

MILITARY BURIAL OF ARTHUR GEBHARDT

Fifteen Members of Dwight Home Guard Assist in Funeral Rites—Bugler Sounds Taps

Funeral services for the late Arthur Gebhardt, whose remains arrived Saturday night from Camp Mills, N. Y., under escort of Corporal Irving Gordy, and whose obituary appeared in last week's issue of the paper, were held at the late home Monday afternoon conducted by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman. In the effort to make the funeral as nearly as possible like that of the departed soldier's wife, the hearse was drawn by the black team owned by June Myers.



PRIVATE ARTHUR GEBHARDT

Fifteen members of the Dwight Home Guard escorted the remains to Mount Hope cemetery, where interment was made, and conducted their burial service in the presence of a large number of people.

There being no organization of Home Guard here, or near Cabery, Privates Orin Quayle and Charles Truster did not have military funerals; and so it seemed very significant and touchingly appropriate that the salute fired, and the taps sounded so plaintively by the bugler in the distance, should have been not only above the open grave of Private Gebhardt, but also very near to the graves of these other two of Cabery's honored soldier boys.

The cut reproduced with this article was handed us by Elmer Gebhardt, a brother of the deceased, who is employed with a printing firm in Chicago.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all who so kindly assisted us in our recent bereavement, to those who contributed to the beautiful large flag, and for all the floral offerings, and use of automobiles.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gebhardt and Family.

Gasless Sunday Ban Was Lifted

Fuel Administrator Garfield announced on Thursday afternoon of last week the discontinuance of gasless Sunday effective at once. The rain in this locality Saturday night seemed likely to place a ban on Sunday driving, but by afternoon the roads were fine and many enjoyed the bracing air.

Dr. Garfield said that priority would be given to shipments overseas and that should the reserve supply of gas become low the ban on Sunday autoing would again go into effect.

Ladies Aid Notice

The ladies are contemplating having a fancy work sale and supper in the near future. All ladies are respectfully requested to donate articles of fancy work—not expensive. Date and further particulars later.

Examination paper for sale at this office.

Charles Duffy Died Monday

Charles F. Duffy, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Duffy, was born June 23, 1883, at the home three miles north and one mile west of Cabery, and died there at 7:30 o'clock Monday morning, October 21st, 1918, being 35 years, 3 months and 28 days old.

Mr. Duffy was a member of the Sacred Heart Catholic church of Campus, a young man of sterling worth, very industrious, and a successful farmer, having spent his entire life on the "home place" at that occupation. His illness covered a period of about ten days, pneumonia being the cause of death.

Besides his parents, he is survived by two brothers and a sister, John, Joseph and Anna, the latter being very ill at home of pneumonia also, but reported as slightly improved; and a host of relatives and friends who regret his early passing. His brother, Joseph, who is in the service of our country stationed at Camp Meigs, near Washington, D. C., arrived home Sunday morning on a furlough.

Interment was made in the Sacred Heart Cemetery at Campus Tuesday morning, no service being held because of influenza epidemic.

Illinois Needs A New Constitution

America would not think of fighting a twentieth century war with the ammunition and weapons of 1863. Neither can Illinois successfully meet her present day problems with a constitution adopted soon after the Civil war and framed to meet conditions prevailing at that time.

The State Legislature at its last session adopted a resolution for the calling of a constitutional convention. This resolution becomes effective only if the voters of the state approve it. They will have the chance to do this at the election on Nov. 5, 1918.

As the convention proposal must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election in order to be adopted, a failure to vote on the question is equivalent to voting against it. All good citizens owe it to the thousands of young men of Illinois who are risking their lives in military service to vote in favor of a new Constitution, which will help to make our State a better place for those boys to live in when they come back, and which will enable the State to deal properly with the great problems which will have to be dealt with after the war.

Vote for a convention on the little ballot at the election on Nov. 5, 1918.

Illinois Draft Call Has Been Cancelled

The sending of Illinois men in the October draft call, which we mentioned in last week's issue as it affected two of our boys on the Ford county side, has been postponed until further notice, because of the influenza epidemic. Danger of the further spreading of the disease by sending men from communities where it has been rampant, is the reason for the postponement until the epidemic is under control.

New Food Ruling

Retail dealers in sugar have been notified to not fill any more orders for canning sugar. Permission was given to sell pure rye flour as a substitute on the basis of at least two pounds of rye and three pounds of wheat flour.

CABERY BUSINESS FIRM WILL CHANGE

Firm of Gifford & Mentzer Will Be Mentzer & Mentzer—R. E. Gifford Sells to S. L. Mentzer

R. E. Gifford has sold his interest in the general store owned by himself and A. F. Mentzer, to a brother of the latter, S. L. Mentzer, of Peoria, the new firm to take possession soon.

Gifford & Mentzer bought out Miller & Clayton last winter, taking possession Jan. 1st. They have been enterprising and obliging young business men and Mr. Gifford's retirement will be a disappointment to his friends, while they at the same time gladly welcome the return of a former Cabery boy to the business life of the town and wish him success.

Mr. and Mrs. Mentzer both lived in Cabery in their childhood days and their many friends are pleased to have them back. They will occupy the Presbyterian parsonage.

Mr. Gifford will again take up farming, having made a success of that business before he entered the store.

Mrs. Sadler Hears From Son William

Somewhere in France, Sept. 19, 1918.

Dear Mother:—

I have been doing nothing much for the last three or four days, and thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that I am fine and hope you are the same. I sure have seen some sights the last week or ten days. I wish that I could write and tell you all, but I would like much better to be there and tell you about it; it sure would make you think about hell or heaven. I have been in two battles and came out all right so far. We went over the top at 5 o'clock in the morning and kept on going all day long, looking for machine gun nests all the next day; and the third day we went over the top again and talk about your hot fire, we sure were in it; talk about hell and hot fire—we sure went through it. Our company did the best fighting of any American soldiers in France. I say we went right over two trenches, with Yankee soldiers in them, after the Huns and they laid in the trenches and let us do the fighting. At that time I sure did have a turn at hell and hot fire, that I used to read about in the papers before I left home. I had my foot on your doorsteps all the time but was not lucky enough to step in.

(Censored) out of shells they want to give themselves up but I would not take a one like that; a copper colored pill is what I gave them. I and a few more fellows and a lieutenant went out on a patrol the other day and we captured seven Huns and two big cannon and I think our artillery just turned them around and fired them at the Germans.

The other day I heard there were a few Yanks went and captured a few Germans, and there was one of our boys, a captain in the bunch, had a brother among the German prisoners that he took; you will read about it in the papers. We captured 8000 German prisoners the first day.

Well mother you tell Francis that Havener got wounded the first day we went over the top (this Havener left Paxton with me and has been with me ever since). I have not seen him since he got wounded. Just before we went over the top I was so nervous or shaky that I could not hold my rifle in my hand but after we went over the top I was all over it, and it did not bother me any more; we were not

Don't Turn Clock Back Say Experts

Next Sunday, Oct. 27, is the day set for ending the season of daylight saving, when the nation may yawn and take an extra hour's sleep. The hour officially set for the change is 2 a. m., so Sunday appointments will be made by the time following the change. In effect, we turn our timepieces back one hour, but in reality we should not turn back the hands, but either stop the clock one hour or turn it ahead eleven hours, which gives us the same result without injury to the time keeper.

