

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXIV. No 31

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1915.

EMMA A. WALDO

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Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.
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Special attention given to diseases of
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Special attention given to diseases of wo-
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Underwriters, also Windstorm or Tor-
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SLOW POISONING
because the entire system
becomes permeated with
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To relieve rheumatism Scott's
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rich in blood-food; it imparts
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Scott's Emulsion has
helped countless thousands
when other remedies failed.
No Alcohol. Radon Substituted.

From Nearby Towns.

Lansingville.

Feb. 22—The Ladies' Aid society will meet with Mrs. Orin Scott on Thursday, March 4. All members are to furnish for dinner.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at the Grange hall on Monday, March 1. Dinner will be served at a reasonable price by the ladies of the Aid and Grange.

The Epworth League monthly business meeting is to be held tonight at the home of Mrs. Chas. R. Bower.

Miss Ruby Dakin is quite ill. Her mother is here helping to care for her.

Rev. G. W. Hiney spent last week in Philadelphia. He gave a very interesting talk Sunday on the "Billy Sunday" meetings. Next Sunday he will give a review of one of Billy Sunday's sermons.

Prayer meeting is to be held this week at the home of L. A. Boles on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Albee of Waverly was a guest at the home of her cousin, A. D. Rose, the past week.

Elmer Gallow and his daughter Edna of Newfield, are visiting here. Little Ruth Minturn is quite ill with the grip.

Robert Drum of Horseheads is visiting his cousin, Floyd Gallow.

Mrs. Chas. Minturn of Levanna was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Floyd King, a part of last week.

Mrs. S. A. Emmons has returned to her home in Ithaca. She will soon leave for New York city where she expects to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Irwin Haskin.

News has been received by Miss Julia Smith of the illness of her sister, Miss Hattie Smith, who last week underwent another serious operation in a hospital in the northern part of the state.

Mrs. Helen Lobdell passed away at the home of her son, LeRoy Lobdell, Sunday night, Feb. 14, at 7 o'clock. She was 76 years old last December and spent most of her married life at North Lansing. Thirteen years ago, on account of ill health, Mr. and Mrs. Lobdell came to live with their son. Mr. Lobdell only lived about three years after coming to Lansingville. Mrs. Lobdell leaves one son, LeRoy, and two granddaughters, Gladys and Helen Lobdell. The funeral was held Wednesday at 11 o'clock at the house and 1 o'clock at the North Lansing church. Rev. F. J. Allington of North Lansing had charge of the services.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Lansing chapter, O. E. S., in memory of our dear friend and sister, Helen Lobdell, who entered into the higher life Feb. 14, 1915.

Sister Lobdell was one of our charter members and until her health failed was ever a faithful member. We were linked together by the bonds of friendship and the ties of fraternity, and we realize that in her death we have lost a sister who was ever ready to extend a hand of aid and the voice of comfort to the sorrowing and afflicted. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our hand in loving sympathy to the bereaved family and would say "It is God's will."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and also placed on file in our chapter records.

Hattie A. Buck,
Committee
Ella A. Beardsley,
Charles Lobdell.

Y. P. B. Group Meeting.

The four-county group meeting of the Y. P. B. will be held at Cortland on Saturday, March 13. A gold medal speaking contest will take place on Friday evening, March 12. Tompkins, Cortland, Tioga and Cayuga counties join in holding this meeting.

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.

North Lansing.

Feb. 22—The prevailing epidemic has gone through some whole families.

Mrs. Gertie Stowell was a week-end guest of Mrs. Ed Smith.

Frank Singer has been drawing wheat to Genoa.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Westcott and children recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Howard Beardsley. They were moving to Pennsylvania where Mr. Westcott is going into a creamery.

Mrs. Carson and babe visited her parents in Shortsville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Divine of Venice visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pearce and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bower last week. They came in a cutter as far as North Lansing and then borrowed a buggy.

Millard Edsall has come home to remain for a time.

Mrs. Dorothy Wilcox and family are gaining.

Mrs. Russell of Ithaca was here all last week, packing her household goods to move them to Ithaca. Her sister, Mrs. Lottie Boyles, is but little better than when she was taken to Ithaca.

Miles Lane has bought the Miller farm.

The agent, Mr. Linderbury, will move into a part of the Haven house.

Chauncey Hall, the evaporator man is in town.

The young people had a box social at Grange hall on Friday night. They realized over \$16.

The Willing Workers will meet at the home of Mrs. Alice Singer on Wednesday, March 3.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting with Mrs. Ella Beardsley on Tuesday, March 2. Dinner will be served, after which there will be a bake sale. Everybody invited.

Mrs. Elizabeth Easson.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Fox Easson, widow of the late James Easson, an old and well known resident of Moravia occurred Tuesday afternoon at her home in that village. She deceased was nearly 88 years of age.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson of Sempronius and Miss Eliza Easson, who lives at home; one son, George Easson of Genoa, by eight grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.

Mrs. Easson was born in Venice and had always lived in that vicinity.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home, Rev. Plato T. Jones officiating. Burial in the family plot in Indian Mound cemetery.

North Lansing Union Active.

The W. C. T. U. meeting will be held at Mrs. Ella Beardsley's Tuesday, March 2, beginning at 11 a. m., with dinner from 1 to 2 p. m.; the regular meeting to be followed by a food sale. Every one is invited and we especially urge that every member be present.

Willard Memorial Day services in the W. C. T. U. were postponed because of the funeral of Mrs. Helen Lobdell who was buried here on that day. Mrs. Lobdell had relatives and many friends among us. She belonged to our church and was a member of Eastern Star lodge.

Martin Kilmer paid a short visit to relatives in Savannah last week.

Mrs. Frances Brink is improving and able to be about the house some.

We are glad to welcome Mrs. Filkins among us once more. She has been confined to the house a long time.

Marks vs. Trowbridge.

The jury in the case of Henry Marks of Genoa against Fred Trowbridge of Venice in County Court returned a verdict of \$350.50 damages for the plaintiff Tuesday night at 8:25 o'clock after deliberating from 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon. The action was brought to recover damages for arrest and false imprisonment for the alleged theft of a shovel and the amount of damages claimed was \$2,000. Frederick A. Mohr represented the plaintiff and R. J. Burrett the defendant.—Citizen.

We would like your name on our subscription list.

King Ferry.

Feb. 23—Warren Counsell of Union Springs is visiting his mother, Mrs. Emma Counsell, for a few days. Ray White made a business trip to Auburn Monday.

Miss Helen Bradley is visiting friends in Ithaca this week.

Mrs. Thomas McCormick and daughter Jane were in Auburn last week.

Mrs. T. L. Hatch visited relatives in Auburn last week. Her aunt, Mrs. Derling of Auburn, returned home with her for a few weeks.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heir, Feb. 22, 1915, a son. Weight 8 pounds.

Mrs. M. A. Townsend was an over-Sunday guest of her daughter, Mrs. Jay Myers of Ellsworth.

Misses Florence and Abbie Dates of Ludlowville visited friends in town Tuesday.

Quite a number from this place attended the dance at Five Corners Friday evening.

Mrs. John H. Payne of Mapleton, Mrs. John Bruton of Genoa and Miss E. A. Mulligan of Auburn are home caring for their mother, Mrs. C. Mulligan, who is quite ill with bronchial trouble.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

The noted Evangelistic Trio have already proved to be all they were advertised and more. The attendance at the morning and evening meetings last Sunday, the first day of this evangelistic campaign, was 285. Last Sunday evening the church platform was crowded by a big chorus choir of 48 singers. This platform since then has been extended across the church so as to accommodate a chorus choir of 75. If you can carry a tune, join this choir and receive the instruction of our very efficient choir leader, Robert O. Lewis. The choir last Sunday evening, sang with much enthusiasm.

The singing of the Trio has already entranced the people here. Mr. Lewis' preaching holds his audience from first to last. He denounces sin and unrighteousness without modification, but always as a messenger from God and therefore with divine authority. Loads of people are attending these meetings from Five Corners, Belltown, Ledyard and Poplar Ridge. Five Corners Presbyterians closed their church last Sunday evening to join us. Poplar Ridge Friends church is to close their service next Sunday evening and attend our service in a body. They also came down on prayer meeting evening to share in our service. Loads of people are to come from Union Springs. Welcome to all.

Christians, let us work with our evangelists to lead scores of people to Christ.

Two prayer meetings will be held at the same time, 10 a. m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week in homes of our people. At these meetings we aim to pray for the coming evening meeting and seek to develop a deep spiritual life in our community. Being held in the morning, we are to come directly from our work without change of dress. Come just as you are and join these prayer circles.

Mr. Lewis is to develop a Sunshine Choir with the boys and girls. Every boy and girl come and learn great hymns and join this Sunshine choir.

Evangelistic meetings every evening but Saturday at 7:30; choir practice at 7:15; on Sunday morning at 10:30.

Sunday school at noon or soon after. Christian Endeavor at 6:15; leader, Rev. W. H. Perry; subject, "What will improve our prayer meetings."

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Union Society will be held in the church at King Ferry, N. Y., Wednesday, March 3, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing two trustees in the place of W. W. Atwater and Geo. L. Ferris whose terms of office expire, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. W. Atwater, clerk.
Dated, King Ferry, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1915.

Subscribe for the home paper today.

Five Corners.

Feb. 23—Our sleighing is leaving us rapidly. Still, there may be more blizzards in March than we have had so far.

We learn Stephen Doyle has purchased the Frank Algard place.

Mrs. Fred Swartwood and daughter Ruth of Interlaken returned to their home Monday of this week, after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Algard, and other relatives and friends.

There will be a Farmers' Institute in Grange hall next Tuesday, March 2. The ladies of the Grange will serve dinner and supper at 25 cents. The public is invited.

Frank Young has purchased a very nice team of horses at Syracuse.

J. D. Todd is slowly recovering from his fall on the ice last week Tuesday. He was hurt quite badly. Dr. Gard is the physician.

Mrs. Mary Hunt returned from her son's, Jay Hunt at Groton last Sunday. Her son accompanied her home and returned home Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Curtis and little daughter Helen Irene spent last Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis at Genoa.

Henry Barger and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Worsell, Master Howard Rhyndall of Ludlowville were last Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Barger. On Monday Mrs. Worsell with Mrs. M. Myers spent the day at the same place.

Will Ferris filled his ice house this week Monday.

Harry Ferris is walking with a cane. The effects of a fall when it was so icy.

Wilbur Boles occasionally comes from King Ferry with loads of goods to Lansingville where he has purchased the Tait farm.

Miss Hanlon returned to her home near Ensenore last Friday and remained until Monday evening. As Monday was a holiday there was no school.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Couse attended church at King Ferry last Sunday morning.

Several from here attended the evangelistic meeting at King Ferry last Sunday evening.

Recently Clyde Austin from near the Jewett hill drove here with a pair of yearling heifers. They were hitched to one small bob and were trained to drive just like horses and harnessed just the same. Little Gordon Palmer learned they were at George Austin's and he was so anxious to see them he ran right down there. Clyde then brought him home with them. It was quite a novelty to see them driven.

Celebrated Golden Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Thorpe of Fleming celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on Monday, Feb. 22. About fifty relatives and friends assembled at their home to offer congratulations and to partake of an elaborate dinner.

The house was artistically trimmed in the color scheme of gold and white, paper streamers and yellow and white flowers being used to carry out the effect. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe were the recipients of many useful and costly gifts.

The couple were married in the town of Scipio at Ensenore, Feb. 22, 1865. Ever since that time they have resided in Fleming on a farm.

A few years ago Mr. Thorpe retired from active life and the couple moved to Fleming where they both enjoy the best of health.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, eight of whom are living: Fred D. and Albert of Auburn, Richard of Venice Center, Mrs. Ida M. Baker and Mrs. Cora Baker of Fleming, Mrs. Leola Alley of Moravia, Mrs. Lina Holcomb of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Marietta Thorpe who is teaching at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. These with nine grandchildren were present at the anniversary celebration.

If Mothers Only Knew.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieves Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, moves and regulates the Bowels and destroys worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 35 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample free. Address, A. E. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Auction Sales.

The undersigned having sold his farm will sell at public auction on the Walter Fuller farm, 1/2 mile west of Locke on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock, the following: 11 cows—good grade Guernseys, Durhams and Holsteins, due to freshen in March and April. Lumber wagon, Johnson mower, Johnson hay rake, Syracuse plow, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, set of dump boards, neckyoke, whiffletrees, chains, wagon shoe, hay rack, 36-ft. extension ladder, 40 potato crates, quantity of ensilage, 2 milk cans, and many other articles not mentioned.

Fred Orndorff.

The undersigned having leased his farm will sell at his residence 1/2 mile east of Atwater station, Wednesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock the following: Good pair work horses 11 and 12 years old, weight 3,000 lbs., 6 extra good milch cows, 2-year-old grade Holstein, 3-year-old Durham, 5-year-old Durham, 2 6-year-old Jerseys, grade Durham 8 years old, Durham bull 15 months old, 7 shoats, brood sow due in March. Set heavy double harness, McCormick corn harvester, McCormick mower, plows, harrows, drill, 100 bu. seed oats, quantity of alfalfa hay and a large quantity of other articles.

N. J. Atwater.

H. R. Vosburg will sell at his residence 1 1/2 miles east of Moravia Wednesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock: 5 good work horses, 16 head cattle consisting of grade Holsteins to freshen in March and April, none over four years old, yearling Holstein bull, 100 hens, brood sow, two white pigs, 2 sets heavy double harness and collars, set light double harness and collars, new surrey, single harness, McCormick grain binder, drill, plows, harrows, wagons and a full line of farming tools not mentioned.

The undersigned will sell at public auction at his farm 1 mile north of Genoa on the Creek road, near Myers station on the Short Line railroad, on Thursday, March 4, at 10 o'clock sharp the following: Good work team, 4 cows, one 2-year-old, one 4-year-old, fresh milkers, one 7-year-old, due to freshen, one 7-year-old and one yearling, 60 Black Minorca pullets, 60 old hens, 25 White Leghorn pullets, lumber wagon, truck wagon, democrat wagon, open buggy, top buggy, nearly new, long sleigh, Walter A. Wood binder, Deering mower, Osborne tedder, Osborne reaper No. 8, a good one, Royce reaper, Osborne lever harrow, peg tooth drag, floating harrow, 2 Syracuse plows, 2 hay riggings, Superior grain drill, nearly new, Champion horse rake, Lyons fanning mill, and a large quantity of farm tools not mentioned.

J. W. Booker.

Abram Armstrong will sell at public auction on the Oscar Tift farm 1 mile east and 2 miles south of Genoa village Saturday, March 6, at 10 o'clock, 4 horses, 8 cows, McCormick binder, McCormick corn binder, Johnston mower, Johnston rake, Johnston hay tedder, lumber wagon, roller, cultivators, harrows, plows, buggy, harnesses, etc. Stephen Myers auctioneer.

