

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL. XXIV. No 50

GENOA, N. Y., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1915.

EMMA A. WALDO

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CLARENCE SHERWOOD
SPECIALIST
IN LENSES FOR THE EYE
EYE-GLASSES
TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS
69, Genesee St. Auburn, N. Y.

Not a Bad Record.
Wide open gambling and easy
divorce are still to be found in Ne
vada in spite of woman suffrage.
The Nevada Legislature fell short
of conforming to all the wishes of
the new women voters, but it made
the mother joint heir of her
child's property, gave mothers and
teachers pensions, provided kinderg
gartens, and practically abolished
capital punishment. Every attempt
in New York state to secure a law,
making a mother a joint heir with
the father in the estate of a child,
has failed. The Nevada record is
not so bad, everything considered.

New York Agricultural Notes.
According to the United States
crop reports the wheat production
of New York will be a little greater
than last year; oats nearly ten per
cent greater, and barley slightly less.
The oldest student enrolled in the
farm demonstration schools con
ducted last winter by Cornell Uni
versity was eighty-two years old, and
the youngest fourteen.

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?
Then you realize the utter weakness
that robs ambition, destroys appetite,
and makes work a burden.
To restore that strength and stamina that
is so essential, nothing has ever equalled
or compared with Scott's Emulsion, be
cause its strength-sustaining nourish
ment invigorates the blood to distribute
energy throughout the body while its tonic
value sharpens the appetite and restores
health in a natural, permanent way.
If you are run down, tired, nervous,
overworked or lack strength, get Scott's
Emulsion to-day. It is free from alcohol.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomsfield, N. J.

From Nearby Towns.

Poplar Ridge.
July 6—Mrs. F. M. Palmage of
Baldwinsville spent the last week at
the home of her cousin, Andrew
Allen.

Mrs. Mary Koon has returned to
her home in Auburn, after spending
some time at her brother's, J. H.
Painter.

The Ladies' Aid meets at Mrs.
Samuel Searing's this afternoon.

Mrs. F. A. Peckham has gone to
her daughter's, Mrs. Byron Hitch
cock, in Scipio for a time.

Claude Ward and family of Grange
station were week-end guests of his
brother, P. D. Ward.

Prof. Lowe of Wells college had
charge of the services at the church
Sunday morning.

A large crowd gathered for Field
day Saturday afternoon, but the ex
ercises were brought to a sudden
close by the heavy shower.

Mrs. Andrew Allen was not allow
ed to forget that July 2 was her 80th
birthday. She received nearly 100
postcards, a number of letters and
other remembrances from relatives
and friends far and near. She ex
pected to entertain her children,
grandchildren and great-grandchild
ren at tea that afternoon, but some
were prevented from coming by the
rain. Mrs. Allen presented her little
great-granddaughter, Mildred Ward,
with a beautiful silk quilt on this
occasion.

Mrs. E. O. Sprague is spending
some time at Farley's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mesmer and
family, of Syracuse were Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hoxie.

Mr. and Mrs. Merton Merritt and
son of Syracuse were week-end guests
of Mrs. Merritt's mother, Mrs. Mc
Ilroy. Mrs. Merritt remained for a
longer visit.

North Lansing.
July 6—Last week Monday Mrs.
Mattie Boyles was taken sick and
was very sick all night. The next
day the doctor was called and on
Wednesday she was taken to Dr.
Skinner's hospital in Genoa. Thurs
day Dr. Besemer of Ithaca, assisted
by Dr. Skinner, performed a very
critical operation—much worse than
even the doctors had thought. She
is under the best of care, and is do
ing nicely. It is a long way back
to health, but she could not have lived
very long without the operation.

Mrs. Bert Ross is thought to be
a little better, but is still very sick.
Her sister, Miss Cora Ross, is with
her.

Mrs. Lavina Singer is spending a
few days at her son's, Frank Singer.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Singer went to
Auburn Tuesday to visit the former's
sister, Mrs. Wm. Sellen of West
Groton, who is in the Auburn hospi
tal recovering from an operation.

Mrs. James Lane has been quite
sick the past week.

The Willing Workers will meet
with Mrs. Olive DeCamp on Thurs
day, July 15.

Mrs. Helen Bower visited a few
days last week in Venice.

Mrs. Mary Wood with her mother,
Mrs. Osmun of Ithaca, spent a day
last week with Mrs. Dorothy Wilcox.
Mrs. Helen Osmun and daughter,
Mrs. Sill, visited with them.

Lansingville.
June 28—Mrs. Helen Stevens of
Willseyville has been the guest of
her cousin, Wm. Tucker and family.
Miss Olive Rose has returned from
a visit to Rev. G. H. Winkworth and
family at Dresden.

Sidney Thompson of Ithaca is
visiting his sister, Mrs. Orin Drake.
Mrs. Sarah Reynolds enjoyed a
motor trip to Watkins Sunday with
her brother, Wm. Minturn and
family of Ludlowville.

Albert Gallow and family spent
Sunday at Floyd Gallow's.

Mrs. Chloe L. Rippey has returned
to her home in Dresden, after visit
ing friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. David Francis and
Mrs. Miles Morton of Groton were
present at the church service here
Sunday morning, in the interest of
Home Department work.

Subscribe for THE TRIBUNE.

King Ferry.

July 6—Miss Alice Baker is camp
ing at North Fair Haven in company
with Auburn friends.

Miss Mary Bower and Miss Dorothy
Gay of Genoa spent last week with
Mrs. Mary Tilton.

Mrs. Henry Rhodes and son Her
bert of Auburn called on friends in
town Monday.

A missionary meeting will be held
at the home of Miss Lena Garey
Thursday, July 15, at 2:30 o'clock;
also there will be a cottage prayer
meeting at the same place Thursday
evening, July 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Shaw and two sons
of Syracuse were over-Sunday guests
of the former's parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Wilbur Shaw. Mrs. Shaw and
children will remain some time.
Their daughter, Miss Mary Shaw of
Ithaca is spending a few days at the
same place.

Alden Brightman of Syracuse
called on his aunt, Mrs. M. Crouch,
Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray White and Mr.
and Mrs. Leo Smith motored to Au
burn Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Atwater and
daughter of Cortland called on
friends in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur O'Hara and
children of Auburn are visiting her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ellison,
also her brother, Ray Ellison and
family.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Neville and
daughter of Moravia were Sunday
guests of P. J. Dempsey and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Underhill and
two sons of Auburn and Mrs. Joshua
Underhill of Ira spent Saturday with
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickinson;
Henry Underhill of Mapleton was an
over-Sunday guest at the same place.

Miss Lena Garey entertained a
company of girls Saturday afternoon
in honor of Miss Gay and Miss Bower
of Genoa.

Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Perry and
son left Tuesday for Savannah where
they will spend their vacation with
the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs.
D. J. Cotten.

George Lanterman and George
Townley of South Lansing spent Sat
urday with the former's mother,
Mrs. M. Lanterman and sister, Miss
Clara.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ehler of New
York are spending some time with
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T.
Atwater.

D. B. Atwater made a business
trip to Auburn Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Newman and
son of Auburn were over-Sunday
guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Newman.

Mrs. John McGoldrick of Seneca
Falls is spending some time with her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. James De
trick.

Miss Elizabeth Avery of Old
Forge, Pa., has returned to her home
after an absence of a year. Her
grandmother, Mrs. E. Drake of the
same place accompanied her home
for a few days.

Miss Rosa Grinnell of Ithaca spent
Sunday with her mother, Mrs. M.
Grinnell.

Mrs. May Mallison is spending
some time with Mrs. Harvey Smith.

Miss Marion Atwater spent last
week with Miss Freida Cleaver at
Albion.

Mrs. S. Goldring of Sodus spent
Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Janette
Greenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Atwater mo
tored to Gaines, N. Y., one day last
week. Mr. and Mrs. Loren Chester
of the same place accompanied them
home to remain some time.

Fred Shaw of Ithaca is spending
some time with his brother, Chas.
Shaw and family.

Miss Margaret O'Brien, Mrs. J.
O'Brien and son Billy of Utica are
spending the week with the latter's
parents, Mr. and Mrs. Purtell of
Clear View.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend and little
daughter of Cortland visited Mrs. D.
H. Brill from Saturday to Monday.

Scipio Universalist Church.
Notices for Sunday, July 11:
Morning service at 11 o'clock, topic
of sermon, "Herod's Birthday."
Sunday school at 12 m.
Seats free. All are welcome.
Ralph F. Cady, pastor.

Five Corners.

July 7—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doyle
of Lansingville spent the week-end
with their sister, Mrs. Asa Coon and
family.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Sharpsteen
and two children of North Lansing
were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George
Cook last Sunday.

Mrs. LaVerne Morey has returned
from Cortland to her home here.

Mrs. S. B. Mead was under the
care of Dr. Willoughby last week.
She is better at this writing.

Mrs. Dannie Moore went last
Thursday to attend the commence
ment exercises at Cortland last week.
She also attended the Alumni reu
nion, returning home with Mr. and
Mrs. J. D. Todd and Howell Mosher
on Thursday night. Miss Florence
Todd remained for a longer time.

Miss Lillie White of Auburn is
with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm.
White, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannie Moore and
mother, Miss Jennie Ellison accom
panied by Mr. and Mrs. Laselle Pal
mer motored to Auburn recently and
attended the theater.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood Palmer of
Ithaca spent last Sunday and Mon
day with their parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Major Palmer and brothers John
and Claude and families.

Your scribe was misinformed last
week in regard to Dannie Moore,
wife and mother attending the
Teeter reunion. They were not in
attendance as was stated in last
week's items—just a mistake.

Mr. and Mrs. Laselle Palmer spent
last week Thursday in Ithaca with
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Palmer. Mrs.
Laselle Palmer, who had some teeth
extracted while there, has been sick
from the effects ever since returning
home.

We learn Dr. Gard will this week
take a partner to assist him. Con
gratulations will be in order.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beckhorn of
Newfield visited his sister, Mrs.
Erwin Shaffer and family last Sat
urday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis of
Genoa spent last Saturday with their
son Leon and wife.

Frank Davis of Aurora is being
entertained for a few days at the
home of Miss Agnes Kelley.

The next meeting of the L. T. L.
will be held at the Presbyterian
church here next week Saturday
afternoon, July 17, at 2:30 o'clock.

Miss Grace Coe returned to her
home Tuesday morning after spend
ing a few days at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. L. Couse.

During a recent electrical storm
the barn of Albert Ferris was struck
by lightning, but did not catch fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Barnes spent the
week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank
Corwin at Auburn, returning Satur
day evening with Mr. Corwin and
family who returned to Auburn Sun
day afternoon.

Master DeAlton Hunt met with
quite a severe accident last Thurs
day while he and his uncle, Walter
Hunt, were grinding feed with their
gasoline engine. He had three
fingers crushed quite badly. Dr.
Gard was called and dressed the
wounds. He is doing nicely; his
many friends wish him a speedy re
covery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hunt visited
relatives in Auburn last Friday and
Saturday.

Mrs. R. B. Ferris and Mrs. W. L.
Ferris entertained a large company
of ladies at the home of the latter on
Thursday afternoon last. A very
pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by
all as the hostesses are both good en
tertainers. A very fine supper was
served to the sixty guests, part of
whom were seated at small tables on
the beautiful lawn. Miss Sara Ferris,
an aged aunt, was among the guests;
several were detained at home.

Neighboring Fair Dates.
Dates of the town and county
fairs in this section are announced as
follows:

Newark Valley, Aug. 3, 4, 5.
DeRuyter, Aug. 10-13.
Cortland, Aug. 17-20.
Trumansburg, Aug. 24-27.
Owego, Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Moravia, Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Dryden, Sept. 7-10.
Ithaca, Sept. 21-24.

Ledyard.

July 5—The many friends of Mrs.
Jesse Corey were grieved this morn
ing to hear of her sudden death. The
family have the heartfelt sympathy
of all.

The Ledyard M. E. church will not
be closed during the months of July
and August. The pastor expects to
be at the manse to answer all calls
when needed.

Rev. and Mrs. Haynes are enter
taining friends from Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, who
have been boarding at the home of
Mr. Wilbur, left on Monday. Mr.
Thompson has obtained a more
lucrative position.

The Cornell Reading club held
their picnic last Saturday on the
lawn at the pleasant home of Mr.
and Mrs. Wesley Wilbur. In the
morning the clouds looked threat
ening but undaunted by the elements
the committee were busy preparing
for the guests and before noon the
people began to arrive and a fine
dinner was served to one hundred
and twenty. After the inner man
had been satisfied a pleasing program
was carried out consisting of songs
and reading the Declaration of Inde
pendence. Then came the stunts
which caused much merriment. Sev
eral families who had formerly lived
at Ledyard were present and it proved
a pleasant reunion. The affair
from start to finish was voted a suc
cess and the people disbanded, most
of them to reach home before the
copious rain that followed.

Mrs. Murphey and niece are visit
ing the former's husband (a state
road man) and boarding at Dannie
O'Herron's.

Mrs. Goldring of Sodus is a guest
of her daughter, Mrs. Willard Aikin.

Mrs. Richard Thorpe and children
attended the picnic and remained
with the former's parents until Sun
day night.

Mrs. Mary Bradt has returned
home from a three weeks' visit at
Venice.

Mrs. Anna Wilbur was a guest of
her sister, Mrs. Harry Smith, over
Sunday.

Mrs. Terpening of Auburn is visit
ing her cousin, Miss Nellie Brennan.

Mrs. C. H. Willis and J. W. Corey
spent Thursday and Friday in Cor
tland and attended the commence
ment exercises at the State Normal,
both being graduates of that institu
tion.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Young have
the sympathy of their friends in the
loss of their little one who only lived
a few hours.

W. C. T. U. Parlor Meeting.
Notwithstanding the steady down
pour of rain, about forty people
assembled at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. E. L. Howland on June 30 to
enjoy a parlor meeting of Sherwood
W. C. T. U.

The president, Mrs. Mary Hudson,
opened the meeting by reading a
service arranged by Mrs. J. K.
Barney, round-the-world missionary
of the W. C. T. U. Prayer was then
offered by Mrs. Rachel M. Gale of
Auburn, county treasurer.

Mrs. Hudson made a few remarks
and announced the subject of the
meeting, "Suffrage in relation to
temperance." A song followed,
"Let the Women Vote." Recitation,
"What Maranda thinks of the Pre
scribed Rule of bringing up the
Child," was well rendered by Mrs.
Laura H. Hickey of Auburn, county
superintendent of penal and reform
work. Mrs. Hickey responded to an
encore and gave a temperance reci
tation. The children dressed in yel
low caps and sashes, gave a demon
stration "Why Women should Vote"
with song. An address on the his
tory of temperance and suffrage was
given by Miss Emily Howland. A
recitation, "Ma Can't Vote" was
given by Miss Edna Merritt, and
Mrs. Hickey gave "Song of the Bella."
The program closed by singing "Elest
be the Tie that Binds" and with the
W. C. T. U. benediction.

A bountiful repast was served by
the ladies, after which the company
was entertained for a short time
with piano and violin music by
Charles and Frederick Howland.

If you treat people square, and
have a forgiving disposition, it won't
give you insomnia.

A. E. Siglow, trustee.

Gard-Corning.

The Holy Family church was the
scene of a very pretty wedding Tues
day morning, July 6, when Miss
Edna Sarah Corning, daughter of
Mrs. George B. Corning, was united
in marriage to Dr. John W. Gard,
son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gard,
by the Very Rev. Dean Hickey.

Following the ceremony, Dean
Hickey was the celebrant of a nup
tial high mass and was assisted by
Rev. P. J. Byrne of Washington.

The attendants were Miss Ruby
Corning of Brooklyn, a sister of the
bride, and William Gard of Auburn,
a brother of the groom.

The Lohengrin wedding march
was played by Miss Geraldine Beach
man as the bridal party entered the
church and as they were leaving, she
played Mendelssohn's. Two brothers
of the bride, Clarence and Howard
Corning, acted as ushers. The cere
mony was performed in the presence
of a large number of friends and
relatives.

The bride wore a traveling suit
of Bulgarian blue poplin with a hat to
match. She carried a bouquet of
bridal roses. Her attendant was at
tired in a Belgian blue taffeta suit
with hat to match and carried a bou
quet of yellow roses.

Following the ceremony breakfast
was served to the bridal party at the
Osborne grill.

Dr. and Mrs. Gard left at 11:30 for
their wedding trip in the West, and
on their return they will reside in
Atwater, where the groom has a
large practice.

