

The Genoa Tribune.

VOL XXV NO. 45

Genoa, New York, Friday Morning, June 2, 1916.

Emma A. Waldo

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Homeopathist and Surgeon, Genoa, N. Y.
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Gov. Whitman to Club Women.
New York, May 30—Five thousand club women at their biennial convention here to-day heard Governor Charles S. Whitman in a talk on "Politics and Public Health," which defined public health work as the most important function of government and pledged the Governor to a non-partisan rule of the New York State health activities. The club women, one of whose number, Mrs. Elmer Blair, is a member of the Public Health Council of New York state, applauded heartily.
Governor Whitman told the club women that they were one of the greatest forces for good in this country. He pointed out that the club women might be said to represent one-half the population of the United States and regardless of whether they had a ballot are everywhere directing their forces for the upbuilding and betterment of the country.

Bars His Own "Bread."
One of the show places of Southern California is the home of Brewer Busch, with its "sunken gardens." It is situated in dry Pasadena, and what Busch thinks of the beer business is shown by the energy with which he combats all efforts to make it wet. No Anheuser-Busch "liquid bread" saloons in his town!

NERVOUSNESS DENOTES WEAKNESS
but is promptly relieved by the medical nourishment in Scott's Emulsion which is not a nerve-quieter, but nature's greatest nerve-builder, without alcohol or opiates.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-23

From Nearby Towns.

Merrifield.

May 30—Mrs. Catherine L. Eaker, aged nearly 82 years, passed away May 24, at midnight. She had been in failing health for some time, but death came quite unexpectedly. Mrs. Eaker was one of the eight daughters of Robert and Polly Andrews. She was a woman who made many friends and in her death Scipio loses one of her most respected residents and the Baptist church loses one who has been a faithful member for over 47 years. She is survived by her husband, Robert Eaker, two daughters, Mrs. C. F. Barnes and Mrs. F. B. Chapman, one grandchild, Mrs. Claude Wyant, one great grandchild, Robert A. Wyant, and one sister, Mrs. Rowena Hamilton of Michigan. Her funeral was largely attended from the Baptist church at 3 o'clock Saturday. Rev. Thomas Packard officiated and sang two appropriate selections. The bearers were Harold Woodward, Lewis Smith, Claude Ward, Samuel Cranson, George Welch and William Orchard. Burial was made in the family plot in Scipio rural cemetery.
Prof. and Mrs. L. R. Hopkins and Miss Mary Moore of Weedsport, Mrs. Helen Wilson and son Edwin, Mrs. Gertrude Mott and Mrs. VanNostrand and Miss Mildred VanNostrand of Cato, and Miss Anna O'Neill of Port Byron were in town to attend the funeral of Mrs. Eaker.
Amos Searing and family of Ledyard were Sunday guests of F. H. Loveland and wife.
Miss Nettie Chapman of Auburn was a Sunday guest at the home of her brother, F. B. Chapman.
Mrs. Mabel Cranson has returned from visiting friends in Syracuse.
Work on the county road is progressing finely.
There will be services in the Baptist church next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, conducted by W. H. Murphy, assistant pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Auburn.
Dr. Frank Kenyon and wife and Mrs. A. L. Chapman of Auburn were in town to attend the funeral of Mrs. Eaker.
George MacDonald has a Maxwell touring car.

Forks of the Creek.

May 30—Aurora Reeves is the first one in this place to plant corn.
Sidney Reeves and wife and Calvin Kratzer and wife were in Ithaca Friday last.
Effie LaBarr returned to Ithaca Sunday night.
Miss Loella Baker spent Sunday at her home here.
This community was greatly shocked last Thursday morning by the sudden death of Mrs. Neary, mother of John Neary, who lives in the Chas. Sill house. When Harvey Obed went to the Sill barn to care for his cow, he found Mrs. Neary in the barn in an unconscious condition. She was carried to the house and died in a few minutes. The body was taken to New York for burial Saturday. Besides the son here, there are two sons in New York. The family have the sympathy of friends here.

Sage.

May 25—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Fenner spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Fenner, near Lansingville.
Ernest Teeter spent the week-end with his cousin, Ward Lanekin, at Ledyard.
Merle Felter of Grotto spent Sunday at the home of Mortimer Cuatt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis left Saturday for California. They expect to be gone several months.
Mrs. Charles Small spent last Monday in Genoa. She called on Mrs. Carrie Bloom.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bower and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bower spent Sunday with William Bloom and family.
Mrs. Raymond Bower has been engaged to teach the first half of the school year in District No. 2, town of Lansing.

It is a wise man who can recognize a mistake before it is made.

King Ferry.

May 31—Memorial exercises were held in the Presbyterian church on Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid society met at the home of Mrs. Fred Atwater on Wednesday.

Fred Shaw of Ithaca spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Mrs. Clara Johnson of Auburn is visiting Mrs. Maude Rapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugen Bradley, Mrs. Chas. Shaw and Mrs. Howard Shaw are visiting Mrs. Bradley's parents at Albion.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knapp and children of Genoa spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Atwater.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Wheeler of Poplar Ridge and Geo. Babcock and family of Fleming called at E. S. Fessenden's Sunday.

May 30—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bradley accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Shaw and Mrs. Charlie Shaw motored to Waterport Wednesday, where they have been spending several days.

Mrs. Clara Johnson of Syracuse is visiting her niece, Mrs. Maud Rapp and son Alexander.

Fred W. Shaw of Ithaca spent the week-end with friends and relatives in this place.

Mrs. Carlton Wilbur gave a variety shower at her home on Saturday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Helen Slocum. A four course dinner was served to a large number of friends. Miss Slocum received some very fine gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sprague of Poplar Ridge spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ray White.

The dance which was given at McCormick's hall, May 26, by the King Ferry Fire Co. was largely attended, and enjoyed by all. Proceeds cleared \$45.

The remains of LeRoy Mann of Five Corners were brought to the West Genoa cemetery for burial Sunday, May 28. The family have the sympathy of their many friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Heatherington and daughter of Cortland spent Monday and Tuesday, with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Murray and sister, Mrs. T. L. Hatch.

Little Emily Bradley met with a serious accident on Saturday. While playing she ran into a barbed wire fence, cutting her badly about the face; several stitches were taken in her face.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NOTES.

Sunday morning service at 10:30. Sermon theme, "Hell; Is There a Hell; If So, What Is It?"

Sunday school at 11:45.

Sunday evening service at 7:30.

Prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 followed by choir rehearsal.

Meeting of the session next Monday evening in the chapel.

The Ladies' Aid will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in the chapel Saturday evening, June 10. Supper will be served from 5:30 to 9 o'clock. The following will have charge of the supper: Mrs. S. J. Carson, Mrs. Arthur Slocum, Mrs. John Whitebeck, Mrs. Herbert Bradley, Mrs. Chas. Shaw, Mrs. Floyd Davis, Mrs. Dayton Atwater, Mrs. F. T. Atwater, Mrs. E. A. Bradley.

Lansingville.

May 29—The death of Mrs. Electa Miles, 89, occurred on Friday night, after a lingering illness. The past three weeks she had been much worse, having recently suffered another shock. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Wilmer Stout, at whose home she lived, and by whom she was very tenderly cared for. She also leaves two sons, Roselle Miles of Locke and Edgar Miles of Massachusetts. The funeral will be held from the home Tuesday at 2 p. m. Burial in the Bird cemetery near Locke.

Mabel Drake is ill with measles.

Miss Hattie Smith visited friends in Grotto the past week.

Frank Bastedo of Ithaca visited his sister, Mrs. Wm. Breeze, over Sunday.

The Host—It's beginning to rain; you'd better stay to dinner.

The Guest—Oh, thanks very much, but it's not bad enough for that."—Illinois Siren.

Five Corners.

May 29—Miss Pauline Chaffee of Auburn was a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Clarence Hollister and family.

The farmers improved the pleasant weather last week. Some are through planting while others have not their ground ready.

Carl Goodyear of Oakwood seminary was home during all last week, being very ill. He has improved, however, and returned to his school again.

Mrs. Margaret Algardt returned last Saturday night from Interlaken, where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Fred Swartwood, for two weeks.

Howell Mosher of Oakwood seminary was a week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Todd.

Mrs. Mary Hunt of Grotto is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Carter.

Claude Palmer's horses which were very sick, are very much improved.

John Palmer is having his house newly painted. Lyon Snyder is the painter; it looks fine.

Miss Mabel Boles spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Edna Fenner, near Lansingville.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Orin Drake are suffering from the measles.

Mrs. H. B. Hunt is at Dr. J. W. Skinner's hospital at Genoa for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brink of North Lansing spent last week Thursday at Francis Hollister's and were also callers at C. G. Barger's.

Mr. and Mrs. Kipp of the Philippine Islands have left here after spending a week with their sister, Mrs. L. Couse and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Laselle Palmer attended the circus at Ithaca last week.

Miss Florence Stevenson spent last Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevenson.

Albert Gillow is very busy hanging paper.

Messrs. W. L. Ferris and L. Couse are each beautifying their door-yards. A nice variety of tulips are in bloom in Mr. Ferris' yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Worsell of Ludlowville spent last Sunday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Barger.

Mrs. Joel Corwin was quite poorly during last week.

Bert Dean has recovered from his severe attack of appendicitis and operation.

Mrs. Jessie Morey of Ithaca spent a few days recently with her sister, Mrs. W. D. Hunt and family.

Miss Maria DeRemer with her niece, Miss Mattie DeRemer, recently visited friends in Locke.

LeRoy Mann, who suffered a shock last week Monday, while in the field where he with his son Earl had gone to work, passed away last week Thursday night. In the death of Mr. Mann, the community at large loses a noble friend and neighbor. He was of cheerful disposition and had a host of friends. He will be missed so much, but nowhere as in the home; a good husband and father has gone never to return. The dear little granddaughter Dorothea was his idol and they loved each other dearly. The funeral was held from his late home last Sunday at 2 o'clock. The Rev. C. L. V. Haynes officiated. A very large concourse of friends and neighbors met to pay their last tribute to the one they loved. There was a large quantity of beautiful and magnificent flowers. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow, Mrs. Lucetta Mann, one son, Earl Mann, two sisters, Mrs. Leona King and Mrs. R. B. Ferris, a brother, Eugene Mann, and a little granddaughter, Dorothea Mann. The family and other relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends. Burial at King Ferry.

In speaking of the birthday visit last week given by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Corwin for their father, J. M. Corwin, the item stated that Mr. Corwin made the remark that it was nice of his son to be so thoughtful. It should have read "son and wife." [This was a typographical error.] The name of Mrs. A. Gillow was inadvertently omitted from the list of those present.

East Genoa.

May 31—Last Thursday while Bert Pierce was unloading phosphate, the back of his hand came in contact with a nail and lacerated it badly. Dr. Gard dressed the wound and continues to do so.

Mrs. Hattie L. Thayer died Sunday morning, after an illness of nearly three years. She is survived by two daughters and two sons. Funeral will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Last Saturday Mrs. Kenneth Tarbell went to Moravia and purchased a carriage and harness.

Ralph Hawley of Moravia called on his cousin, Mrs. Frances Bothwell, Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Lester spent Sunday with John Sill and family, it being Mr. Lester's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abbott of Binghamton have been spending a few days with her parents, William Fallon and wife.

J. D. Sharpsteen and family spent Sunday with her mother, Lizzie Holden, at Genoa.

Mrs. Mary Dunham of Moravia was brought to Dr. Skinner's hospital Sunday last.

Mrs. Edith Thayer Shults of Hannibal has come to attend the funeral of her mother.

William Cole of Venice visited Joel Coon and family Sunday; also called on friends.

John Armstrong and wife of Locke and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitman of Venice were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Pierce.

The Aid society at Mrs. Elias Lester's was well attended, considering the busy time. Proceeds \$6.10.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Karn spent Sunday with her people, James Lane of North Lansing.

Henry Strong of Syracuse spent Sunday with his family here.

Venice Center.

May 31—Edward Howland and family are enjoying their new Overland car.

Fred Clark and family were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Penn Purdy at Stewart Corners.

Mrs. Warren Saxton is visiting in Moravia.

Mrs. William B. Heald has been in Addison the past week, called there by the death of an aunt.

Mrs. Warren Beardsley and Miss Elizabeth Ketchum went to Summerhill Monday afternoon to attend the funeral on Tuesday of Mrs. Hattie Eaton, a cousin of Mrs. Beardsley.

Several students from Cornell university will address a meeting to be held in Venice Center church on Sunday, June 4, at 3 p. m. Every one is invited.

Ensenore Heights.

May 30—Charles Wyant of Auburn was a Sunday guest at the home of his brother, C. H. Wyant.

Mrs. Eva VanLiew is very ill at this writing.

Mrs. George Culver is on the sick list.

LeRoy VanDuyn of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VanDuyn.

Miss Anna Relp of Sennett is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Culver.

A. L. Chapman of Auburn was a Sunday guest of his mother, Mrs. E. A. Chapman.

North Lansing.

May 31—Mr. and Mrs. Myron Boyer entertained a company of friends at a 6 o'clock dinner Tuesday in honor of the latter's father, Thomas Smith of Elmira, who has been visiting at their home for several days.

Mrs. Mary Wood of Ithaca spent Friday last with her aunt, Mrs. Dorothy Wilcox.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Beardsley entertained a house party over Sunday, including six girls from Auburn and two friends from Ithaca.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our thanks to those who assisted us in our time of trouble, especially to those who furnished the beautiful flowers and also Rev. C. L. V. Haynes for his kind words.

Mrs. Lucetta Mann,
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Mann.

Children's Exhibits at State Fair.

Department "L" at the New York State fair, consisting of exhibits of the work of boys and girls in the schools and outside of them, is not only going to be an interesting one, but it will be one which will arouse the interest of the boys and girls in agriculture and agricultural problems. This department was proposed by Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson and he will be in charge of it at the fair, to be held Sept. 11 to 16.

The best ten ears of Dent corn exhibited by a boy or girl in an elementary school will bring an award of eight dollars. The second prize will be five dollars, and the third two dollars. There will be five additional prizes of one dollar each. All articles exhibited must be made or produced by the boy or girl exhibitor, and statements from the teacher or parent or guardian, so certifying, will be required. Similar prizes will be given for potatoes raised by the children, and for apples, vegetables and fruits.

Any boy or girl in the State who is under 18 years of age is eligible to exhibit in section three. In this competition the best peck of potatoes raised by any boy and exhibited by him will bring an award of five dollars. A second prize of three dollars and a third of two dollars are offered. The same prizes will be given for collections of vegetables, corn, fruit, eggs, best farm produce, maps of the State, best designs for book covers, best original designs for cross-stitch embroidery, best pen and ink drawings, either copy or original, best mechanical drawings, and best kept fat, milk and feed records of two or more dairy cows.

Entry blanks and prize lists may be obtained at the office of the State Fair Commission in Syracuse. No entry fees will be charged in the boys' and girls' department.

To Assign Farmers' Institutes.

On Tuesday, June 6, at 2 p. m., at the Farm Bureau office, Auburn, Director of Farmers' Institutes, Edward Van Alstyne, of the State Department of Agriculture, Albany, and Prof. D. J. Crosby, of the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, will meet in conference all persons interested in the assignment of Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools to be held the coming winter in Cayuga county. On Monday, June 5, at 2:30 p. m., Director Van Alstyne will be at the Farm Bureau office, Ithaca, for the same purpose.

The number of institutes and schools which can be allotted to each county is limited, and all communities desiring this work should send a representative to this conference. It is desirable that as many interested in the work as possible be present in order that the best interests of the county may be served by placing the meetings where they will be of the greatest value.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



The TURMOIL

A Novel By
BOOTH TARKINGTON

Author of
"Monsieur Beaucaire," "The Conquest of Canaan," "Penrod," etc.

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CHAPTER XVII.

At seven o'clock on the last morning of that month, Sheridan, passing through the upper hall, found a couple of scribbled sheets of note paper lying on the floor. He recognized the handwriting and put the sheets in his coat pocket, intending to give them to George or Jackson for return to the owner, but he forgot and carried them downtown with him. At noon he found himself alone in his office, and, having a little leisure, remembered the bits of manuscript, took them out, and glanced at them. Having satisfied himself that Bibbs' scribbles were only a sample of the kind of writing his son preferred to the machine shop, he decided, innocently enough, that he would be justified in reading them.

It appears that a lady will not pleasantly upon some windy generalization of a companion, and will wear the most agreeable expression of accepting it as the law, and then—days afterward, when the thing is a mummy to its promulgator—she will inquire out of a clear sky: "Why did you say that the people downtown have nothing in life that a chicken hasn't? What did you mean?" And she may say it in a manner that makes a sensible reply very difficult—you will be so full of wonder that she remembered so seriously.

Yes, what does the rooster lack? He has food and shelter, he is warm in winter; his wives raise not one fine family for him, but dozens. He has a clear sky over him; he breathes sweet air; he walks in his April orchard under a roof of flowers. He must die, violently perhaps, but quickly. Is Midas' cancer a better way? The rooster's wives and children must die. Are those of Midas immortal? His life is shorter than the life of Midas, but Midas' life is only a sixth as long as that of the Galapagos tortoise.

The rooster is a dependent; he depends upon the farmer and the weather. Midas is a dependent; he depends upon the farmer and the weather. The rooster thinks only of the moment; Midas provides for tomorrow. What does he provide for tomorrow? Nothing that the rooster will not have without providing. The rooster and the prosperous worker; they are born, they grub, they love; they grub and love; they grub and they die. Neither knows heavy; neither knows knowledge. And after all, when Midas and the rooster dies, there is one thing Midas has had and rooster has not. Midas has had the excitement of accumulating what he has grubbed, and that has been his life and his love and his god. He cannot take that god with him when he dies. I wonder if the worthy gods are those we can take with us.

