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Friday Morning, Apr. 11, 1919



**The Thrice-A-Week Edition**  
OF THE  
**New York World**  
IN 1919.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly. No other Newspaper in the world gives so much at so low a price. The value and need of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. We have been forced to enter the great world war, and a mighty army of ours is already in France fighting great battles and winning magnificent victories. You will want to have all the news from our troops on European battlefields, and 1919 promises to be the most momentous year in the history of our universe. No other newspaper at so small a price will furnish such prompt and accurate news of these world-shaking events. It is not necessary to say more. 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 \$2.25. The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.50.

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### WHY Stringent Game Laws Are Needed in America

A recent Washington dispatch conveyed the impression that, due to a decision of the Supreme court, the federal government could no longer enforce the act to protect migratory birds. We are informed by B. G. Merrill, United States game warden at Hinsdale, that the dispatch is entirely misleading. The litigation in question involved the act of 1913, whereas a new law based on a treaty with Great Britain was passed by congress last year. Mr. Merrill says this law gives the government full power to provide closed seasons for migratory birds.

All lovers of wild life, as well as every right-minded sportsman, will be glad to know that federal protection for these birds has not been withdrawn. They will not be so happy to learn that the legislature of New York has passed a law to extend the time within which ducks may be shot on Long Island. The area involved is, of course, not very large, but any relaxation of the game laws should cause concern.

In France, which has been thickly populated for centuries, there is still wild game in the Argonne forest. Our men went gunning for rabbits, deer, and even wild boar. They are there because they are protected by rigid game laws. Unless we follow a policy of protecting the wild life in this country, France will still have game in its forests after America is entirely denuded.—Chicago Tribune.

### WISE PROVISION OF NATURE

Why the Tip of Ermine Weasel's Tail is Black is Explained by Naturalist.

"Most scouts know that the ermine changes to white on the coming of cold weather," says Dr. E. F. Bigelow, the Scout naturalist in Boys' Life. "William E. Cram tells why the tip of the tail is black.

"Late in the autumn, or early in the winter, the ermine changes from reddish brown to white, sometimes slightly washed with greenish yellow or cream color, and again as brilliantly white as anything in nature or art; the end of the tail, however, remains intensely black and at first thought it might be supposed that this would make the animal conspicuous on the white background of snow; but in reality it has just the opposite effect. Place an ermine on snow-fallen snow in such a way that it casts no shadow and you will find that the black point holds your eye in spite of yourself and that at a little distance it is quite impossible to follow the outline of the weasel itself. Cover the tail with snow and you can begin to make out the position of the rest of the animal, but as long as the tip of the tail is in sight you see that and that only."

### Why Romans Dread Owls.

Some of the worst things ever said about the owl came from the elder Pliny. The Roman naturalist, who trusted more to others' observations than his own, and in whose writings fact and fiction are often inextricably blended, calls the owl an inauspicious and funereal bird. He is particularly severe upon the horned owl, to which he gives a very lugubrious character, calling it the monster of the night that never utters a cheerful note, but emits a doleful shriek or moan. This owl and the screech-owl were especially abhorred and dreaded by the Romans as messengers of death. As the former inhabited only deserted and inaccessible places, its appearance in cities was considered a very alarming omen. During the early days of the consulship a horned-owl happened to stray into the capitol of Rome, causing general consternation. To avert the disasters which the round-faced prodigy was believed to portend, a lustration or general purification was ordered. Butler has referred to this incident in some amusing lines in Hudibras.

### How False Fur is Made.

A process patented in France consists in an improvement in the manufacture of stuffs or objects which imitate fur, plush or velvet, or for use as carpets and the like. The process starts with an animal's fur, or an assemblage of animal or vegetable fibers, and these are immobilized by freezing them in a block of ice. The ice is then sawed into slabs, and a slab is made to undergo a surface melting so as to partially free the hair or fibers on one side, then a suitable glue or cement is applied upon this surface.

A sheet of flexible material acting as the basis of a new make-up is then laid on, so that the hairs adhere to it, and afterward the whole is freed from the ice by melting, leaving the hairs attached to the support. Rubber serves as a good base for the glue or cement.

### HOW RECORD OF WAR'S HAPPENINGS WILL BE SHOWN TO POSTERITY.

—In order to keep a true and authentic record of the great world war, Austria a year ago requested the burgomaster of every town and city, both in Germany and Austria, to record events and occurrences during the conflict in their various communities.

According to a German newspaper, this will constitute a tremendous amount of authentic material from which a comprehensive history of the war can be written in the future. The idea is to learn how each town and city suffered during the war, the food the population had, what they ate, drank and wore, how many from each community went to the front, how many were wounded, and how many died, and anything of interest relating immediately to the struggle.

The material is to be sent to the public librarian at Vienna, who will compile it and file it so as to make it readily available. It is estimated that this matter alone will require over a hundred volumes to adequately tell the story of the struggle and privations of the people. This will not include the history of the military operations, descriptions of battles, etc., which will be written by military experts who actually took part in them. In addition several eminent painters and artists who went to the front will contribute illustrations giving a pictorial conception of the struggle. This entire history will require years of preparation, but when completed it is asserted that it will be the most interesting and comprehensive history of a great struggle that ever has been compiled or published.