Both the bride and groom are well
known and popular people of Auburn.
The bride is a graduate of Auburn
High school in the class of 1910 and
the groom in addition to being a
graduate of the High school in the
class of 1908, spent two years in the
University of Michigan and gradu
ated from the Albany Medical school.
He later spent a year as an interne
in the Auburn hospital after which
he began to practice in Atwater,
where he is now located.—Auburn
Citizen.

Hold Twenty-Fifth Reunion.
The twenty-fifth reunion of the
Battay family was held in Morris
ville, N. Y., at the home of Mr. and
Mrs. Clarence Battay Thursday,
June 24. There were seventy-two
in attendance and it was the largest
reunion of the Battay family ever
held.

There were representatives from
all parts of the country including
Ithaca, Sodus, Rochester, Union
Springs, Sherwood, Syracuse, Mans
field, Pa., Aurora and Scipioville.
Many of those present made the trip
by automobiles, while others went
on the trains.

A photograph of the members of
the Battay family was taken and it
was then voted to hold the 1916 re
union in Groton at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. Stoyell Alley.

All of the officers were re-elect
ed, with the exception of the secre
tary and treasurer. This office was
voted to Josephine Guindon Hoxie
in place of Adelia Guindon, whose
death occurred during the past year.

Grand Rally.
The home economics class of
Bolt's Corners school in Scipio, under
the auspices of Miss Claribel Nye,
specialist in home economics of Cor
nell University, will hold a rally on
Friday, July 16, at Wood's mill on
the Short Line. The children will
meet at 2 p. m. at this place and
from there will penetrate the woods
near by, where Miss Nye and an assis
tant from the college will initiate
them into the mystery of building a
campfire without the aid of matches
or paper. Also teach them how to
prepare a meal in the open, adapted
to outdoor camp life. The parents
and older ones in the district will
gather in the evening and enjoy the
sports of a campfire on the pictur
esque shore of the beautiful little lake
Woodcock. Those residing outside
the district who have at any time at
tended the home economics demon
strations at our schoolhouse are
cordially invited to attend. Enter
tainment will be provided. Ice
cream, etc., will be served.
A. E. Siglow, trustee.

PENROD

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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Penrod and Sam both claimed to have said it first, a question left unsettled in the ecstasies of hurried preparation. The bundle under Sam's arm, brought with no definite purpose, proved to have been an inspiration. It consisted of broad sheets of light yellow wrapping paper, discarded by Sam's mother in her spring house-cleaning. There were half filled cans and buckets of paint in the store-room adjoining the carriage house and presently the side wall of the stable flamed information upon the passerby from a great and spreading poster.

"Publicity," primal requisite of all theatrical and amphibious enterprises thus provided, subsequent arrangements proceeded with a fury of energy which transformed the empty hayloft. True, it is impossible to say just what the hayloft was transformed into, but history warrantably clings to the statement that it was transformed. Duke and Sherman were secured to the rear wall at a considerable distance from each other after an exhibition of reluctance on the part of Duke, during which he displayed a nervous energy and ability almost miraculous in so small and middle aged a dog. Benches were improvised for spectators; the rats were brought up; finally the rafters, corner and hay chute were ornamented with flags and strips of bunting from Sam Williams' attic. Sam returning from the excursion wearing an old silk hat and accompanied (on account of a rope) by a fine dachshund encountered on the highway. In the matter of personal decoration paint was generously used; an interpretation of the spiral, inclining to whites and greens, becoming brilliantly effective upon the dark facial backgrounds of Herman and Verman, while the countenances of Sam and Penrod were each supplied with the black mustache and imperial, lacking which no professional showman can be esteemed conscientious.

It was regretfully decided in council that no attempt be made to add Queenie to the list of exhibits, her brothers warmly declining to act as ambassadors in that cause. They were certain Queenie would not like the idea, they said, and Herman picturesquely described her activity on occasions when she had been annoyed by too much attention to her appearance. However, Penrod's disappointment was alleviated by an inspiration which came to him in a moment of pondering upon the dachshund, and the entire party went forth to add an enriching line to the poster.

They found a group of seven, including two adults, already gathered in the street to read and admire this work.

SCHOFIELD & WILLIAMS
BIG SHOW
ADMISSION 1 CENT OR 20 PINS
MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES
Now Going on
SHERMAN HERMAN & VERMAN
THEIR FATHERS IN JAIL STAB-
BED A MAN WITH A
PITCHFORK
SHERMAN THE WILD ANIMAL
CAPTURED IN AFRICA
HERMAN THE ONE FINGERED
TATOOED WILD MAN VERMAN THE
Savage TATOOED WILD BOY
TALKS ONLY IN HIS NATIVE LAN-
GUAGES. Do NOT FAIL TO SEE
DUKE THE INDIAN DOG ALSO
THE MICHIGAN TRAINED RATS

A heated argument took place between Sam and Penrod, the point at issue being settled finally by the drawing of straws, whereupon Penrod, with pardonable self-importance—in the presence of an audience now increased to nine—slowly painted the words inspired by the dachshund:

IMPORTANT Do NOT MISS THE
SOUTH AMERICAN DOG PART AL-
LIGATOR.

CHAPTER IX. The New Star.

SAM, Penrod, Herman and Verman withdrew in considerable state from nonpaying view and, repairing to the hay loft, declared the exhibition open to the public. Oral proclamation was made by Sam, and then the loitering multitude was enticed by the seductive strains of a band, the two partners performing upon combs and paper, Herman and Verman upon tin pans with sticks.

The effect was immediate. Visitors appeared upon the stairway and sought admission. Herman and Verman took position among the exhibits, near the wall; Sam stood at the entrance officiating as barker and ticket seller, while Penrod, with debonaire suavity, acted as curator, master of ceremonies and lecturer. He greeted the first to enter with a courtly bow. They consisted of Miss Rennsdale and her nursery governess, and they paid spot cash for their admission.

"Walk in, lay-deeze; walk right in. Pray do not obstruct the passageway," said Penrod in a remarkable voice. "Pray be seated. There is room for each and all."

Miss Rennsdale and governess were followed by Mr. George Basset and baby sister (which proves the perfection of George's character) and six or seven other neighborhood children, a most satisfactory audience, although, subsequent to Miss Rennsdale and governess, admission was wholly by ph.

"Gen-til-man and lay-deeze," shouted Penrod. "I will first call your attention to our genuine South American dog, part alligator!" He pointed to the dachshund, and added, in his ordinary tone, "That's him." Straightway re-assuming the character of showman, he belabored: "Next, you see Duke, the genuine, full blooded Indian dog from the far western plains and Rocky mountains. Next, the trained Michigan rats, captured way up there and trained to jump and run all around the box at the—at the—at the slightest pre-text!" He paused, partly to take breath and partly to enjoy his own surprised discovery that this phrase was in his vocabulary.

"At the slightest pre-text!" he repeated, and continued, suiting the action to the word: "I will now hammer upon the box, and each and all may see these genuine full blooded Michigan rats perform at the slightest pre-text! There! (There's all they do now, but I and Sam are goin' to train 'em lots more before this afternoon.) Gen-til-man and lay-deeze, I will kindly now call your attention to Sherman, the wild animal from Africa, costing the lives of the wild trapper and many of his companions. Next let me kindly inter-lose Herman and Verman. Their father got mad and stuck his pitchfork right inside of another man, exactly as promised upon the advertisements outside the big tent, and got put in jail. Look at them well, gen-til-man and lay-deeze. There is no extra charge, and re-mem-ber you are each and all now looking at two wild tattooed men which the father is in jail. Point, Herman. Each and all will have a chance to see. Point to something else, Herman. This is the only genuine one fingered tattooed wild man. Last on the program, gen-til-man and lay-deeze, we have Verman, the savage tattooed wild boy, that can't speak only his native foreign languages. Talk some, Verman."

Verman obliged and made an instantaneous hit. He was encored rapturously again and again, and, thrilling with the unique pleasure of being appreciated and misunderstood at the same time, would have talked all day but too gladly. Sam Williams, however, with a true showman's foresight, whispered to Penrod, who rang down on the monologue.

"Gen-til-man and lay-deeze, this closes our performance. Pray pass out quietly and with as little jostling as possible. As soon as you are all out there's goin' to be a new performance, and each and all are welcome at the same and simple price of admission. Pray pass out quietly and with as little jostling as possible. Re-mem-ber the price is only 1 cent, the tenth part of a dime, or twenty pins, no bent ones taken. Pray pass out quietly and with as little jostling as possible. The Schofield & Williams military band will play before each performance, and each and all are welcome for the same and simple price of admission. Pray pass out quietly and with as little jostling as possible."

Forthwith the Schofield & Williams military band began a second overture, in which something vaguely like a tune was at times distinguishable, and all of the first audience returned, most of them having occupied the interval in hasty excursions for more pins, Miss Rennsdale and governess, however, again paying coin of the republic and receiving deference and the best seats accordingly. And when a third performance found all of the same inveterate patrons once more crowding the auditorium and seven recruits added the pleasurable excitement of the partners in their venture will be understood by any one who has seen a metropolitan manager strolling about the foyer of his theater some evening during the earlier stages of an assured "phenomenal run."

From the first there was no question which feature of the entertainment was the attraction extraordinary. Verman—Verman, the savage tattooed wild boy, speaking only his native foreign languages—Verman was a triumph! Beaming, wreathed in smiles, melodiously, incredibly fluent, he had but to open his lips and a dead hush fell upon the audience. Breathless, they leaned forward, hanging upon his every syllable, and, when Penrod checked the flow, burst into thunders of applause, which Verman received with happy laughter.

Alas, he delayed not o'er long to display all the egregiousness of a new star, but for a time there was no caprice of his too eccentric to be forgiven. During Penrod's lecture upon the other curios the tattooed wild boy continually stamped his foot, grinned and gesticulated, tapping his tiny chest and pointing to himself as it were to say, "Wait for me; I am the big show." So soon they learn; so soon they learn! And (again alas) this spoiled darling of public favor, like many another, was fated to know in good time the fickleness of that favor.

But during all the morning performances he was the idol of his audience and looked it. The climax of his popularity came during the fifth overture of the Schofield & Williams military band, when the music was quite drowned in the agitated clamors of Miss Rennsdale, who was endeavoring to ascend the stairs in spite of the physical dissipation of her governess.

"I won't go home to lunch!" screamed Miss Rennsdale, her voice accompanied by a sound of ripping. "I will hear the tattooed wild boy talk some more! It's lovely—I will hear him talk! I will! I will! I want to listen to

Verman—I want to—I want to!" Wailing, she was borne away, of her sex not the first to be fascinated by obscurity nor the last to champion its eloquence.

Verman was almost unendurable after this, but, like many, many other managers, Schofield & Williams restrained their cholera and even laughed fulsomely when their principal attraction essayed the role of a comedian in private and capered and squawked in sheer, fatuous vanity.

The first performance of the afternoon rivaled the successes of the morning, and, although Miss Rennsdale was detained at home, thus drying up the single source of cash income developed before lunch, Maurice Levy appeared, escorting Marjorie Jones, and paid coin for two admissions, dropping the money into Sam's hand with a careless—nay, a contemptuous—gesture. At sight of Marjorie, Penrod Schofield flushed under his new mustache (re-painted since noon) and lectured as he had never lectured before. A new grace invested his every gesture, a new sonority rang in his voice, a simple and manly pomposity marked his very walk as he passed from curio to curio, and when he fearlessly handled the box of rats and hammered upon it with cool insouciance he beheld, for the first time in his life, a purr of admiration eddying in Marjorie's lovely eye, a certain softening of that eye. And then Verman spake—and Penrod was forgotten. Marjorie's eye rested upon him no more.

A heavily equipped chauffeur ascended the stairway, bearing the message that Mrs. Levy awaited her son and his lady. Thereupon, having devoured the last sound permitted (by the managers) to issue from Verman, Mr. Levy and Miss Jones departed to a real mat-



"I want to listen to Verman—I want to—I want to!"

nee at a real theater, the limpid eyes of Marjorie looking back softly over her shoulder—but only at the tattooed wild boy. Nearly always it is woman who puts the irony into life.

After this, perhaps because of sated curiosity, perhaps on account of a pin famine, the attendance began to languish. Only four responded to the next call of the band. The four dwindled to three; finally the entertainment was given for one biased auditor, and Schofield & Williams looked depressed. Then followed an interval when the band played in vain.

About 3 o'clock Schofield & Williams were gloomily discussing various unpromising devices for startling the public into a renewal of interest, when another patron unexpectedly appeared and paid a cent for his admission. News of the Big Show and Museum of Curiosities had at last penetrated the far, cold spaces of interstellar niceness, for this new patron consisted of no less than Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., escaped in a white sailor suit from the manor during a period of severe maternal and tutorial preoccupation.

He seated himself without parley, and the performance was offered for his entertainment with admirable conscientiousness. True to the Lady Clara caste and training, Roderick's pale, fat face expressed nothing except an impatient superiority and, as he sat, cold and unimpressed upon the front bench, like a large, white lump, it must be said that he made a discouraging audience "to play to." He was not, however, unresponsive—far from it. He offered comment very chilling to the warm grandiloquence of the orator.

"That's my Uncle Ethelbert's dachshund," he remarked at the beginning of the lecture. "You better take him back if you don't want to get arrested." And when Penrod, rather unessentially ignoring the interruption, proceeded to the exploitation of the genuine, full blooded Indian dog, Duke, "Why don't you try to give that old dog away?" asked Roderick. "You couldn't sell him."

"My papa would buy me a lots better coon than that," was the information volunteered a little later, "only I wouldn't want the nasty old thing!" Herman of the missing finger obtained no greater indulgence. "Fooh!" said Roderick. "We have two fox terriers in our stables that took prizes at the kennel show, and their tails were

blif off. There's a man that always bites fox terriers' tails off."

"Oh, my gosh, what a lie!" exclaimed Sam Williams indignantly. "Go on with the show, whether he likes it or not, Penrod. He's paid his money."

Verman, confident in his own singular powers, chuckled openly at the failure of the other attractions to charm the frosty visitor, and when his turn came poured forth a torrent of conversation which was straightway dammed.

"Rotten!" said Mr. Bitts languidly. "Anybody could talk like that. I could do it if I wanted to."

Verman paused suddenly. "Yes, you could!" exclaimed Penrod, stung. "Let's hear you do it then."

"Yes!" the other partner shouted. "Let's just hear you do it!"

"I said I could if I wanted to," responded Roderick. "I didn't say I would."

"Nay! Knows he can't!" sneered Sam.

"I can, too, if I try."

"Well, let's hear you try."

So challenged, the visitor did try, but in the absence of an impartial jury his effort was considered so pronounced a failure that he was howled down, derided and mocked with great clamors.

"Anyway," said Roderick when things had quieted down, "if I couldn't get up a better show than this I'd sell out and leave town."

Not having enough presence of mind to inquire what he would sell out, his adversaries replied with mere formless yells of scorn.

"I could get up a better show than this with my left hand," Roderick asserted.

"Well, what would you have in your old show?" asked Penrod, condescending to language.

"That's all right what I'd have. I'd have enough."

"You couldn't get Herman and Verman in your old show."

"No, and I wouldn't want 'em, either."

"Well, what would you have?" insisted Penrod derisively. "You'd have to have something. You couldn't be a show yourself."

"How do you know?" This was but meandering while waiting for ideas and evoked another yell.

"You think you could be a show all by yourself?" demanded Penrod.

"How do you know I couldn't?"

"Two white boys and two black boys shrieked their scorn of the boaster.

"I could too!" Roderick raised his voice to a sudden howl, obtaining a hearing.

"Well, why don't you tell us how?"

"Well, I know how, all right," said Roderick. "If anybody asks you you can just tell him I know how, all right."

"Why, you can't do anything," Sam began argumentatively. "You talk about being a show all by yourself. What could you try to do? Show us something you can do."

"I didn't say I was going to do anything," returned the badgered one, still evading.

"Well, then, how'd you be a show?" Penrod demanded. "We got a show here, even if Herman didn't point or Verman didn't talk. Their father stabbed a man with a pitchfork, I guess, didn't he?"

"How do I know?"

"Well, I guess he's in jail, ain't he?"

"Well, what if their father is in jail? I didn't say he wasn't, did I?"

"Well, your father ain't in jail, is he?"

"Well, I never said he was, did I?"

"Well, then," continued Penrod, "how could you be a?" He stopped abruptly, staring at Roderick, the birth of an idea plainly visible in his altered expression. He had suddenly remembered his intention to ask Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., about Rena Magworth, and his recollection collided in his mind with the irritation produced by Roderick's claiming some mysterious attainment which would warrant his setting up as a show in his single person. Penrod's whole manner changed instantly.