Midas must teach all to be as Midas; the young must be raised in his religion. The manuscript ended there, and Sheridan was not anxious for more. He crumpled the sheets into a ball, depositing it (with vigor) in a wastebasket beside him; then, rising, he consulted a Cyclopaedia of Names, which a book agent had somehow sold to him years before; a volume now first put to use for the location of "Midas." Having read the legend, Sheridan walked up and down the spacious office, exhaling the breath of contempt. "Damn fool!" he murmured.

He felt very lonely, and this was, daily, his hardest hour. For a long time he and Jim had lunched together habitually at a small restaurant near the Sheridan building, where they spent twenty minutes in the consumption of food, and twenty in talk, with cigars. But now Sheridan remained alone in his office; he had not gone out to lunch since Jim's death, nor did he have anything sent to him—he fasted until evening.

It was the time he missed Jim personally the most—the voice and eyes and handshake, all brisk and alert, all businesslike. But Sheridan's sense of loss went far deeper. Jim was the one who would have been surest to keep the great property growing greater year by year. Sheridan had fallen asleep, night after night, picturing what the growth would be under Jim. He had believed that Jim was absolutely certain to be one of the biggest men in the country. Well, it was all up to Roscoe now!

That reminded him of a question he had in mind to ask Roscoe. It was a question Sheridan considered of no present importance, but his wife had suggested it—though vaguely—and he had meant to speak to Roscoe about it. However, Roscoe had not come into his father's office for several days, and when Sheridan had seen his son at home there had been no opportunity.

He waited until the greater part of his day's work was over, toward four o'clock, and then went down to Roscoe's office, which was on a lower floor. He found several men waiting for business interviews in an outer room of the series Roscoe occupied; and he supposed that he would find his son busy with others, and that his question would have to be postponed, but when

he entered the door marked "R. C. Sheridan, Private," Roscoe was there alone.

He was sitting with his back to the door, his feet on a window-sill, and he did not turn as his father opened the door.

"Some pretty good men out there waitin' to see you, my boy," said Sheridan. "What's the matter?"

"Nothing," Roscoe answered indifferently, not moving.

"Well, I guess that's all right, too.

I let 'em wait sometimes myself! I just wanted to ask you a question, but I expect it'll keep, if you're workin' something out in your mind."

Roscoe made no reply; and his father, who had turned to the door, paused with his hand on the knob, staring curiously at the motionless figure in the chair. Usually the son seemed pleased and eager when he came to the office. "You're all right, ain't you?" said Sheridan. "Not sick, are you?"

"No."

Sheridan was puzzled; then, abruptly, he decided to ask his question. "I wanted to talk to you about that young Lamborn," he said. "I guess your mother thinks he's comin' to see Edith pretty often, and you know him longer'n any of us, so—"



"My Name," Said Roscoe, "Can Help That."

"I won't," said Roscoe, thickly. "I won't say a damn thing about him!"

Sheridan uttered an exclamation and walked quickly to a position near the window where he could see his son's face. Roscoe's eyes were bloodshot and vacant; his hair was disordered, his mouth was distorted, and he was deathly pale. The father stood agast.

"By George!" he muttered. "Roscoe!"

"My name," said Roscoe. "Can't help that."

"Roscoe!" Blank astonishment was Sheridan's first sensation. Probably nothing in the world could have more amazed him than to find Roscoe—the steady old wheel-horse—in this condition. "How'd you get this way?" he demanded. "You caught cold and took too much for it?"

For reply Roscoe laughed hoarsely. "Yeah! Cold! I been drinkin' all time, lately. Firs' you notice it?"

"By George!" cried Sheridan. "I thought I'd smell it on you a good deal lately, but I wouldn't 'a' believed you'd take more'n was good for you. Boh! To see you like a common hog?"

Roscoe chuckled and threw out his right arm in a meaningless gesture. "Hog," he repeated, chuckling.

"Yes, a hog!" said Sheridan, angrily. "In business's takin' a drink if he wants to, out o' business hours; nor, if a man keeps his work right up to the scratch, I wouldn't be the one to baste him if he got good an' drunk once in two, three years, maybe. It ain't my way. I let it alone, but I never believed in forcin' my way on a grown-up son in moral matters. I guess I was wrong! You think them men out there are waitin' to talk business with a drunkard? You think you can come to your office and do business drunk? By George! I wonder how often this has been happenin' and me not on to it! I'll have a look over your books tomorrow, and I'll—"

Roscoe stumbled to his feet, laughing wildly, and stood swaying, contriving to hold himself in position by clutching the back of the heavy chair in which he had been sitting.

"Hoo-hoo!" he cried. "S my principles, too. Be drunken all you want to—outside business hours. Don't for Gossake le'n'thin' innerfere business hours! Business!! Theasit! You're right, father. Drink! Die! L'everythin' go to hell, but don't let innerfere business!"

Sheridan had seized the telephone upon Roscoe's desk, and was calling his own office, overhead. "Abercrombie? Come down to my son Roscoe's suite and get rid of some gentlemen that are waitin' there to see him in room two-fourteen. You needn't come in to let me know they're gone; we don't want to be disturbed. Tell Pauley to call my house and send Claus down here with a closed car. We may have to go out. Tell him to bustle, and call me at Roscoe's room as soon as the car gets here. 'T's all!"

Roscoe had laughed bitterly throughout this monologue. "Drunk in business hours! Theas awf! Mus'n do such thing! Mus'n get drunk, mus'n gamble, mus'n kill 'nybody—not in business hours! All right any other time. Kill 'nybody you want to—'s long 'tain't in business hours! Fine! Mus'n have any trouble 't 'l innerfere business. Keep your trouble 't home. Don't bring it to th' office. Might innerfere business! Don't let your wife innerfere business! Keep all, all, all your trouble an' your meanness, an' your trad—your trad—keep 'em all for home use! If you got die, go on die 't home—don't die round the office!

"What's the matter?"

"Nothing," Roscoe answered indifferently, not moving.

"Well, I guess that's all right, too.

"Might innerfere business!"

Sheridan picked up a newspaper from Roscoe's desk, and sat down with his back to his son, affecting to read. Roscoe seemed to be unaware of his father's significant posture.

"You know wh' I think?" he went on. "I think Bibbs only one the family any 'telligence at all. Won't work, an' di'n get married. Jim worked, an' he got killed. I worked, an' I got married. Look at me! Jus' look at me, I ask you. Fine 'dustriss young business man. Look whass happen' to me! Fine!" He lifted his hand from the sustaining chair in a deplorable gesture, and immediately losing his balance, fell across the chair and caromed to the floor with a crash, remaining prostrate for several minutes, during which Sheridan did not relax his apparent attention to the newspaper. He did not even look round at the sound of Roscoe's fall.

Roscoe slowly climbed to an upright position, pulling himself up by holding to the chair. He was slightly sobered outwardly, having progressed in the prostrate interval to a state of befuddlement less volatile. He rubbed his dazed eyes with the back of his left hand.

"What—what you ask me whille ago?" he said.

"Nothin'."

"Yes, you did. What—what was it?"

"Nothin'. You better sit down."

"You ask me what I thought about Lamborn. You did ask me that. Well, I won't tell you. I won't say dam' word 'bout him!"

The telephone bell tinkled. Sheridan placed the receiver to his ear and said, "Right down." Then he got Roscoe's coat and hat from a closet and brought them to his son. "Get into this coat," he said. "You're goin' home."

"All ri'," murmured Roscoe, obediently.

They went out into the main hall by a side door. Roscoe walked out of the building without lurching, and twenty minutes later walked into his own house in the same manner, neither he nor his father having spoken a word in the interval.

Sheridan did not go in with him; he went home, and to his own room without meeting any of his family. But as he passed Bibbs' door he heard from within the sound of a cheerful young voice humming jubilant fragments of song:

Who looks the mustang in the eye? . . . With a leap from the ground To the saddle in a bound. And away—and away! Hi-yay!

It was the first time in Sheridan's life that he had ever detected any musical symptom whatever in Bibbs—he had never even heard him whistle—and it seemed the last touch of irony that the useless fool should be merry today.

To Sheridan it was Tom o' Bedlam singing while the house burned; and he did not tarry to enjoy the melody, but went into his own room and locked the door.

CHAPTER XVIII.

He emerged only upon a second summons to dinner, two hours later, and came to the table so white and silent that his wife made her anxiety manifest and but partially reassured by his explanation that his lunch had "disagreed" with him a little.

Presently, however, he spoke effectually. Bibbs, whose appetite had become hearty, was helping himself to a second breast of capon from white-jacket's salver. "Here's another difference between Midas and chicken," Sheridan remarked, grimly. "I reckon you overlooked that. Midas looks to me like he had the advantage there."

Bibbs retained enough presence of mind to transfer the capon breast to his plate without dropping it and to respond, "Yes—he crows over it."

Having returned his antagonist's fire in this fashion, he blushed—for he could blush distinctly now—and his mother looked upon him with pleasure, though the reference to Midas and roosters was of course jargon to her. "Did you ever see anybody improve the way that child has?" she exclaimed. "I declare, Bibbs, sometimes lately you look right handsome!"

"He's got to be such a gadabout," Edith giggled.

"I found something of his on the floor upstairs this morning, before anybody was up," said Sheridan. "I reckon if people lose things in this house and expect to get 'em back, they better get up as soon as I do."

"What was it he lost?" asked Edith.

"He knows" her father returned. "Seems to me like I forgot to bring it home with me. I looked it over—thought probably it was something pretty important, belongin' to a busy man like him." He affected to search his pockets. "What did I do with it, now? Oh yes! Seems to me like I remember leavin' it down at the office—in the waste basket."

"Good place for it," Bibbs murmured, still red.

Sheridan gave him a grin. "Perhaps pretty soon you'll be gettin' up early enough to find things before I do!"

It was a threat, and Bibbs repeated the substance of it, later in the evening, to Mary Vertrees—they had come to know each other that well.

"My time's here at last," he said, as they sat together in the melancholy gas light of the room which had been denuded of its piano. But the gas light, though from a single jet, shed no melancholy upon Bibbs, nor could any room seem bare that knew the glowing presence of Mary. He spoke lightly, not sadly.

"Yes, it's come. I've shirked and put it off, but I can't shirk and put off any longer. It's really my part to go to him—at least it would save my face. He means what he says, and the time's

come to serve my sentence. Hard labor for life, I think."

Mary shook her head. "I don't think so. He's too kind."

"You think my father's kind?" And Bibbs stared at her.

"Yes, I'm sure of it. I've felt that he has a great, brave heart. It's only that he has to be kind in his own way—because he can't understand any other way."

"Ah yes," said Bibbs. "If that's what you mean by 'kind'!"

She looked at him gravely, earnest concern in her friendly eyes. "It's going to be pretty hard for you, isn't it?"

"Oh—self-pity!" he returned, smiling. "This has been just the last flicker of revolt. Nobody minds work if he likes the kind of work. There'd be no loafers in the world if each man found the thing that he could do best; but the only work I happen to want to do is useless—so I have to give it up. Tomorrow I'll be a day laborer."

"What is it like—exactly?"

"It wasn't muscularly exhausting—not at all. They couldn't give me a heavier job because I wasn't good enough."

"But what will you do? I want to know."

"When I left," said Bibbs, "I was 'on' what they call over there a 'clipping machine,' and that's what I'll be sent back to. It's very simple and very easy. I feed long strips of zinc into a pair of steel jaws, and the jaws bite the zinc into little circles. And yet I was a very bad hand at it."

He had kept his voice cheerful as he spoke, but he had grown a shade paler, and there was a latent anguish deep in his eyes. He may have known it and wished her not to see it, for he turned away.

"You do that all day long?" she exclaimed. "No wonder—" She broke off, and then, after a keen glance at his face, she said: "I should think you would have been a 'bad hand at it'!"

He laughed ruefully. "I think it's the noise, though I'm ashamed to say it. You see, it's a very powerful machine, and there's a sort of rhythmic crashing—a crash every time the jaws bite off a circle."

"How often is that?"

"The thing should make about sixty-eight disks a minute—a little more than one a second."

"And you're close to it?"

"Oh, the workman has to sit in its lap," he said, turning to her more gayly. "The others don't mind. You see, it's something wrong with me. I have an idiotic way of flinching from the confounded thing—I flinch and duck, a little every time the crash comes, and I couldn't get over it. I was a treat to the other workmen in that room; they'll be glad to see me



"Tomorrow I'll Be a Day Laborer."

back. They used to laugh at me all day long."

Mary's gaze was averted from Bibbs now; she sat with her elbow resting on the arm of the chair, her lifted hand pressed against her cheek. She was staring at the wall, and her eyes had a burning brightness in them.

"It doesn't seem possible anyone could do that to you," she said, in a low voice. "No, he's not kind. He ought to be proud to help you to the leisure to write books; it should be his greatest privilege to have them published for you."

"Can't you see him?" Bibbs interrupted, a faint ripple of hilarity in his voice. "No. It's just as well he never got the— But what's the use? I've never written anything worth printing, and I never shall."

"That's because you've never seen the poor little things I've tried to do."

"You wouldn't let me, but I know you could! Ah, it's a pity!"

"It isn't," said Bibbs, honestly. "I never could—but you're the kindest lady in this world, Miss Vertrees."

She gave him a flashing glance, and it was as kind as he said she was. "That sounds wrong," she said, impulsively. "I mean 'Miss Vertrees.' I've thought of you by your first name ever since I met you. Wouldn't you rather call me 'Mary'?"

Bibbs was dazzled; he drew a long, deep breath and did not speak.

"Wouldn't you?" she asked, without a trace of coquetry.

"If I can!" he said, in a low voice.

"Ah, that's very pretty!" she laughed. "You're such an honest person, it's pleasant to have you gallant sometimes, by way of variety." She became grave again immediately. "I

near myself laughing as if it were someone else. It sounds like laughter on the eve of a great calamity." She got up restlessly, crossed the room and leaned against the wall, facing him. "You've got to go back to that place?"

He nodded.

"And the other time you did it—"

"Just over it," said Bibbs. "Two years. But I don't mind the prospect of a repetition so much as—"

"So much as what?" she prompted, as he stopped.

Bibbs looked up at her shyly. "I want to say it, but—but I come to a dead balk when I try. I—"

"Go on. Say it, whatever it is," she bade him. "You wouldn't know how to say anything I shouldn't like."

"I doubt if you'd either like or dislike what I want to say," he returned, moving uncomfortably in his chair and looking at his feet—he seemed to feel awkward, thoroughly. "You see, all my life—until I met you—if I ever felt like saying anything, I wrote it instead. Saying things is a new trick for me, and this—well, it's just this; I used to feel as if I hadn't ever had any sort of a life at all. I'd never been of use to anything or anybody, and I'd never had anything, myself, except a kind of haphazard thinking. But now it's different—I'm still of no use to anybody, and I don't see any prospect of being useful, but I have had something for myself. I've had a beautiful and happy experience, and it makes my life seem to be—I mean I'm glad I've lived it! That's all; it's your letting me be near you sometimes, as you have, this strange, beautiful, happy little while."

He did not once look up, and reached silence, at the end of what he had to say, with eyes still awkwardly regarding his feet. She did not speak, but a soft rustling of her garments let him know that she had gone back to her chair again. The house was still; the sound of a creaking in the wall seemed sharp and loud.

And yet, when Mary spoke at last, her voice was barely audible. "If you think it has been—happy—to be friends with me—you'd want to—to make it last."

"Yes," he gulped.

"But you make that kind of speech to me because you think it's over."

He tried to evade her. "Oh, a day laborer can't come in his overalls—"

"No," she interrupted, with a sudden sharpness. "You said what you did because you think the shop's going to kill you."

"No, no!"

"Yes, you do think that!" She rose to her feet again and came and stood before him. "Don't deny it, Bibbs. Well, if you meant what you said—and you did mean it, I know it!—you're not going to go back to the sanitarium. The shop shan't hurt you. It shan't!"

And now Bibbs looked up. She stood before him, straight and tall, splendid in generous strength, her eyes shining and wet.

"If I mean that much to you," she cried, "they can't harm you! Go back to the shop—but come to me when your day's work is done. Let the machines crash their sixty-eight times a minute, but remember each crash that defends you is that much nearer the evening and me!"

He stumbled to his feet. "You say—" he gasped.

"Every evening, dear Bibbs!"

He could only stare, bewildered.

"Every evening. I want you. They shan't hurt you again! And she held out her hand to him; it was strong and warm in his tremulous clasp. "If I could, I'd go and feed the strips of zinc to the machine with you," she said. "But all day long I'll send my thoughts to you. You must keep remembering that your friend stands beside you. And when the work is done—won't the night make up for the day?"

Light seemed to glow from her; he was blinded by that radiance of kindness. But all he could say was, huskily, "To think you're there—with me—standing beside the old zinc-eater—"

And they laughed and looked at each other, and at last Bibbs found what it meant not to be alone in the world. He had a friend.

CHAPTER XIX.

When he came into the new house, a few minutes later, he found his father sitting alone by the library fire. Bibbs went in and stood before him.

"I'm cured, father," he said. "When do I go back to the shop? I'm ready."

The desolate and grim old man did not relax. "I was sittin' up to give you a last chance to say something like that. I reckon it's about time! I just wanted to see if you'd have manhood enough not to make me take you over there by the collar. Last night I made up my mind I'd give you just one more day. Well, you got to it before I did—pretty close to the eleventh hour! All right. Start in tomorrow. It's the first o' the month. Think you can get up in time?"

"Six o'clock," Bibbs responded briskly. "And I want to tell you—I'm going in a 'cheerful spirit.' As you said, I'll go and I'll 'like it'!"

"That's your lookout!" his father grunted. "They'll put you back on the 'clippin' machine. You get nine dollars a week."

"More than I'm worth, too," said Bibbs, cheerily. "That reminds me, I didn't mean you by 'Midas' in that nonsense I'd been writing. I meant—"

"Makes a hell of a lot of difference what you mean!"