The undersigned having decided to discontinue farming will sell at his residence 2 miles east of East Genoa, 3 miles west of Locke Monday, March 8, 1915, at 9 o'clock sharp the following: 10 head of cattle, mostly Holsteins, 2-year-old Holstein bull, yearling Durham bull, pair draft horses, 7 and 8 years old, 35 sheep, brood sow, colt coming 2 years old, sired by Sylvan, 70 hens, 6 turkeys, 5 ducks, 3 geese, McCormick binder, McCormick reaper nearly new, Osborne mower, Osborne rake, McCormick rake, cultivators, plows, drill, grass seeder, 2 pair bobs, 2 sets of heavy double harness, Sherwood harness, 2 sets of single harness, 18 sets of new single harness, 3 sets of new heavy double harness, 50 pair of new wool blankets, 10 plush, 25 robes, pair new stable blankets, 3 new fur coats, several dozen whips, 25 new horse collars, 100 bu. potatoes, 200 bu. oats, 50 bu. wheat, 30 bu. seed buckwheat, ton cabbage, 10 ton hay, 50 bu. corn, etc., etc.

W. J. Corcoran.

GERMAN DECREE HAS A PARALLEL

Washington Finds It Similar to That of British.

NO SERIOUS PROTEST LIKELY

Memorandum From Berlin Received From Gerard Evidently Will Stop Hasty Action—Declared Germany Has Executed Clever Move by Taking Leaf Out of English Book.

The long memorandum delivered by the German foreign office to Ambassador Gerard, explaining the German war zone proclamation, has been received at the state department, and perusal of its text, which was confined to American newspapers, convinced Washington officials that at present no serious issue could be raised with Germany over the creation of the projected war zone without at the same time raising identically the same issue with Great Britain.

The German memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard emphasizes the fact—a vitally important one in the present situation—that Great Britain has declared the entire North sea to be a war area and that if England has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway she has rendered it "so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of certain coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international laws."

The fact that the British government has done identically the same thing with respect to the establishment of war zones in the open seas beyond the three mile territorial limit has been officially certified to the state department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. This was done three months ago, and no protest has ever been made by the United States against the action of Great Britain in establishing such a war zone.

Trump Card for Germany. It dawned upon officials in Washington that the German government had executed a rather neat and clever counter diplomatic stroke in notifying the world of its intention to create a war zone around the British isles by taking a leaf out of the British book and doing the very thing that the British government had done. The British and German war zone orders as officially communicated to the state department have been compared and closely studied. This comparison was not found to be to the disadvantage of the Germans. It was even suggested that the German government had played a trump card.

The situation resolves itself something after this fashion: For England the official date of the beginning of the war was Aug. 4. England waited until three months of the war had been fought and then served notice on the neutral powers of the world of her intention to establish a war zone. The British war zone was set up on Nov. 5. The Germans waited an additional three months, twice as long as did Great Britain, or until Feb. 4, exactly six months from the official British beginning of the war, and then announced its decision to establish a war zone very similar to that of Great Britain, although somewhat more extensive. However, the principle involved with respect to both war zones is the same.

War Zones Compared. A comparison of the British and German war zone orders disclosed these striking facts:

First.—The British government on Nov. 4 notified the United States government that its war zone would be effective from Nov. 5—one day's notice.

Second.—The German government issued its war zone proclamation on Feb. 4 and communicated it to Ambassador Gerard on the same day, announcing that the German war zone around the British isles would be effective after Feb. 15—fifteen days' notice.

Third.—The British war zone covers the whole of the North sea.

Fourth.—The German war zone covers the entire English channel and all the territorial and high sea waters around the British isles.

Fifth.—The British war zone order sought to close the north of Scotland route around the British isles to Norway, the Baltic, Denmark and Holland.

Sixth.—The German war zone seeks to close the southern or English channel route around the British isles to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Baltic.

Seventh.—The British war zone decree drew an arbitrary line from the Hebrides islands along the Scottish coast to Iceland and warned neutral shipping that it would cross this line at its risk, but that ships of neutral nations might go to Holland and other neutral nations along the eastern littoral of the North sea by taking the English channel and strait of Dover route.

Eighth.—The German war zone declares that neutral vessels will be exposed to danger in the English channel, but routes of navigation around the north of Scotland islands in the eastern part of the North sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone.

Ninth.—The Germans make the southern channel route dangerous and declare the north of Scotland route safe, while the British declare the north of Scotland route dangerous and the English channel route safe, the effect of this being that neither the northern nor the southern routes around England will be safe for neutral vessels.

Tenth.—The British war zone order was based on the discovery of mines in the North sea, while the German decree is based on England's attitude toward consular, the Wilhelmshafen case and England's establishment of a war zone.

Unappreciative

[In Europe, where they appreciate art—Isadora Duncan.]
In Europe when a soldier sees a work of classic art
He limbers up a howitzer and batters it apart.
And bits of gothic pinnacles go hurtling through the air,
And bus-reliefs are hurled around till art is every where.
It's merely his artistic and well educated way.
Too bad we haven't got it in the U. S. A.

When ancient architecture looms against the smoky sky
The learned European, in his biplane whizzing by,
Drops steel projectiles on it till, with a terrific sound,
It scatters art in various forms for twenty miles around.
He then resumes his travels with a light and happy heart.
Too bad that in America we don't love art!

Where vast museums shelter marvels wrought by human hands
The European connoisseur observes and understands
And blows them with a shell or two to shivered smithereens
Till art is powdered thickly over all adjacent scenes.
What art we have in our dull midst we do not treat that way.
But we don't understand it in the U. S. A.—James J. Montague in New York American.

PHONES TO STATION FROM MOVING TRAIN.

Wireless From Lounsbury to Binghamton, N. Y., Twenty-six Miles.

The first completely successful tests of the wireless telephone from a moving train were made Feb. 7, when spoken messages were clearly heard twenty-six miles, from Lounsbury to Binghamton, N. Y.

More than a year ago this road made use of the wireless to send messages from fixed stations to moving trains. The receiving apparatus could be operated on thirty volts, but it required 110 volts to operate the powerful transmitter needed to transmit the human voice through the air.

Four months were required to equip a train with the sending apparatus. A combination mail and baggage car was remodeled in the company's shops Kingsland to accommodate a five horsepower steam turbine with a generator belted to the turbine, taking 125 pounds of steam from the locomotive. In the first car next to the baggage car a compartment two feet six inches by three feet was provided, where the telephone apparatus was placed.

Wires in conduits carried the high tension current from the generator in the baggage car to the wireless room. The first four cars of the train were equipped with aerial wires, eighteen inches above the top of the cars and from four to five amperes of current were produced for radiating purposes.

The train runs daily between Hoboken and Buffalo, and the wireless telephone tests were conducted for several weeks. Messages were telephoned from the moving train at Lounsbury, twenty-six miles west of Binghamton; from Vestal, fourteen miles west; from Halstead, fourteen miles west; from New Milford, twenty miles east, and from a point on the road twenty-six miles east. All of these messages were received and copied at Binghamton without difficulty.

BRAVE GERMAN WOMEN.

Fought Until All the Men About Them Had Surrendered.

A dispatch from Warsaw says that among the prisoners captured along the Bzura by the Russians were a number of German women. According to the dispatch, some of them were found with rifles in their hands when the Russians made their dash across the river. They stuck to the trenches even when the Russian light horse dashed upon them.

They fought with all the intensity of the ancient German women whom Caesar found opposing his troops before the dawn of the Christian era. They were in the first line of trenches and submitted to the invaders only when all the men about them had surrendered.

EUGENICS LAW SLAMS CUPID.

3,800 Fewer Marriages in Wisconsin in 1914 Than in 1913.

The state board of health in its annual report shows that since the eugenics law went into effect Jan. 1, 1914, the number of marriages in Wisconsin dropped 3,800. In 1913 there were 21,052 marriages and in 1914 only 17,252.

There were in 1914, however, eighty-seven recorded common law marriages just as valid in law as the ceremony kind, but not under eugenic requirements. The state board says many persons went into some other state to be married rather than submit to the medical examination.

REAL BASEBALL CZAR IS CZAR

Nicholas Controls Leather Needed as Covers on Spheres.

Curtis Guild, former United States ambassador to Russia, speaking at the luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export association, said that if trade with Russia is broken off there will be no more baseball, as the leather for the balls comes only from Siberia.

"This is the only leather which will not stretch under sudden impact," he said. Which fact puts the czar of all the Russias a class above Ban Johnson as a baseball magnate.

Home Town Helps

GARDEN CITIES OF ENGLAND

Two of the Most Beautiful Are Letchworth, Near London, and Port Sunlight.

Letchworth is the "Garden City" of England—the garden city, if you please; first-born, we may be very sure, among many sister cities.

Port Sunlight, all but an ideal little place, came into existence by the will of one man. It was born of the fertile brain of Sir William Lever, and of his big and brotherly interest in the men whose labor helps to create his wealth. Bournville, too, with its fine streets, beautiful cottages and homes, noble educational and recreational buildings, represents private enterprise and philanthropy. The brothers Cadbury are the builders and makers of Bournville.

Letchworth is situated 34 miles from London. The site is well chosen. You must plan your garden city near enough to the centers of population to enable industries to flourish; deep enough in the country to secure space, air, light—and all that a garden needs. It comprises an area of 3,800 acres. The land was purchased by a corporation registered as "First Garden City company," with a capital of \$1,500,000 (common stock, without preferred stock or bonds) in 25 shares.

At no time, now or in the future, can stockholders take more than five per cent interest upon their investment. All profits in excess of this must be devoted to the improvement of the town. The central portion of the estate, what may be called the urban area, takes 1,200 acres; the remaining 2,600 afford land for all the "garden" features essential to the scheme. The city is planned for a population of 30,000.—Chicago Examiner.

VINES ON UNSIGHTLY POLE

California Man's Use of Morning-Glories Might Well Be Copied in Other States.

How to make trolley, electric light, telegraph and telephone poles anything more than eyesores is a problem that many an advocate of the "city beautiful" has pondered over in vain. Possibly the best solution is the discovery of George W. Long, park superintendent of Long Beach, Cal. Five years ago he planted a few morning-glory seeds at the foot of a guy line to an electric light pole in front of his property. His morning-glories are now one of the sights of that beautiful little beach city. In the genial climate of southern California the morning-glory is a perennial, growing and blooming winter and summer. Consequently, the vines he planted now form a mass of bloom and foliage from the foot of the guy line to the summit of the pole. By actual measurement this morning-glory skyscraper is 20 feet in circumference, and is still growing.

Naturally, the success of Mr. Long's experiment has resulted in imitation, and guy wires all over the city are being similarly transformed into real things of beauty. Several have obtained a good start in Los Angeles; and it now appears that the morning-glory is likely to become as characteristic of southern California as the rose and poinsettia.

City's Physical Director.

Many cities might well profit by the example set by Ishpeming, a city of about 13,000 people. The state law now in operation requires the board of education to employ a physical training director for the schools. The plan, introduced by the association's field secretary, includes the employment of a permanent worker to handle the physical training work in the schools and also take charge of the recreational activities of the community. As the system is developed, a full time worker will undoubtedly be required, but the present plan is working out successfully for the first year of the recreation program.—Chicago News.

Dangerous Corners.

In rural districts, where all road machines are allowed to clip along at 25 miles an hour, corner gardens should not be planted so that drivers may not see across a small triangle next to the road intersection. With the coming of the automobile it has been found necessary to modify many of our ideals in home building, and the up-to-date designer or planter should have an eye to avoidance of accidents at rural corners. Plant low-growing material back for at least 20 feet from the corner and then a cluster of trees is quite permissible and quite what one "auto" has.

How Indians Played Ball.

Ellery B. Crane, librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) Society of Antiquaries, possesses a baseball which was used by the Indians. It is the size of a quarter ball, perfectly rounded. Their glove was usually made of cowhide and was shaped just like a pocket. This pocket the fielder would attach to a forked stick in such a way that it would always remain open. Then when they wished to catch a line drive they just got in its way and allowed their bag or glove to do the catching.

A Palace or a Hovel

By REV. WILLIAM WALLACE KETCHUM
Director of the Practical Work Course
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. But if any man buildeth on the foundation gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay, stubble; each man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it is revealed in fire; and the fire itself shall prove each man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work shall abide which he built thereon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved; yet so as through fire.—I Cor. 3:11-15 (R. V.).

Two workmen are building separate structures. One is a palace of costly stones, and for embellishment, precious gold and silver; the other a hovel, into which he is putting the flimsiest material—wood, hay, stubble. Both workmen are building side by side upon the same foundation.



At length the two structures are completed and the builders rest from their labors. Suddenly one day a fire breaks out. It sweeps up one street and down another, licking up the buildings that lie in its path, and finally envelops the palace and the hovel. When the fire ceases, not a vestige of the hovel remains. The flames have wiped out the structure built of wood, hay and stubble; but the palace stands. The marble in it gleams the brighter and the gold and silver shine the more resplendently. The fire has proved each man's work of what sort it is. The workman whose structure stood the test receives his reward; while the other, whose hovel was swept away, suffers loss, he himself being saved, yet so as by fire. Such is the picture presented by the text. What are some of its lessons?

The Only Foundation.

There is only one foundation, upon which a man can build a superstructure of works. That foundation is Jesus Christ. This is a simple, elemental truth, but one which needs a deal of emphasis in these days, for many have not yet discovered that the divine order in grace is the same order which holds in the putting up of a building—the foundation first, then the superstructure. Salvation first, then works; and not works first and then salvation. "For by grace have ye been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not of works, that no man should glory" (Eph. 2:8, 9, R. V.).

Some years ago at Catawissa, Pa., after the destruction of a bridge, the contractor upon removing the first pier, prior to the building of a new one, discovered that underneath there was no foundation. The pier simply rested upon the bed of the river, and when a heavy flood came the entire structure was washed away. Yet, how many there are who are building a superstructure of works without the real foundation, Jesus Christ!

We need to take heed how we build thereon. For it is possible to build on the only foundation a palace or a hovel.

This is a truth which concerns the saved and not the unsaved. It is not a matter of salvation, but of service. Between salvation and service there is a wide difference. Salvation is a work of God for us and in us and is all of grace. Service is work which those who are saved render unto God, and for which they shall receive a reward, or shall suffer loss.

The Testing Day.

A testing day is coming when the character of our work, as Christians, shall be made manifest.

"The day shall declare it." Not a day of judgment for our sins, which were judged in Jesus Christ on the cross; but a day when our work shall be made manifest. The day when the Lord comes, "who will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the hearts" (I Cor. 4:5). Then the fire itself shall prove each man's work of what sort it is. Not literal fire, but the holy, consuming energy of the Lord himself, for "Our God is a consuming fire."

If we have built only a hovel, we shall suffer loss, irretrievable loss, but we shall be saved, yet so as by fire.

Must I go, and empty-handed?
Must I meet my Savior so?

