

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXIV. No 29

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 12, 1915.

EMMA A. WALDO

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MOTHERHOOD is not a
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SCOTT'S EMULSION.
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The COD LIVER OIL feeds the baby
like milk. Its LEAK and SCODA help
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Do not Avoid Substitutes. No Alcohol

From Nearby Towns.

King Ferry.

Feb. 9—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dick-
inson have returned from Number
One, after an absence of five weeks.
Mrs. Howard Pidcock, who has
been sick for some time, is improv-
ing.

Mrs. Bessie Maxwell, son and
daughter of Ellsworth were over
Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray
White.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotten of Savannah
are visiting their daughter, Mrs. W.
H. Perry.

Herbert Bradley made a business
trip to Syracuse Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Smith of Belltown
spent the week-end with Mrs. Chas.
Cornell.

Mrs. Lois Smith, who has been
sick, is being cared for at the home
of her son, Harvey Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray White are
spending the week with Mr. and
Mrs. Chas. White of Ellsworth.

Mrs. Augusta Jefferson is visiting
her son, Clarence of Lake Ridge.

Edward Beebe and daughter,
Mrs. Cranson and daughter of Bolts
Corners, are visiting his sister, Mrs.
Husted Brill. Mr. Brill is in very
poor health.

Wilson Wilcox of Cortland is vis-
iting at Fred Weyant's.

Bert Rapp and W. W. Shaw made
a business trip to Ithaca Saturday.

William Donahue is attending
Farmers' Week at Ithaca.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McCormick
made a business trip to Auburn Sat-
urday.

Daniel Bradley lost a family horse
last week.

Miss Helen Bradley spent a few
days last week with Mrs. Frank
King at Genoa.

The entertainment which was held
at the Presbyterian church Friday
evening was a great success. A
large crowd attended; proceeds
\$45.

The O. E. S. ladies gave Mr. and
Mrs. Fred Tuttle a variety shower
last Tuesday evening, at the Masonic
hall.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. King are
spending a few days at Ithaca this
week.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

Sunday morning: Worship and
sermon at 10:30. Our next benevo-
lent offering for the College Board
and Temperance Committee to be
taken. These are both great causes
to which to give.

Sunday evening: Christian En-
deavor at 6:15; evening worship at 7.
Prayer meeting on Thursday
evening at 7. Several cottage prayer
meetings are expected to be held in
preparation for our coming evan-
gelistic campaign.

The Home Talent entertainment
given last Friday is pronounced the
best entertainment we have had.

The Ladies' Aid gives an oyster
supper Friday evening of this week
between 5:30 and 8 o'clock at 25 cts.
per plate.

Our evangelistic meetings begins
on Feb. 21.

North Lansing.

Feb. 10—The infant son of Mr.
and Mrs. Doyle has been very sick,
but is thought to be better. Mrs.
Eva Boyer, Mrs. Doyle's mother, fell
and broke her wrist, so they are
deep in trouble.

Manley Beardsley was in Ithaca on
Monday.

Charles Lobdell has just sold his
farm to Frank Tarbell, possession to
be given April 1.

Mrs. Sarah French is able to be
around the house.

Mrs. Dana Singer was in Moravia
on Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Metzgar and daughter,
Mrs. Frank Morey, spent a few days
in Cortland last week.

In Doubt.

An insurance agent was filling out
an application blank.

"Have you ever had appendicitis?"
he asked.

"Well," answered the applicant,
"I was operated on, but I never felt
quite sure whether it was appendi-
citis or professional curiosity."—Lad-
ies' Home Journal.

Five Corners.

Feb. 8—The Rev. F. H. Gates
closed his meetings last Sunday
night, after spending three weeks
here. The meetings have been very
interesting.

Wm. Gard of Auburn came last
week to visit his son, Dr. Gard at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Couse. The
doctor was quite ill and accompanied
his father to his home in Auburn.
He has recovered and returned here
last Saturday afternoon. The doctor
is certainly having a good practice
so far and his many friends here
wish him to remain. Lawrence
O'Daniels is not afraid of the snow
drifts or bad weather and is out a
good share of the time driving for
the doctor.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Atwater re-
turned from their western trip last
week Monday. Tuesday they were
both stricken down with the grip and
have been suffering badly, but at
this writing they are slowly recover-
ing.

Several from here attended the
Rebekah Sewing Circle which was
held at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
John Snyder last Thursday afternoon.
The gentlemen were there in the
evening for the fine supper.

H. E. LaBar received the sad news
of the death of his brother, George
LaBar's wife, at East Lansing which
occurred last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Breese were
given a genuine surprise last Friday
evening in honor of their 27th mar-
riage anniversary. About 90 of their
friends and neighbors gathered at
their pleasant home. Of course they
carried refreshments. The evening
was very pleasantly spent with
games and music.

Mrs. Mary Parr of Waverly is
spending some time with her daugh-
ter, Mrs. Carrie Crouch.

R. B. Ferris was kicked quite
badly last week by a young colt.

Mrs. Clarence Hollister is recover-
ing from her severe illness.

Mrs. Leona King returned last
Sunday from a week's visit with Mr.
and Mrs. George Lanterman at
South Lansing.

Mr. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Mc-
Nally of Scipio were last Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Couse.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Couse gave a
party last week Wednesday evening
in honor of their grandson's, August
Hernfeld, 13th birthday. The
teacher, Miss Hanlon, with the
scholars and a few other young
friends were invited, making about
20. It was a complete surprise to
August. When the sleigh load
came and a knock at the door he
opened it, and said "Why, here is the
whole school." A fine menu was
served at 5:30. The birthday cake
was pink and white and when
brought into the dining room had
13 candles burning on it. He received
a very nice lot of presents, among
them a fountain pen and a large col-
lection of birthday cards. The
party was given from 4 o'clock until
6:30, on account of the meetings be-
ing held here. They all went to
church after the party. It was a
very enjoyable affair from start to
finish.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lanterman
and daughter Mildred of South Lan-
sing and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ferris
were all recent guests of Mr. and
Mrs. Will Ferris.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with
Mrs. S. B. Mead on Wednesday
afternoon, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock. All
are invited.

A chicken pie supper will be held
in Grange hall, Five Corners, on
Tuesday, Feb. 16, under the auspices
of the West Genoa Ladies' Aid soci-
ety, for the purpose of raising money
to pay for the carpet recently pur-
chased for the M. E. church of Bell-
town. Supper 25 cents; children 15
cents. A cordial invitation is ex-
tended.

No school this week on account of
Farmers' Week at Ithaca. The
teacher, Miss Hanlon and Ruth Has-
kin of Goodyears, are in attendance.

The members of Rebekah Lodge
here presented Miss Veda Algard
with a glass bowl and 3 gold fish.
She was very much pleased with the
present and extends many thanks for
being remembered.

"The Wayside Cross" was sung
last Sunday at the services here by

the Rev. E. L. Dresser, Messrs. C.
G. Barger, Walter and Oscar Hunt.
It was rendered beautifully and was
very effective, and enjoyed by the
congregation.

Mrs. Maria Kelley is spending
some time with her daughter, Mrs.
Homer Algard and family.

Rev. F. H. Gates returned to his
home in Cortland Monday and Rev.
E. L. Dresser also returned to his
home in Ithaca the same day.

Wilbur Cook spent last week
at his uncle's, Will Searles, near Lud-
lowville. He has returned this week
to assist Mr. Searles in some work.

Mrs. Walter Hunt is still feeling
quite poorly.

Edd Kibler is under the care of
Dr. Gard with the prevailing distem-
per.

Geo. L. Ferris attended the State
Grange at Oswego last week.

Lansingville.

Feb. 9—Married, at Ludlowville,
Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. E. L.
Evans, Miss Lulu Knettle and Leo
Nobles of Lansingville. They will
reside at the latter's home west of
Lansingville.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet
at the home of Mrs. Clifford Town-
send, at Myers, Thursday, Feb. 18.
Every one is to furnish for the din-
ner.

Harold Hallock of Cornell was a
guest at the home of L. A. Boles
from Wednesday until Saturday.

Quite a large company was pre-
sent at the party at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. Wm. Breese Friday night.
A pleasant evening was spent.

Miss Tammie Bower returned
home from Ithaca last week and was
accompanied by Mrs. S. A. Emmons,
who will spend a few days with
friends here.

John Smith and Wm. Tucker are
on the sick list this week. The rest
of the sick remain about the same.

The Epworth League from this
place visited the Ludlowville church
on Sunday night, and assisted in the
service there.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlando White en-
tertained Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whip-
ple, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bower and
Miss Burr at dinner on Feb. 7, in
honor of Mrs. Bower's birthday.

Quite a large number attended the
L. A. S. at the home of Mrs. Archie
Hoover last week. The ladies are
sewing and preparing for a bazaar in
the near future.

Mrs. Helen Lobdell and Mrs. Fan-
nie Lobdell are both failing. Mrs.
Sirenus Reynolds is helping to care
for the former.

Rev. G. W. Hiney's subject for
Sunday's sermon will be "A Look
Within the Gate."

Merrifield.

Feb. 10—The L. A. S. will meet
with Mrs. Claude Ward on Wednes-
day afternoon.

Mrs. Terrence Grady is very ill
with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Myers and
grandson, George Graham of Locke,
were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John
Carter, Monday.

Edward Orchard and a hunter
friend while out yesterday had the
good luck to bring down a fine red
fox.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Eaker enter-
tained a small company at dinner,
Monday, Feb. 8, the occasion being
the sixtieth anniversary of their
marriage.

Claude Phillips and wife of Auburn
were Sunday guests of Wm. Fisher
and wife.

George Welch accompanied his
mother and sister to Elmira, Sat-
urday, returning that evening. His
sister, Miss Bridget Welch, has en-
tered a hospital in that city for
treatment. Her many friends hope
for a speedy recovery.

E. J. Morgan and wife were in
Syracuse on business, Saturday.

Miss Margaret O'Connell of Ells-
worth is the guest of Miss Anna
O'Herron.

The "Old Folks Dance" given un-
der the auspices of St. Bernard's
society was well attended last eve-
ning and a very enjoyable time
reported.

Subscribe for the home paper to-
day.

Ledyard.

Feb. 8—The third annual banquet
of the Ledyard Study club has passed
into history. It was held last Tues-
day evening at the home of Mrs. Kirk-
land and took the form of a valen-
tine social. The rooms were tastily
decorated and Cupids and hearts
were much in evidence. Music and
recitations suitable for the occasion
were enjoyed by more than eighty
people. A fine supper, which the
ladies of Ledyard have the distinc-
tion of preparing, was served. The
cakes were heart shape. The com-
pany were seated at small tables and
a bevy of young ladies did the serv-
ing in a graceful manner and all
went to their homes feeling that
this, like its predecessors had pro-
ven a success.

Mrs. Kirkland was at Sherwood a
couple of days last week to get ac-
quainted with those two new grand-
daughters, the Misses Bessie and
Bernice Brewster.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Parmenter
visited friends at Venice the first of
the week.

Mrs. Wm. Parmenter returned
from Ithaca last Wednesday, after
spending several days visiting her
parents.

Dannie Brennan made a business
trip to Ithaca last Thursday.

Wesley Wilbur killed sixteen fine
hogs on Saturday. He has his pick-
ing house completed and has already
shipped one lot of poultry.

Roy Holland is making some im-
provements on the interior of his
house.

Venice Center.

Feb. 9—Mrs. Sarah Greenfield is
spending a few days at Moravia with
her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Brockway.

Mrs. Mary Maine of Auburn was
in town several days last week, dis-
posing of the personal effects of her
late sister-in-law, Mrs. A. Fox. The
house and lot have been purchased
by Wm. Heald.

There will be a social at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark, Friday
evening, Feb. 19. Everybody is
invited.

The ladies of the V. C. Hall asso-
ciation will be prepared to serve
dinner and supper at the hall on
town meeting day. Also lunches
will be furnished.

It now appears that there are
going to be quite a number of
changes here this spring. Cornelius
Nugent has purchased the Wm. Hos-
kins farm. Wm. Heald will move
to the Fox house. James Heffernan
has rented the Muldoon house now
occupied by Heald. John Owens
will return from Syracuse to his own
place now occupied by Heffernan.

Wm. Whitman will take possession
of the Clark place lately purchased
by him and it is said that R. J. Cou-
lson and B. A. Wattles have exchang-
ed places and that Coulson will move
to the house now occupied by Whit-
man.

Venice.

Feb. 8—Little Winfield Warner,
who was quite ill last week, is slowly
improving.

Mrs. W. Boothe, who has been vis-
iting her daughters at Moravia,
spent several days at John Misner's,
going from there to Genoa to visit
her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood, daugh-
ters Pearl and Ruby and son Avery,
comprising Wood's orchestra, en-
tertained the Sunday school last
Sunday and Mrs. Wood gave a short
lecture.

John Streeter and wife visited in
Syracuse last week.

Robt. Jones and Ed Jones and wife
were in Moravia over Sunday.

John Streeter had a phone install-
ed in his house last Friday.

There will be a few changes
around here this spring.

Elmer Beach and family are mov-
ing to Moravia. About 60 friends
recently gathered at their home one
evening and had a most enjoyable
time, with games, music and re-
freshments.

Aaron Whitman will move to Mo-
ravia and L. E. Kimball, who pur-
chased the Whitman farm, takes
possession March 1.
Robt. Jones moves to Moravia
March 1.

North Lansing W. C. T. U.

North Lansing W. C. T. U. has
been rather quiet this winter, owing
mainly to illness among the members
and in their families. But some meet-
ings have been held, the last being
an officers' meeting at Mrs. Ella
Beardsley's. Prayer day was ob-
served, the meeting being held at
the home of Mrs. F. J. Allington
who, as superintendent of evangelis-
tic work, led the services. The
program was original and was both
pleasing and instructive. Two bar-
rels of clothing and vegetables have
been sent for distribution in Ithaca,
the work being under the care of
Mrs. Frances Brink, superintendent
of flower mission work. Willard
Memorial day will be observed Wed-
nesday, Feb. 17, at the home of Mrs.
Ella Beardsley, under her leadership
as superintendent of red letter days.
Meeting will open at 11 o'clock and
dinner will be served between 1 and
2 p. m. and the regular meeting
will be followed by a food sale.
Everyone is invited.

Mrs. Sarah French wishes to thank
the many friends who so kindly re-
membered her on her birthday anniv-
ersary. Sixty-nine postcards came,
a most welcome "shower". Mrs.
French is recovering from a recent
severe illness.

Ensenore Heights.

Feb. 10—Chas. Wyant of Auburn
was a Sunday guest of Claude Wyant
and family.

William Pope is still in very poor
health.

Mrs. Harmon Sawyer was in Au-
burn Saturday, being called there
by the death of her step-mother,
Mrs. Estella Weeks.

Miss Lena Emerson is very ill with
neuritis.

Mrs. C. H. Wyant and son Robert
were guests of Merrifield relatives
Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Bridget Welch, who has been
ill for some time, is now in a sanita-
rium in Elmira for treatment. Her
mother is with her.

Howard Hunter and family and
Mrs. Emmeline Hunter were Sunday
guests of W. T. Wheat and family
at Merrifield.

Mrs. Wm. Pope and son Leslie
drove to Niles to visit Mrs. Ivan
Coulson.

Mr. Arthur King is very ill with
pneumonia.

Ellsworth.

Feb. 9—Mrs. Leonard Smith has
been quite sick.

Fred White is spending this week
in Ithaca.

Mrs. D. Nicholas of Ludlowville
has been visiting Mrs. Burdette
Streeter.

Mrs. John Callahan and Mrs.
Katherine Pritchard spent last Tues-
day in Auburn.

Miss Ethel Shute of Auburn re-
turned to her home there, after
spending a few days here with her
sister.

Mrs. Bessie Maxwell and children
spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs.
Ray White in King Ferry.