"Roderick," he asked, almost overwhelmed by a prescience of something vast and magnificent, "Roddy, are you any relation of Rena Magworth?"

Roderick had never heard of Rena Magworth, although a concentration of the sentence yesterday pronounced upon her had burned, black and horrific, upon the face of every newspaper in the country. He was not allowed to read the journals of the day, and his family's indignation over the sacrilegious coincidence of the name had not been expressed in his presence. But he saw that it was an awesome name to Penrod Schofield and Samuel Williams. Even Herman and Verman, though lacking many educational advantages on account of a long residence in the country, were informed on the subject of Rena Magworth through hearsay, and they joined in the portentous silence.

"Roddy," repeated Penrod, "honest, is Rena Magworth some relation of yours?"

There is no obsession more dangerous to its victims than a conviction—especially an inherited one—of superiority; this world is so full of Missourians. And from his earliest years Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., had been trained to believe in the importance of the Magworth family. At every meal he absorbed a sense of Magworth greatness, and yet in his infrequent meetings with persons of his own age and sex he was treated as negligible. Now dimly he perceived that there was a Magworth claim of some sort which was impressive, even to the boys. Magworth blood was the essential of all true distinction in the world, he knew. Consequently, having been driven into a cul-de-sac as a result of

flagrant and unfounded boasting, he was ready to take advantage of what appeared to be a triumphal way out.

"Roddy," said Penrod again, with solemnity, "is Rena Magworth some relation of yours?"

"Is she, Roddy?" asked Sam, almost hoarsely.

"She's my aunt!" shouted Roddy.

"She's my aunt!" shouted Roddy.

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wayside.

The Big Show was at high tide. Not only was the auditorium filled and throbbing; there was an immense line, by no means wholly juvenile, waiting for admission to the next performance.

A group stood in the street examining the poster earnestly as it glowed in the long, slanting rays of the westward sun, and people in automobiles and other vehicles had halted wheel in the street to read the message so prominently given to the world. These were the conditions when a crested victoria arrived at a gallop, and a large, chastely magnificent and highly flushed woman descended and progressed across the yard with an air of violence.

At sight of her the adults of the waiting line hastily disappeared, and most of the pausing vehicles moved instantly on their way. She was followed by a stricken man in livery.

The stairs to the auditorium were narrow and steep. Mrs. Roderick Magworth Bitts was of a stout favor, and the voice of Penrod was audible during the ascent.

"Re-mem-ber, gen-til-man and lay-deeze, each and all are now gazing upon Roderick Magworth Bitts, Jr., the only living nephew of the great Rena Magworth. She struck arsenic in the milk of eight separate and distinct people to put in their coffee, and each and all of 'em died. The great arsenic murderer, Rena Magworth gen-til-man and lay-deeze, and Roddy's her only living nephew. She's a relation of all the Bitts family, but he's her one and only living nephew. Re-mem-ber, next July she's goin' to be hung, and each and all you now see before you!"

Penrod paused abruptly, seeing something before himself—the august and awful presence which filled the entryway. And his words (it should be related) froze upon his lips.

Before herself Mrs. Roderick Magworth Bitts saw her son—her son—wearing a moustache and sideburns of blue, and perched upon a box flanked by Sherman and Verman, the Michigan rats, the Indian dog Duke, Herman, and the dog part alligator.

Roddy also saw something before himself. It needed no prophet to read the countenance of the dread apparition in the entryway. His mouth opened—remained open—then filled to capacity with a calamitous sound of grief not unmingled with apprehension.

Penrod's reason staggered under the crisis. For a horrible moment he saw Mrs. Roderick Magworth Bitts approaching like some fatal mountain in avalanche. She seemed to grow larger and redder; lightnings played about her head. He had a vague consciousness of the audience spraying out in flight of the squealings, trampings and dispersals of a stricken field. The mountain was close upon him—

He stood by the open mouth of the hay chute which went through the floor to the manger below. Penrod also went through the chute. He propelled himself into the chute and shot down, but not quite to the manger. For Mr. Samuel Williams had thoughtfully stepped into the chute a moment in advance of his partner. Penrod lit upon Sam.

Catastrophic noises resounded in the loft; volcanoes seemed to romp upon the stairway.

There ensued a period when only a shrill keening marked the passing of Roderick as he was borne to the tumble. Then all was silence.

Sunset striking through a western window roused the walls of the Schofield's library, where gathered a joint family council and court martial of four—Mrs. Schofield, Mr. Schofield and Mr. and Mrs. Williams, parents of Samuel of that ilk. Mr. Williams read aloud a conspicuous passage from the last edition of the evening paper:

"Prominent people here believed close relations of woman sentenced to hang. Angry denial by Mrs. R. Magworth Bitts. Relationship admitted by younger member of family. His statement confirmed by boy friends."

"Don't!" said Mrs. Williams, addressing her husband vehemently. "We've all read it a dozen times. We've got plenty of trouble on our hands without hearing that again!"

Stagnantly enough, Mrs. Williams did not look troubled; she looked as if she were trying to look troubled. Mrs. Schofield wore a similar expression. So did Mr. Schofield. So did Mr. Williams.

"What did she say when she called you up?" Mrs. Schofield inquired breathlessly of Mrs. Williams.

"She could hardly speak at first, and then when she did talk she talked so fast I couldn't understand most of it, and—"

"It was just the same when she tried to talk to me," said Mrs. Schofield, nodding.

"I never did hear any one in such a state before," continued Mrs. Williams. "So furious!"

"Quite justly, of course," said Mrs. Schofield.

"Of course. And she said Penrod and Sam had enticed Roderick away from home—usually he's not allowed to go outside the yard except with his tutor or a servant—and had told him to say that horrible creature was his aunt!"

"How in the world do you suppose Sam and Penrod ever thought of such a thing as that?" exclaimed Mrs. Schofield. "It must have been made up just for their show." Della says there were just streams going in and out all day. Of course it wouldn't have happened, but this was the day Margaret and I spend every month in the country with Aunt Sarah, and I didn't dream!"

(To Be Continued.)

The great minds are those with a wide span, which couple truths related to, but far removed from each other.—Holmes.

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Friday Morning, July 9, 1915

**Head 'Em Off
And You Won't
Have to Swat 'Em**

M. R. FLY, undesirable citizen, official distributor of typhoid, cholera infantum, dysentery, tuberculosis, spinal meningitis, is having the fight of his life in Cleveland. The city has gone "Swat the fly!" one better and carried through an early spring "Head 'em off!" campaign, with results that are nothing less than sensational. Cleveland has already been proclaimed a "flyless city." It is hardly that yet. But thousands of householders have found it possible to dispense entirely with screens at doors and windows, and a lone fly creates more ex-



© National Geographic society.

citement now than a swarm of flies would have done a few years ago. In a recent inspection of the city markets, where quantities of meat and provisions are exposed, only two flies were found. Years ago there were myriads. The "Head 'em off!" campaign was tried two years ago, with such good effect that last year, with improved methods and a notable marshaling of forces, the war was a still greater success.

**Simple Trap For
Catching the
Disgusting Fly**

HOW to proceed against the nasty fly is told in a bulletin issued by the North Carolina state board of health as follows:

"Make a box 4 by 2 by 1 1/2 feet. Make the two sides of the box of eighteen mesh wire screen. Make the top, bottom and ends of the box of any wood, preferably white pine. Through the bottom of the box cut three holes about six inches in diameter. Over these holes fasten three cones of the same wire that composes the sides of the box. The opening in the little end of the cones should be about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Through either the top or one end of the box an opening with a sliding trapdoor should be made for removing the contents of the trap. Tack two strips 18 by 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches at the end of the box on the bottom, so that when the box is placed upon a floor or level surface the cone covered openings in the bottom of the box will be about one and a half inches from the surface on which the box is resting."

"You now have one of the very best fly traps that can be made. Place the trap just outside the back door or near the window or door of the house where the flies congregate in largest numbers. Place it close to where the stoves are kept. Put sugar, molasses, clabber or, best, when available, fish heads for bait just beneath the bases of the cones. The flies in leaving the bait will fly upward toward the light into the cones and crawl through the small opening into the trap."

**Cold Weather
Kills Flies**

THE housefly, that industrious carrier of disease, had one hard season in England. Cold weather last July, which was much like British March weather, killed the fly, and it has been noted in the statistics that infantile diarrhea, which is often caused by flies poisoning the milk, has been extremely rare and that a kind of ptomaine poisoning, also due to the fly, has also been rare.

Swat the Fly

Advice.
"My boy," said the successful merchant, "never let your capital lie idle. Remember that money talks, but it doesn't talk in its sleep." — Boston Transcript.

EARTH ROADS.

The earth roads are important channels for the commerce of the country, are large factors in the social and church life of rural communities and are of vital importance to the present rural educational interests and the future industrial developments of agriculture. The very life, credit and prosperity of our country require that the rural community shall have the highest possible development, and the quality of the road from the farm to the village and the town may aid or retard this development. On one hand, the earth roads should not be improved at such expense that the cost will be a real burden upon the community, and, on the other hand, the roads must not be so poor as to be a bar to the highest reasonable development of the community. In nearly every case the earth roads can be greatly improved without appreciable expense and with much advantage to the local community and to the entire country.—Ira O. Baker.

BOND BUILT ROADS.

Financing Maintenance of Highways as Important as Financing Construction.
We learned long ago about the benefits of good roads to farming communities. The states and the federal office of public roads have also taught us to discriminate between clay roads, gravel roads, rock roads, and all the other kinds of roads, and the federal office has made a thorough study of the problems of road finance. A typical instance of mismanagement that was brought to the attention of the office occurred in a southern state where \$40,000 was recently distributed equally over nearly ninety miles of highway. After deducting necessary overhead expenses this sum was equivalent to about \$400 a mile.

Obviously no permanent results could be obtained from such a distribution. In another county, where heavy rains and severe winters could not fail to make the roads nearly impassable with the superficial construction adopted, bonds were issued to the amount of \$300,000. The money was devoted to light grading on an excessive mileage, without any attempt at surfacing.

The use of public credit to develop public wealth is the first argument for highway bonds. A mile of road sustaining 3,000 tons of travel a year would pay interest and retirement on \$1,000 in 4 per cent bonds if the cost of hauling were reduced about 2.4 cents a ton mile.

Financing the maintenance of a road is just as important as financing its construction. Failures of good roads movements are often the direct results of failures properly to provide for systematic maintenance. It is undoubtedly necessary in general to establish a direct tax for annual repair and maintenance of bond built highways. When highway bonds are issued it should be understood that within a few years there will be, besides the tax for interest and retirement, an additional tax for repairs and maintenance if the regular road tax within the county is not already sufficient. The experts point out that this repair and maintenance charge is inevitable, and it is sound business to face the repair and maintenance charges in the beginning.—Country Gentleman

ROAD BUILDING IN SCHOOLS.

Plan to Interest Oklahoma Boys in Good Roads Movement.

The good road educational movement is to reach the country boy in Oklahoma through the rural schools, as the result of advocacy of such a plan by Colonel Sidney Suggs of Ardmore, state highway commissioner, who has secured the indorsement and co-operation of other prominent state officials. The plan as outlined by Colonel Suggs is to organize a good roads and tree planting club in every rural school in the state, have the county or state highway engineer visit the schools, following the organization of the clubs, and proceed to lay out one-fourth or one-half mile of road leading from the schoolhouse. In every instance the school club shall assist in the survey, the laying out of the road, in securing the easements from the abutting property owners. The club boys shall carry the chain, set the grade stakes, learn just how plans and profits are made and be taught that this piece of good road will be used for generations to come.

Only the building of a common dirt road will be undertaken at the start by the boys. They will be taught that if they desire in the future to put gravel or macadam on the road that they have in the well built dirt road a foundation already prepared for such an improvement. In this manner, too, they may be taught to use such materials as are most suitable and convenient at the time and the nearest at hand.

Road Construction in New Mexico.

A total of \$526,000 was expended for road construction in New Mexico during 1914, according to a report from the office of State Engineer James A. French. It is also reported that during 1915 \$520,000 will be expended exclusive of an issue of \$500,000 of state bonds which have not yet been sold. Among the improvement projects which will be taken up during 1915 are the Santa Fe-Taos road, the Los Lunas-Gallup road, the Ocean to Ocean highway from Socorro to the Arizona line, the All Southern route and a portion of the Borderland route.

**NO SECTS IN
WOMAN SUFFRAGE**

Action of Churches With Regard to Votes For Women.

MOVEMENT WINS APPROVAL

Leading Clergymen of All Denominations Espouse Cause of Universal Suffrage—Many Church Conferences Have Adopted Resolutions Favoring Ballot For Women.

Churchmen of all denominations are "coming out" for suffrage. Not only are they espousing the cause, but many of them are working for it with missionary zeal. Especially has the last year been marked by an access of interest in the subject in church circles. Church pulpits all over the country are freely lent to suffragists for the presentation of the suffrage cause, and preacher after preacher is declaring his suffrage faith. Many church conferences held this spring have adopted resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

One hundred and fifty Baptist clergymen, members of a recent conference held in the church of which Dr. Charles Eaton is pastor, Madison avenue and Thirty-first street, New York city, listened to a speech on Woman Suffrage by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage party, in May. The men who were present interrupted Mrs. Laidlaw with frequent "amens" and applause. Dr. Eaton, who has been a suffragist for twenty years, believes that women "not only ought to have the vote, but are going to have it in the not distant future."

At about the same time the Baptists of Philadelphia meeting in conference gave a similar approval of Woman Suffrage. This approval was thus expressed by Dr. E. B. Pollard of Crozier Theological seminary: "By giving women the ballot we are not going to take one iota away from all the things which go to make a good woman. We are not going to destroy woman's love for her home and her love for her babies. With women having a say in government we shall see better politics. I never knew women to apply themselves to anything and not improve it."

Methodists as Well as Baptists.
In the month of March and April at least seven Methodist conferences expressed by formal resolutions their belief in woman suffrage. It is gratifying to suffragists to find the Methodist church, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is a preacher, foremost in indorsements of votes for women. The Methodist conferences that have indorsed suffrage are Philadelphia, Sha-



MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW.
(Chairman Borough of Manhattan Woman Suffrage party.)

tokin and Norristown in Pennsylvania, Atlantic City and Newark in New Jersey and Brooklyn and Saratoga in New York.

"Wives, mothers and sisters sharing in the responsibilities and perils of civilization ought not to be deprived of a view in the councils of nations," says the Pennsylvania resolution. "We hope to find the hosts of Methodism as solidly lined up in favor of woman suffrage as the hosts of evil are sure to be lined up in opposition," says New Jersey. "Believing that equal suffrage is in the logic of the democracy to which our nation is committed," is the opening phrase of one of the New York state Methodist testimonials for votes for women.

The Society of Friends.

Five of the seven yearly meetings of the Society of Liberal Friends have collectively announced their approval of equal franchise. "By reason of its inheritance" the Friends' organization says that it must indorse Woman Suffrage. Its very existence gives "evidence of the advantage which results to home, the meeting and the community through a full recognition of the dignity of woman and her right to complete development."

Episcopal indorsement.

A valuable contribution to the sum of collective testimonials for the justice of the woman's cause was given by a group of Long Island Episcopal clergymen, who, without solicitation from woman suffragists, voluntarily drew up a promise to vote for the amendment next fall. This was signed by five Episcopal ministers, among whom were Dr. Spencer Roche, canon of the Cathedral of the Incarnation,

Garden City, and Dr. John Bacchus, rector emeritus of the Church of the Incarnation, Brooklyn.

Another effective indorsement from Episcopalians in council was that of the public forum of the Church of the Ascension, New York city. This resolution not only approved woman suffrage, but urged the members of the forum to get out and work for the suffrage amendment in "their respective election districts."

Catholics For Suffrage.

Although the entire Catholic church as a body has not expressed approval of equal franchise, many Catholic clergymen are earnestly advocating it and adding vigorous efforts to forward the campaign. There is, however, one place where a body of Catholics took collective action. This was in the Catholic prohibition conference, Aug. 5, 1914, at Niagara Falls, where the following unique clause was inserted into the platform adopted by the delegates: "Equal franchise, with the provision that all persons convicted of intoxication be disfranchised for five years."



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.
(President National Woman Suffrage Association.)

Dr. Talbot Smith of the Sacred Heart, Dobbs Ferry, enlarges upon this temperance attitude by saying, "The cause of suffrage is bound to win because, for one reason, 'the men have absolutely and utterly failed as regards the question of drink.'"