### Middle West Farmers Assert That "Hour-Earlier" Scheme Makes Them Lose 60 Minutes

Opposition to the repetition of the daylight saving scheme next summer is developing in unexpected quarters, according to reports from the local farm bureaus in the middle West. The farmers do not want to see the clock turned ahead next spring. They complain that the change of time makes them lose an hour's work during the haying and wheat harvesting season because of the heavy dews that do not dry in time for them to start the day's work until half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Under the old system it was possible for them to begin work in the fields at half-past eight o'clock, but under the new scheme they cannot start until an hour later. This, they say, causes them the entire loss of an hour, because no matter at what time they start work the hired hands insist on quitting for the day promptly at six o'clock in the evening. They urge that instead of forcing them to lose this hour during the most important season, it would be better for the workers in the cities, who wish to save the hour of daylight, to report for work an hour early. They propose to fight a re-enactment of the time-changing law in congress.

### Monument for Apple Tree Erected by the Farmers of Dundas County, in Ontario

One of the most novel monuments in existence has been built in Canada by the farmers of Dundas county, Ontario. They have erected a marble pillar to mark the site on which grew a famous apple tree. More than a century ago a settler in Canada named Macintosh, when clearing a space in which to make a home in the wilderness, discovered among a number of wild apple trees one which bore fruit so superior to the rest that he cultivated it and named it the Macintosh Red. The apple became famous; seeds and cuttings were distributed to all parts of Canada, so that now the Macintosh Red flourishes wherever apples grow in the great Dominion. In 1896 the original tree from which this enormous family sprang was injured by fire, but it continued to bear fruit until a few years ago. Then after 115 years, it died, and the grateful farmers have raised a marble pillar in honor of the tree which has done so much for the fruit-growing industry of their land.

### Hotels That Pay Their Guests.

A newspaper reports that the hotel proprietors in Prague, Bohemia, have "cut their rates more than 100 per cent." From a financial point of view one might "rather live in Bohemia than in any other land."—Boston Transcript.

### INGALLS' EULOGY OF GRASS

Brilliant Piece of Writing by Famous Kansan Will Forever Hold Place in Literature.

"Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of that mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass, and when the fitful fever is ended and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of earth has made and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead. Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the rats of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Besieged by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle agriculture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the rude outline of the world. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

This classic by John J. Ingalls, was first printed in the Duluth Herald, says the Kansas Magazine, when Senator Ingalls was one of its owners.

### "CARAVAN KITCHENS" TO STAY

Introduced as Wartime Measure in England, They Have Demonstrated Their Usefulness.

One of the most successful wartime experiments has been the caravan kitchen, says a London (Eng.) dispatch.

Owing to the fact that so many mothers had to leave their families of young children to fend for themselves while they went out to work to make ends meet, Miss Horsborough conceived the idea of catering to the needs of these children by means of a caravan kitchen.

Assisted by three or four other women, she paraded the poorer quarters of London, cooking en route all kinds of toothsome and nourishing dishes. The kiddies came running out with their plates at the blowing of a tin trumpet, and were served with a piping hot and appetizing dinner in return for a trifling sum of money, which had been left with them for this purpose by mother.

The fame of the caravan kitchen soon spread abroad, and within a short space of time was paying its way, 33,000 dinners a week being served in one district alone.

So successful has been this traveling caterer it is likely the work will be continued on a larger scale, and become a permanent institution, instead of a wartime measure.

### Bird Welcome on Board Ship.

Weary of wing and starved, a tiny linnet alighted aboard the four-masted schooner Sophie Christenson 1,000 miles from San Francisco, according to Capt. Bob McCarron.

A tramp steamer was hull down on the horizon when the linnet reached the schooner, and one of the theories as to its long flight was that the bird had been a pet on the vessel and, yearning for land, had sought to fly to the far-away shore.

Aboard the schooner is a canary and, as though by instinct, the linnet flew to the cage of the canary, perching precariously while the schooner heaved and tossed. Captain McCarron opened the door of the cage and the linnet soon recovered. The canary welcomed the linnet and they are now chums.

### Black Fox Industry.

The number of foxes in the ranches of Prince Edward Island at the beginning of the pelting season in 1917 was approximately 10,000. From December 1, 1917, to January 31, 1918, 2,500 foxes were killed and their skins marketed. Raising ranch-bred foxes is an industry that is being carried on extensively in all the Canadian provinces, in at least a dozen of the northernmost of the United States, and beginning in Japan and Norway, all lying in much the same climatic belt, adapted to domesticating the black fox under the most favorable conditions.

### How It Could Be Done.

Mike Molloy had got a job in the joinery works and the foreman, thinking to have a rise out of him, said: "Say, Mike, can you file steam?" "Certainly," replied Mike, to the foreman's surprise. "If you put it in the vise for me."