"Turn the hands around eleven hours," is the advice of the Western Union Telegraph Co. "While it is all right to stop clocks some difficulty will be found in starting them properly again. By turning the hands forward until the time indicated is one hour less than at the start of the change, the same result as stopping will be had."

The clockmakers say: "Just as surely as was Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt when she turned back to gaze upon Sodom, Father Time will be turned into a repair shop if he turns back to bemoan the fact that he must quit saving to help win the war."

Vernon Johnson Killed in Accident

A message was received here Tuesday morning announcing the death of Vernon Johnson of Warren, Minn., he having been killed in an automobile accident. No particulars have been obtained as yet. Until about four years ago he, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Johnson, lived at Reddick. Miss Agnes Wilkinson and sister, Mrs. Charles Falter, left Tuesday afternoon for Minnesota to attend the funeral.

afraid of getting shot at all, that was the way I felt. We sure have seen something since we left home, would not want to go through it all again for a good deal.

Would like to be home; would not live here for all of France. Would have written before but did not have time; I write whenever I have time. Sometimes I have time but can't write; am too sleepy and tired. I have not slept with my shoes off for over three weeks, and we have all of France to sleep in; lay down any place and go to sleep. I can sleep any place when I get home, it will not bother me. I have been on the go for a month, well ever since we came over here, and can not find much time to write only at night and we can not have any light. We are working day and night now; dig trenches in the day time and sometimes all night, and on guard all night, and go out and break rock in the day time and come back and stand on guard.

If you want to send me anything send it, and let it come as far as it will, for some of the boys got packages from home.

This is the only paper I have and I got this from the Germans we captured and had it in my pocket for so long it got dirty. It rains here about every day and mud up to your knees. Well mother I am fine and in good health at this writing, but do not feel like the war will be over for awhile yet. I do not know; you know more about it than I do. I have a hard time dodging and ducking the J. I. the Germans are shooting at us. They are shooting cast iron at us. These are German envelopes and paper. Good-bye.

PRIVATE BILL SADLER,
Co. A, 357th Inf.,
A. P. O. 770.

Boys Are You Ready? We Are Prepared For You.

Come in and inspect the new styles for Fall and Winter



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Dandy gray, brown and green mixtures, in the latest military models, tailored to withstand hard service—

\$6.50 to \$16.50

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Fine Wool Mixtures, good and strong for school wear; nice and warm for cold weather—

\$2.00 to \$12.50

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Made of fine wool suit patterns, in the latest style
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SHIRTS and WAISTS

None better; guaranteed fast, light and dark colors
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Sturdy built, that will stand hard usage, black or tan
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SCHOOL STOCKINGS—Good and strong, triple knee, heel and toe, the pair 45c

Vanderwater Clothing Co.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MEN'S SHOES

Shrewd buyers are aware of the benefits to be derived from trading with a store that is always on the lookout for opportunities to save them money. This is especially true of our Shoe Department this season. Before the present high prices went into effect we layed in tremendous stocks and are now prepared to let our customers reap the benefit of our foresight by giving them a pair of Quality Shoes, in whatever popular style they may prefer and at a lower price than they can obtain their equal elsewhere.

Four Interesting Groups

3.50

4.00

5.00

6.00

In these groups are included Blacks, Tans, Mahoganies and Cordovans in English Walker, Blucher and Straight Last styles. Wide variety of toes. Each one a revolutionary value in shoe merchandising and representative of the policy by which we have built up one of the largest Men's Shoe Departments in Kankakee. We are always pleased to show you whether you buy or not.

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144 EAST AVE.
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The **Fashion**
QUALITY SHOES FOR MEN

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"OVER THE TOP"

By An American Arthur Guy Empey

Soldier Who Went Machine Gunner, Serving in France

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CHAPTER XXV—Continued.

When we took over the front line we received an awful shock. The Germans displayed signboards over the top of their trench showing the names that we had called their trenches. The signs read "Fair," "Fact," "Fate," and "Fancy," and so on, according to the code names on our map. Then to rub it in, they listed some more signs which read, "Come on, we are ready, stupid English."

It is still a mystery to me how they obtained this knowledge. There had been no raids or prisoners taken, so must have been the work of spies on our own lines.

Three or four days before the big push we tried to shatter Fritz's nerves by faint attacks, and partially succeeded as the official reports of July show.

Although we were constantly bombarding their lines day and night, still a fooled the Germans several times. This was accomplished by throwing a intense barrage into his lines—using smoke shells we would put curtain of white smoke across No man's Land, completely obstructing a view of our trenches, and could raise our curtain of fire if in an actual attack.

On June 24, 1916, at 9:40 in the morning our guns opened up, and hell was let loose. The din was terrific, a constant boom-boom-boom in your ear.

At night the sky was a red glare. The bombardment had lasted about two hours when Fritz started replying. Although we were sending our own shells to his one, our casualties were heavy. There was a constant stream of stretchers coming out of the communication trenches and burial parties were a common sight.

In the dugouts the noise of the guns almost hurt. You had the same sensation when riding on the subway you enter the tube under the river going Brooklyn—a sort of pressure on the ear drums, and the ground constantly trembling.

The roads behind the trenches were very dangerous because Boche shrapnel was constantly bursting over them. We avoided these dangerous spots by crossing through open fields.

The destruction in the German lines was awful and I really felt sorry for them because I realized how they must be clicking it.

From our front-line trench, every now and again, we could hear sharp whistle blasts in the German trenches. These blasts were the signals for stretcher bearers, and meant the wounding or killing of some German in the service of his fatherland.

Atwell and I had a tough time of it, attrolling the different trenches at night, but after awhile got used to it.

My old outfit, the machine gun company, was stationed in huge elephant dugouts about four hundred yards behind the front-line trench—they were a reserve. Occasionally I would stop their dugout and have a confab with my former mates. Although we tried to be jolly, still, there was a lurking feeling of impending disaster. Each man was wondering, if, after the organ, "Over the top with the best of luck," had been sounded, would he still be alive or would he be lying "somewhere in France." In an old dilapidated house, the walls of which were scarred with machine-gun bullets, No. 3 section of the machine gun company had quarters. The company's cooks prepared the meals in this billet. On the 17th evening of the bombardment a German eight-inch shell registered a direct hit on the billet and wiped out ten men who were asleep in the supposedly bomb-proof cellar. They were buried the next day and I attended the funeral.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ALL-QUOT (7) on the Western Front.

At brigade headquarters I happened to overhear a conversation between our O. C. (general officer commanding) and the divisional commander. From this conversation I learned that we were to bombard the German lines for eight days, and on the first of July the big push was to commence.

