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 Friday Morning, June 30, 1916

MEMBER HOME PRINT ASSOCIATION
ALL HOME PRINT
A LIVE PAPER IN A LIVE TOWN

SHRINES IN CHINA.
 One on Mount Omei Often Lures an Enthusiast to Death.
 On the climbing hill roads in western China on the lower slopes of Omei, the sacred mountain, may be seen now and then a motley procession of Chinese of all ranks wearing strings of "cash" around their necks and carrying yellow bags, bound for the presence of the many shrines. The strings of cash are for the medicants, inseparable concomitant of worship in the orient.
 The road leads upward through forests of ash and pine, pleasantly cool after the heat of the eastern plains. Some of the wealthier are carried on uncomfortable little wooden saddles strapped to the backs of coolies, but the majority seek salvation on foot. As one pants higher and higher one comes to the first of the monasteries, a new structure, low and cool. Almost all the monasteries are new.
 Mount Omei is uncomfortably close to heaven in some ways. Lightning bolts strike the buildings frequently, and the whole top has been burned over again and again. Nevertheless more than 2,000 monks dwell here, and to fulfill all their duty the pious must burn tapers before sixty-two shrines. There is the Hall of the Tranquil Heart and the Gate of Heaven, through which you come to the Monastery of Everlasting Joy.
 The most beautiful spot on Mount Omei is a jutting ledge above an almost bottomless precipice. The spot is called the Rejection of the Body. Many a mystic, intoxicated by endless distance and dizzying height, has solved here all the problems of religion by a single step over the brink.—Argonaut.

MILLIONS OF MARBLES.
 There Are Many Uses For Them Besides the Small Boys' Games.
 It has been estimated by statisticians that more than 200,000,000 small clay marbles are used by the boys of the United States every springtime. It is a known fact that 125,000,000 marbles are made every year by one clay marble manufacturer. And these marbles are made or rolled by young girls.
 The marble manufacturer does not devote all his attention to the manufacturing of the "game marble." There are various uses to which the marble is put, and, as a matter of fact, the size varies according to its intended use. The Standard Oil company is one of the largest buyers of marbles, and these are used for oil cans, and larger sizes are started in graded pipe lines to clean out the paraffin which gathers on the side of the pipe as it flows to the tanks.
 Clay marbles are used also by the manufacturers of rubber, ink and salt, chemical and powder makers. They are used also in grinding the large stones of the lithographer and by railway supply people. Puzzle box makers are also large buyers of marbles.
 The sizes of the clay marbles as made in the United States vary from nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, which is the small "pill" the boys play with, to one measuring six inches in diameter, or about the size of a small cannon ball.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Vastness of South America.
 The vastness of South America is little understood. I travel about 30,000 or 40,000 miles each year trying to cover my circuit. It takes me longer to go between the extreme points, from Panama by steamer down the west coast and on through the strait of Magellan to Asuncion, Paraguay, than it would take to go from San Francisco to Cairo and back to Glasgow.
 You think of Bolivia as a little country. It is as big as Germany, Austria and England. Peru is as large as all the United States from Nova Scotia to Indiana, from Canada south to the Gulf. Argentine equals all the United States west of Omaha. Brazil is a United States with another Texas added. The resources of that vast area are in keeping with the bigness of the continent.—Homer C. Stutz in World Outlook.

FAVORS SMALL SUBMARINES.

Simon Lake Says G-1 Boats of Our Navy Are Best Type.
 Simon Lake, inventor of undersea boats, told the members of the New York Electrical society the other night that he favored a number of small submarines rather than a few large, high speed submarines, which were liable to have engine trouble.
 "It would be wise to take a step backward in speed in order to take a step forward in reliability," he said. "A number of 200 ton boats would afford the best defense to the country. The kind of submarine I favor is what I term an 'amphibious' boat. By that I mean one which may be transported by rail from one part of the country to another. By building a system of rail communication between the principal points to be defended it would be possible to ship the submarines at the rate of fifty miles an hour from one point to another.
 "The small boats could be built quickly at a cost of \$300,000, one-tenth of the price of a large boat. They would have a surface speed of 10 knots and a submerged speed of 8 knots. They could run out 300 or 400 miles."

DEVICE MAKES BOMBS HIT.