The Federal Council of Churches.

Two prominent clergymen of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Dr. Batten and Dr. McFarland, have written personal letters indorsing woman suffrage. This council represents thirty denominations, mainly through branches of social service.

Dr. Samuel Zane Batten, the author of the "Christian State" volume of Christian sociology, says: "For years I have believed that women should have the vote and have spoken on this subject before legislatures and to the people. Every argument against woman suffrage applies equally against male suffrage. I find every political grounding against woman suffrage, and therefore as one who believes in temperance, purity, honesty and progress I have no difficulty in finding myself for it."

Says Dr. Charles S. McFarlane: "I am entirely convinced that from a practical point of view suffrage should be equal. * * * If any lines were to be drawn between those who were morally worthy of suffrage and those who were not these lines should not be drawn and would not be drawn by sex. On the ground of experience in activities for the improvement of human society I do not find that women are of less service than men, but, rather, in many matters of greater service."

Other well known men in the Federal Council of Churches who are believers in votes for women are Dr. William I. Haven, Dr. Shailer Matthews, Dr. Josiah Strong, Professor Edward T. Devine, Gifford Pinchot and Henry Wade Rogers.

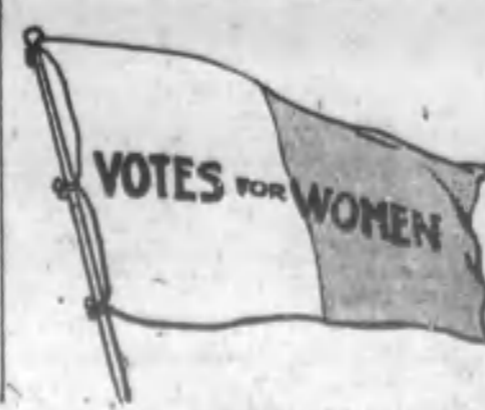
LITTLE ANTI-ANTIDOTES.

Anti-suffrage.
"Women will either divide on issues in the proportion that men do, in which case they but double the vote without affecting the result, or they will vote in opposition to men, in which case they nullify men's votes."

Antidote.
John Smith will either vote as Bill Brown votes or he won't. If he votes as Bill does he merely doubles the vote. If he votes contrarily to Bill he kills Bill's vote. Which shall be disfranchised, Bill or John?

Anti-suffrage.
"As to women voting, the situation," says Miss Lucy Price, "would be that of a business concern in which the partners' interests and work were exactly the same. If this were the case the business would soon fail."

Antidote.
Well, how would you like to be a partner in a business where your interests and work were exactly diverse from your partner's? If, for instance, he made gunpowder, while you made nursing bottles? And specially how would you like it if, in this diversity of work and interests, he could have his say about how the business should be run and you had no say at all?



EGBERT
announces his
PRE-INVENTORY SALE
JULY 16th to JULY 31st

Following are the cut prices on all of our Men's Fancy three piece suits—Overcoats, Raincoats, and Boys' Fancy two piece Suits.

\$25.00 grades	\$18.75	\$20.00 grades	\$14.75
\$18.00 "	12.75	\$15.00 "	10.75
\$12.50 "	9.75	\$10.00 "	7.75
\$7.50 "	5.75	\$6.50 "	5.00
\$5.00 "	3.95	\$4.00 "	2.95
\$3.50 "	2.65	\$3.00 "	2.35

Exceptional Reductions In Every Other Department
In this sale we offer the biggest general reductions ever made in this store.

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

LOOK! LISTEN!

It will give you very attractive prices and terms on the goods mentioned here: Hay Loaders and Side Delivery Rake Cream Separators and Gasoline Engines, Binding Twine and Machine Extras, Dodd & Struthers Pure Copper Cable Lighting Rods.
Protect your lives and property. Do Not Delay
G. N. COON, KING FERRY, N. Y.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

and burned to the ground. Too bad. It might have been saved by protecting it with

National Flat Pure Copper Cable.
Guarantee goes with every job.

S. S. Goodyear, Atwater.
Miller Phone.



AUBURN SAVINGS BANK
Pays
4% FROM APRIL 1, 1915
INTEREST

UNDER THE TOWN CLOCK
Cor. Genesee and South Sts.
Auburn, N. Y.
The plain methods used in depositing and withdrawing from a Savings Bank in New York state give the depositor advantages of a ready bank account bearing interest. Interest will be allowed on all amounts from \$1.00 to \$3,000

Summer Dry Goods

Our stocks are constantly being replenished with new merchandise and we can fill your requirements in warm weather wearables.
We have a specially good line of shirt waists in the popular styles and materials at \$1.00.
All mail and telephone orders are filled the day they are received and we give special attention to this department.
Our store will close at noon Wednesdays during July and August.

The Store That Sells Wooltex
BUSH & DEAN
ITHACA, N. Y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
Work done promptly and satisfactorily.

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

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

Friday Morning, July 9, 1915

The Golden Rule.

Do as you would be done by.—Persian.

Do not that to a neighbor which you would take ill from him.—Grecian.

One should seek for others the happiness one desires for one-self.—Buddhist.

What you would not wish done to yourself do not do unto others.—Chinese.

He sought for others the good he desired for himself. Let him pass on.—Egyptian.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.—Christian.

The true rule of life is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own.—Hindu.

Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated.—Mohammedan.

The law imprinted on the hearts of all men is to love the members of society as themselves.—Roman.

The worth of a man to a community is measured by what he gives to it. There are some who absorb the vitality of a town, but they never climb high in the estimation of their fellows.

Report of the Condition of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GENOA,

No. 9921, at Genoa, in the State of New York, at the close of business, June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$169,824.23
Overdrafts, unsecured	80.98
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation (par value)	25,000.00
Other Bonds to secure postal savings	517.90
Other Bonds, Securities, etc.	13,657.41
Securities other than U. S. bonds	22,036.97
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve bank	1,900.00
Less amount unpaid	950.00
Banking house	2,400.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,400.00
Due from Federal Reserve bank	2,446.25
Due from approved Reserve Agents in New York, Chicago, St. Louis	3,695.01
In other reserve cities	218.68
Due from banks and bankers other than above	3,827.60
Fractional currency	57.55
Total coin and certificates	2,158.35
Legal-tender notes	1,805.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% on circulation)	1,250.00
Total	\$251,325.93
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000.00
Undivided profits	4,985.13
Reserve for taxes	150.00
Reserve for 2,000.00	7,135.13
Less current expenses, interest, taxes paid	1,852.64
Circulating notes	25,000.00
Dividends unpaid	15.00
Individual deposits subject to check	47,860.17
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	2,249.00
Certified checks	105.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	829.61
Postal Savings Deposits	187.52
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days	51,231.45
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	126,296.99
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	12,500.00
Total	\$251,325.93

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of Cayuga, s.s. I, A. H. Knapp, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. H. KNAPP, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July, 1915. William H. Sharpsteen, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: Geo. L. Ferris, Frank H. Tarbell, J. D. Atwater, Directors.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Class Holds Social Meeting.

The Volunteer class of the Presbyterian Sunday school spent a pleasant social afternoon at the home of its president, Mrs. Herbert Gay, on Thursday, June 24. After a short business session, the afternoon was passed in planning for useful work and the reception of new members, in social conversation and with music by Mrs. Lottie Allen. Light refreshments were served. Two new members were added.

It is planned to hold these social afternoons each month, and any woman who is not a member of some other class is urged to join this class. We shall make you welcome.

Our aim is Bible study, soul-winning and Christian culture for the extension of Christ's kingdom. PRESS REPORTER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE—A 3A Eastman kodak, postcard size. G. T. Sill, Genoa. 50tf

FOR SALE—At Five Corners the John Morey property, consisting of good dwelling house, one acre of land, well water and plenty of fruit. Address J. A. Greenfield, King Ferry, N. Y. 48tf

FOR SALE—Democrat wagon, nearly new, heavy double harness, light single harness, grindstone, all for sale cheap. Chas. G. Miller, 48tf Miller phone. Genoa.

LUMBER—Clayton D. Townsend, South Lansing, N. Y. Big bargain in No. 1 shingles at \$3.75 per M. Car from Seattle, Washington, due to arrive in a few days. Car of N. C. pine just arrived at \$22 and up; also have Michigan white pine and Pennsylvania hemlock. 47tf

FOR SALE—Re-cleaned buckwheat for seed. Frank H. Wood, 45w6 Wood's Mill.

For Service—Berkshire boar. Fee \$1.00. Wilbur Bros., 35tf. King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Portable Groton 12 h. p. steam engine in good repair; buzz saw nearly new, 30 in. saw, and 120 ft. of 6-inch drive belt, nearly new. 34tf F. G. King, King Ferry.

I will pay the market price for live stock, poultry and beef hides. 33tf Wesley Wilbur, King Ferry.

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

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

Vulcanizing.

I have installed an Akron-Williams Garage Vulcanizer and am now prepared to do all work in that line on both Casings and Tubes. All work guaranteed.

I have the agency for the MILLER, KELLY-SPRINGFIELD and AJAX-GREIB—the three best tires on the market to-day.

MILLER TIRES at the following prices:

	SMOOTH	NON-SKID
30 x 3	\$9.06	\$10.43
30 x 3 1-2	\$11.87	\$13.65

All MILLER Tires carry the usual guarantee.

A large line of Parts and Specialties for the Ford including a complete line of Bushings and Felt Washers, carried in stock; also a stock of Weed and Rid-O-Skid Chains.

Leader Spark Plugs	.25	Stewart Warning Signals	\$3.75
Monarch Spark Plugs	.25	Hand Klaxonet Horns	\$4.00
Champion X Spark Plugs	.40	Headlight Bulbs for Fords	.20
Splittorf Spark Plugs	.55	Cut Outs for Fords	.90, \$1.25

Complete Line of Flashlight Batteries and Bulbs.

I have the agency for Iver Johnson Bicycles and also carry a complete line of Bicycle Sundries and Supplies.

Several Second Hand Bicycles for sale cheap to make room for Automobile Supplies.

GEORGE M. MILLER, MILLER 'PHONE 8S-3 Genoa, N. Y.

- AUTOMOBILE GLOVES -

We have an especially fine line of Auto Gloves, all of which are very moderately priced

THE OSBORNE AUTO GLOVE GUARANTEED

This particular make is guaranteed not to rip. If it does so under ordinary conditions we will give you a new pair. All lengths and styles in tans and blacks.

PRICES FROM \$1.00 TO \$2.50 Moshier, Griswold & Co., -- Auburn, N. Y.

QUINLAN'S

Millinery and Apparel Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

It has always been our custom at close of each season to clear out all merchandise at a great loss to us to enable us to carry only clean merchandise with each season. The past season has been an off one, consequently we are left with large stocks on our shelves which we must turn into cash within the next few days. So we offer our entire stock of Millinery at HALF-PRICE—of apparel at 1-3 off the original prices. Remember, this is a Real Sale, no goods are bought for this sale, but simply our own straight, clean-up-to-date merchandise is slaughtered for quick selling. No goods sent on approval and no exchanges will be made during this sale.

Below We Quote Only a Few of the Many Bargains:

TRIMMED HATS 98c formerly \$2.50 and \$3.00 \$1.49 formerly \$4.00 \$1.98 formerly \$5.00 \$2.49 formerly \$6.00 \$2.98 formerly \$6.50 to \$7.50 \$3.98 formerly \$8.00 to \$10.00 \$5.00 formerly \$12.00 to \$15.00 All Ostrich Feathers at Half Price also all Silks, Chiffons and Ribbons.	UNTRIMMED HATS 25c formerly \$3.00 and \$4.00 50c formerly \$5.00 95c formerly \$5.00 and \$8.00 \$1.95 formerly \$10.00 Flowers and Fancy Feathers Far Less than Cost. Flowers at 5c, 10c and 25c. All Millinery to be sold at prices which you will never forget.	SUITS Palm Beach Suits, formerly \$9.50 for \$5.00 Palm Beach Suits, formerly \$17.50 for \$10.00 One lot of gabardine, poplin and serge Suits to clean the line \$10.00 COATS Raincoats at \$1.00; Serge Coats at \$5.00; Silk Coats at \$10.00; Sport Coats at \$5.00.
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DRESSES —A special rack of Dresses, Coats, and Suits for \$1.98. All Cloth, Silk Crepe de Chene Gowns 1-3 less former prices—many at \$3.00 and \$5.00.	BLOUSES —Some expensive Blouses and odd sizes. Counter tossed. Formerly priced at \$3.00 for your choosing at 39c We have a large complete stock of Crepe de Chine, Jap Silk and Middy Waists and will close out at astonishing prices.
---	---

Come at once while the assortment is large

Quinlan's 145 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

The Genoa Garage :-

J. B. MASTIN, PROP.

STANDARD GAS SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES. All sizes carried in stock. Ford sizes guaranteed 6,000 miles in plain tread, 7,500 miles in "Kant-Skid." Larger sizes 5000 miles in plain tread, 6,000 in "Kant-Skid."

My policy is: The best quality at "live and let live" prices. Expert repairing a specialty.

Drop in and see the 1915 Ford cars. The car of the multitude—800,000 in use. Rebate on all cars up to August 1, 1915. Come in and ask about it.

I will furnish any make of tire or any article as cheap as anyone. Come in and see the new \$4.00 Klaxon horn guaranteed for life—carried in stock. Insure your car against accident by using Weed chains—carried in stock.

You, as an auto owner, are directly benefited by having a garage in Genoa. Let your local garage live by letting me figure on your supplies, etc. I will use you right ALL the time.

J. B. MASTIN.

MR. AUTO OWNER:

We are selling the Genuine "STEWART" Warning Signal for \$3.95 each. Also 4,000 Mile guaranteed Tires at 10% off list.

McCormick and Deering Machinery. Extras for all machines. Best Stock of Lumber, Shingles, Feed, Etc., Etc., in Southern Cayuga

A few Top Buggies and Democrats left.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR LINE

J. D. ATWATER, GENOA AND VENICE CENTER



Mortgages Deeds and Bonds

are never safe from LOSS by fire or theft when hid away in the home. When placed in a Safe Deposit Box in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults, they're always safe. \$3.00 yearly pays for this SAFETY.

Please call and look over our stock of Coal, Shingles, Cement, Ground Limestone, Binder Twine, Farm Wagons, Milk Wagons and Farming Implements of all kinds, Haying Outfits, Extras, etc. All high grade goods and our prices are right.

MILLER PHONE C. J. WHEELER, Genoa, N. Y.

July's Extraordinary Sale.

Panamas, Outing and White hats at PRICES LESS THAN COST. A fine line of Trimmed Hats that were \$10.00, now \$1.50 to \$5.00. Come Early and Take Advantage of These Most Extraordinary Sale Prices.

KATHRYN M. FLYNN 95 GENESEE STREET —Upstairs— AUBURN, N. Y.

Village and Vicinity News.

—M. G. Shapero was in Syracuse the first of the week.

—Report of the condition of the First National bank in this issue.

—Mrs. D. C. Hunter is visiting at John G. Law's in Moravia this week.

—J. S. Banker returned Monday from a trip to Rochester and Canandaigua.

—John Hutchison of Auburn has been visiting his daughters in Genoa this week.

—Miss Gladys Decker is home from Skaneateles for a vacation of several weeks.

—Rain! Rain! Rain! This section has been almost deluged during the past week.

—H. L. Bronson and Horace Bronson, Jr., of Cortland were guests of Genoa friends Monday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Atwater and children of Auburn were Sunday guests at S. J. Hand's.

—The world is full of good people, but the best of all are those who subscribe for this paper and pay in advance.

—Kendrick Keefe of Groton returned home Tuesday, after spending a week at the home of his uncle, E. F. Keefe.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan of Auburn are spending a two weeks' vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sullivan.

—Mr. and Mrs. Flaherty of Auburn returned home Monday afternoon after a short visit at the home of Mrs. Mary Connell.

—The Baracas will hold a class meeting Monday evening, July 12, at the home of Carl Reas. All members are urged to be present.

—E. H. Sharp and family returned to their home in Genoa last Thursday evening, after living in Ithaca for the past ten months.

Through the months of July and August the blacksmith shops will be closed Saturday afternoons with the exception of rainy ones.

50w3 Chas. Dean, A. L. Loomis.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Avery, who have been visiting at Henry Stickle's for a week or more, left yesterday to make a short visit at John Snyder's at Scipio before returning home.

—Miss June Skinner arrived last week from Indianola, Iowa, where she attends Simpson college. She spent several days with her mother in Syracuse before coming to Genoa.