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As the Trustee for an estate we are permanent and responsible

THE permanency and responsibility of a trust company are real reasons why it should be named as the executor and trustee of an estate. The management of the company is so thoroughly under the legal restrictions of the State Banking Department that the performance of its strict duties are assured.

**4% INTEREST**

**AUBURN TRUST COMPANY**  
of Auburn, N. Y.

### WARNER'S QUESTION BIRD



IF YOU FEEL an attack of spring fever coming on the proper amount of work will help you to avoid this seasonable epidemic. "But I don't feel like work," you answer. Well, we have a remedy for that. You will find our pure drugs will tone your system to the proper athletic pitch.

**CHRISTIANCE-DUDLEY PHARMACY,**  
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THE GENOA TRIBUNE

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

Friday Morning, Apr. 11, 1919

Victory Campaign Committees.

Chairman J. D. Atwater of the Victory Loan Campaign for the town of Genoa announces the following committee for the town of Genoa:

J. D. Atwater, chairman; W. W. Atwater, James I. Young, J. G. Barger, George L. Ferris, George W. Atwater, Clarence Hollister, Lawrence O'Daniels, Guy W. Slo-cum, Edwin F. Smith, Eugene A. Bradley, Charles E. Shaw, H. A. Bradley, G. S. Aikin, Harvey W. Smith, Fred T. Atwater, E. S. Fes-senden, Fred Stilwell, George D. Stearns, William McCormick, Myron Hewes, Roy Atwater, A. H. Knapp, F. C. Hagin, John Bruton, Howard Knapp, David W. Smith, John W. Booker, Charles J. Foster, Arthur L. Loomis, John W. Gard, Herbert Gay, Arch. P. Bradley, Joseph F. Brennan, Edward H. Sharp, Cornelius Leonard, Frank B. Huff, Law-son B. Norman, Mrs. A. H. Knapp, Mrs. Mae Smith, Miss Emma Waldo, Charles N. Tupper, George Atwood, Frank C. Purinton.

The woman's committee for this town is headed by Mrs. A. H. Knapp, chairman, and she announces the following committee:

Mrs. A. H. Knapp, Mrs. Mae Smith, Miss Emma Waldo, Mrs. Harriet Fessenden, Mrs. Mabel Shaw, Mrs. Alice Hagin, Mrs. Mar-ian Bradley, Mrs. Edna Gard.

Aged Resident Dies.

Mrs. Maria Lanterman, one of the oldest residents of the town of Genoa, died at her home in King Ferry on Saturday, April 5, after a long period of failing health. She had been confined to her bed for the past two months. She was nearly 92 years of age.

The deceased was born in the town of Genoa June 23, 1828, a daughter of James and Sally Moe. She was united in marriage to Alfred Lanterman on Jan. 1, 1848. They occupied a farm near King Ferry for 34 years, going from there to the present home in the village 24 years ago. Mr. Lanterman's death occurred in 1911.

She leaves one son, Geo. Lanterman, of South Lansing. Another son, Al Lanterman, died in 1915 and a daughter, Miss Clara Lanterman, in 1917. She also leaves a half-sister, Mrs. Jane Moe Davis of Norwalk, Ohio. Her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Aleavia Lanterman of Genoa, cared for her during the last ten weeks of her life.

Funeral services were held at the home on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Edwin G. White, of Aurora officiating. Burial in King Ferry cemetery.

At Phelps a decrease of 25 cents on all grades of coal is announced by one dealer.

New York State has outranked all other states in the Union in manufacturers since the year 1849.

The assembly has passed a bill providing for the acquisition of additional land adjoining the site of the burned Normal School at Cortland.

The Central Association of Congregational churches met with the Second Congregational church of Cortland on Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10.

Grape growers and wine makers in the Keuka lake country are said to have at least \$5,000,000 invested in jam, jelly and juices will be made instead of wine this year.

John C. Keefe of Moravia, who has for several years entered some fast horses at Central New York fairs, is going out of racing for good and has sold all his trotters.

An expert from the State Department of Education will be sent to Auburn to make a survey of the needs of the city relative to the establishment of a vocational school in that city.

Fred C. Barr, of Ithaca, president of the Barr Brothers Hardware Company, died of heart disease Tuesday, while sitting in a chair at his home. Until fatally stricken he had apparently been in his usual health. He was born in Ludlowville and had been in business in Ithaca for about 35 years. Outside his business connections he was active in the civic interests of the city and one of the city's best known men.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE—Pair black mares, 8 yrs. old, well matched, weight 2800. 36tf W. H. Hoskins, Genoa.

Sow and 11 pigs for sale. 38w2 D. E. Moore, Atwater.

FOR SALE—Single comb white Leghorn baby chicks, 1st of May hatch. B. R. Smith, Locke, N. Y. 33w2 Miller phone.

FOR SALE—One pair iron gray mules, 6 and 7 years old, weight about 2100 lbs., kind and all right; one road mare, good driver, weight 1050, 7 years old; one good work horse about 1250 lbs., 12 years old; one yearling Clydesdale bay colt, will make an extra good sized horse, price reasonable.