Indeed not, for we may build a palace instead of a hovel, and be not only saved but rewarded for our work.

That each man may in that day have his praise from God (I Cor. 4:5), let us, as Christians, in our work heed three simple rules:

First, a right purpose: the glory of God (I Cor. 14:3).

Second, a right plan: the word of God (II Tim. 3:16-17).

Third, a right motive: the constraining love of Christ (II Cor. 5:14). Which is it to be, a palace or a hovel?

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Story of the Mexican Revolution

MOVEMENT HEADED BY CARRANZA AIMS TO ESTABLISH CONSTITUTIONAL FORM OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

(The better element in Mexico is behind Carranza because of his honesty and integrity and the fact that he stands for a government of principle and not of men.)

The view of the ordinary American citizen in regard to Mexico is that it has become just one Provisional President after another. Changes have been so kaleidoscopic and the daily news has been so conflicting that it has become almost impossible for "the man on the street" to understand the true situation in the Republic to the south of us.

His exasperation has reached that point where he now dismisses the whole affair with a comment that "a lot of bandits seem to be fighting among themselves in Mexico as to who shall be allowed the privilege of looting the country and I reckon Uncle Sam will have to step in one of these days and straighten things out."

The one significant fact that has served to make Americans believe that possibly behind the present turmoil in Mexico there may be after all something big and serious, has been the broad humanitarian view that President Wilson has consistently taken in regard to the Mexican revolution.

A brief history of the present revolutionary movement in Mexico tends to clear up many of the things that have remained incomprehensible to Americans and sheds a light on the entire situation that gives a true understanding of the conditions in that country as they exist today.

The present revolution actually had its inception with Francisco Madero in 1910. Most Americans are familiar with the rapid and unexpected triumph of Madero over Diaz, but it is not generally known that Madero's regime failed to be a success and live up to the high hopes and expectations that had been born with it, because he had been too generous in compromising with the reactionaries and that they on account of their dominance of the two hold-over houses of Congress were able to defeat all his plans for the betterment of his people.

Assassination of Madero.
The shameful assassination at the instigation of Huerta excited such a feeling of indignation in the United States as to make President Wilson's stand in refusing to recognize the Government set up by Huerta on the dead body of Madero, as being eminently just and in keeping with the best traditions of this country.

Madero's death put the old clerics, reactionaries and clerics back again in power. This necessitated that the struggle Madero had successfully waged must again be taken up, and accordingly there came into existence with the new movement a new shibboleth that has rung from one end of Mexico to the other: "Justice and Reform and no compromise."

The first man to refuse to accept the authority of the dictator Huerta and to fling into his face a bitter defiance was Venustiano Carranza, then Governor of the State of Coahuila. Carranza has been one of the strongest supporters of Madero and during the previous revolution had acted as Minister of War in the assassinated President's provisional cabinet.

Carranza's patriotic stand drew the attention of all liberty loving Mexicans to Coahuila and there soon rallied around the Governor's standard a number of high-minded and patriotic Mexicans, who banded together to overthrow the usurper Huerta and re-establish a constitutional government in Mexico.

Accordingly it was under these circumstances the much heard of, but little understood plan of Guadalupe came into existence. The main planks of this plan are as follows:

"For the organization of the military forces necessary to make compliance with our purposes, we name as First Chief of the forces which shall be called 'Constitutionalists,' Don Venustiano Carranza, Governor of the State of Coahuila.

"On the occupation by the Constitutional forces of the City of Mexico, the Executive power shall be taken charge of by Don Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the forces, or whoever may be substituted in command.

"The president ad interim of the Republic shall convolve general elections as soon as peace shall have been established, delivering the power to the person who shall be elected."

Genesis of Revolution.
This was the genesis of the revolution against Huerta, which had, as can be seen, as its one big hope, the re-establishment of a constitutional form of government in Mexico. Following this triumph, the necessary reforms

that the country cried for were thought to follow as a necessary consequence.

The movement against Huerta was a magnificent effort on the part of the Mexicans to regain the ideals Madero had given them, and not to sink back again into the despotic days of Diaz. The present struggle in Mexico has not justifiable grounds for its existence. Villa has made this issue: "I am to dominate Mexico," and has endeavored to cloak it in a mantle of verbal patriotism and empty sounding platitudes. The element behind Carranza is not supporting the personality of Carranza. At all times it has been willing to sacrifice him for the greater good of the country. It has simply rallied to him in this present conflict, because of his honesty, integrity and deep seated patriotism, and because he stands for a government of principle and not of men.

The revolution against Huerta swept through Mexico with the irresistible force that has ever animated every real struggle for liberty and the dashing victories of Villa, Gonzales, Obregon, Herrera and others against the Federal troops brought the victorious revolutionists into Mexico City after 17 months of struggle. Huerta fled an exile to Spain.

Only one small cloud specked the horizon of the revolution during its early days. This was when Villa, being ordered by Carranza to send reinforcements to a brother general, refused to accept the commands of his superior officer and carried his insubordination to such a length that when his resignation as division commander was accepted by Carranza, he paid no attention to this action and continued to remain in charge of his army.

Carranza's position in this matter was similar to that of President Lincoln during our Civil War, when McClellan, Fremont, Hooker, Burnside and Meade scoffed at the President's knowledge of military strategy and refused to give any heed to his directions as Commander in Chief of the Union forces. In each case, Lincoln was compelled to remove the insubordinate general from his command.

Carranza Retires.
Carranza, setting aside all personal considerations and desirous, above anything else, of bringing the revolution to a triumphant conclusion, agreed to allow General Gonzales to hold a conference with General Villa, in order that the personal differences between the two men might be adjusted and the welfare of the constitutional cause not be jeopardized.

This was effected, but it was clear to the minds of all Mexicans that unless Villa changed his mental attitude and ceased to allow a certain clique of reactionaries, who had come close to his confidences, to inflate his vanity beyond control, that they would use him as a tool to undermine the now all but attained success of the revolution. Events afterwards proved these apprehensions to be well grounded.

From the moment that Villa first began to dream dreams of an empire and the traitorous kitchen cabinet that surrounded him began to see the probability of their nefarious work ripening into success, there began a well organized and systematic campaign of publicity in this country with the purpose of painting Carranza as "Anti-American," "ambitious," "hostile," "dictatorial," "stubborn," etc. He was dubbed an "old man in his tottering senility," and other such libelous descriptions of him were sent broadcast as to create in this country an impression that Carranza was totally unfit to act as the Chief Executive of Mexico.

Carranza is not a diplomat, in fact, his blunt honesty is at times disconcerting in its sincerity; straight cuts rather than winding paths, are the favorite ways of his mental trains. He is essentially Anglo-Saxon in his mental workings and utterly lacks the usual Latin habits of circumlocution and procrastination.

Veracruz Note.
This was strikingly evidenced in his so-called Veracruz note to this country. Carranza felt that the occupation of Veracruz by our troops was a violation of the sovereignty of Mexico. Northerners in the Civil War would have entertained the same feeling of resentment against England had she on account of some differences with the Confederacy occupied Mobile. All America would have been united in hostile array against the British. A somewhat similar sentiment animated Mexico when the United States army by force took possession of Veracruz.

Fortunately, after a storm of aggression swept this country over what was termed "Carranza's insolent stand," the administration came to appreciate Carranza's position and nothing that marred the friendly feeling between the White House and the Constitutionalists came of this unfortunate incident. In due time the greater part of the American people also arrived at the understanding of the patriotism that had prompted Carranza.

After Carranza had established a government in the national capital he issued a call to all the military leaders and governors of States who had signed the plan of Guadalupe to meet in convention on October 1st, in Mexico City, for the purpose of drafting a program of reforms and to name a date for the calling of general elections.

Villa, ever since his first break with Carranza, had been throwing obstacles in the way of a successful pacification of the country. In order to show him that he harbored no ill feelings Carranza named Villa to go with General Obregon on a peace mission to settle a local strife in the State of Sonora. Villa in the course of these negotiations became so incensed at Obregon,

thereby such action would be conducive to establishing permanent peace in Mexico. The convention unanimously rejected his resignation and passed a vote of confidence in the First Chief.

Villa and his army of the North had refused to send delegates to this convention. In a last effort to settle the difficulty between the Division of the North and the remainder of the Constitutional army, certain leaders among the Constitutionalists proposed that a commission be sent to treat with Villa and that the convention itself adjourn from Mexico City to Aguascalientes. Carranza, foreseeing, as afterwards came to pass, the futility of this action, opposed it, but finally allowed the delegates of their own volition to move to Aguascalientes to treat with the chiefs of the Northern Division.

Primarily the purpose of the Aguascalientes meeting was simply to en-



VENUSTIANO CARRANZA
First Chief of the Constitutionalists.

who held an equal rank with him in the Constitutional army, because the latter refused to accept his unauthorized dictation and withdrew General Hill from Sonora in order that Governor Maytorena, Villa's ally, might control the situation and array that State against Carranza's authority, that in a frenzy of anger he attempted to kill Obregon. Fortunately being restrained from this by subordinate officers, he highbandedly placed Obregon under arrest. These events happened but a few days before the time that the Mexico City convention was to assemble.

When Carranza was informed of Villa's unwarranted persecution of Obregon, he ordered the train service north of the City of Aguascalientes, some distance south of where Obregon was held by Villa, discontinued temporarily from Mexico City, until he could determine whether or not Villa intended his treatment of Obregon to prestage a hostile military movement against Carranza.

Villa's Insolence.
Villa sent a telegram to Carranza asking him to explain what he termed this hostile action against his division of the North. Carranza sent him the following reply: "Before answering your message which I have just received I desire an explanation of your conduct towards General Obregon in Chihuahua." Instead of Villa giving the requested explanation to his superior officer he replied insolently that he would no longer recognize Carranza as the First Chief of the Republic.

In explanation of this traitorous conduct Villa gave the ridiculous and petty reason that he had broken with Carranza and was willing to plunge the country into a civil war, because Carranza did not have sufficient intelligence or ability to govern Mexico. How farcical this statement really was can be best understood when it is explained that Villa can scarcely read or write and has never read a single book in his life, whilst on the other hand Carranza is a man of education, culture and business experience.

The convention that Carranza had called to meet in Mexico City opened its sessions on the appointed day. Carranza tendered his resignation as First Chief to the convention and asked the delegates to accept it if they thought

OUTLOOK FOR WAR-RIDDEN COUNTRY BRIGHTER THAN MOST AMERICANS REALIZE; PEACE SOON TO REIGN

(Carranza will establish a constitutional form of government based on the ideals of Madero. Necessary reforms that the people demand will be enacted for the betterment of all.)

the convention: "That Villa retire or we will fight him and uphold the resolution of the convention, Villa's retirement being with the understanding that Carranza will be forced to retire."

"The reply we received from General Gutierrez was that he had given Villa the command of the forces which were to fight against Carranza; that is, he had violated the fundamental resolution of the convention, which was the basis of the whole agreement and the essential condition of our obligation.

"This violent and illegal decision relieved us of every obligation toward an assembly without patriotism or moral force, the tool of an ambitious and savage faction to which we had shown undeserved complacency out of love for peace, but whose blind and unconditional figureheads we could not and would not be.

"Thereupon we decided with full consciousness of our act, certain that we were following the course of patriotism and duty, to fight Francisco Villa with all our force until we had removed from the horizon of the nation this menace of reaction and barbarity."

Carranza a Civilian.

Carranza is essentially a civilian rather than a military man. From the inception of the revolution he sought to direct its destinies as did Presidents Lincoln and Davis control events in our Civil War. Accordingly when Villa commenced his military campaign against Carranza the latter had not a single soldier directly under his personal command. His only strength lay in the justice of his cause and the only means he used to organize an army was to unfurl the banner of patriotism and to allow such generals and their armies to gather around it as desired to combat for right and justice. The entire Constitutional army, exclusive of the Division of the North, commanded by Villa, flocked to the support of Carranza.

Carranza withdrew from Mexico City and established the national capital at Vera Cruz.

Pathetic in its note of helplessness is the story that President Gutierrez told of conditions existing in Mexico City while he occupied the presidential chair. He narrated this after he had fled from the city and endeavored to attach himself to Carranza.

The following parts of his narrative are taken up after he recites in detail the executions of Alberto Garcia Aragon, Vice-President of the Aguascalientes convention and Professor David Berlanga, another distinguished member of the convention, both of whom had been brutally murdered by the orders of Villa.

He says: "The members of the Aguascalientes convention which was now meeting in Mexico City, justly alarmed by these daily murders, informed me that they desired to change their residence from Mexico City to the town of San Luis Potosi, where they expected to convene in safety.

"A large number of the members of the convention proceeded to the above city and General Villa having been informed by his agents of what had happened had the audacity to issue orders of arrest and execution against these persons whose immunity was absolute and who were the source from which Villa derived the authority with which he is invested.

Delegates Flee.

"In view of these terrible orders the delegates, carrying the flag of the convention, called for protection on the Carranza Governor of the State of Nuevo Laredo, in which State they are at present."

Indicative of what an empty honor Gutierrez held and how the so-called convention party now means but one man—Villa—is the following excerpt from the same narrative:

"On Sunday, December 31st, General Villa came to my home, revolver in hand, accompanied by ten or twelve armed men, besides two thousand cavalry, who surrounded my house and removed the meager guard of twenty men who were defending me. With the courage instilled in him by such an array of force, Villa shamefully insulted me and hurled baseless, mortifying and criminal charges at me.

"With shame and indignation I had to be a spectator of all these outrages because I did not have sufficient force to halt the reign of murder and robbery that Villa conducted."

The outlook in Mexico at present is really encouraging, though the confusion attendant upon military operations has served to make this country consider the situation more dark than ever before. All the patriotic elements in Mexico are rallying to Carranza's standard. Villa with his own division of the army is fighting the rest of the nation and an indication of what his movement really signifies is the fact that he has invited all the old Federal army officers against whom the Madero revolution and its successor that drove Huerta from power was waged to join him.

World conditions are such that no government in Mexico can exist without the friendship of this country and without its moral and financial help. In a sense then, Americans are in duty bound to look upon the situation in Mexico from an intelligent and a sympathetic angle.

Carranza Misunderstood.

Carranza has been grossly misunderstood in this country. He is a man of probity, clean living and intense patriotism. He is not a wealthy man. He has reared his family in comfort, having made his living from the raising of cattle. He himself has visited the United States many times. He has had his family educated in this country. Every man whom he has selected to become a member of his Cabinet he has first sent to this country to become acquainted with the American idea, system and plan of conducting the office he is about to assume.

Carranza is un military, educated, having taken a law degree, intensely Mexican, and wholeheartedly desirous of helping the downtrodden peon to obtain "his chance in life." Villa contrastingly is uneducated, ignorant, brutal, unrestrained in his passions, totally unappreciative of the needs of his country and is simply riding his vanity to what he hopes will be the dictatorship of Mexico.