—A Groton team will play against the Genoa nine on the home grounds Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock sharp. The usual admission will be charged and a good game is expected if the weather is pleasant.

—Miss Lillian Bower left yesterday for Edgewater on Owasco lake to spend some time at the girls' vacation camp. Mrs. Morell Wilson and Mrs. Geo. Bower were guests at the camp on Thursday.

Tomato, cabbage, pepper, celery, and cauliflower plants for sale, also asters, pansies, etc. Call on A. J. Merritt, Genoa.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. K. Gibson and children and Mrs. Frances Smith of Canisteo were in town Saturday last in their Hupmobile. They made a brief visit at D. W. Smith's, also at Ed Smith's at North Lansing, and with relatives at Etna.

—Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Scott left Monday afternoon for Auburn where they will spend three weeks, attending the Summer School of Theology at the seminary. No services will be held in the Presbyterian church until July 25. The services last Sunday were largely attended. Five people united with the church—four by letters from other churches and one on confession of faith. Seventy-eight people took part in the communion service.

—The picnic of St. Hilary's church at the fair ground last Saturday was largely attended, and proved an enjoyable day for all, despite the threatening skies and the storm which came up just at night. The ball game between the Monarchs of Auburn and the Genoa boys resulted 4 to 3, in favor of Auburn. The little daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Mosher of Genoa won the prize in the baby contest. We could not secure a list of the winners of the other prizes. The evening festivities were declared off on account of the rain. About 600 people were in attendance during the day, and the society cleared a nice sum for their treasury. We would like your name on our subscription list.

—F. Ray VanBroeklin is attending Cornell summer school.

—Miss Clara Hunt and Mr. Tuttle of Auburn were guests at L. B. Norman's the first of the week.

—Taber Nichols of Merrifield spent the week-end with his aunt, Mrs. Jane Atwater.

—Dr. Willoughby and Robert Mastin motored to Farley's Sunday and spent the day.

—Mrs. D. C. Mosher spent Thursday of last week with her sister, Mrs. Chas. Bower, at Lansingville.

—The Misses Ethel Harrington and Florence Foley of Auburn have been guests of Miss Irene Mulvaney during the past week.

—At the Post family reunion near Interlaken July 8, the guests were met at the trains by the old family coach 150 years old.

—Mrs. Fitch Strong who was taken suddenly ill last Friday night, at her home at East Genoa, is improving. She is able to sit up for a time.

—Miss Clara Jones has been spending this week at Chas. Holley's in Venice, and attended the Chautauqua entertainments in Moravia.

—A circular has been issued by the Fulton Chamber of Commerce requesting the people of that place to buy their goods of home merchants.

—During last Friday's heavy shower, a cow was killed by lightning at George Wilson's farm in Venice and one at Bert Pierce's at East Genoa.

—Miss Lydia Fell, Mt. Holyoke 1915, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fell of Auburn, is entertaining a party of college friends at the Fell cottage at Farley's, for a few weeks.

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

Hagin's Grocery and Book Store. 27tf

—Of the \$250,000 appropriated by the State for county and town agricultural fair associations, the Cayuga County Agricultural corporation at Moravia, is one of eighteen associations to receive the limit of \$4,000.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Selover and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Welty and son of Auburn were guests at D. W. Smith's from Saturday to Monday night. Mrs. Welty and son remaining for the week with her sisters, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wright.

—The Common Council of Auburn has authorized the expenditure of \$50 for a memorial to Sereno E. Payne. The memorial is a large book containing clippings from newspapers of the country in regard to Mr. Payne, and will be presented to the Seymour Library association.

—James E. Keefe suffered a severe attack of heart trouble last Friday night, while on the way from John Keefe's at East Genoa to this village. He was taken into the home of M. E. Bower and a physician summoned who brought him to the home of his son, Earl F. Keefe. For several hours he was in a critical condition. At present he is much improved and is able to be up. Another son, Percy Keefe of Groton, was called here Friday night and remained until Sunday night.

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

—The Potter House at Memphis, N. Y., conducted by Charles Carson, formerly of Genoa, and his brother-in-law, Chas. Johnson, was completely destroyed by fire early Friday morning last. The origin of the fire is not known. A creamery and residence nearby also was destroyed and a store was damaged somewhat. The total loss was about \$12,000. It is stated that Messrs. Johnson and Carson will not rebuild at present. Insurance covered the building and part of the furnishings. Mr. Carson was one of those who lost property in Genoa's big fire eight years ago, when his residence was destroyed.

—The death of Mrs. Jesse G. Corey occurred very suddenly early Monday morning at her home near Ledyard, of heart disease. For several years she had been a sufferer from this trouble, but her sudden death was a great shock although not entirely unexpected. She arose about 4 o'clock in the morning and going to a window made a remark to her husband, and in few minutes fell over and died instantly. She would have been 53 years old the following day. Surviving are her husband, her aged father, Wm. Tait and a sister, Mrs. John W. Corey, of Venice, and two brothers, John Tait of Venice and Wm. Tait of Lansingville. Funeral services were held at her late home Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial at King Ferry.

—L. B. Norman was at his home in Genoa from Saturday to Monday.

—Mrs. A. J. Hurlbutt went to Ithaca Sunday night to visit Mrs. J. H. Smith.

—Mrs. Chas. Decker is spending a week with Auburn and Owasco friends.

—The New York State Rural Carriers association will meet at Malone July 8 and 9.

—Mrs. Stewart Clay and son of Port Jervis, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Conklin.—Dryden Herald.

—Lyman Spencer, 75 years old, one of the originators of the Spenserian copy book, died recently at Sunbury, Pa.

—The United States Agricultural Department is compiling information which will give the total mileage of roads in the country and their cost.

—The Ladies' Aid society of Venice Baptist church will meet with Mrs. Dwight Kimball on Wednesday afternoon, July 14. All are cordially invited.

—Mrs. Helen Todd of California, the noted suffragist who spoke at the Chautauqua at Moravia Wednesday, was entertained at tea by Mrs. B. F. Buchanan of Moravia.

—John C. Keefe, who purchased the Goodrich House, Moravia, several months ago, has leased the hotel to George P. Brigham of Moravia and the new proprietor assumed the management last week.

—If all of us knew half of the time what some people were saying about us most of the time, we should feel very chasty some of the time and meaner than the devil the rest of the time.—Ex.

—Miss Betsy Earle, aged 93 years, died suddenly at the Old Ladies' Home, Ithaca, recently. She was the second oldest resident of the home. Mrs. Sarah Hardy, the oldest member, is nearly 99 years old.

—The improvement in street traffic is marked under the new order of things. Reckless drivers have been brought up with a round turn and a few arrests serve as a warning that the authorities of Trumansburg mean business.—Trumansburg Free Press.

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

—The annual meeting of the Past Grands' Association of Central New York, I. O. O. F., will be held in Odd Fellows' Temple, in this village, on Saturday, Aug. 7, at 2 p. m. The twelfth annual dinner will be served in the O-we-go at 1 o'clock.—Owego Times.

—The New York State College of Forestry of Syracuse declares that there are thousands of acres of land in the southern tier of counties which are in an unproductive state at the present time—not waste land but merely idle and capable of supporting a profitable growth of timber.

—Students representing 40 American colleges, attending the conference on international relations at Cornell University, under the auspices of the World Peace Foundation, passed resolutions addressed to the "students of warring nations," urging their help "in the unremitting effort to lead the peoples of our countries toward a world federation and a league of peace."

—Purley D. Bailey of Cazenovia, who while suffering from aphasia, mysteriously disappeared and was found several weeks ago, a member of a Canadian artillery, was taken to a Syracuse hospital last week, suffering from an attack similar to the one he had when he disappeared. An operation was performed Friday for an old fracture of the skull which was undoubtedly causing pressure on a part of the brain. During the past month, X-ray photographs have been made of every part of the young man's skull in an effort to locate a possible pressure.

—John G. Cobb, a well known and highly esteemed resident of West Groton, died early Thursday morning, July 1, after a long illness, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Cobb survived his wife only a little more than a week, Mrs. Cobb dying suddenly on Sunday, June 20. Mr. Cobb had been identified in temperance and other reform work for many years, and will be greatly missed. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Fred Townley of Groton. The funeral was held from his late home Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A brother, George Cobb, 88 years old, died on Tuesday of this week at his home at West Groton.

EYE HELP

That's what properly selected glasses are. No mystery about it—the supplying of right adjustment—the bolstering up of the deficient element, but it must be done rightly or you may be harmed instead of benefited so get our EXPERT ADVICE.

Let us test your vision carefully and expertly and tell you whether you need glasses. It will take but a moment and inconvenience you in no way.

CALL TO-DAY, it may be worth hundreds, thousands—eyesight itself to you to get the imbrased advice we gladly give free.

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

—The state convention of Odd Fellows will be held in Syracuse on Aug. 17, 18 and 19.

—Miss Evelyn M. Clarke of Clifton Springs was the week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. Albert E. Barden.

—It is said that nearly every farmer in that county will grow corn to compete for a \$100 cash prize offered by the Onondaga farm bureau.

—It is estimated that the daily receipts of jitneys in Rochester average between \$4,000 and \$5,000. A jitney association has been formed there. It has nearly 500 members.

—The Cheney foundry at Manlius has orders for seven automatic stokers which are expected to take the place of men in feeding furnaces in the U. S. Navy. Each stoker weighs 7,000 pounds.

—The Strough farm of 120 acres, one-half mile south of Moravia village, was sold recently for \$12,000 to W. P. Parker, who will engage extensively in raising thoroughbred Guernsey stock.

—The postoffice department has issued instruction to postmasters to examine parcel post packages to see if letters or other first-class matter is included. Where such is found to be the case the receiver of the package will be obliged to pay full letter postage and the sender is liable to a penalty. Letters carrying full letter postage may be attached to the outside of a package, and the package go at parcel post rates.

Subscribe for the home paper to day.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line Central New York Southern Railroad Corporation.

In Effect Sept. 21, 1914.

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

JOHN W. RICE CO.,
105 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

Special 10 Days' Sale
All Goods at a Reduction

Beginning Saturday morning, July 10th and continuing 10 days we will offer all goods at a great reduction in price. To make this the greatest sale in our history we will offer some remarkable bargains in every department throughout the store. In the silk department—1 lot of Colored Taffetas at 29c yard, former price from 50c to 75c. 1 lot fancy silk at 39c, former price from 75c to \$1.00. All Crepe de Chenes, Messalines, Foulards, and Taffetas at low prices. Black and colored dress goods of all kinds at Sale prices. Also wash goods, hosiery and underwear, gloves, notions, shirt waists, muslin underwear, sheets and pillow cases, coats, suits, separate skirts, etc. Nothing except spool cotton will escape being marked down. Remember the Sale begins Saturday, July 10th and closes Tuesday, July 20th.

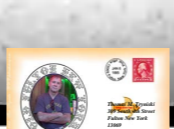
SPECIAL CASH SALE TEN DAYS ONLY

Ladies' Misses' Children's Gents' Boys' Shoes

Rugs, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Linoleums, Dress Goods and Underwear.

GET PRICES

R. & H. P. Mastin,
GENOA, N. Y.
Watch and Clock Repairing.



BIG MEN CALL ON WORLD POWERS TO ESTABLISH LEAGUE OF PEACE

Mr. Taft Writes Special Article Showing How War Can Be Made Virtually Impossible.

Ex-President, Who Will Preside at Coming Conference, Sets Forth Planks of Platform.

ON the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, a conference will be held in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to consider proposals for a league of peace and decide upon steps to be taken to obtain the support of public opinion and of governments. Ex-President Taft will preside and the speakers will be of international eminence. Four articles will be presented as a basis for a tentative platform.

The conference is called by a national provisional committee of 113 members, which includes the names of former President Taft, former Secretary of War Dickinson, former Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, Oscar S. Straus and Judge George Gray, members of The Hague court, Theodore Marburg, former minister to Belgium; President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Williams of Mississippi, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette; Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany; President Wheeler of the University of California, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, John Mitchell and three eminent international lawyers, Professor Woodsey of Yale, Professor Wilson of Harvard and Professor Moore of Columbia.

Writing in the Independent on the proposed plan for the enforcement of perpetual peace, ex-President Taft says:

"To constitute an effective League of Peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible wars."

Others Would Follow.

"The successful establishment of a league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations."

"What should be the fundamental plan of the league?"

"It seems to me that it ought to contain four provisions. In the first place, it ought to provide for the formation of a court, which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiation according to the principles of international law and equity and that the court should be vested with power upon the application of any member of the league to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable."

"Second.—A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all nonjusticiable questions that may arise between the members of the league should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of differences and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendation for a settlement."

"Third.—Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law not already established as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared."

"Fourth.—The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league shall begin war against any other member of the league without first having submitted the question if found justiciable to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question if found nonjusticiable to the commission of conciliation for its examination, consideration and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked."

Principle in His Treaties.

"First.—The first feature involves the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the senate, and which the senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective league of peace. The successful operation of the supreme court as a tribunal between independent states in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of congress, or under the legislative regulation of either state, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practice of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court."

"Second.—We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and therefore we

should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are nonjusticiable. This might be a commission of conciliation, a commission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise cannot be effected and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission. We have an example of such a commission of conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world importance of not destroying the Pribilof seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan and the United States. Similar recommendations were made by the court of arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

Would Have Conferences.

"Third.—Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the league for the declaration of principles of international law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law. The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practice, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions would lead to a good deal of valuable judge made international law. But that would not cover the whole field, and something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be a valuable supplement to existing international law. It would be one of the very admirable results of such a league of peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way. Justice Holmes, in the case of Missouri versus Illinois, points out that the supreme court in passing on questions between the states and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them should not and cannot make itself a legislature. But in a league of peace there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course except the limit of the wise and the practical."

Benefit to America.

"Fourth.—The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the league proposed all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation and begins war against any other member without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the commission of conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the league should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of pledged faith. It is to be observed that this does not involve the members of the league in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing."

"One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other is a fact easily ascertained and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member. It is wiser not to attempt too much. The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect. I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries. But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it if such league could be formed, in running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away."

WHICH IS TO SAY

A Moral In Per Cents Based on Anti-suffrage Figures.

There Are Eleven Full Suffrage States; There Are Thirty-seven Male Suffrage States.

A statement sent out by the organization interested in not getting votes for women recites among instances of beneficent legislation secured by ballot that twenty-three states have enacted workmen's compensation laws since 1911. "Only seven of them being suffrage states"—which is to say 30 per cent, nearly two-thirds of the full suffrage states. Sixteen man suffrage states passed such a law, according to the same authority—which is to say just 43 per cent of the manhood suffrage states. The same statement makes the point that the first mothers' pensions law was passed in 1911, and that since then six woman suffrage states have adopted such a law, whereas twelve male suffrage states have done so. Which is to say that 54 per cent of the woman suffrage states are to be credited with this law as against 32 1/2 per cent of the male suffrage states. (As a matter of fact, 100 per cent of the woman suffrage states have passed widowed mothers' pensions bills. But one is concerned here with anti-figures, not facts.)

"Eleven male suffrage states have equal guardianship laws, which is of particular advantage to women. Only seven suffrage states have been sufficiently interested to adopt such a law," continues the statement. Which is to say that 29 per cent of the male suffrage states have passed equal guardianship laws, while "only" 63 per cent of the woman suffrage states have adopted this law, "of particular advantage to women."

"Eight suffrage states," continues this same effort to show how much more quickly and surely women get what they want when they haven't the ballot to get it with, "make the age of consent eighteen, but ten male suffrage states have established this law." Which is to say that 71 per cent of the woman suffrage states have the law as against 27 per cent of the male suffrage states.

"MELTING POT" FOR SUFFRAGE MONEY.

Suffragists Bring Gold, Silver and Jewels to Help Raise Campaign Fund.

The "melting pot" has been a novel and popular means of raising money for the suffrage campaign fund. As some one said: "The whole melting pot plan fires the imagination. In Germany the women and children are bestowing upon the government all the copper and iron hoardings of the land to be transferred into ammunition. But the suffragists here, like the matrons of the storied past, are furiously tearing from their fair arms and fingers and bodices the gold and silver ornaments which have adorned them in order to raise money to carry on their bloodless war. The sacrifice is splendid, and as the rings, brooches, chains, gold mesh bags and ornamental combs are tumbled into the melting pot these contributors to the cause cannot fail to feel the thrill of joy that is often the only recompense of true heroism."