In a few days orders were issued to take effect, and it was common property all along the line.

On the afternoon of the eighth day of "strafing," Atwell and I were sitting in the front-line trench smoking and making out our reports of the previous night's tour of the trenches, which we had to turn in to headquarters the following day, when an order passed down the trench that Old Pepper requested twenty volunteers to over on a trench raid that night to get a few German prisoners for information purposes. I immediately volunteered for this job, and shook hands with Atwell, and went to the aid to give my name to the officers in charge of the raiding party.

I was accepted, worse luck.

At 9:45 that night we reported to the brigade headquarters dugout to receive instructions from Old Pepper.

After reaching this dugout we lined up in a semicircle around him, and he addressed us as follows:

"All I want you boys to do is to go over to the German lines tonight, surprise them, secure a couple of prisoners, and return immediately. Our artillery has bombarded that section of the line for two days and personally I believe that that part of the German trench is unoccupied, so just get a couple of prisoners and return as quickly as possible."

The sergeant on my right, in an undertone, whispered to me:

"Say, Yank, how are we going to get a couple of prisoners if the old fool thinks 'personally' that that part of the trench is unoccupied?—sounds kind of fishy, doesn't it mate?"

I had a funny sinking sensation in my stomach, and my tin hat felt as if it weighed about a ton and my enthusiasm was melting away. Old Pepper must have heard the sergeant speak because he turned in his direction and in a thundering voice asked:

"What did you say?"

The sergeant with a scarlet look on his face and his knees trembling, smartly saluted and answered:

"Nothing, sir."

Old Pepper said:

"Well, don't say it so loudly the next time."

Then Old Pepper continued:

"In this section of the German trenches there are two or three machine guns which our artillery, in the last two or three days, has been un-



Receiving First Aid.

able to tape. These guns command the sector where two of our communication trenches join the front line, and as the brigade is to go over the top tomorrow morning I want to capture two or three men from these guns' crews, and from them I may be able to obtain valuable information as to the exact location of the guns, and our artillery will therefore be able to demolish them before the attack, and thus prevent our losing a lot of men while using these communication trenches to bring up reinforcements."

These were the instructions he gave us:

"Take off your identification disks, strip your uniforms of all numerals, insignia, etc., leave your papers with your captains, because I don't want the Boches to know what regiments are against them as this would be valuable information to them in our attack tomorrow and I don't want any of you to be taken alive. What I want is two prisoners and if I get them I have a way which will make them divulge all necessary information as to their guns. You have your choice of two weapons—you may carry your 'persuaders' or your knuckle knives, and each man will arm himself with four Mills bombs, these to be used only in case of emergency."

A persuader is Tommy's nickname for a club carried by the bombers. It is about two feet long, thin at one end and very thick at the other. The thick end is studded with sharp steel spikes, while through the center of the club there is a nine-inch lead bar, to give it weight and balance. When you get a prisoner all you have to do is just stick this club up in front of him, and believe me, the prisoner's patriotism for "Deutschland ueber Alles" fades away and he very willingly obeys the orders of his captor. If, however, the prisoner gets high-toned and refuses to follow you, simply "persuade" him by first removing his tin hat, and then—well, the use of the lead weight in the persuader is demonstrated, and Tommy looks for another prisoner.

The knuckle knife is a dagger affair, the blade of which is about eight inches long with a heavy steel guard

over the grip. This guard is studded with steel projections. At night in a trench, which is only about three to four feet wide, it makes a very handy weapon. One punch in the face generally shatters a man's jaw and you can get him with the knife as he goes down.

Then we had what we called our "come-alongs." These are strands of barbed wire about three feet long, made into a noose at one end; at the other end, the barbs are cut off and Tommy slips his wrist through a loop to get a good grip on the wire. If the prisoner wants to argue the point, why just place the large loop around his neck and no matter if Tommy wishes to return to his trenches at the walk, trot, or gallop, Fritz is perfectly agreeable to maintain Tommy's rate of speed.

We were ordered to black our faces and hands. For this reason, at night, the English and Germans use what they call star shells, a sort of rocket affair. They are fired from a large pistol about twenty inches long, which is held over the sandbag parapet of the trench, and discharged into the air. These star shells attain a height of about sixty feet, and a range of from fifty to seventy-five yards. When they hit the ground they explode, throwing out a strong calcium light which lights up the ground in a circle of a radius of between ten to fifteen yards. They also have a parachute star shell which, after reaching a height of about sixty feet, explodes. A parachute unfolds and slowly floats to the ground, lighting up a large circle in No Man's Land. The official name of the star shell is a "Very-light." Very-lights are used to prevent night surprise attacks on the trenches. If a star shell falls in front of you, or between you and the German lines, you are safe from detection, as the enemy cannot see you through the bright curtain of light. But if it falls behind you and, as Tommy says, "you get in the star shell zone," then the fun begins; you have to lie flat on your stomach and remain absolutely motionless until the light of the shell dies out. This takes anywhere from forty to seventy seconds. If you haven't time to fall to the ground you must remain absolutely still in whatever position you were in when the light exploded; it is advisable not to breathe, as Fritz has an eye like an eagle when he thinks you are knocking at his door. When a star shell is burning in Tommy's rear he can hold his breath for a week.

You blacken your face and hands so that the light from the star shells will not reflect on your pale face. In a trench raid there is quite sufficient reason for your face to be pale. If you don't believe me, try it just once.

Then another reason for blackening your face and hands is that, after you have entered the German trench at night, "white face" means Germans, "black face" English. Coming around a traverse you see a white face in front of you. With a prayer and wishing Fritz "the best o' luck," you introduce him to your "persuader" or knuckle knife.

A little later we arrived at the communication trench named Whisky street, which led to the fire trench at the point we were to go over the top and out in front.

In our rear were four stretcher bearers and a corporal of the R. A. M. C. carrying a pouch containing medicines and first-aid appliances. Kind of a grim reminder to us that our expedition was not going to be exactly a picnic. The order of things was reversed. In civilian life the doctors generally come first, with the undertakers tagging in the rear and then the insurance man, but in our case, the undertakers were leading, with the doctors trailing behind, minus the insurance adjuster.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Is Anyone Old in New York?

In Bruce Barton's novel, "The Making of George Groton," the author says: "No one is old in New York. They drain in every year from all parts of the country—millions of men, young and vibrant. They stay and work, and grow into middle age; and then suddenly they vanish. One may walk for blocks on Fifth avenue or Broadway and hardly see anyone over fifty. Where do they go to? No one seems ever to die; no funerals clog the traffic. There are plenty of funerals, of course, but you don't notice them as you do in a little town. I have wandered for hours in the big woods, wondering where the birds go when they die; and never yet have I run across the body of a dead bird. What becomes of old birds? What becomes of old New Yorkers? These are twin mysteries to me. I cannot unravel them."

Got Along Without Metals.