Atwater—Bradley Cor., Genoa. 38

FOR SALE—Seed corn, Cornell No. 11, selected and husked from standing stalks in field, thoroughly dried, \$4.50 per bu. Geo. L. Ferris, 38w2 Atwater.

Potatoes for sale. Robt. Armstrong, East Genoa, Miller phone. 38w2

FOR SALE—Heavy work horse cheap. W. F. Reas, Genoa. 37tf

WANTED—To buy two good family cows, one fresh and one to come later. Willard Wilcox, North Lansing. Miller phone. 37

J. Cooper will load veal and hogs at Genoa Friday, April 11. Veal 15c, hogs 16c to 17c according to weight. rough hogs 14c. For information inquire Leo Smith, Public market, Genoa, N. Y. 37

FOR SALE—White Leghorn eggs for hatching from heavy laying strain. E. G. Trapp, Genoa. 37w3

WANTED—Orders for tatting. All kinds of edging, insertions, yokes and collars. Miss Florence Hall, 37w4 King Ferry, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, 5 cents each; also a variety of strawberry plants; blackberry plants. 36tf Wm. Warren Genoa.

FOR SALE—Choice white oats for seed; treated for smut last year; also quantity of Sir Walter Raleigh potatoes. J. M. & E. C. Corwin, 36tf Atwater, N. Y.

FOR SALE—The Wm. Fallon farm at East Genoa. For particulars apply to A. L. Loomis, executor for Wm. Fallon estate. 35tf

WANTED—Men or women to take orders among friends and neighbors for genuine guaranteed hosiery, full line for men, women and children. Eliminates darning. We pay 50c an hour spare time or \$24 per week for full time. Experience unnecessary. Write, International Stocking Mill, Norristown, Pa. 32w8

We want your furs. Sell while the prices are high. Write or phone and we will call on you. Wilbur Bros. Chas. Avery. King Ferry.

17tf

—Be Kind to Animals Week will be celebrated April 21-26.

—It is officially announced at the Watervliet arsenal that the plant would be the center of the cannon industry in the United States.

—A canvass in Dunkirk shows that 632 adults and 1,053 children, all Poles intend to leave that city and return to their native land as soon as they can.

—The death of Miss Edith Parker of Moravia was erroneously reported last week. The name should have been Miss Pearl T. Parker, her sister.

—Revenue officials are working out a scheme for a tax on grain alcohol, much used in industry, to offset liquor revenues to be lost after July 1.

—A minimum of twenty years in Auburn State prison, with a maximum of a life term, was the penalty given to Edward Lee, for the killing of Napoleon Jackson, last Friday in Supreme Court in Ithaca by Judge George McCann.

—Newspaper advertising was given as one of the chief factors in the success of the Presbyterian church drive for \$40,000,000 for church work at home and overseas, in a statement summarizing the results of the campaign, issued by Rev. Charles Stelzle publicity director of the drive.

Farm machinery repairs made now mean fewer lay-offs next summer. One way to "keep down expenses" grow at home everything possible for your needs.

Does your living room look cramped? Perhaps a mirror, correctly placed, will remedy this. Fresh collar and cuffs of white or contrasting color will give an old dress a new appearance.

Here's a good school lunch: bacon and lettuce sandwich, plain sandwich, baked custard, filled cookies, apple or orange.

The Bee Hive Store

CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES

WE ARE SHOWING THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES IN THE CITY.

LITTLE GIRLS' DRESSES for girls 2 to 6 years in checked gingham and plain chambrays. Also several models priced at 98c to \$4.98.

GIRLS' DRESSES, sizes 6 to 16 years, in a large variety of models in gingham, chambray and linen, priced at \$1.48 to \$8.98.

BOYS' WASH SUITS for boys 2 to 8 years, in a large assortment of styles and fabrics. \$1.25 to \$4.98.

BOYS' TOPCOATS—It will pay you to see our line in serges and fancy mixtures.

Baker, Armstrong & Ham Auburn, N. Y.

DRESS-UP WEEK IS HERE

Let's begin with the feet and fit the whole family with

DRESSY SHOES

Women's Boots, Pumps and Oxfords in great variety.

Men's Shoes down to the minute in style and cut.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes built for service and appearance—and tidy things for the tiny tots.

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Dow S. Barnes Co.,

132 EAST STATE ST.,

ITHACA, N. Y.

CALL ON US FOR COAL

We have on hand all sizes EGG STOVE NUT PEA

C. J. Wheeler,

Phone residence 8L-22 GENOA, N. Y.

NOTICE

WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SMITH'S HEXPO, THE BEST PREPARATION FOR SPRAYING ORCHARDS. ALSO ARSENATE OF CALCIUM AND LEAD FOR POTATO BUGS. DOES ALL THE WORK OF PARIS GREEN AT 1-4 THE COST. GET THESE WHILE THEY LAST AT

ELLISON'S,

KING FERRY, NEW YORK.