At the headquarters of the Empire State campaign committee, 303 Fifth avenue, contributions have come in most generously. The more attractive pieces of jewelry were sold, and the headquarters set up shop in a small way to give visitors an opportunity to make purchases. There were bargains for buyers, too, and consequently more money for the cause. Old silver bracelets and chains were there in plenty, and as for the silver napkin rings—well, suffragists say they are doing the world good by giving it an opportunity to get rid of all the old napkin rings.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Woman Suffrage and Child Labor as a Foreigner Sees It.

A distinguished Hindu nobleman, Prince Garath Ghosh, now in the United States, says apropos of Woman Suffrage: "The condition of the women and children shows that the men have not made good. Therefore something must be done, however desperate, to change these conditions."

"In the United States out of 18,000,000 children of school age 4,000,000 never saw the inside of a school because they are sweating and turning their bodies into gold for somebody. That is something to think about, especially now, as the summer months are coming when the canneries will be in full swing. In the string bean canneries there was one case where the children were awakened at 3:30 in the morning and did not go to sleep until 11 at night—nineteen and one-half hours' work for children of five years of age and upward. They had no time to go to bed. They had to sleep on the crates. One little girl of six years of age was found asleep with an unstrung bean in her hand, ready to resume work the next morning. From the economic point of view, it seems to me that is one of the strongest arguments for woman suffrage."

PACKING THE HALL.

Artis Call Twenty-two a Great Crowd. Not Hudson Woman's Idea of a Multitude.

It was left for a suffragist to call by name the "great crowd" which, so the Hudson Republican said, packed Guild hall at Philmont recently. Her letter to the Hudson Register, reprinted below, details the lively challenge:

I read the Hudson Republican this morning, which gave large headlines to a meeting held in Philmont last night at Guild hall at which Miss Lucy Price was the speaker. In the headlines it stated, "Anti-suffragists evoke enthusiasm; meetings in Chatham and Philmont last night were live ones." The article went on to say: "Two more anti-suffrage meetings were held in this county yesterday and both drew packed houses and evoked great enthusiasm. In the afternoon Miss Price spoke in Chatham; a great crowd greeted her."

"In the evening the meeting at Philmont duplicated the scene at Chatham, making a glorious windup to the week's anti-suffrage campaign. In the afternoon, Mrs. Gillette and Miss Price spoke in Chatham; a great crowd greeted her."

I was one of the persons who helped "pack" Guild hall last night. The other people who helped "pack" the place were as follows: Mr. Crandell, John W. Gillette of Hudson and Edward Harter of Philmont, Mrs. Gillette and Miss Price of Hudson and Miss Price and fifteen Philmont women, about thirteen of whom are known suffragists and, I believe, two of the others are suffragists or undecided. Thus in this "packed" hall there were twenty-two people—three men and eight women—four of whom came with the speaker, although I think the hall can comfortably seat 150 or 200 people. It seems to me that the people of this county are entitled to know of this wholesale misrepresentation which is used as an adverb by those who are attempting to block woman suffrage. They must feel that the facts are horribly against them when misrepresentation to this extent is indulged in. Very truly yours, MAY E. HOTALING.

THE TROUBLE WITH BETTY.

By ROSE YOUNG.

In a little story with the pink mark on it (pink being this year's anti-suffrage color) Betty goes to Billy with this naive question: "Now, Billy, you always say I can have anything I want. Do I want the vote?"

"Nobody can blame Billy for making the most of the minute. Any woman who has to go to a man to find out whether she wants to vote not only shouldn't have political liberty; she shouldn't have personal liberty. She should be kept indoors, preferably in a quiet, dark room."

The whole trouble with Betty is the old time anti-suffrage insistence on inertia of the brain for women. Billy's efforts to form Betty's mind and mold her opinions on the suffrage are interesting as showing the dear old masculine ingenuity in obscuring the issue for Betty, but they are not worth one dime as an answer to Betty's question. When Betty really wants the answer to the question, "Do I want to vote?" she doesn't trouble Billy. She begins to dig it out for herself. And once she begins digging it doesn't take her very long to dig through to—

CAN STOP THE BULLET.

But Women Mustn't Be Permitted to Use the Ballot.

"The women of all nations will be proved 'fit for the franchise' as a result of the present European war," said Mrs. Erna von R. Owen in a speech recently made at Amsterdam, N. Y.

"Women in Serbia are fighting side by side with the men," Mrs. Owen went on to say. "Englishwomen are stepping into the industries which men have always said women could not fill. They are doing so in order that the men may go to war, and they are filling the positions successfully. They are running trams, omnibuses, acting as clerks, cleaning streets, and so on."

"German women, it is reported, are helping to run the railroad trains. The trenches are the only places where women have not yet gone to help the men of those countries. But from Russia come stories of women who are fighting side by side with their husbands and brothers. And all the while all the women are nursing the sick and wounded, making clothing for the soldiers and caring for the orphans. Voting seems to be the only dangerous thing we women must stay at home to avoid."

Women Voters Favor Workers.

The only amendment which passed in Wyoming at the last election was one to make provision for workmen's compensation. It carried by a vote of 24,258 to 3,915, and because of this vote the legislature was able to pass the workmen's compensation act at its last session. Wyoming was the first state to give women the vote. Six other suffrage states, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and Kansas, have compensation laws.

Woman Garbage Contractor.

Garbage in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., is to be removed by a woman. Mrs. Mary Egot has been awarded the contract for collecting the ashes and garbage, her bid, \$2,400, having been lower than that made by any of her male competitors. She has announced that she expects to superintend her men and teams personally. This is the first time in the history of Westchester county that a woman ever competed for such work.

Why?

Why should New York women be taxed to pay for the expenses of elections, at which only men are allowed to vote?

CASTLE OF DESPOND.

It Got Its Dismal Name From a Tragedy Born of Love.

One of the finest French renaissance buildings in France is the Castle of Despond, famous in the legendary lore of the Toulousian country in which it stands. Over the window of one of the inner courtyards is sculptured in the stone a head above the motto, "Plus d'Espoir." These were the last words of Rose de Martial, whose story has been sung by the poets of Toulouse.

Rose de Martial was the daughter of the house of Martial, to whom the castle belonged, and she was courted by the lord of Castelnaud, whose manor she could see from her window. But, although she was beautiful and tender hearted, the lord jilted her, and she fell into a melancholy. She sat every day by the window, whence she could see the fickle lord of Castelnaud's manor. One morning he passed by in the valley below. She sang to him, but he never looked up. "Plus d'Espoir!" she cried and threw herself out of the window on to the flags below, where she was killed. The manor of Martial was known thenceforward as the Castle of Despond.

The fine building was falling to ruins when M. Fenaillie bought it, and he had it completely and skillfully restored before making a gift of it to the nation.

DEEP SEA FISHES.

Some That Get Along With Only One Meal or So a Year.

There are more than 50,000,000 square miles covered by a depth of three miles of sea, but even at this great depth—where the pressure of the water above would instantly crush a man's body to pulp—there is a great world of life. Many of the fish and other creatures of the deep are blind.

They are, however, able to see by means of the lights which they carry themselves.

The "lamps" are little organs dotted over the body, and with the light from them, which is made in much the same marvelous way as the glow worm's, they can use their bulging eyes to see what is going on about them.

But even with the ready made lighting apparatus and telescope eyes it is a difficult business finding a dinner, so the fish have jaws with an enormous gape and a stomach so elastic that they can accommodate a larger fish than these voracious eaters themselves.

When they have made such a capture they retire for something like a year's meditation to digest the meal, two or three of which are sufficient to last an average lifetime.—London Answers.

First Straw Hats.

The first hat of straw to be worn in the United States appeared in 1800. Straw had been used before to thatch houses, but not the heads of civilized citizens. It made comfortable bedding for cattle and was stuffed in sacks to increase the softness of the pine boards used by men and women to sleep on. But straw for the head? Never! It might do for the tropical savages, but not for the inhabitants of the great zone in which the progressive nations lived.

Previous to 1800 men had worn felt and cloth hats. And it was not till the time of Elizabeth that men began to wear hats at all, in distinction from caps and bonnets. The blossoming of literature in the Elizabethan period was contemporary with the building of brims on head coverings and their transmogrification into hats.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Prize Baby.

Little Minnie was having a birthday party, and some of the little guests were discussing the merits of the babies in their homes.

"My little sister is only five months old," remarked Annie, "and she has two teeth."

"My little sister," said Nellie, "is only six months old and she has three."

Minnie was silent for a moment, then she burst forth:

"My little sister hasn't got any teeth yet, but when she does have some they're going to be gold ones!"—New York Times.

His Mother's Son.

At the annual prize day of a certain school the head boy rose to give his recitation.

"Friends, Romans, countrymen," he vociferated, "lend me your ears!"

"There," commented the mother of a defeated pupil sneeringly, "that's Mrs. Jones' boy! He wouldn't be his mother's son if he didn't want to borrow something."—Kansas City Star.

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Brooklyn navy yard was established Feb. 23, 1801, when the first land, twenty-three acres, was bought from one John Jackson for \$40,000. The yard now comprises 144 acres and has a waterfront of nearly three miles, protected by a sea wall of granite.—New York American.

How He Got His Clothes.

Mrs. Oldham—Do you belong to many clubs, Mr. Clymer? Mr. Clymer—Only a suit club, Mrs. Oldham, but we call it a "coterie."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Lien on a Tower.

Church—What do you suppose made the Tower of Pise lean so? Gotham—Why, it was probably the heavy mort gage on it.—Yonkers Statesman

The best way to get along with some people is to get along without them.—Chicago Journal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that a persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Riley, late of town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, &c., of said deceased, at his place of residence in King Ferry, in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 29th day of October, 1915.

Dated 26th day of April, 1915.
James H. McDermott,
Administrator.
James J. Hooper, Attorney for Adm's.
7 Temple Court, Auburn, N. Y.

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BAD SIGNS

Common Symptoms of Kidney Trouble

Dull side pains, bad taste in the mouth, spots in the eyes, flashes of heat, irregular bowels, coated tongue, heartburn, costiveness, headaches, high colored urine, yellow skin, sleeplessness, show your liver is disordered. If not stopped, kidney, bladder and blood disorders will follow. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy stimulates and strengthens the stomach, liver and bowels, so the kidneys and bladder have a chance to act right, the blood is purified. It also acts directly upon the kidneys and bladder, as well, aiding in cleansing and healing them. Has unbroken record of wonderful success. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free sample. Large bottles at druggists.

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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Tried Her Patience.
"A little padding here and a little more there," she directed.
"Yes'm."
"You don't seem to know much about padding a gown."
"Maybe you had better try an upholsterer," ventured the harassed dressmaker.—London Telegraph.

The Symptoms.
"How do you know that Blinks has had a raise in salary?"
"He argues that the world is getting better; that the danger from monopolies has been greatly magnified, and that human nature isn't so bad after all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.

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SIXTY-SEVENTH
SEMI-ANNUAL
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 It is The Biggest Sale we have ever attempted.
 Catalogs are now being published. If you do not get
 one, a postal with your name and address will bring
 one to your door free of charge.



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**Starving Out
 The Enemy**

PUBLIC HEALTH HINTS

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

NEW YORK starts its war this summer with a race of very numerous and very persistent enemies who are actively mobilizing for an attack upon our citizens during the warm months, which are most favorable for their military operations. These enemies are sometimes called "house flies," but may better be known as "FILTH FLIES." They attack us directly with a great deal of noise and disturbance, but their really deadly work is done quite quietly by depositing filth bacteria and sometimes disease germs on our food, for these enemies follow none of the rules of civilized warfare.

We may accomplish something against these foes by means of open warfare, but a campaign of starvation carried out by a thorough blockade of the places where they live and breed is far more effective. The fly lays its eggs by preference in horse manure, but it will breed in any kind of organic refuse—in decaying grains, brewery waste, decaying vegetables or fruit, old moist papers and sacking and the like. The first thing to do in order to keep down the fly nuisance and the fly danger is to CLEAN UP, so that there shall be no needless accumulation of garbage or rubbish about the premises for flies to breed in.

Horse manure, which is the favorite breeding place of flies, must often be kept about the stable or the farm, but it may be effectively blockaded so that flies cannot breed in it by keeping it in a dark vault or pit from which flies are shut out by screens or in a covered box and treating it with a chemical to destroy fly maggots.

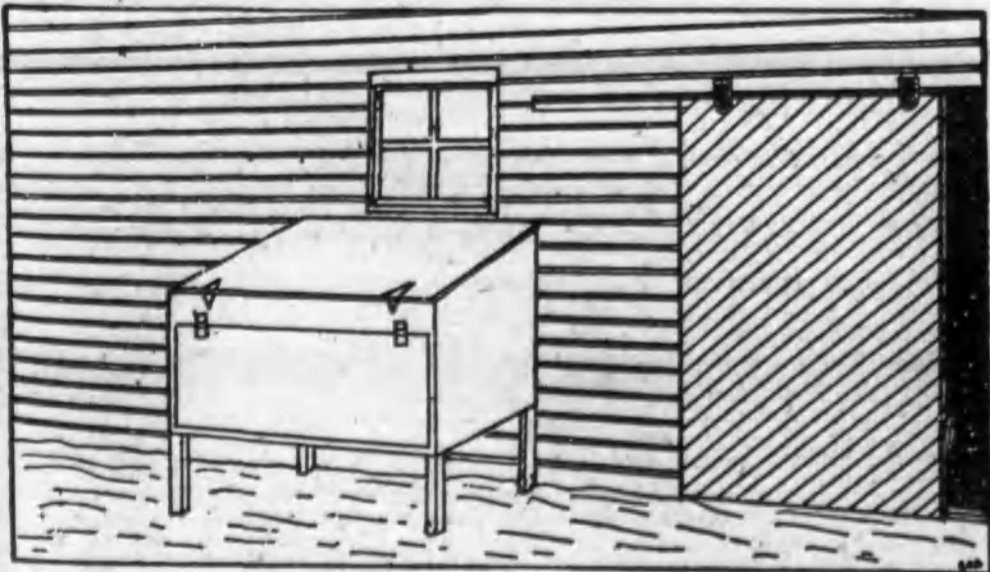


DIAGRAM SHOWING A MANURE BIN OF PROPER CONSTRUCTION. MAY OR MAY NOT BE RAISED ON LEGS TO FACILITATE REMOVAL TO WAGON.

The United States Department of Agriculture (Bulletin No. 118) recommends ordinary borax for this purpose and for the treatment of garbage, refuse, open toilets, damp floors and crevices in stables, cellars or markets. The government investigators found that 0.62 of a pound of borax or 0.75 of a pound of calcined colemanite (crude calcium borate) would kill the maggots and prevent practically all the flies ordinarily breeding in eight bushels of horse manure from developing. If this amount of borax is not exceeded the manure so treated will not injure growing plants, provided that not over fifteen tons of the borax-treated manure is applied to an acre of land.

The method of using this substance in the case of stables is to sprinkle the borax or colemanite in the quantities given above by means of a flour sifter or other fine sieve on the pile of manure. The manure should then be sprinkled immediately with two or three gallons of water to eight bushels of manure. It is essential, however, to sprinkle a little of the borax on the manure as it is added daily to the pile instead of waiting until a full pile is obtained, because this will prevent the eggs which the flies lay on fresh manure from hatching. As the fly maggots congregate at the outer edge of the manure pile, most of the borax should be sprinkled there.

Borax costs from 5 to 6 cents per pound in 100 pound lots, and it is estimated that at this rate it would cost only 1 cent per horse per day to prevent all breeding of flies in city stables. If calcined colemanite is purchased in large shipments this cost should be considerably less. At the same time if the borax is used on the manure only in the proportions stated its value for use in the garden or for sale to farmers will not be lessened.

**THE FIRST WOMAN TO
 VOTE IN AMERICA**

**Mrs. Catt Discovers Her In an
 Old Time New Yorker.**

This is the season of county conventions for suffrage campaigners, who are organized by assembly districts along the lines followed by political parties. Chairmen of the campaign districts which follow roughly the lines of the judicial districts, are rounding up their workers, county by county, and campaign officers are being elected in preparation for an arduous summer and fall campaign.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance guides the struggle for the women of twenty-six nations, as chairman of the Empire State campaign committee likewise guides the women of New York state in their suffrage activities. For weeks she has been on tour, going from one county convention to another, establishing schools for women watchers at the polls, heartening the local workers and welding them into closer organization. At the Rochester convention she took time to say that everywhere she found New York women fired with the ambition to become voters. "This ambition is a direct inheritance from women New Yorkers," said Mrs. Catt and straightway fell into one of her story telling moods.

"It is perhaps not so generally known as it might be that the first white woman to vote in America was a New Yorker. Her name was Lady Deborah Moody. Her voting was not extensive, but it was at least equal to that permitted to any man in the colony.

