greater binding force.'

"What, then, becomes of the argument that Congress, not the President, in this instance at any rate, might 'keep us out of war?' Technically, of course, it could do so. Morally, with equal certainty, it could not do so nor would it ever do so. The American people would never permit a repudiation of a debt of honor.

"Am I not right, my countrymen, in saying that we needed only the outbreak of war between Poland and Russia to make us realize at least one of the things which, in the words of Secretary Lansing, we would have been 'let in for,' but for the restraining hand of the senate, and to fetch home to us the danger of committing our country in advance to causes that we know not of?

Not Our Purpose.

"One can have no quarrel with those who have convinced themselves that our underlying purpose in entering the great conflict was to create a league of nations. The fact remains, however, that no such intent was officially acclaimed, no allusion, nor even a suggestion to that effect appeared in the joint resolution of Congress which declared the existence of a state of war between this country and Germany. For myself I left no room for doubt of the motives which led me to cast my vote in favor of that resolution. It so happened that I made the concluding speech upon the war resolution, from my place in the senate, on the night of April 4, 1917. These were my own words at that time:

"'I want it known to the people of my state and to the nation that I am voting for war tonight for the maintenance of just American rights, which is the first essential to the preservation of the soul of this republic.

"'I vote for this joint resolution to make war, not a war thrust upon us, if I could choose the language of the resolution, but a war declared in response to affronts; a war that will at least put a soul into our American life; a war not for the cause of the allies of Europe; a war not for France, beautiful as the sentiment may be in reviving at least our gratitude to the French people; not precisely a war for civilization, worthy and inspiring as that would be; but a war that speaks for the majesty of a people properly governed, who finally are brought to the crucial test where they are resolved to get together and wage a conflict for the maintenance of their rights and the preservation of the covenant inherited from their fathers.

"We have given to the world the spectacle of a great nation that could make war without selfish intent. We unsheathed the sword some eighteen years ago for the first time in the history of the world, in the name of humanity, and we gave proof to the world at that time of an unselfish nation. Now, whether it is the fate, or fortune, or travail of destiny, it has come to us to unsheathe the sword again, not alone for humanity's sake—through that splendid inspiration will be involved—but to unsheathe the sword against a great power in the maintenance of the rights of the republic, in the maintenance which will give to us a new guaranty of nationality. That's the great thing, and I want it known, Mr. President and senators, that this is the impelling thought with me for one, when I cast my vote.'

For Same Guaranty Today.

"It is for that same 'guaranty of nationality' that I stand today, and shall continue to stand inflexibly, so long as I shall be permitted to live. The independence of our great republic is to me a priceless and sacred inheritance. Time was when an American did not hesitate to proclaim himself a patriot. To do so now, I am well aware, is sometimes to invite the sneers of cynicism. But why should any true American not be free to say: 'I am a patriot, wholly evoted to my country, which I hold to be God's best inspiration to man for higher attainment and the promotion of the world's best civilization?'

"But I have a special reason for making this reference today. I challenge the statement that the patriotism which holds America first comprehends either narrowness or selfishness, or as implying tacit suspicion and jealousy of other peoples.

"To assert, as some have asserted heedlessly, that those of us who honestly believe that America can best serve all mankind as America, free and untrammeled, rather than as one in a pitiable minority among many states in merged world government, lack consciousness of the rightful demands of humanity, is to utter a gross and unpardonable libel. To attribute meanness to those of us who, in the performance of our public duty, refused to participate in what we sincerely regarded as a betrayal of our own country in the interest of others, is to discredit the intelligence and discrimination of the great mass of American people who directly, by their votes, put us in our positions of trust. For myself, I yield to no man in willingness, aye, in eagerness, to render the greatest conceivable assistance to the stricken peoples of Europe. I include all of them and speak with a genuinely sympathetic heart, whether it is to mention devastated France, or sorely-tried Italy, or nobly-struggling Poland, or distracted and misguided Russia, or gallant little Belgium, or pitiably deceived Austria, or the ruthless invader, Germany, which came to the supreme tragedy through a leadership which brought disaster to her misguided people.

"It was with that feeling of sympathy and desire to serve, that most reluctantly and with grave misgivings, as I announced at the time, I with reservations designed to preserve our essential liberty of action. The record is made, and under the same conditions, confronted by the same alternative, I should vote now as I voted then.