Range Finder For Air Craft Bought by Government After Tests.
 The government, after tests by naval officers, has purchased the invention of a Philadelphia youth which will drop bombs accurately from an aeroplane.
 The inventor is Alfred J. Erickson. He is nineteen. His father was working on the bomb dropping device when he died. The boy took up the problem, finally got a patent and brought the invention to the attention of the government. Tests made at Norfolk with a hydroaeroplane are said to have shown that bombs can be dropped within a radius of twelve feet.
 The device adopts the idea of an automatic range finder for guns. In a frame before the face of the aviator is an indicator by which he can plot out any object in sight on the ground and time the release of the bomb.
How to Clean Feather Pillows Without Losing the Fluff.
 Make a bag of cheesecloth larger than the ticks. Empty each pillow into the bag and tie tightly. Fill the wash boiler with cold water, into which you have put a handful of washing soda and half a bar of white laundry soap. Put in one bag of feathers at a time and boil for fifteen minutes, pounding occasionally with the clothes stick. Take from boiler and rinse until water is clear. Squeeze out as much of the water as possible and spread the bags in the sun to dry, turning often. The drying may take two or three days. Wash and iron the ticks in the usual way.

Nature's Protection Against Diphtheria

ALBANY, June 29.—The following bulletin was issued today by the New York State Department of Health:
 By the use of antitoxin, deaths among diphtheria patients have been greatly reduced and a multitude of people exposed to the disease have been given a sufficiently long immunity to prevent their contracting it. Nevertheless, the number of cases of diphtheria annually reported continues to be very large, due to the fact that the germ of the disease (the Loeffler bacillus) is so widely distributed in the throats and noses of individuals who are not themselves suffering from diphtheria. It has been shown that **ONE PERSON IN FIFTY** in urban communities is a "CARRIER" of virulent diphtheria bacilli and capable of giving the disease to any susceptible individual with whom he or she comes into close contact. Thus, if every one were susceptible to diphtheria, few would escape contracting it at some time in their lives.
 In 1913 Dr. Bela Schick of Vienna reported that by a very simple and absolutely harmless procedure, it could be determined whether a person is or is not immune to diphtheria. The so-called "SCHICK TEST" consists of injecting into the skin of the forearm



Typical True Schick Reaction.—Park and Zingher.
 a minute quantity of the toxin produced by the artificial growth of the diphtheria bacillus. If the person tested has natural ANTI toxin in the body, this will completely neutralize the injected TOXIN, and no reaction will result. If there is no ANTI toxin present, within twenty-four hours a small red area will appear at the site of injection which will last for several days or even weeks.
 In the first instance, the person is immune to diphtheria probably throughout life, and needs no protection against the disease. In the second instance, the person is susceptible to diphtheria, and when exposed should be given the benefit of antitoxin as a preventive.
 By means of the Schick test the susceptibility to diphtheria at the different periods of life has been shown to be as follows:
 Birth—1 year; 40% susceptible
 2—5 years; more than 60% susceptible
 5—15 years; 50% susceptible
 In adult life; 25% susceptible
 One attack of diphtheria does not necessarily prevent a later attack, and the exact reason why one person is naturally immune to the disease and another highly susceptible to it is not definitely understood. As is so often the case, Nature threatens with one hand and protects with the other.

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

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:
 1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
 2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

- No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.
- The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.
- Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.
- The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

- ELISHA LEE, Chairman**
- F. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
- L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Central of Georgia Railway.
- C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
- E. H. COAPMAN, Vice-President, Southern Railway.
- S. B. COTTER, Gen'l Manager, Wabash Railway.
- F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railway.
- G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway.
- C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
- E. W. GRICE, Gen'l Supt. Transp., Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
- A. S. GREIG, Asst. to Engineers, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
- C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager, Atchafalaya, Topoka & Santa Fe Railway.
- H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager, Washington & Lake Erie Railroad.
- N. D. MAHER, Vice-President, Norfolk & Western Railway.
- JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
- A. M. SCHUYER, Resident Vice-Pres., Pennsylvania Lines West.
- W. L. SHEDDEN, Vice-Pres., Seaboard Air Line Railway.
- A. J. STONE, Vice-President, Erie Railroad.
- G. S. WALD, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Great Central Lines.

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

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca

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In all Styles and Sizes Attractively Priced
\$10 to \$25
 Materials--Net, Organdie, Silk and Nainsook.