GENOA SUPPLY COMPANY

Harter's Flour Calf Meal Bran Midds Schumacher Feed Oil Meal Cottonseed Unicorn Cloverleaf Barley Feed Scratch Feed Mash Etc.

GENOA SUPPLY CO.,

Miller Phone Genoa, N. Y.

Farmers, Attention!

Retail Prices Based on Present Factory Prices on GRAIN DRILLS ARE \$175.00

Our price on brand new Drills while present supply lasts is \$100, \$130, \$140, \$150—according to equipment and kind.

Here is your opportunity if you want a drill.

JUST RECEIVED A GOOD SUPPLY OF BRAN \$2.50. FLOUR MIDDS \$2.90. PILLSBURY BEST FLOUR \$12.80 PER BBL.

WHEN IN NEED OF THE FOLLOWING CALL ON US:

MEAT SCRAP DRY MASH SCRATCH FEED CHICK FEED BARLEY MEAL BARLEY AND OATS GROUND CHARCOAL OIL MEAL COTTONSEED MEAL OYSTER SHELL MICA GRIT HENNETA BONE SCRAP SALT HAY CEMENT LIME PLASTER PLASTER BOARD WOOD FIBRE BRICK SEWER PIPE FLUE LINERS FENCING BARB WIRE POULTRY NETTING BLUE RIBBON FENCE GALVANIZED TANKS ---ALL KINDS PAINT, PAINT OIL TURPENTINE WHITE LEAD VARNISHES, ETC. GREASES ALL KINDS OIL ALL KINDS TINWARE IMPLEMENTS HARNESSES BUGGIES HORSES AUTOS TRACTORS ROOFING AND SHINGLE

We are also in position to furnish you with nearly anything you need in our line on a very short notice. Prices Right.

ATWATER--BRADLEY CORP., GENOA, N. Y.

Genoa--Rink--Garage

AUTO REPAIRS AND STORAGE AUTO AND CARRIAGE PAINTING

General Machine Work and Gas Engine Repairing

Oils Greases Gasoline

VanMarter--Hanson Co., Genoa.

TO THE PUBLIC!

When in Need of anything in our line, call on us--We keep in stock

Buckwheat Middlings—Wheat Bran—Wheat Middlings—Oats and Corn—Corn and Corn Meal—Oats—Barley—Shell—Grit—Beef Scraps—Blatchford's Calf Meal—Security Calf Meal—Silver Spray Flour—Best Blended Flour—Daniel Webster flour (every sack guaranteed)—Hecker's Superlative flour—Buckwheat flour—Bolted Meal—Graham 5c per lb.

NO FEED GRINDING WEDNESDAYS. WE GRIND BUCKWHEAT WEDNESDAYS. GET YOUR WHEAT GROUND ANY DAY.

W. F. REAS & SON, GENOA ROLLER MILLS GENOA, N. Y.

GREAT ACHES

from little toe corns grow. Get rid of them with

BROOKS' CORN CURE

The latest and best remedy for corns and callouses.

Affords prompt relief. Price 25 cents.

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126 E. State St., ITHACA, N. Y.





# Y WILL MEET GREATER NEEDS OF WARRIORS

Idleness Following Armistice Calls for Enlarged Welfare Program.

2,268,517 AMERICANS STILL IN UNIFORM

\$119,342,042 to Be Spent by Organization to Maintain Morale.

ACCORDING to the official announcement of the War Department on March 15 there were still 1,508,113 American officers and men in Europe. In Siberia there were 8,970 American troops, in Insular possessions 47,218, in the United States 440,013 and 64,203 men at sea. In plain English, the statement meant that on the date mentioned there were 2,268,517 men in uniform in the war service of Uncle Sam, but with very little fighting for any of them to do except in Siberia.

More than 2,000,000 men with little to do but drill and "kill time," with all the excitement attendant upon actual warfare a thing of the past and the desire to return home and resume civilian occupations growing stronger each day, presented a huge problem to all of those interested in maintaining the morale of the men until most of them could be mustered out of service.

Almost anyone will appreciate that the task of keeping soldiers and sailors morally, physically and mentally fit in time such as the present is far more difficult than when actual fighting is taking place. From the very first day that this nation entered the lists against the Teutons the Y. M. C. A. has been in the forefront of the men in khaki and blue, and throughout the period of actual fighting the efforts of the "Y" were crowned with a splendid success which won world-wide praise. Once the armistice was signed, this organization appreciated the real significance of the comparative idleness among the soldiers and promptly began preparations for increasing the number of its workers and accomplishing the additional tasks which peace thrust upon it.

A program of enlarged effort was inaugurated both here and abroad, and plans for a big increase in the entertainment, recreational and educational features were pushed everywhere. Today there is absolutely no way of forecasting when the greater part of the men still in uniform will be mustered out of service, but no matter how long that time may be postponed, the Y. M. C. A. will continue to labor unceasingly in behalf of the soldiers and sailors.