Leland Stewart is now working in
Auburn.

Quite a few from this way attend-
ed the entertainment in King Ferry.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray White are
spending the week with their parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles White.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure deafness,
and that is by constitutional remedies.
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-
dition of the mucous lining of the Eusta-
chian Tube. When this tube is inflamed
you have a rumbling sound or imperfect
hearing, and when it is entirely closed,
deafness is the result, and unless the in-
flammation can be taken out and this
tube restored to its normal condition,
hearing will be destroyed forever; nine
cases out of ten are caused by catarrh,
which is nothing but an inflamed con-
dition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for
any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh)
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh
Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipa-
tion.

Getting Billy's Goat

A Football Story

By JACK BRANT

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Football at Buckeye college was no afternoon pink tea. If you apologized for putting a hobnailed shoe in the face of your best friend the coach was likely to light on your neck the next minute because of your ladylike manners. Temper played a big part in picking the team, and those of us who didn't have any originally had had it developed. The one exception was Billy Gordon, the big guard.

Billy was so good natured that it oozed out all over him. No one, not even the coaches, could ever rattle him. Even if one did pick a scrap he was so big that it didn't do any good. He would put out his right hand, which was about as heavy as a full sized ham and greatly resembled one, and if any one got in front of it he would be brushed away like a fly, leaving Billy as serene and good natured as ever.

A man like that can get a place in the line on any football team in the country. But Tom Burns, head-coach of Buckeye, wanted more than an automaton of defense, he wanted a whirlwind of attack and destruction. He used to sit up whole nights trying to think of schemes to make Billy mad.

His theory was that every man had a temper stored away somewhere and it needed only a touch on the hidden spring to start it off.

But Tom was pretty well stumped trying to discover the combination that fitted Billy.

Two weeks before the big final game with Kenyon college, our main rival, the situation began to get desperate. Tom Burns called a meeting of the whole team minus Billy and explained that no matter how furious the rest of us got, if we didn't get a good mad out of Billy we stood as much chance of winning that game as of growing wings on earth.

What he wanted was to get Billy angry just before the game and have the cause of his anger so far out of his reach that he couldn't get at it and would take his wrath out on the Kenyon team.

This set us all thinking, and that night as I jumped into bed I found the solution. That solution was Miss Pink.

Miss Pink was the queen of the coeds and the prettiest girl in two states. It was secretly surmised among a choice few who were in on the game that she was as good as engaged to head coach Tom Burns. Billy, who didn't dance, was not one of the few who were in on the game.

My plan was to get her to cast a few of those smiles on Billy. It's a well known axiom that a fellow in love is particularly susceptible to the grinch germ, and it's just a step from a good blue grinch to a tearing rage.

I predicted that in two weeks we could get the thing so well under way that on the day of the final game all we would have to do would be to light the fuse and then run like the mischief to get far enough away before the explosion.

The end that I outlined to Tom was to have Miss Pink come up to Billy just as he was leaving the locker building in his football clothes and reach out and slap him on the face.

She could throw in some words at the same time, like "liar" and "cheat" or whatever the ladylike phrases were that would convey the same meaning. This, I reasoned, would rouse the temper of a mummy. And, of course, as Billy couldn't hit a girl, he would go into the game and begin tearing the clothes off the Kenyon team.

Tom agreed that the basis of the plot wasn't bad, but he didn't think that quite so much action in the final part would suit Miss Pink. He said I had the right idea, but that if I'd ever been in love I would realize that it wouldn't take as much as that to make a man eat granite.

According to his views, the best way to get Billy's goat would be to have the lady of his choice suddenly announce on the day of the game that she was engaged to another man.

"I guess you're right," I said. "It sure would give Billy a jolt if Miss Pink should tell him that she was engaged to you when he was thinking that he was the king pin. Do you think you stand in strong enough to pull the trick off at the proper moment?"

It was a fool question for me to ask. If there was one line where Tom considered that he was strong it was with the ladies. He wasn't far wrong, either, for he was no end of a hero, and girls like that kind. But I had an idea that he was having harder work bringing Miss Pink to terms than he liked to admit.

This seemed tough on Tom, for it was plain as day that she was the one girl he had ever met whom he was head over heels in love with.

"Well," said Tom, looking a little fussed, "you certainly have got a lot of nerve. But if you can keep a secret I'll tell you something. I'm not engaged to Miss Pink yet, but I hope to be. And I think that for the good of the college I can get her to play her part, and we'll let Billy know of our engagement at the right moment to win that game."

The next day Tom was beaming. So after practice I asked him how things were progressing. And because he wanted to talk to somebody and because he had started in to make a confidant of me he told me all about it.

It seems that when he had first suggested the plan she had refused absolutely to have anything to do with it. But after he had made a strong appeal to her college spirit and explained how necessary temper was to football and that unless she helped we would lose the big game she came around conditionally.

The conditions were that she reserved the right to drop out at any moment and that if any engagement was announced she was to be the one to do the announcing. And Tom assured me that she wasn't the kind of girl that would back out and that she would do her best for Buckeye. He was going to take Billy to walk that night and meet her accidentally and had an excuse all fixed up to leave them together.

Now that everything was arranged I began to feel a little uneasy in my conscience. I liked Billy, as did everybody else, and it seemed to me that we were playing him a pretty low down trick.

Things began to turn out beautifully, just as we had planned. I guess a mere man doesn't stand much chance when a girl really sets her cap for him. Billy fell like a lamb and even took to writing poetry. His whole manner changed, and he carried around his 250 pounds as if they were barely enough ballast to keep him connected with the earth.

Tom gave him a clear field, for the good of the team, and when he wasn't at practice or attending lectures you could be pretty sure he was with Miss Pink or waiting for her somewhere.

This went on for two weeks, right up to the afternoon of the final game. Then came the explosion. It was bigger than we had expected—so big that Tom got caught in it.

A few of us were walking down to the field with Tom. He was very nervous, not listening to anything we said, and I knew it wasn't all caused by the game. Right in front of us were Miss Pink and Billy, waiting on the corner. As we passed Billy called to Tom, and he joined them. We went on.

I heard later that Tom tried to get away, but she wouldn't let him.

"Please stay, Mr. Burns," she said. "You have both been such good friends to me that I want you to be the first to hear a secret. I'm engaged, but don't tell, because it isn't out yet. Richard Randolph is a distant cousin, and I am so anxious to have you meet him."

She smiled up at them with those big, round, trusting eyes of hers. She was so confident they would be delighted and so absolutely unconscious that she was causing the slightest uneasiness to either of them.

They tried to say the right thing and left her to wait for her girl friends who were going, with her to the game, and when they joined us at the locker room they were like two full sized hurricanes done up in quart bottles.

Nobody but I knew what the trouble was, and I didn't guess but half of it. Tom sailed into us in true football style, and the talk he gave us was a lyric. I've never heard nor read of a speech before a battle that could touch it. It put fire into us as if he were pouring it in with a dipper, and we ran out on that field ready to consume all that we touched.

That game will live forever in the history of Buckeye college. Kenyon came on the field with a heavier team and the idea that they were going to have a cinch. They found ten furies and one demon, and there was as much chance of stopping Buckeye as stopping the north wind.

Billy was the demon. From a quiet, peace loving Hercules of an hour before he had changed into an avenging torrent of wrath. Four men couldn't hold him, and his path when he ran down the field was lined with cripples, with one or two of the gravest, who courted death, clinging to him.

The odds turned right around in the first ten minutes, and the college in the bleachers went wild with delight as we dashed on to victory. The score at the end was 29 to 0, and there was lots of fight still left in us. Two men fought even as the cheering undergrads carried them twice around the field on their shoulders. These two were Tom Burns and Billy.

There was a big bonfire on the campus that night, and everybody, coeds and all, attended. At about the middle of it there was a cry for an ax, and as I vaguely remembered having seen one around the corner of the grand stand where the carpenters had been working I went for it.

I made plenty of noise coming, but there were two people around there in the dark that didn't hear me. They were Miss Pink and Billy. I was near enough to hear what they were saying when I stopped, and I couldn't help listening. Miss Pink was talking.

"I—I said it for a joke," she was saying. "There isn't any Richard Randolph. I'm sorry I did it. I would never have done it if—I had thought you would get so angry with me."

"I wasn't angry with you or any one," said Billy, stubborn as a barn full of mules.

"Oh, but you were! You were very, very angry, indeed, and it was splendid, and—and—I love you for it!"

It always pays not to argue with a woman, and there are sometimes when it pays better than others.

I hurried away as fast as I could, but I couldn't get away fast enough not to notice that Billy realized this was one of the times that called for action, not words.

PASTURING ALFALFA.

Alfalfa needs no special treatment to aid it in coming through the winter in a healthy, vigorous condition, provided the stubble is not pastured off down to the crowns.

Never should alfalfa be pastured down close late in the fall, says G. E. Thompson, assistant in farm crops at the Kansas Agricultural college. That leaves it so exposed that the hard frozes of winter will injure the stand, if not kill it out entirely. Late fall mowing ordinarily does no damage, as the mower leaves sufficient stubble to give protection to the plants.

NEW ENGLAND'S POTASH.

Enough to Supply Agricultural Needs of This Country For Centuries.

There is enough available potash in New England to supply the agricultural needs of this country for many centuries, says a writer in the New York Sun. These many deposits will average from 7 to 14 per cent potash. The balance of the rock carrying this potash is all necessary for plant growth.

All that is needed to bring this potash to the farmer is to mine the rock and pulverize it finely, not less than 200 mesh, and the entire contents of the rock when mixed with the soil will become available for plant life as fast as any form of vegetation can consume it with the application of varying amounts for different crops, as some crops require more potash than others.

The agricultural department at Washington has made experiments with this rock for the last fifteen years and has demonstrated the solubility and availability of the potash when used as above and has produced equally as good crops with this form of potash as they have been able to produce with the German potash salts that are supposed to be immediately soluble in water.

The writer has made personal examination of about 100 of these deposits in New England and has also made many practical and scientific tests on growing crops in comparison with the German potash, proving without a question that this source of potash was superior in every way to the German product.

There have been several scientific theorists of late who have claimed patented processes whereby they could extract the potash from this rock so that it could be supplied to the farmer or fertilizer manufacturer in a comparatively pure state.

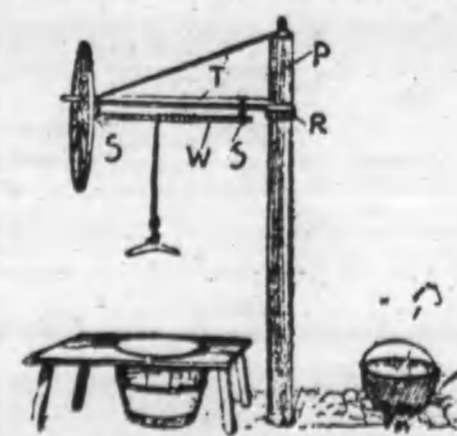
For the last seventy-five years, up to about five years ago, practically all of the farmers in this country and most of the agricultural scientific theorists knew positively that all the soil needed were phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash, but recently we hear of a great many other plant food elements that increase the crop yield and build up the soil to a healthier and more productive condition than was ever thought possible, and many of them are now being used by the practical agriculturist with marked success.

The Wisconsin Agricultural college after many experiments has discovered that sulphate of iron is a wonderful soil restorer and crop producer. France also discovered that sulphate of iron in many cases applied at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre increases production from 40 to 100 per cent.

Magnesia has recently been claimed by many practical agriculturists to be a plant food of great importance. It is rapidly becoming a well known fact that all plants must have at least twelve mineral elements in sufficient quantity if a maximum crop is to be harvested.

Derrick For Hanging Hogs.

Set a pole, P, eight inches in diameter in the ground so that five feet of the pole is in the ground and twelve feet above it. Put a one inch iron pin in the top so that it extends four inches above the pole. Then put an iron ring, just a little larger than the



pole, over it and fasten securely with bolts or screws. This ring R and the iron pin are the means of supporting the derrick.

Now for the windlass get a round pole, W, six feet long and six inches in diameter. Fasten a rope in a hole bored through the middle. Fasten an old buggy wheel to the end of a pole. Now make two iron straps, S, to go under the windlass and fasten them to a timber, T, one end of which is shaped to rest on the iron ring and the other end is supported by an iron brace fastened to the pin at the top of the post.

Make a hole in the end of the beam that supports the windlass, in which a stout wooden pin can be placed to keep the windlass from unwinding when you are through lifting. The derrick swings sidewise, so you can heat your water in one vessel, scald your hog in another and put him anywhere you want without the usual tugging.—Farm and Fireside.

SAVED TRAIN BY SAFETY PIN

New-Fangled Gown Caused Something of a Confusion at New York Dance.

One of those new-fangled trains became unswitched at a recent dance at the Claridge, according to the New York Times, and when the owner discovered her loss she and the man at the hotel desk had a lot of trouble. It seems that the new train is made so that it can be worn or not worn, just as the owner of the freak to which it belongs fancies. When her friends expressed their admiration of Mrs. Camille Roe's new frock, all went merry as a marriage bell until one of these friends became so enthusiastic over the way Mrs. Roe managed her new train that the latter drew out of the dance to explain.

"You see, it is like this," she began, catching at her skirt. She caught in vain. There was nothing but the skirt. The train had left the station. After a hurried search about the room, Mrs. Roe went out to see if the train had arrived at the desk.

"I've lost my train," she announced, somewhat breathlessly.

The clerk immediately got out his train guide. He thought she was a commuter who had overstayed her time limit in town, and that she wished to catch a later train.

"New Haven or New York Central, ma'am?" he inquired, sympathetically, as he hurriedly turned over the leaves.

The lady explained. The clerk rummaged among the things under the counter. "Nothing like a train here, ma'am," he reported. "The only thing we have is a girdle that the assistant manager picked up and turned in here a little while ago." He held it up. It was the train Mrs. Roe had missed. Pretty soon it was flying through a one-step, but its ordinary couplings had been re-enforced with small safety pins.

RISKS OF RED CROSS WORK

Doctors Who Operate on the Field Under Fire Require Nerves That Are Steady.

In the fighting area Red Cross workers are running greater risks than they have ever done in past campaigns. Those who succor the wounded do not now wait until the end of a battle before they commence their humane work, neither do they remain in safety some distance at the rear. The numbers of the wounded in modern battle are too great for that, and assistance must be given to them on the battlefield itself, with shot and shell whistling around. Surgeons now make their way along the trenches under heavy fire, carrying small surgical cases which contain a number of absolutely necessary medicines. These include pain-killing drugs, such as morphine, antiseptics and syringes. On the wounded soldier himself a first-aid outfit can be found, as every military man carries in his knapsack a little packet of antiseptic gauze and a roll of bandages. The surgeon makes his patient as comfortable as possible and, if he can, drags him to a point where the bursting shells are not likely to injure him. Then, on his hands and knees; the plucky worker makes his way along the rows of dead and wounded, taking as many, if not more, risks than the "Tommy's" themselves.

Of course, working under such trying conditions the surgeon cannot do all he would wish for the wounded. By means of injections from his hypodermic syringe he temporarily alleviates their pain, and in serious cases stops bleeding by tightly knotted bandages placed round the injured limb, while broken bones he puts in a "splint," provided, in many instances, by the stricken soldier's bayonet.

An Institute of Agriculture.

More scientific farming resulting in lower food prices in cities is the avowed object of the free institute of agriculture which has been in progress in New York city throughout 20 weeks of the present year. The institution depends upon co-operation between the national department of agriculture, Columbia university and the New York state department of agriculture. It is intended that persons who intend to go into farming shall be better prepared for this purpose, while those who are not fitted for that occupation may be deterred from attempting it. It is also the hope that abandoned farms near the city may be subjected to proper development.

Saving the Babies.