ALTERATIONS FREE

AND GUARANTEED Specials for Thursday Shopping Day

- 50 Untrimmed Hats to close out at \$1 each
- 50 Trimmed Hats to close out at \$1.98
- House Dresses to close out at 69c
- Kimonos to close out at \$1
- Separate Wash Skirts \$1.39 to \$5
- Blouses and Middy Blouses 69c to \$8

QUINLAN'S
 145 Genesee St. - Auburn, N. Y.

John W. Rice Co.
 103 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

Suits and Coats Reduced.
 Beginning Saturday morning all suits and coats will be offered at 1-3 less than the regular selling price. This means every garment in our stock and there are lots of good styles for Women, Misses and Children. You cannot fail to be pleased if you come now.

Waists
 No better values have ever been offered in our waist department. Sheer voile waists at \$1, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and up. Georgette crepe and crepe de chene waists all sizes at moderate prices. New styles are being received each week.

Place your Insurance with the VENICE TOWN INSURANCE CO. \$1,500,000 IN FARM RISKS!

WM. H. SHARPSTEEN, Secretary,
 Office, Genoa, 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 30, 1916

Funeral of Arthur B. Peck.

The funeral of Arthur B. Peck, whose death occurred on Thursday, June 22, at his home in this village, was held from the home on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was very largely attended by relatives and friends, and the members of the Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges.

Arthur B. Peck was born at the Peck farm, about three miles south of this village, on March 3, 1838, and was the younger of two children of Alanson B. and Jennie Hand Peck.

Mr. Peck possessed marked business ability and was well known throughout this section. In politics, he was a Democrat, and was serving his third term as town clerk at the time of his death.

On Jan. 1, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Belle Goodman of this place, and to her the sympathy of the community is extended at this time.

Death of Mrs. Jane Lavis.

The death of Mrs. Jane Lavis occurred Wednesday night, June 14, at the home of her son, Rev. Edward J. Lavis, at Boonville, N. Y., after an illness of several weeks.

Resolutions.

Whereas: Death has again visited us, and removed our efficient and esteemed fellow member of the Town Board of Genoa; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of the Town Board of Genoa do hereby wish to tender our sympathy to the bereaved family of Town Clerk A. B. Peck, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow and also a copy be printed in the GENOA TRIBUNE.

Aldrich and Whiting Reunion. The Aldrich and Whiting reunion was held at the home of George Whitney at Genoa, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 28, 1916.

Relatives from Cortland, Groton, Moravia, Sennett and Genoa were present.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Rev. Arthur Aldrich; secretary and treasurer, Bessie Reynolds; entertainment committee, Fred Whiting, Nettie Whitney; table committee, Mabel Whiting and Myra Reynolds.

The next reunion will be held at the home of Charles Reynolds at Genoa.

Candidate for Sheriff.

Fay Teeter, for the past twelve years deputy sheriff, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff. A quiet canvass is being conducted in his interests and his friends believe him to be well qualified for the duties of the office.



Mr. Teeter is a native of the town of Venice, and has resided in that town all his life. He is known practically throughout the county.

Resolutions of Respect.

The allwise Creator has removed from our midst, our brother and fellow worker, Arthur B. Peck; we shall miss the pleasant smile and cheery presence that endeared him to all; the many kindly acts to neighbors and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Stellar Rebekah Lodge extend to the bereaved wife our sincerest sympathy in this, her hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sorrowing sister and also a copy be placed upon the secretary's book and to the GENOA TRIBUNE for publication.

"At the silver river's brink We shall find each golden link Some sweet day." Ella C. Samson, May E. Loomis, Nettie A. Reas, Committee.

June 28, 1916.

The 25th annual summer session of Cornell University will be held July 5 to Aug. 16.

Cuba has the largest orange grove in the world. It covers 2,000 acres.

The steamer "City of Ithaca," which has been rebuilt by Capt. Sweazey, began making trips between Ithaca and Sheldrake Saturday.

Seneca lake is to have a new steambot on its waters this season. A boat with a capacity of 250 is now being brought up through the barge canal, and will be placed in commission about July 1.

A report classing the Cayuga county jail as one of the worst county penal institutions in the state and recommending the erection of a new jail outside of Auburn where the inmates can work on a farm, was made public last week by E. R. Cass, assistant secretary of the Prison Association of New York, who made an inspection of the jail on May 22.

"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.

In a Boston school in an examination paper on civil government, appeared the following answer: "An alien is some one who was not born in Boston."

Can You Qualify?