The cliff dwellers knew nothing of the use of metals. Their knives were made from the bones of the deer, highly polished and very sharp. Their household utensils consisted of pottery jars and casks made of fiber and covered with a substance resembling modern varnish. Although the earliest cliff dwellers were prehistoric, cave dwellers have existed in almost every age of the world.

Satin and Fur for Winter Wraps



Beauty may go beautifully in anything made of silk or anything made of fur, with a clear conscience and without criticism—for these are things the soldiers don't need. So there are magnificent fur wraps and less splendid but quite as beautiful ones made of satins and silks for those who choose to wear them. There is plenty of latitude in this matter of war-time dressing to allow those who can afford it to go as brilliantly clad, when occasion makes opportunity, as in the past, or to dress as simply as for a promenade. There are several minds as to what befits the times.

Since fur and silk are at hand nothing more is asked by the creators of styles, except customers to buy the beautiful things that can be made of them. At one of the New York style shows the lovely evening coat which is pictured above shows how well an American designer succeeded. This

wrap is not too gorgeous to be youthful, is clever and original enough to be interesting and there are not two opinions as to its beauty.

Even Paris, after four years of war, with air raids always imminent and a thousand difficulties, has had the courage to carry on its business of creating beautiful apparel. The French feel that this is a necessity. Their genius for clothes has been such an asset that place for it must be maintained. They have been much given to black and white for evening gowns and wraps and a cape very full, of black satin lined with white satin, is so quiet and elegant that it compels everyone's admiration. It has an immense collar of monkey fur. There are other satin capes in dark shades of brown, made up with moleskin collars and banded trimmings, and black satin, loose and ample coats with deep cape collars and banded trimmings of beaver or other furs.

Two Views of a Smart Coat



Keen and practical observers of the styles say that they embody the spirit of youth and that this is one effect of the war. The great armies are made up of youths—it is the day of the young man, and it is reflected in all apparel. One might think that for matrons, this flavor would be absent, but no! Matrons are as busy as maids and soldiers, as alert and active, and their apparel expresses this, which is the spirit of youth.

In the handsome silver-tone coat pictured something of this idea is apparent. It seems to be simple, but is really designed with wonderful and sophisticated cleverness, therefore it may be selected as representative among garments for women no longer youthful. It is a beautiful model suited to all-round wear, with Raglan sleeves, that give it an ample roomy look and cleverly shaped under-arm pieces that keep it from being bulky. Only an expert could think out and execute a thing so new in the world of coats.

There is a cape collar, convertible into a muffler for very cold weather that is made of seal plush, and deep cuffs to match, or one may choose to have these accessories replaced with Hudson seal. But when fur buyers tell you it is difficult to tell which

is which, at a little distance from the wearer, there is no very good reason for preferring fur to the more durable plush.

Of course a coat that embodies the spirit of youth may be worn by youth. And this, like many other of the season's offerings, will grace both youth and maturity. Coats as a rule are in quiet colors—what are called the "fur shades." But recently the trend of style is toward brighter colors in frocks and hats, reflecting the mood of the public which grows in cheerfulness.

Julie Bottomley

Samplers.

There is no doubt that, as a rule, the long and narrow samplers are older than those more nearly square. These ancient samplers, especially the few bearing dates of the seventeenth century, are much finer in design, more closely worked, and better in execution than those of later date. The linen background is much more closely covered. They have more curious and varied stitches. Occasionally they are of minute size, but four or five inches long, with exquisitely fine stitches.

The Wreck of Faith

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D.
Secretary of Correspondence Department,
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—When the son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?—Luke 18:8.

These words have been interpreted as meaning that when Jesus Christ returns to this world that he will find no faith.

They have been interpreted as being simply an inquiry, because of the teachings of the Bible and present world conditions as to faith at that time. In either case we have a wreck in view, whether real or imaginary.

Faith may be understood as the body of Christian truth given once for all in the first century, embracing the fundamentals of our Christian system—the infallibility of the Holy Scriptures, the deity of Christ, the lost state of man by nature, the only hope of recovery by the atonement of Christ on the cross, etc. This may be considered from the standpoint of the church in its visible form or that of the individual, personal interest in the subject being emphasized with reference to the latter rather than with the former. The aspect of the former, because it determines the aspect of the latter, shall have fuller treatment.

Faith has had a varied experience. For some three centuries it was held with comparative fidelity. Then the clouds of paganism and lust for embracing Christianity as an element of political life began to gather. For some centuries there was great darkness. In the period of the Crusades there were flickering lights. Then darkness came over Christian thought until the days of Huss in Bohemia and Wickliffe in England. Persecution in Bohemia and indifference in England soon brought another season of darkness, until in Germany, under Martin Luther, the light arose that has shone for four hundred years, and accounts for what we have of the true faith today.

Is the faith of the church, as such, a wreck today? Do we and all sails set and drawing, bound confidently for a distant port? Or do we see that church, staggering in the midst of changing teachings as to fundamentals like the ship with contrary winds and laboring hard to avoid the rocks on which it may be a total wreck?

Is it not true that some denominations of Christians while still clinging to orthodox creeds have abandoned those creeds in their teachings? Faithful men in some denominations are now crying to their brethren to suppress many of the church publications as they are distinctly infidel in their teachings. Is it not true that many hungry souls go to church and come away hungry because they have not heard the Gospel of Jesus Christ?

How about the individual? Not long ago a young man, who was a graduate of one of America's greatest universities and was finishing his second year in an orthodox theological seminary, said to the writer that he had lost his faith, had no confidence in the Bible, did not accept the deity of Jesus Christ, and was thoroughly unhappy. This is an extreme case, but the writer has had many young people of liberal education give substantially the same testimony.

What is the somewhat remote reason for this situation as to religious teaching? We must go to the land of Martin Luther. The work of corrupting the Bible had progressed until nearly all German universities and theological schools had repudiated the faith of Luther, although clinging to his name. Learned men said certain results had been attained and these results discredited the Bible. With amazing rapidity this conclusion took hold in England and Scotland and our own country. Destructive biblical criticism and Darwinian evolution swept over nearly all our great universities and our Bible was in the scrap heap. Those of us who have watched the trend of German theological teaching have observed a tremendous advance since the days of Schleiermacher, Baur and Hoffman to the days of Kuenen, Graf and Cornill. It was bad enough with the former, worse with the latter and the final plunge was made by men like Nietzsche, who utterly ignored the Bible and defied God himself. Is it any wonder that Germany is suffering today, and is it much less wonder that the Saxon world is suffering likewise? When will men learn wisdom?

For the individual, especially respecting young people, the old-fashioned religion must come back. The old religious home must be restored. How many professedly religious homes are religious wrecks!

Back to God! Back to Jesus Christ! To thus get back we must get back to the Bible. Thank God it is being published as never before and the demand for it is beyond the supply. Thank God for this fact as to the hunger of the people for truth.

Nervous and All Unstrung?

Feel nervous and irritable all the time? Continually worry over trifles? Then there's something wrong. Lack of it all may be weak kidneys. Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. If you have backache, "chills," nervous spells, headaches, dizzy spells, kidney irregularities and a tired, worn feeling, try Doan's Kidney Pills. They are recommended by thousands.