A recent mayor of Huddersfield offered one pound to every mother who brought to him a year-old baby of a certain weight, and the result was that a great many babies which used to die did not die. The babies at the end of the year not only came up alive but they came up to weight. In commenting on this fact, Bernard Shaw said Mr. Broadbent knew that a pound extra in a baby at a certain age was an enormous municipal profit.—The Living Church.

In Your Own Home Town.

Your preacher talks to you about the sin in the great cities and your heart is heavy with sorrow at the thought of wrong and suffering. You may feel called upon to spend your time and money preparing baskets and barrels of Christmas goodies to be sent to some of the miserable, with whom, thank goodness, you do not have to come in contact. But please don't forget that there's a devil in your own home town.—Kansas Industrialist.

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Friday Morning, Feb. 12, 1915

FARMERS' UNION OFFICIALS THINK RAILROADS ARE ENTITLED TO MORE REVENUE.

Products of Plow and Farmer Who Lives at Home Should Be Exempt From Increase.

By Peter Radford.
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates in the eastern classification of territory; the application of the roads to state and interstate commissions for an increase in rates, and the utterances of President Wilson on the subject bring the farmers of this nation face to face with the problem of an increase in freight rates. It is the policy of the Farmers' Union to meet the issues affecting the welfare of the farmers squarely and we will do so in this instance.

The transportation facilities of the United States are inadequate to effectively meet the demands of commerce and particularly in the South and West additional railway mileage is needed to accommodate the movement of farm products. If in the wisdom of our Railroad Commissions an increase in freight rates is necessary to bring about an improvement in our transportation service, and an extension of our mileage, then an increase should be granted, and the farmer is willing to share such proportion of the increase as justly belongs to him, but we have some suggestions to make as to the manner in which this increase shall be levied.

Rates Follow Lines of Least Resistance.

The freight rates of the nation have been built up along lines of least resistance. The merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the lumberman and the cattleman have had their traffic bureaus thoroughly organized and in many instances they have pursued the railroad without mercy and with the power of organized tonnage they have hammered the life out of the rates and with unrestrained greed they have eaten the vitals out of our transportation system and since we have had railroad commissions, these interests, with skill and cunning, are represented at every hearing in which their business is involved.

The farmer is seldom represented at rate hearings, as his organizations have never had the finances to employ counsel to develop his side of the case and, as a result, the products of the plow bear an unequal burden of the freight expense. A glance at the freight tariffs abundantly proves this assertion. Cotton, the leading agricultural product of the South, already bears the highest freight rate of any necessary commodity in commerce, and the rate on agricultural products as a whole is out of proportion with that of the products of the factory and the mine.

We offer no schedule of rates, but hope the commission will be able to give the railroad such an increase in rates as is necessary without levying a further toll upon the products of the plow. The instance seems to present an opportunity to the Railroad Commissions to equalize the rates as between agricultural and other classes of freight without disturbing the rates on staple farm products.

What is a Fair Rate?

We do not know what constitutes a basis for rate making and have never heard of anyone who did claim to know much about it, but if the prosperity of the farm is a factor to be considered and the railroad commission concludes that an increase in rates is necessary, we would prefer that it come to us through articles of consumption on their journey from the factory to the farm. We would, for example, prefer that the rate on hogs remain as at present and the rate on meat bear the increase, for any farmer can then avoid the burden by raising his own meat, and a farmer who will not try to raise his own meat ought to be penalized.

We think the rate on coal and brick can much better bear an increase than the rate on cotton and flour. We would prefer that the rate on plows remain the same, and machinery, pianos and such articles as the poorer farmer cannot hope to possess bear the burden of increase.

The increase in rates should be so arranged that the farmer who lives at home will bear no part of the burden, but let the farmer who boards in other states and countries and who feeds his stock in foreign lands, pay the price of his folly.

We print noteheads, letterheads and envelopes for the farmer or business man at reasonable prices.

MEDICAL SCIENCE AND WAR

Vast Advances of Recent Years Have Greatly Reduced the Mortality.

While the war in Europe is by far the greatest in the history of the world and the destruction of life cannot fail to be tremendous, there is satisfaction in considering that, on account of the vast advances that have been made in medical and surgical science in recent years, the percentage of loss will be greatly reduced.

In the Franco-Prussian war the surgeons looked upon the infection of wounds as a matter of course. They regarded the presence of the attendant pus as a necessity, and as long as the pus was what was known as "laudable" they were satisfied with the condition of the patient. Other patients developed another form of pus, streptococcal, which caused the doctors of those days gravely to shake their heads and prepare for the death of the patient. Even the best hospitals were not properly ventilated and were filled with the foul odors emanating from infected wounds and gangrene. All this was considered unavoidable. At that time suppuration and kindred complications in wounded men were regarded as of spontaneous origin, although the researches of Pasteur had already pointed the way to a general understanding of germs. When at length purulent infection was found to be the result of germs disseminated were brought into use. Carbolic acid was the agent generally employed at first for that purpose, and the attendant success in treating surgical injuries and in performing operations where carbonized dressings were used and the air was subjected to a carbonic acid spray, caused the most profound amazement.—Scientific American.

SPHERE FOR WOMAN DOCTOR

Writer's Opinion is That She Has Properly Taken the Place That is Her Right.

They tell us now that we are the fighting sex. Why have we been so long? Ardent, beautiful, sweet as a nut, with nut-brown eyes under lids like pointed white flames, with her rippling wing of hair in the same sweet, hot tones, with her tall grace and grave glance and white, expert, sensitive hands—the scientist's hands which take account of a hair—why is she here—this woman—bending over her tubes and flasks and microscope instead of in a drawing room, with bowls of white hyacinths at her elbow? Why, within sixty years after medicine is open to women, are 10,000 practicing in this country alone? Is it because we are tired of ignorance in pity?

If there were no other field for woman doctors, unmarried mothers would make a place in the world for them. If there is any psychology of sex, or sex antagonism, or sisterhood among women, or any of the other things we talk of so gaily in our search to get at the truth about men and women, surely it is easier to look into a woman's eyes than into a man's when you hear that you are to undertake motherhood outside the plan society has for this service to it.

"I am a woman myself and I know what you bear"—the eyes of the woman doctor answer to those others which meet hers in their first startled comprehension.—The Metropolitan.

Early History of Pittsburgh.

The investment of all there was of Pittsburgh at the time by the victorious army of General Forbes was completed November 25, 1758, the day following the blowing up of Fort Duquesne by the French and the flight of them and their Indian allies. The small and scattered forces commanded by the dying General Forbes, who had insisted on being brought on for the celebration of the fall of the fort, assembled at the "meeting of the waters," one strong detachment under General Armstrong having come down from Kittanning by hasty marching, at which place they had fought a severe battle with the Indians, the general being later honored by having the county named for him of which Kittanning is the county seat.

Conforming to the Censorship.

The censors on the other side seem to be as particular about information that a correspondent sends to his wife as about the news that he cables to his paper, evidently having faith in the old tradition that whatever is told to a wife might as well be screamed aloud in the market place. It is related that Irvin S. Cobb writes to Mrs. Cobb: "I am here at a town in Germany. From here I am going to another place. I can't tell you where, because then you wouldn't get the letter."—Kansas City Star.

The Dont-Snow Wedding.

John G. Dont, a Santa Rosa merchant, and his wife don't like it because their son, Prince Albert Dont, plumber in the same city, went to San Rafael with Miss Lillian Snow of Sebastopol and got married without letting them know it. It is not that they don't ever object to their son taking unto himself a wife, but they claim that their son don't know what he is talking about when he gave his age as twenty-one.—San Francisco Chronicle.

War Songs.

King George's troops march well to the Tipperary song, but is it possible that the sultan's forces are hiking along to the tune "Turkey in the Straw"?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE HOUSE OF THREE.

Curious Architecture of England's Most Peculiar Building.

The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is probably the triangular one at Rushton, in Northamptonshire. Its design is supposed to typify the trinity.

This singular building has three stories, and each story has three windows on each of the three sides, while each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. In each of the other windows there are twelve panes, arranged in three fours, and the panes throughout are triangular.

Three gables rise on each side and from the center, where their roofs meet, a three-sided chimney surmounts a large trefoil. The smoke issues from three round holes on each of the three sides of the chimney.

Three Latin inscriptions, one on each side of the house, have each thirty letters, while over the door there is another Latin inscription of three words, the English of which is, "There are three that bear record," and on each side are the carved figures of three angels bearing shields.

Inside the house each floor contains three three-sided apartments. The length of each of the walls by outside measurement is thirty-three feet four inches—that is, exactly thirty-three and one-third feet.—London Telegraph.

The Chair of Torture.

The most prominent building in the ancient city of Nuremberg is the castle. One of its two towers was used for torture; the other served as a prison. The castle also contained a museum of horrors until it was purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. In whose possession these relics now lie. One of these was the chair of torture. It was very heavily made and studded over the seat and at the elbows with blunt topped spikes. To it the victim was tightly bound, and in a short time discomfort began to manifest itself and in time became unbearable. During its continuance the torture was increased in several ways by means of wedges being passed between the legs and screws being applied to the thumbs until they began to bleed.

A Joint Concern.

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan was in distress, in early life, one of his resources was that of writing for the fugitive publications of the day, in which he was materially assisted by his wife, and many years after his entrance into the sphere of politics he was heard to say that "if he had stuck to the law he believed he should have done as much as his friend Tom Erskine; but," continued he, "I had no time for such studies. Mrs. Sheridan and myself were often obliged to keep writing for our daily leg or shoulder of mutton; otherwise we should have had no dinner." One of his friends, to whom he confessed this, wittily replied, "Then I perceive it was a 'joint' concern."

Triumph of Womanly Nature.

A budding novelist who knew how to depart from the hackneyed way of putting things sent to a Boston editor a novel containing the following: "When she heard of the marriage of her false lover to her hated rival she at first bawled bitterly, but her womanly nature soon asserted itself, and she began a desperate flirtation with another man."—New York Post.

An Old Larch Tree.

Italy can boast of a larch tree the age of which is estimated to be 2,000 years. It is situated on the northern flank of Mont Cebet in the direction of the huts of Pin Venti, above Courmayeur, a few steps from the footpath that skirts the limits of the meadow land. Due allowance being made for the extreme slowness with which the larch grows, for the altitude above sea level (1,650 meters) at which it is rooted and for its northerly exposure in the near neighborhood of the glacier, where the cycle of its development is barely five months every year, this venerable larch, untouched, unlike by woodman's ax and thunderbolt, cannot be less than 2,000 years old.—Scotsman.

Wagner to the Musicians.

Wagner's little admonition to the musicians was most characteristic and worthy to be noted by many an orchestra of this day. "Gentlemen," he said, "I beg of you not to take my forbearance too seriously. Where you see 'ff' make an 'fy' of it, and for piano play pianissimo. Remember how many of you there are down there against the one poor single human throat up here alone on the stage."—Neumann's "Personal Recollections."

Mean Brute.

"It is strange that there are no women on the bench of the United States supreme court," remarked Mrs. Gabb as she looked up from her paper. "It is strange," agreed Mr. Gabb. "That court always has the last word."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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In comparison to this have you ever estimated what the purchasing power of the people you can reach really amounts to?

It would not be a mere waste of figures to get at these facts, but they would reveal a condition to you which the retailer who goes ahead must face. In the future he will find it necessary to see how much business there is to be obtained in his line in his locality, and then adopt means to get his share of that business. It is being done in some places and perhaps the method used will interest you.

This illustrates only one phase of a very complex situation, yet there may be something in it that will lead to an awakening to the real necessity of the present day.

In a certain Illinois county, the county officials, the Bankers' association, the farmers and some public-spirited citizens got together and hired a soil doctor at a good salary to aid the farmers in selecting the best seed for the soil, teach them crop rotation, the best crops to raise, and in fact show them how they could greatly increase their profits.

They secured a man who was an authority in this line and the results of his diagnoses made his work very popular.

The movement is so satisfactory that it has been practically made a permanent thing, and other counties are rapidly adopting the plan.

This bankers' association is also the main instigator of the good road movement and through their efforts many miles of roads have been greatly improved.

You may ask where does the bank come out on this and how does it affect the hardware dealer.

A very noticeable increase in crops has likewise increased the farmer's income. This means increased bank deposits and the purchase of more of the things desired by those who live on the farms. The men who lead in the movement to bring this about have earned the gratitude of those benefited and it is only natural that they will transact their business whenever possible with the bankers, automobile, implement or hardware dealers who have helped them.

You may think such a movement in your community would not benefit you, but the spirit which inspires a man to give his time and effort to changing conditions which seemingly do not directly affect him, is one worthy of fostering and in the experience of those who tried it has brought results in a business way. It is the best kind of advertising, and we are all believers in advertising whether we admit it or not.

Activity in local organizations like commercial clubs, and merchant associations, is the best kind of stimulant for a retail merchant, and it makes him see conditions in a different light than he does if he is not interested in the larger development of his community.

It will pay every merchant to get at the real conditions locally and in this way learn just what is necessary for the upbuilding of his business on the most permanent basis.

"Jones—He Pays the Freight."

"It pays to advertise." The name of Gen. Edward F. Jones, the Buffalo manufacturer, became a household word through his persistent advertisement of the fact that "Jones—he pays the freight!" Before he engaged in this advertising campaign he had rendered distinguished service as an officer in the Union army during the war between the states, in the Massachusetts legislature and as lieutenant governor of New York. Nevertheless his name was not widely known until he advertised it and his business. He died a few years ago at the age of ninety-three years after a life of worthy achievement.

Banks Going After Business.

It is a pleasure to note that fewer banks are satisfied with the business that happens to come their way. More are beginning to make active efforts to get existent business and to create new business through systematic, live, human interest advertising in newspapers.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

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IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A passenger, conductor of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad writes to Hon. Fred O. Blue, state tax commissioner of West Virginia, as follows: "I was doubtful, as was everybody else, as to the effect such a law would have. I must confess that the immediate effect has been almost beyond belief. We have now passed several pay days and Saturdays, and there has been absolutely no drinking worth mentioning, and where I had to endure personal risk in flat encounters almost every week to secure order from some drunks, I now handle even larger crowds with comparative ease. The women and children are now traveling, partly on the money that was spent for booze and partly because they are not afraid to travel. The results seem too good to last, but if all the officers of the law keep after it, I see no reason why things shall not be even better as time goes on. This is a pretty unqualified indorsement for a railroad conductor who has been up against the world and a rough part of the world for 20 years, but I feel that the changed conditions warrant it."

The following was received from a large coal operator of the state: "I never in my life saw such a great improvement in the way of behavior and manly conduct as on the passenger train of the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio since whisky ceased to be a merchandising proposition in our state. Further, I notice with great pleasure that a large portion of our men who used to go out to get whisky are now spending this time with their families or at the Y. M. C. A., and a portion of the money which originally went for whisky is now going toward the entertainment of their families, which means untold pleasures for the children."

Mr. Blue concludes his report with this statement: "Such letters from men in touch with the practical, everyday life speak with more convincing power than anything I can say."

ACCIDENTS DUE TO LIQUOR.

"It will not be long before the saloon will be as much separated from the industrial plant as it is now from the church. As a matter of business we will have to furnish workmen better entertainment than saloons do. We also will have to pay in cash to prevent men from going to saloons to convert their checks into currency. Sixty per cent of industrial accidents in the United States are due to liquor."—L. R. Palmer, chief inspector of the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry, in an address before the national congress of industrial safety.

A BLESSING TO LABOR.

An authority on the labor question makes this statement: "The wiping out of the liquor traffic will throw two thousand millions of dollars annually into the legitimate channels of trade and industry. This would take the entire output of every factory now in existence and necessitate the building of new factories. It would give employment to every idle person at increased wages. The benefits thus accruing to labor would far exceed the demands that labor is making of capital if all these demands were granted today."