Conditions Have Changed.

"But the conditions have changed. Experience has brought enlightenment. We know now that the league constituted at Versailles is utterly impotent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously impotent that it has not even been tried. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration. The maturer judgment of the world will be that it deserved to pass for the very simple reason that, contrary to all of the tendencies developed by the civilizing processes of the world, it rested upon the power of might, not of right.

"The assertion is made frequently that through the surrender of our nationality we might have saved the life of the covenant—that is to say, that, although twenty-eight nations could not make it function, one added to the twenty-eight would have achieved a glowing success, provided, always, that the one were America.

"This pays to America the tribute of exceptional influence, but I suggest that if the world is dependent upon our action to bring about the supreme realization, then we ought to have the say about our own freedom in participating therein. But let us consider what is meant by this reliance upon America. What can it signify if not that it is to the United States, and to the United States alone, that the other twenty-eight nations look for the bone and sinew, the money, the munitions and the men to sustain the entire organization, not as an agency of peace, but as an armed force?

A Telling Admission.

"A few days ago a delegation of an organization which calls itself a Society for the Prevention of War appealed to the premier of Great Britain to unite and use the powers of the world in defense of Poland, Armenia and the Dardanelles. The British premier replied, according to his remarks quoted by the newspapers, to the effect that, while the formation of 'an international army' would be 'an ideal solution,' it could not be accomplished because the European nations could not furnish the troops and the United States had 'withdrawn from co-operation'—a polite and diplomatic phrase and more exactly meaning, of course, that the senate of the United States had not completed the partial obligation assumed by the President to do that very thing—that is, to 'furnish the troops.' Could a clearer indication of what would have been expected of this country as a member of the league be desired? Hardly. Some, too, think, or say they think, that this extraordinary service should be rendered. I do not agree with them, but, assuming that they are right, I venture to note that nothing stands in the way of performance. The President has only to call upon Congress to declare war, and to confer upon him specific authority to raise armies for the protection of the powers which, though recently associated with, are still foreign to our own republic.

"It is reasonably safe to assume, however, that the President will not pursue this course. Fortunately, he is under no 'compelling moral obligation' under the league to do so. His recent unhappy experience, moreover, in asking Congress to send American boys to police Armenia would hardly encourage repetition of a request already courteously but quite firmly declined by the Congress. What then, in like circumstances, would be the answer of the British premier himself? In his own words, addressing a meeting of the Coalition Liberals on August 12 last, according to the press reports, he said:

"'When the terrible question of peace or war has to be decided, our first duty as a government is to the people, who trust us not to commit their treasure to any unjustifiable adventure. Nothing but the most imperative call of national honor, national safety and national freedom can justify war. Before this country is committed to it, even in the most limited form, we must be satisfied that these are in peril.'

"I quote these telling words, my countrymen, with the utmost satisfaction, because with one amendment they express to a nicety my own position. I take for granted that the prime minister meant to include in 'treasure' the greatest treasure of all but, for myself, I should leave nothing to be inferred. Foremost and above all else to be safeguarded by those of us who hold the trust of the people, it goes without saying, but cannot be too often repeated, is the manhood of the nation.

Will Not Misuse Power.

"Now, it may appear to you that I have been speaking chiefly in the negative. I make the admission. What is more, I might continue to do so almost indefinitely without disadvantage to our cause. So many things have been done by the present expiring administration that no power on earth could induce me to do, that I cannot even attempt to recount them. I may remark casually, however, that if I should be, as I fully expect to be, elected President of this just and honorable republic, I will not empower an assistant secretary of the navy to draft a constitution for helpless neighbors in the West Indies and jam it down their throats at the point of bayonets borne by United States marines. We have a higher service for our gallant marines than that. Nor will I misuse the power of the executive to cover with a veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarranted interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the western hemisphere, such as in the past few years have not only made enemies of those who should be our friends, but have rightfully discredited our country as their trusted neighbor.

Will Submit to No Wrong.

"On the other hand, I will not or shall not, as you prefer, submit to any wrong against any American citizen, with respect to either his life or his property, by any government. This statement is made in all solemnity, with enmity for none and friendship for all. If it particularly applies to Mexico, the application has been directed by the robbery and murder of hundreds of our own people in that unhappy country who were lawfully there and were entitled to protection. One must admit that these outrages upon Americans are largely the consequences of the wiggling and wobbling, the supine waiting of our own government, though the admission neither helps the hurt, nor gives the hope of security for the future while the present administration remains in power, or when one in 'complete accord' succeeds it.