An Illinois Case

Mrs. C. L. Gillett, 44 N. Twenty-sixth St., East St. Louis, Ill., says: "I was weak, gave me all kinds of trouble, and when I bent over, or straightened up, there were cramps in my back. Even when I was lying down, I felt a dragging sensation over my kidneys. I became dizzy and faint, and at times I felt as if I were going to faint. My kidneys acted irregularly, too. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and was relieved. My back felt stronger and all trouble with my kidneys ceased. Doan's made a cure for me that has lasted."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value the health of their children, should never be without MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, for when needed. They tend to Breakup Colic, Bile, Feverishness, Worms, Constipation, Headache, Teething disorders, Don't accept any Substitute. Used by Mothers for 31 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask to-day. Trial package FREE. Address, MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. See service.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 43-1918.

While the Boss is Away.

The following notice scrawled on the wall of his hut by a Bunaland (Australia) timber cutter:

"You all take this notice. I have gone to fight the Germans, and I don't know when I'm coming back; somebody chip round my humpy against grass fire. All my bullocks is sold except Sambo, him with the cockhorn. Anyone finding him can sell him to the — butcher and mind the money till I come back."

Sambo has been collected and his price (\$50) banked against the boss' return. The humpy (shuck) is regularly clipped round, and anyone who interfered with the old wagon rusting outside, or the gear piled against the wall, would have to fight the whole district.

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple. Also, take a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Japan Importing Typewriters.

The imports of typewriters and parts into Japan have increased from a value of \$25,927 for 1915 to \$126,796 for 1917, and practically all were imported from the United States. Consul Robert Frazer of Kobe reports that Japan is enjoying an enormous expansion of foreign trade, and the necessity of using typewriters in their foreign correspondence has become apparent to most of the Japanese trading firms.

"Cold in the Head"

Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, clear the blood, and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. Send for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Cheap (?) Fare.

Though he is privileged to grouse to his heart's content, there is no finer philosopher than the soldier. He always finds the silver lining of the cloud. "Glad I joined up?" said a maimed Tommy but lately discharged from the Gloucesters. "I should say so. See how I've traveled—Egypt, Gallipoli, Italy and France. I could not have done that in 'civvy' life. And the fare—one leg!"

A Question.

"Yes, my husband is a baseball crank."

"And does he confine his crankiness to that subject?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A friendly greeting may seem bothersome because of the strong heart pressure behind it.

ASTHMADOR GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Children's Coughs

may be checked and more serious conditions of the throat will be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of safe PISO'S

Furniture Industry On a War Time Basis

The Government has ordered beginning January 1, 1919 all manufacturers of Furniture to reduce their output 50%, the number of patterns 50%, and a number of other changes which will increase the cost of production.

We, therefore, advise all our patrons to buy their Furniture now. Prices are as low as they will be for years to come.

Our comprehensive stock affords you an unlimited selection. We also advise early Christmas shopping. All purchases made now will be held for future delivery.

OBERLINTO
FURNITURE CO.
126-134 N. SCHUYLER AVE.
KANKAKEE ~ ILLINOIS

His portrait means much to you—
Your portrait
will mean a thousandfold more to him

Make an appointment today. It's time for
the Christmas Mail to France.

Powell Studio

—QUALITY PHOTOGRAPHS—

128 Dearborn Avenue, Kankakee, Illinois

LEN SMALL & SONS, Kankakee, Ill.
WILL SELL AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

at Small's Residence, 1-2 Mile West of Station Street Bridge

Imported and American Bred

40

Registered Percheron Horses

Consisting of all of their breeding stock, headed by their champion stallion Brilliant. Fifteen brood mares with colts by their side. Yearlings and two-year old fillies and stallions, including all of their prize winners.

A Rare Chance to Secure a Start in This Grand Breed of Horses

Friday, November 8th

One P. M. Sharp

Catalog on Application

ATTENTION!

I have charge of the Cabery Agency of the Forest City Insurance Agency, and your insurance is being taken care of. I will call on you before it expires. Any time you wish additional insurance or a transfer made, or if you have a loss write or call me up at Piper City, Illinois.

The Forest City Insurance Agency

gives you the best Farm Policy that is written.

F. M. Kiblinger, Agt.
Piper City, Illinois.

Official Statement

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Cabery Enquirer published Weekly at Cabery, Illinois for October 1, 1918.

State of Illinois, County of Ford—ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Elizabeth M. Breneisa, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the owner of The Cabery Enquirer and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
Publisher—Elizabeth M. Breneisa, Cabery, Illinois.
Editor—Elizabeth M. Breneisa, Cabery, Illinois.

Managing Editor—Elizabeth M. Breneisa, Cabery, Illinois.

Business Manager—Elizabeth M. Breneisa, Cabery, Illinois.

That the Owner is:
Elizabeth M. Breneisa, Cabery, Illinois.
That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

ELIZABETH M. BRENEISA,

Owner,
Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th day of October 1918.

G. B. Aldrich, Notary Public.
(My commission expires Aug. 2, 1922.)

Charles Olson and Miss Edna Peterson of Chicago spent yesterday in this city with his mother, Mrs. Cora Olson of E. Hickory street.—Monday's Kankakee Republican.

The Enquirer

Elizabeth M. Breneisa
Owner and Publisher

Thursday Evening, Oct. 24, 1918

Entered at the Postoffice in Cabery, Ill., as second class mail matter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months.....75c
Three Months.....40c
One Month (five numbers).....15c
To Canadian Subscribers One Year.....\$2.00

Local Advertising Rates are 5 cents a Line each insertion.
Cards of Thanks.....50 cents.
Lodge or Society Resolutions.....5c a Line.

War Work Solicitors Must Be Licensed

Nobody is permitted to solicit funds for any form of war relief in Illinois without being licensed to do so by the State Council of Defense which means that their plans have been communicated to the council; approved by it; that the cost of launching the concert, bazaar, exposition or whatever the money-raising enterprise may be, will not exceed 15 per cent of the money collected, which in turn may only be used for the specific purpose for which it is solicited.

In addition a report has to be turned in to the State Council within a fixed number of days which in this manner takes upon itself the work of investigating the worth of every appeal for contributions.

There is a penalty of one thousand dollars' fine for anyone soliciting war funds without a license, and no one may have even a "cake sale" or a "hallowe'en corn husking" with an admission fee, without authority from the State Council. Good news, this, that business methods are being applied to the fine art of giving.

Government Newspapers

Some folks have been speculating on what would happen if the government should take over the newspapers, like it has the railways and telegraphs. Well, the first thing the subscription price would be boosted about 50 per cent and the sheriff would be kept busy chasing delinquent subscribers. The next step would be to raise the wages 25 per cent and editors who haven't had a cent in six months they could call their own, would be placed on a salary. The merchants who fail to get their ad. copy in before press day would be hauled up before the Council of Defense and the printer who comes along and says he will work steadily as long as you want him and who goes to Mendota and gets drunk the first Saturday night as soon as he gets his wages, would be sent to Fort Leavenworth for ten years as a deserter. Government control of newspapers looks like a good proposition and we're for it.—Earlville Leader.