Illustrative of the character of the two men is the fact that Carranza, not even to gain valuable political ends, would stultify himself to the extent of currying favor with the Washington administration as long as our troops were at Vera Cruz. His feelings of friendship he kept locked in his heart until the time he deemed proper to express them. Villa, on the other hand, has been one thing to this country and another to Mexico. He has taken every occasion to slobberingly express his regard and friendship for this country and the administration, while in Mexico he has attempted to gain recruits for his army by demagogically declaring that the United States intends to annex Mexico and that he in the role of his country's savior calls upon the ex-Federalists to join him in resisting the invasion that he announces soon is to come. Villa is forced to make this explanation to his own troops because otherwise they would keenly resent the presence of these Huertistas in their ranks.

Carranza and the Constitutional cause has been assailed in this country as being not only Anti-Catholic, but Anti-Religious. The true facts show both these accusations to be false. The Constitutional cause is opposed to any church taking part in the politics of the country and is vehemently opposed to its allying itself with the reactionaries and privileged classes, as unfortunately the Catholic church has done since the colonization of Mexico by the Spaniard.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, former agent of the Constitutionalists in Washington, and now minister of the Interior in Carranza's Cabinet, stated in the following manner the Constitutionalists' position in this respect:

Church Question.

"Let the Catholics of America understand that the occurrences which have happened and are explainable under the present disturbed conditions, do not, nor cannot constitute a part of the program of the Constitutionalists who are pledged to the principle of the separation of the State and church and are firm believers in the principle of religious liberty."

One of the main reasons that has prevented a better feeling of cordiality existing between Mexico and this country has been the fact that the ordinary American looks upon all Mexicans as "greasers" and affects an air of superiority towards the nation, that has bred the worst of understanding between the two countries. The lower class of Mexicans, commonly called the "peon," is undoubtedly ignorant and ill-kempt, but he has sterling virtues of honesty and a genuine love of his country that deserves respect.

President Wilson by his just attitude towards Mexico has wiped out the old memories that country has held of us since the Mexican war, when we took from it the greater portion of its territory. Mexicans now universally recognize that the only ambition this country has to regard to Mexico is to be of benefit and peace to it.



THE GENOA TRIBUNE

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

Friday Morning, Feb. 26, 1915

Genoa Presbyterian Church.

Morning service 11 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor. According to all reports large congregations greeted the Rev. Mr. Caldwell last Sunday at both morning and evening services. Everyone has spoken very highly of his messages. We are sorry if you missed hearing him. It will be recalled that a few weeks ago members of the congregation handed in at the morning service, topics which they wish to hear discussed from the pulpit. The first of these topics, "The Responsibility of Parenthood," will be discussed next Sabbath morning. Parents are especially urged to be present.

Sunday school immediately after the morning service. All are cordially invited to remain. The Men's class started very auspiciously Sunday under the leadership of Mr. Baker. It is hoped that the men of the church and congregation will make it a point to remain for this class. Come and bring some one else. Last Sunday seems to have been the banner Sunday of the year for attendance, but let us not be satisfied in this regard.

Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Topic: "What Will Improve Our Meetings?" Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon will be on the Sixth Commandment: "Thou shalt not kill." Mid-week service at 7:45 p. m. Everyone cordially invited to attend these meetings which are out promptly by 8:30. This week we will study the 14th and part of the 15 chapters of Romans.

Farmers' Institutes.

Farmers' Institutes will be held Monday, March 1, in Lansingville Grange hall; at Five Corners, March 2, in Grange hall, and East Venice, March 3, in Grange hall.

Director Van Alstyne has endeavored to prepare the programs to meet the needs of the locality and the speakers are experts in their various lines.

There will be three sessions, commencing at 10 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., and a special women's meeting at 2 p. m. Mrs. Ida S. Harrington will have charge of the women's meetings.

At the Institute at Five Corners dinner and supper will be served at the hall by the ladies of the Grange at 25 cents each.

J. G. Curtis of Rochester, will conduct the institutes. He will be assisted by Dr. Wm. Hart Dexter, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, State Department of Agriculture, Albany, and V. B. Blatchly, Ithaca and J. R. Teall, Auburn, Farm Bureau Manager.

Mr. Curtis has made a special study of soil fertility. He also devotes special attention to the growing of alfalfa hay for market and the raising of swine. Dr. Dexter is a farmer of wide experience and has made a thorough research into farming conditions and needs. Mrs. Harrington is a pleasing lecturer. She has made a specialty of home economics.

Practical and up-to-date methods in agriculture may be learned and problems solved. Opportunity will be given those present through the question box to ask any questions they wish concerning farming and get the advice of experts.

The institutes are free to all. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

Died.

ENNIS—In the town of Scipio, Feb. 23, 1915, Helen A. Mallison, wife of Richard Ennis, aged 60 years.

Funeral services were held at the house Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Burial at King Ferry.

The deceased is survived by her husband, two sons, George Jackson of King Ferry and Clarence Jackson of Auburn and one daughter, Mrs. Jay Woodruff of North Lansing.

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Officers Elected in Nearby Towns.

The following are the officers elected at the town meetings last week in nearby towns:

Ledyard—Supervisor, James Avery by one majority; town clerk, Thomas Hickey; justices, E. G. Bradley, Hicks Anthony; superintendent of highways, W. G. Carr; collector, G. E. Carr; assessors, Arthur Close, L. R. Howland, George Gamlin; overseer of the poor, John Heffernan; constables, Fred Brewster, Lewis Smith, Lee Myers, Thos. Tierney.

Locke—Supervisor, A. C. McIntosh; town clerk, A. D. Selover; justices, J. Stewart, J. L. White; superintendent of highways, William Young; collector, Jefferson Thomas; assessors, J. N. McKean, A. D. Selover; overseer of the poor, Purley Minturn; constables, Fred Orndorff, Fred Lynch, Clyde Barhite.

Venice—Supervisor, Coral C. Culver; town clerk, Wm. Kenyon; justices, John H. Streeter, Charles Stanton; superintendent of highways, John Bruton; collector, Geo. Crawford; assessors, Wm. Teeter, J. P. Northway; overseers of the poor, David Nolan, Fred B. Whitman; constables, Fay Teeter, Ray Clark, Roy O. Sherman, Fred Coomber.

Scipio—Supervisor, Daniel Mullalley; town clerk, Glenn Shorkley; justices, James Hitchcock, Clark Booth; superintendent of highways, John Neville; collector, Adelbert Bigelow; assessors, Wallace Bowen, Wm. Gray; overseer of the poor, Michael Powers, George Hossie; constables, Frank C. Smith, Wm. T. White, Wm. Silkworth, Edwin Hartnett.

Moravia—Supervisor, B. Frank Buchanan; town clerk, P. M. Rathbun; justices, R. A. Harter, Darius Brockway; superintendent of highways, Chas. D. Shaff; assessors, Thomas Rathbun, J. Oscar Snyder, Fred S. Young; collector, Eugene Close; overseer of the poor, E. Burton Daniells; constables, Charles D. Shaff, Arthur Aspell, Charles Hickox, Geo. Sturdevant, Abram Nostrand.

The license question was contested in several towns. The towns of Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mentz and Sterling are in the dry column, and Brutus, Aurelius, Springport and Montezuma are wet.

County Breeders' Association.

The Cayuga County Breeders' Association was formed at the Court House in Auburn on Saturday afternoon last by stock raisers of various parts of the county, after listening to addresses urging the establishment of such an organization.

Saturday names were submitted of persons present to constitute a board of directors. Among the names were the following: Fleming, T. W. Burch; Scipio, Lewis Hicks; Springport, Otto Post and Frank Gilderleeve; Ledyard, R. H. Alexander; Locke, R. D. White; Sempronius, Fred Cady; Venice, Norman Arnold. No representatives were present from Genoa or Moravia, and these vacancies will be filled later on.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

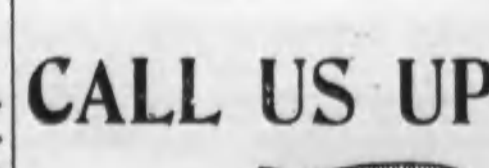
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Whenever you want Business Cards, Letter Heads, Circulars or anything else in the printing line. We give PROMPT SERVICE and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

CALL US UP



Whenever you want Business Cards, Letter Heads, Circulars or anything else in the printing line. We give PROMPT SERVICE and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

Bits of Byplay

By Luke McLuke
Copyright, 1915, the Cincinnati Enquirer

Our Own Popular Songs.
THE PROFANE CUSTOMER.
A man went in a dry goods store and bought a lot of stuff. He had a real bad temper and his manners they were rough. He said to the saleslady, "You will send these here things, mam." And when the girl said, "What name, please?" he said, "O. U. B. Dahm." The poor girl gazed at that rough man and blood red was her cheek. "You'd better have a care," she said, "and choose the words you speak." The man in anger said to her, "Say, what's wrong with your head?" And then he shouted in her ear, "O. U. B. Dahm, I said."

That brave girl did not falter then. No tears came to her eye. But she faced that there fellow and did make this here reply:
Chorus:
"I may be but a toller, but I am a lady, too. And I will say right here that I do not think much of you; And no one but a monster and an ornery profane churl Would go into a store and cuss a decent working girl."

Our Daily Special.
Your credit is always good enough to borrow trouble.

Flimflammed.
A demijohn boozier in Yamme Voted dry and closed bars with a stampee. But the whole state went dry And no rum can he buy. So he sits round all day and says, "Dog-gone."

Hod Wanted to Know.
While Mayor Cyrus Perkins Walker was addressing the Women's Betterment league last night on "Wine as a Destroyer" Hod Barnett requested to be allowed to ask a question. The mayor said he would gladly answer it, and Barnett asked how many ham sandwiches there are in a pig—Dellil (Tex.) Bazo.

Is That So?
Dear Luke:
"I've no faith in a weather sign."
Said pretty Mary Meggs
"When they say that it will be fine
I get mud on my ankles."

Things to Worry About.
If you jumped out of an aeroplane at a height of 3,000 feet you would fall at a speed of 410 feet per second.

Hustle!
Better days are coming, you can feel it every where. Prosperity is humming, you can hear it in the air. Old business is much better, the future looms up fair. But if you want to share it you will have to do your share.

A Chance For the Red Cross Society.
The following is a copy of a note received by a Wapakoneta (O.) doctor from a patient:
"What help for red pimple in the middle is white, and when get cold and then often bite me, then every week and I can scratch every day and hurt me, and I can not stand it for bite and hurt me every days."

Luke McLuke Says:
The real optimist is the man who expects his children to be a great help to him when they grow up. Everybody does too much bluffing. But some of us are luckier than others and do not get called as often.

The man who whines that he is driven to drink means that a team of horses couldn't drag him away from the stuff. As soon as about three-quarters of the people begin to get a lot of fun out of any particular sport the other quarter sends a lobby to the legislature and demands a law prohibiting the sport.

Another reason why there are so many battles in married life is because lovers do not tell enough truth before they get married and tell too much truth after they are married.

Hot water is said to be good medicine. Maybe that's the reason why married men live longer than single men.

Some preachers argue against working on the Sabbath, and then they will labor through a sermon on Sunday.

When a wealthy man dies it often happens that his body is almost cold before the relatives start scrapping over the will.

The man who makes the first half of his life a three ring circus doesn't have much of a show during the latter half.

It hurts you a whole lot more to stay up late because you want to than it does to stay up late because you have to.

When a man does his duty as he sees it his wife begins bawling him out because he doesn't consult an oculist.

When father is told to go to a certain place to get a certain food for the baby father goes to a local drug store because he knows that one food is as good as another, but when father runs out of smoking tobacco he has to walk five squares to a certain place because he knows that his brand is the only good tobacco.

When a man refuses to bet on a sure thing it isn't because he is too honest to take advantage of some other man. It is because he knows that sure things often lose.

The man who has ten or eleven hairs on his dome always pities a bald-headed man.

Always remember that if you got all you prayed for there wouldn't be enough to go around.

I Will Make Your Searches on Farm and Village Property and save you money.

Fred M. Hosmer,
Formerly Deputy County Clerk
Representing Central New York Abstract and Title Co.
Room 7, Temple Court Bldg., next to Court House, Auburn.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Do not forget that the Hiland Poultry Farm at Ledyard, N. Y., can furnish you with S. C. W. Leghorn eggs for hatching at \$3 per hundred; day old chicks April hatch \$10 per hundred; May and June \$8 per hundred. Also the Hall mammoth hot water incubator is here for custom hatching at \$3 per hundred or \$5 per hundred for live chicks from your own eggs. Give us your orders early and get them booked. A few hundred egg cases for sale. Hiland Poultry Farm, Ledyard, N. Y. 31w10

LOST—A small red, pocket account book, between hotel and livery barn. Suitable reward for return of same to the meat market, Genoa. 31w1

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK—7 h. p. New Way engine in good condition. 31w3 Willis Fenner, Ludlowville.

Pigs for sale, 4 weeks old. 31w3 W. C. Marshall, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Good stock wall paper. Come and see it. Half price for cash. 36 Cayuga St., Auburn, N. Y. 31w2

FOR SALE CHEAP—11 acres pasture land near Venice Center. Inquire of Geo. J. Ridley, R. D. 5, Auburn, N.Y. 31w4

Do you want lots of eggs? Brinkerhoff's famous strain of S. C. White Leghorns are heavy layers. I have been breeding for heavy layers for twenty years. I have them. Do you want them? 31w8 F. D. Brinkerhoff, Genoa.

Better horses, more profitable cows and hogs realized by the use of Pratt's Animal Regulator. Pratt's Lice Killer and all Pratt Preparations guaranteed by J. S. Eanker, Drugs, Genoa. 6908

FOR SALE—Player-piano with 25 rolls nearly new, now stored in Genoa. Inquire at TRIBUNE office. 31w2

Timber lot for sale; also grey mare, 8 years old, safe for lady to drive. Clark Blakley, 29w6 R. D. 10, Ludlowville.

FOR SALE—Banta incubator, 120 egg capacity. Inquire of Mrs. A. H. Knapp, Genoa. 31tf

Those who wish to secure eggs for hatching this season, I will call your attention to my flock of White Leghorns, mated with Lady Cornell strain of 250 egg record. \$3.00 per hundred for eggs after April 1st. 30m2 Frank Purinton, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Brown mare, 9 years, wt. 1,050; bay mare, 12 years, wt. 1,100; good double farm harness. Prices right. Ira E. Buckhout, Sherwood, N. Y. Phone 28Y2. 30tf

FOR RENT—To work on shares, 128 acre farm, 1/2 mile south of Venice Center. Inquire of M. Dillon. 30w3

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

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

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

WANTED—Poultry, hogs, calves, at highest market price. Write or phone. S. C. Houghtaling, Phone 42F4, R. D. 5, Auburn, N. Y. Cash paid for poultry delivered every Tuesday. We want your furs, beef and horse hides, deacon skins. 14tf Weaver & Brogan, Genoa.