To be eligible for enlistment in Uncle Sam's army, you must answer the following requirements:

Weight, 128 pounds minimum, stripped.

Height, five feet, four inches. Feet must be good; no varicose veins.

Chest expansion of over two inches. Teeth must be in fairly good shape.

Heart action good and strong. Age, 18 to 45.

Under 21 must have parent's consent.

If married shall show that there are not too many dependent upon him.

He must be able to read and write. In case he is not a citizen of the United States he may be naturalized after enlistment.

A deviation of eight pounds is allowed in the minimum weight for a man who is strong, vigorous and muscular.

The cavalry maximum weight is 168 pounds.



Rochester . . . \$1.55 Syracuse75

Round Trip. Every Saturday and Sunday to October 22, inclusive. Returning same day.

Tickets or additional information consult nearest New York Central Lines ticket agent, or address General Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY right around your home, just as hundreds of men and women are doing. Work is easy, pleasant and permanently profitable. Be your own boss and build your own business. You take no risk, make no profit right along. Send name, address, one dollar to L. BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York City.

Do It Now. Send us the price of a year's subscription if you are in arrears. We need the money.

Special Notices

"Public meat market" and season's ice for sale, to rent. 49w2 J. S. Banker, Genoa.

Strawberries for sale. S. W. Morgan, Poplar Ridge. 49w1

LOST—On Sunday last, gold pin with inscription of letters F. L. & T. Finder kindly return to J. H. Cruthers, Genoa. 49w1

House and lot for sale at King Ferry. J. A. Greenfield. 49w4

FOR SALE—New hay rigging, plow and drag, 2 horse racks. 49w3 Herbert Rumsey, Genoa.

FOR SALE—Second hand buggies, carriages, democats, lumber wagons, truck wagons, gasoline engine, Columbia binder, mowing machine. 48w3 G. N. Coon, King Ferry.

FOR SALE—Place of the late Harrison Smith, 1/2 mile south of Goodyears, containing 12 and 25-100 acres, with fruit of all kinds. Inquire of Thomas P. Smith, King Ferry. 48w4

Pigs for sale; ready to go. Mahlon Golden, North Lansing. 48w3

Party moving away owes us \$117 on handsome upright Grand piano used 3 months. It is yours for balance. Write the Gibbs Piano Co., 71-73 Main St., Springfield, Mass. 31 years in one location. 47w6

FOR SALE—A quantity of the Syracuse Rendering Co's. Fertilizers at my barn. Suitable for buckwheat, barley, etc. 46tf Clarence H. Baker, Genoa.

WANTED—An experienced farm hand for the season. Address W. C. Allen, West Groton, N. Y. 46w3

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

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. 33tf Wesley Wilbur, King Ferry.

Let us show you A wonderful new cream separator that we have just received from "the world's greatest separator factory." THE NEW SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED Separators get all the cream even when you turn slowly. FRED TUTTLE & SON King Ferry, N. Y. PHONE 26Y 1 POPLAR RIDGE.

Give Your Neighbors a Lift Reciprocity is the life of trade. Drop in and spend a dollar with your neighboring shopkeepers. It KEEPS THE MONEY IN TOWN. Money spent in town helps the town. READ THE HOME PAPER.

Better Class Clothes at Middle Class Prices at Genoa Clothing Store The class of clothing I have in my store now is better quality and more reasonable in price than the goods are in the market now. Goods are much advanced in price since my purchases. M. G. SHAPERO, 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. 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. J. D. ATWATER, Genoa, N. Y.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

Sufferers with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatoid Arthritis or Gout, no matter how severe your case is, write for my FREE book, Frederick Dugdale, M. D., Dept. N. Y., 372 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

CAN YOU TALK TEMPERANCE?

If you can sell Insurance for the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY and earn \$100 to \$500 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 that make good. John D. Knapp, Sec'y, 95 William St., New York.

HOLMES & DUNNIGAN

Ladies Coats Special Prices to close out.

Ladies Suits at half price.

Ready to wear skirts at very low prices.

Shirt Waists and Middy Blouses.

Wash Goods and White Goods.

We are showing tremendous assortments.

Many select lines controlled by us.

Nifty styles in all the latest weaves and colorings. Beautiful styles in white skirtings, Dress Goods and Silks.

Although the prices are very much higher, early purchase enables us to sell to you at old prices. A good time to buy now as they are sure to be 30 to 40 % higher this fall. A word to the wise—buy now.