BLOT IT OUT.

The manufacture and sale of liquor is responsible for:

- Seventy-five per cent of our criminals.
- Fifty per cent of the inmates of our insane asylums.
- Eighty per cent of the inmates of our poorhouses.
- Ninety per cent of our tramps.
- The destruction of homes.
- The corruption of voters.
- Who is responsible for the saloon?

BUSINESS SIDE OF QUESTION.

"The work of the sawmill," said Rev. Charles Scanlan in a recent address, "increases the value of the raw lumber; the product of the flour mill is more valuable than raw wheat; butter is worth more than cream, but the drunkard, who is the finished product of the saloon, is of less value than he was before liquor touched him. The saloon destroys, but does not create values."

BURIES THE DEVIL.

Abolishing the liquor traffic does not kill the devil; but it puts him under ground; it drives him into subways, cellars and hidden pipes. When you bury the devil, a boy has to hunt for him; when you license the devil, he hunts for the boy.—Clinton N. Howard.

EFFECTS OF BEER.

Beer makes people stupid, lazy and incapable. — Bismarck (see Bismarck's "Graf Bismarck und Seine Leute").

EASIER TO KEEP STRAIGHT.

It is easier to keep 50 lives straight than to straighten one at \$75.

BEGINNING OF DRUNKARD.

Every drunkard was once a sensible drinker.

UNIONS UNBROKEN.

There is no union in the world.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE

Published every Friday and entered at the postoffice at Genoa, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

Friday Morning, Feb. 12, 1915

Stock Arguments Answered.

The liquor traffic is the great question for the township of Genoa, next Tuesday. Shall we vote to legalize the sale of intoxicating liquors or shall we vote to make such traffic illegal? That is the question for the voters of the town of Genoa next week Tuesday.

There are several trite and stock arguments always presented for making the liquor traffic legal. Let us look at them.

It is repeatedly said, "Whichever way we vote on the question of license, intoxicating liquors will be sold anyhow; therefore we might just as well legalize the traffic since we cannot stop it." Do you believe this? If you do, listen to the same kind of reasoning: "Ever since human and divine laws have forbidden stealing, men have been stealing; therefore we might just as well legalize stealing, since we cannot stop it." Listen again, "Since prehistoric times, law has forbidden murder but men continue to murder; therefore since the law is broken, let us repeal it." How do you like this kind of reasoning? It is just like the argument about liquor being sold where there is no license. Are we ready to repeal laws because they are broken? If so, let us repeal all law and go back to barbarism. If law were not broken, we would not need law since people would be about perfect. The aim of law is to reduce crime and misdemeanor to a minimum. Therefore make the sale of liquor over the hotel bar illegal and then punish every violation of the law in so far as we can get evidence and judgment.

Now I hear somebody say "There is just as much sold, brought in, and drunk in dry towns as in wet towns." If that is so, why do those who drink want license? Some even go so far as to say that there is more liquor drunk in a dry town. If we think that, let us appeal to reliable figures. The average amount of money spent each year at a country hotel bar is \$7,500. We in the town of Genoa, have two hotel bars that are doing at least an average amount of business and most likely (according to many evidences) are doing more than the average amount of business of country hotel bars. Since we have two hotel bars, this means that at least \$15,000 is passed over our two hotel bars in the town of Genoa each year and that it is not unlikely that \$20,000 or \$25,000 might more truly represent this annual expenditure. Now then if our town were dry, do you think that \$15,000 or \$20,000 or \$25,000 worth of intoxicating liquors would be brought in each year, in suit cases, kegs, etc? Suppose after our town goes dry, that \$1500 or \$2000 or \$2500 is spent each year for liquor brought into the town in suit cases and kegs, do you realize that would be but one tenth of the amount now spent for liquor over our local bars?

Some say that if there is no license, drink will be sold all the same illegally. If so, the town government is weak and it is time for public sentiment to demand the execution of the law. In order that law may be enacted we have organized a men's league composed of leading business men and farmers, which league is to act as a body for prosecution of any violation of the law. This means that no one man has to stand alone in this matter but that we shall all stand together. We aim to make this a league of a hundred men. The present number is well on the way. Therefore depend upon it; illegal selling will be searched out and dealt with.

Another argument advanced is that if a town is dry, men will bring in liquor by the keg and go to far greater excess in drinking than they do at the local bar. This no doubt is occasionally the case with the "old drunks" but some of these will never stop boozing anyhow until they hear the physician say, "Jake, you can stop drinking or die; which will you do?" Many wont stop then. There are two classes of men we can for the most part save from liquor if we will vote the traffic out of our town. They are first the boys, young men and others who have not learned to drink and therefore have no desire to go out of town after it but who are constantly being urged to drink at their town bar;

and second, the men who are slaves to drink and cannot resist the temptation to drink when they pass the town bar but who hate the stuff and will never go out of town for it because their principal problem is to keep away from it. The liquor bar is a social center where men gather each evening. Many a young fellow drops in to talk with the men sitting near the bar with no thought of drinking and is pulled up for a social glass and there takes his first step, whereas this same fellow would never have joined a gang to ship in the stuff. In the second case, many a man is determined to stop drinking and would do so if he did not get a smell of liquor from the hotel he has to pass when he comes to town. The local hotel bar constantly presses itself upon those who do not wish to drink but who are too weak to resist and upon those who are taken subtly. The local bar is making drunkards much more than shipping in makes drunkards; it is constantly leading men to drink by many questionable methods. Therefore protect the boys and men who need our help, at the ballot box.

Another argument so common in this town is that there is more carousing on the streets when the town is dry than when it is wet. That may have been the case in the past, but we have organized a league of leading citizens to deal with this very thing. It is our purpose to act together as one unit in securing the arrests of those who carouse, on the ground that they are a public nuisance. Join the league and help carry out this good work.

Next I hear the argument of personal liberty: "If a man wants a drink, he has a right to have it." Is that so? Do we have a right to buy deadly drugs like opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., without a doctor's prescription just because we want them? For the same reason no man should have a right to buy whiskey just because he wants it since whiskey is also a deadly poison, especially the stuff that is sold today. But if it were ever so pure, alcohol is a poison according to medical science. The man who freely buys this for his own satisfaction poisons himself, makes a hell for his wife and family and poisons his children. In exercising this boasted liberty of drinking, a man threatens the liberty of others. When he is drunk, he is a danger to those on the street. To give him liberty means to give up our liberty to the right of not being disturbed. Which liberty will you vote for: the liberty of the drunkard or the liberty of the wives, children, sober men and good citizens? This seeker of liberty to drink asks for a hotel bar which is an arch-enemy to health, manhood, womanhood, childhood, home, morality and Christianity. Will you grant him his wish, or will you help make him free from the bondage of alcohol?

Some think that the amounts paid for the liquor licenses to the town treasury, lessen much the taxes. If you divide the amount paid to our town treasury from our two liquor licenses among all the taxpayers in the whole town of Genoa you will find that the average benefit to each taxpayer is only a few cents. In the town of Hancock, Delaware county, in the fall of 1913, we found by accurate figures that twelve liquor licenses saved in taxes but an average of ten cents per capita. The most of the money received for liquor licenses goes to the state and county and not to the town treasury. The idea that license money gives any perceptible help in payment of taxes is an error. If you doubt what I say, investigate for yourself.

To go a little farther, the liquor business not only does not lessen taxes, but it tremendously increases our taxes. Most of our poor living on public charity, most of the fools, insane and criminals have been produced by drinking, or by the drinking of their ancestors. Reliable statistics, I am told, state that ninety per cent of the inmates of Auburn prison committed crime under the influence of drink. Remember that we are paying taxes to support all these classes of people I have just named. The chief of police in the village of Hancock states that he made but one-third as many arrests during the first year that the town went dry, as during the last year it was wet. In any way you look at it, the liquor business is an expensive proposition for the town.

What about the claim that a dry town is dead and that a town does more business when there is license? Well, ask the business men of dry towns. Mr. D. J. Cotten, a leading merchant in Savannah, N. Y., while

that town was wet and dry alternately, compared his business of dry years with that of wet years as shown by his books and found that when Savannah was dry his cash business was much greater and that he did \$100 more business each month than when Savannah was wet. In that town the liquor question was fought over for years. Some of the business men became very bitter over it. Now since the town has been dry for many years, ask any one of the business men if he wants license back and he will tell you "No." The same thing is true in Moravia, Groton, Hancock and other towns. We must remember that the money that goes over the hotel bar cannot go over the grocery counter. It is the universal testimony of business men in dry towns, who are not soaked in liquor themselves, that they sell much more to the families containing drinking men when the town is dry. Big crowds of drunks on the streets is not business. Business is the actual exchange of commodities. There is much more exchange in the necessities of life when men are sober, active and have a little money that is not rolling over the liquor bar. Business men constantly tell me that they sell more goods and collect the pay for them much more easily when there is no license. Therefore business is better without license.

A very foolish argument is, to give the hotels license and then compel them to obey the law. The same man will say that you cannot enforce the law in a dry town. Do you suppose you can as easily compel a man to obey the law when his cellar is full of whiskey and his business legalized as you can if you make it a misdemeanor for him to sell a drop at any time? Nonsense; you and I know better. Furthermore, if it is wrong to sell liquor at midnight, it is wrong to sell it at any time.

But some one says, "Hotels cannot prosper without a bar." In other words here is a business that cannot prosper without doing wrong? A number of hotels sufficient to lodge and feed people can always prosper just the same as a number of grocery stores sufficient to furnish a population with groceries can always prosper. If we are going to bolster up the hotel business with a bar, why not do the same for other kinds of business? This argument is pretty weak. The average salary of ministers in the United States is about \$600. Did you ever hear of one asking that a licensed liquor bar be put in his parsonage or church that he might have a salary adequate to live on? Many a merchant, bank, business house or other business goes to the wall. Do they usually ask for a licensed liquor bar in order to save themselves? The whole matter is simply this: the liquor business has been hitched up to hotels so long that it is hard for many to think of the hotel business without it; but if you will stop to think you and I know that the legitimate business of a hotel is to lodge, feed and entertain people. The Winchester Hotel of Syracuse has run a dry house for years in competition with the many wet hotels. Seventy per cent of the territory in the United States is dry and therefore all the hotels in this dry territory have no bars. Do you think that these hotels are driven to the wall? As a matter of fact most of them are prosperous. A hotel man in Port Byron, N. Y., has just repaired his hotel so that it has super conveniences and says he is doing well in business; Port Byron has been dry for some time. In view of all these and other facts that can be gathered, a hotel can be very prosperous without a bar.

Another old chestnut argument of the liquor men is that traveling men will not stop at a dry house, if they can get to a wet house. This I know is positively false. I have investigated this matter personally. For two months I took my meals at a dry hotel before coming to King Ferry as pastor. I purposely sat at the big table at which the drummers and traveling men ate. Daily, I asked different ones this question, "Do you prefer a wet house or a dry house?" They did not know I was a minister of the gospel but usually took me for a traveling man. Therefore their answers were not biased. They almost invariably said "I prefer a dry house." I usually asked "Why." Many of them said, "The dry house usually serves better meals, gives a better bed and a quieter place for sleep." Many said that wet hotels are making so much money over the bar that they do not cater to their customers at the table. One man said, "I like a drink all right, but I have no use for a wet

hotel; the other day I lost my train because the hotel man was so busy dealing out booze that I could not get him to settle with me my bill in time to get my train." I approached perhaps fifty traveling men with this matter and not more than three or four of them preferred a wet hotel. Some of these traveling men informed me that it was against the rules of the business houses for which they were traveling to stop at a wet house if they could possibly get to a dry house. I kept a record of thirty answers of these men I thus approached and found that all preferred a dry house but three or four of them. Now then, we owe it to our traveling men to give them their legitimate demand, a dry house.

Therefore, in the face of facts and in the light of reason, every stock argument for liquor license, falls. Nearly three-fourths of the territory of the United States is dry. Most of Cayuga county outside of Auburn is dry. Genoa is one of the very few belated towns in our county that is wet. Let us say "No" on the local option ballot next Tuesday and vote the town of Genoa dry.
(Signed) W. H. PERRY.

Limited Dissipation.

A small, henpecked little man was about to take an examination for life insurance, according to Collier's Weekly.

"You don't dissipate, do you?" asked the physician, as he made ready for tests. "Not a fast liver, or anything of that sort?" The little man hesitated a moment, looked a bit frightened, then replied in a small piping voice: "I sometimes chew a little gum."

We print noteheads, letterheads and envelopes for the farmer or business man at reasonable prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR RENT—Half of house in Genoa; 5 or 6 rooms, 1/2 garden, good location; references; \$6 monthly in advance. Inquire at Tribune office.

WANTED—Fat cattle, veal calves, lambs and sheep; also the highest prices paid for poultry of all kinds. Cash paid for hides and wool.
29m2 R. A. Ellison, King Ferry.

Timber lot, for sale; also grey mare, 8 years old, safe for lady to drive.
29w3 Clerk Blakley, R. D. 10, Ludlowville.

LOST—Spotted hound, short ears and short tail. Reward if found.
w1 Wert Dates, Ludlowville.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, both sexes.
29w3 E. A. Weeks, Locke.

FOR SALE—Three good work horses.
29w2 Chas. Newman, King Ferry.

Express load of 28 head of Iowa mares, all good farm and draft chunks, well broken and young. Weighing from 1,100 to 1,500 lbs. The good kind. On sale at my stables in Moravia on Feb. 11. Will continue to have plenty of the above kind on sale at all times. A look means a sale. Come and look for yourselves.
W. P. Parker.

FOR SALE—House and lot with barn, henhouse, good garden, some fruit, in King Ferry village. Call on or write Geo. Ford, Genoa, N. Y.
28w2

WANTED TO BUY—Five or six Shropshire ewes. Phone or write S. S. Goodyear, Atwater, N. Y.
28w3

FOR SALE—Light double harness, 3 shafts, set light bobs, heavy three spring wagon.
21tf Fred Oldenburg, Genoa.

FOR SALE—20 cows, 3 to 6 years old, 8 2-year-old heifers. They are all extra fine high grade Holsteins of a strict dairy type and will suit the buyer who wants producers; also 3 bred yearling Berkshire sows.
27tf John I. Bower, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Stove wood, also 2 tons of baled straw.
27w3 E. H. Bennett, Venice Center.

FOR SALE—10 horses, roadsters and workers. Cattle wanted.
19tf Archie B. Smith, King Ferry.

FOR RENT—The living apartment over Hagin's store, Genoa. Inquire of F. C. Hagin.
25tf

WANTED—Poultry, hogs, calves, at highest market price. Write or phone.
S. C. Houghtaling, Phone 42F4. R. D. 5, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Farm of 14 acres; good house, barn and henhouse, abundance of fruit, land level and productive, near church, school and store. Price reasonable. Easy terms.
22tf Clarence Hollister, Atwater.

FOR SALE—My residence with barn and good garden. Easy terms. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. A. J. Hurlbutt, Genoa.
16m3

Cash paid for poultry delivered every Tuesday. We want your furs, beef and horse hides, deacon skins.
14tf Weaver & Brogan, Genoa.

We would like your name on our subscription list.

February Clearance Sale.

All winter goods, consisting of Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws, Balmacaans, Sheep-lined Coats, Underwear, Sweaters and Caps, for Men and Boys, must be closed out regardless of former prices or profits.

All my goods are this season's and are not shopworn. All goods guaranteed to be first-class merchandise. Just come in and learn the bargains you can secure. No trouble to show goods or will not urge you to buy.

Have no room to store my goods for another season, so you will be the gainer. It is not spring yet. You can make good use of Winter Goods a long time yet. A discount on all Rubber Footwear Combinations during this month.

Be sure and call during this February Sale and get your share of the bargains.

GENOA CLOTHING STORE.