Recently Dr. John R. Mott, Director General of the United War Work Campaign, announced that the War and Navy Departments had given their complete approval for an expenditure of \$205,138,311.70 in after war work among the American and Allied soldiers. Mr. Mott's statement in part was: "With the full approval of the War and Navy Departments the expenditure noted will have been made by January 1, 1920, from funds obtained through the United War Work Campaign last November by the seven officially recognized war welfare work organizations. This money will be used in needed service for our soldiers, sailors and marines, among the civilian population and the armies and navies of our allies and in aiding return war prisoners."

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The budgets of the seven welfare agencies made public at the time of the above statement and officially approved by the Washington authorities show the following plan of expenditures over a period of fifteen months from October 1, 1918, through December 31, 1919: Young Men's, \$118,342,042; Young Women's, \$18,677,100; National Catholic War Council, \$36,015,315; Jewish Welfare Board, \$4,203,910; War Camp, \$18,171,154.70; American Library, \$4,617,800; Salvation Army, \$4,210,100.

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## Red Triangle Girls to Banish Blues



Copyright Western Newspaper Union  
"Send American women to Germany to cheer up the boys. They are needed here to maintain the army's morale, and can do more than anyone else." This was the message received at the Women's Department of the Y. M. C. A. from several officers in charge of the men doing guard duty beyond the Rhine. No society, miserable little towns, cold climate and not much to do but drill, created among the American troopers a great longing to get home without delay. The "Y" responded promptly to the appeal, and the photograph shows a part of the first one hundred Red Triangle workers sent from America direct to Germany to cheer up our boys, banish homesickness and chase away the blues.

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## THE "Y."

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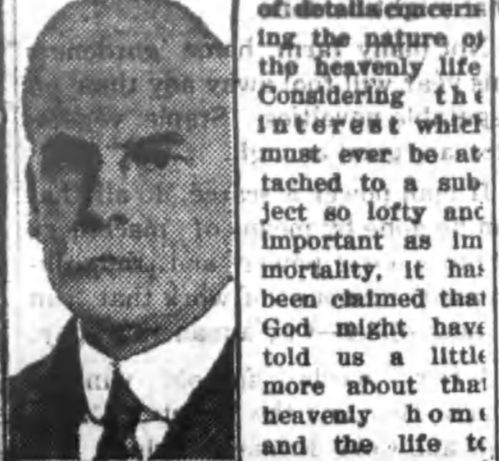


"SMILES" AS ONE OF HER BOYS Showing How the "Y. M. C. A. Looks Up to the American Army.  
sey, was speedily christened "Smiles" by the soldiers who brought her to the front at Champan. Her son, "Smiles," has gone from Champan now, leaving behind her a disconsolate host of soldiers, whose best friend she had been for ten months, mending their clothing, writing letters for some of them, planning their entertainment and acting as a general entertainer.

## The Blessedness of Heaven

DR. HENRY H. HUNTER, D.D., Professor of Bible Doctrine and Preaching, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

One of the complaints of unbelievers concerning the Bible as a revelation of the nature of the heavenly life is that it is too general. It is too general in its details concerning the nature of the heavenly life. Considering the interest which must ever be attached to a subject so lofty and important as immortality, it has been claimed that God might have told us a little more about that heavenly home and the life to which the Gospel is a divine invitation. To such objections, there are two answers:



First, God has been limited in his revelation by man's capacity to receive, and second, Bible revelation concerning the future is much larger than is generally supposed.

That God should be limited in his revelation by our capacity to receive is easily understood. The returned traveler from Europe cannot give a detailed description of the architectural features of Westminster Abbey to his little child, not because he does not desire to do so, but because the child is without ability to interpret words concerning carved columns, arch domes, and sculptured marble. Indeed God has protected the Bible from the sneers of the incredulous by limiting the descriptions of heaven to what seem a few minor details. We have read of an Oriental prince who laughed in the face of the Western traveler who told of rivers chilled to hardness so that an elephant might walk on their surface. It is related that the Southern pastor of a rural church was tried for falsehood because he told of an ice-making machine seen in the North during a summer vacation. God has told men already more than the natural man can believe.