Holmes & Dunnigan, 79 Genesee St., AUBURN, N. Y. All city and interurban cars stop directly in front of our store.

Bathey Family Reunion. The twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Batthey family was held in Groton Thursday, June 22, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stoyell Alley, thirty-five being present. Batthey Family Reunion. The founder of the family, Deputy Samson Batthey, came to this country from England in 1677. Stomach and intestinal disturbances are frequently corrected by the use of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Advertise in THE TRIBUNE.



1776 INDEPENDENCE DAY 1916

Signing of the Declaration, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

... FROM PAINTING BY JOHN TRUMBULL

Our Fourth Hats Off to the Flag!

By ARTHUR J. BURDICK

Copyright, 1916, by American Press Association.

SOME strokes of pen by valiant men,
Some interchange of views,
The clang of bell in tower to tell
A nation new the news—
News to warm the patriot's heart,
The tyrant's heart transfixed;
This was the first, most glorious Fourth—
The Fourth of '76.

SOME wars well fought, some lessons
taught,
Some peace to bless the land,
Some struggles drear, some hope, some
fear
And some achievements grand,
And every year on July 4
Old Glory floating high
To thrill the heart and keep us strong
To strive, to do or die.

SOME strong intents, some great
events,
Some men of valiant deeds,
Some leaders great to mold our fate
And meet the nation's needs,
Wealth, power, increase, freedom and
peace
(A lasting peace we pray),
A flag unstained—these things attained.
We celebrate today.

Sad Fourth For Washington

On the 4th day of July, 1754, Colonel George Washington surrendered an army. It was only a small army, but a fort went with it. He experienced on this occasion his first defeat in war, at the hands of the French.

Although at that time only twenty-two years of age, he had been placed in command of a small body of troops which was marching toward Fort Duquesne. At a point on the Monongahela river less than forty miles from his destination he heard of the approach of a party of French and Indians, sent to intercept him. Accordingly he fell back to the Great Meadows, fifty miles from Cumberland, and hastily erected a stockade, which he called Fort Necessity.

With the help of a friendly Indian sachem, Half King, he attacked the French in their camp at night, killing their commander, Jumonville, and taking a number of prisoners. It was the first blood shed in the French and Indian war.

A few days later Fort Necessity was attacked by 1,500 Indians and French under De Villiers, and Washington surrendered on honorable terms. This was on the morning of July 4. He marched out with his little army of 400 men, drums beating and flags flying, and he and his soldiers returned peacefully to their homes.

Old July 4 Toasts.

In 1814 in Philadelphia some interesting Fourth of July toasts were drunk. General Barker proposed "Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; may the spirit that prevailed that day be speedily revived." Mr. Mintzer proposed "The memory of General Pike; long life to his friends and extinction to his enemies." G. W. Bartram proposed "The idol of democracy; not to be found in the island of Elba nor at the court of Berlin as a British spy, but in the virtue and reason of every honest American."

If any reader of these lines has ever visited a foreign country, has been a stranger in some far away place over the ocean, he may remember the feeling of joy, of pride, that came to him when he first saw the stars and stripes floating over the consulate.

One writer says he remembers some years ago walking down the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. Just ahead of him was a regulation man of the world, and yet something about him indicated that at one time or another he had lived in America. He walked slowly down the avenue until all of a sudden from the second story of a building at the right there were flung to the breeze the silken folds of a beautiful specimen of the American flag. The man of the world saw it. In a second his silk hat was off his head, and despite the on-lookers he gave three as lusty cheers for the stars and stripes as ever came from an American throat. As the writer reached him he turned about and with tears rolling down his cheeks said, "I did not know that the sight of anything could touch me like that."

Celebrate Sanely.

Celebrate the Fourth with all proper patriotic fervor, but celebrate sanely. Be willing to lay down life or limb for your country, but do not sacrifice either to make a holiday.

The tabulated records of the deaths and injuries on July 4, 1915, show that over half of the injuries in cities were in New York and Philadelphia. In the eighty-four cities tabulated 806 persons were injured. Of these New York was responsible for 272 and Philadelphia for 280, making a total of 552 for these two cities alone, while only 254 persons were injured in the other eighty-two cities. In Chicago, which in 1907 had sixteen persons killed and 151 injured and in 1908 had twelve persons killed and 202 persons injured, there were in 1915 only eight Fourth of July accidents. Curiously enough, however, of these five were fatal, giving Chicago, in spite of its remarkably low record for injuries, the largest number of deaths of any of the eighty-four cities, five deaths in Chicago being half of the total number of fatalities in cities.