M. G. SHAPERO.

Use Wood-U Flour

— The Most Nutritious Flour —

MILL RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT

Come one and all to see the Midget Marvel perform.

FRANK H. WOOD,
WOOD'S MILL.

John W. Rice Company,

103 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

New Spring Goods.

The new goods for Spring are beginning to arrive. We are already showing a splendid assortment of wash materials, silks and dress goods. New gingham and fancy cotton materials of all kinds. Priced from 12 1-2c to \$1.00 yard. New white goods, embroideries, laces, new shirt waists and dresses all at reasonable prices.

25% Reduction ON ALL SWEATERS.

This sale lasts exactly two days, Saturday, Feb. 13, and Monday, Feb. 15.

While we never like to cut prices on Sweaters, we find it is imperative this season—we have too many, so for two days, you can have your choice of any of our highgrade sweaters at 1-4 off the regular price.

This announcement will be welcomed by those acquainted with the merits of an Egbert Sweater—we expect that many such will take advantage of this reduction whether they need one just now or not.

We wish to call your attention to the genuine bargains in Men's and Boys' Overcoats and to our special offer of 1-3 off on all Balmacaan Coats.

C. R. EGBERT,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER, HATTER & FURNISHER,
75 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE and N. Y. World \$1.65

Village and Vicinity News.

—Town meeting next Tuesday, Feb. 16.

—St. Valentine's day falls on Sunday, Feb. 14.

—Miss Gladys Decker was home from Skaneateles Sunday.

—A large number of Genoa people are attending Farmers' Week at Ithaca.

—Mrs. Helen Lane is reported to have suffered a shock recently. We could not learn yesterday as to her condition.

Books rented, 5 cents per week. Call and we'll explain to you.

Hagin's Grocery and Book Store. 27tf

—Miss Clara Jones of Venice spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Mary Jones. They went to Auburn Saturday.

—Mr. Archibald Peers arrived from Minnesota last week to spend some time with his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Knapp.

—Mail Carrier S. Wright has been on the sick list this week. Wm. Loomis covered his route for him a number of days.

—Thomas Armstrong returned last week from Rochester, where he had been spending six weeks with his son, Fred Armstrong and family.

—Charles Horton Peck, state botanist, has resigned and the regents have accepted his resignation. Mr. Peck is 82 years old and has been in the service of the state as a botanist since 1867.

—Frank Ayres of Ludlowville and Miss Edna Campbell of Lake Ridge and John Campbell and Miss Ethel Hakes of Lake Ridge were married on Jan. 27. The Rev. E. L. Nedrow officiated.

—Mrs. Clarence Jefferson of Ludlowville has been the guest of Mrs. F. W. Miller for the past week. Mrs. Miller entertained a small company of ladies Wednesday afternoon and evening in honor of her guest.

All those indebted to me for gravel are requested to call and settle for same. Burr Green, Genoa. 28w3

—Mrs. L. W. Scott, who has been spending a month at her former home in Bement, Illinois, is expected to arrive in Auburn to-day. Mr. Scott will meet her in the city and they will be the guests of friends until to-morrow.

—The skating race at the rink Saturday night for men was won by Theodore Parry with Clifford Hand a close second. The race Monday night for ladies was a tie between Pauline Reas and Mary Smith, both winning a prize.

—The resolution permitting the voters to pass next fall on a constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage in New York State was passed by the Assembly and Senate last week. Voters may determine at that time whether the constitution shall be amended so as to give votes to women.

Skating at the rink Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Admission 10 cents with skates; skates furnished 15 cents. Joseph Mosher. 29w2

—The speaker at the Woman Suffrage headquarters in Auburn, for Saturday, Feb. 13, will be Miss Portia Willis of New York city, one of the state organizers. The hostesses are Mrs. Lyman H. Rust and Mrs. Richard Boden. The suffragists of Auburn were fortunate in securing Hon. Richmond Pearson Hobson for an address on "Shall Women Vote?" on Monday afternoon of this week.

—An open switch is said to have been the cause of the wreck on the New York Central at Cayuga Tuesday morning at about 8:40 o'clock. The accident happened when a west-bound passenger train crashed head-on into an eastbound freight train standing on a siding near the station in that village. The switch was supposed to be closed, as a trainman was sent to close it. Five men were seriously hurt, four of whom were members of the crew of the passenger train, and one a passenger, John Welty of Auburn, a well known traveling man. Mr. Welty was thrown violently from his seat, being thrown across the forward seat and sustaining severe abdominal injuries. He was taken to his home in Auburn, where he is confined to his bed. He is suffering from bruises and lameness in addition to other injuries.

—Miss Bertha Hunter of Locke is teaching at Stockbridge, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith are spending the week in Ithaca.

—Cortland's new Y. M. C. A. building will be ready for occupancy May 15.

—The center of population in New York state, as fixed by the census bureau, is Forestville in Sullivan county.

—There are 219 subordinate I. O. O. F. lodges in the state of New York, 15 encampments and 111 Rebekah lodges.

—The only two towns in Tompkins county that voted on the excise question—the towns of Ithaca and Ulysses—voted to remain dry.

—Mrs. D. W. Smith has been in Auburn the past two days. Her father, John Hutchison, had a slight operation for a trouble of the ear, on Wednesday.

—The executive committee of the Central New York Volunteer Firemen's association have decided to hold the next convention in Corning July 27, 28 and 29.

—J. C. Tunnycliff and G. B. Wiser of Cornell were guests at D. E. Singer's two days last week. Leland W. Singer was home from Cornell for the week-end.

—More than 125,000 women are out of work in New York City this winter. A partial census shows 562,700 persons out of employment, and at least 60,000 without shelter.

—Miss Anna Myer returned home Monday from Interlaken, after completing a half year's work in the high school there. Since the end of the term, she has been teaching in the primary department.

—On another page in this issue appears a signed article, answering many of the arguments usually presented by those in favor of having license in a town. Read it, whatever your convictions are in regard to this question.

—The North Lansing chapter, O. E. S., will hold a Washington social on Friday evening, Feb. 19. Supper 10 cents. There will be an entertainment and every member is expected to be present. Visitors are always welcome.

—A good roads week, including a short course in highway engineering, will be held Feb. 13 to 20, inclusive, at Ithaca, under the auspices of the college of civil engineering at Cornell University. The New York state highway department and the U. S. office of public roads will cooperate in the meeting.

Cut flowers, wreaths, bouquets, potted plants and fresh green ferns at Hagin's Grocery, Genoa. 28tf

—J. Robert Teall, manager of the County Farm Bureau, has arranged for a meeting of all those interested in cattle breeding to be held in the Cayuga County Court House Saturday, Feb. 20, at 1 o'clock. Manager Teall wishes to form a Breeders' association for the purpose of promoting and developing the breeding of thoroughbred cattle in this county.

—The Cayuga Lake Cement Company at Portland has been taken over by a new company headed by a large engineering concern in New York city, the J. G. White & Company, Inc. The plant will be enlarged to a capacity of 2,000 barrels of cement per day. The prospective expansion of this industry may be directly traced, it is stated, to the transportation facilities secured through Cayuga lake being made a part of the new barge canal system.

C. J. Potter has opened a repair shop in the Armstrong building, Maple St., Genoa. All kinds of wood work promptly done, also furniture repaired. Prices right. 25m2

—The "poverty" social given by the Genoa Rebekah lodge Friday evening for the Odd Fellows and their families was a great success. About 125 people were in attendance and the receipts of the evening were \$28.50. It was a picturesque company and much merriment was caused by the attire of the "poverty-stricken" people who appeared in various garbs and burlesque costumes. The prize for the ladies was given to the noble grand of the Rebekahs, Mrs. B. F. Samson, and the gentlemen's prize was awarded to John Keefe, Jr. Piano and banjo music, by Mrs. R. W. Hurlbut and Miss Pauline Hurlbut added to the evening's enjoyment. Flashlight pictures of the company were taken by G. E. Springer. Supper was served at small tables on the Rebekah plan. A "spelin" match was called off and a number proved to the company that they could spell several different ways. It was a jolly crowd and all had a fine time.

—Lent begins next Wednesday, Feb. 17.

—Ed Straight of Locke has sold his farm to a man from St. Lawrence county.

—Miss Gladys Smith of Ithaca was a recent guest for several days at D. W. Smith's.

—The many friends of Mrs. W. C. Brass of Dryden regret to hear of her continued illness.

—A tabernacle to seat 13,000 is to be built in Syracuse for Billy Sunday's evangelistic campaign in that city next October.

—Chester R. Willis has sold his farm on the Moravia-Venice town line road to Fred Marks of Venice. Mr. Willis has purchased the Jonathan Donald place in Moravia and will soon move there.

—Lincoln's birthday, to-day, Feb. 12. Other famous Americans whose birthdays come in February are Washington, Feb. 22; Longfellow, Feb. 27; Thos. A. Edison, Feb. 11; Millard Fillmore, Feb. 7.

—The basket ball game Tuesday night between the two Genoa teams and the two Venice Center teams were both won by the Genoa boys. The score between the first teams was 28 to 18 and the second teams was 14 to 10.

—Large neighborhood parties have been held recently near Pine Hollow. One at Ernest Mead's and last week at R. W. Hurlbut's. One hundred were present at the latter place. The companies carried their refreshments and report a fine time.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Clemens of North Western, Oneida county, have been married 79 years, a record probably unequalled in this country. Mr. Clemens will be 100 years old the 29th of next November and his wife will be 95 the first of next August.

—Mrs. E. R. Pollard and son arrived this week from their former home on Long Island to join Mr. Pollard, who came last week. They are occupying their home east of the village, recently purchased of Mrs. Mary Connell, and known as the McMahon place.

—Steps are being taken for the organization of a Y. W. C. A. at Cortland. Mrs. Franc Hamilton Bradley, by her will, left her residence in that city to become the property of the Y. W. C. A. at the death of her father. The organization is to be effected so that the gift can be received.

—Dr. Wm. F. Ernest of Chicago, has purchased the Esty homestead of about fifty acres, located on the Lansing road two miles north of Ithaca and overlooking the lake. This is considered one of the most sightly properties in the state. Dr. Ernest will take possession on April 1 and it is said he will make extensive improvements to the place, which he expects to make his home in the future.

Want a good toilet? Hagin has them. They're giving satisfaction, too. Phone or write. 28tf

—Alden Phinney died at his home in the town of Lansing on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, after a few days illness of bronchial pneumonia, aged 83 years. Mr. Phinney was well known and highly respected. He leaves a widow and one son, Floren Phinney of Ithaca, and an adopted daughter, Mrs. Harry Herrick of Lansing, and several grandchildren. The funeral services were held in the Asbury M. E. church on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. F. J. Allington officiated. Burial was in the Asbury cemetery.

A Tribute to Mrs. Davis.

At a regular meeting of the W. C. T. U., it was decided to pay a tribute to the memory of our late sister, Sarah Hungerford Davis.

The all wise Creator has removed from our midst our sister and fellow worker.

We shall miss the pleasant smile and cheery presence that endeared her to all.

The many kindly acts to neighbors and friends and to know her best was to know her in her own home.

We know that God has taken from us one of earth's fairest flowers to bloom in his garden.

We can strive to emulate her many noble qualities and thus in the truest sense perpetuate her memory.

"Again a parting sail we see,
Another boat has left the shore;
A kinder soul on board has she
Than ever left the land before;
And as her outward course she bends
Sit closer friends."

Ada J. Shaw,
Phoebe A. Bunnell,
Luella C. Barger.

Every Day We Give Pleasure to Some Patient in Correcting Improper Vision.

Do not put off having your eyes tested. It costs nothing to find out whether the glasses you are using are correctly fitted or not. Our lenses are ground to our order for the requirements of each eye. We can duplicate at short notice any broken lens. Save the pieces and bring them to us.

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

Mr. Hosmer Resigns Is Now Preparing to Make Searches at a Saving to His Clients.

Fred M. Hosmer, for nine years in charge of the search department in the County Clerk's Office, has resigned to become Cayuga County representative of the Central New York Abstract & Title Company. He has already entered upon his new duties and is now prepared to make searches on farm and village property at prices that will save his clients considerable money. Mr. Hosmer's office is in Room 7, Temple Court Building, next to Court House, Auburn, N. Y. adv.

Genoa No-License League.

Some time ago a number of men of the town interested in the question of securing no-license, met together and after some discussion of the question, decided to organize the "Genoa No-License League." Mr. Joel Corwin of Five Corners was chosen president. Mr. Dwight Atwater and Mr. Bert Smith were chosen as vice presidents for their respective districts, Mr. Wilbur Shaw as secretary, and Mr. Ward Atwater as treasurer. Committees were appointed to carry on an active campaign for this present election and to secure members. The efforts of the committee have met with a hearty response from the men of all parts of the town, proving that our citizens are interested in this most vital issue. It is hoped that an even larger number of our men will be interested in this work conducted in their interest.

If you have anything to sell, or you want anything, have lost if found an article, make it known through a special notice in THE TRIBUNE.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line Central New York Southern Railroad Corporation.

In Effect Sept. 21, 1914.

SOUTHBOUND--Read Down					STATIONS		NORTH BOUND--Read Up				
27	23	421	21	31			32	422	22	24	28
Daily	Daily	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily Except Sun.			Daily Except Sun.	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily	Daily
P M	P M	A M	A M	A M			A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
6 20	1 50	8 30	8 30	6 45		AUBURN	9 20	11 09	11 27	5 00	8 59
6 35	2 04	8 45	8 43	7 00		Mapleton	9 05	10 54	11 14	4 45	8 44
6 46	2 14	8 56	8 53	7 11		Merrifield	8 53	10 43	11 04	4 35	8 33
6 55	2 22	9 05	9 01	7 20		Venice Center	8 44	10 34	10 56	4 27	8 24
						GENOA	8 29	10 19	10 45	4 16	8 09
7 10	2 33	9 20	9 12	7 33		North Lansing	8 18	10 08	10 36	4 06	7 58
7 21	2 41	9 31	9 21	7 43		South Lansing	8 05	9 55	10 26	3 55	7 45
7 40	2 50	9 50	9 32	8 05		ITHACA	7 30	9 20	10 00	3 30	7 10
8 05	3 15	10 15	9 56	8 30			A M	A M	A M	P M	P M

Trains No. 21 and 23 going South, and No. 22 and 24 going North are the motor cars and do NOT stop at Flag stations. Sunday trains No. 422 and 421 are the motor cars and these stop at all stations.

Additional Trains between Ithaca and Rogues Harbor leave Ithaca 10:00, (daily except Sunday) 12:15, (Sunday only) 2:00 and 4:40 daily and 9:30 p. m. (Saturday only.) Also leave Rogues Harbor at 10:40 a. m. (daily except Sunday) 12:50 (Sunday only) 2:35 and 5:15 p. m., daily, and 10:05 p. m. Saturday only.

Want to Send a Valentine? Send a Good Book.

It is more sincerely expressive and more really worth while. Books of All Kinds Are Suitable. We have them for you.

Good Books, Confections, Fruits and Fancy Groceries.

HAGIN'S UP TO DATE **GROCERY**
GENOA, N. Y.

Paid your Subscription Yet?

No War Prices Here

Specials in our Rubber Department.

Please call and get prices.

No trouble to show goods.

R. & H. P. Mastin,
GENOA, N. Y.

Jernegan's Play

How He Came to Make It a Success

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

It is a well known fact among authors that they cannot bring their characters to meet their conceptions of what these characters should be. In other words, the author does not write the story; rather, the story writes the author. There is a subtle reason for this that is very difficult to explain. The only statement that seems to fit the case is that the author does not always rightly interpret the human heart.