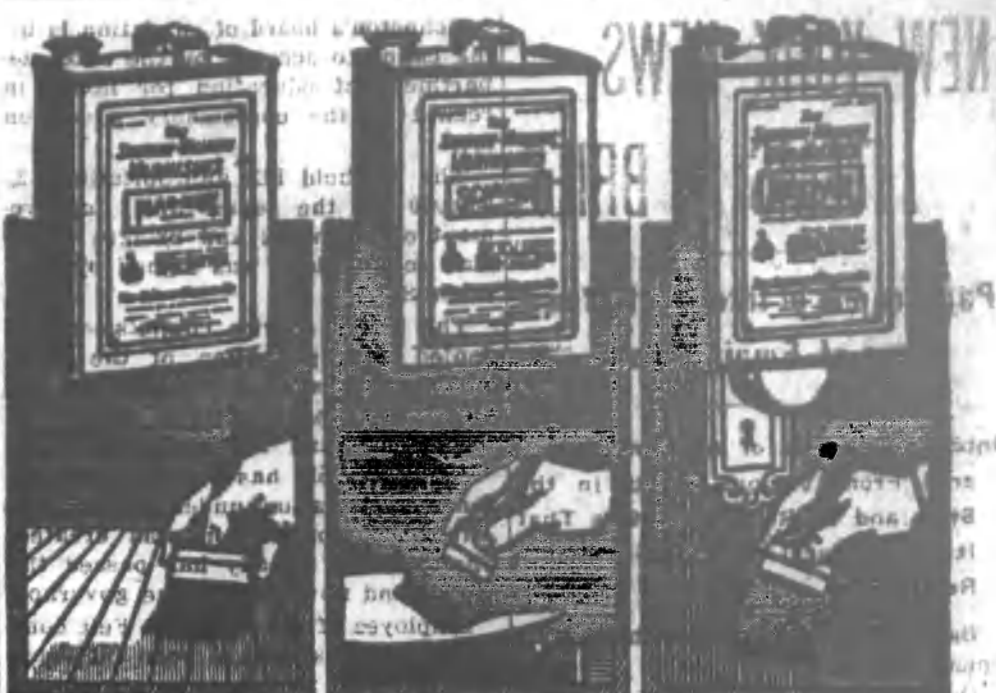
## A Wondrous Description.

The Bible descriptions of heaven are exceedingly large to those who study the Bible with care. The closing chapters of Revelation tell of a final judgment, a renovated earth and a sinless life for redeemed humanity. In this description the highest things of earthly consideration such as jewels, precious stones and pearls become the lowest things of the heavenly life, where streets are of gold and the precious stones constitute city walls. All this is significant, but perhaps the finest description of heaven is contained in the single phrase, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." If nothing else were written, this would be enough, for it is the promise that God will eliminate from the future every tear-provoking circumstance and all existence with all the things that belong to blessedness. If we can by prayer of life discover the varied causes of pain and tears, we shall thereby discern the fullness and joy of that life where tears are no more.

## Tears of Physical Pain.

Physical pain is a very real thing. The cry of the infant, as it first draws its vital breath, the moans of distress from homes and hospitals; the cries of the wounded and dying on battlefields; the compressed lips of old age as it struggles against decay; all tell of the terror of physical pain. It means much to read of a life where "this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality." He who can change the dark soil into the rosebud and the carbon into the diamond can give man the body of glory in the future. Tears of Vexation and Disappointment. Tears of vexation and disappointment have blinded the eyes of most people. Unshed tears fill the hearts of thousands who cannot reach their ideals in life. There are the tears of those who have loved and lost, or worse still have loved and gained and found the object of love unworthy. All these tears will be wiped away in the future. We shall dwell in the divine light and know the divine will and no longer enter paths of weary effort that must be retraced with bleeding feet.

There is a real and great opportunity in the Bible to human experience, and the Bible is the only book that tells of the way of truth for all men. We may realize the limitations of human wisdom and yearn for a fuller knowledge of the unknown, but the full revelation is coming, and the tearless life shall be ours who believe in Jesus Christ as our Lord and Saviour.



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# Y WILL MEET GREATER NEEDS OF WARRIORS

Idleness Following Armistice Calls for Enlarged Welfare Program.

2,268,517 AMERICANS STILL IN UNIFORM

\$119,342,042 to Be Spent by Organization to Maintain Morale.

ACCORDING to the official announcement of the War Department on March 15 there were still 1,508,113 American officers and men in Europe. In Siberia there were 8,970 American troops, in Insular possessions 47,218, in the United States 64,013 and 64,203 men at sea. In plain English, the statement meant that on the date mentioned there were 2,268,517 men in uniform in the war service of Uncle Sam, but with very little fighting for any of them to do except in Siberia.

More than 2,000,000 men with little to do but drill and "kill time," with all the excitement attendant upon actual warfare a thing of the past and the desire to return home and resume civilian occupations growing stronger each day, presented a huge problem to all of those interested in maintaining the morale of the men until most of them could be mustered out of service.

Almost anyone will appreciate that the task of keeping soldiers and sailors morally, physically and mentally fit in time such as the present is far more difficult than when actual fighting is taking place. From the very first day that this nation entered the lists against the Teutons the Y. M. C. A. has been in the forefront of the organizations laboring for the welfare of the men in khaki and blue, and throughout the period of actual fighting the efforts of the "Y" were crowned with a splendid success which won world-wide praise. Once the armistice was signed, this organization appreciated the real significance of the comparative idleness among the soldiers and promptly began preparations for increasing the number of its workers and accomplishing the additional tasks which peace thrust upon it.

A program of enlarged effort was inaugurated both here and abroad, and plans for a big increase in the entertainment, recreational and educational features were pushed everywhere. Today there is absolutely no way of forecasting when the greater part of the men still in uniform will be sent out of service, but, no matter how long that time may be postponed, the Y. M. C. A. will continue to labor unceasingly in behalf of the soldiers and sailors.

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We've known it in the fighting days. We never can forget. That upward pointing letter, in the new formed alphabet. It means that home has followed us, and love is standing by. And as we'll chase the Huns away. We'll honor the old "Y."