Patriotism

A good poem to reread on this Fourth of July

By SIR WALTER SCOTT

BREATHES there the man with soul
So deal
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land;
Whose heart hath ne'er within him
burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well:
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Dispute those titles, power and pelf,
The wrutch, concentrer'd all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

The Declaration's Printing.

The delegates from New York and those newly elected from Pennsylvania who had been sent in place of the men formerly opposing the declaration, as well as John Morris, signed the Declaration of Independence on the 2d of August. Thomas McKean of Delaware was allowed to sign later because he was absent from congress on that date, and newly elected members were allowed the same privilege as late as November.

Satisfied that the signed parchment was a lasting evidence of the birth of the new nation, congress took no further official action regarding the instrument itself until the month of January, 1777.

By that time the new republic began to feel its strength, and congress decided to promulgate the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence by ordering that printed copies of the document should be made with the names of the signers added. These were to be sent to every state, with the request that the declaration be put in the assembly records.

Mary Katherine Goddard, a woman who carried on the printing business on Broadside, Baltimore, probably never heard of woman's rights, yet it happened that it became her right to print these copies of the American bill of rights, as she was then conducting the printshop in which her brother, William Goddard, had failed some time before.

From these copies numerous others were soon made, until before long every home boasted at least one copy of the original document which gave life to our republic. The spread of interest in the text of the declaration was enormous, every rebellious colonist desiring to read the charter of American liberties.

Last Revolutionary Survivor.

The last survivor of the Revolutionary war was John Gray, who died in Noble county, O., aged 104 years, on March 26, 1868. He came to the Buckeye State early in its existence. For some years before he died he drew an annual pension of \$500 from the government. General John A. Bingham having got a special act through congress for this. Gray's father was killed at the battle of Stillwater, and he took his place in the army, being only sixteen years old then. He served through the remainder of the war. His military record is on file at the office of the Ohio commissioner of soldiers' claims.

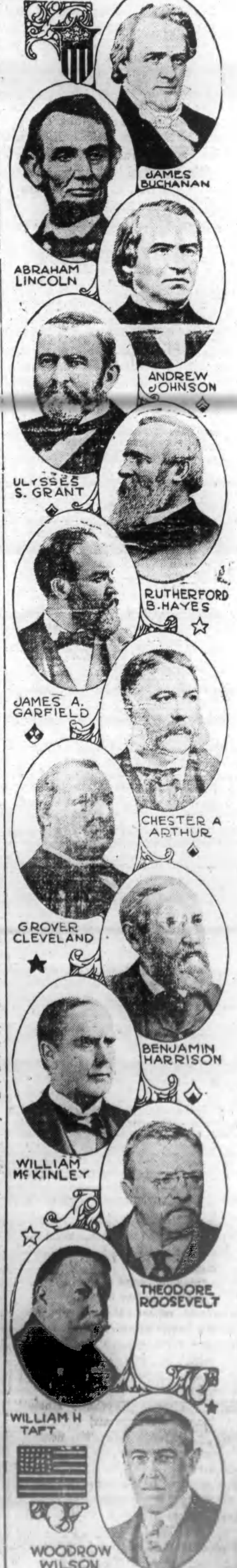
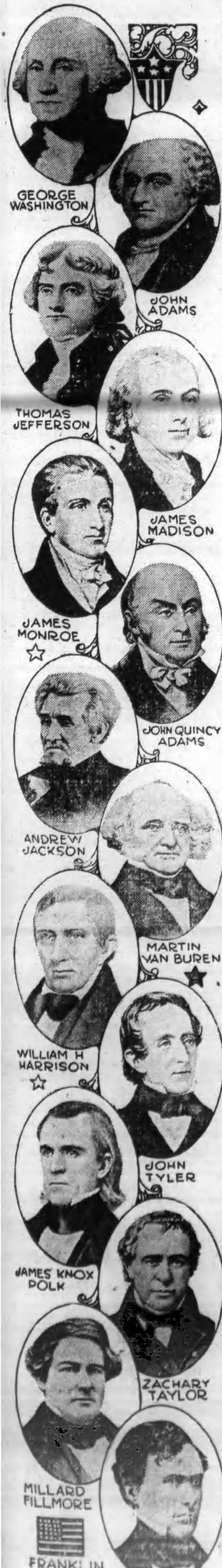


The Liberty Bell's Ringer.