"I just wanted you to know. Good night, father."

"G'night!"

The sound of the young man's footsteps ascending the stairs became inaudible, and the house was quiet. But



"I'm Cured, Father," He Said.

presently, as Sheridan sat staring angrily at the fire, the shuffling of a pair of slippers could be heard descending, and Mrs. Sheridan made her appearance, her oblique expression and the state of her toilette being those of a person who, after trying unsuccessfully to sleep on one side, has got up to look for burglars.

"Papa!" she exclaimed, drowsily. "Why'n't you go to bed? It must be goin' on 'leven o'clock!"

She yawned, and seated herself near the fire, stretching out her hands to the fire. "What's the matter?" she asked, sleep and anxiety striving sluggishly with each other in her voice. "I knew you were worried all dinner time. You got something new on your mind besides Jim's bein' taken away like he was. What's worryin' you now, papa?"

"Nothin'."

She jeered feebly. "N' tell me that! You sat up to see Bibbs, didn't you?"

"He starts in at the shop again tomorrow morning," said Sheridan.

"Just the same as he did before?"

"Just precisely!"

"How—long you goin' to keep him at it, papa?" she asked, timidly.

"Until he knows something!" The unhappy man struck his palms together, then got to his feet and began to pace the room, as was his wont when he talked. "He'll go back to the machine he couldn't learn to tend properly in the six months he was there, and he'll stick to it till he does learn it! That boy's whole life, there's been a settin' up o' something mullish that's against everything I want him to do. I don't know what it is, but it's got to be worked out of him. Now, labor ain't any more a simple question than what it was when we were young. My idea is that, outside o' union troubles, the man that can manage workin' men is the man that's been one himself. Well, I set Bibbs to learn the men and to learn the business, and he set himself to balk on the first job! That's what he did, and the balk's lasted close on to three years. If he balks again I'm just done with him! Sometimes I feel like I was pretty near done with everything, anyhow!"

"I knew there was something else," said Mrs. Sheridan, blinking over a yawn. "You better let it go till tomorrow and get to bed now—less you'll tell me?"

"Suppose something happened to Roscoe," he said. "Then what'd I have to look forward to? Then what could I depend on to hold things together? A lummix! A lummix! That hasn't learned how to push a strip of zinc along a groove!"

"Roscoe?" she yawned. "You needn't worry about Roscoe, papa. He's the strongest child we had. I never did know anybody keep better health than he does. I don't believe he's even had a cold in five years. You better go up to bed, papa."

"Suppose something did happen to him, though. You don't know what it means, keepin' property together these days—just keepin' it alive, let alone makin' it grow the way I do. I tell you when a man dies, if that dead man's children ain't on the job, night and day, everything he built 'll get carried off. My Lord! when I think o' such things comin' to me! It don't seem like I deserved it—no man ever tried harder to raise his boys right than I have. I planned and planned and planned how to bring 'em up to be guards to drive the wolves off, and how to be builders to build, and build bigger. I tell you this business life is no fool's job nowadays—a man's got to have eyes in the back of his head. You hear talk, sometimes, 'd make you think the millennium had come—but right the next breath you'll hear somebody hollerin' about 'the great unrest.' You bet there's a 'great unrest!' There ain't no man alive smart enough to see what it's goin' to do to us in the end, nor what day it's got set to bust loose, but it's frothin' and bubblin' in the boiler. This country's been fillin' up with it from all over the world for a good many years, and the old camp-meetin' days are dead and done with. Church ain't what it used to be. Nothin's what it used to be—everything's turned up from the bottom, and the growth is so big the roots stick out in the air. There's an awful ruckion goin' on, and you got to keep hoppin' if you're goin' to keep your balance on the top of it. And the schemers! They run like bugs on the bottom of a board

(Continued on page 7.)

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Friday Morning, June 2, 1916



What the "Von" Means.
 The German title of "von" as a prefix before a surname was in feudal times the privilege of the landed barons, who thus designated, as in other countries with like prefixes, their ownership of lands. In modern times, however, the prefix "von" may be granted as a title of nobility by the German emperor or the kings of the various kingdoms of the empire. It does not carry any privileges or emoluments with it. It is recorded in the heraldry office in Berlin if granted by the emperor as kaiser or as king of Prussia, in Munich if granted by the king of Bavaria, Leipzig if conferred by the king of Saxony, etc. The recipient is not given a diploma with it. It may be, like the English title of baronet, personal or hereditary—that is, it may be granted to a man for his lifetime only or may descend to his sons. It cannot be assumed by any one, but may be earned by any deserving German subject and conferred as a reward for service or eminence.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Ancient Tragedy.
 A historical paper in Lord Montagu's collection in London tells of a strange tragedy "done in Holborn, a little before Christmas," several centuries ago: "A boy seven years old came up into a gentleman's chamber and prattled to him and drew his sword and flourished with it. The gentleman, being in bed, wondered to see the boy toss his blade so and said: 'So, good boy, thou hast done well. Put in the sword.' The boy persisting, the gentleman rose and held him the scabbard, and the rude handed lad, thinking to sheath the sword, lustily chort it into his body. Company were called. One offered to strike the child. 'Let him alone,' quoth the gentleman. 'God is just. This boy's father did I kill five years since and now know. Now he hath revenged it.' And the gentleman died the second dressing."

The Last of the Ruffs.
 In 1702 the rage for ruffs, such as are seen on many monumental effigies, began to decline. A writer in the London Chronicle of that year says of gentlemen's dress, "Their cuffs entirely cover their wrists, and only the edges of their ruffles are to be seen." It is said that a distaste for ruffs was first created so far back as 1613, when a woman named Turner wore them on her trial for the murder by poison of Sir Thomas Overbury. The French revolution of 1789 much influenced British fashion, and the picturesque cocked hat and ruffles then gave way generally to round hats and small cuffs. The period of their final disuse cannot be easily determined, as men of old fashioned or eccentric habits have worn ruffled shirt fronts within quite recent memory.

Tricky Fox.
 A gentleman while hunting near a river one winter day saw a fox run out on the ice and make at full speed for an opening in the ice where the rushing water of the river could be plainly seen from the bank, says the Scotsman. At the edge he stopped, turned, followed his tracks back to the bank and then ran some distance down the stream and sat there. Soon a dog came crashing out of the woods, bayed finely, hot on the fox's trail. Now, dogs when on a chase of this kind trust, almost entirely to their noses. This one was no exception. He ran along the ice, head down, and when he reached the hole he could not stop, but plunged into the water and disappeared forever. Then the fox trotted away with every sign of satisfaction.

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ASK DELEGATES TO AID COLONEL

Republican Committee Appeals For Convention Support.

CALL HIM MAN OF THE HOUR

Other Candidates Merely Imitators of Roosevelt—National Honor Is at Stake.

Pointing out that Theodore Roosevelt is by common consent the spokesman of the kind of Americanism that makes one's blood tingle, the Roosevelt Republican committee sent a letter to each delegate and alternate to the Republican convention yesterday urging votes for the colonel's nomination at Chicago.

Colonel Roosevelt, the letter declares, first had the courage to lay bare the evils of divided allegiance among our citizens of foreign origin, and, almost unaided, above the stress and the confusion of the last two years, he has upheld and kept untarnished the standard of our highest patriotism.

The letter, which is signed by George von L. Meyer, chairman of the Roosevelt Republican committee, is as follows:

Dear Sir: The Republican national convention meets at a time of grave national concern. For three years weakness and irresolution have characterized our government. The Democratic administration has failed to protect the lives of our citizens on the high seas or to hold accountable their destroyers. Disorder and rapine on the Mexican border were ignored until they culminated in actual invasion of our country, then met with an insufficient and ill equipped though gallant military force, so inadequate and ill supplied as to risk humiliation and disaster. Belligerent nations, convinced of the administration's timidity and heedless of its verbal protests, have openly disregarded international law and our rights as neutrals.

Democratic Irresolution.

No adequate measures are being taken to end this national humiliation or to insure the country's safety. The Democratic president began by opposing preparation for defense, suddenly urged it with perverted exhortation; then, dismissing a cabinet officer who took him at his word, sanctioned an inadequate and vicious measure calculated only to give this country a false sense of security.

Thus irresolute in its foreign policy and irresolute at home, the administration has permitted our citizens to become confused, uncertain, disunited. Leadership due them from their constituted authorities has been altogether lacking. They have consequently divided into groups, some conditioned on allegiance to countries from which they or their ancestors came. Fostered by such circumstances, false leaders have arisen with vague assurances of security and evil counsels of inaction, adding to the confusion and exposing us to increasing dangers.

In its emergency our country turns to the Republican party for restoration and guidance. It will accept Republican leadership if real leadership is offered, but will turn away again from mere opportunism. It is for us as Republicans patriotically and loyally disregarding all other motives to perform the required service in the spirit the occasion and our fellow countrymen demand.

We urge a course for our party which we believe will instantly (even before the election and inauguration of the new president) unit our citizens in a common purpose. The convention can meet the emergency with a single name. Its nomination for president will be the measure of Republican capacity.

Speaks For Americanism.

Theodore Roosevelt, without official title, without a vestige of official power, is by common consent in this supreme hour the spokesman of our Americanism. He first discerned the weakness of our foreign policy, now so humiliatingly and alarmingly apparent. While others were faltering, he first began to arouse our national consciousness, to vitalize it, to give it purpose. He first had courage to lay bare the evils of divided allegiance among our citizens of foreign origin. His voice has been foremost in urging adequate preparation. He, almost unaided, above the stress and confusion of the last two years, has upheld and kept untarnished the standard of our highest patriotism.

If a spokesman were enough, if a standard held high were enough, the nation would have no need to call Theodore Roosevelt again to the presidency. Such service he is already performing. But they are not enough. National honor can not be upheld nor our country maintain its rightful place among the nations by words or standards alone. Our country must act. It must act to insure peace with honor under adequate safeguards of peace, to guard its boundaries, to protect its citizens and to inspire and preserve loyalty among them. To compass this the spokesman must have authority, the leader power.

Roosevelt Blazed the Way.

Numerous candidates, some expressing their views, some silent, are the announced choice of groups of your fellow delegates, each assuring you that it is his favorite, if chosen, will follow where Theodore Roosevelt has blazed the way.

It is significant that the highest assurance any other can give of desire and intention, if chosen, to uphold the national honor and to prepare this nation is to declare that his policy is the same as the policy of Theodore Roosevelt; to endeavor to prove that his breadth of vision, his singleness of purpose, his disinterestedness, his insight, his courage, are equal to the breadth of vision, the singleness of purpose, the disinterestedness, the insight, the courage of Roosevelt.

The courage of wisdom is to choose Theodore Roosevelt himself, not one of his imitators, however worthy. This is the clear cut fight for Americanism and adequate defense. We urge you to repulse all lesser considerations, to stand only the need of your country and the opportunity of your party to perform a big service, and to vote for his nomination at the convention.

ROOSEVELT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.
 GEORGE V. L. MEYER, Chairman.

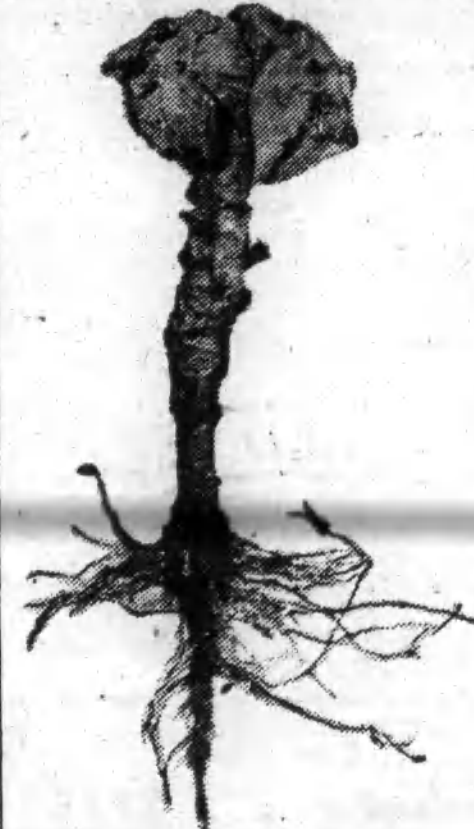
Farm and Garden

CABBAGE YELLOWS.

Disease of a Fungous Parasite and How it Can Be Controlled.
 [Prepared by Wisconsin experiment station.]

Cabbage "yellows" is a disease which is ruining the cabbage growing industry in Racine and Kenosha counties and occurs to a less extent in other cabbage growing sections of Wisconsin. It is caused by a fungus parasite which lives in the soil and attacks the roots of the cabbage. Hot weather makes the disease develop rapidly, while cool weather retards it or may hold it entirely in check. For this reason cabbage yellows caused more loss in the warm summer of 1914 than in the cool summer of 1915.

Wherever cabbage is grown on "cabbage sick" soil yellows appears first in the seed bed and later in the field. Diseased plants are off color and dwarfed. Their leaves are curled or one sided and in bad cases soon turn yellow and drop. Plants may live throughout the season. The stems of sick plants have black streaks in them, often worse on one side than on the other, and in bad cases these may ex-



A CASE OF CABBAGE YELLOWS.

tend well up into the head or top if no head is formed. These streaks are due to fungus threads which enter the roots and grow up through the stem into the leaves. Diseased fields may yield a half crop or there may be almost a complete crop failure.

Cabbage yellows is spread from diseased fields to healthy fields by (1) wind blown dust, which carries the spores or germs along with it, (2) surface water which runs across a sick field and then floods another field on a lower level, (3) soil carried by the feet of men and stock, (4) wheels or wagons, plows, cultivators and other farm machinery. In fact, anything which may carry soil from one field to another may also carry the disease.

Because the disease lives in the soil the seed disinfection, fertilizers, crop rotation and soil treatment cannot be used with any success in its control. It can be controlled, however, by using strains of seed selected because of their disease resistant qualities.

Such a selected strain of Hollander or Danish Ball Head, known as "Wisconsin Hollander No. 8," has been developed by the Wisconsin experiment station in co-operation with the cabbage growers of southeastern Wisconsin. This strain will stand up almost perfectly under the worst disease conditions. Test yields of this in 1914 averaged from 90 to 99 per cent of a full crop, while plants from commercial seed planted alongside yielded only from 2 to 3 per cent of a crop. In the commercial field, out of every 100 plants set forty-six lived, but only twenty-four made heads, which yielded two tons to the acre. In the Wisconsin Hollander No. 8 field out of every 100 plants set 100 lived and ninety-eight made heads which yielded more than eighteen and one-half tons to the acre.

WINTER WORK IN ORCHARD.

It is only the city office farmer who talks about the leisure season on the farm, for the leisure season is a dream. The practical fruit farmer has always a job at hand, and every clear day may be profitably employed.

The pruning is apt to require some time, and at the conclusion of that the removing and burning of the brush need some patience. Often we see in the orchard fire injured trees which result from too much haste in burning the refuse. Brush should never be burned nearer than twenty feet to a valuable tree and then only when the wind will carry the heat and smoke in an opposite direction.

The winter is the time for hauling out the wood which accumulates in the orchard. Wind broken branches and dead trees must be cut and taken to the wood pile.

Now is the select time for securing fertilizer. From the town stables or the stockyards haul it in for a top dressing about the trees. Apply it to the raspberry bushes and grapevines or spread it upon the corn land for next summer. This is work for fair weather.—Lova Homestead.

DON'T FORGET TO SPRAY.

Have you made your attack on the San Jose scale yet? Remember that this is just about the worst enemy of fruit trees and that the only effective way to control it is to spray your trees in winter when there is no danger to foliage. Commercial lime sulphur, in the proportion of one gallon to nine gallons of water, is the spray to use. The time to use it is before the buds begin to swell in early spring.—Home and Farm.

WAR ON CANKERWORMS.

Directions For Fighting This Common Enemy of Trees.

War has been declared. No, it is not with shot and shell that the fight is to be waged, but with sticky bands and spraying solutions. The common enemy is the cankerworm.

"To assure success in the combat too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity of beginning early," says George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

In the case of shade trees or of a few fruit trees a simple method, and one that gives excellent satisfaction, consists in banding the trunk of the tree with a sticky substance to prevent the ascent of the wingless female. The best method is to smear the sticky substance on bands of heavy paper such as building or tarred paper, bound to the trunk of the tree.

"The paper bands should be put on in the first warm days of February or early spring, and the sticky substance renewed whenever the material hardens. In order to close all crevices between tree and band a strip of cotton batting, cheapest grade, about two inches wide should be placed around the tree and covered with the band of tarred paper. The paper should be drawn snugly enough to press the thick band of cotton into the crevices.

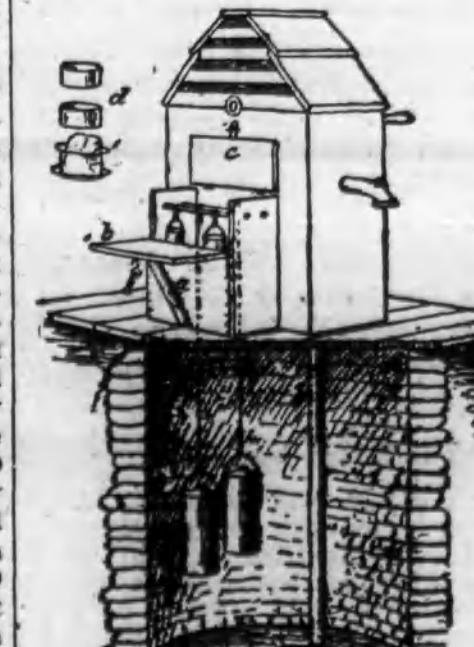
"The band can be easily fastened at the end with three sharp pointed tacks about three-fourths of an inch long. If the paper band is much wider than the narrow cotton one it will completely cover it and thus avoid the unsightly appearance of cotton either above or below the edge of the paper."