Jernegan was a playwright—that is, he wished to be a playwright. He was in the impoverished condition of a struggling literary man, being out at the elbows and hungry. Every play he had written had been turned down by the managers. But now he had struck something new, he thought, and would succeed. But inventing plots needs sustenance as well as shoveling dirt, and there was no fuel in Jernegan's stomach. He was pale and thin, and when he walked he staggered.

Jernegan took his characters from real persons. When he needed a hero or a heroine or a villain or a "heavy woman" he hunted up some one who when put in his play would be flesh and blood, not a wooden man or woman, to move about on the stage like an embodied phonograph. He did not begin that way; he learned it by experience. He studied books on playwriting, but he got little from them, although this may have been because he was not capable of appreciating what there was in them. The ordinary technique of the stage he had learned from playing parts himself, for he had been an actor before trying to write plays.

One morning Jernegan started off into the country without any breakfast to hunt up a minor character for a play on which he was engaged. He needed a young girl to pair off with a soldier boy, who was the bosom friend of the hero. She was to say very little, do very little, but at the end of the closing act was to stand hand in hand with the soldier boy. The playwright spent the only money he had—a nickel—for car fare; then on alighting where there were few houses and plenty of trees he walked along a road, stopping at a house here and there, hunting for a girl for his soldier boy.

All of a sudden while walking beside the road the turf came up and hit him in the head.

The next thing Jernegan knew he was directing a rehearsal of the characters of his play.

"How singular," he said to himself, "that these persons should be exactly as I have imagined them! And there is Charles Fearing, the manager, who has turned down so many plays of mine, looking on and evidently much interested."

"Mr. Jernegan," said the heroine, "you have made an egregious blunder in the makeup of this play."

"How is that?" asked the playwright.

"The hero, Edmund Dixon, whom you intend that I shall marry, is a clump. I'll have nothing to do with him."

"That's discouraging."

"You'll have to give me another man."

"That would mean to burn the manuscript and begin anew. I couldn't think of doing that. I would starve before I had half finished. What's the matter with the hero?"

"He is a prig."

Jernegan sighed. This was not the first time his characters had rebelled against his authority as their creator, and there was nothing in all his work that so troubled him.

"You must go through the rehearsal, and perhaps I will discern what it is in him that repels you. If so I may be able to change him."

"I see where the trouble is," said the manager. "You have separated her from her husband and married her to a man who is her inferior. She doesn't take to the new conditions, nor will the public."

"But the first is a very weak and the second a very strong man."

"That doesn't matter. One of the first dramatic laws is that there shall be but one love, which must go through the play, for better or for worse."

"That's no dramatic law," remarked the hero. "Everybody knows that the world refuses to sympathize with a changed love."

"Call it what you like," said the manager. "It's absolute, and no author has ever yet been able to disregard it and win."

"Dumas did so," Jernegan put in. "In the 'Count of Monte Cristo' he gave Edmund Dantes a second love."

"The only blot on that wonderful work."

Every one started at this criticism of an author whom they supposed to be invulnerable. Nothing was said for a few moments, when a child of a girl, in dairymaid costume, asked in a little bit of a voice:

"Where do I come in?"

"You," said Jernegan, "are the character I have been looking for. You're to love the soldier boy, Billy Muzzle."

"Am I to marry that country girl, Susan Andrews?" asked Billy angrily.

"Yes, that's the matter with her?"

"She's no business in the play at all. Your characters are city persons. She's a red-headed girl. She smelt of

the barn, where she does the milking."

"Perhaps I've made her too realistic."

"Perhaps you have. Did you model her from a country girl?"

"Yes. I came into the country especially to find her."

"I know country people. They have nothing in common with city people. Do you suppose they can feed hogs and milk cows and be neat and clean? Not much. You must either dress up your dairymaid and put gloves on her hands or leave her out. I don't propose to marry a girl who hasn't anything better to wear than a calico dress."

"Billy's right," said the manager. "You can't put that girl on the stage as she is. You must either make her as the audience imagines her or make a lady of her in the third act. Either way will do."

"Haven't characters in a play any will as to what they will do?" asked Susan demurely. "Does the playwright control us entirely?"

"Judging from this rehearsal," replied Jernegan, "the characters run the playwright. I've been working for three months on this play. When I got my scenario completed I thought I had an easy job in putting in the dialogue. And I had. But now it's all finished I find that the motif is wrong. I undertook to make the heroine happy after all her marital troubles, and behold, she calls the fellow I intended to solace her a prig! I've got a real country girl on the stage, and I've got to take her out and put in a wax figure. And now, after having supposed my work finished, my characters are clamoring to have their own way as to what they shall do."

"This is all wrong," said the manager. "You people go on with the rehearsal and stop your grumbling. Remember that you're pleasing the public, not yourselves. Proceed."

The rehearsal commenced, but it was evident from the first that the characters didn't jibe. The heroine was conscious of the fact that she was as much at fault in the matter of her marital troubles as her husband. She understood him and could have got on with him very well had it not been for the interference of the author between her and him. And, as for the hero, he was a man's man and not a woman's man at all. Her feelings being for her husband and not for his rival, she made a botch of it.

As for Susan, the dairymaid, notwithstanding her calico dress and cowhide shoes, there was something about her that was pleasing. Before the rehearsal was half finished the few words she spoke went straight to the hearts of those who heard them.

"I didn't realize what I was doing," said the playwright, "when I drew her. I thought I was putting all the merit into the heroine."

Billy Muzzle turned out to be excellent and was the life of the play. At first he made a pretense of his devotion to Susan, laughing at her in his sleeve, but she bore this so patiently and showed so deep a love for him that she won him in a scene in the third act.

But nothing could save a play where in the principal characters were antagonistic to their lines. Jernegan was convinced that his hero was what the heroine had called him—a prig. The heroine was well enough, but she was trying to act contrary to her nature. As to the husband, who was intended to take the place of the villain, Jernegan wondered how he could have intended to make the man contemptible. He was winning his wife in spite of the author's attempt to make him repel her. When the rehearsal came to the climax in the third act she took the bit in her teeth and defied the author by throwing herself into her husband's arms and asking his forgive-ness.

Jernegan at this point came back to his real surroundings. Susan was the only character left, and she was in the flesh.

"Where am I? What's the matter?" "I think you must have fainted, sir."

"How long have I been here?"

"Only a few minutes. I saw you fall. I was in that yard over there feeding the chickens. Let me help you to walk there. I'll give you a glass of milk."

Jernegan arose with her assistance and staggered to the house. The milk she gave him seemed like lifeblood poured into him.

"We'll have dinner soon," said the girl, who noticed that Jernegan was famished, "and I think you'll be better for eating something. We're going to have fried chicken."

Jernegan's mouth watered. The dinner hour was 12 o'clock, but the girl, noticing Jernegan's hungry look, hurried his cooking and got it ready half an hour earlier. When Jernegan had partaken of a good meal he was a changed man. He pretended that he was weaker than he was that he might stay awhile with Susan, as he persisted in calling her, though her name was Eunice.

When the playwright left the house he had turned his play upside down. The soldier boy and Susan, though introduced as subordinates, became the life of the play. The husband was the hero and the former hero the villain, who made all the trouble between the married couple. Jernegan went to Fearing, the manager, and told him of his dream, vision or whatever it was, and Fearing agreed to grubstake him till he could rewrite his play. When it was finished Fearing staged it and it was a great success.

The chief reason for this was that Jernegan interested Eunice in it and persuaded her to prepare herself for Susan's part. She happened to be a natural actress and, despite her calico clothes and cowhide shoes, won her audience.

She is now starring as Eunice Jernegan.

HOMIE TOWN HELPS

CONGESTION TO BE AVOIDED

City of Today Should Profit From the Errors Which Have Been Made in the Past.

There are more important and more fundamental objects than esthetics in city planning—objects that are altogether within the reach of modern civic effort; many lines, indeed, in which the modern city has already surpassed older efforts, and will and must do so still more. If civic art is the sublime flower that finally can be hoped for, the necessary roots, stems and leaves must be found in the economic, social, hygienic and recreational life of the communities.

Industry and transportation; transit and rapid transit connections between economically and hygienically developed factories, business districts, and healthful, enjoyable homes; plenty of playgrounds, open-air and indoor schools and public parks, are the logical objects of modern city planning—the necessary foundation on which civic life and civic beauty must rest before anything worthy to find expression in art radiating toward a physical and beautiful civic center can be developed.

Those somewhat utilitarian objects of the new civic art are susceptible of a high grade of development unheard of in the plans for the cities of former times.

City planning is the science of investigating and achieving these results. Extraordinary efforts and quite new departures must be made, in order to develop a new type of city, free from the old plagues.

The city of the old type was built to house only a small percentage of the nation; and this small percentage was destined to an early death in the second or third generation. The cities did not continue to exist by their own increase of population, but by the continuous influx of people from wide agricultural areas.

The old congested city, therefore, was essentially a place to die in; the modern city must become a place to live in. In the beginning of the nineteenth century only a small percentage of the population in the United States lived in cities, a condition which has changed materially today.

CHIEF THINGS IN THE GARDEN

Contentedness and Peace of Mind Are the Main Products of Any Cultivated Plot of Land.

Do not covet all the fine things you see in other gardens, for you would not have room enough for them were they given to you. Choose what you feel you must have and most need in order to obtain "that sweet peace of mind that is better than all," and you will indeed prove a contented tiller of the soil. If you find you cannot grow some things you would like and have satisfied yourself that they are not for you, cease to worry about the matter and set about growing something else. Don't worry over the impossible, but make the most of your possibilities. When you get down to cold garden facts you will find that while your wants are many your needs are few. The chief thing to be cultivated in a garden is peace of mind. If you gain this you will reap a rich harvest every day in the year.

Garden for Every Family.

At least there should be a garden for every family in the state. This does not necessarily involve the making or maintenance of lawns or the planting of trees and flowering plants. If some love a vegetable patch more than a flower garden we have no quarrel with him, for peace of mind is, or should be, the aim of gardening. Gardens are for the affections and therefore one should plant that crop or crops that must nearly meet his desire. If you love cauliflowers more than you do cornflowers you are fully justified in growing the former. It requires just as much skill to grow a good cabbage as it does a fine carnation, and one is further enabled by use of the former to demonstrate his gastronomic ability as well.

Use More Hedges.

The writer likes definition of boundaries in estates both large and small, and does not fancy any place not so set out, for it looks as though without an owner, or at least has one who is rather undecided as to where his holdings begin or end. Hedges or outlines of street and boundary trees always add to the beauty of a place and define its extent. If such hedges also bear brilliant flowers so much the better, for the effect is materially heightened thereby.

Straphangers in England Now.

Hitherto there have been no straphangers in English motor buses. Every passenger has (by law) had a seat. But the government has appropriated so many of these vehicles for campaign purposes that the companies are no longer able to accommodate the traffic. So the law has been suspended, and passengers are now permitted (temporarily) to stand up inside.

PUBLIC FUNDS ARE WASTED.

How Rural Taxpayers Are Being Milted.

BY THE COMPENSATION LAW.

Governor Whitman's Scathing Criticism of Extravagance by Commission—Unfair Competition With Private Business by the State—Law and Methods Are to Be Changed.

Albany—Governor Whitman has sent to the legislature the following special message on extravagance by the state workmen's compensation commission:

To the Legislature:

I find that the five hundred thousand dollars appropriated by the legislature to maintain the expenses of the workmen's compensation commission for the fiscal year commencing October first, 1914, is exhausted, and there is already a deficiency in that department of twenty-five thousand dollars. An appropriation made for twelve months was exhausted in less than a year, and the commission by the intentional failure to provide sufficient funds in an appropriation bill, or by great extravagance, or both, in this instance the unfortunate condition of the administration of the law by the workmen's compensation commission seems to be due to both causes. The law itself is an attempt to work a complete separation between employer and employee, so that they may not only be apart as separate interests, but that they may be separate interests in the law. It should be a single and united interest. In this attempt the law provides that in every case the employee and the employer, the action of adjustment and payment must be done through the workmen's compensation commission. The result shows that the attempt of the State to do the business of its citizens must inevitably cause enormous expense to the State government, besides the inconvenience and disorganization of private business and injury to private interests, whether of capital or labor. But pending a revision of the law, which shall remedy these evils, it is essential to maintain the good faith of the State toward those who are operating under the law to make an immediate appropriation of \$250,000 to the commission to continue its operation under the present law for the brief time only required to revise and amend the law. The present extravagant condition of the finances of the commission is due as much to the gross extravagance and waste of the commission in its organization as in the conduct of its business. The law creating the commission provides that it shall have its principal office at Albany. Instead of that it has had an office in the city of New York at an annual rental of thirty-five thousand dollars. Its bill of the furnishings of these offices is about \$100,000. The rate of compensation paid to employees is excessively high, one special counsel receiving ten thousand dollars for three months' services. The salary of an employee is grossly excessive.

While the average expenditure of the commission seems to have been about \$100,000 a month, I shall recommend an appropriation for the balance of the fiscal year of not more than \$250,000. The amount of the appropriation of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. While I am unwilling to recommend an appropriation in excess of the effective expenditure of the commission, I beg leave to communicate to the legislature my sincere hope that in the re-organization of the commission, a way may be found to reduce the expenses of the commission to a figure considerably less than this.

(Signed) CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

This special message was prompted by a report from State Comptroller Travis in which he stated that his experts had made a searching investigation into the affairs of the compensation commission because that body reported its appropriation was exhausted and immediate funds were needed to carry on its work. His experts found that the commission had been extravagant in payment of excessive salaries, high rent for offices in New York and elsewhere and for "the costly furnishings therein, amounting almost to luxury."

Mahogany desks at \$267, a couch at \$50 and chairs at \$61.25 are cited as examples.

The commission has several \$10,000 cubordinates, more at \$7,500 and \$5,000, and 11 deputies at \$4,000 each. Had it not been for these lavish expenditures, the appropriation made by the legislature of 1914 to run the commission for the fiscal year would not have been exhausted before Jan. 28, 1915.

These paragraphs in the comptroller's report show how the up-to-date rural taxpayers are taxed to furnish cheap compensation insurance in the manufacturing districts:

Maintenance of Insurance Fund.—The law providing for the workmen's compensation commission provides that until January 1, 1917, all the expenses of the State Insurance Fund shall be borne by the State. There is nothing to indicate to what extent the Legislature intended to subsidize this fund, but the fact is that if this provision of law remains unchanged, at the end of the fiscal year the fund continues as at present; the State will have contributed by January 1, 1917, over \$450,000.

It is recommended that a study be made of this feature at once by experts of the State Insurance Department, to determine if this fund will be self-sustaining before the time now fixed. It is not unlikely that such examination would lead to a change in the law whereby this fund would be required to pay its own expenses after October 1, 1915. If this were done, \$180,000—the yearly cost of the fund on the present basis of expenditures—could be cut from this appropriation now asked for. The commission during the past six months has issued policies at rates of 4 1/2 per cent. below commercial rates, and since January 1st has put its rate 20 per cent. below those of commercial organizations. It is also proposed to rebate to the policyholders 15 per cent. of their premiums. All this indicates a healthy condition of the Insurance Fund and apparently the taxpayers of the State are making it possible for employers to have low rates. The fund carries at present \$360,466.86 in reserve for awards; \$64,515.40 in reserve for extraordinary accidents; and an additional surplus of \$174,997.85. Its liability for awards made amounts to \$118,711.92 and there are pending claims, the awards upon which will probably increase the liability to \$250,000.

The wisdom of the State maintaining an Insurance Fund on a subsidy basis, in order to provide low rates for employers, may seriously be doubted. It would seem that the experience of the past six months would be a better guide for the future than the theoretical basis upon which the present provisions of the law was founded.

IF BUSINESS IS DULL TRY AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN IT WORKS WONDERS

THE KITCHEN CABINET

There is but one virtue: to help human beings to free and beautiful life; but one sin: to do them indifferent or cruel hurt; the love of humanity is the whole of morality.