"This admonition is not directed exclusively toward our next door neighbor to whom we would gladly hold forth a helping hand, and whom primarily, certainly in preference to far off peoples in Europe, Asia and Africa, it is our manifest duty to serve with a whole heart and generous tolerance. It is intended for a plain notice to every government on the face of the earth that the entire resources of this nation are pledged to maintain the sacredness of American lives and the just protection of American properties.

Line of Demarcation Plain.

"The line of demarcation between our attitude and that of our political opponents is perfectly plain. The president has made his position clear by his acts no less than by his words. Twice there came to him an opportunity to obtain ratification at the hands of the senate and twice he put the opportunity aside, because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights. He still holds Article 10 to be the heart of the covenant. So does the Democratic platform. So does the Democratic nominee. To assume that the nominee would accept the reservations rejected by the President and denounced by the party platform is to impugn his integrity. To insinuate, as those who in proclaiming themselves for the Democratic candidate and 'the league with reservations' do insinuate that he would pursue such a course in seeking ratification is not to pay him a compliment, but rather to challenge his sincerity.

"For myself I do not question for a moment the truth of what the Democratic nominee says on this subject. He has flatly said he is 'in favor of going in' on the basis announced by the President. I am not. That is the whole difference between us, but it is a most vital one, because it involves the disparity between a world court of justice supplemented by a world association for conference, on the one hand, and the council of the league, on the other.

The Difference.

"The difference between a court of international justice and the council created by the league covenant is simple but profound.

"The one is a judicial tribunal to be governed by fixed and definite principles of law administered without passion or prejudice. The other is an association of diplomats and politicians whose determinations are sure to be influenced by considerations of expediency and national selfishness.

"I do not mean to say, nor do I regard as permitting any such construction, that I would decline to co-operate with other nations in an honest endeavor to prevent wars. Nobody living would take that position. The only question is one of method or of practicability within the bounds prescribed by fundamental principles.

"There are distinctly two types of international relationship. One is an offensive and defensive alliance of great powers, like that created at Versailles, to impose their will upon the helpless peoples of the world. Frankly, I am opposed to such a scheme as that, and I speak knowingly when I say that the associated powers, with whom we fought the war, were reluctant to accept such a proposition.

"I am opposed to the very thought of our republic becoming a party to so great an outrage upon other peoples, who have as good a right to seek their political freedom as we had in 1776 and have the same right to developing eminence under the inspiration of nationality as we held for ourselves.

The Other Type.

"The other type is a society of free nations, or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations, animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart, and I would make no fine distinction as to whom credit is due.

"This is proposing no new thing. This country is already a member of such a society—The Hague tribunal, which, unlike the league of Versailles, is still functioning, and within a few weeks will resume its committee sessions under the chairmanship of an American representative.

"In that body we have the framework of a really effective instrumentality of enduring peace. The fact that the tribunal did not prevent the great war is, of course, manifest, but the cause of the failure is no less apparent. Germany, already secretly determined upon a ruthless invasion, was able to prevent the adoption of measures which might have proved effectual. The condition now is wholly different. Not only Germany, but the entire world has profited to the extent of an awful object lession, the impression of which cannot be erased from the human mind for generations to come. The horrors of war and the eagerness for peace have become universal. What once seemed at The Hague to be a mere academic discussion has become a positive, outstanding need of facing terrifying actualities. This makes vastly easier the task of so strengthening The Hague tribunal as to render its just decrees either acceptable or enforceable. It is not uncommon for the advocates of the league of Versailles to contrast unfavorably The Hague tribunal upon the ground that the tribunal 'lacks teeth.'

Let's Install the Teeth.

"Very well, then, let's put teeth into it. If, in the failed league of Versailles, there can be found machinery which the tribunal can use properly and advantageously, by all means let it be appropriated. I would even go further. I would take and combine all that is good and excise all that is bad from both organizations. This statement is broad enough to include the suggestion that if the league, which has heretofore riveted our considerations and apprehensions, has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe, that its good must be preserved in order to stabilize the peace of that continent, then it can be amended or revised so that we may still have a remnant of world aspirations in 1918 builded into the world's highest conception of helpful co-operation in the ultimate realization.