"In 1632 she was left a widow with one son. In 1640 she sailed for America and purchased a farm in Massachusetts. Evidently she was not possessed of a large store of worldly goods since a contemporary wrote of her, 'She is a good lady, but almost undone by buying Master Humphries' later. Possibly she was quite 'undone' later, since in 1642 she removed to New York and settled at Hempstead. However, in the year previous her Salem



CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

church had called her to task for holding 'that baptism of infants was no ordinance of God,' and history records that she came to New York in order to secure religious liberty.

"Liberty of worship she undoubtedly found, but she had literally jumped from the proverbial frying pan into the fire, as an Indian war was raging on Long Island. One day her house was completely surrounded by a large band of natives brandishing their battle-axes. She managed to disperse them, but for many months she lived, as did her neighbors, in constant dread of unexpected treachery. Lady Moody's voice was always heard at the councils continually called to consider problems of the war, and it was largely due to her wisdom and management that peace was finally restored.

"So bravely did she repel attacks of the Indians during the war that Kieft, the Dutch director general, gave to 'ye honored Lady Deborah Moody,' her heirs and two others a patent for the great tract of land now covered by the town of Gravesend, and there she lived until her death.

"It so happened that in the year 1655 Gravesend had neglected to make its usual nomination of officers to Director Stuyvesant, then the head of the colony. In consequence he wrote to Lady Moody, the oldest patentee of the town, and to two other inhabitants, asking them to perform the duty as required by their patent. A month later the nominations were sent in a document signed by Deborah Moody and John Tilton 'in behalf of the rest.' Had it not been for this incident the fact that Lady Moody performed the same political obligations as the men of the colony would never have been known. For how many years she possessed the right and whether there were other women patentees similarly privileged the inadequate records of the times do not reveal.

"From all which it will be seen that whenever the woman who gets to the polls first at the first election after the longed for suffrage victory Nov. 2 it will not be possible for her to claim the proud distinction of being New York's first woman voter. Lady Moody beat all comers by 250 years."

WASHINGTONIANS PROTEST.

Say Women Can Be Relied on to Use Ballot Wisely.

All Washington state seems to have risen in wrath to repudiate Judge William H. Snell's charge, in a Massachusetts paper, that the women of Washington have not made a success as voters in his estimation.

Senator George U. Piper of Seattle, Wash., was both indignant and amused to find upon the occasion of a visit to New York that the record of the women of his state had been belittled by Judge Snell. "I could name not one but fifty instances to prove that the women can be relied on to use the vote for the good of the state and humanity," he told a member of the Empire State campaign committee and began forthwith an enumeration that reflected his direct experience in the history of the politics of his state. "It was the women of Washington who were my reliance when I was trying to force the passage of the women's and minors' minimum wage law," he wound up. "It's to the women one must look for help every time in trying to put through legislation of a social and humane nature."

Senator Piper declares that the best reasons for woman suffrage in Washington are the opponents of suffrage. He says every white slaver in the state is against it; every exploiter of woman and child labor is against it; every enemy of a compulsory workmen's compensation law is against it; every liquor dealer, distiller, brewer, divekeeper and hang-on is against it. He says it was the suffrage that opened the eyes of the supreme court and the legislature to what was due women. He says woman suffrage has brought power to the home and that 90 per cent of the men of Washington would as soon sacrifice their obligation to statehood today as to deny the suffrage to women.

The Woman's Club of Tacoma likewise refutes Judge Snell's statements in a crisp presentation of facts. "Having had but two representatives, the women can hardly be held responsible for all the freak legislation," writes Martha B. Gaynor, the club's president, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "and in the face of such criticism as Judge Snell chooses to give us it is encouraging to know that we are responsible for strenuous and insistent work for prohibition, food sanitation, regulation of labor conditions for women and other constructive measures."

WOMAN'S PLACE.

It Really Seems to Be Wherever She Can Do the Most Good.

In response to the call of the British government for women for "special war service" in occupations usually carried on by men over 30,000 women had registered by the end of April. Six thousand of these declared themselves willing to work in armament factories, 4,000 in clothing industries, over 1,000 registered as shop assistants and 5,000 for clerical work. More than 4,000 applied for dairy work, gardeners' positions and various branches of agricultural work, and the government has offered to give the latter a fortnight's training in agricultural colleges, paying them meanwhile \$5 a week as a living allowance.

In addressing a meeting of the committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees in the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country Premier Asquith reported that he had seen 3,000 or 4,000 women manufacturing shells in one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle. He pointed out that if good work could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades. Prominent suffragists are urging the government to give the women the same pay as men received and also make some provision for them when the war is over and this special service comes to an end. They have received a promise that women employed on contract work for the government shall be paid the same piece rates as men, but are refused equal pay on the salary basis.

A regiment of women a thousand strong is quietly drilling at Liverpool. It is composed of soldiers' and sailors' wives. The government is planning to enroll these women as orderlies in the local hospital.

In Glasgow the experiment of employing a dozen women as street car conductors has proved so satisfactory that the tramway committee has decided to have women fill all vacancies caused by men enlisting in the war. This one opening is expected to give occupation to about 400 women.

**NEW JERSEY DELAYS
 WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

Legislature Passes Woman Suffrage Bill, but Ties Up Votes For Women For Another Year.

Hope had run high with the women of New Jersey that the object of their arduous labors would be attained with this legislature and the ballot would be put into their hands. Partly they were satisfied, but not wholly. The bill granting the vote to the women of New Jersey was passed, but with a string tied to it. Instead of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Peacock, setting the date of the special election on proposed amendments at Sept. 21, a substitute bill by Assemblyman Head, which set the date of election at Oct. 19, the last day for registration previous to the fall elections, was the one which was passed. If the woman suffrage amendment is ratified by the popular vote this fall the women will not have an opportunity to vote for at least another year. New Jersey papers have been loud in their depreciation of what they call the "trick played the women."

**THE KITCHEN
 CABINET**

Place yourself in the middle of the stream of power and wisdom which flows into you as life, place yourself in the full center of that flood, then you are without effort impelled to truth, to right and perfect contentment.

GOOD EATING.

When frying eggs place a cover over the frying pan. This cooks the egg evenly and without turning. Poached eggs should be treated the same way.



Cabbage With Meat.—This is a favorite method of serving cabbage among our German neighbors. Separate the leaves of a soft or loosely packed cabbage, wash well, leaving the vegetable deep in the water to float any insects that may have lodged in the leaves. Drain and spread well-seasoned beef between the leaves; sprinkle teaspoonful of rice over each, tie up and put on the steam. Cook until the cabbage is tender or it may be simmered in beef broth for 40 minutes. Remove the string and serve piping hot. Cut in slices for serving.

Corn Tamale.—Cook together a can of corn, half a can of tomatoes, one cupful of cornmeal, and two cupfuls of corned beef. Add one onion, two well-beaten eggs and salt and pepper to season. Serve with a sauce made of half a can of the tomatoes, a tablespoonful of onion juice, a dash of red pepper and two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour cooked together until smooth.

Corned Beef.—Cook a piece of corned beef in plenty of cold water brought to the simmering point. Add two carrots, two onions, half a cabbage, two turnips and two stalks of celery. Serve the beef on a platter, garnished with the vegetables.

Tapoca and Banana Sponge.—Cook a half cupful of tapoca in a pint of boiling water, add two-thirds of a cupful of sugar. Cook over hot water and season with half a teaspoonful of salt. When the tapoca is transparent season with the juice of two lemons, fold in the whites of two eggs beaten dry. Serve with sliced bananas, cream and sugar. This same dish may be served with peaches, apricots or prunes.

A shredded green onion added to finely shredded cabbage, a bit of onion and salad dressing makes a most tasty, simple salad.

Nellie Maxwell

**The KITCHEN
 CABINET**

It is not work, but friction, that wears out the machine, and that is even more true of the human machine than of any other.

MEATLESS DISHES.

Vegetarian dishes, if the combinations are nutritious, are desirable not only as meatless dishes but add variety to the menu.

Macaroni and Peanut Butter.—Cook macaroni in boiling salted water, drain and pour over a quart of cold water which keeps the macaroni from sticking together, put into a buttered baking dish and cover with a white sauce made of three and a half tablespoonfuls of peanut butter, two of flour, blended together, and two cupfuls of milk, season with salt and pepper and pour over the macaroni. Cover and bake half an hour, then cover with buttered crumbs and brown.

A little grated cheese may be added just before the coating of crumbs is added if so desired.

Beets With Spinach.—Pick over and wash half a peck of spinach. Cook uncovered with boiling salted water in which a third of a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of sugar has been added. When tender drain and chop, and add three tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and one-half cupful of cream. Reheat and pack into a border mold and let stand in a pan of hot water to keep warm. Serve with well-buttered beets in the center; garnish the platter with hard cooked eggs, cut in eighths lengthwise. The color is especially pleasing and the combination is also good.

Rice Croquettes.—Pick over a half cupful of rice, cover with cold water and stand over night. Drain, pour over a half cupful of boiling water and cook in a double boiler until the rice has absorbed all the water; then add one and a quarter cupfuls of milk, three tablespoonfuls of cream, two tablespoonfuls of canned red peppers, salt and pepper to taste. Turn on a shallow plate to cool. Shape, dip in egg crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with cheese sauce.

Cheese Sauce.—Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add four of flour, and one and a half cupfuls of milk, cook until smooth, season with salt and cayenne and add half a cupful of soft cheese cut in small pieces. Stir until the cheese melts.

Nellie Maxwell

**How We Know
 That Christ Rose
 From the Dead**

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
 Dean of Moody Bible Institute
 of Chicago

TEXT—Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead?—I Cor. 15:12.

At this season of the year our thoughts are turned more than usual to the resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is the keystone of the arch of Christianity and the basis of our own hope of life beyond the grave.



Therefore it is of the first importance to be sure about it. We ought to have a firm foundation for our faith, for which reason we ask, and will try to answer, the question, How do we know that Jesus Christ arose from the dead?

Historical Monuments.

Antiquarians say that the strongest evidence of an event of early times is a historical monument erected to establish it. Take our Fourth of July. What an ever-recurring proof it is of the Declaration of Independence put forth by our political fathers as the Magna Charta of our nation! We trace the history of this day from decade to decade until we reach the point when it first came to be. What then originated it, or what explanation shall be given for its observance at that time? There must be some cause adequate for such an effect, and we find it in that action of the continental congress.

Just so we have the first day of the week which we keep as one of rest and worship. All the people do not keep this day, but many do, who are called Christians. They are found in all nations and among all tongues. Moreover they have kept this day for nearly 2,000 years, and yet there was a time when it began to be. What originated it, what explains its coming into being? There must be a cause adequate for such an effect, and it is found in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead on that day. This proof is all the stronger when we recall that the first Christians were Jews, and that until that time they had always kept the seventh day of the week, and not the first. It must have been a revolutionary event indeed to produce a change like this.

The Testimony of Eye-Witnesses.

But going further back, what ground had our Christian fathers for believing that Jesus Christ arose from the dead on that day? To mention only a single fact, they had the testimony of 514 eye-witnesses, mentioned by Paul in I Corinthians 15:5-8. One eye-witness might be mistaken, or two or three might be mistaken, but 514 hardly! And not when you remember that 500 of them saw him at once. And furthermore the post-resurrection appearances of Jesus Christ were many, for he remained upon the earth for six weeks. And not only were they many, but very intimate, if we may so express it. He walked and talked with his disciples, and he ate and drank with them. And he afforded them the evidence not only of the senses of sight and sound, but of touch, too. Thomas was directed to thrust his hand into the wound in the side of Jesus, and told to "be not faithless, but believing." The man who rejects such testimony is incapable of accepting any similar testimony to anything or anybody.

Personal Experience.

And yet the man who truly believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, has evidence of a more intimate and satisfactory kind than either of those named. He has the witness in himself, for he himself is risen from the dead, not as yet physically, but in a spiritual sense. He has risen from the death of sin into the life of righteousness. He knows this to be a fact, and it is so great a marvel in his experience that the physical resurrection to follow is altogether removed from the region of uncertainty or doubt.

But how did this resurrection take place in his case? Simply, by believing the testimony of God concerning the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is a great mystery, but the moment a man believes what God has said about his son who died for our sins and rose again for our justification, that moment he is born again, he is a new man, in a new world, with a new hope in his heart. You do not need to offer him further proof that Jesus Christ rose from the dead, he carries with him all the proof he requires in his own soul.

Once I was blind, but now I can see. The light of the world is Jesus.

No power can effect this change in a man but God; and if God effects it when a man believes, that is all the testimony the man needs that his Son died and rose again. Why not try it for yourself? It costs nothing but the surrender of your will to God, but it is worth more than everything else you have in this world.

Nellie Maxwell

WM. B. HISLOP & CO

91-93 GENESEE STREET --- AUBURN, N. Y.

July Clearance Sale

Semi-Annual Bargain Event

Begins Saturday, July 10--Ends Saturday, July 24, 1915

In accordance with our long established policy of never carrying goods over from one season to another we start our Annual July Clearance Sale on the above date.

Price is the Power that will move this immense, new stock of seasonable merchandise and remember that every article offered at this sale is taken from our regular lines—not a lot of cheap goods, bought cheap to sell cheap but clean, fresh, up-to-date, merchandise guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction in every way or your money will be cheerfully returned without question or arguments of any kind.

Every item advertised here has its former selling price radically reduced—note the price tickets, they tell their own story as everything is marked in plain figures. This is a bonafide clearance sale of things you need now.

---Extraordinary Special Values. Each a True and Timely Economy---

READ EVERY ITEM

No price comparisons are made with similar merchandise elsewhere. Every item, however, is either reduced from our regular stock price or is offered at LESS THAN ANYWHERE ELSE in the City of Auburn.

Dress Goods

Wool Challies, 28 in. wide, large assortment. Value 39c 15c
Black and white Shepherd Check Suiting, 42 in. wide. Value 39c 25c
Hair Line Suitings, 38 in. wide, all colors. Satin Cloth, Roman Stripe and Jamestown Mixtures. Value 59c 35c
All Wool French Serge, Basket Cloth and Satin Brocade. Value 1.00 59c
Granite Cloth and Storm Serges, 54 in. wide. Extra heavy. Value 89c 50c
All Wool Storm Serge, 54 in. wide. Black and navy only. Value \$1 65c
All Wool Satin Prunella, Rhodesia, Premier, Crepe de Chine. Value \$1 75c
All Wool Plaid Skirtings, 54 in. wide, and all Wool Gray Suitings. Value \$1.00 65c
Lamb's Wool Coating, 54 in. wide; cream only. Value 1.39 1.00
Chinchilla Coatings, 54 in. wide, Cream only. Value 1.50 1.35
2.25 value 1.75
All remnants of black and colored Dress Goods at less than cost price.

Silks

Chiffon Silks, 24 and 27 in. wide. Light and dark gray only. Value 25c, 10c 19c
Silk Voiles 36 in. wide, large assortment of colors. Value 39c 19c
Tub Silks 32 in. wide; large variety of styles; fast colors. Value 39c 29c
Tub Silks 34 in. wide; good assortment, fast colors. Value 50c 39c
Waterproof Foulards 24 in. wide. Navy, Brown and Copenhagen. Value \$1.00 45c
Messaline Silk Stripes, 27 in. wide; all pure silk. Navy, Brown, Russian and Copenhagen. Value 1.00 50c
Brainard & Armstrong and Two Season Satin, all colors and black. Value \$1.00 69c
Black and Colored Messalines, 36 in. wide, all pure silk, 50 colors. Value \$1.00 75c
Black and Colored* Chiffon Taffetas 36 in. wide, all pure silk. Value 1.25, 89c
The balance of the silk from the Auburn Silk Mill less than cost; 75c value 99c; \$1 value 39c, and the 1.50 value 59c per yard
All remnants of black and colored Silk at less than cost price.

Household Linens

10 pieces Bleached Damask 21c
10 pieces two-yard wide extra heavy Mercerized Damask 39c
10 pieces all Linen Bleached Table Linen 44c
10 pieces 68 inches wide, all Linen Table Linen, 75c value 59c
6 pieces two-yard wide, extra heavy all Linen Bleached Damask; 89c value 75c

50 pieces two yard wide extra fine and heavy pure Linen Damask 95c
Napkins to match per dozen \$2.50
10 pieces all Linen Half Bleached Table Linen, extra heavy 44c
10 pieces 68 inch all Linen Half Bleached Table Linen; 69c value 55c
10 pieces two-yard wide all Pure Linen Half Bleached Table Linen. 75c value 69c
50 pieces Bleached and Brown Twilled Cotton Crash Toweling 4c
50 pieces all Linen Bleached and Brown Crash Toweling 9c
50 pieces all Linen Extra Heavy Plain Brown Crash Toweling 11c
50 pieces all Linen Bleached Crash Toweling 11c
100 dozen extra large Huck Towels 9c

Toilet Goods Dept.