A number of substances of a sticky nature are suggested by this authority. Among them are pine tar, coal tar, and printer's ink. There are on the market effective preparations that remain sticky for the entire season.

The caterpillars may be quickly destroyed by spraying with arsenate of lead, using from two to three pounds to fifty gallons of water. This method is recommended for orchards and small shade trees. The first spraying should be done as soon as the foliage is partly expanded and before the trees bloom and the second spraying as soon as the blossoms fall.

Well Cooler For Butter.

A convenient cooler for butter, milk and other perishable products can be made in any well as shown by the drawing. It consists of a bottomless box placed on the well platform and provided at the top with two hinged doors. Inside extending across the box are a pair of bars. On these by means of hooks (No. 9 wire will do) hang deep pails similar to those used for deep setting cream. Inside one



WELL COOLER FOR BUTTER.

of these pails are placed dinner plates and somewhat smaller metal rings for holding butter in fair sized quantities.

The other pail is for milk. When filled the pails are lowered into the well as indicated. They may or may not rest in the water. If desired the pail used for solids may be made with perforated bottom and top so there will be a free circulation of cool air around the butter or other material inside.

These pails may be of any convenient size. A good dimension is ten or twelve inches in diameter and eighteen to twenty-four inches deep. The collars should be at least an inch smaller in diameter. Indeed, one and a half inches will be found preferable. The box should be two feet high, two feet wide and about eighteen inches across. It should have a latch and a padlock if there is danger of its being visited by people who have no business on the premises. Preferably the pails should be hung on metal rods rather than by cords or chains. This will facilitate raising and lowering.

In the drawing a is a hinged leg which hangs from the front b and drops to the floor against the side of the box, thus making b into a table. The front b locks on the top c. The rings which fit over the plates in the cans are shown at d.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO Our Out-of-Town Patrons

We have now a perfected system of daily delivery service to people living in the following towns and villages and on the direct macadam roads connecting these places. All purchases made one day will be delivered the next.

Just think what this means. You can send, write or phone your order, and the day after it is received it will be delivered to your home free of charge, if the value is \$1.00 or more.

This service will extend at present to the following places and to all people living on the direct road connecting these towns:

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Varna | Crums Corners |
| Etna | Jacksonville |
| Freeville | Trumansburg |
| Dryden | Covert |
| Groton | Interlaken |

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca

The Egbert Standard

When we speak of the Egbert standard, we mean that a garment bearing our label, has style—is made of good materials—has good tailoring, and is reasonably priced and if you ever find a garment lacking in any of these features, we will thank you to bring it back.

In staple colors, such as blues, blacks, greys and dark mixtures, we are showing some excellent values and are guaranteed to give satisfaction—your money back if they do not.

Priced in Plain figures
\$12.50 to \$25.00

C. R. EGBERT,
 The People's Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher
 75 GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.

John W. Rice Co.,
 103 Genesee Street, AUBURN, N. Y.

SPECIAL Coat and Suit Sale

All Suits and Coats are now being offered at reduced prices. Your choice of any model or any size at a liberal reduction from the regular price. Fabrics and Colors to suit every occasion.

Place your Insurance with the VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO.

\$1,500,000 IN FARM RISKS!
 WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,
 Office, Genoa, N. Y.

To The Farmers!

The 8-16 Mogul Farm Tractor meets with all the requirements in a very satisfactory manner.

The low 20th Century Spreader is owned by a great many farmers in Southern Cayuga County who are pleased with them. But still we are anxious for more satisfied purchasers.

Sold by
G. N. COON, KING FERRY, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE

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

Friday Morning, June 2, 1916

Memorial Day Exercises.

The Memorial day program was carried out as advertised in Genoa. At 10:30 a. m., a goodly number of townspeople, the few remaining old veterans—four in number—the school children and teachers were taken to the cemetery in automobiles provided through the kindness of the owners. As the skies looked threatening, it was thought best, after decorating the graves of the soldiers, to return to the village and hold the exercises in the Presbyterian church. Before all were seated in the church, the rain came and continued for an hour, but the remainder of the day proved to be fair.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. L. W. Scott. The male quartet then sang "Tenting Tonight." "The Blue and the Gray" was recited by Gordon B. Springer in an impressive manner. "America" was sung by the entire audience. Lincoln's Gettysburg address was well delivered by A. H. Knapp. The quartet then sang "The Vacant Chair." Following this, the speaker of the day, Prof. E. J. Anderson of Cornell, was introduced. Prof. Anderson gave a splendid address and one of the best ever delivered on a similar occasion in Genoa. The address was broad in its scope and should have been heard by a much larger audience than was present. He said the true meaning of our Memorial day is the consecration of the memory of those who fought and died for a principle. Our nation has a world mission, and that is to prove that "all men are created equal." The highest form of patriotism is to live so that our nation shall endure.

Genoa Presbyterian Church.

Morning service at 11 o'clock. In spite of the temptation to go elsewhere on Sunday morning, we are glad that many of the people are loyal to the church. Claims of the church should come before pleasure.

Sunday school at close of morning service. Our school might easily be twice as large as at present, if only our people would bear more personal responsibility in this regard.

Christian Endeavor at 6:45. Topic: "The Consecration of Money."

Evening service at 7:30. Song service, followed by the third of the series of sermons on N. T. characters: Mary Magdalene. Come and bring a friend.

Thursday evening service at 7:30. Topic: Missionary topic—"Alaska." Come with some item of missionary interest connected with the work of this field which is so distinctly the field of our own country.

Pomona Grange.

Cayuga County Pomona Grange will meet with East Venice Grange on Saturday, June 10.

PROGRAM

10:00 A. M.

- Music by Grange.
- General Business.
- (a) Roll Call of Granges—What is your Grange doing?
- (b) Suggestions for Creating More Interest in Pomona Work.
- (c) Miscellaneous Business.
- Question Box.
- Application for Membership in 5th Degree.

Music by Grange. Adjournment until 1:30 p. m.

1:30 P. M.

- Song East Venice Grange.
- Initiation of Candidates.
- Greetings—H. M. Roe, Master East Venice Grange.
- Response—James Gould, Master Pomona Grange.
- Recitation Carrie Arnold.
- Paper—Canning Vegetables at Home Mrs. Walter Minard.
- Solo Benjamin Watkins.
- Paper Fred Lester.
- The Roads of Cayuga County Charles Dayton.
- Recitation Herman Taylor.
- Paper Mrs. Emma Sisson.
- Music East Venice Grange.
- Talk—Weak Links in a Great Chain Mrs. W. W. Anthony.

Missp. All trains will stop at Myers Station and conveyances will be there to meet them.

Dinner will be served by East Venice Grange for 25 cents.

We would like your name on our subscription list.

Baseball in Genoa.

The opening of the 1916 baseball season at the fair grounds on Memorial Day showed very plainly that the people are very much interested in the national game and that Genoa has a fast team. The playing of the home team was fine and the team was well balanced. It is the intention of the association to have games on the local grounds every Saturday afternoon and that only the best teams in this section will be played.

The grounds were in good condition for the opening game and there will be more improvements made soon. The pitching of McDermott and batting of Sullivan, Slarrow and Townsend were features of the game.

GENOA		A	B	R	H	O	A	E
Townsend, r. f.	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slarrow, 1 b.	3	1	1	6	0	1	0	0
Walsh, c.	4	0	2	12	1	0	0	0
Sullivan c. f.	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Plunket, 3 b.	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wilbur, 2 b.	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
McDermott, p.	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Ferris, s. s.	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Holland, l. f.	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Brogan, r. f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	3	7	26	7	2		

MORAVIA		A	B	R	H	O	A	E
W. Ercanbrack, s. s.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Ercanbrack, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Heffernan, c.	4	0	1	12	1	0	0	0
White, cf.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory, l. f., p.	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Morris, 2 b.	4	0	1	3	1	2	0	0
Brown, r. f.	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Stone, 1 b.	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Signor, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Spafford, l. f.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	1	4	24	8	3		

*W. Ercanbrack—hit by batted ball. Genoa 10 1 1 0 0 0 0 x-3 Moravia 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1

Two base hits, Sullivan, Slarrow, Townsend; stolen bases, Slarrow 2, Heffernan, Stone; left on bases, Genoa 4; Moravia 5; bases on balls, on McDermott 1; hit by pitcher, by Signor (Slarrow); struck out by McDermott 12; by Signor 5; by Ivory 6. Umpire Robbins.

Death of Aged Minister.

Rev. Abner Morrill, aged 89 years, a retired Baptist clergyman of Etna, was found dead in bed in his home Tuesday morning of last week. Mr. Morrill had been in ill health for several weeks.

Mr. Morrill was a graduate of Bowdoin college where he was a classmate of Senator Frye and General Howard. He was born at Farmington, Me.

Surviving are four daughters—Georgianna, Penelope and Hester of New York City, and Lulu M., who lived with her father. His wife died about ten years ago.

Tickets to the Republican national convention at Chicago are said to be in such demand that there have been offers of \$50 for one ticket.

In district No. 5 in the town of Sodus every officer elected at the recent annual school meeting is a woman, so that the women will have entire charge of that district during the coming year.

At 79 Admiral Dewey is working at his desk. At 80 Uncle Joe Cannon's face is turned toward the rising sun. And at 82 Chauncey Depew declares he feels better that he did twenty years ago.

Daniel D. Tompkins, after whom Tompkins county was named, is to be commemorated by the erection of a monument in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, in accordance with an act passed by the last Legislature.

The supervisors of Seneca county passed a resolution increasing the compensation of members of town boards from \$2 to \$4 a day. The Pomona Grange and subordinate Granges of the county have condemned the action of the supervisors.

M. L. Comfort, a dwarf, and for many years a jeweler at Owego, died recently at the Masonic Home at Utica. Mr. and Mrs. Comfort had been residents of Masonic Home for three years. His height was but 42 inches. His wife, also a dwarf, was six inches taller. He was a son of Rev. Elias Comfort, at one time a preacher at Berkshire, and was 74 years of age.

Rather unusual conditions prevailed in the Gale district, near West Groton, last week. The seven younger children of Ed Devlen's family all had the measles. Four of these constitute all the children who attend school in the Gale district. Their sister, Mrs. Carl Cornwall, is the teacher. She was instructed by the trustee not to close school and she therefore taught without any pupils.

Meetings of Dairy Association.

Plans for increasing the membership of the New York State Dairy-men's association and for making it of greater benefit to the dairymen of the State are to be carried out this summer. A most important part of the plan is a series of three meetings to take the nature of outings to be held in June, July and August. Instructive lectures and demonstrations of particular interest to dairymen will be given at these meetings. They will be held in different parts of the State, and an effort will be made to choose subjects for discussion and demonstration which will be interesting to the section in which the meeting is held.

An effort is to be made to interest the Farm Bureau agents in the meetings, so that they may co-operate with the association in getting a good attendance. W. E. Dana of Avon, president of the association, and Prof. W. A. Stocking of Ithaca, make up a committee which will arrange programs for the meetings.

Cases of Summer Complaint.

Stomach and intestinal disturbances are frequently corrected by the use of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They tend to cleanse the intestinal tract and promote digestion. Used by mothers for 28 years. All druggists sell them, 25c.

Decision Upheld.

A decision upholding the conviction by the Supreme Court jury in the case of the People, against the Board of Education of the Union Free School District No. 1, of the Town of Moravia was given Saturday by the Appellate Division, fourth department, sitting in Rochester. All justices concur in sustaining the conviction. County Judge Hull Greenfield, attorney for the appellant, the Board of Education of Moravia, will probably appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.

Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into the shoes and use in the foot-bath, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to hot, tired, aching, swollen, tender feet and makes walking easy. All druggists everywhere, 25c.

Politics at Home.

Little Millie's father and grandfather were Republicans; and, as election drew near, they spoke of their opponents with increasing warmth, never heeding Millie's attentive ears and wondering eyes. One night, however, as the little maid was preparing for bed, she whispered in a frightened voice: "Oh, mamma, I don't dare to go upstairs. I'm afraid there's a Democrat under the bed."

"ROUGH ON RATS" ends RATS, MICE, Bugs. Die outdoors. Unbeatable Exterminator. Used World over, by U. S. Gov't too. Economy size 25c or 15c. Drug & Country Stores. Refuse substitutes. FREE. Comic Picture R.—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Ledyard Study Club.

On May 24, the Ledyard Cornell Study club held its last meeting for this year. The following officers were elected for the year, beginning in the fall:

- President—Mrs. Walter Minard.
- Vice Pres.—Mrs. H. C. Willis.
- Treas.—Miss Nellie Brennan.
- Rec. Sec.—Miss Nellie Tompkins.
- Cor. Sec.—Mrs. Frank Mein.

The Raccoon as a Pet.

The beautiful Raccoon when tamed becomes a great pet and a Raccoon Corn Plaster if applied to your pet corn will relieve the pain at once and remove the corn within a day or so. Isn't it worth while to use such a treatment? If you think so get a package to-day from your druggist or write, Raccoon, LeRoy, N. Y., for free sample.

The various towns of Tompkins county, in addition to state and county funds to be expended for road work, will spend \$50,000 for the construction and improvement of roads during the coming year. The town of Lansing has made an appropriation of \$755.44 and Groton \$1,500. Three miles of state highway will be built from South Lansing to Myers, on the state route from Auburn to Ithaca.

Are You A Temperance Man?

If so you can sell insurance for the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY and earn \$100 to \$200 per month as special or General Agent in your county. Experience not necessary. The only Life insurance institution that does not insure the Drinker. PROMOTION and PERMANENT POSITION to acceptable men who make good. John D. Knapp, Sec'y, 95 William St., New York.

HOW To Make Shabby or Old Furniture Look New

OLD furniture looks shabby in the spring, when almost everything else is fresh and clean, but it can be made like new with the expenditure of a little time and money. First the old finish must be taken off the furniture. This may be done with a varnish remover, which may be purchased at a hardware store. Two quarts will remove the varnish from all the furniture in the average living room. This remover should be applied with a brush or a cloth and allowed to stand for a few minutes. It must then be rubbed or scraped off. After this the scraper should be used until the wood is reached, because a varnish will not take a stain. If the wood is an open grain piece, such as chestnut, walnut or oak, a filler must be used to make a smooth surface. This may be bought or prepared at home. The formula for the preparation is as follows: One pound of cornstarch and three-fourths pint of boiled linseed oil or turpentine colored with burned umber or lampblack. After the stain and the filler have been applied the wood may be covered with a floor or furniture varnish or a wax. If a wax finish is desired the stain should be put on and allowed to stand until the next day, when the wax or varnish may be applied. Wax is the preferable finish since it does not gather up the dust particles so readily as the varnish and is more easily applied.

Perils of Tropical Waters.

Raising a vessel submerged in tropical waters is dangerous business, according to an account in Shipping Illustrated of the salvage of a gunboat that had been sunk in the harbor of Progreso, Yucatan. The sailors were in constant danger owing to the attacks of "voracious fishes, some of which are more ferocious than sharks and far more determined in their methods of attacking human prey."



Rochester . . \$1.55
Syracuse75

Round Trip. Every Saturday and Sunday to October 22, inclusive. Returning same day. For through tickets or additional information consult nearest New York Central Lines ticket agent, or address General Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Special Notices

Seed beans for sale, marrows and medium, at hotel. D. W. King. 45w5 King Ferry.

Seed buckwheat for sale, 75c per bu. for the next 10 days. 45w2 C. Atwood, Locke.

WANTED—Ford roadster or delivery car; must be in good condition. 45w3 F. D. Lamkin, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Indian twin cylinder motorcycle; first class condition, \$80 cash takes it. F. D. Lamkin; 45w3 King Ferry.

Dressmaking—Ladies' dresses, tailor made gowns, alterations, remodeling equal to new work guaranteed. Mrs. Frank Flinn, (Goodyear) 44w2 Atwater, N. Y., R. D. 25.

Good work horse for sale; also loose alfalfa hay. Paul J. Faba, 44w2 Miller phone. Atwater.

FOR SALE—A Metz runabout automobile in good condition, just been overhauled; will sell cheap if sold at once. Frank Brill, King Ferry. 44w3

FOR SALE—Pair black geldings 7 and 9 years old, wt. 2,900; brass trimmed harness, heavy Milburn wagon. J. W. Frost, Five Corners. 44w3

FOR SALE—Five Beagle puppies, 3 months old, beauties; cheap for cash. Full blood parents. 43w3 John B. Mastin, Genoa.

FOR SALE—A few bushels of Morgan beans, \$1 per peck. 43w3 J. Leon Mack, Genoa.

WANTED—Beef, pork and veal for weekly shipments. 37tf Bert E. Gray, Genoa.

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

WANTED—Dressed pork, veal calves, fat sheep and lambs, fat cattle and all kinds of poultry. Highest cash price paid. Cash paid for hides. Phone 8-Y-3 R. A. Ellison, 14tf King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 and 1/2 bu. peach baskets, grape baskets, grape trays, pear kegs and barrels, potato crates, etc. King Ferry Mill Co., 3tf King Ferry, N. Y.

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

More Cream Less Work That's the happy combination you get with the New Sharples Suction-feed Separator. Let us show you a new dairy profit—more cream from the same quantity of milk and with less work. We'll gladly demonstrate how

THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED Separator skims clean when you turn slowly—something no other cream separator can do. You can hurry the milk through, when you choose, by turning faster; the cream remains of even density.

The New Sharples is easy to fill; easy to turn; and easy to clean—only three pieces and no discs to wash. Come in and see for yourself. Bring the women folks, too.

FRED TUTTLE & SON
PHONE 26Y-1 POPLAR RIDGE.
Genuine Sharples repairs and oils carried in stock

U. S. Government's O. K.
Any food articles inspected and O. K.'d by the U. S. Government are to be relied upon as clean and pure.