"I believe humanity would welcome the creation of an international association for conference and a world court whose verdicts upon justiciable questions, this country in common with all nations would be both willing and able to uphold. The decision of such a court or the recommendations of such a conference could be accepted without sacrificing on our part or asking any other power to sacrifice one iota of its nationality.

"The Democratic nominee has spoken about America abandoning her associates in war and deserting the allied nations in establishing the league of Versailles. I do not think it longer necessary to challenge that statement or pass further opinion upon the unfortunate league. It has already been abandoned by Europe, which had gone so far as to accept it by formal agreement in treaty. On this subject, we are fully informed at first hand. Only the other day the British premier said unresentfully that the essential co-operation of America might involve 'some change, at any rate, in the form of the covenant,' and he added, with characteristic outspokenness, 'It is quite possible it might be a change for the better.'

"Listen, further, to the wise and far-seeing, former British ambassador, who was not permitted to present his credentials to our executive.

On Our Own Terms.

"'As long,' said Viscount Grey, hardly a month ago, 'as long as the richest, most powerful, the greatest, both for population and territory, of the civilized countries of the world stands outside the league, the league will be unable to fulfill its destiny. To put it in quite plain terms, the Americans must be told that if they will only join the league they can practically name their own terms.' Undoubtedly that is the fact. I ask: Is there any good reason why we should not avail ourselves of this [illegible]? I do not mean in any arrogant or selfish way, but simply as a matter of fairness and right to our own people. Surely it is becoming, and a duty as well, to safeguard our own people, since it is we who are the main contributors, while asking nothing for ourselves except to participate in a contribution to the promotion of world peace.'

A Valued Suggestion.

"Viscount Grey continues: 'The Americans should be intrusted with the task of drafting a reconstruction scheme.' Then he suggests further that 'a committee of the senate—we must never forget the senate's rights and duties in regard to foreign affairs being re-enforced by the members of the house of representatives, and also by nominees of the President, and Supreme Court—could draw up suggestions for the reconstruction of the league which would be consonant with the feeling not of one, but of all parties in America.'

"Frankly, I value that suggestion very highly, because it is proffered obviously in a helpful and friendly spirit and reveals an important Old World opinion on the necessity of amendment, revision or reconstruction. It comprehends substantially what I would propose to do if elected president. I do not mean precisely that. It would be clearly unwise to undertake specific suggestions or to attempt to pass upon suggestions now. What is in my mind is the wisdom of calling into real conference the ablest and most experienced minds of this country, from whatever walks of life they may be derived and without regard to party affiliation, to formulate a definite, practical plan along the lines already indicated for the consideration of the controlling foreign powers.

"The objection, strongly uttered in some quarters, that this course would involve the reconvening of the entire convention may be regarded as a very slight one. The acceptance of our proposals by the few principal nations would undoubtedly be followed promptly by the acceptance on the part of the minor members of the alliance.

"There would be no material delay. One can not disregard the leadership or have any doubt about the influence of the principal allied and associated powers. Insofar as I could do so, without disregarding the proprieties, I should give very earnest and practically undivided attention to this very vital subject from the day of my election and I should ask others to do likewise as a matter of public and patriotic duty. Indeed, I should hope to have behind me, after the decision on the national referendum we are soon to have, a country wholly united in earnest endeavor to achieve a true solution of this problem upon which the future civilization so largely depends.

Already Announced.

"I have already announced that I shall urge prompt passage of the resolution, vetoed by the president, declaring at an end the preposterous condition of technical war when we are actually at peace. Simultaneously, I shall naturally advise the resumption by the Congress of its exceptional powers, which have been vested by war legislation in the executive. I have no expectation whatever of finding it necessary or advisable to negotiate a separate peace with Germany.

"In view of the simple fact that the allied powers with whom we were associated in the war have already formally concluded their peace, the passage of the peace resolution by congress would merely give formal recognition to an obvious fact.

Our Unselfishness Emphasized.