About Our Methods.

Our goods are marked in plain figures—we have one price and we take as much pains to please the man who is simply looking as the man who comes in to buy.

We stand back of the merchandise we sell with an absolute guaranty of satisfaction or money refunded.

We have not just recently put these policies in force—they were inaugurated with the opening of the store over a quarter of a century ago.

If such methods appeal to you, come in and get acquainted.

C. R. EGBERT,

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

John W. Rice Company,

103 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y.

New Goods.

Spring Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Materials are beginning to arrive and we already have a splendid assortment of the season's most fashionable materials at reasonable prices.

Coats and Suits.

The first showing of Coats and Suits includes all of the new colors sand, battleship grey, putty, navy, green, copenhagen blue and others in a complete range of colors.

Clean-Up Sale

Of all Winter Goods. Prices greatly Reduced. Almost at your own price. Must have the room for Spring Goods which are coming soon.

GENOA CLOTHING STORE.

M. G. SHAPERO.

GETTING AHEAD OF MEASLES

PUBLIC HEALTH HINTS

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

It is a curious thing that, while public health officials are gaining ground rapidly against much dreaded diseases like typhoid fever and scarlet fever, they are not making much headway in controlling measles. Today measles KILLS MORE PEOPLE than either of these other diseases. This is partly because people often do not take measles seriously and partly because measles requires somewhat special precautions.

It used to be thought that measles was a light disease, that every one had to have it and that the sooner it was over with the better. Yet over a thousand children died of measles in New York state in 1913, and the worst of the "sooner the better" theory is that THE YOUNGER A CHILD, THE MORE LIKELY IS A FATAL RESULT. Every year for which an attack can be postponed is so much gained.

The reason why it is so hard to check the spread of measles is that it is particularly catching in the very EARLY STAGES, when the child is not very sick, but is going out to school and to play. The first symptom is a running nose like an ordinary COLD IN THE HEAD. Too often by the time the physician diagnoses a case as measles and sends the child HOME to be isolated other children have already caught it and THE HARM HAS BEEN DONE.

If measles is about, any cold in the head should be considered SUSPICIOUS, and at all times children who seem to have colds in the head should be KEPT AWAY FROM INFANTS with whom measles or even a cold itself is most likely to be serious.

It takes usually from ten days to two weeks for measles to develop in a child who has been exposed to a case of the disease. Any child who has been so exposed outside the house (who is known to have been in a room or at play with a child coming down with measles) should be kept out of school and entirely away from young children FROM THE EIGHTH TO THE FIFTEENTH DAY after exposure. During this time he should be carefully watched for feverishness, running nose, inflamed and watery eyes and sneezing, which are usually noticed for three or four days before the rash appears. If any of these signs appear it is wise to call a physician.

Other children in the family of the patient are more likely to take measles than those exposed for short periods at school, and they should be kept out of school and carefully watched for FIFTEEN days from the time they last saw the patient.

All this, of course, applies only to exposed children, who have not previously had the disease. Measles is rarely taken more than once, and those children who have had a sharply marked attack are in little danger of another.

The important points to remember, if measles is to be controlled, are: That measles is a SERIOUS DISEASE, particularly among YOUNG CHILDREN.

That the disease is spread by the DISCHARGES FROM THE NOSE AND THROAT, not by the scales from the skin.

That the most dangerous time is at the beginning, for three or four days BEFORE THE RASH APPEARS.

Village and Vicinity News.

—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Reas returned to Solon on Wednesday.

—Mrs. M. Nolan of Moravia spent the week-end at the home of her brother, Hugh Tighe.

—John B. Mastin was in Syracuse Wednesday and Thursday to attend the automobile show.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd J. King of Lansingville, Feb. 23, 1915, a son. Weight 7 pounds.

—Auburn merchants are making extensive plans for Fashion Week, which will begin March 17.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hurlbut were guests of A. S. Mead and family in Moravia a few days last week.

—Mrs. J. F. Brown has been spending this week at J. W. Corey's and attending the evangelistic meetings at King Ferry.

—Mrs. W. W. Potter and son of Auburn have been spending this week at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. Alling.

—Mr. J. L. O'Hara of Cazenovia, formerly of Genoa, was a guest of his daughter, Mrs. Alonzo Mason, from Saturday to Monday.

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

Hagin's Grocery and Book Store. 27tf

—Rev. A. O. Caldwell of Spencer, who occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church last Sunday in exchange with the pastor, was a guest at the manse until Tuesday.

—A. Armstrong is moving from East Genoa to the LeRoy Lobdell farm at Lansingville. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Armstrong expect to move to the Bunnell farm near Lansingville.

—Mrs. F. W. Miller went to Ithaca Wednesday evening to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Millard Green. Mr. and Mrs. Green expect to move back to Groton to-day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mastin, Miss Ida Mastin and Miss Clyde Mastin were Sunday guests of E. S. Preston and family in Ithaca. Miss Clyde was also in the city Friday and Saturday.

—Warden Charles F. Rattigan of Auburn Prison has appointed former supervisor John G. Langham, of Fleming, as confidential clerk to the warden. The position pays \$1,500 a year. Mr. Langham assumed his duties Monday.

I wish to inform the public that the rumors which have been circulated concerning my business, are untrue. As I have leased the Huson blacksmith shop for one year, I will be there to do your work.
Chas. Dean.

—What can be done with hens. Mr. F. D. Brinkerhoff of Genoa has a flock of 500 S. C. White Leghorn hens which layed from Nov. 1, 1913, to Nov. 1 1914, 68,618 eggs which sold for \$1,821.13 and with the 150 pullets raised at \$1.25 each, makes the total gross receipts \$2,008.63. They are certainly bred for layers.
—adv.

—Two schools in Supt. Springer's district received first prize on corn in the rural school exhibit, Farmers' Week, at Cornell. Dist. No. 13, Genoa, was awarded first prize for the county on Flint corn; Miss Mattie DeRemer, teacher. Dist. No. 3, Scipio, Miss Rose Bowness teacher, received the first prize for the county on Dent corn. This is a splendid showing for our schools in this branch of their work.

—Mrs. Edith Merritt, wife of Avis J. Merritt, died in the Auburn City hospital Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock. Mr. Merritt who had been in the city all the week, returned home Thursday afternoon. The funeral will be held in the Presbyterian church in this village Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial at East Venice. Besides her husband, she is survived by an aunt and uncle, Mrs. N. J. Atwater and J. I. Young of Atwater, also an uncle, Chas. McQuigan of Auburn.

—Farmers' Institutes will be held at Five Corners on March 2 and East Venice on March 3. These gatherings will have as speakers people connected with the state work of farm improvement. Question boxes will be a part of the programs. J. Robert Teall, manager of the Cayuga County Farm Bureau, plans to attend these gatherings both to keep in touch with the latest advances in agriculture as explained by the speakers and to give the persons attending some points on the methods of the farm bureau.

—No school last Monday—Washington's birthday.

—The U. S. mint is the only place that can make money without advertising.

—Miss Malchoff of the High school was at her home in Clyde from Friday afternoon to Monday night.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hagin and two sons spent Sunday as guests of E. H. Sharp and family in Ithaca.

—Mr. DeForest Stanbro of Springville was a guest of his cousin, Mrs. Robert Mastin, over Tuesday night.

—It is announced unofficially, that Calvin J. Huson, the Democratic commissioner of agriculture, will retire March 1.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Banker of Meridian were Sunday guests at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Banker.

—F. D. Brinkerhoff came to the village Friday last for the first time in three weeks, having been ill with grip and neuralgia.

—Ex-President Taft will visit Cornell University next week. He will deliver lectures on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

—Miss Clara Cook of the Dryden High school faculty was at her home in Venice for the week-end, returning to Dryden Monday afternoon.

If you want good strong, vigorous chicks buy your hatching eggs from F. D. Brinkerhoff, Genoa, N. Y. 31w8

—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thompson of Groton have leased their farm and will move to Genoa this spring. They will occupy the apartment over Hagin's store.

—Don't be content with doing only your duty. Do more than your duty. It's the horse who finishes a neck ahead who wins the race.—Andrew Carnegie.

—Miss Grace Stone of Auburn was a guest of Mrs. L. W. Scott from Saturday to Monday night. Her father, Mr. J. Stone, was also a visitor at the same place Monday afternoon.

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

—D. C. Rawley of Sayre was a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. F. Keefe, last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Rawley of Richford are spending a few days at the same place.

—The Philathea and Baraca classes spent a pleasant social evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dean Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Dean expect to go to North Lansing to live soon.

—The official figures of the attendance at Farmers' Week at Cornell as given out are as follows: There were registered at the college 3,877 visitors who attended at least one lecture or demonstration and on the average two or three such gatherings during the five and a half days that comprised the 1915 Farmers' Week.

—A large number from this section attended "The Old Homestead" at the Auditorium in Auburn, Saturday last. The large theatre was practically filled at both afternoon and evening performances. The play seems to have lost none of its attractiveness although it has been staged for the past quarter of a century.

S. C. W. Leghorns—Purdy's are the layers that live and mature early. In 1914 pullets laid at 120 days old; cockerels crowed at 44 days. 20 years bringing this strain to their present vigor and vitality. Now booking orders for eggs and day old chicks.
W. H. Purdy,
Venice Center, N. Y.
30m3
Miller phone.

—The funeral of Darwin Ward, aged 83 years, who died Feb. 17 at his home in East Scipio was held Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, with burial in Venice cemetery. Rev. W. L. Bates of Moravia officiated at the services. Mr. Ward was a farmer and had lived nearly all his life in that section. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Benjamin Van Arsdale of Niles and Miss Hannah Ward of Scipio and two brothers, David and William Ward of Scipio.

—The annual convention of the thirtieth Masonic district, which includes Tompkins and Cayuga counties, will be held in Ithaca to-day (Friday.) Large delegations of Masons are expected to attend the conclave. The ceremonial session will open at 1:30 p. m., when the first and second degrees will be exemplified in the Masonic rooms. The third degree will be exemplified at 7:30 this evening and a banquet will be held. There will be a special train over the Short Line, leaving Auburn at noon.

—Miss Gladys Decker was home from Skaneateles Sunday.

—Miss Emma Waldo spent the week-end in Auburn, returning Monday afternoon.

—There are twenty-six farm bureaus in operation in the counties of New York state.

—Mrs. Charlotte Green and daughters of Moravia are soon to move to Auburn to reside.

—The next meeting of Tompkins County Pomona Grange will be held at Ithaca on Saturday, March 6, at 10 a. m.

—Elbert Hubbard will deliver his lecture, "Earning a Living," in the Auditorium, Auburn, on Wednesday evening, March 3.

—E. H. Sharp of Ithaca was in town Tuesday, and left Wednesday for Syracuse to spend a few days at the home of his brother and attend the automobile show.

—Mrs. LeRoy Jacobs wishes through the columns of THE TRIBUNE to thank those who so kindly remembered her by sending post cards and flowers while she was in the hospital.

—One hundred ninety-nine persons lost their lives in grade crossing accidents in 1914 in New York state, according to the annual report of the National Highway Protective Association.

John Keefe will have a sale of horses on Saturday, Feb. 27, at the Cornell Transfer Stables in Ithaca. —adv.

—Mrs. Ledra Holt and children of Union Springs left Saturday last for Fargo, N. D., where Mr. Holt is engaged in business and where they are to reside. Mrs. Holt is remembered here as Miss Alma Moe.

—Captain F. S. Johnston is very busy getting the members of company M. of Auburn, in shape for inspection by representatives of the War Department, which will take place in a few weeks. The State officers of the National Guard will be present.

—"And the church bells rang" in celebration of the great moral victory, Tuesday, when by the largest majority ever recorded here, our town went "dry." The bells rang out an expression of the thanksgiving and joy which filled the hearts of the people.—Port Byron Chronicle.

—Edward Rembell, aged 72, died Wednesday at his home in the town of Scipio as the result of inhaling coal gas. The man lived alone and was found in an unconscious condition early Sunday morning. He is survived by one nephew, Howard Poyneer of Auburn.

—A public hearing on the bill to abolish capital punishment in this state will be held at Albany on March 3. The measure has been introduced in both houses of the legislature. Among its supporters who will appear at the hearing are Thomas M. Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison, and Katherine B. Davis of New York.

—The Farmers' Institute, announced last week to be held in Grange hall, East Lansing, on Saturday, Feb. 27, will comprise a forenoon session at 10 o'clock, and afternoon and evening sessions at 1:30 and 7:30 o'clock. At 2 p. m. there will be a special women's session in charge of Mrs. Ida S. Harrington of the State Department of Agriculture.

—The United States is by far the largest copper producer in the world; in fact, we produce more than all the rest of the world together. The growth of the copper industry in the United States has been notable, according to figures compiled by the United States Geological Survey. In 1845 the production was 224,000 pounds; in 1913 it was 1,224,484,098.

—Supt. G. B. Springer spent Wednesday in Cortland attending the meeting of the Central New York Association of District Superintendents which was held in the Normal School building. About fifty superintendents were present, including those from the Southern Tier. The five superintendents of Cayuga county were all present. The morning session was devoted to a debate. Lunch was served in the cafeteria in the Normal building. At the afternoon session, a selection was rendered by the Normal School orchestra. Principal DeGroat gave a fine address to the superintendents, and Prof. Owen of the Normal faculty also gave a splendid address on "Some School Problems." The association will hold their next meeting in Oswego some time this spring. The officers of the association are: Pres., R. B. Searle; First Vice Pres., J. D. Bigelow; Second Vice Pres., G. B. Springer; Sec. and Treas., Anna M. Kent.

Go to HOYT'S

For the best watches, silver plated ware, sterling silver, Edison phonographs, 4 minute indestructible records. To get your eyes fitted, your glasses repaired, your broken lenses duplicated. The latest style jewelry; the best wearing jewelry, your watch cleaned and repaired, to select your presents from the largest and best stock in town.

A. T. HOYT,

Leading Jeweler & Optician

HOYT BLOCK MORAVIA, N. Y.

—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held next week Wednesday to elect a chairman to succeed W. J. Hadden of Throop, who refused the nomination before town meeting.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony who live on the Cascade road near Moravia were given a surprise visit by about fifty of their friends one evening last week. The evening passed rapidly with games and refreshments.

—The annual highway meeting for Cayuga county will be held in the Court House, Auburn, on Friday, March 5. There will be three or four speakers from the State Department and County Superintendent Dayton will also be heard. The town superintendents, supervisors and the justices of the peace are all urged to attend this meeting.

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

—There are now two entirely dry counties in this state, or there will be two after Sept. 30, when Tioga county joins Yates county in the dry column. Neither county has a city and all of the towns have voted no-license. In Tioga county Feb. 9 Owego and Barton voted against license on all four questions. The majorities in the two towns ranged from 143 to 399.