MOXLEY'S SPECIAL
Is Government inspected and O. K.'d—It insures your health and that of your family—Can you say as much for butter?

5 lb. Pails \$1.10
2 lb. Cartons 45c
1 lb. Cartons 23c

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Pure vegetable butter color furnished free.

BUTTER'S ONLY RIVAL THE TASTE IS THE TEST

PUBLIC MARKET GENOA, N. Y.

Progress Demands Quality.
We aim to handle only the best, and have recently added to our line of implements the MOLINE PLOW, the plow with a guaranteed Grey Back Moldboard, famous for its easy draft and scouring qualities.
And the BADGER HARROW, a three-runner harrow with positively the best clearance of any harrow made.
We also have the Ontario Grain Drill, Planet Jr. Cultivators and Seeders, Kraus Pivot-Axle Cultivator, Land Rollers, Corn Markers, Beatrice Cream Separators, Milk Wagons, etc. Coal, Fertilizer, Cement, Ground Limestone, Wood Fiber, Regal and Magnolia Flour.
Our interests are yours and we will appreciate your trade.

MILLER PHONE **C. J. WHEELER, Genoa**

A WORD ABOUT TIRES
WE SELL "DEFIANCE"
Guaranteed to 4,000 miles, at 10% off list for cash and if needed will make an adjustment that will please you. If you need a spare tire to carry I will loan you a casing to July 1. Pay then or return.

J. D. ATWATER, Genoa, N. Y.

THE GENOA TRIBUNE
and N. Y. World \$1.60

Village and Vicinity News.

—Mrs. L. Allen returned from Auburn Saturday evening.

—Delwin Decker was the guest of Genoa friends several days recently.

—The Republic Inn at Freeville is now open for transient or permanent guests.

—Mrs. John H. Payne of Scipio spent a few days at King Ferry and Genoa last week with relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Morse of Moravia were guests, Sunday, of the latter's aunt, Miss Jane Louw.

—Miss Aline Winn of Ledyard was a guest at the home of her uncle, F. C. Hagin, the first of the week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Abram West of Goodyears, accompanied by Wesley Seager, spent Saturday last at Wm. Smith's.

FOR SALE—Small refrigerator, good as new. Cheap, if taken at once. Mrs. G. B. Springer, Genoa. 45w3

—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sellen, who has been very ill, is slightly improved. Miss Blakley is caring for him.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gard, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Corning and Miss Georgia Corning of Auburn have been recent guests at Dr. Gard's.

—Mrs. Mary Tilton returned Sunday evening to her home at King Ferry, after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Bower.

—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hand and sons, with J. B. Mastin chauffeur, motored to Union Valley to spend Memorial day.

—Mrs. G. W. Ford, who is ill, remains about the same. Miss Garey was expected last week to care for her, but it was impossible for her to come.

—If you want a good, newsy paper, help it along by sending or 'phoning in the news on your street or community. Your assistance will be appreciated.

Buy your rugs, all sizes up to 12x15 at Robt. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa. Prices lower than elsewhere.

—David Kennedy-Fraser, an assistant professor at Cornell University, has resigned and will return to his home country, Scotland, and enter the army.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Knapp and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Smith were among those from this vicinity who saw the presentation of "The Birth of a Nation" at Ithaca, the first of the week.

—Mrs. B. F. Samson returned Saturday from her trip to Alexandria Bay and Benson Mines. At the latter place, she visited her daughter, Mrs. John O'Neill. Her grandson, Edward O'Neill, returned home with her.

—W. S. Cortis, who has been conducting Banker's hardware store for several weeks, went to Ithaca last week for an operation, which was performed at the city hospital last Friday. He is reported as doing well.

Summer underwear for Ladies and Children at Mrs. D. E. Singer's, Genoa. 44tf

—The following people are patients at Dr. Skinner's hospital: Mrs. M. Dunham of Moravia, Mrs. John Smith of East Genoa, Mrs. H. B. Hunt of Five Corners, Mr. Millard Streeter of Ellsworth, Moses Snushall of King Ferry and L. Doyle of Ellsworth.

—Town Superintendent of Highways, John Sullivan, expects to begin work soon on the stretch of county road, running through the village of King Ferry, and will complete it this season. Stone for the work has been purchased from the Carson quarry.

Mr. Auto Owner, investigate the new Smith canvas tread tires at Mastin's Garage, Genoa. Carried in stock, 7,000 miles guarantee on Ford sizes, 5,000 miles on larger sizes. Prices right. 43w3

—The 23rd annual report of the Masonic Home at Utica shows that the membership of the Home consists of 173 men, 125 women, 72 boys and 61 girls, a total of 431. Since the inception of the Home to date, 346 children have been cared for. During the same period, 1205 adults have been cared for, making a total of 1551.

—Rev. John Timothy Stone, D. D., former moderator of the General Assembly and one of the best known and most successful graduates of Auburn Theological seminary, is to offer the invocation at the Republican National convention at Chicago when it is opened June 8. Dr. Stone, who was for several years pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Cortland, is now pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Chicago.

—Morell Wilson has a new five passenger Ford car.

—The State Sunday School association meets in Albany, June 13 to 15.

—E. F. Keefe returned Monday from a week's business trip to New York.

—A daughter was born May 18 to Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Armstrong of Groton, formerly of East Genoa.

—It is mighty fine for the people of a town to long for new institutions, but it is also a good thing to help the institutions already established.—Ex.

—"Rubbering" on telephone lines is not a country pastime exclusively it seems. In New York one can get a police order and tap a subscriber's wire.—Dryden Herald.

—A sturgeon weighing sixty pounds and nearly five feet in length was caught in Cayuga lake, near Ithaca, recently. This is the first sturgeon caught in that lake since 1880.

—Replies to the Methodist temperance society's query show that the 482 daily papers in this country declining liquor advertisements in February, 1915, had in February of this year increased to 840.

—The Cornell crews were again victorious in the races on Cayuga lake last Saturday. Cornell shells won the varsity race from Princeton and Yale in the most exciting race ever rowed over the home course.

—The marriage of Miss Mary Elizabeth Fowler to Charles J. Veley of Ledyard will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler, in the town of Ledyard, on Wednesday, June 7, at 2:30 o'clock.

We can still furnish good eating or seed potatoes at Genoa, Clear View or Venice Center. Please place orders promptly. J. D. Atwater. 41tf

—The Cayuga Preventorium will be opened June 15 with capacity for several more children than it contained last year, according to an announcement following a special meeting of the Board of Directors.—Ithaca Journal.

—There was great property loss in Western New York from the recent floods. At Cuba the estimated loss is \$25,000; Olean reports half as much; Warsaw, \$75,000; and in many other towns there were losses of \$5,000 to \$15,000.

—Company M of Auburn and other companies of the National Guard of the State will leave their respective armories for Camp Beekman in Dutchess county on Friday morning, July 7, according to orders received from Division Headquarters.

—The bodies of Rev. Guy P. Bursleson and John Heal of Auburn who are supposed to have been drowned in Owasco lake, Memorial day, have not yet been recovered. They left Auburn for a canoe trip to Ensenore that morning and the overturned canoe and paddles floated to shore during the day, about two miles from the point of starting.

—The regular season of the Woman's Union Vacation Camp of Auburn will open at Edgewater on July 3, when the first group of girls will go to spend their vacation. The Misses Montgomery will not be in charge of the camp this summer as they expect to attend summer school at Columbia University, New York, taking courses in dietetics and sociology.

Buy your canned goods, Chase & Sanborn teas and coffee at low prices. R. & H. P. Mastin, Genoa.

—Mrs. Ida Belle Satterlee, wife of Geo. C. Satterlee (Sig Sautelle), the veteran circus magnate and showman, died at their farm home on the Scott road in Homer May 22 following a paralytic stroke which came the afternoon before. She was a very capable business woman and was her husband's assistant during all the years of his successful career with the famous Sautelle circus.

—The annual meeting of the Women's Missionary society of Cayuga association will be held in the First Baptist church in Auburn, June 7. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and reports of officers and committees will be read. The Cayuga association is composed of societies from the three Baptist churches of Auburn, and the Jordan, Meridian, Moravia, Port Byron, Senett, Skaneateles, Scipio, Sterling, Throopville, Union Springs, Venice and Weedsport churches. Among the speakers will be Miss Martha Troeck, one of the missionaries maintained at Ellis Island by the national organization, and Miss Ella McLaurin, one of the secretaries of the foreign department of the organization.

South Bend Watch for Graduation.

The watch that wears the purple. Graduation is the one event of a young person's life most worthy of remembrance—and no other token is so appropriate as a South Bend Watch. The handsome appearance and high quality of South Bend watches make them welcome gifts which evidence the discriminating taste of the giver.

Let us show you the extra thin models. We have all sizes and grades.

A. T. HOYT,
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HOYT BLOCK MORAVIA, N. Y.

Special School Meeting.

Genoa, N. Y., May 11, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that a special school meeting for District No. 6, town of Genoa, will be held at the schoolhouse in Genoa, N. Y., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916,
at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., to vote on the proposition to raise \$650.00 by tax to buy the Eliza Willis property. 42w4
J. Mulvaney, clerk.

—The state Y. P. S. C. E. convention will be held in Syracuse July 10 to 13.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Teeter of Locke, May 16, 1916, a daughter.

—Edward Sparling of Ithaca, a former turnkey at the county jail, has accepted the appointment as policeman at Groton.

—Under the management of the Civic Improvement committee, Ithaca will have a contest for the best vegetable garden in the city this season. Prizes will be awarded.

—Rev. E. R. Evans recently left Ludlowville for Windsor, where he has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church. It is reported that the Presbyterian church at Ludlowville will now be closed.

—Geo. C. Keeler, employed as miller by the Fall Creek Milling Co., Ithaca, for the past 36 years, died in an Elmira hospital last week, from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile. He survived about two hours after the accident.

Ithaca Auburn Short Line
Central New York Southern Railroad Corporation.
In Effect Sept. 21, 1914. Corrected to Nov. 11, 1915.

SOUTHBOUND—Read Down				STATIONS				NORTHBOUND—Read Up			
27	23	421	21	31		422	22	24	20		
Daily	Daily	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily Except Sun.		Daily Except Sun.	Sunday Only	Daily Except Sun.	Daily	Daily	
P M	P M	A M	A M	A M		A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	
6 40	1 50	8 30	8 30	6 45	AUBURN	9 20	11 09	11 27	5 00	9 00	
6 55	2 04	8 45	8 45	7 00	Mapleton	9 05	10 54	11 14	4 45	8 45	
7 05	2 14	8 50	8 50	7 11	Merrifield	8 53	10 43	11 04	4 35	8 36	
7 12	2 22	9 05	9 05	7 20	Venice Center	8 44	10 34	10 56	4 27	8 28	
7 24	2 33	9 20	9 12	7 33	GENOA	8 29	10 19	10 45	4 16	8 15	
7 33	2 41	9 31	9 21	7 43	North Lansing	8 18	10 08	10 36	4 06	8 06	
7 45	2 50	9 50	9 37	8 05	South Lansing	8 05	9 55	10 26	3 55	7 55	
8 10	3 15	10 15	9 56	8 30	ITHACA	7 30	9 20	10 00	3 30	7 45	
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.

IT'S NO PICNIC

GETTING READY FOR A DAY'S OUTING.
TOO MUCH WORK FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS.
TOO MUCH WONDERING WHAT TO BAKE AND TAKE. TOO MUCH COOKING.
THIS STORE CAN HELP YOU A WHOLE LOT, IF YOU WILL LET IT.
CAKES, JUST ABOUT NO END TO THE VARIETIES, DAINTY AND APPETIZING.
FRESH BREAD AND COOKIES.
POTTED MEATS.
CANNED FISH.
PICKLES AND OLIVES.
THE IDEA OF WHAT TO TAKE ON AN OUTING IS FURNISHED BY SEEING THE GOODS.

Good Things to eat at

Hagin's UP TO DATE Grocery
GENOA - NEW YORK

Special Notice
SHOE SALE

We have to offer 1000 pairs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Low Shoes in button, Oxford ties, Pumps and Slippers. Having bought before the big advance, we are now giving our customers the benefit. This Sale will last two weeks only.

We are 25 per cent. lower than the city.

Also Rugs, Carpets, Dress Goods, Percales, Gingham, Crepes, at old prices. No advance yet.

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

Watch an I Clock repairing.

—Stellar Rebekah lodge, No. 535, of Genoa will give a dance on Friday evening, June 16, at Mosher's hall. Smith's orchestra of Genoa will furnish the music. 44w3

—Mrs. L. M. Tighe left last week Thursday for Lincoln Park, where Mr. Tighe has been employed for some time, and where they will reside. Mrs. J. F. Brown accompanied Mrs. Tighe to her new home.

—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Sellen of Shelby, Ohio, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sellen, and other relatives in this vicinity. They were in Ithaca to attend "The Birth of a Nation" Tuesday night.

—The second annual field day of the schools in Supervisory district, No. 4, will be held at the Genoa fair grounds on Saturday, June 17. Supt. Springer has completed arrangements for a full day's program. See big posters.

—Genoa friends of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pollard, who lived here last year, will be interested to know that Mr. Pollard is now located in Rochester and expects to reside there. His family are still in Adams, but will go to Rochester soon.

Best ware, lowest prices, in dinner sets at R. & H. P. Mastin's, Genoa.

—Wm. Smith is building a two-story addition on the rear of his house. The room on the first floor will be a large kitchen and the upper part will be made into two bedrooms. A bay window and a porch will be added to the front of the house, and the entire building will be painted. A furnace will be installed, and this with the other improvements will complete a pleasant, up-to-date residence.

—It is announced that beginning on the first of July all boxes put out by patrons of rural and star routes must be one of two standard sizes. Both are to be larger than the present standard box, the larger being adapted to the needs of those who mail considerable parcels post matter. A convenience that will be appreciated by the carrier will be the coin holder which will do away with the annoyance that searching for coins now entails upon the carrier.

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APPROPRIATIONS REDUCED; NO DIRECT STATE TAX

Governor Whitman Concludes His Work on the Appropriation Bill and Renders an Account of His Stewardship--New Itemized Budget Will Return Between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to the State Treasury For Use Next Year--Over Half a Million Saved on Canal Operation--His Reason For Declining to Tamper With the Sinking Funds.

Albany, May 22.—In the statement accompanying his action on the appropriation bill Governor Whitman points out that this year's appropriations, exclusive of canal construction, are \$1,241,821.28 less than last year's.

Including canal construction the appropriations are \$4,835,821.78 less than last year's.

There will be no direct tax this year. The segregated budget now in use will return to the state treasury for use next year between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

The appropriation for the operation of the canal through the department of public works is over half a million dollars less this year than it was last year.

The proposal of Mayor Mitchell to veto items for interest on state bonds and contributions to the sinking funds was not followed for the reason that such action would be illegal and unconstitutional. Had these items been vetoed the comptroller would be compelled by the constitution and the statutes to call upon the counties for a direct tax to the amount of these vetoes.

The proposal of Mayor Mitchell that the item for state aid to town highways was not followed for the reason that it would have meant the repudiation of a statutory obligation.

The governor disposes of the allegation by Mayor Mitchell that 2,500 salary increases had been made in the appropriation bill by an analysis of all the salary changes, which shows that the increase is not 2,500, but 485, most of them in the low class service of the insane hospitals and charitable institutions.

The change of the fiscal year makes for a great improvement in budget making. It gives to the comptroller a better opportunity for audit control. Provision can now be made in the appropriation bill for a full year, a thing impossible when the fiscal year closed six months after the adjournment of the legislature.

The full text of the statement follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, MAY 30, 1916.
Statement by the Governor on Appropriation Bills of the Legislative Session of 1916.

The appropriation bills passed by the legislature of 1916, exclusive of reapportionments, appropriations for bond accounts and appropriations between funds not affecting the total cost of government, total \$61,004,556.08. Of this amount appropriations aggregating \$59,103,450.08 have been approved, and items aggregating \$1,901,006 have been vetoed. The appropriations for 1915 were \$63,997,271.36, including \$3,654,000 for canal construction, making a total for other than canal construction \$60,343,271.36, showing a decrease for 1916 below 1915 (exclusive of canal construction) of \$1,241,821.28.

A total of \$283,011.04 of reapportionment items approved by the legislature has been vetoed. Contrary to the situation last year, the veto of these items represents an increase in the resources of the state treasury to an equal amount, the funds released thereby being available for other needs of government.

The main appropriation bill passed by the legislature, together with the two principal highway maintenance appropriations, aggregated \$59,840,067.89 as compared with the governor's tentative budget proposal of \$57,161,517.44, or a net increase over the tentative proposal of \$1,678,550.42. The appropriations as approved show a net increase over the tentative proposal of \$1,941,932.64.

To arrive at a proper basis of comparison, however, each of these amounts should be increased by approximately \$1,000,000, representing a reduction in the appropriation bill for debt service below the amount in the governor's tentative proposal for the same purpose, the reduction being due to the elimination of the September interests from the total in the tentative budget.

Items Which Account For Increase.
The principal items making up this increase of approved appropriations over the tentative budget are the following:

National guard mobilization	\$500,000.00
Military training	100,000.00
Highway maintenance (add because of road destruction due to severe winter)	312,279.30
Town road, state aid	108,275.30
Gravel crossings	175,000.00
Court of claims judgments	150,000.00
Court of appeals, courthouse	250,000.00
Scholarship Agricultural school, new activity	54,500.00
New prisons	400,000.00
Legislative deficiencies	250,000.00
Conservation, including Saratoga Springs	300,000.00
Support of common school districts	185,471.00
Indemnities for diseased animals	100,000.00
State taxes due counties	24,000.00
Board of prisons in penitentiaries	32,000.00
Total	\$2,582,975.30

None of these items, which represent which no transfers are to be made to

the deficiency or supply bill item of previous years, amount to \$1,877,375.76 as compared with \$5,257,920.98, the amount of the deficiency bill for last year, showing a reduction in the amount appropriated to meet deficiencies this year as compared to last year of \$3,380,545.22.