SOME GOOD DISHES.

For a cold day there is no more appetizing dish than



Chili Con Carne.

—Boil until tender one pound of small red chili beans. Just before they are quite done add one onion and one clove of garlic finely chopped. There should be at this time in the dish about three pints of water; add seasoning of chili powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Chop a pound of suet, let cook to try out the fat, remove the bits and add a pound and a half of chopped steak or hamburger. Stir for a few minutes, then add to the beans and let cook several hours.

String Bean Salad.

—For a can of beans mix four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, a few dashes of cayenne pepper, a tablespoonful of catchup, and a teaspoonful of grated onion, a half-teaspoonful of salt or as much as is needed. Pour this dressing over the beans and toss until well mixed.

American Sausage.

—Grind two pounds each of fresh pork and ham through a meat chopper; chop one small onion, one green pepper, one red pepper and four sprays of parsley, cut fine. To the meat and vegetables add one teaspoonful of powdered basil, half a teaspoonful each of curry powder and paprika, a teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, well beaten and one cupful of rich milk. Mix all the ingredients together, adding more onion and other seasonings if desired. Spread half a yard of cheesecloth on a meat board; on this lay strips of thin sliced bacon, side by side; on the bacon place the sausage rolled, spreading the ends with slices of bacon, then roll in the cloth. Tie the ends and two or three places through the center or sew it well. Let cook in boiling salted water (to which half a cupful of vinegar has been added) for three hours. Let cool under a weight. Serve cold, sliced thin with potato, cabbage or string bean salad.

Pumpkin Pie.

—A most delicious pie for a festive occasion is a fine pumpkin pie, covered with whipped cream which has been flavored with a half cupful of strong grated cheese.



It is doubtless very hard to keep one's temper under control at home. Irritations come closer there, and there are no appearances to keep up. But this is all the more reason for cultivating a genuine good temper that is for actual, daily wear, not merely for outside show.

SOMETHING NEW TO TRY.

It is true that there is nothing new under the sun, yet there are combinations of foods which are new in part, being originated every day. New flavors, new garnishes, new combinations are always welcomed. The following dishes may be new to many.

Cushion Cake.

—Cream or soften by heat a half cupful of butter and a cupful and a quarter of sugar; add two well beaten eggs and a half cupful of milk alternately with two cupfuls of flour which has been sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add a half teaspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Divide into two parts; add to one part, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one cupful of raisins, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, and a fourth of a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Bake in a buttered tin for 20 minutes; take from the oven and spread over the white part; return to the oven and bake until well done.

Pear and Pimento Salad.

—Fill each canned pepper with two halves of canned-pears; place on a bed of lettuce and serve with the following dressing:

Put one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add a few dashes of red pepper; four tablespoonfuls of melted butter and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, mixing well with the butter. Olive oil may be used in place of butter.

Cheese Balls.

—Rub a teaspoonful of butter into half a cupful of crumbs; add a fourth of a teaspoonful of mustard; one cupful of grated cheese; one egg; a half teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of red pepper. Shape in small balls and fry in hot fat. These are nice to serve either with soup or a salad.

French Pancakes.

—Take four tablespoonfuls of sugar; add four tablespoonfuls of melted butter; a cupful of milk to a half cupful of flour; two eggs and a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake in six cakes, butter and put jam between every alternate one. Cover with powdered sugar and serve piled high on a dish. Serve cut in wedge-shaped pieces like pie.

Nelli Maxwell

LEGAL NOTICES.

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 Jane Morgan, late of the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, at her place of residence in the town of Scipio, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 25th day of February, 1915.

Dated, Aug. 18, 1914.

MARY HOSKINS, as Administrator, of Jane Morgan, deceased.

Amasa J. Parker, Fred A. Parker, Attorneys for Administrator.

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 George Henry Mitchell, late of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, at her place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 15th day of March, 1915.

Dated Sept. 4th, 1914.

ANNA L. WILBUR, Administrator, of George H. Mitchell, deceased.

Leonard H. Fearing, F. O. Address, King Ferry, N. Y. Attorney for Administrator, 126 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 John Cunningham, late of the town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of May, 1915.

Dated November 10th, 1914.

Peter Cunningham, Administrator.

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 Hannah Stephenson 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 said estate, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of June, 1915.

Dated December 8, 1914.

William F. Stephenson, Administrator.

Albert H. Clark, Attorney for Administrator, Auburn, N. Y.

The Thrice-A-Week Edition OF THE New York World

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly

No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price.

The year 1914 has been the most extraordinary in the history of modern times. It has witnessed the outbreak of the great European war, a struggle so titanic that it makes all others look small.

You live in momentous times, and you should not miss any of the tremendous events that are occurring. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-A-Week edition of the New York World. Moreover, a year's subscription to it will take you far into our next Presidential campaign.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only \$1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE GENOA TRIBUNE together for one year for \$1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00

Don't suffer longer with RHEUMATISM

No matter how chronic or how long you think your case may be, you can get quick and permanent relief by using nature's remedy, "SEVEN BARKS," the root of the disease, and drive the acid and all other poisons out of your system for good. "SEVEN BARKS" has been doing this successfully for the past 43 years. Price 50 cents per bottle at all drug stores or from the proprietor, LYMAN BROWN, 65 Murray St., New York, N. Y.



PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores falling hair to its youthful color. Prevents hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

IMPERIAL GRANUM Food for the Nursing Mother

Increases the quantity and quality of her milk and gives strength to bear the strain of nursing.

For the BABY Imperial Granum is the food that gives health, firm flesh, good blood, and rich, red blood. Send for Free Sample and 44-p. Book, "The Care of Babies." Include the names of 3 friends with babies and a Cute Rag Doll will be sent you.

JOHN CARLE & SONS, Dept. D-1, 159 Water St., New York

IF YOU ARE ILL

from any disorder of the STOMACH, LIVER or KIDNEYS, or if your bowels are inactive at times, or you should suffer from headache, get a 50 cent bottle of SEVEN BARKS of your druggist. If you are run down and don't feel as young and chipper as you used to, SEVEN BARKS is a fair trial; it will purify your blood, clear your system and brighten and make life worth living. It is absolutely harmless, is highly palatable, and will not disturb the most delicate stomachs and bowels.

For sale at druggists at 50 cents per bottle. Don't fail to try it. Address: LYMAN BROWN, 65 Murray St., New York, N. Y.

ITHACA TRUST COMPANY

Directors

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Interest Allowed on Deposits

DEPOSITS

10 Years' Record

Year	December 31	Amount
1905		\$1,709,661.20
1906		1,788,980.35
1907		1,741,601.31
1908		1,831,272.05
1909		2,042,125.32
1910		2,107,320.00
1911		2,352,007.78
1912		2,426,628.45
1913		2,420,469.01
1914		2,560,282.45

In Time of Panic

\$530,000 of our Stockholders' Money must be lost before \$1.00 belonging to one of our 6432 depositors can be affected. Is Your Money as well protected?

Cash and Banking Securities!

Are what we invest your deposits in. We are carefully examined by the State authorities. We have had 20 years' experience in banking and made a success.

An Automatic Reduction Sale!

Two Whole Days

Friday, Feb. 12, Saturday, Feb. 13.

1000 Garments

Coats, Suits and Dresses.

Former Prices \$15.00 to \$50.00

A final clean up of all this season's garments at your own price

Friday Morning 9 a. m. to 12 m. Every garment \$10.00

Friday Afternoon 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Every garment 7.50

Saturday Morning 9 a. m. to 12 m. Every garment 5.00

Saturday Afternoon 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. Every garment 2.50

No crowding, no crush, plenty of time to select the garment you wish at the price you want to pay. All sizes, all styles, all colorings. At these prices we can allow no return or exchanges. Sale price is for cash only. A small charge will be made for alterations.

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca, N. Y.

FINDING THE RANGE AT SEA.

How Warships Bring Their Guns to Bear Upon the Enemy.

One of the most important instruments used on a warship is the range finder, for without this instrument it is practically impossible to aim the guns accurately without first incurring a serious delay in getting the range by trial shots.

Range finders all work on much the same principle, images of the ship or other object sighted on being received through the two object glasses, one located near each end and on the side of the tube, being reflected and refracted by a system of mirrors and prisms so that both are brought to the eye of the observer, who looks through the eyepiece located at the middle of the tube and on the opposite from the object glasses.

The right hand object glass transmits only the upper half of the object sighted on and the left hand object glass the lower half. When sighting on a ship, for example, the rigging and funnels will appear to be offset horizontally from the lower part of the ship, so long as the instrument is not set for the correct range. The images are then brought together by a thumb screw that moves one of the prisms, and this sets a scale that shows the distance in yards to the ship.—Pearson's Weekly.

HE WAS "A LITTLE QUEER."

His Eccentricity in the End Proved His Own Undoing.

Rev. Mr. Hagamore, to whose memory is a slab in the church at Cateshoge, Leicestershire, England, was "a little queer." It seems that the reverend gentleman died in January, 1886, leaving all of his property, valued at \$3,500, to a railroad porter.

This queer old preacher kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment of an evening was to go the rounds of his premises, let loose the dogs and fire off his gun.

He lost his life in a curious manner. Starting out early one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him and threw him into a pond of water. The servants heard his cries, but, being locked up, could not render assistance, so the old man was drowned.

When the inventory of his property was taken, he was found to be the owner of 80 gowns, 100 pairs of trousers, 100 pairs of boots, 400 pairs of shoes, 80 wigs (although he had plenty of natural hair), 50 dogs, 96 wagons and carts, 30 wheelbarrows, 240 razors, 80 plows, 50 saddles and 222 pickaxes and shovels. He surely was "a little queer."—London Standard.

Merely Point of View.

It was about 3 o'clock, and the fading light in the art gallery of the Public Library was beginning to bother the painter woman who faced the sunset canvas with lumpy palette impaled on one thumb and paint brush held hesitatingly in the other hand, while she scrutinized again the intricate blending of sunset colors and backed away a few steps farther to squint at the perspective of the old whaler she was copying as it lurched in painted waves. Details of color blending, of light and shade, of form after the fashion of a painter's sensitive appreciation, undoubtedly filled her mind.

Then came thumping along the polished floor two other women. They stood for a moment in silence in front of the sunset picture. One of them raised a thick, beringed hand and rubbed the canvas with a slow, feeling rub.

"Ain't it grand, Nellie?" she said. "An' all hand painted too."—New York Post.



DUST AND DISEASE

PUBLIC HEALTH HINTS

Prepared Each Week For the Readers of This Newspaper by the New York State Department of Health.

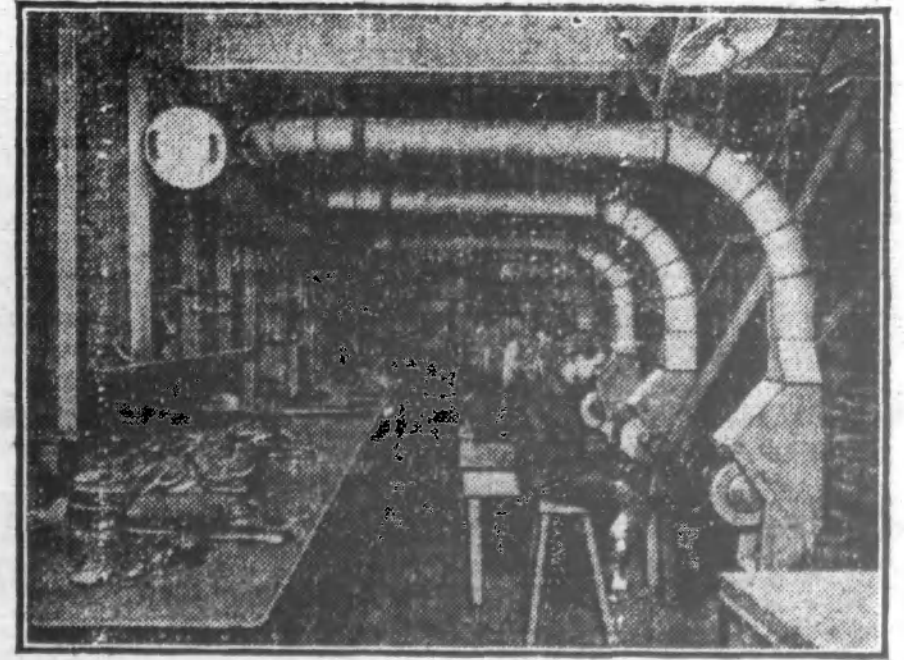
THE good housekeeper fights dust as her worst enemy, and dust and germs are very closely connected in most people's minds.

It is true that dust does contain germs—millions in the amount you could put on a ten cent piece. Most of these dust germs are quite harmless, however. Sometimes the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases may be found in dust, but not in great numbers.

Curiously enough, the kind of dust that does most harm in causing tuberculosis is dust that DOES NOT CONTAIN tuberculosis germs at all, but hard mineral or metal dust that gets into the mouth and nose and injures the lung tissue, so that tuberculosis germs already present are able to overcome the injured lung and set up active disease.

Men who work in grinding shops and granite sheds and other places where the air is full of sharp dust suffer terribly from "grinders' consumption." In some of these trades THREE MEN OUT OF EVERY FOUR die of this disease.

When a mine gets on fire or a boiler bursts there are big headlines in the papers all over the country. When here and there a workman



GRINDING ON EMERY WHEELS, WITH HOODS AND SUCTION TO REMOVE DANGEROUS DUST.

begins to feel poorly and cough a little and then drops out of the shop or goes to the hospital or the churchyard no one knows or cares but his family or friends. Yet far more men die of INDUSTRIAL TUBERCULOSIS than are killed in mine fires and boiler explosions.

In any workshop where much dust is produced, such as a grinding shop, the machines should be fitted with hoods like those shown above and the dust drawn away from the faces of the workers by means of strong suction fans. If the hood is of the right shape and fits well over the place where the dust is formed and the suction is strong enough the danger from industrial tuberculosis will be GREATLY REDUCED.

Where this cannot be done, as in granite polishing sheds, where the dust is everywhere, the workers should PROTECT THEMSELVES by wearing respirators or wads of cotton tied over their mouths and noses to strain out the dust.

Respirators are not very comfortable to wear, but they are MUCH MORE COMFORTABLE than an attack of consumption.

LONDON'S SLUM BABIES.

Gutter Children That Thrive Where They Court Death.

London gutter babies are immune to ordinary diseases and thrive under conditions that would be death to other children, said Dr. Thomas, health officer of the Finsbury district. Dr. Thomas works in the most congested of the London boroughs, where 6,000 families live and sleep in 6,000 rooms.

"Some of these babies," he says, "as soon or even before they are able to crawl, are placed on the sidewalks early in the day, to be watched or nursed by a girl of four or five years. They are true gutter children. Sometimes the immature nurse falls asleep, wearied by her task, and the baby crawls to the other side of the road.

heedless of traffic. Both are filthy and gutter stained, but they seem to live. In fact, the stock from which they have sprung rises superior to the ordinary diseases of childhood." Among the cases reported are these:

A baby four months old was given a piece of raw fat and bacon to chew, because the grandmother said bacon was good for babies and canaries.

One baby was dosed with stout and anised by the mother as a cure for colic.

Another baby of nine weeks was fed chiefly on weak tea.

Dr. Thomas complains of the Sarey Gamps, who act as nurses in the district, undoing the work of the doctors in many cases. He says their arrogance is equalled only by their ignorance.—New York Tribune.

Your Prosperity Assured
Do your part and your stock will do theirs. Give your horses, cows and hogs
Pratts' Animal Regulator
to get their most and their best. This is the greatest tonic and digestive aid ever devised for building up money making qualities in animals. Refuse substitutes; insist on Pratts.
Pkg. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; 25lb. pail \$3.00
"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back"
Get Pratts Almanac—FREE.