A man named Andrew McNare was the official bell ringer of the statehouse bell from 1759 to 1776, the last entry of payment for such service being of the date of Sept. 15. While there is no official report extant to prove that Andrew McNare rang the Liberty bell on July 4, 1776, it is altogether probable that he was the man who rang it.

Patriotic Advice.

Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations.—Washington.



The LIBERTY BELL

A July 4th Poem
by
Col. Frank V. Drake

LISTEN! Listen! Hark the music!
Melody thrills all the air,
Faintly, distant; now 'tis nearer,
now throbs round us ev'rywhere;
Happy echo singing, ringing over
mountain, wood and dell.
Of a precious declaration—'tis the
clamor of a bell!
Preaching still a proclamation in a
voice divinely grand:
"Liberty unto the people, freedom
ever in the land!"

In an ancient isle of Britain, in historic
days of yore,
Cunning craftsmen, learned in science,
from the mountains deftly tore

Divers metals, rare and precious,
mingled them with anxious care
Into mass of molten union, in proportion
due and fair;



Perched Upon the Symbol Bright.

Thus commissioned with a blessing,
fated with divine command,
Came the bell across the ocean, herald
of prophetic word—
As St. John among the nations,
preaching of the coming Lord.

O'er domain of nascent heroes swung
the bell of destiny,
Undelivered of its message, unpro-
claimed man's liberty
Till one lovely July morning, sudden
o'er the startled earth,
Burst a peal of merry music telling
of a nation's birth—
Peal on peal, a proclamation; 'twas
the message of the bell!
And the happy birthday chiming
told a tyrant's passing knell.

From the stellar robes of morning
freedom tore a standard grand;
Planted firm the flaming ensign,
aegis ever bell and land.
From his eyrie in the heavens
sprang the eagle, poised for flight,
Then descending, as a star falls,
perched upon the symbol bright.
Round that bell and flag and eagle
freedom gathered from that hour,
While the banner grows still
brighter, still more wide the
eagle's power.

Now, alas, the bell is silent, hushed
its voice in ceaseless rest;
Broken in the line of duty, with its
message on its breast.
Yet a woodland goddess, waking,
caught the bell's first glad acclaim,
To be treasured, ever sacred, till the
fairer learns her name.
Echo then repeats the message, all
the music gives again,
Fills the earth and air and heaven
with the birthday's glad refrain.

Listen! Listen! Rhythmic music!
Melody is in the air,
Faintly distant, now 'tis nearer,
now floats round us ev'rywhere—
In the hearts of all the people, over
hilltop, wood and dell,
Echo makes the proclamation, hal-
lowed lyric of the bell;
Preaching still that declaration in
that voice, divinely grand:
"Freedom ever to the people, liberty
throughout the land."

Two Interesting Fourth

On the fourth day of July, 1848, the treaty of peace with Mexico was proclaimed at Washington. And on the same day the cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid with great pomp and ceremony.

Money for building it had been subscribed by individuals, but the sum obtained proved so far inadequate that the structure remained a mere stump, only about one-third its present height, until 1881, when congress appropriated the amount necessary for its completion. It cost in all about \$3,000,000.

There was a similar and even more important ceremony in Washington on July 4, 1951, when President Fillmore initiated by the laying of a cornerstone the construction of the two great white marble wings of the capitol.

There was an impressive assemblage of dignitaries, and an oration was made by Daniel Webster, then secretary of state. Of special interest was the presence of a few persons who had witnessed the laying of the first cornerstone of the capitol by Washington on the 18th day of September, 1793.

Celebrations In July, 1776

The first "Fourth" was celebrated in Philadelphia, of course, for it was there on July 4, 1776, that the Declaration was signed and the signing proclaimed by the ringing of Liberty bell.

But it was on the 8th of July that the first official celebration occurred. The intervening time was necessary to prepare for the ceremonies. From a platform in front of the statehouse John Nixon read the Declaration of Independence to a large concourse of people.

When the reading was finished the king's arms over the seat of justice in the courtroom were torn down and burned in the street. Bonfires were lighted in the evening, houses were illuminated and men and women and children paraded the streets singing and cheering until a thunderstorm at midnight halted the celebrating procession.

On the 9th New York heard of the signing and started celebrating the memorable event.