Principal Items of Deficiency.

The principal items of deficiency this year are the following: Board of prisoners in penitentiaries, \$155,135.44; state taxes due counties, \$363,716 of this amount \$190,000 is not a deficiency and should have been in the appropriation bill; election law printing, \$32,000; legislative deficiencies, \$196,983.33 of which \$100,000 is for printing, although \$200,000 was included in the appropriations of last year, \$300,000 to meet current charges for this purpose and \$300,000 for deficiency due to deliberate failure by the previous administration to make appropriation for this purpose; support of common schools, \$169,988 (due to an error in computation last year); contributions to agricultural fairs, \$250,000; indemnity for diseased animals killed by order of the department of agriculture (approved claims for which were in the department of agriculture March 1, 1916), \$240,000.

The cost of the constitutional convention last year, approximately \$500,000, was a burden which the last year's appropriation bill had to carry because of the failure of the previous administration to make provision for it. That was a charge against the present administration which was not expected to recur, but we find that the advertisements of the new constitution inserted in the newspapers of the state last year, together with the cost of printing the copies of the constitution to be used at the election, resulted in a new constitutional convention item in this year's appropriation of \$707,448.13.

The appropriation act of last year carried appropriations of \$340,000 for deficiencies in the support of the national guard, which were not provided by the previous administration. While under ordinary conditions there should be an approximately equal decrease in the amount for this activity in the present appropriations, it has been deemed wise in the interest of preparedness to provide for the mobilization of the entire national guard this year, which necessitated a special appropriation for national guard purposes of \$500,000. Another item of this character is the appropriation of \$100,000 for military training, making new appropriations in this department of government of \$600,000, which offsets the deficiency payment of last year and results in an increase for the next year of \$343,438.10.

The debt service, which called for an increase in the cost of government in the appropriation bills of last year of \$1,500,000 over the appropriations of the previous year, shows a still further increase this year over last year's total of over \$930,000.

Saving on Canal Operation.

The appropriation for the general operation of the department of public works (canal operation) is \$519,000 below the appropriation for the same purpose last year, although substantial additions to the mileage of the barge canal in use will be made this year. The appropriations for this purpose last year included over \$700,000 for deficiency due to failure to appropriate by the previous administration.

The form of tentative budget as submitted by me to the legislature at the opening of the session of the present year was based upon a plan of transfer of allowances within schedules under large aggregate appropriations. When I submitted this plan to the legislature I expressed the view that if this plan was accepted the legislature could make substantial reductions in these scheduled appropriations.

This transfer within the schedules would have required legislative authority, delegating to a new agency the power to make such transfers, the equivalent of a power which, it is conceded, has been for years exercised under the lump sum appropriation plan by the various departmental and institutional heads of the state government. This procedure was not accepted by the legislature, as that body contended that such procedure was a delegation of its constitutional rights.

As an alternative the legislature adopted an appropriation bill segregated to practically the same extent as the tentative budget proposal which I submitted, but where my proposal included schedules supporting appropriations, each item in these schedules was made a separate legislative appropriation by the legislature, as that body contended that such procedure was a delegation of its constitutional rights.

A Reserve For Next Year's Budget.

It is not possible in a highly segregated itemized appropriation act such as this, where all the items are ap-

propriated, to provide for a reserve to express the needs of state government in anything like as low a figure as where transfers are permitted, but it is also true that this highly segregated itemized appropriation act will return to the state a very much larger amount of unexpended balances at the end of the year than a budget in the form of my proposal. A conservative estimate of the amount which will accrue from the unexpended balances of the present appropriation act to aid the financing of the expenditures of state government next year is in excess of \$2,000,000 and probably will reach \$3,000,000, so that while that amount of saving cannot be represented in a reduction at this time in total appropriations approved by me the amount of saving is assured by the form of the appropriation act itself. As there is no direct tax imposed this year the expression of the cost of government in this amount does not place any added burden upon the taxpayers, but, on the contrary, as I have shown, assures a reserve for future budget purposes.

A very great advance is made in the appropriation bill of the present legislature over any previous appropriation bill in the fact that it is for the first time based upon scientific expense classifications which, for instance, separate expenditures for personal service from every other kind of expenditure, classifying maintenance and operating expenses under their proper subdivisions, preventing the use of those appropriations for more than one kind of expense and giving opportunity to the state comptroller for proper audit control. This feature of the act, together with the fact that all maintenance and operation and personal service expenses and all other appropriations, except for repairs and construction, become available on the 1st day of July 1916, and lapse on the 30th day of June, 1917, go far toward clarifying a very great deal of the previous confusion and obscurity in state appropriations. The bill for the first time in the history of the state makes complete provision for the maintenance and operating expenses of every department and activity of the state for the full year, a feature of appropriation the importance of which cannot be overestimated in future state financing.

An Impractical Proposition.

During my consideration of the present appropriation bills I have been asked by the mayor of the city of New York and an organization known as the Tax Reduction Committee of New York to veto items of appropriation in that bill providing for interest on outstanding state bonds and amortization contributions to eight of the sinking funds of the state, making an aggregate proposed reduction of appropriations of \$6,216,914. The first of these items of proposed reduction, that of \$1,600,000 for canal sinking fund No. 4, is impossible upon the argument advanced by the mayor and the committee because the appropriation referred to includes both interest charges and amortization in one item, which could not be vetoed separately, and the veto would reduce the fund in question below its actuarial requirements for next year.

I submitted the whole proposition, however, to the attorney general of the state and to three distinguished constitutional lawyers—Hon. George L. Ingraham of New York city, Hon. John G. Milburn of New York city and Hon. George Clinton of Buffalo. The attorney general has advised me in a lengthy opinion that a veto of any one of the items included in this \$6,216,914 total would be illegal and unconstitutional.

Judge Ingraham and Mr. Milburn, who joined in an extensive and carefully considered opinion, after setting forth the constitutional provisions and statutes which require either the imposition of a direct tax or the setting up of an appropriation from the general fund to meet interest and amortization charges on all canal bonds say:

"We think, therefore, that the tax thus imposed must be collected unless the appropriation is made, and if the governor should veto the provision making the appropriation then it would be the duty of the public officials to levy and collect the tax and pay the proceeds thereof into the sinking fund."

Taking up then the proposal to veto the interest and amortization charges on highway bonds, Judge Ingraham and Mr. Milburn after reciting again the constitutional and statutory provisions with respect to the necessity for either a direct state tax or an appropriation to meet these charges say:

"These bonds having been issued under this express legislative pledge in pursuance of the provision of section 12 of article 7 of the constitution, and the constitution having provided that the force and effect shall not be diminished during the existence of any debt created thereunder, the state was pledged to provide such a source of funds as would enable it to pay the interest and the principal of the bonds."

and the right to rely upon such a pledge by the state. In compliance with that pledge the tax was imposed, which it is the duty of the state officers to collect unless the legislature appropriated the amount that such a tax would produce for the benefit of the sinking fund from any other moneys in the state treasury. Under this provision also we are of the opinion that if this appropriation is not made the tax imposed by the statute creating the bonds must be enforced and collected and the proceeds thereof paid into the sinking fund."

The opinion of Judge Ingraham and Mr. Milburn then takes up the assumption that certain canal and highway sinking funds now exceed actuarial necessity. On this point their conclusion is set forth in these words:

"Assuming the fact to be that the particular canal sinking funds Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 exceed at the present time the actuarial amount on a 3 per cent earning basis necessary for the amortization of the bonds which they represent, it seems to us to be entirely immaterial and that there is no warrant in law for the contention that you may lawfully veto the provisions in the appropriation bills now before you for contributions to those sinking funds pursuant to the constitution and the statutes providing for their creation in view of that excess. The constitution and statutes permit of no such suspension of their provisions in the event of such a contingency dependent upon actuarial computations and assumptions. The amount of the tax imposed when the bonds were authorized must be collected and paid into the sinking fund, in the absence of an appropriation from other funds of the state, until there is an amount in the sinking fund sufficient to pay the debt at maturity. When the amount in the sinking fund shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created no further direct tax is to be levied on account of said sinking fund, but until there is an amount in the sinking fund sufficient to pay the debt at maturity the tax must be levied as provided for or an appropriation made out of other funds."

Mr. Clinton in his discussion of the matter says:

"If I understand correctly the contention of the mayor of the city of New York and the organization known as the Tax Reduction Committee of New York, they ask for a veto of appropriations for the so called funds created under the act of 1903 denominated 4 and 7. In the case of No. 4 they ask for the vetoing of the amount estimated in the appropriation bill for interest only, admitting that the amount estimated for amortization is proper. Aside from the considerations which I have stated, it is quite apparent that this cannot be done, because the appropriation bill provides a rate for both amortization and interest, and the two items cannot be separated, because if one item in the estimate were vetoed the rate for the other would remain the rate for both. I understand that this is substantially your view."

Mr. Clinton says further:

"The only conclusion which I can come to is that it would be a violation of the statute and the constitution if there were a failure to make appropriations for amortization and interest and to provide a tax rate to raise the same and that therefore the so called funds Nos. 4 and 7 should be approved."

His final conclusion is:

"In my opinion, vetoing of any of the items would be unconstitutional."

The attorney general further advised me, as do Judge Ingraham, Mr. Milburn and Mr. Clinton, that if I did veto these items the state comptroller would be compelled by the constitution and the statutes of the state to call upon the counties of the state for a direct tax to the amount of these appropriations vetoed.

This same plan for reducing the cost of the state government was urged upon me last year by the authorities of the city of New York when the appropriation bills were under consideration, and at that time also I was advised by the attorney general that such action would be unconstitutional. I suppose, the same proposal will continue to be made annually by the authorities of New York city regardless of what they must now know is a legal obligation of state government in the premises. The advancement of this argument annually, however, by those who make it gives them an opportunity, through the publication of their statements in the newspapers, to impress the casual reader with the idea that the state is making appropriations, as in this case, of \$6,216,914, which are illegal and unnecessary, while the amount in fact is an absolutely mandatory and unavoidable item of the cost of state government.

State Aid to Town Highways.

The suggestion was also made that I should veto the appropriation of \$1,056,275.98 for state aid to town highways. This appropriation was made by the state pursuant to the highway law, and its veto would mean the repudiation by the state of an obligation upon the prospective fulfillment of which the towns of the state levied their taxes last fall. Such a proposal for repudiation of this statutory obligation has never before to my knowledge been presented to a governor in all the years since this statute took effect.

These taxes have already been raised in anticipation of the state's appropriation in compliance with the statute. Misleading statements have been circulated in an endeavor to create the impression that this appropriation is in the nature of a purely local benefit to small localities from state moneys. The contrary is the truth, as any fair analysis of the highway law of the state will show.

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plating a general and extensive improvement of the roads of the state specifying that the state would aid towns by contributions to town highways for the construction of roads which would eventually become a part of the state's highway system.

No Analysis, Just an Assumption.

The declaration of the mayor of the city of New York and the Tax Reduction Committee that a reduction of \$4,000,000 could be made in the legislative appropriation act was based on no analysis of that act. It was simply an assumption based on the fact that the appropriation act as passed was \$2,000,000 more than the tentative budget proposed less the debt service reduction, and that fact, taken with my statement at the time of the submission of this proposal to the legislature that I felt sure that the total could be reduced \$2,000,000, constitutes the sole basis for that declaration.

I have already shown that the change from the elastic form of appropriation, which permits transfers between items and schedules, to the inelastic form, where each item is an individual appropriation, would require at least \$2,000,000 for its expression in excess of the appropriation in an appropriation act permitting transfers, but that two or more million would be saved to the taxpayers of the state by the lapse sure to occur in the appropriations as made.

I have also given a list of the items which make up the increase of the appropriation act over the tentative budget proposal. Such of these items as it was possible to disapprove in the appropriation act submitted to me I have vetoed. Those items which remain in excess of the tentative budget proposal are items which I regard as absolutely necessary to be approved to permit the state to pay its honest debts and its legal obligations to meet such emergencies as now confront the commonwealth and to provide absolutely necessary support to departments.

Salary Increases Analyzed.

Because of the allegation that 2,500 salary increases had been made in the appropriation bill passed by the legislature as compared with the tentative budget proposal I have had a careful analysis made of this feature of the two measures. Such an analysis is difficult, except for an expert, because where personal service is expressed in an appropriation in schedule form an increase in force or an increase in compensation for a given position may be confused one with the other. The result of the analysis made by my examiners shows that 1,095 positions representing an increase cost of \$825,886.48, were added to the tentative budget, and 610 positions, aggregating \$503,872, were dropped, making a net increase of added force of 485 employees, at a net added appropriation of \$222,014.48. The entire personal service for the Schoharie school of agriculture and the nautical school are included in this total, as well as a large increase in the industrial commission and the conservation department (special service for fighting forest fires). Also nearly one-half of the new positions listed in the total of 1,095 are in the low class service of the insane hospitals and charitable institutions. For this reason this item does not appear excessive.

Salary increases as disclosed by the analysis were 484 in number, at a total appropriation of \$115,394.08, as against 180 salary decreases, at a cost of \$62,612.26, making the net total salary increases 254 and the net appropriation for salary increases \$52,781.82.

This, I think, disposes of the allegation that there were 2,500 salary increases in the appropriation bill as compared with the tentative budget. The person who made this analysis failed to state how many decreases there were, which decreases as an offset to increases might have produced the same net result as my examination. There does not appear to be any basis whatever upon which that total could have been arrived at other than an incorrect reading of the meaning of the appropriations or an improper assumption with regard to a great many of the appropriations.

Appropriations Compared.

The following table gives a comparison of the appropriations as approved for 1916, with appropriations for similar functions of state government for 1915, showing the increases and decreases by functions:

	Appropriations, 1915.	Appropriations, 1916.	Decrease
Executive	\$117,357.54	\$113,012.49	\$4,345.05
Administrative	2,079,542.45	2,285,694.14	*206,151.69
Legislative	2,342,918.68	2,067,961.46	274,957.22
Judicial	1,974,279.46	2,276,037.92	*301,758.46
Regulative	4,329,490.84	3,342,635.50	986,855.34
Educational	3,674,196.68	3,643,899.27	*30,297.41
Agricultural	3,169,461.47	2,430,124.96	739,336.51
Defensive	1,207,876.76	2,281,314.85	*1,073,438.09
Penal	1,896,994.05	2,206,723.38	*309,729.33
Curative	8,265,042.58	7,969,149.83	295,892.75
Charitable	3,714,885.71	3,736,067.41	*21,181.70
Protective	1,462,728.25	1,533,994.89	*71,266.64
Constructive	5,611,787.94	6,634,443.98	*1,022,656.04
General	1,041,132.41	750,443.36	290,689.05
Canal	5,746,189.52	1,442,299.30	4,303,890.22
Debt service	9,611,514.52	10,848,309.38	*1,236,794.86
Total	\$63,997,271.86	\$69,101,450.08	\$5,104,178.22
			\$2,219,562.82
Net decrease			\$4,884,615.74
Note.—*Designates increase.			

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

A CAT HAS NINE LIVES
An Advertisement Is More Profitable as It Has Several Hundred or Several Thousand, In Fact, It Has So Many That It Never Really Dies.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an Order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Delleah Sharpsteen late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the Executor of, &c., of said deceased, at his office, 120 So. Aurora St., in the City of Ithaca, County of Tompkins, on or before the 9th day of October, 1916.

Dated March 16, 1916.
Elmer Starner, Executor.
John D. Collins
Attorney for Executor
Office and P. O. Address
213 E. State St.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison Smith late of the town of Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrator of, &c., of said deceased, at his place of business in the town of Genoa, County of Cayuga, on or before the 10th day of September, 1916.

Date Filed 1916.
F. T. Atwater, Administrator.

Notice to Creditors.

By virtue of an order granted by the Surrogate of Cayuga County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of Francis Shaw Upson, late of town of Venice, Cayuga County, N. Y., deceased, are required to present the same with vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, the administrators of, &c., of said deceased, at the office of their attorney, Kennard Underwood in the City of Auburn, County of Cayuga, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916.

Dated Feb. 24, 1916.
Emeline Shaw
Carri S.annon
Kennard Underwood
Attorney for Adms.
Auburn Savings Bank Bldg.,
Auburn, N. Y.

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

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly

No other newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price. There has never been a time when a newspaper was more needed in the household. The great war in Europe has now entered its second year, with no promise of an end for a long time. These are world-shaking events, in which the United States, willing or unwilling, has been compelled to take a part. No intelligent person can ignore such issues.

The Presidential contest also will soon be at hand. Already candidates for the nomination are in the field, and the campaign, owing to the extraordinary character of the times, will be of supreme interest. No other newspaper will inform you with the promptness and cheapness of the Thrice-A-Week edition of the New York World.

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

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

WE WANT a man or woman in every locality to introduce BROWN HERB TABLETS guaranteed remedy for Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Over 100% profit. Easy seller, repeat orders, Permanent income. Write for samples, FREE SAMPLES and terms. BROWN HERB CO., 65 Murray St., New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
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.

BOOTH-OVERTON Laxative-Liver Tablets

Relieve Constipation, diseases arising therefrom, Bilious Attacks, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Yellow Skin, Bad Breath, Low Spirits, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Poor Circulation.

At Druggists—10c, 25c and 50c.

KIDNEY RELIEF

Depends Upon Good Digestion.
The Right Treatment.

Kidney disease is caused mainly by disordered digestive organs (the stomach, liver and bowels). If your stomach is upset, indigestion follows; then kidneys become clogged with impurities; the blood is made impure and poisons the whole body. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy not only helps the stomach, liver and bowels to act right, but it acts directly upon the kidneys, as well, cleansing and strengthening them.