"Let us take stock for a moment of America in the world, aye, and of America at home. The end of the war found our unselfishness emphasized to all mankind, and the garlands of world leadership were bestowed from every direction. We had only to follow the path of America, rejoicing in the inheritance which led to our eminence, to rivet the gaze of all peoples upon our standards of national righteousness and our conception of international justice. Moreover, the world was ready to give us its confidence. It was the beckoning opportunity of the centuries, not for the glorification of the new world republic, but for America to hold every outpost of advancing civilization and invite all nations to join the further advance to heights dreamed of, but never approached before. But force of example was flung aside for force of armed alliance. We neglected our readjustments and restorations at home, and the cruel sacrifice of millions of lives and billions of treasure left us and the world groping in uncertainty and anxiety instead of revealing us in the sunlight of a new day, with lines formed, ready for the onward march of peace and all its triumphs.

Let's Resume Our Place.

"Mindful of our splendid example and renewing every obligation of association in war, I want America to be the rock of security at home, resolute in righteousness and unalterable in security and supremacy of the law. Let us be done with wiggling and wobbling. Steady, America! Let us assure good fortune to all. We may maintain our eminence as a great people at home and resume our high place in the estimate of the world. Our moral leadership was lost when 'Ambition' sought to superimpose a reactionary theory of discredited autocracy upon the progressive principle of living, glowing democracy. My chief aspiration, my countrymen, if clothed with power, will be to regain that lost leadership not for myself, not even for my party, though honoring and trusting it as I do, but for my country, the country that I love from the bottom of my heart and with every fiber of my being above all else in the world."

STRIKING PHRASES FROM HARDING'S PEACE LEAGUE ADDRESS.

"I rejoice that America is still free and independent and in a position of self reliance and holds to the right of self determination."

"Time was when an American did not hesitate to proclaim himself a patriot. To do so now, I am well aware, is sometimes to invite the sneers of cynicism."

"We needed only the outbreak of the war between Poland and Russia to make us realize at least one of the things which, in the words of Secretary Lansing, we would have been 'let in for,' but for the restraining hand of the senate."

"We know now that the league constituted at Versailles is utterly impotent as a preventive of wars. It is so obviously impotent that it has not even been tried. It could not survive a single test. The original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration. The maturer judgment of the world will be that it deserved to pass."

Protecting the Weeklies.

The weekly newspaper is a distinct part of the life of thousands upon thousands of residents of not only New York state but every state in the Union, and to force some action to protect it and permit it to live to perform the great work which it is doing, and has been doing, is the ambition of Congressman Bertrand H. Snell, under whose auspices a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with the Canadian government for the purpose of facilitating the accumulation of more wood pulp. Congressman Snell has given the subject much attention and is convinced that means may be adopted whereby the newsprint industry can escape conditions under which it has to labor, and which are a severe attack upon all papers, particularly the smaller publications.

Although the newsprint industry has been made to suffer so severely from the shortage of raw materials, it consumed in 1919 only 3 per cent of the total of 91,000,000,000 feet of timber cut in the United States. Mr. Snell has gone deeply into the study of the available forest resources of the United States and Canada, and is convinced that the only practical means of providing sufficient supplies of newsprint in this country to insure the lives of the smaller papers is to arrange with the Canadian provinces for the exportation of wood pulp. With that end in view he secured the passage of a resolution through the House of Representatives authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with the Canadian government and the provincial governments for the purpose of facilitating the work.

While the Congressman's purpose is to aid all newspapers, he knows the hardship under which the weekly has had to proceed since the shortage of paper has become so acute. This was one of the actuating influences which prompted him to urge the appointment of a commission by Congress so that there might be determined some means by which the shortage could be overcome. The first that would feel the relief would be the weekly, which, as a helpful institution in the world's work, is second to none and just now at least. Arthur Brisbane, one of the highest salaried newspaper men in the world, some time ago said there was no more potential influence in the world to-day than the weekly newspaper.

Auditorium Attractions.

On Thursday, Sept. 16, matinee and night, the American Burlesque association will present the new and and spectacular musical burlesque "Puss Puss" at the Auditorium. It is an entertainment full of rollicking comedy of the most entertaining sort. The matinees are now a regular Thursday feature and start promptly at 2:30. The prices are bargain ones and the patronage of ladies is invited. The sale of seats opens Tuesday, Sept. 14.