CABERY HONOR ROLL

The following young men of this community are in the service of our country by enlistment and the draft. Some are in France while the rest are in various cantonments and naval training stations in this country:

Mal. Barratt O'Hara	Frank Schumacher
Nick O. Reising	Fred Schafroth
Asaph Glemmons	Garfield Metzger
Harry M. Breneisa	James A. Nugent
John Lovell	Albert Latz
Clayton Miller	Charles Miller
John Jakob	Elmer Carpenter
John Fleischauer	Ole Johnson
Otis B. Essington	William Sadler
John Sadler	Henry Sadler
Jake Angelchick	Ray Fleischauer
William A. Gesse	Mike Schafroth
Hans Hanson	Ernie Hoch
Benj. J. Gifford	William H. Naas
George Raab	Anson Gates
Matt Kirk	Arthur Gebhardt
Henry Darmon	Bruce Riggs
Frank J. Paradies	Anthony Sadler
Orin Quayle	Raymond Hummel
Walter Schiller	Charles Sargeant
Edmund Farley	Peter Sadler
Louis Kray	Charles Truist
George Hiddleston	William Clodi
Marcus Kersch	Harry George
Joseph Duffy	

YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value

FOR YOUR MONEY

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

HONOR ROLL

CABERY PURCHASERS

Charles Agor
Clarence Turner
Clayton Miller
Charles Miller
Mrs. E. Surdam
Kate Walker
Frank Clodi

If your name belongs on this list and hasn't appeared here, we would be glad to have you notify us.

HARD TO DO.

An Irish priest was proudly boasting to his visitor, an English clergyman, of the great respect of his parishioners for their pastor. Strolling along a country road at the time, they met a little boy, who was endeavoring to keep in check a large goat. The clergyman passed, but the boy did not raise his hat.

"Is that one of your parishioners?" demanded the English priest.

"I'm sorry to say he is," replied the other. And, calling to the boy, he demanded: "Is that the way you are taught to respect your clergy? Why did you not salute?"

The youngster, with both hands on the rope, replied:

"If yer reverence holds this wan I'll salute ye."

Wise Girl.

"Of course, you will want an engagement ring," said he.

"Yes," replied she.

"With a big diamond in it?"

"No. A diamond is only carbon after all. Make it a small diamond and put the change into the shape of a few tons of coal."

Variable Functionary.

"Are you the editor?" asked the merry villager as he shoved open the door of the office of the Punktown Gazette.

"It all depends," replied the man with fringed hair, "on whether you want to make a kick or pay your subscription."

NOT THAT MOULD.



Lady of the House—Mary Anne, did you mold the bread as I told you? Mary Anne—Shure, an' I put it in the damp cupboard, an' it moulded itself.

My Wish.

Let others strive for fame and gold,
And strive for chunks of land to hold,
I'm satisfied if I can get
Enough to keep me out of debt.

It Pays To Trade With LEISER

Complete, well selected stocks of
Merchandise.

Men's and Boys'
CLOTHING.

You'll make no mistake by buying your clothes of us.

Ladies Coats
The Hovland Garment.

Our Dry Goods Dept
will appeal to you.

SHOES

No larger stock in this vicinity.
When in need of shoes—see us.

"THE BIG STORE"

W. LEISER,

DEPT. STORE,
HERSCHER, ILL.

GOOD CLOTHES FOR MEN
AND BOYS.

Card of Thanks

We wish in this way to express our thanks to the many kind neighbors and friends for their assistance and sympathy during the illness and death of our daughter and sister. Mrs. Sarah Carpenter and Family.

Expression of Thanks

To all who so kindly assisted us during our recent sorrow, to the quartet who sang, and for the beautiful floral offerings, we wish to express our sincere thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Quayle and Family.

Buckingham News Notes

HONOR ROLL

John Randles	Robert Fritz
Charles Sumner	Ward Reed
Louis Hines	Louie Gregerson
Warren Overright	Joe Littrell
Bernard Buckley	William Brown
Harry Gultner	Clifford Preston
Ed Miesebach	Arthur Fritz
Louie Wrede	Arthur Hosier
Billie Burton	"Frenchie"

Harold McGladdery

Joe Urbain received a carload of soft coal Monday.

Mrs. O. L. Clemans was a Kankakee visitor last Thursday.

J. F. Hosier attended the Gebhardt funeral in Cabery Monday.

Mrs. Thomas Jensen and children visited friends in Herscher last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Van Doren were calling on friends in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wycom of near Reddick spent Sunday at the Armstrong home.

The clocks of the nation will be moved back one hour October 27th, so say the papers.

Chas. Jessup and family of Kankakee will spend some time with Grandma Allison.

Teachers and pupils in this vicinity were busy last week taking census of the stock.

Mrs. W. J. Nutt attended the funeral of A. Gebhardt held in Cabery Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Dora Preston received word last week that her son, Clifford, had arrived safe in France.

Gerald Scott of the Great Lakes Training Station was an over Sunday guest at the E. F. Glass home.

Dr. Wilson of Kankakee was called Thursday night to see Ira David, who is very sick at the home of his brother-in-law, Will Havenner.

Miss Iva Drew of Kempton, the teacher of the grades in our public school, was in town Saturday evening but the directors decided not to open school on Monday.

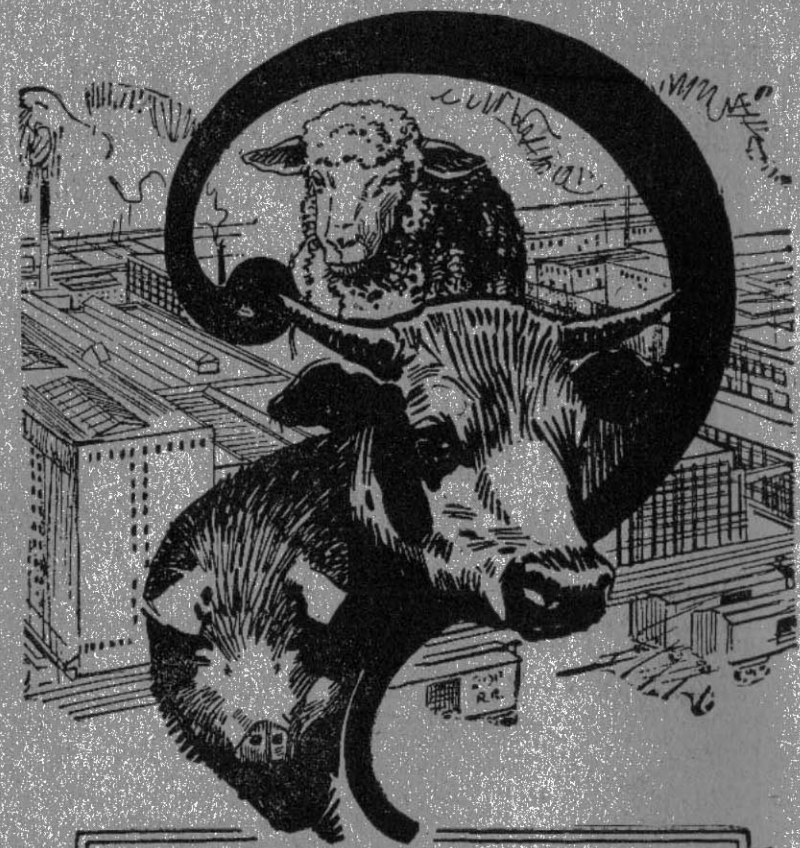
Mr. and Mrs. Dyer of Union Hill spent Thursday at the W. B. Hosier home and took Mr. and Mrs. Avery Young home with them for a visit before they left for their home in Kansas.