Do you have pains in the back, brick dust deposits, acidulous urines, swelling around eyes, constipated bowels, drowsiness, fever, rheumatic pains, indigestion? Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the medicine you need; powerful, though gentle in action. Write Dr. David Kennedy, 110 Broadway, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

—after any piece of money they hear is loose. Fool schemes and crooked schemes; the fool ones are the most and the worst! You got to fight to keep your money after you've made it. And the woods are full of mighty industrious men that's only got one motto: 'Get the other fellow's money before he gets yours!' And when a man's built as I have, when he's built good and strong, and made good things grow and prosper—those are the fellows that lay for a chance to slide in and sneak the benefit of it and put their names to it! And what's the use my havin' ever been born, if such a thing as that is goin' to happen? What's the use my havin' worked my life and soul into my business, if it's all goin' to be dispersed and scattered soon as I'm in the ground?"

He strode up and down the long room, gesticulating—little regarding the troubled and drowsy figure by the fireside. His throat rumbled thunderously; the words came with stormy bitterness. "You think this is a time for young men to be lyin' on beds of ease? I tell you there never was such a time before; there never was such an opportunity. The sluggard is despised while he sleeps—yes, by George! if a man lays down they'll eat him before he wakes!—but the live man can build straight up till he touches the sky! This is the business man's day; it used to be the soldier's day and the statesman's day, but this is ours! And it ain't a Sunday to go fishin'—it's a turmoil turmoil—and you got to go out and live it and breathe it and make it yourself, or you'll only be a dead man walkin' around dreamin' you're alive. And that's what my son Bibbs has been doin' all his life, and what he'd rather do now than go out and do his part by me. And if anything happens to Roscoe—"

"Oh, do stop worryin' over such nonsense," Mrs. Sheridan interrupted, irritated into sharp wakefulness for the moment. "There ain't anything goin' to happen to Roscoe, and you're just tormentin' yourself about nothin'. Aren't you ever goin' to bed?"

Sheridan halted. "All right, mamma," he said, with a vast sigh. "Let's go up." And he snapped off the electric light, leaving only the rosy glow of the fire.

"Did you speak to Roscoe?" she yawned, rising lopsidedly in her drowsiness. "Did you mention about what I told you the other evening?"

"No, I will tomorrow."

But Roscoe did not come downtown the next day, nor the next; nor did Sheridan see fit to enter his son's house. He waited. Then, on the fourth day of the month, Roscoe walked into his father's office at nine in the morning, when Sheridan happened to be alone.

"They told me downstairs you'd left word you wanted to see me."

"Sit down," said Sheridan, rising. Roscoe sat. His father walked close to him, sniffed suspiciously, and then walked away, smiling bitterly. "Boh!" he exclaimed. "Still at it?"

"Yes," said Roscoe. "I've had a couple of drinks this morning. What about it?"

"I reckon I better adopt some decent young man," his father returned. "I'd bring Bibbs up here and put him in your place if he was fit. I would!"

"Better do it," Roscoe assented, sullenly.

"When'd you begin this thing?"

"I always did drink a little. Ever since I grew up, that is."

"Leave that talk out! You know what I mean?"

"Well, I don't know as I ever had too much in office hours—until the other day."

Sheridan began cutting. "It's a lie. I've had Ray Will up from your office. He didn't want to give you away, but I put the hooks into him, and he came through. You were drunk twice before and couldn't work. You been leavin' your office for drinks every few hours for the last three weeks. I been over your books. Your office is way behind. You haven't done any work to count in a month."

Roscoe's head was sunk between his shoulders. "I can't stand very much talk about it, father," he said pleadingly.

"No!" Sheridan cried. "Neither can I! What do you think it means to me?" He dropped into the chair at his big desk, groaning. "I can't stand to talk about it any more'n you can to listen, but I'm goin' to find out what's the matter with you, and I'm goin' to straighten you out!"

Roscoe shook his head helplessly. "You can't straighten me out."

"See here!" said Sheridan. "Can you go back to your office and stay sober today, while I get my work done, or will I have to hire a couple of huskies to follow you around and knock the whisky out of your hand if they see you tryin' to take it?"

"You needn't worry about that," said Roscoe, looking up with a faint resentment. "I'm not drinking because I've got a thirst."

"Well, what have you got?"

"Nothing. Nothing you can do anything about. Nothing, I tell you."

"Well see about that!" said Sheridan, harshly. "Now I can't fool with you today, and you get up out of that chair and get out of my office. You bring your wife to dinner tomorrow. You didn't come last Sunday—but you come tomorrow. I'll talk this out with you when the women-folks are workin' the phonograph, after dinner. Can you keep sober till then? You better be sure, because I'm goin' to send Abercrombie down to your office every little while, and he'll let me know."

Roscoe paused at the door. "You told Abercrombie about it?" he asked.

"Told him?" And Sheridan laughed hideously. "Do you suppose there's an

elevator boy in the whole dam' building that ain't on to you?"

Roscoe settled his hat down over his eyes and went out.

(To be Continued.)

Robert Gracey, a farmer, living near Lyndonville, was caught in a power buzzsaw in the rear off his home. A deep gash was cut from his forehead to his chest but he may recover.

Arrangements have been completed by the Mutual Hook and Ladder company to hold a carnival at Canandaigua in the Beecher lot in Niagara street the entire week of May 29 to June 3.

A referendum on the question of authorizing a \$10,000 bond issue for extending the state forest preserve will be held next November, under the terms of the Maier bill, signed by Governor Whitman.

The Brown committee bill, providing that motor vehicle registration fees shall be divided equally between the counties where they are collected and the state at large, was signed by Governor Whitman.

Cornell undergraduates have already enrolled for the Plattsburg military camp, and other applications are coming in. The Cornell representation this year will be much larger than ever before.

Fifty per cent of the farmers of Tompkins county are co-operating with V. B. Blatchley, Tompkins county farm bureau manager, in a campaign against smuts and for the raising of larger grain and orchard crops.

Auburnians are showing only a slight interest in the Plattsburg military training camp. So far only six residents of that city have signified their intentions of taking the course in that training this summer.

The franchise valuations in Lockport have been increased \$101,650 by the state board of tax commissioners, according to its annual report filed with the city clerk. The total is \$1,068,450, against \$956,800 last year.

The first death in the floods resulting from cloudbursts in the Western counties of the state was recorded at Buffalo. Earl Morris, the young son of Mrs. Caroline Morris of Olean, fell into the flooded Allegany and was swept away.

One thousand, one hundred and twenty-one acres of Adirondack land, valued at \$50,000, have been recovered for the state by the conservation commission as a result of a decision just handed down by Judge Irving G. Vann, at Albany.

The town of Caledonia lost four iron bridges, two of 20-foot span, and 19 culverts, in the high water last week. The cost to replace them will be \$2,500 to \$3,500. Temporary roadways around the washed out sections are in process of construction.

Edward McCarthy, a clerk in Batavia's postoffice, during an examination, sorted and distributed 651 postcards in 16 minutes, an average of 36 a minute, without making an error. The act earned for him an increase of \$100 a year in salary.

The wheat crop in Monroe and Livingston counties has been badly damaged through the recent rains, according to Lewis A. Toan, secretary of the Monroe county farm bureau, who has returned from an inspection trip through the western part of the state.

County Treasurer Emmet Clancy of Lockport has received from the secretary of state a check for \$202.50, representing Niagara's first share of the motor-vehicle tax collected since the new law went into effect. The money goes into the highway maintenance fund.

The need of medical preparedness as an essential accompaniment to plans for an increased army was emphasized in the annual report of W. Stanton Gleason, of Newburgh, president of the New York State Medical society, which opened its hundred and tenth annual meeting there.

Notice has been received by the county clerk at Batavia that Governor Whitman has signed a bill amending the conservation law regarding non-resident hunting licenses. The price of such licenses has been reduced from \$20.50, including the clerk's fee, to \$10.50 each. The law is now in effect.

The Democrats gained one member in the Orleans board of supervisors at Albion when the recount of the ballots cast in the town election on March 7 was completed. The recount shows that William E. Karns was elected by a vote of 638 against 627 votes received by George A. Porter, the Republican nominee.

Five preparedness measures, including bills providing for compulsory physical and military training in the public schools and empowering the governor to draft for military duty at any time all able-bodied male citizens of the state between the ages of 18 and 45, became law by receiving the approval of Governor Whitman.

Cherry trees have blossomed very full and the prospects are good for a big crop, but peach trees are not blossoming well about Indian Falls. Damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars was caused in Western New York by a cloudburst which followed a downpour that had swollen the creeks and streams bank high.

Voters of the state will have an opportunity to pass upon the question at the November election whether a \$10,000,000 bond issue shall be authorized for the purpose of purchasing additional lands for the Palisades later-state park with the provision that, if the proposition is passed, private interests will subscribe a like amount.

We would like your name on our subscription list.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER HIGHWAY

Will Be Dedicated on June 7 With Appropriate Ceremonies.

GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

Road Skirts the Columbia River For a Distance of 150 Miles and Crosses the Cascade Mountains, Opening Up a Vast Territory to the East of the Range.

When Portland, Ore., fires the gun that will witness the opening of the tenth annual rose festival, June 7, it will also be the signal for the world wide dedication of the famous Columbia River highway, the new roadway recently completed through the gorge of the Columbia river. Until the building of the highway the gorge was impassable except by train or steamboat.

The first forty miles of roadway cost more than \$2,000,000, or an average of \$50,000 per mile. At one point on the highway the road is more than 700 feet above the river. It is known as



FOR MILES THE HIGHWAY HANGS TO PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS.

Crown Point, and a memorial to the pioneers of Oregon is now being erected.

The road was hard surfaced late in 1915, with the result that it is now open for tourist travel the year around. Recently the United States government set aside 14,000 acres from the Oregon national forest for recreation purposes. This land borders the highway and is a veritable fairyland, with its winding paths, waterfalls, fishing grounds and gorgeous scenery.

For miles the highway hangs to the precipitous cliffs of the gorge opening up one of the grandest views of the kind in the world. Crown Point is a view thirty-five miles in either direction east or west of the Oregon and Washington shore lines of the Columbia river.

When the highway is dedicated June 7 it is expected prominent men and women from all over the country will be present. Governors of all states are being invited. The president and his cabinet will be urged to attend, as will representatives of foreign governments at Washington.

An article in the American City has this to say about the Columbia River highway:

The Cascade mountains in western Oregon have hitherto constituted an almost insuperable obstacle in the proper development of the state. While the faith of the Oregonians was not strong enough perhaps to remove those mountains, it was sufficient to conceive and carry through the construction of a highway over them in a section requiring extremely difficult and skillful engineering. Thus the magnitude of the obstacle has been considerably reduced for the inhabitants of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington.

Despite the mountainous barrier, Oregon has grown rapidly. A real demand had arisen for a roadway which would make the so called inland empire—that vast territory east of the Cascade range—accessible by wagon or automobile to the people living in the region of Puget sound as well as those living over in the Willamette valley and in the lower Columbia basin. It is now possible for the first time in history to drive a wagon from the wheatfields of eastern Oregon through the Cascade range to the sea.

The Columbia River highway skirts the Columbia river from Astoria, near its mouth, running through Portland and extending to Hood River, a small town about 150 miles down the stream.

All steep and dangerous grades are eliminated. The new construction is of the highest type, and the tunnel in the face of the cliff at Mitchell Point, with the concrete viaduct approaches, is considered one of the most wonderful pieces of highway construction in existence. It is said to be equal to the famous Axenstrasse of Switzerland.

ABOUT ROAD DRAGGING.

System That Will Contribute Much to Making of Better Highways.

In the following communication Mr. O. W. Haney of Davis county, Ia., deals with the question of road dragging and outlines a system of road dragging that will, in his opinion, contribute in the greatest possible degree to the making of good roads. He writes:

"It is getting the time of year when the road drag will soon come into play, and there are several things that ought to be brought before the public in regard to road dragging. There are more roads spoiled by dragging than there are made good if not properly dragged in the first place. It requires two rounds to drag a road right, and if they are not dragged right it is money wasted. By two rounds you get out to the ditch and give the water a clear shoot to the ditch. If only one round is made it should be made out to ditch. By dragging one round in the middle of the road you get a ditch started where the end of the drag leaves a little furrow, and this damages the road more than it would cost to drag it twice as much or to drag it twice. I am on the roads every day, and I have seen great ditches cut by poor dragging that it would cost ten times as much to repair as the dragging cost. So why not pay for good dragging and have good roads? It would save money. Then teach the people to drive on the same side of the road when it is muddy and save half of the dragging and tax. I have seen a smooth road get a big rain in the winter and the people drive all over it from ditch to ditch and cut it all up. Then a freeze comes and it is almost impossible to get over the road, where if they had kept on one side of the road the other would have been smooth and good. This is a great item to people that have to be on the road every day. By poor road work and poor dragging half the people's money is wasted.

"Winter dragging is more necessary than summer and ought to be looked after."

It is not surprising that men differ in their opinions regarding the real merit of the road drag as an implement designed to maintain the road surface. It is quite true, as this subscriber says, that in some instances the road drag does more harm than good, and the special reference he makes to the proper drainage of the road is a point that cannot be too strongly emphasized. We would like to encourage a freer discussion of this phase of the road question. This paper has always been a strong advocate of sensible dragging, and it has been free to express itself at times in opposition to those who have injured the cause of the drag by attaching to it an importance as a road builder to which it never has been and never will be entitled. We have always maintained that a good grade is the first essential in road construction, after which there is abundant opportunity for the exercise of skill in maintaining the surface by the sensible use of the drag.—Iowa House lead.

ROADS WITHOUT "PORK."

In Kentucky the State Fights Road Improvement Bills.

How a state may build and maintain a system of good roads without either tapping Uncle Sam's pork barrel or imposing a heavy debt on future generations is being impressively demonstrated by Kentucky, says the New York Sun. After three-quarters of a century of inactivity Kentucky began last year to extend state aid to individual counties for highway work.

Now 10,436 of the 58,000 miles of public roads are surfaced. The showing is surpassed by only eleven other states, those of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Utah, California and Wisconsin.

A law of 1914 imposes a tax for road purposes and authorizes the state to aid the counties which vote bonds for highway construction. Fourteen counties assumed bonded indebtedness aggregating \$2,215,000 last year, and others have arranged to increase their road funds to meet the state's offer. The state intends to disburse about \$750,000 annually. No county may receive more than 2 per cent of the total state road fund in any one year, but the payment by the state continues until the county is reimbursed to the amount of half the proceeds of the bonds actually spent on construction.

Some of the counties have started to spend each year an amount exceeding the 2 per cent of the state fund. Thus the compact with the state is virtually perpetual, for it is improbable that the state will ever overtake these counties in expenditures.

According to Governor Stanley, the road building enterprise has already passed the experimental stage. No one now questions the wisdom of the law. The general opinion is expressed in the saying, "The money is not spent; it is invested, and well invested." Moreover, Kentucky's pride in her highway system will be all the greater because the state itself, not the federal government, is footing the bill for improvement.

Permanent Road Work.

Money invested in right of way in reducing grades to the proper maximum and in draining and crowning roadbed, building suitable culverts and drainage structures, represents the most nearly permanent elements that enter into road construction. Money spent for these items properly designed represents permanent road construction. Gravel placed upon a properly located, graded and drained road will often answer immediate needs of that road. This will form the best foundation possible for a high type of construction when that stage is reached.—Orange Judd Farmer.

G. O. P. CONVENTION TO CONSIDER VARIOUS MEN FOR THE NOMINATION

When Delegates Meet in Chicago There Will Be at Least a Dozen Possibilities.

WHO is going to be the Republican party's nominee to oppose Woodrow Wilson in the 1916 presidential campaign?

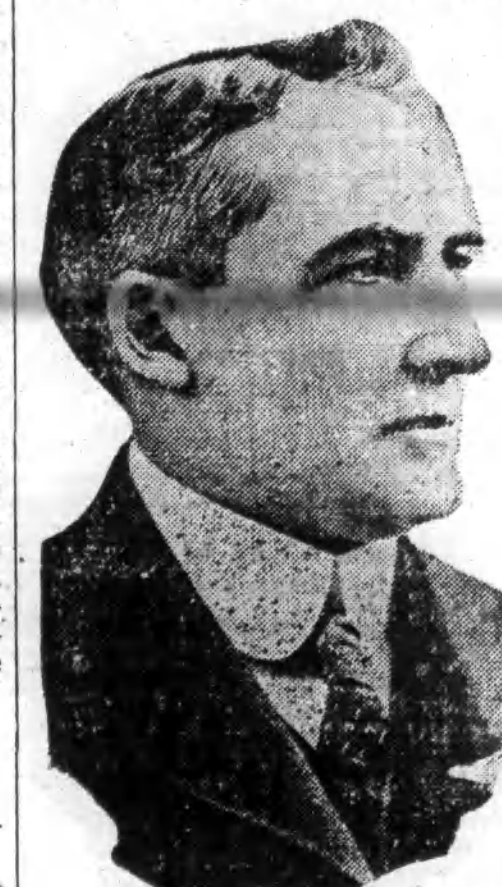
This question has been asked thousands of times, but no one in the country can give the correct answer. No one knows, and any statement is a guess, and one man's guess is nearly as good as another's.

There are so many elements that have to be considered before naming the G. O. P. standard bearer that no one can tell what the short weeks prior to the convention will bring about. By the time the delegates are assembled in the Chicago Coliseum on June 7 many things can happen which may change the entire outlook.

About the only certain thing in the next presidential race is the fact that Wilson will be the Democratic candidate. Bryan's attitude, Roosevelt's attitude and the Progressive party are the things that are worrying the leaders.

When the Democratic convention met in Baltimore in 1912 the delegates had been instructed for various men from different sections of the country. Every locality had its favorite son. The Republicans at that time had but two possibilities, Taft and Roosevelt.