—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Hicks in Venice, occurred the death of Mrs. Julia Stanford Van Alstyne, aged 72 years, Saturday evening, Feb. 20. The deceased was the widow of M. R. Van Alstyne and is survived by her daughter and by three sons. The funeral was held at the house Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. E. Warner, pastor of the Baptist church, officiated. Burial in the Venice Center cemetery.

Advertise 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	422	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	
6 20	1 50	8 30	8 30	6 45		9 20	11 09	11 27	5 00	8 59	
6 35	2 04	8 45	8 43	7 00	AUBURN	9 05	10 54	11 14	4 45	8 44	
6 46	2 14	8 56	8 53	7 11	Mapleton	8 53	10 43	11 04	4 35	8 33	
6 55	2 22	9 05	9 01	7 20	Merrifield	8 44	10 34	10 56	4 27	8 24	
					Venice Center						
7 10	2 33	9 20	9 12	7 33	GENOA	8 29	10 19	10 45	4 16	8 09	
7 21	2 41	9 31	9 21	7 43	North Lansing	8 18	10 08	10 36	4 06	7 58	
7 40	2 50	9 50	9 32	8 05	South Lansing	8 05	9 55	10 26	3 55	7 45	
8 05	3 15	10 15	9 56	8 30	ITHACA	7 30	9 20	10 00	3 30	7 10	
P M	P M	A M	A M	A M		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.

Sea Foods.

Mackerel—Large heavy meat 14c lb.

Salt Salmon—With the sea tang flavor 12c lb.

Ciscoes—The jumbo kind 6c lb.

Canned Fish—14 varieties 5c to 25c can

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No War Prices Here

Specials in our Rubber Department.

Please call and get prices.

No trouble to show goods.

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GENOA, N. Y.

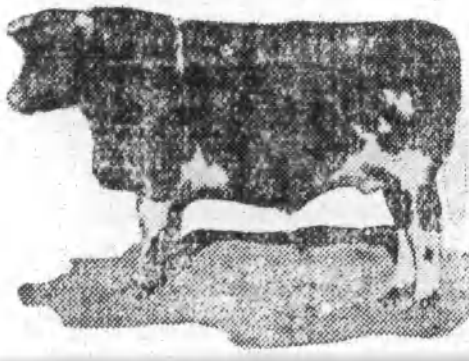
Farm and Garden

HERD IMPROVEMENT POINTER

Calves Worth More When Cows Are Bred With Good Beef Bull.

Common sense is expressed in a recent bulletin concerning improvement of the farm herd. It states that calves will be worth double the value if the cows are bred with a good beef bull rather than a scrub. When good calves are eight or nine months old men who feed cattle will pay \$20 to \$30 each for them. The buyers like to find a large number of calves and of the same breed in the same neighborhood. Then, in order to make the enterprise most profitable, the individual farmer interests his neighbors in the work and the community works together, each grower raising only a few animals, or according to his farm conditions.

The cheapest way a farmer can get a good beef bull, which costs about \$150, is by co-operation with his friends, organizing a bull club with enough members to represent the ownership of 200 animals. Four bulls are needed for this number of cows. If the membership of the club is divided into four sections or blocks with members in each block living near each other, the bulls may be changed each two years, and under average conditions the club will not need to purchase a new sire for eight years. The old bulls can be fattened and sold, the money going toward the purchase of



A SHORTHORN STEER OF GOOD STOCK.

new animals. Under these conditions the necessity of having bulls and cows of the same breed is readily apparent. In the purchase of a bull it is wise to solicit the advice of the county agriculturist or the state college.

Hints for the care of the bull are summarized as follows: The bull club should take the responsibility of caring for the animals; do not allow them to be kept in the stable or in a dry lot without exercise, but rather give them a good pasture where they can graze and exercise; during the breeding season let them have enough grain (two parts corn, and one bran or oats, by weight) to keep them in good condition, and at other times plenty of pasture in summer and a liberal allowance of cowpea hay in winter. About twenty to thirty pounds of silage a day are further recommended with the hay in winter. These pointers apply equally well for the care of a bull whether or not farmers are organized into a club.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Snow In the Garden.

If snow falls and weighs down the shrubs and evergreens so into the garden immediately after the fall stops and knock the snow off the branches. Some trees are much more liable to injury than others, but even if they do not break the continued weight of snow may bend the branches out of shape. Snow on the flower beds and lawn is a good thing—it acts as a mulch. Do not hesitate to throw any quantity of it on the beds when clearing walks and driveways.

Look to the Roots in the Cellar.

If you have canna, dahlias and other roots of similar character stored in the cellar look them over frequently. If any have molded remove them before decay sets in and others become diseased by contact. If they appear to be drying up it will be well to put them in a place where there is more moisture. It is generally damper near the cellar bottom than anywhere else.

THE ORCHARD IN WINTER.

There are several types of winter injury that have to be met in different ways.

Low winter temperatures have to be met by preventive measures. These consist chiefly in sending the orchard into the winter season under the best physical condition and in the best vigor.

Root freezing can be prevented only by some covering on the soil, such as mulch or snow. This type of injury is not very common, but may be disastrous at times.

Moderately high elevations on rolling land with good air drainage offer one of the most general and effective preventives.

Good cultivation and the retention of adequate water supplies in the soil offer other means of insurance.

Late fall drought is to be looked upon as a distinct danger. In sections where irrigation is possible it may be best to soak the soil just before freezing.

The killing of fruit buds by late spring frosts is a phenomenon by itself and can be met by special means. The commonest of these are whitewashing, smudging and heating from oil pots, of which the last named is distinctly the best.—Country Gentleman.

RAISE THINGS.

The way to raise things is to get fertility, and the way to get fertility is to raise things. Lest we become seasick in the whirl of this idea let us hasten to elucidate. The first thing to do with a worn or tired soil is to get plants to grow on it. The way to do this is to feed them, by putting available plant food where the roots can find and use it. These plants will in turn put fertility into the soil, some of them better than others, but all will do it if they are allowed to remain in or on the land. So get fertility in stacks, in barns or anywhere. With that fertility get plants, and with those plants get more fertility. This is a primary lesson, but some who are called wise men have not learned it. They dream of releasing and using the fertility the chemist can find in even an impoverished soil instead of buying a little and starting something. The practical man will never mind these trifles, but get the staff and take the easiest, shortest, cheapest route toward the reality of raising things.—Farm Progress.

PANAMA CANAL AND FARMERS.

What the Great Ditch Is Doing and Will Do For Agriculturists.

Judson C. Welliver has an article in the Farm and Fireside in which he gets in part as follows what the Panama canal is doing and will do for American farmers:

I am told that wheat from Montana and other northwest regions is this year moving to the coast in a volume never before dreamed of. Why?

Because the canal is open, and it is possible to haul grain from a great distance inland to the Pacific terminals, and there put it on ships for eastern and European ports cheaper than it can be taken east by rail.

This all adds to the westbound traffic of the railroads. As time sees more development of the canal's possibilities the Pacific ports will draw more and more from inland; they will reach farther and farther east, and the railroads will profit.

The great west will develop under this stimulus; the middle west will find both Atlantic and Pacific and also gulf ports bidding for its products. Every trailhead that goes west that formerly went east will be that much subtracted from the flood of agricultural products that in the past has swept eastward and submerged the agriculture of the eastern states. Eastern cities and industrial districts will need new supplies. They will have to get them nearer home, and getting them nearer home means that they must raise them. That means a huge impetus to the agricultural revival in the east and southeast.

Door Button For Wet Weather.

When a door button is fastened upon the casing with a nail or spike it is often unreliable. In rainy, damp weather it sometimes becomes so water soaked that it can hardly be turned, while in dry weather it contracts and turns so easily that it will not stay as it is left. To eliminate this trouble the best way is to insert a bolt which is long enough to just reach through the door casing where the button is to be placed through both the casing and the button. Drill a hole



In the button, a small enough so that the bolt will be tight when driven through, as in sketch.

Make a hole through the casing where the button is to be fastened, boring it large enough so the bolt will be loose in wet weather. On the inside where the nut comes against the casing, b. cut a square hole a little larger than the nut and about one-quarter inch deep. This will keep the nut from turning. The nut is placed in the square insertion, and the bolt is run through. Then instead of turning the nut the button is revolved, thus bringing the button tight to the casing. If the button sticks after a rain or turns hard a turn or two to the left will loosen it. When it becomes dry or turns too easy a turn or two to the right will tighten it, thus making a satisfactory adjustable button.

To Grow Shallot.

Shallot is one of the crops that is never absent in European gardens, small holdings and allotments. The bulbs are easy to manage—indeed, it might be said that they manage themselves. The ground is merely well dug and then somewhat firm, and the little offsets or bulbs are pressed with the fingers into the surface of the soil to half their depth. This operation is done in the southern half of England in January, for the winter there is rarely so severe that outdoor operations are stopped even then. In any case the planting is done at the earliest opportunity after the second or third week in January. Ten or twelve degrees of frost, 20 to 22 degrees above zero, will not injure them. In the middle states the end of March would possibly be early enough to plant them, and they would mature faster than in England.

July is the month of harvesting, by which time the original bulb will have developed half a dozen others around it in a cluster.



Cancer—A Curable Disease

PUBLIC HEALTH HINTS

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

THERE are many things we do not know about cancer. We do not know what causes it. We do not know how to prevent it from beginning. We do know, however, that it can usually be stopped and often CURED by PROMPT surgical care.

Cancer is one of the most serious of diseases. It killed 75,000 persons in the United States last year and attacks about ONE WOMAN IN EIGHT and one man in fourteen at ages of forty years and over. The disease usually begins in some unhealthy spot or some point of local irritation. In external cancer there is usually something to be seen or felt, such as a wart, a mole, a lump or scab or an unhealed wound or sore. Pain is rarely present. Every lump in a woman's breast and any irregular bleeding should be the occasion of seeking competent medical advice. As time goes on the disease slowly develops, and after it has gone far it cannot be cured. If a skillful physician sees a case in the very EARLY STAGES, however, a simple surgical operation will usually remove the growth and frequently CURE the disease. It is a strange thing that people often fear cancer so much that they stay away from the physician for fear they may learn the worst. Yet this is a foolish thing to do, for it is DELAY which is dangerous, and the ONE WAY to escape is to secure prompt treatment.

Medicines may relieve pain, but do not cure the disease. Radium is of use in treating certain kinds of surface cancer in the hands of good physicians. People should, however, be on their guard against "institutes" and persons not qualified to treat disease, for such persons only do harm.

Dr. William J. Mayo, the famous surgeon, says:

"Go to your physician at once on the discovery of any sign or symptom of irritation about warts, moles and benign tumors or ulcerations, chronic inflammations or injuries, however slight, which fail to heal promptly. When the laity understand that all sources of irritation carry with them a deadly significance the prevention of cancer will have been greatly advanced and the percentage of curable cases which come to the only known cure, operation, will be enormously increased."

All this is a message of HOPE, not of despair. If all those who notice any signs such as those mentioned above would go to a good physician AT ONCE and submit to the simple operation necessary the majority of sufferers from cancer COULD BE SAVED.

Many people worry themselves sick because some of their family have had cancer and because they fear they may have it. Such fears are groundless. Generally speaking, the best scientific opinion and investigation hold that cancer in human beings is not inherited, nor is it infectious in any ordinary practical sense. People often wonder whether some lump or stubborn sore may not mean that cancer is coming on. Such fears could be quickly banished by a good physician, in nine cases out of ten by the news that nothing is wrong and in the tenth case where real cancer exists by the good hope of a surgical cure.



People Who Never Catch Cold

PUBLIC HEALTH HINTS

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

COLDS are caused by germs, and they spread from one person to another, very much as other communicable diseases do. Some people never seem to catch cold, however. While every one else is sneezing, they go on their way rejoicing. Natural vitality has much to do with this, of course, but PERSONAL HYGIENE has a good deal to do with it too.

Few people realize the great burden that colds put upon the community. There is a heavy FINANCIAL BURDEN in money lost by absence from work or work only half done, in medicines and doctors' bills. There is a heavy PHYSICAL BURDEN, for colds lower the resistance of the body and may prepare the way for tuberculosis, pneumonia and other serious diseases.

The chief thing which enables some people to resist colds is a HEALTHY CIRCULATION. If the blood vessels of the skin and of the nose and throat do their work well the germs of cold will not gain a foothold. This is why people who live in the open air seldom have colds, while those who live in OVERHEATED HOUSES or wear several suits of underwear constantly catch them. A hot room weakens the reactions of the general circulation and causes the membranes of the nose to become congested, so that they furnish a fine breeding ground for bacteria. On the other hand, cool moving air stimulates and tones up the circulation. So the first rule for avoiding colds is to KEEP THE HOUSE COOL.

Cold water, like fresh air, plays an important part in SKIN TRAINING. A COLD BATH every morning, or at least a cold sponging all over, followed by brisk rubbing with a rough towel, is a fine tonic and a good preventive of colds.

On the other hand, it is just as important to protect the body from UNDUE cold, particularly chills of special parts of the body. The stimulus of cold air or cold water for a few minutes is followed by a warm glow, but prolonged chilling lowers the vital resistance and causes, indirectly, not only colds, but many other affections. Sufficient, though not too heavy, underclothing is an essential to keeping healthy in winter, and wool is by far the best material, since it is porous and allows the evaporation of moisture from the skin, while keeping in its pores a warm cushion of air around the body.

Physical exercise is another thing that keeps the circulation and the whole body healthy and enables it to ward off colds. Our bodies were built to do physical work and are only at their best with a little vigorous exercise each day. Moderation in eating and drinking are important factors in sound health. Colds in the head very often follow a lowering of vitality due to the evil effects of constipation or of overeating.

Treatment by a physician will often shorten the period of a cold and lessen the dangers of complications. Many serious diseases begin like a cold in the head, and it is important to recognize them early.

It should be remembered that a little cold in a big person may produce a big cold in a little person. Patients should keep away from babies and take every precaution to avoid infecting others by the discharges from the mouth.

Merely Point of View.

It was about 8 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 bleeding, of light and shade, of form after the fashion of a painter's sensitive appreciation, undoubtedly filled her mind.

VERY FEW WORDS IN WILL.

New Rochelle Woman Leaves All to Her Son.

The briefest will ever filed with Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester county, N. Y., is that of Mrs. Bridget Dermody of New Rochelle, which was placed on record at White Plains. The will was written by the testatrix on a sheet of note paper and is as follows:

Feb. 2, 1915. I do hereby leave all my property and what I possess to my son, James Dermody. This is my last will. BRIDGET DERMODY.

The value of the estate, which consists of realty in New Rochelle, is not known.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

(Excerpts from an address delivered before the National W. C. T. U. convention by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Kentucky.)

Why do we have blind babies? We do not have blind calves, blind colts, blind pigs, and blind lambs. While the problem confronts us the statistician steps up behind us and tells us that 68 per cent of all the children that are born blind come into this world thus hampered because the grimy hand of the liquor traffic, through the drink habit of the parents or grandparents lifted itself out of the past and projected itself into the future, and closed the eyes of the children before they were born. The scientists tell us that so far as the blight upon future generations is concerned, a man would better get hilariously drunk now and then and stay sober the rest of the time, than to be a constant, moderate drinker, continually taking into his system small quantities of alcohol.