SEVEN BARKS
A Sure and Safe Remedy for
DYSPEPSIA and all STOMACH TROUBLES.
Seven Barks, which is the extract of Roots and Herbs, will make your food digest, banish Headaches, regulate your Liver and Kidneys, give you new life, and keep you well. Price 50 cts. a bottle at all druggists or from the proprietor,
Lyman Brown, 68 Murray St., New York City.

J. S. Banker, Drugs, Genoa.

Auction Sales.

Ira Buckhout will have a sale at the Searing farm, 1/4 mile north of Sherwood, to-day, the 12th, of horses, cow, and farm tools. Myers, auct.

Clay Douglas will sell at public auction at his residence on the John Mead farm, 3 miles east of Genoa village Friday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, 2 horses, 8 cows, brood sow due April 8, 100 White Leghorn hens and pullets, 400 bu. choice seed oats, free from foul seeds, 20 bu. seed buckwheat, Osborne binder, Superior drill, sulky plow, hand plow, riding cultivator, harrows, mowing machine, horse rake, lumber wagon, pair bobs, harnesses, and many small tools. Stephen Myers, auctioneer.

The undersigned, will sell at public auction on the Charlotte Green farm, three miles southwest of the village of Locke, Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock sharp: Pair mules, weight 2400, first class in every respect; pair bay horses, weight 2500, 11 and 13 years old; good work horse, weight 1200; Bay horse, 4 years old, weight 950, first class driving horse; pair good work horses. Seven first class dairy cows, some fresh and balance due soon. Three 2-year-old heifers to freshen in spring; two yearling heifers all the above are grade Holsteins. Thoroughbred registered Holstein bull, 1 year old, has the papers with him. Brood sow due to profit April 10, Chester White boar, 4 shoats. Wagons, sleighs and a complete line of farm tools.

LeRoy Jacobs.

John Heffernan will sell at his residence, 1/2 mile south of Venice Center and 4 1/2 miles north of Genoa, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, brown mare 6 years, roan mare 6 years, black horse 6 years, brown horse 7 years, bay mare 12 years, bay horse 13 years, bay mare 11 years, brown mare coming 3, colt 8 mos.; eight choice dairy cows, Groton 12 h. p. engine, Stevens separator, Deering corn husker, water tank; farm wagons and tools of all kinds, top buggy, cut cutter, harnesses, 200 bu. oats, 200 bu. corn, 150 hens, etc. Stephen Myers, auct. Lunch served at noon.

Cornelius Nugent will sell at the Chas. Parker place, 2 miles south of Stewart's Corners and 1 1/2 miles east and north of Myers station, Friday, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, bay horse 6, bay horse 12, brown horse 9, road mare 8, brood mare coming 9, with foal by Pierce horse; black mare coming 5, bay horse coming 15; 6 first class dairy cows, all coming in early; 3 yearlings, grade Holstein bull 2 years old, sow due May 25, 9 shoats, 2 lumber wagons with 3-inch tire, other wagons, bobs, harnesses, large quantity farm implements, few household goods. Stephen Myers auctioneer.

Questions Submitted.

To the electors of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y. Notice is hereby given of the following proposed questions and that a vote will be taken thereon by ballot at the biennial town meeting to be held in and for the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1915, to-wit:

Question 1—Selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold, in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.?

Question 2—Selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision two of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises, where sold, in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.?

Question 3—Selling liquor as a pharmacist on a physician's prescription—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under the provisions of subdivision three of section eight of the liquor tax law, namely, by selling liquor as a pharmacist on a physician's prescription in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y.?

Question 4—Selling liquor by hotel keepers only—Shall any person be authorized to traffic in liquors under subdivision one of section eight of the liquor tax law, but only in connection with the business of keeping a hotel in the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., if the majority of the votes cast on the first question submitted are in the negative?

A. B. PECK, Town Clerk.

Advertisement in THE TRIBUNE.

Genoa Presbyterian Church.

Morning worship at 11 o'clock. At this service there will be held the ordination of Mr. Mead Underwood as elder of the church, Mr. Underwood having been chosen for such office at the annual meeting of the church. A service suitable to the occasion will be observed. You are cordially invited to be present.

Sunday school following the morning service. Come and spend this hour together in the study of God's Word.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Topic: "Ye are Witnesses." Last Sunday we had a splendid meeting and a large attendance.

Evening service at 7:30. For the last few weeks the older people have been largely leaving the service to the young people. Would it not be far better for all concerned if the older ones also were to set the example to the younger.

Mid-week service, Thursday evening at 7:45. There was no mid-week service this week because of the meeting in King Ferry at which Mr. John Cunneen of Chicago, spoke in the interest of no license.

Some of the officers of the church and their wives in addition to a number of others attended the conference on the Rural Church, at Ithaca on Tuesday of this week. These meetings are always most helpful and we should make a greater effort to take advantage of this opportunity afforded us.

Richer in 1915.

Among the "Fifty Reasons why the United States is to Grow Richer in 1915" the following are grouped under the head of "Agriculture" by the writer, B. C. Forbes, financial editor of the Hearst newspapers:

"American farmers, very tardily, are learning the incalculable value of crop rotation.

"The South has increased its winter wheat acreage 50 per cent. and corn average promises to be similarly extended.

"A proper system of credit for our farmers is to be established, probably before 1915 ends. This is a consideration of great importance.

"Heavy immigration from rural Europe should provide our farmers with a more adequate supply of labor and should also lead to the cultivation of greater acreage throughout the country.

"Our total farm products in 1914 are estimated by the government at almost \$10,000,000,000 in value, a figure never before attained.

"High prices for all food products will enrich our farmers during 1915.

"Prosperity is enabling farmers to buy more labor-saving machinery, purchase better grades of breeding cattle and improve their homes, thus making their daily life more comfortable.

"Remarkable advances in agricultural science combined with the unmatched efficiency of our federal department of agriculture, have greatly reduced the danger of any general failure of crops."

Mass Meeting at King Ferry.

A mass meeting will be held in McCormick's hall, King Ferry, N. Y., on Monday evening, Feb. 15. L. P. Tucker, an orator and thinker of Syracuse, will speak on The License Question. Every man in the town of Genoa is supposed to be alive on the license question. Mr. Tucker is the superintendent of the Syracuse District of the Anti-Saloon League. By the play of wit and humor, he convulses his audience; he is a powerful speaker and a live wire. You cannot afford to miss hearing him. Come and hear L. P. Tucker on the evening before our town election.

Farm Planning.

If each farm in any community is clean, tidy and well kept, presenting a thrifty, home-life appearance, the whole neighborhood will be attractive to visitors and satisfying to residents. Local and county fair boards might create a very valuable farm improvement habit by offering a liberal prize for the best planned farm in a neighborhood or in a county.

Don't Borrow Your Neighbor's Paper.

It's Worth the Price to Get It Fresh From the Press

MANANA is Spanish For Tomorrow
SUBSCRIBE TODAY

FINALLY LEARNED THE TRUTH

Queen of Roumania Had to Go In-cognito to Ascertain Real Worth of Her Voice.

In her youth, Queen Elizabeth of Roumania spent much time on the training of her voice, and, encouraged by flatterers, came to believe herself to be a singer of unusual talent. At length, says Bibliothek der Unterhaltung und des Wissens, she decided to have her voice tried by some great teacher. So she went one day, dressed very simply, and without the usual retinue of servants, to see Professor Dumanols of Bucharest, and urged him to give his frank opinion on the quality of her voice, and her future prospects. He tested her voice with great care, first with the simple scales, then with a song, and lastly with an operatic aria.

When the trial was over, the professor said: "I cannot say that you have a wonderful voice. You sing fairly well, and with not a little feeling. I might undertake to train you to sing in operetta; but to speak quite frankly, you haven't the looks for it."

Up to this time the teacher had not known that the rank of the aspirant was any higher than that of scores of other young ladies, equally ambitious, who constantly came to him. But his surprise was great when the lady handed him the visiting card of the queen, and he found that he had before him no less a personage than royalty itself. The queen thanked him heartily for the frank way in which he had judged her musical ability, and went home with her ambition in that direction decidedly diminished.

MUCH SOUND; LITTLE EFFECT

Protest of Champ Clark Reminded Alabama Statesman of Humorous Story.

The most dramatic day of the Sixty-third congress was when Champ Clark, the speaker of the house, took the floor for his famous speech explaining why he opposed President Wilson's policy of repealing the Panama canal tolls exemption law. Clark was on the losing side, and everybody knew that the vote would certainly uphold the president.

While the speaker was delivering his remarks in his vibrant, booming voice, Tom Hefflin of Alabama walked through the Democratic cloakroom. Even there the thunder of Clark's voice was audible.

Hefflin stopped, laughed and said: "That reminds me of an old colored man down in my state. He was working out in the middle of a field on a hot summer day. It was so hot that the heat seemed to be simmering visibly wherever you looked. After a while the midday train rushed by about half a mile away, whistling as it went, and roaring and thundering as it went.

"The old man watched it go by, took hold of his hoe and stooped over his work once more. Then he said, talking to himself:

"'Boom! Bing! Bum! Hum! But I's gwine to ride you nex' Saddy night!'"—Popular Magazine.

Big Business Helps Missions.

It has often been said that business in foreign lands has owed much to Christian missions in opening up new territory to trade. It now develops that missions will owe something to big business. It has been the custom for the home offices of the foreign missionary societies to pay their representatives in the field by foreign drafts. The war has made this method impossible. The treasurers of the various missionary boards at a joint meeting voted to appeal to some American mercantile house doing business in every part of the world. They decided to ask the Standard Oil company to become the agent of the mission boards for the transmission of money to their stations in foreign fields, and through its treasurer the arrangement was speedily made. The readiness of the company in doing this without compensation is indicative of the spirit of co-operation for the common good which underlies our great corporations.—Leslie's Weekly.

Carrying the Polish Jewels.

If the archbishop of Cracow, in his flight from the threatened city, has really taken all the sacerdotal treasure with him his load must be a heavy one. For in the cathedral, ancient Poland's Westminster abbey, were gathered rich tribute in gold and jewels from generations of Polish lords and ladies. The kings of Poland—and many of her uncrowned kings—are buried in the cathedral. Here Kosciuszko sleeps. Cracow in the days of its metropolitan glory sheltered 80 churches within its walls. A third of that number remain, more than enough for the present population.—London Chronicle.

School Children's Health.

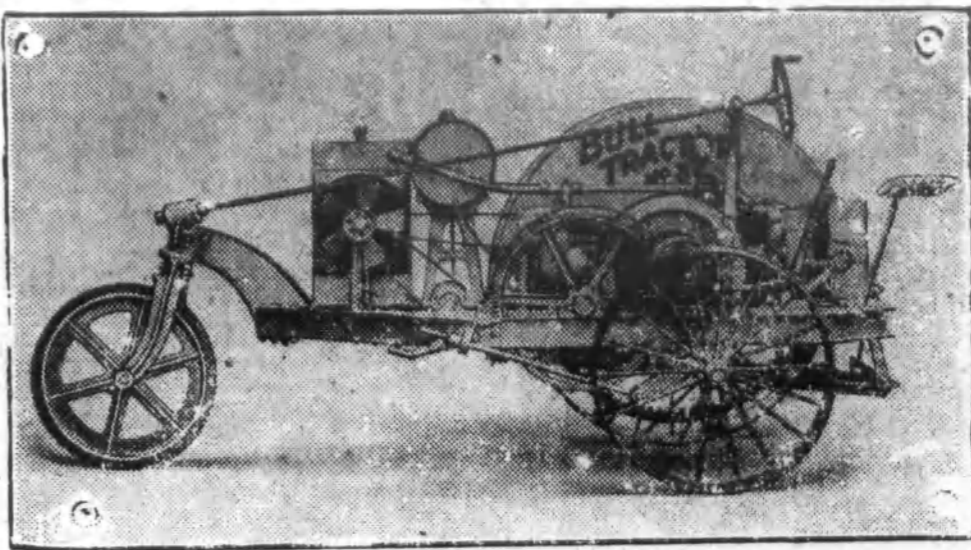
Boston's health authorities have started another vigorous campaign against giving communicable diseases of children a foothold in that city. School physicians are urged to inquire at the homes of children the cause of their absence, and in an open letter to parents the authorities advise that physicians be consulted in every case where the child complains of throat affection.

Goatskins Scarce in Mexico.

There is to be a shortage of goatskins from central Mexico for at least two years to come, because of the fact that breeding stock and young goats have been taken for food.

THE MAIN WORD AMONG FARMERS TO-DAY IS BULL TRACTORS

BULL TRACTOR No. 1 \$395 F. O. B. Minneapolis Minn.



BULL TRACTOR No. 3 \$595 F. O. B. Minneapolis Minn.

One of the excellent features of this machine is that you do not have to buy expensive new equipment. With an attachment you can connect any gang plow or farm implement on the farm.

Nov. 30, 1914, Woodhull, Ills.

A Dependable Small Tractor at a Price That Makes Horses too Expensive to Keep.

You—farmers working 80 acres or more—have felt that a new mechanical power should be invented that will actually take the place of horses in the field and other farm work, and cost less to buy. After fourteen years' work, we are able conscientiously to offer this wonderful little tractor which will fully satisfy your hopes

WHAT THE BULL TRACTOR IS

A three-wheeled machine; two in a hard smooth furrow, and one on the stubble. One of the furrow wheels guides the machine when plowing, relieving the engineer of that responsibility.

Has a leveling device by which operator can readily level tractor when on side hills. Has but five working gears. One of these is a roller pinion.

Has but one drive wheel, thus eliminating equalizing gears.

Has but one main drive gear, which will last during the life of the tractor.

The motor is two cylinder, four-cyle, water cooled type, and no better motor on the market to day.

WHAT THE BULL TRACTOR DOES

Delivers 12 h. p. at the belt; 5 h. p. at the drawbar, and is designed to do the daily work of 4 or 5 ordinary horses when properly operated under favorable conditions.

Travels somewhat faster than horses, and continuously.

Never gets tired. Costs nothing for harnesses.

Costs one-half as much for gasoline as for horse feed, and does not eat when it does not work. Gets your work done in time. It is no longer a question of expense only in doing your farm work, but it is a question of getting it done.

Pulls plows, seeders, harvesters, mowers, drills, disc, and then grinds feed, saws wood, or does any stationary belt work on the farm.

Dear Sir:—

The Bull Tractor that I purchased from you the 10th of June is a wonder. It has done all that they claim it to do and more too. I plowed one hundred and twenty-five acres with it this fall, when it was so dry that no one thought of plowing at all, plowing eight inches deep, and the tractor pulled right through without the least exertion.

I have plowed with it when the soil was in all kinds of conditions and find it a successful tractor for a farmer to have.

Yours truly, Edgar Samuelton.

R. M. Morgan, Osco, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

My thirteen-year-old boy has been using one of your Bull Tractors hauling four and one-half tons of gravel (at one load) from town to the farm. He also run one of them for Mr. Stoughton, cutting forty acres of grain hitched to a eight-foot Johnston binder. When a thirteen-year old boy can run one of these with such results you should not hesitate to buy one. I think it is one of the most wonderful little machines ever invented. If you investigate you will own one as quick as you can get one. They will do all and more than you claim for them.

Yours truly, George R. Smith.

Resnor, Ia., Nov. 11, 1914.

Gentlemen:—

I gave the "Bull" a test in a hog pasture in gumbo sod on the level ground. Everybody was pleased with the way it performed there, but wanted to see it work on hilly ground, so we took it to the hills. She pulled two thirteen-inch plows in sod, native sod, never been plowed before and the worst hill imaginable, sloped three different ways at once. We had no trouble with power, had power to spare. The worst trouble was keeping the gang plow right side up. The "Bull" surely showed up fine.

Yours truly, Resnor Implement Co.

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