This year the tables are turned. Woodrow Wilson will be the Demo-



WARREN G. HARDING, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

cratic nominee. On the other hand there will be at least a dozen possibilities before the Republican convention when the delegates gather.

Roosevelt Prominent Candidate.

Roosevelt is one of the leading possibilities today. He has already been president for seven and one-half years, having served three and one-half years of McKinley's second term after the Ohio man was killed and having been elected in 1904. Writing about Roosevelt's actions and life would be useless, for he is the best known man in the country and has occupied the limelight more than any other public servant.

Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes of New York is another leading possibility, although he has stated time and again that he was not a candidate for the nomination. His position on the bench makes it impossible for him to state any views on questions that occupy the minds of political leaders. His friends say, however, that if the nomination is tendered him he will resign from the bench and become an active candidate against Wilson. He was governor of New York state for two terms before going on the bench.

Elihu Root is another possibility hailing from the Empire State. Mr. Root is known as a conservative and is a representative of that wing of the party. He was secretary of state during the Roosevelt administration and later was elected United States senator and served one term of six years.

Charles W. Fairbanks is Indiana's favorite son. He was vice president during Roosevelt's last term and prior to this was United States senator for two terms. His home is in Indianapolis.

McCall Has Backers.

Sammuel W. McCall will go to the Chicago convention with the support of some of the Massachusetts and other delegates. He is governor of Massachusetts, ex-representative and one of the best known men in the country.

William E. Borah will be Idaho's favorite son, and other delegates may be instructed for him. He has taken a leading part in the proceedings of the senate since 1907 and is recognized as one of the ablest members of congress.

Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa is another favorite son who will receive some votes on the first ballots. Like Borah, Cummins is a leading member of the senate, having been

elected in 1906. He has been the author of some of the most important bills that have passed in recent years.

Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who represents a distinct wing of the Republican party, has some of Wisconsin's delegates instructed for him. He was elected governor of Wisconsin for three terms, resigning during his last, when he was elected to the United States senate. La Follette is one of the original supporters of the direct vote system and is known as progressive and sometimes radical.

Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania.

Martin G. Brumbaugh will have the support of many of Pennsylvania's delegates. He is governor of the Keystone State, having been elected in



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



ELIHU ROOT.

1914. Mr. Brumbaugh is one of the leading Republicans of that state and has become well known through his opposition to the Penrose element of the party.

Theodore E. Burton is the favorite son of the state that is noted for providing presidents of the United States, Ohio. The Ohio delegates always settle on one candidate and give him undivided support until it is evident that there is little chance of victory. Burton will get this support this year. He was a member of the house of representatives from 1895 until 1909, when he was elected to the senate, serving until 1915. He placed William H. Taft in nomination in 1908.

Senator John W. Weeks is another Massachusetts candidate who will receive many votes from New England delegates and also some from other sections of the country. He was a representative from 1905 until 1913, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Weeks is one of the most prominent members in the upper branch of congress.

Henry D. Estabrook, a lawyer of New York city, is another man who has been mentioned as a possibility. He has many supporters and has made an enviable reputation as a lawyer.

These are the men who seem to have the best chances at the convention in Chicago, and it is almost an assured fact that one of them will get the nomination. Which one? That is the question that everybody is asking.

Already there has been a great demand for seats for the convention. The national leaders who will have the convention arrangements directly in charge have been selected.

United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio will be the temporary chairman of the national convention. The formal call to the convention was addressed "to the Republican electors of the United States" and pointed out that representation this year will

NEW YORK NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF.

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State.

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

Youngstown entertains ambitions to become a summer resort town. Jamestown had a baby show last week. There were 260 entries.

Steps are being taken to incorporate Caledonia's board of trade.

Highland Falls people voted 228 to 66 to surrender their village charter.

Spanish war veterans of this state will meet in Saratoga July 3 to 5.

Richard Bronson, Horace Greeley's coachman in 1863, is dead in Syracuse at the age of 76.

Beginning July 1 the price of hair cuts in Olcan will be advanced from 25 to 35 cents.

The first piece of improved road to be built by Chautauqua county is under construction.

The annual meeting of the Otsego county sheep breeder's association was held at Hartwick.

There are no bucketshops in Buffalo now, the last one having been closed by the police.

Public schools in Albion are to have a savings bank, with the Citizens' national bank as the depository.

Charles S. Wilson of Ithaca, state commissioner of agriculture, was hit by a gun at a trap shoot held at Norwich.

Employees in Rochester of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railway, have organized a national defense company.

One Orleans county farmer has sold his prospective apple crop. He will get \$1.50 per barrel for apples over 2 1/2 inches in circumference.

A movement to give Elmira commission government under Brian C. providing for a city manager and five commissioners, was defeated by 471 votes.

Rev. John Cassidy, pastor of St. Mary's church, Corning, died in St. James' Mercy hospital after an illness of two years. His age was 53 years.

The towns of Ashwright, Stockton and Villenova have been taken from the first assembly district of Chautauqua county and placed in the second district.

John Parks, convicted of setting fire to the United States hotel at Bath and declared insane by alienists, was committed to the Matteawan state hospital.

Heartbroken because a marriage contemplated by her sister would separate Helen and Mary Ferrer, the former died while the newly-wedded pair were leaving a Rochester church.

W. L. McKay, prominent nurseryman and fruit grower, died suddenly at his farm west of Geneva. Mr. McKay was apparently in his usual health until the time he was stricken.

Farmers in the vicinity of Brocton who have been growing currants, will realize little or nothing on the crop this year, practically the entire acreage in this vicinity apparently being a failure.

Avon's fire department wants a motor-driven fire truck. Instead of asking the village to appropriate money for its purchase, members have started out to raise the required sum by subscription.

Without debate, a report was adopted, 424 to 360, by the Methodist general conference at Saratoga, retaining in the discipline the rule that Methodists must not play cards, dance or attend the theater.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Gouverneur has been called for June 27 to vote on a proposal to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Flohr Brothers tannery in Canisteo, the last in Steuben county, has been sold to the Canisteo Tanning Co., a concern made up mostly of Boston capitalists. The Canisteo Tanning company is capitalized at \$150,000.

The court house at Geneseo will be the scene on Saturday, June 3, of a competitive examination of candidates for the state scholarships in Cornell university falling to Livingston county. The examination commences at 9 o'clock.

A number of rifle shots met at the office of Charles Taft Ennis, in Lyons, and organized a rifle club. The organization will be a branch of the National Rifle association and will receive rifles and ammunition from the government.

Broome county is now divided into two assembly districts, the board of supervisors adopting a plan designating the boundaries. As Broome county is strongly Republican, this will add another Republican assemblyman to the legislature.

John J. Finnegan pleaded guilty before Judge Ray in Syracuse to one count of an indictment charging fraudulent entries in the books of the First National bank of that city. He was sentenced to five years in the federal prison and Judge-Ray announced he would recommend a pardon at the earliest possible moment. The court said Finnegan was a victim of circumstances and that he never received a dollar dishonestly.

Fifty-seven more recruits are to be enrolled in the Oneida Battery before the muster rolls are placed before Adjutant-General Stotesbury for his consideration, according to statements given out by officers of the organization at the special meeting.

By taking in a class of 53 new members last week, Fredonia grange No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, has become the largest subordinate grange in New York state. Fredonia grange also has the distinction of being the first subordinate grange ever organized.

A. H. Houghton, secretary of the state conservation commission, held a hearing in Ogdensburg on the petition of the Ogdensburg Shooting association, for the extension of the closed season on pheasants in St. Lawrence county for two more years.

In order that agricultural research and educational work may be extended, Governor Whitman has approved bills providing for new buildings at the Geneva experiment station, at the state college of agriculture at Cobleskill and the agricultural school at Morrisville.

The Rebekahs of Chautauqua county are to hold an annual convention at Brocton on Wednesday, June 7. Committees are engaged in arranging for the entertainment of the delegates and other visiting members of the organization. A large attendance is looked for.

A certificate of incorporation has been filed with the secretary of state by the Otsego Creamery company of Fly Creek. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the directors are: Frank Kouchar and George M. Wedderspoon of Cooperstown and Fred S. Chapman of Fly Creek.

The board of supervisors of Steuben county in session at Corning, voted to leave unchanged the boundaries of the two assembly districts as they have stood for the last 10 years. The population of the first district is 42,632 under the new census and of the second district, 49,442.

Wednesday, June 24 has been designated as Flag Day by Governor Whitman, who requests the people of the state to "show their loyalty to the national emblem by its display on their homes, places of business and on all public buildings." The day is the 139th anniversary of the national flag.

Mrs. Doris Harwood Noxon, daughter of President Fred Harwood of a Morrisville bank, is in possession of a divorce decree, granted by Justice William S. Andrews of Syracuse, freeing her from James Allen Noxon, former member of the Syracuse university's freshmen's and four-oared crews.

Announcement was made of a \$1,000,000 transaction whereby Binghams stockholders sell their holdings in four natural gas companies to Henry L. Dougherty & Co., of 60 Wall street, who control 86 plants. The companies sold are the Alden-Batavia, Akron, Attica, and Ontario natural gas companies.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Earl & Wilson and George P. Ide & Co., color and shirt manufacturers of Troy, announced that commencing the week of May 29 wages of piece workers would be increased 10 per cent. in all the firms' factories in the United States. The increase will affect more than 13,000 employees.

An active part in the preparedness movement and the plans for civilian military training will be taken by the Watertown Rifle club during the coming year. As soon as a site for a rifle range is purchased for the local National Guard the rifle club will make application for permission to use the range and start its work.

S. A. Andress of Pavillion has just finished draining out 30 loads of dirt from his barn and sheep sheds that was deposited there during the recent flood. Great boulders were brought down the little stream from the hillside near his home, by the waters, and now the bed of the stream is from 8 to 10 feet deeper than it has been for hundreds of years.

A well attended meeting of the Allegany County Press association, of which Harvey I. Backus of Andover is president, was held at the County club in Wellsville. The high cost of print paper and job printing stock was discussed. The question of raising the price of subscription to \$1.50 a year was also talked over. It is thought this action will be taken within a few months.

Muck farmers of Wayne county are facing the prospect of a total loss of their onion crop for this year. After the heavy rainfalls, the weather continued cold and there was little danger of either seeds or plants rotting. But with the high temperature following the showers of last week thousands of acres of seeds and sprouts have been destroyed by sunburn and rot.

The work of laying the concrete for the first town-and-county road built in Chautauqua county, was begun at Jamestown. This is a method of road building in which the township pays half and the county half the cost. This road extends from Jaquins to Clymer village, all in the town of Clymer, and its estimated cost is \$6,000 a mile. Other similar roads are under contemplation in this county.

George W. Cole of Salamanca, former district attorney of Cattaraugus county, has been appointed by Governor Whitman as supreme court justice of the 8th judicial district. The designation is under a law passed this year authorizing two additional justices for the district. Wesley C. Dudley, former district attorney of Erie county, was the other appointee. Their successors will be elected next November.

SENDING MINISTERS NEW CUSTOM

But Never in History Has a German Ambassador Been Handed His Passports.

WHEN the negro messenger of the state department in Washington, who for almost forty years has been the American government's official passport carrier, visits the German embassy—if the break with Germany comes—it will be the first time in the history of the United States that this country has severed relations with that empire or with any of the states which were united to form the kaiser's realm.

Since our government was founded many ambassadors have been sent home, but in the majority of cases the cause was their own indiscretions. The closest approximation to the present situation was in the case of the famous Citizen Genet, in the administration of Washington, and even that meddling Frenchman was more to blame for his recall than the Girondist government which had sent him here to enlist this country as an ally of France in her war with England.

Genet traveled from one part of the country to the other, campaigning for sympathy for his own country and rousing factional and racial strife. So ardent was he in his campaign that he publicly attacked the most prominent persons, and after a spectacular controversy with John Jay and Rufus King, wrote an insolent letter to President Washington. Soon thereafter France was requested to recall him. Passports were handed to him, but he never returned to France. He had married a daughter of Governor Clinton, and he lived in obscurity on his estates in the Hudson valley until 1836.

Arrange Treaty With British.

Hardly had Genet passed from public view when, in 1794, the British navy, and especially British privateers, seized American ships and cargoes by the scores under the pretense that they might be carrying aid to France. The indignation of the country was great, but as there was no ambassador to send home the house of representatives passed a bill prohibiting all commercial intercourse between citizens of the two countries. The senate voted it down, and then Washington sent John Jay to London as envoy extraordinary to arrange a treaty. The treaty was arranged, but when the senate advised Washington to sign it the whole country was roused to anger. Jay and Washington were bitterly denounced. Virginia threatened to secede, and writers in the newspapers even accused the president of venality. The treaty was so favorable to the British that the French saw in it a secret alliance with England, and as a result the Robespierre government demanded the recall of Gouverneur Morris, the American minister.

Morris was the first American envoy to have his passports returned by the government to which he was assigned, but the two countries did not go to war, although the international situation was as tangled as it is today, and Washington was bitterly assailed by his political opponents. Although the fact is forgotten nowadays, France and the United States were bound together by a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, yet as soon as Great Britain declared war and attacked France the American government issued a proclamation of neutrality. This on its face was a breach of the national contract, and Washington was severely scolded for not adding France, for permitting the British to bring prizes into American ports, for allowing Englishmen to board an American ship in Long Island sound and for permitting English warships to be fitted out in American ports. But in those days France had troubles plethoric at home, and she sought no additional ones across the ocean, although it appeared to her that Washington was doing his utmost to provoke a war.

Minister Monroe Recalled.

James Monroe was sent to France as Morris' successor, but he aggravated the situation, the tenseness of which had been increased by the capture of an American ship near the Delaware capes by a French privateer. As a result of this capture the French minister, Adet, was called on for an explanation. He could give none, and Monroe was recalled. Charles C. Pinckney was sent abroad as his successor, but the French directory refused to receive him until her grievances had been righted. All America was incensed, the president proclaiming a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; congress was called; President Adams denounced "the refusal on the part of France to receive our minister is the denial of a right." But war did not follow. Nor did it follow soon thereafter when Pinckney, Gerry and Marshall, who had been ordered to heal the differences with France, were boldly told by Talleyrand that money would mend all the ills of the Paris government. American anger was great over this demand for tribute; war resolutions were introduced in congress, the navy was increased, crowds shouting "Down with France!" paraded the streets of Philadelphia, New York and Boston; commercial intercourse was suspended,

HOME NOT FOR UNITED STATES

British Representatives Have Been Sent Back For Interference With Commerce.

cities were fortified, and even the navy and privateers were ordered to capture the cruisers of France. Yet France did not declare war.

During the Napoleonic wars the foreign interests of the United States were constantly menaced by one or the other of the belligerents. The devices of Napoleon were usually aimed at Great Britain, but they almost invariably hit American commerce, and the British in council just as frequently harmed the interests of the United States. In these days no European power permitted any foreign ships to carry on any trade with her colonies, and as the United States had no colonies of her own, these orders in council worked a great hardship on the American merchant marine. On Nov. 15, 1806, a law went into effect forbidding the importation from Great Britain of a long list of goods. This was regarded as a polite way of breaking off diplomatic relations.

Blow to American Commerce.

One week after this bill was passed and before the law became effective a British warship attacked an American ship two miles off Sandy Hook and shot off the head of the helmsman. The body of the sailor was viewed by indignant crowds in New York. President Jefferson ordered British warships to leave American ports and sent commissioners to England to demand redress. They arrived abroad just as Napoleon issued his famous Berlin decree blockading the British islands and practically wiping out American trade. The British countered by prohibiting neutral trade with France, and as America was practically the only nation then trading with France, the blow was a most serious one to the commerce of this country. The United States was ground between the two millstones—England trying to drive America into a war against Napoleon, France trying to force her into strife with England.

At this crucial juncture the British Whigs fell from power, and while the new government was studying the situation a bomb upset everything. The Leopard, a British warship, which had been assisting in a high handed blockade of the American coast for three years, made an attack on the Chesapeake, an American warship suspected of having British deserters aboard, killed three and wounded eighteen of the crew and almost sank the vessel before the American commander hauled down his flag. Again the country was aroused over the outrage. President Jefferson issued a proclamation shutting our ports to armed ships of England, troops were called out, congress was gathered and a commissioner sent to England to demand redress. After many delays Great Britain disavowed the Leopard's acts and recalled her commander. Then congress, to cure all the ills that Napoleon and Britain had heaped on America, passed a law prohibiting American ships from leaving the ports of the United States for those of any foreign power.

But plenty of ships left American ports surreptitiously and so crowded the harbors of Spain that Napoleon saw his opportunity and seized them all. Again the war cry was raised, and the French minister was about to be sent home when the Spaniards rose, drove Napoleon out of the country and liberated every American ship.

Left England In Angry Mood.

Meanwhile Pinckney, the American minister at London, tried to heal the breach between the two countries growing out of the orders in council. He was unable to make progress, and, taking advantage of the failure of the British to appoint a minister to succeed Jackson, who had been sent home because he had insulted President Madison, asked for his passports and in 1811 left London in a threatening manner. This was the only time in history that an American minister returned from England in a huff. In the following months the relations between the two countries grew more strained over the imprisonment of American seamen and the seizure of American cargoes, and in June, 1812, war was declared. Then the British minister received his passports, but in a different spirit from that in which his predecessors had received theirs.

Other serious breaches of diplomatic relations, of course, occurred preceding the war with Mexico in 1846 and the more recent war with Spain. The United States for a long time had no diplomatic relations with Servia after the king and queen were slain in Belgrade, nor did this country recognize Huerta in 1913-14, although the United States legation in Mexico City was kept open during the absence of the American minister. In 1868 the American government withdrew its minister, General McMahon, from Paraguay and declined to hold any diplomatic intercourse with that country because President Lopez had arrested, imprisoned and tortured an American and an Englishman who were in the personal suit of the American minister. A congressional inquiry placed the blame on the minister, and no war followed the breaking off of relations.

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