Boston, the "hub of knowledge," learned about it on the 17th, and the leading citizens gave a banquet, while "liberal quantities of liquor, according to the old custom, were distributed among the populace. A goodly number of the "populace" became quite drunk. All through the summer inland towns and villages were hearing of the signing and imitatingly started celebrations of their own.

The Spirit of Liberty.
Liberty is a wonderful thing—how great we, who have never known restraint, may not realize. It too often deteriorates into license, when people follow only the bent of their own desires. Independence is self-reliance, but the self should be worthy of the trust or its liberty is worthless. Our forefathers, to whom we are indebted for the independence of this country, felt it to be a solemn thing, this breaking away from old ties, from a mother country beloved by all, and unless they had had in their hearts the meaning of liberty, as St. Paul puts it, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." They could not have brought about the American nation's birth.—Dolly Wayne in Philadelphia Ledger.

ON THE FOURTH



'America for Me' A July 4th Poem by Henry Van Dyke

TIS fine to see the old world
and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces
and cities of renown;
To admire the crumbly castles and
the statues of the kings,
But now I think I've had enough of
antiquated things.

To it's home again and home again,
America for me!
My heart is turning home again,
and there I long to be—
In the land of youth and freedom
beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and
the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town; there's
power in the air,
And Paris is a woman's town, with
flowers in her hair,

And it's sweet to
dream in Ven-
ice, and it's
great to study
Rome,
But when it
comes to liv-
ing there is
no place like
home.

I like the Ger-
man fir woods,
in green bat-
talions drill-
ed;
I like the gar-
dens of Ver-
sailles, with
flashing foun-
tains filled;
But, oh, to take
your hand,
my dear, and
ramble for a
day



But, Oh, to Take Your Hand, Dear, and Ramble For a Day!

In the friendly western woodland,
where nature has her way!

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet
something seems to lack.
The past is too much with her and
the people looking back,
But the glory of the present is to
make the future free—
We love our land for what she is
and what she is to be.

Oh, it's home again and home again,
America for me!
I want a ship that's westward
bound to plow the rolling sea
To the blessed land of room enough
beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and
the flag is full of stars.

HOW ONE "SIGNER" DIED.

Button Gwinnett of Georgia Was Killed In a Duel.

The following account by an eyewitness of the duel on May 15, 1777, between General Lachlan McIntosh and Button Gwinnett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence for Georgia, is contained in a letter that was published recently.

George Wells of Richmond county, Ga., was the eyewitness. He says: "Late on the evening of Thursday, the 14th May, a written challenge was brought to Genl. McIntosh, signed 'Button Gwinnett,' wherein the said Mr. Gwinnett charged the General with calling him a scoundrel in Public Convention, and desired he would give Satisfaction for it as a Gentleman before Sunrise next morning in Sir James Wright's Pasture behind Col. Martin's house, to which the General humorously sent in answer that the hour was rather earlier than his usual, but would assuredly meet him *** with a pair of Pistols."

Wells, who was evidently a friend of McIntosh, then goes on to describe the meeting, the "polite salutation" and examination of the pistols. When they noticed a crowd of spectators they agreed to go farther down the hill. Some one proposed they should stand back to back. The general answered: "By no means. Let us see what we are about."

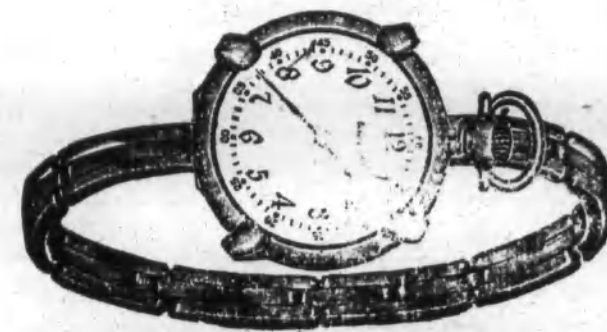
"Immediately each took his stand," the affidavit continues, "and agreed to fire as they could. Both pistols went off nearly at the same time, when Gwinnett fell, being shot above the knee, and said his thigh was broke. The general, who was also shot through the thick of the thigh, stood still in his place, and, not thinking his antagonist was worse wounded than himself, asked if he had enough or was for another shot, to which all objected. The seconds led the general up to Mr. Gwinnett, and they both shook hands, and further than this Deponent saith not." Gwinnett died twelve days later.

F. B. PARKER

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