On Friday evening, Sept. 17, the New Amsterdam theater success, that radiant musical comedy, "The Rainbow Girl" will be the attraction at the Auditorium. "The Rainbow Girl" is noted for its tuneful music and is full of comedy. The costumes and scenery are elaborate and it will be one of the notable musical comedy treats of the season. The sale of seats opens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

On Saturday evening, Sept. 18, the great farce-comedy success "Nightie Night" will be the attraction. Monday evening, Sept. 20, the famous John Philip Sousa and his greatest of bands will be at the Auditorium.

Smith – Clark.

Miss Ruth E. Clark of Union Springs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Clark, and Lyman C. Smith of Aurora, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith, were married at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, Sept. 2, at the manse of the First Presbyterian church in Auburn, by the pastor, Rev. Malcolm L. MacPhail. Miss R. Cornelia Hawley of Union Springs was the bride's attendant, and the best man was William Shakespeare of Auburn. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for a week's trip in the Adirondacks. Soon after their return they will go to Orlando, Florida, to make their home.

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make this paper possible.

Rural Drama Work.

An exhibit of pictures, books, programs, catalogues, magazines and the like helpful to persons interested in developing amateur dramatics as a part of the movement to make country life attractive will be a feature of this year's "little country theater" at the state fair at Syracuse. This exhibit will be modest in quantity but well chosen; what there is will be dependable.

The booth each day will be in charge of some one competent to display helpful literature, to discuss the scope and organization of amateur theatricals, and similar subjects. From time to time the director will be on hand to chat with any interested in this activity.

The "theater" will, as last year, present during the week a group of five one-act plays. Added features will be educational motion pictures and community singing conducted by a community song director from the extension service at Cornell.

The same "barn" will again house the players, a wing of the old horticultural building on Niagara street—hard to find, but 12,000 sought it out last year. The wide interest manifested in last year's theater, not only in New York state but throughout the country, indicates a real and growing interest in this work.

Beware Hessian Fly is Warning.

Beware of the Hessian fly, is the warning going out from the college of agriculture to wheat growers in this county. When it is considered that a survey made in the county shows that 5.33 per cent of the straw is infested and as low as an 8 per cent infestation is considered dangerous, one may get some idea of the seriousness of the situation. The infestation for the state is 17 per cent.

The farmer who waits until the week of Sept. 20 before sowing his wheat is reasonably safe, as the flies will probably then be gone before the wheat is up. If the ground is well fitted the delay in sowing need give no concern.

The college says fighting the Hessian fly must be made a community matter, for if one farmer sows too early all other fields will be endangered.

Homespun Yarn.

All greens should be blanched for five minutes to reduce bulk; but blanching is not necessary in canning other vegetables.

Ten pounds of steam pressure guarantees safety in canning vegetables and meat. A pressure cooker pays in the long run.

Housewives interested in ways of preserving tomatoes may receive a publication on the subject by addressing a request to the state college of agriculture at Ithaca.

It is said about four-fifths of all the poultry products in the country are the result of the work of women. An inquisitive person might like to know whether women get four-fifths of the money returns.

Starner Buys Clinton House.

The Clinton House, one of the oldest hotels in Central New York, changed ownership Aug. 28, when Elmer C. Starner, a well known Ithacan, purchased the property at public auction for $54,250. Eliza Starner has been managing the hotel for several months in behalf of the trustees in bankruptcy of the property. The sale has been confirmed by Referee in Bankruptcy George S. Tarbell. Mr. Starner will manage the hostelry in person.

Tompkins County Rural Index.

The American Rural Index Corporation has completed more than 4,000 number plates for the farm homes of Tompkins county. The Tompkins county farm bureau is the first in the United States to complete an accurate map of an entire county. Every farm is numbered under the "clock system" which makes a recognized guide for travelers and gives the farm a definite address.

Noted Band Leader.

Patrick Conway's band is closing a most successful season on the steel pier at Atlantic City. One of the newspapers of that town prints a column story in which it is stated that the leader has been congratulated by visitors from all parts of the world. Before beginning his winter tour, Mr. Conway will take his band to New York to make a series of records.

Agrigraphs.

Those who live for gain don't have nearly as good a time as those who live for service.

A reading neighborhood is a progressive neighborhood. Do your neighbors know about the Cornell farm study courses?

If you really need a new building, construct it now. If you can possibly get along without it for a while, wait for lower costs.

Mining and oil stocks are offered as short cuts to wealth; but none of them pay as well as well as digging for potatoes and using oil for farm machinery.