I ask you to estimate how many blind children we have in the United States, count the cost to the state of maintaining its institutions for the blind, and then put it down as part of the tribute we annually render to King Alcohol that he may go on in his work of putting out the eyes of generations that are to come.

Why should America have deaf children? As you are pondering upon this problem the statistician again steps up behind you and says, as in the case of the blind, that about 68 out of every 100 (taking the average throughout the land) of all these children who are born deaf, are the victims of this same great destroyer, the liquor traffic. If the lower animals were fed on alcohol, as is the higher animal, they would have deaf colts, and deaf calves, and deaf pigs, and deaf lambs. Did you ever think what this means? What it means in economic loss to the nation.

From 25 to 50 per cent of all the insane in this nation are victims of alcohol used sometimes on the prescription of the physician; sometimes constantly in patent nostrums; often in moderate quantities, and frequently to excess.

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky are the six great whisky producing states of this nation. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Kentucky have the largest percentage of insanity of any of the states of this nation. Do you call that coincidence? I don't. I call it cause and effect. You can't trample God's laws under foot and go unwhipped of justice.

Sometimes I get a good deal mixed up on the question of who the criminals are. Often I am quite convinced that the poor fellow behind the bars is not half so bad as the man who walks down the street, prides himself on his strength, and puts into the box a ballot to enthrone in office men who he knows will not enforce the law.

I want you to go with me to the prison for a little while at the time the men fall in line to march to their cells at night. If you have such a splendid Christian warden as we have in our Kentucky state reformatory and in our state penitentiary, you can say to him, "Won't you call that fine to a halt and order every man who came here for offenses committed when he was under the influence of alcoholic liquor, as shown by the evidence adduced in the trial, to step out of that line over here." If you are not up on statistics you will be amazed at the results. If you were in Kentucky 86 out of every 100 of these men, according to the decisions of the courts, would step out and form a new line. If you were in New York, according to the decisions of the courts, 92 out of every 100 would step forward. I ask you, which is more of a criminal, the man who votes to establish an institution to make criminals, or the poor fellow, who with muddled brain commits some offense for which he is sentenced to the penitentiary?

HEAVENLY CONDITIONS.

A country clergyman in Russia, writing of the improved conditions in that country under prohibition, says: "The old women in the villages can hardly believe their own eyes and ears, so changed are their men folk. Not a hard word, not a row, but everywhere peace, kindness and industry. War is said to be hell, but this is like a foretaste of heaven."

SALOONS SUPPLANTED.

On one street in Wheeling, W. Va., for seven squares where formerly were located 23 saloons there are now found shoe stores, drug stores, meat shops and business enterprises of various other kinds.

MUST STUDY TEMPERANCE.

A decree from Peru's president makes temperance education compulsory in the public schools of that country.

POISONERS GENERAL.

All who sell spirituous liquors in the common way to any that will buy are poisoners general.—John Wesley.

WHAT THE MERCHANT GETS.

In a license town the merchant gets only what is left after the saloon-keeper gets what he can.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that 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, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, on or before the 15th day of March, 1915. Dated Sept. 4th, 1914.

ANNA L. WILBUR, Administratrix.
F. O. Address, King Ferry, N. Y.
Leonard H. Stearns,
Attorney for Administratrix,
195 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 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, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Venice, County of Cayuga, 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, etc., of said deceased, at his place of residence in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, 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 you think your case may be, quick and permanent relief is nature's remedy, "PARKER'S HAIR BRAM" the root of the disease, and the acid and all other poisons of the system are got rid of. It has been doing this since full 43 years. It is the only medicine that all druggists or from the LYMAN BROWN, 68 WATER ST., NEW YORK.



FREE If you suffer from Kidney or Bladder trouble, send us your name together with names and address of two others similarly afflicted and we will mail you FREE—ONE WEEK'S TREATMENT of our reliable S.S. Kidney and Bladder Pills. THE S. S. DRUG CO., CARDINGTON, OHIO.

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 headaches, 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, give SEVEN BARKS a fair trial; it will purify your blood, clear your system and brain, and make life worth living. It is also, lately harmless, is highly palatable, and will not disturb the most delicate stomach.

For sale at druggists at 50 cents per bottle. Don't fail to try it. Address LYMAN BROWN, 68 Murray St., New York, N.Y.



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Cashier and Secretary

DEPOSITS

10 Years' Record

Year	December 31	Amount
1905	December 31	\$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

Watch Us
Grow

"Safety First"

In depositing your money with any banking institution, the first thing to investigate is to find how much real security in cash and other banking assets protect your deposit.

WE HAVE \$530,000

Of our stockholders which must be lost before a dollar of anyone's deposit can be lost. These are cold figures.

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Two Interesting Events at Rothschilds

Dollar Day,

Thursday, February 25.

A day of wonderful values and a special demonstration of the Free Sewing Machine,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEB. 26 AND 27.

A representative direct from the factory will be with us on these two days to show our patrons all the advantages, all the little details of this wonderful Sewing Machine. Besides the mechanical perfections that this machine has exclusively; every purchaser is given a five year insurance policy absolutely free of charge, a policy that not only insures this machine against breakage or faulty parts, but also against loss by fire, water or any other source. Just think what this means to you. Let us show you this machine and explain how easily it can be purchased.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

Work done promptly and satisfactorily.

We print Auction Posters, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Wedding Stationery, Programs, Calling Cards

—in fact anything in the printing line.

GIVE US A CALL!

To the Lonely Man or Woman! Church is the Place For You.

LET us consider this Go to Church movement—no doubt you've heard a good deal about it recently—from your viewpoint, Lonely Man or Woman.

Why should you go to church?

IN THE FIRST PLACE, YOU HAVE A RIGHT THERE. THE CHURCH IS GOD'S HOUSE, THE HOUSE OF "OUR FATHER WHICH ART IN HEAVEN." AS WE ARE HIS SONS AND DAUGHTERS, THE SUBJECTS OF HIS LOVING CARE, WE SHOULD FREQUENT HIS HOUSE AS WE ARE GLAD TO VISIT THE HOUSE OF AN AFFECTIONATE PARENT. NO ONE MAY BAR OUR WAY TO THAT HOUSE; NO ONE MAY SHUT IN OUR FACES THE DOORS OF GOD'S HOLY TEMPLE WHEREIN HE ABIDES TO WELCOME US WHEN WE WOULD COMMUNE WITH HIM. IN TIME OF JOY OR TIME OF SORROW HE AWAITS US THERE.

Therefore, Go to Church!

In the second place, you will find there not only spiritual comfort, but also the presence of kindred souls. Drawn to the altar by human loneliness and the need of feeling God's presence ever near and dear, you will find assembled in church the RIGHT SORT OF MEN AND WOMEN with whom to form earthly relationships.

Their presence in church is a guarantee of their innate goodness of heart. The wastrel, the immoral character, the idler, do not go to church. Reverence does not appeal to them. The services tire them. They can find more congenial companionship elsewhere.

Church is not for them unless they enter it with a sincere desire to reform. Then you may extend to them the hand of fellowship. The clergyman, the minister to God's people, will aid you in determining to whom you may open your heart. He will be your safe guide when you—

GO TO CHURCH.

Paid your Subscription Yet?

The KITCHEN CABINET

Any kind of training is far more effective and leaves more permanent impression when exerted on the growing organism than when brought to bear on the adult.—William James.

SOME GOOD EATING.

It is not so important that there should be a large variety upon our tables, but that our food should be well cooked and daintily served.

Almond Pudding.—Beat separately the yolks of two and whites of three eggs, mix to a cream with four table-spoonfuls each of sugar and butter. Add, after the mixture is well blended, the grated rind of an orange and a quarter of a cupful of juice. Pour into a well-buttered baking dish, ornament with whole nuts and bake until firm. Serve hot with hard sauce and whipped cream.

A hard sauce may be made by creaming two table-spoonfuls of butter, add a cupful of powdered sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and when well mixed fold in a half cupful of whipped cream.

Veal and Ham Pie.—Trim the veal and ham into small pieces and season with pepper and salt to taste. Chop finely a half cupful of mushrooms and some parsley, put them into a stew pan with one small onion chopped and a table-spoonful of butter. Fry lightly, then add a pint of stock and simmer five minutes. Put all together into a baking dish and cover with a crust. Bake and serve hot or cold.

Bran Gems.—Take two cupfuls of bran, two cupfuls of graham flour sifted, one-half cupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda and two cupfuls of sour milk. Bake in gem pans.

Graham Bread.—Take two cupfuls each of graham and white flour, sift the latter with one teaspoonful each of salt and soda. Add a cupful of molasses and enough sweet milk to make a batter, about a pint. Add one cupful of raisins and chopped walnuts, well floured. Bake in a slow oven.

To make ripe olives even more tasty and palatable, soak them over night in olive oil to which a small piece of clove or garlic has been added.

Nellie Maxwell.

Economical, Indeed.

"Is your wife so very economical, then?" "Oh, yes, very. Why, my wife can take an old worn-out \$10 hat, spend \$15 on it and make it look almost as good as new."—Puck.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Every day brings to our door something that is good and that will never come our way to do again. If we are blind and do not see it, and insist that our days are featureless, whose fault is that? Opportunity does its part, and we must do ours.

TRY THESE.

When a change from an ordinary omelet is desired

a most appetizing dish is prepared by beating up three or four eggs, adding two table-spoonfuls of cold water, seasonings of chopped pepper or parsley, or any of the herbs or a bit of garlic is an improvement. Give the eggs six or seven whisks and pour into a pint granite dish that has been well buttered. Set this in the gas oven and turn on both burners after the dish has been put into the oven. As soon as the eggs have risen to the top of the dish, turn off one burner and then as soon as the eggs are set, turn off the other, leaving the eggs a few minutes longer. They must not remain over twenty minutes, and often fifteen minutes will be enough, depending upon the gas pressure.

The lower part of the dish will be tender and flaky, and the center creamy, neither like scrambled egg nor like omelet.

Use potato or turnip cups for a change instead of timbale molds or patty shells. Peel good sized potatoes or small turnips cut in halves and a slice off each end so they will stand well, hollow out the centers and cook the shells in boiling salted water. Use these for any creamed vegetable, fish or chicken, having all hot and covering them with a rich white sauce. A little filling goes further served this way and looks very attractive. Garnish with parsley or chopped chervil, or water cress.

Chop Suey With Fish.—Put a table-spoonful of butter in a deep frying pan and fry in it a pound of fresh pork and a cupful of sliced celery and chopped onions. Cut the pork into bits, cover with a cupful of water and a can of mushrooms with the liquor from them. Cook slowly for an hour, then add a cupful of finely chopped peanuts and a cupful of flaked tuna, season highly and simmer for another half hour. This is such an unusual combination that it will be enjoyed by those who are looking for a new gastronomic sensation.

Nellie Maxwell.

BERLIN GUARDING FOOD SUPPLIES

Seeking to Avoid Possibility of a Bread Shortage.

PARIS FAMINE RECALLED.

France Did Not Expect Wonderful Succession of Victories in 1871 by German Invaders—Pets of All Kinds Went From Cage and Kennel to Oven and Soup Kettle.

While an order for an extraordinary limitation of the amounts of flour and bread to be sold at Berlin and other German cities sounds somewhat startling, it seems to be generally accepted as new evidence of the methodical policy of the Germans to prevent all waste and thus avoid the possibility of a bread famine at any time previous to the harvesting of this year's crop of cereals. No mention is made of limitation of sale and consumption of other food material, but it is a matter of statement that, while there is an abundance of vegetables and roots, a new spring production of which will soon be due, the supply of all kinds of meats is rapidly decreasing with meager means for replenishment.

While this condition at Berlin is in no way parallel, nor any approach to it, of those months of 1870-71 when the German armies besieged Paris, it cannot fail to recall that memorable season of extreme distress in the French capital. France declared war against Prussia July 19, 1870. Germany accepted the challenge and promptly threw into the field three armies, totaling half a million men, with 400,000 in reserve. King William, Crown Prince Frederick, Von Moltke and Prince Frederick Charles at once took command, and Emperor Napoleon III. appointed Empress Eugenie regent and also took the field.

Succession of Defeats.

The first battle was at Wissemburg, Aug. 4, and the French suffered a disastrous defeat. At Worth, Aug. 6, the Prussians, under the crown prince, gave Marshal MacMahon's forces a terrific drubbing. Several fierce battles led to the culmination with the surrender at Sedan, Sept. 2, and the capture of Napoleon, and the subsequent victories of the Prussians at Strassburg and Metz, and by Sept. 19, exactly two months after the French declaration of war, Paris was completely invested.

Little or no effort had been made to lay in stores of food. No such order as that now given at Berlin was made for the conservation of food materials. France did not expect and the world did not expect the marvelous succession of lightning-like victories scored by the Germans. It was unprecedented warfare and seemed like some terrible act of magic.

Within a few weeks starvation stared Parisians in the face on all sides and among all classes. The Germans indulged in desultory bombardment mainly to hasten the capitulation, which came Jan. 28, 1871. By that time Paris was starving, and the outbreak of the communists following the declaration of peace, with its transfer of Alsace and Lorraine and a money mule of 5,000,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000,000), did not mend the terrible conditions.

Of breadstuffs there was little to be had for any price. Suspected stores were broken into by the starving populace. Forays were made upon suburban truck gardens, but these had been denuded by the investing armies. It was almost impossible for the members of the new Thiers-Gambetta government at Versailles to get half adequate supplies for themselves and for the soldiers who were fighting the revolutionists in Paris. Ordinary sources of meat supplies had been exhausted for weeks.

Horses Killed For Food.

Horses of the city and those that had been brought in from the defeated army, emaciated as they themselves were for want of fodder, were killed for human food, but that was no new thing for Parisians, nor is it in this day. Dogs mysteriously disappeared and proportionally meat as mysteriously appeared on some of the tables of homes and restaurants, and no questions were asked.

Pets of all kinds went from cage and kennel and corner to oven and soup kettle. It is an old story of a Pittsburgh student rooming in the Latin quarter that the table grew leaner and leaner every day. At last the only live thing in sight was a pet cat. That disappeared one night and there was "rabbit" for dinner the next day. No history could ever tell the tale of that amazing period in "Gay Paris." It is doubtless impossible that with the most successful and tragic of invasions of any enemy Berlin can ever have an experience approaching that which Germany thrust on the French capital in 1871.

From Belgian Trenches?

A carrier pigeon dropped from the roof of a building in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Fred Jacobs, who found it, discovered a message tied about the bird's neck, which purported to have been written by a German soldier in the Belgian trenches. It read: "Dear Wife—I am alive and well in the trenches of Belgium, but your brother has been killed."