Buckingham precinct's quota of \$29,632.00 for the Fourth Liberty Loan has been over subscribed by more than \$100.00 for which we are very glad. Norton's allotment was \$118,000.00. Now is the time to begin to save for the Fifth Loan.

Most of the sick in this neighborhood are improving slowly, while other cases are just developing. Last week Frank Prussner's family of six were confined to their beds. The latest cases reported were Mrs. Ray Hosier, Elmer Colthurst, Dorothy Reed, and Clinton Williams.

Reita Mae Robinson

Reita Mae Robinson was born on a farm near Herscher on November 26, 1908, and passed away on October 13, 1918, at the home of her parents near Union Hill, aged 9 years, 10 months, and 17 days. Death being due to typhoid fever and diphtheria. In July, 1916, she joined the Methodist church of Buckingham during the pastorate of Rev. Nothdurft. She leaves to mourn her loss her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robinson, one



Do You Think There is No Competition?

If anyone thinks there is no competition amongst the big packers he ought to go through a day's work with Swift & Company.

Let him begin at the pens when the live stock comes in; let him try to buy a nice bunch of fat steers quietly and at his own price without somebody's bidding against him.

Let him realize the scrupulous care taken at the plant that not one thing is lost or wasted in order that costs may be held to a minimum.

Let him go up into the office where market reports are coming in,—and reports of what other concerns are doing.

Let him watch the director of the Swift Refrigerator fleet, maneuvering it over the face of the country like a fleet of battleships at sea.

Let him take a trip with a Swift & Company salesman and try to sell a few orders of meat.

Let him stay at a branch house for an hour or two and see the retail meat dealers drive their bargains to the last penny as they shop around among the packers' branch houses, the wholesale dealers, and the local packing plants.

And then, when the day is over, let him have half an hour in the accounting department, where he can see for himself on what small profits the business is done. (Less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales.)

If he still thinks there is no competition in the meat business it will be because he wants to think so.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Would You Marry This Man?

He had struggled from earliest youth to keep his mother and himself in comfort. He had no time to acquire an education, but through inventions had accumulated a fortune. Then he met Kate Bates, who had run away from the farm to teach school. He courted her—she loved him. On Sunday he would ask her, but in the meantime he wrote a letter that showed clearly his lack of education.

What did Kate do? What would you have done? Gene Stratton-Porter has never before woven so sweet a story of love, so intense a struggle against circumstances, so great and big a story of self-sacrifice. You must read "A Daughter of the Land"—one of the big books of the season.

A DAUGHTER OF THE LAND

By Gene Stratton-Porter

Author of "Freckles," "A Girl of the Limberlost," "The Harvester."

\$1.40 net, at all booksellers, or your newsdealer can get it for you.

More than 6,000,000 Copies of Mrs. Porter's Books Sold

Doubleday, Page & Co. :: :: Garden City, N. Y.

sister Viola, and one brother Glen, besides numerous other relatives and friends. The burial took place Monday forenoon at the Smith cemetery near the side of her little brother. Short services were held at the cemetery by Rev. E. A. Hoffman of Cabery. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for their kind assistance during the sickness and death of our little daughter and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robinson and Children.

If you are going to hold a Public Sale this winter, hire

J. W. DREW

To Sell Your Sale—the man who will get you the high dollar for your property. P. O. Box 13.—Phone 21.

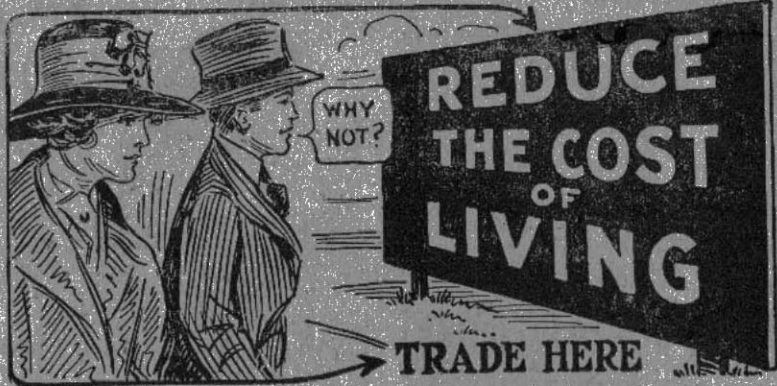
Kempton, Illinois.

The Healer's Treatment For The Sick

"They shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." Mark 16:18

Rev. Dr. Hawkins
Divine Healer
Treating Rooms
Room 404,
Great Northern Bldg.
20 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Examination paper for sale at this office.



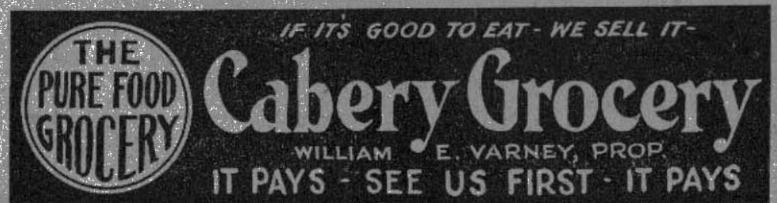
WE do not promise the impossible, but if you will take advantage of the special offerings—bargains—that we present from time to time,

We Positively Will Save You Money for the Quality.

OUR purchases are all made with a view to your saving and profit.

YOU can reduce your cost of living and live better if you trade here.

—Cash Paid For Eggs and Cream—



N. ROSEN,
Cabery, Ill.

Cash Buyer of all kinds of Poultry, Eggs, Hides and All kinds of Junk.

We now pay 65c per hundred if you bring in a load of Old Iron.

We pay you the Highest Market Price for Poultry and Eggs and give you correct weight—you will get paid for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. We are always here to wait on you.

Truly yours,

Phone 57-12.

H. H. Nelson, Mgr.

PROTECT Your PROPERTY
Against Fire and Lightning,
Windstorm and Tornado.

Insure with a Reliable Company. I have the Agency for the
NATIONAL, AETNA, AMERICAN,
NORTH AMERICAN and ROYAL.