Whether the moon has any effect on farming has nothing to do with the fact that potatoes should be dug on a clear day when the soil is fairly dry.

Bulletin F148 from the college of agriculture at Ithaca tells most of the useful facts about the use of lime on the soil. A postcard will get it.

Most of the good agricultural papers refuse to publish advertisements of cure-alls for man or beast. A good paper may be known by the advertising company it keeps.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—To Henry Taber, Reynolds, North Dakota; Mehitabel O. Everett, 255 A. Fair Oaks, San Francisco, Cal.; Doris A. Sarles, 1834 East Yan Hill, Portland, Oregon; Emma Rose, Corliss, Racine Co., Wisconsin; Betsy G. Peck, 214 South Lawrence St., Wichita, Kansas; Doris A. Williams, 214 South Lawrence St., Wichita, Kansas; Dexter Smith, Siren, Wisconsin; Earl Young, Clear Lake, Washington; Stuart D Smith, Brush, Colorado; Claud B Smith, 614 3rd St., Council Bluffs, Iowa; Goldia Smith Holland, Apartment 47, 301 West Park St., Portland, Oregon; Elmer Smith, Greene, N Y.; Edith Morrison, Clinton Falls, Minnesota; MaBelle Donnelson, Fairmount, Minnesota; Florence Sherbino, Nora Springs, Iowa; Dwight Smith, Orono, Minnesota; Jessie Hawley, Lamesa, Santiago Co., Cal., Edward Hart, Moravia, N. Y., R F. D 5; Lora Lawrence, Moravia, N. Y., R. F. D. 5; Mary Frazier, Moravia, N. Y., R. F. D. 5; Stella Harmon, 13 Parker Ave., Cortland N. Y.; Vesta Rhodes, Moravia, N. Y., R F. D. 5; Harry Eaton, Moravia, N. Y., R. F. D 5; John Eaton, Moravia, N. Y., R. F. D 5; Ellen Comerford, Hamlin St., Cortland, N. Y; Hulda Ferguson, Groton, N. Y., Byron Benedict, 619 Dover Place, St. Louis, Mo.; Inez H. Hardesty, Harding, Illinois; Darwin Howell, Streator, Illinois; Susie Haring, Ludlowville, N. Y; Edward Howell, Ludlowville, N Y., Newton Howell, Ludlowville, N. Y.; Josephine Howell, Ludlowville, N. Y.; Anna Ludlow, City Hospital Ithaca, N. Y.; Ward Howell, Ludlowville, N. Y, Belle Doyle, Peruville, N. Y; Minnie Muntz, Mayville, Missouri; Roe M. Jacobs, Hotel Southland, New Orleans, Louisiana; Cora Austin, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Harold C. Teeter, South Lansing, N. Y; Dorothy Teeter, South Lansing, N. Y.; Marion Howell, Peruville, N. Y.; Clarence Kester, Chewalah, Washington; Ernest A. Kester, Monarch, Wyoming; William Kester, Logan, Kansas.

Upon the petition of Chauncey Hart of the town of Summerhill you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of Cayuga County at the Court House, in the City of Auburn on the 15th day of October, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, why a decree should not be granted admitting to probate an instrument in writing dated the 27th day of November 1919, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Arthur B Smith late of the Town of Summerhill in said County, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Walter (L. S.) E. Woodin, Surrogate of the County of Cayuga, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Auburn, this 25th day of August, 1920.

James F. Rich,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Lewis M. Austin,
Attorney for Petitioner,
Office and P. O. Address,
Homer, N. Y.
8w5

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That's why it would be profitable for you to advertise in it

If you want a job
If you want to hire somebody
If you want to sell something
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If you want to rent your house
If you want to sell your house
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If there is anything that you want the quickest and best way to supply that want is by placing an advertisement in this paper

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LIVES IN A MODEST HOME

George L. Moore Determined That All His Wealth Should Be Spent "While He Was Still Above Ground"—With a Yearly Income Estimated at $5,000,000 He Has No Other Pleasure Outside Home, Garden and Library.

In the life story of George L. Moore, of London whose gift of $750,000 for a recreation ground to be known as Victory park, in memory of the triumph of the allies, the latest of many generous gifts by him, is seen an example of an immensely wealthy idealist who has devoted nearly every cent of his millions to the welfare of his fellow men.