And now that they've been driven back home where they belong. We'll sing the praises of our boys in story and in song. They'll soon be back with us again, as they're marching by. We'll think of work that they've done, the good old "Y."

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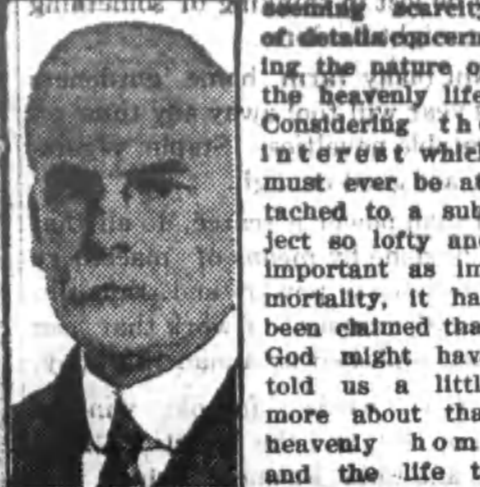
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## The Blessedness of Heaven

By Rev. HENRY RUSSELL, D.D., Professor of Bible Doctrine and Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

"God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."—Rev. II.



One of the complaints of unbelievers regarding the Bible as a revelation of God's will is the seeming secrecy of details concerning the nature of the heavenly life. Considering the interest which must ever be attached to a subject so lofty and important as immortality, it has been claimed that God might have told us a little more about that heavenly home and the life to which the Gospel is a divine invitation. To such objections, there are two answers: First, God has been limited in his revelation by man's capacity to receive, and second, Bible revelation concerning the future is much larger than is generally supposed.

That God should be limited in his revelation by our capacity to receive is easily understood. The wisest teacher from Europe cannot give a detailed description of the architectural features of Westminster Abbey to his little child, not because he does not desire to do so, but because the child is without ability to interpret words concerning carved columns, arch domes, and sculptured marble. Indeed God has protected the Bible from the sneers of the incredulous by limiting the descriptions of heaven to what seem a few minor details. We have read of an Oriental prince who laughed in the face of the Western traveler who told of rivers chilled to hardness so that an elephant might walk on their surface. It is related that the Southern pastor of a rural church was tried for falsehood because he told of an ice-making machine seen in the North during a summer vacation. God has told men already more than the natural man can believe.

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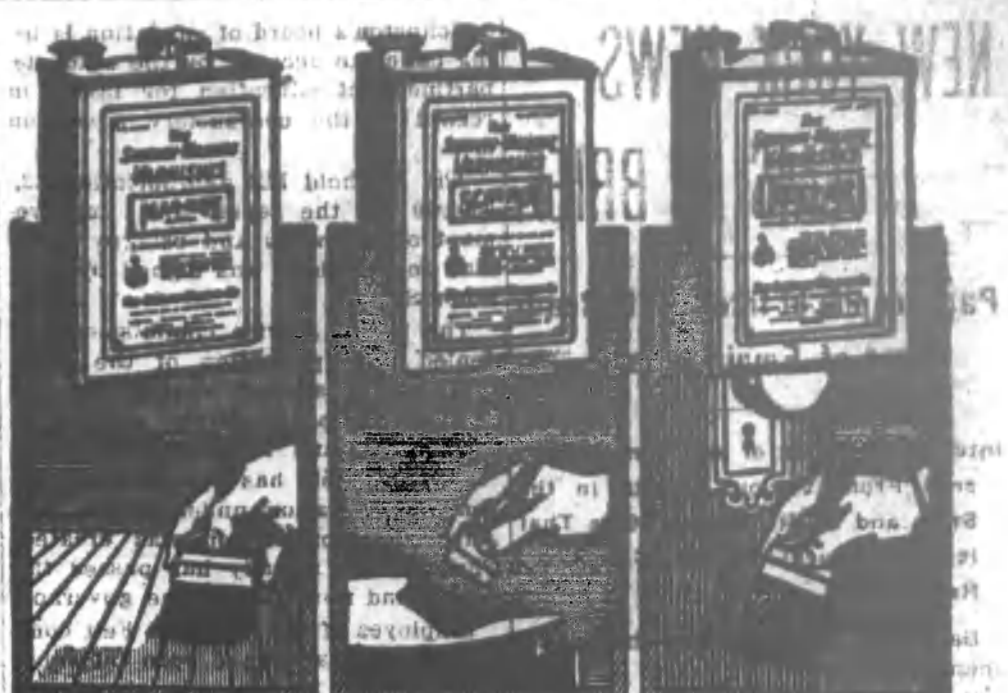
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## Results of Physical Pain.

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Tears of Fear and Grief occupy a large place in human experience. The tears of bereavement and loneliness, and the tears of ignorance are those that cause to the eyes of truth-loving men, as they realize the limitations of human wisdom and yearn for a fuller knowledge of the unknown. But the full revelation is coming, and the tearless life shall be ours who believe in Jesus Christ as our Lord and Saviour.



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