1 pound cans Corylopsis Talcum Powder 8c
Jergens' crushed rose and violet Talcum Powder; 25c size box 10c
Williams', Mennen's and Woodworth's best Talcum Powders 12c
Palm Olive, extra special, one 10c, box Talcum, one 50c jar cold cream, one 50c bottle of shampoo and six 10c cakes of Palmolive Soap, all for 59c
Jergens' Benzoin Almond Lotion 25c size bottle 18c
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, 25c size box 18c
All Toilet Articles too numerous to mention to be sold at big reduction

Wash Goods

50 pieces best Windsor Plisse Crepe; 25 value 10c
20 pieces 40 inch colored stripe Voiles; 25c value 19c
50 pieces floral designs, fine dress Voiles 40 in wide; 25c value 19c
25 pieces 40 in. wide colored Crepe Voiles, 25c value 12 1/2c
100 pieces best cotton Challies, fancy colors 4c
100 pieces standard blue checked Apron Gingham 5c
200 pieces yard-wide light and dark best percales; 12 1/2c value 11c
50 pieces crinkle Seersucker Stripes in all shades, best quality; no ironing 12 1/2c
10 pieces white Gabardine Cloth; 20c value 25c
20 pieces White Pique; all size welds for ladies' suits, separate skirts and dresses 22c

Ribbon Department

All silk Taffeta Ribbon from 1 to 2 inches wide; all colors, per yard 5c
All silk Taffeta Ribbons; all colors; from 2 1/2 to 3 inches wide, per yard 9c
All silk satin Ribbons, 4 1-2 inches wide, per yard 14c
Large assortment all silk Taffeta and Moire Ribbons, 5 1-2 inches wide; 25c value, per yard 17c
Umbrellas and parasols will be sold at a big reduction.

SUIT CASES AND TRAVELING BAGS
Matting Suit Cases from 50c up to \$3.98
Matting Traveling Bags from 59c up to \$2.98
All Bags and Suit Cases to be sold at big reduction

Millinery Dept.

Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed hats at less than half price

Lace Department

All laces and Hamburgs at big reduction during this sale

Housefurnishing

Department

1 lot of gray enamelware consisting of 14 and 17 quart Dish Pans, Bread Raisers, large Preserve Kettles, 8 and 10 qt. covered Berlin Kettles, Roasters, 12 qt. Water Pails, covered Sauce Pans, Steamers and Rice Boilers, special 25c
Good House Brooms 19c
Large Willow Clothes Baskets 49c
Toilet Paper, 12 rolls for 25c
Folding Ironing Boards 85c
Nickel Plated Sad Irons, set of 3, stand and handle complete 85c
Window Screens 15c
20 per cent. discount on Nickel Plated Copper Ware and Aluminum Ware
Universal Clothes Wringer, rolls guaranteed for one year \$2.98

China and Glassware

Table Tumblers, fancy etched 40c doz
Nickel plated Reading Lamps, complete with shade, chimney and center draft burner 1.25
Portable Gas Lamps, complete at 20 per cent. discount
Decorated Dinner Ware in Haviland, German, Bavarian, English and American Porcelain at special prices
Upright and inverted Gas Fixtures, Shades and Mantles at special prices
Dustless Mops with 4 ft. handles 49c

Women's and

Children's Hosiery

Sample "Onyx" Hosiery for women, worth 50c and 75c, a fine lot 35c pr
Sample "Onyx" Hosiery for women, worth 25c and 35c 16c pr
Boys' and Girls' stainless black seamless Hosiery 9c pr
Women's fine Hiawatha make Hosiery; guaranteed to wear; 19c value 12c
Infants' fine Lisle Sox, fancy tops; 12 1/2c and 15c value 11c pr
"Onyx," "Merrill," "Gordon," "Gold Stripe," (4 best makes of silk Hosiery,) at big reduction; \$1 and 1.25 makes 87c pr
Women's Silk Hosiery, black, white and colors; 29c value 21c pr
Women's fine cotton Hosiery, plain or rib top; 15c value 11c pr
"Burson" seamless Hosiery, all styles 21c pr
Children's barefoot Sandals, tan and white at big reduction

Women's and

Misses' Knit Underwear

Bargains in this popular department with high-grade knit Underwear and lowest prices always prevail
Watch the still deeper cuts
Women's fine Swiss Ribbed Union Suits; 35c value 21c
(This price for regular or extra sizes)
Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests; extra good quality 7c
Women's lace trimmed pants, all sizes 20c value 16c pr
"Merode" (hand finished) Underwear, "Athena," Fine Swiss. These two popular makes, Vests, Pants and Union Suits at big cut
Women's Union Suits, all styles, various makes. Value 50c 59c and 75c 48c
Women's bleached ribbed Vests, regular and extra sizes; fine Swiss Vests; some silk taped, others fancy lace yokes. Value 15c and 19c 11c
Special lots will be added each day of sale at special low prices

Gloves and Hdkfs.

Don't forget to look up your summer needs, the prices for Gloves and Handkerchiefs will be the lowest on record.
Women's (double tipped) 16 button length Silk Gloves; 89c value 63c pr
Fownes double tipped Silk Gloves, 12 button length; black, white and colors; 75c value 67c pr
Fownes 2 clasp Silk Gloves (all double tipped.) Your choice of black, white and colors. Sale price 42c, 65c, 87c pr
Special lot of Women's Silk Lisle and Chamouisee Gloves 81c pr
Big cut on all our Kid Gloves, 2 clasp, 12 or 16 button lengths
Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs to be sold for 2c
Men's and Women's all linen Handkerchiefs 8, 11, 21c
Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs 4c
Women's fine Etonia Handkerchiefs, fancy borders, soft as silk 4c
Women's all linen embroidered corner Imported Handkerchiefs. Value 15c and 19c 9, 11c pr
Special bargains will be put forward each day of sale

Linings

Mercerized Satine, all colors, 25c value 20c
Mercerized Satine, all colors, 30c value 15c
Mercerized Striped Satine, all colors, 40c value 30c
Percales, all colors, 10c and upwards
Plain and Brocade Venetians, all colors; 60c value 40c

Notion Dept.

All our better grade of Shirts including Panama, Repp, Percale, soft or stiff cuff. Value \$1.00 up. 83c
Special lot of Men's Soft Collars which are worth 10c up to 25c each. While they last, each 5c
Men's Fine Mesh, also Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, (drawers with double seat); 25c and 39c values. 21c
All our high grade Shirts and Drawers, French Balbriggan, Poros Knit, B. V. D., etc. 43c
Men's Bleached Union Suits; a special lot and worth 50c a suit; a suit 35c
Men's Bleached and Cream Ribbed Union Suits (closed crotch), 75c value. Suit 59c
Boy's Fine Balbriggan Union Suits, (extra good quality,) 75c value. Suit 42c
Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, all the best and up-to-date styles. 21c
Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties. Your choice of this lot, worth 50c. Each 39c; 3 for \$1.00
Men's Working Sox, Uncle Sam and other makes. Pair 7c
Men's and Boys' Collars, Suspenders, Belts, Cotton and Silk Hosiery at Cut Prices!

Econ Basting Thread, warranted full 100 yd. spool. Spool 1 1/2c
The Buckler Linen Firished Carpet and Button Thread. Spool 3c
Sonomore Snaps and Fasteners, 1 dozen on card. Card 3c
West's Hair Curlers, 2 on card. Card 8c
Sampson's 400 Count Pins. Per paper 2c
Imported Best English Pins. Per paper 4c
Clinton and Atlas Safety Pins; all sizes. Per paper 4c
Good Needles, all sizes. Paper 1c
Supreme Safety Pins, 3 dozen assorted nickel, black and gilt in book. Book 8c
Fine Cambric Bias Seam Tape, 12 yd. pieces. Piece 4c
DeLong's Cynthia and Atlas Hook and Eyes, 2 dozen on card. Card 4c
One Lot Fancy Buttons; values up to 98c dozen. Card 5c
Good Pearl Buttons, sizes from 14 to 22 line; 1 dozen on card. Card 4c
Stocking Darner with needles in handle. 8c
Large Size Hair Pin Cabinets with four sizes of hair pins. Price 8c
Round Embroidery Hoops, all sizes. Each 4c
D. M. C. best crochet cotton; made full weight ball. Per ball 8c
24 and 26 inch Sanitary Human Hair Switches, all shades. Extra value 50c
Large Auto Chamouis; 98c value. 59c
Manufacturer's samples Brushes comprising Cloth, Bath, Flesh, Hat and Nail brush at a big reduction.

Domestic Dept.

2,000 yards yard-wide Brown Sheeting Price 5c
5,000 yards yard-wide Black Rock Brown Sheeting; 10c value. 7c
2,000 yards yard-wide Bleached Muslin; good weight. 7 1-2c
6,000 yards yard-wide Bleached Muslin, Hill's, Lonsdale and Fruit of the Loom. 8 1-2c
2,000 yards yard-wide Berkley No. 60 Cambric, 12 1-2c value. 10c
1,000 yards yard wide Lonsdale Cambric 11c
2 yard wide extra heavy Brown Sheet- ing 22c
2 yard wide Extra heavy Bleached Sheet- ing 25c
10 Dozen full Size Bleached Bed Sheets; 50c value. 39c
20 dozen full size extra Heavy Hemmed Bed Sheets. 55c
20 dozen 81x90 extra heavy and fine Bed Sheets. 65c
42x36 fine muslin Pillow Cases 8c
50 dozen 45x36 extra fine and heavy Muslin Hemmed Pillow Cases 11c
3 Cases full size White Bed Spreads. Price 95c
1 Case Fringed Cut Corners White Honeycomb Bed spreads; extra large size; \$2.00 value. \$1.39
50 dozen Hemmed Turkish Towels, plain white and colored; 39c value. 29c
50 dozen hemmed Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy, 15c value. 12 1-2c
18 inch Turkish Toweling. 19c
100 pieces 18 inch Cotton. 10 yard piece 30c

Men's Furnishings

Men, this week will be the opportunity to get your pick of a choice stock of Men's Wear at extremely cut prices.
Men's "Onyx" Sample Hose assorted (values 25c to 35c.) Pair 16c
Men's "Onyx" Sample Hose assorted, (values 50c to 75c.) Pair 25c
Men's Negligee Shirts, all new up-to-date patterns; made of fine quality percale. Value 69c. 45c

All our better grade of Shirts including Panama, Repp, Percale, soft or stiff cuff. Value \$1.00 up. 83c
Special lot of Men's Soft Collars which are worth 10c up to 25c each. While they last, each 5c
Men's Fine Mesh, also Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, (drawers with double seat); 25c and 39c values. 21c
All our high grade Shirts and Drawers, French Balbriggan, Poros Knit, B. V. D., etc. 43c
Men's Bleached Union Suits; a special lot and worth 50c a suit; a suit 35c
Men's Bleached and Cream Ribbed Union Suits (closed crotch), 75c value. Suit 59c
Boy's Fine Balbriggan Union Suits, (extra good quality,) 75c value. Suit 42c
Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, all the best and up-to-date styles. 21c
Men's Silk Four-in-Hand Ties. Your choice of this lot, worth 50c. Each 39c; 3 for \$1.00
Men's Working Sox, Uncle Sam and other makes. Pair 7c
Men's and Boys' Collars, Suspenders, Belts, Cotton and Silk Hosiery at Cut Prices!

Upholstery

One Lot of Odd Pairs Lace Curtains, 3 yards long; 98c and \$1.25 value. Pair 65c
Fancy Cretonne, 15c value. Yard 10c
Fancy Silkoline, 12 1/2c value. Yard 10c
Window Shades, all colors, 36 in. wide, 6 ft. long. 19c
Wool Fibring Rugs, 9x9 \$2.98
All Wool Axminster Rugs, 9x12; \$19 value \$15.98
Couch Hammocks with steel springs, complete at \$4.48
Floor Linoleum, waterproof; 59c value. Yard 30c
Best quality Floor Oilcloth; 35c value. Yard 29c
Woodoleum, 36 in. wide, imitation hardwood. Yard 30c
Fibre Matting, 36 inch wide, 30c value. Yard 25c
Axminster Rugs, 27x54, \$1.69 value. Special at \$1.39
Velvet Rugs, 27x54, \$1.98 value. Special at \$1.59
Colored Border Curtain Scrim, 36 in. wide. Yard 9c
Fancy Border Curtain Scrim in cream, white and ecru, yard 10c
Fancy Curtain Voile, yard 15c
Fancy Curtain Marquiesette; regular 25c value, yard 19c
Scrim Curtains with Lace Edge, 2 1/2 yards long. Pair 35c
Lace Curtains, 2 1/2 yards long. 39c
Lace Curtains, 3 yards long; \$1.25 value, 89c

House Dresses

House Dresses made of medium and dark colored percale 48c
House Dresses made of best quality of percale and gingham 89c
Lawn Dressing Sacques in light and dark colors 42c
Long Crepe Kimonos in figured and plain colors 89c
Japanese Hand Embroidered Kimonos in pink, blue, rose, lavender and gray. Was \$2.50 \$1.69

If we gave in this advertisement "comparative values" with similar merchandise in other stores they would seem like exaggeration. Come and see. The economies here provided are INCOMPARABLE.

Coat and Suit

Department

Ladies' White Waists in lawn and voiles; were 98c 69c
Ladies' Waists, made of Crepe de Chine, Tub and Jap Silks in white and colors Price \$1.85
Middy Blouses in white and tan; worth 98c 45c
Tub Silk Middy Blouses \$1.89
Gingham and Ripplette Wash Petticoats at 39c
Sateen Underskirts in black and colors. Worth \$1.25 69c
Ladies' Wool Separate Skirts in navy blue and black. Worth up to \$5.00 at \$1.98
Ladies' Separate Wash Skirts, made in Ratine, Beach Cloth, Poplin and Repp. Worth up to \$1.50. 89c
Linen Suits in natural colors. Worth up to \$7.50 \$1.98
Linen Auto Duster, made of natural colored linen. Was \$5.00. \$1.98
Palm Beach Suits in stripe and plain color, Norfolk and Plain Tailored Style. at \$6.98
Porch and Street Dresses in blue, pink and black and white stripes. \$1.19
Women's and Misses' Street Dresses, made of Voiles, French Gingham, Crepes and Seed Voiles. Value \$6.00 \$3.98
Women's and Misses' Wool Suits in checks, sands, navy blues and mixtures. Worth up to \$25.00 \$9.98
Women's and Misses Wool Coats in black and White checks, sands, puttys, navy blue and black. Worth up to \$18.50 \$7.98
Children's Dresses made of percale and gingham (sizes 6 to 14 years) 45c

Muslin Underwear

Department

Corset Covers, lace and embroidery trimmed 22c
Muslin Drawers, tucked, lace and embroidery trimmed 22c
Muslin and Crepe Gowns in slip over styles 42c
Ladies' Long White Skirts with embroidery founce 45c
Ladies' Long White Skirts with deep circular founce of lace and embroidery 89c
Combination Cover and Drawers, lace and embroidery trimmed 45c
Combination Cover and Drawers, Cover and Skirt, neatly trimmed with lace and embroidery 89c
Envelope Chemise, lace and embroidery trimmed 89c
Children's Muslin Drawers 9c
Children's Muslin Drawers, embroidery trimmed 15c
Children's Princess Slips, trimmed with linen lace 39c
Children's French Dresses, low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with lace and embroidery 89c
Ripplette Rompers in pink, blue and tan; big value 23c
Children's Coats made of navy blue serge black and white check and fancy mixtures. Price \$1.98

Corset Department

Slightly Soiled Nemo Corset; \$5.00 value. Pair \$2.50
Rengo Belt and Merito Corset Manufacturers' Sample. Values from \$1.50 up to \$3.00 pair \$1.19
R. & G. Front Lace Corset; \$1.00 value; new model 69c
Royal Worcester Corsets \$1.50 value; new model 90c
Rengo Belt Corset, Style C. This \$3.00 model for \$2.00
BIG REDUCTION ON ALL POPULAR MAKES OF CORSETS.
Warner's and Model Brassieres, ten different styles, lace and embroidery trimmed; 50c values 42c
Large assortment of Sanitary Goods at Big Reduction during this sale.