For himself and his wife he retains of all his possessions just sufficient to provide a modest villa at Forest Hill, one of those suburbs dear to the heart of the bank clerk, the wholesale dry goods salesman, the middleman. His allowance for personal expenses—if we except his splendid library of 5,000 books—is little more than that of the average well-paid mechanic of today. In pursuance of his purpose he employs no servants, the work of the ten-room house being done by Mrs. Moore, who is in full sympathy with her husband.

Speak of Mr. Moore to any of his business associates in any of the 250 corporations with which he is connected and they will tell you that he possesses the Midas touch. But, unlike the Phrygian king, he does not bathe in a stream of gold. Above all, Mr. Moore is happily free of the objectionable characteristics which distinguish the average self-made man, his training and tastes being those of the student and scholar.

From Lawyer to Speculator.

Born at Limavady, County Derry, Ireland, he was graduated B. A. at the Queens university, ranking first of his year in mathematics. Taking up the profession of law, he for 20 years practiced in Belfast, and it was there, as the legal representative of various corporations, that he entered upon speculations in oil.

With the first fruits of his success he began to make liberal gifts to the town and county in which he was born. Then he shifted his headquarters to London, where he gradually developed into one of the largest oil operators in the world.

With a yearly income estimated at $5,000,000, he has no pleasures outside of his home, his garden and his library. His favorite authors are Homer, Virgil and Voltaire. In his collection are to be found several rare first editions of printed works and scripts.

"Books are my only extravagance," he said to an interviewer. "In all the years of a busy life I have never got over my love of Greek, Latin and French—the French of Voltaire. In summer I get up about three o'clock and from then until eight, when I go to the city, I am with my books.

Hopes to Get Rid of It All.

"When I began to get away from the routine of law practice and make real money I determined that all my wealth should be spent while I was still above ground. I have always believed that God sends us wealth in order that we may aid those who have not been so fortunate, or who are not blessed, or cursed, with the instinct of money-getting. I have a great deal more than I can ever use—more than anyone could ever need, and instead of hugging money to my heart and waiting until my death to give it away, I purpose to see men, women and children around me—above all, the children—sharing my fortune before I am called. I hope to have devoted every penny I possess to a good purpose. In pursuance of my plan, I employ no secretaries. All my correspondence, averaging 20 to 30 letters a day, is handled by myself and a stenographer.

"Perhaps I hope to teach a lesson to others—the rich people, who spend their lives in pampered luxury and self-indulgence, and who are a curse to humanity. To their evil example we owe the growth of the bolshevist spirit among the workers, as distinguished from the true socialism of which I am a follower. To the idle rich we owe the gradual growth of the spirit and the system under which a bricklayer able to lay a thousand bricks a day lays only a hundred. I am anxious to see fair play for all, employer and employed, and hope to do all I can to assist my fellows."

Pacific's Biggest Log.

A piece from what loggers declare is the largest log ever cut in the Pacific Northwest has been on display in Portland, Ore. The log, which is 12 feet 6 inches in diameter at the butt, is 28 feet long and weighs 48 tons. It was cut near Montesano on Grays Harbor.

The largest crosscut saw manufactured was too short to cut the monster stick of lumber. The log would furnish lumber for several houses.

The Lack.

"After all, the children are the cream of immunity."

"They would be all the better for it if they were oftener whipped cream."

Sugar . . . 19c lb.
Fancy Golden Rio Coffee 25c lb.
Pure Cocoa . . 15c lb.
Expect 800 cases or 19,200 cans of Roast and Corned Beef---should have been here long ago.

Lynch's Stores,
North Lansing, N. Y.---Locke, N. Y.

Mastin in Genoa will have the meat for Genoa territory.

Ready for Fall Business

OUR SUMMER IS NEARLY PAST, FALL IS COMING AND THE CHILLY EVENINGS WILL SOON BE FELT. I AM PREPARED BETTER THAN EVER WITH FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

BIG STOCK OF UNDERWEAR AND SWEATERS IN BEST OF GRADES, HATS AND CAPS OF THE LATEST STYLE, EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHINGS---BIG ASSORTMENT TO PICK FROM.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. EVERYTHING IN MY STOCK IS DEPENDABLE GOODS. WHEN YOU ARE IN AUBURN CALL ON YOUR OLD FRIEND. I WILL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT.

MAKS G. SHAPERO,
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