Nellie Maxwell.

GRIPPING STORIES SOLDIER WRITES

Corporal Tells of First Battle
and Chaotic Impressions.
In Charge Through
Woods.

EVERY day there arrive in this country incidents of the great European war which are not told in the news dispatches from the front. Gripping in its intensity is the narration by a corporal of French line infantry and published in the Figaro of an assault on a German trench delivered by his regiment. It was the regiment's first experience under fire, and the writer describes in a most interesting manner his sensations.

"And now we are in the thick of the battle," he writes. "It is the first time, and we are nervous, a bit uncertain and hesitant. The bullets seem, by crossing their inflexible trajectories through the trees and into the shrubbery, to be weaving an invisible net, into which we hurl ourselves head first, like fish into a trawl net. Where can one put one's head? How can one find the openings in the net woven by those indefatigable sewing machines—the rapid fire guns? If one crawls along the pack protects a bit. But no, we must offer to the bullets that pierce a man like a needle through linen our heads, our bodies! I am envious of the eppocidie and rhinoceros. Never before have I felt myself so vulnerable.

"I strap my pack on my back, the thought of duty and of peril surge together through my mind, and I try to think of nothing but the combat. I feel that I am responsible for a weak part of the living wall that is marching on, and I glance about me. All my section to the left of the wood have fallen flat on their faces in the grass.

Wriggling Like Worms.

"It is the section of the sergeant-major. The men in the grass are lying incessantly, while he is studying the train. No one is erect—the cannon, the machine guns, the rifles are scalding. Suddenly the sergeant-major leaps up and turns his face toward me. His face is pale and drawn, his eyes glitter with a resolution that fires us. 'Cease firing!' he cries, and dashes for the woods, followed by his men. I shout: 'Cease firing! Forward!' And we dash ahead, bent forward, in the narrow spaces through the trees into the hall of bullets.

"A halt brings us flat on the ground again. Maurice, the quartermaster, is beside me. 'Hot work, old man,' he grins. The man next to me drags himself on his elbows, groaning. A red stain appears on his blouse and on the grass beside him. A great ring of men has been engulfed on right and left in the brush. I cannot see them. Where have they gone? The sounds of battle rend the air. Through the dense underbrush I can see a handful of men beside me, wriggling along the ground like worms, with bayonets and canteens clattering. One more dash brings us on the line—a few poor clans are left stretched out—and we begin methodically emptying our cartridge boxes. The trees re-echo the reports; the wounded are crying; here and there grotesquely sprawling bodies mark the men who have paid the price.

"How long are we going to stay here? From far away come voices, crying 'Fire, fire!' And suddenly the roar from our captain: 'Forward! Nom de Dieu! Are you ever going to get up? Forward!'

"Come on," calls my neighbor, who has been crouched behind the imaginary shelter of a tiny sapling, and we stagger together through the woods. What makes us shaky is the fact that we cannot see more than ten yards ahead and the fear of falling suddenly into the concealed enemy. At last I can stand the strain no longer. Tired of crawling, enraged because I have to do so, I jump to my feet and cry, in my turn, 'Forward!' Every one follows me. By my side are the sergeant-major and another sergeant.

"Instinctively we duck our heads; the bullets whistle mechanically past us; a few ricocheting, sing through the air with a piercing note. We must be getting nearer. Will this woods never end? Are we not going to fall suddenly into the midst of the invisible 'Boches'? Shots to the right rear! Can we have passed the line?

"Ta, ta, ta, ta, ta, ta"—the machine guns. We fall to the ground once more to let the rafale pass over our heads. What a sprinkling! To lift one's head means death. Where is the quartermaster? He is lying back there, his waxen face upturned. Where is my squad? I do not know any of the men beside me! My piece is so hot it burns my hands. My right cartridge box is empty. Mechanically I fill it from my left hand box. I calculate the distance we have traveled. We must be within eighty yards of them!

Woods Filled With Yells.

"Fix bayonets." The order runs down the line. The bayonets rattle. I tug at mine. I have forgotten how to adjust it! At last my clumsy fingers fix it right. My blood is beating through my arteries with hammerlike blows. I am hot. My mouth is dry, so dry, and I swallow with difficulty. "My eyes are stinging. I cannot bear

OF WAR ZONE; OF TRENCH ATTACK

English Troops Live on Bread,
Tea and Dates—Battling
Near Garden of
Eden.

an order. I wriggle on because the men beside me are doing the same thing. Every now and then some one swears and drops behind. The wood is filled with the yells of the wounded. Each minute is an eternity. And now I have beside me the Turkos. How did they get there? They are chattering away in their own tongue and yelling like savages. What torture to be able to see nothing ahead!

"Forward!" One more dash. It is the last. The fever, the anxiety, impatience, the wish to see something, anything, urge us on.

"At last the clearing! Some forty yards away we can vaguely see mounds of earth, the German trenches, fringed with flashes and glittering bayonets. And as we do we feel ourselves brought up short. For a second we hesitate, without even firing, when the cry goes down the line. 'The wire—the barbed wire!'

"For a width of twenty yards an impassable weave of wire, fronted by trunks of chopped down trees, bars our path, an obstacle against which our foremost men have dashed and are hanging, riddled.

"Where are the officers? Have they all fallen? 'Come back; come back!' the voices shout from all sides. And back we go, taking thirty seconds to return over the ground that it took twenty minutes—twenty centuries—to advance over.

"And there in our trenches, where our wounded comrades are groaning, in the midst of equipment scattered here and there, drunk with rage, white with emotion and fury, we fire, fire, fire blindly into that accursed wood until the commandant himself, bareheaded, comes running up, shouting: 'Cease fire! Cease fire!'

"We begin to breathe again, while the stretcher bearers commence their task under the relaxed fire of the enemy, waiting until our supports come up to re-enforce us and begin another effort.

"That trench must be taken," says the commandant.

"Very well, mon commandant!"

"P. S.—Tomorrow I will write you how we did take the trench the next day."

"Champagne Bottles."

A French officer who has been through the entire campaign and is now resting before returning to the front has given some details concerning a new and extremely powerful explosive which the Germans have been employing for about a month.

"My battalion," he said, "facetiously calls these missiles bottles of champagne. They are cylindrical in form and about as long as a champagne bottle—that is to say, about twelve to sixteen inches and about five inches in diameter. We suppose they are filled with liquid air or liquid carbonic acid.

"They are thrown a distance of from 300 to 400 yards—this is the maximum—and without any great initial velocity. You can follow the projectile through the air and see where it is going to drop. They are apparently thrown by means of mortars, and when they fall and explode the effect is equivalent to that produced by the explosion of a charge of 132 pounds of melinite. A single bottle of champagne makes a hole from forty-five to fifty-five feet in diameter and thirty or forty feet deep."

Big Reward For Soldiers.

That the kaiser has promised that it will be well worth the while of every soldier in the army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to take part in the capture of Warsaw is told in an article printed by the Figaro. There is reason to believe, says this article, that every soldier engaged in the campaign should share in spoils which will amount to 20,000 marks a man. They are further told, says the newspaper, that the fall of Warsaw will mean peace with Russia and an end to the war.

"Word has come to us from Petrograd," says the newspaper, "that a proclamation issued by Emperor William to the soldiers of Field Marshal von Hindenburg was found on the body of a German soldier killed in Poland. In this proclamation the kaiser demands that his army take Warsaw step by step, as the capture will mean the end of the war and peace with Russia. He tells them that he intends to levy heavy war contributions on all the Polish towns, which will be given entirely to the army.

"This will result in each soldier taking part in the campaign returning to Germany with 20,000 marks. The offer of this reward should not suffice just yet, as the Germans are still on the other side of the Bzura and the Rawka. After all, the soldiers of Field Marshal von Hindenburg should know that the more the kaiser promises them the less reason they have for counting their chickens before they are hatched. Especially is this true since the fall of Warsaw will not have the slightest effect on the duration of the war. Thus Russia, like all the allies, will not lay down her arms until the Germans are crushed."

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OR

A Member of the
Corn Club

You will like this strong
story of country life.

You will watch with interest
the work of plucky Sam
Powell on his wornout farm.

Yes, he was a scientific
farmer, but he was wise beyond
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There are thousands of
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Did he win a prize in the
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THE BOY FARMER

And you will know.

ENTOMBED, WITHOUT FOOD,
FOR TWENTY-FIVE DAYS

Rescued Earthquake Victim Tells Remarkable
Story of His Experience.

Michael Caldo, the earthquake victim who, after being entombed for twenty-five days, was dug out alive from the ruins of his house at Paterno, Italy, is rapidly regaining his strength. He is a farmer, thirty-five years old. Neighbors who had returned from Rome to try to recover some of their belongings heard his feeble groans by the merest chance, and efforts at once were made to rescue him. This work occupied two days.

Caldo's first exclamation on finding himself free was: "Oh, the light! The light! I thought I had gone blind!"

He showed a ravenous eagerness for food and drink. After taking a little bread and wine he was able to tell the story of his imprisonment. He had had nothing whatever to eat, and the only water he could get was rain and melted snow which trickled down the walls.

"When the earthquake shock came," he said, "I rushed to the middle of the house. The next moment I was precipitated into the stable dug out underneath the house. It was pitch dark, and all means of escape were cut off. I wondered whether I had lost my sight. I kept shouting continuously for what seemed about four days. I often heard footsteps, but no one seemed to hear my calls. I could move about a bit, and I kept feeling around in the hope of finding some food, but there was nothing to be had.

"After a time I lay down, feeling certain I was doomed to die. I prayed I might lose my senses quickly, but I lost consciousness for only a short time. I tried to gauge the time I had been imprisoned and thought it about a fortnight, so that I was surprised to learn it was nearly a month."

After making a good meal the rescued man mounted a motorcar almost without aid and was driven to the field hospital at Avezzano. He asked earnestly after his family and was told not to worry, as his relatives were being carefully looked after in the Red Cross camp. That was a white lie, told out of pity, for every member of his family perished.

Buy It Now

Prosperity will make
thousands of hungry
families happy.

THE MAIN WORD AMONG FARMERS TO-DAY IS BULL TRACTORS

BULL
TRACTOR

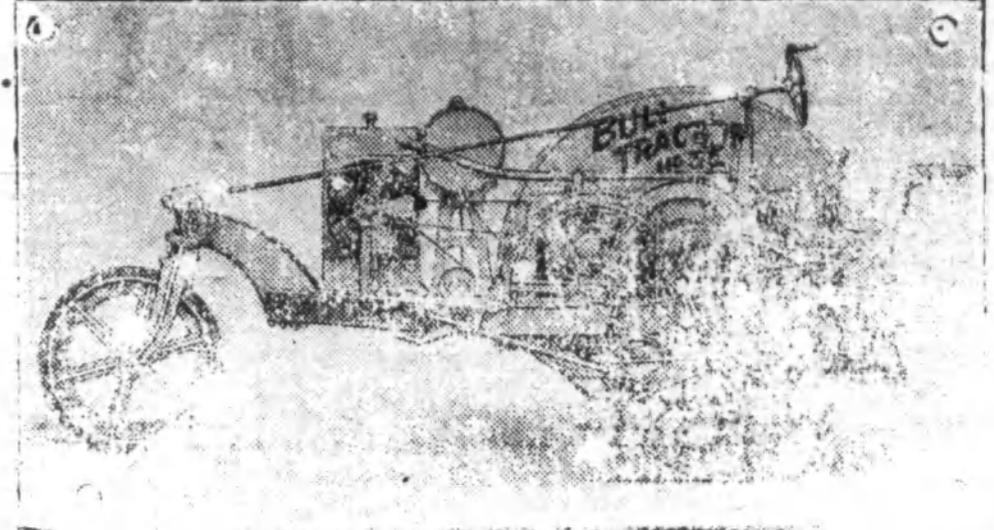
No. 1

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BULL
TRACTOR

No. 3

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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.

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 cycle, 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:—

Nov. 30, 1914, Woodhull, Ills.

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, O-sco, 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,

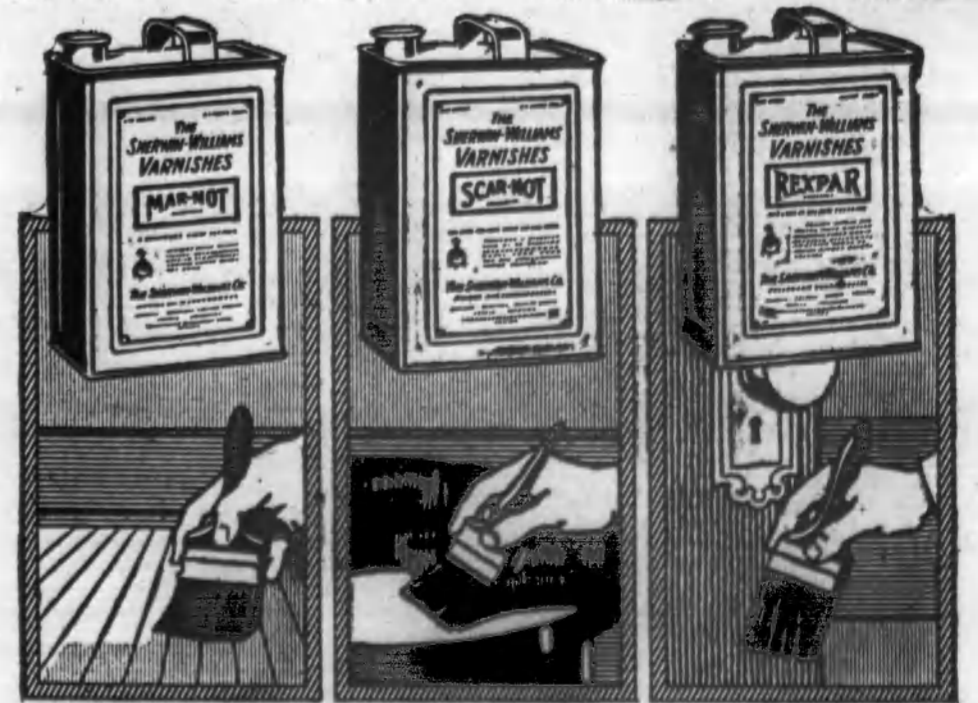
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MAR-NOT
MAKES FLOORS
WEAR PROOF

SCAR-NOT
STANDS KNOCKS
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REXPAP
SHINES IN
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Each of these varnishes is made to best protect the surface it covers from the kind of wear that surface gets. No one varnish can possibly do this.

Mar-not is made to be walked on—tough and elastic enough to resist the hammer of heels, and absolutely waterproof.

Scar-not is made heatproof and waterproof, while giving a lustrous finish and taking a brilliant polish.

RexpaR, the king of Spar Varnishes, is made to give impregnable weather protection and a bright, durable finish.

Tell us the surface you want to cover and we will tell you the Sherwin-Williams Varnish that will give the best possible finish and wear on that particular surface.

G. S. AIKIN, King Ferry.