E. H. GEORGE
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
CABERY, ILLINOIS.

Have several Houses For Rent and Sale in Cabery. Also have So. Minnesota, Northern Iowa and Michigan Farms For Sale.



Remember! Your Money gets into a Bank whether you put it there or not. If you spend all some successful man deposits your money.

Open A Bank Account.

You will be surprised to find how short a time it takes to accumulate a surplus. We Welcome Your Account.

MAKE OUR BANK YOUR BANK. CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$30,000
Farmers State Bank
—OF CABERY—

Mr. and Mrs. Hill of Chicago came Monday to visit at the Lawrence Carney home. Mrs. Hill is spending the week here but her husband returned to the city Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crawford and Miss Mary Nugent of Melvin, are guests at the Nugent home here from Saturday to Monday afternoon. They were accompanied home by Mrs. O. Schaffer.

Local News Notes

Mrs. Massion spent Saturday in Bloomington.

Fred Lovell was a Bloomington visitor Friday.

Dan Bouk of Kempton was in Cabery Tuesday.

Mrs. T. J. Connerton was in Kankakee Tuesday.

L. H. Baker of Dwight was in Cabery Tuesday evening.

Ed Hanson of Kankakee spent Monday here with home folks.

Mrs. John Fleischauer and son were Kankakee visitors Friday.

Misses Ella and Margaret Reising spent yesterday in Chatsworth.

Miss Louise Tofte went to Kempton Friday to attend the Walter Dowse funeral.

Mrs. Wm. Veysey spent Tuesday in Kankakee with her cousin, Mrs. Watterson.

Found—A cameo pin. Owner may have same by calling and paying for this notice.

Born Wednesday morning, Oct. 23rd, a ten pound son, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Wagner.

Mrs. Thos. Nugent went to Melvin Friday morning to see her sister, Mrs. James Crawford.

J. W. McLane of Kankakee spent Friday night here at the home of his sister, Mrs. R. C. Breneisa.

Miss Maggie Schumacher came yesterday morning from Kankakee for a visit at the Herman Christ home.

Mrs. Clark came last evening from Pontiac for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Knittel and family.

I will have a carload of apples—New York Imperials—in Cabery the last of this week.—Louie Wiener.

A message arrived here yesterday announcing the critical condition of Anthony Sadler at Hoboken, N. J.

James Barham went to Kankakee Friday to attend the funeral of a nephew, Oliver Watkins, who died at Camp Grant.

Messrs. and Mesdames A. Frost and Theodore Frost of Chicago spent Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. Fagan.

Misses Maggie Falter and Kate Breneisa and Mrs. A. C. Schrader and daughter, Reita, motored to Kankakee on Friday.

Dave Fitzpatrick came down from Chicago Wednesday of last week and visited with relatives and friends here for several days.

John Sargeant spent several days here with home folks last week. The college he has been attending has been made a military school.

146 bushels of No. 1 Minnesota Early Ohio Potatoes left, in 2 bushel sacks at \$3.20 per sack if taken at once.—H. H. Nelson.

We print envelopes at 50c per hundred. 65c pays for 100 envelopes with the service flag in colors and your return card on them.

Peter Boesen is home from Champaign where sickness, etc., caused the closing of the department of the university in which he was enrolled.

Atty. J. H. Robillard of Kankakee and Winfield Scott of Kempton were here Tuesday for the regular meeting of Farmers' State Bank of Cabery directors.

Wm. Dowse of Chicago, brother of Geo. Dowse, was here to attend the funeral of Walter Dowse in Kempton and spent Sunday at the Elmer Down home.

Mike Tyrrell and sister, Miss Mary, returned Monday morning from a ten day visit at West Baden and Kankakee, to their home in Campus by way of Cabery.

For Sale—Kitchen range, kerosene stove, Amberola and records, small library table, lamps, wash bowl and pitcher.—Mrs. H. M. Breneisa, Telephone No. 18.

Mrs. Frank Frederick and children returned to their home in Kankakee yesterday morning after a week's visit here with relatives, following her trip with Mr. Frederick to Camp Mills, N. Y.

JACOB BOUK PASSED AWAY WEDNESDAY

Resident of This Community for Fifty-two Years Died at Kankakee Hospital

Again it becomes our painful duty to record the passing of a highly respected and long-time resident of this vicinity, whose somewhat sudden death was a shock to the entire community.

Jacob Bouk, son of Jacob and Lydia Bouk, was born in Canada July 28, 1860, and died at the Emergency hospital in Kankakee Wednesday, October 23, 1918, at 7:40 p. m., death being due to a ruptured appendix.

Mr. Bouk passed 52 of the 58 years of his life on the farm which was his home at the time of his death, and his friends numbered all who knew him. On March 24, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Hurst, who with one son, Orville, at home, and one daughter, Mrs. Leslie Hummel, living near home, survives the loss of a loving husband and father. Two sons, Harry and William, preceded their father in death. Mr. Bouk is also mourned by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Minnich of Elberta, Mich., and Mrs. Jennie Baker of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mr. Bouk had been in failing health for a considerable length of time but never complained; seemed as well as usual until Monday morning when his condition was at once seen to be critical. Tuesday night he was taken to Kankakee accompanied by his wife and son, sister-in-law, Mrs. Porterfield of Cullom, brother-in-law, Wm. Sargeant, T. C. Hughes and son, Kenneth, and Dr. W. M. Miller. An operation was performed Wednesday morning but to no avail.

The daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hummel, went to Kankakee Wednesday afternoon and when the end came Mr. Bouk was surrounded by his family, whom he knew to the last.

The remains will be brought to Cabery tonight accompanied by members of the local Masonic order which will have charge of the funeral. Mr. Bouk was also a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 2 p. m.; but the place has not yet been definitely decided upon. Interment will be made in Mount Hope cemetery.

Mrs. Glen Anderson went to Buckingham Tuesday night to remain the rest of the week with her mother, Mrs. Allison. Prof. Anderson joined them Wednesday night.

A letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Miller of Kankakee states that her mother, who has been ill for some time, is still very sick. Her daughter, Mrs. Miner, (Carrie) is at her home ill with a severe cold, also.

A. E. Miller of Ft. Lupton, Colo., renews their subscription to the Enquirer and says: "We could not get along without the news from Illinois. There is lots of flu around here but it has not invaded our home as yet."

Mr. and Mrs. A. Frost of Chicago, who came to attend the funeral of their niece, Mrs. Jehle, at Charlotte last week, visited with their daughter, Mrs. Henry Schaffroth and sister, Mrs. J. C. Diehl, before returning to their home.

Private Joseph Morman, who was wounded on the battle field in France, has landed at Newport News, Va., and is at present in a hospital which is under quarantine for influenza. Essex is his home town and a royal welcome awaits him upon his return.

What might have been a much more serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon when the team driven by George Canney on his return home from Buckingham, became frightened near home and ran away. To avoid what seemed inevitable collision with a tree, Mr. Canney jumped, sustaining a badly sprained ankle, bruised shoulder and other minor injuries.

The Cabery Cash Store

—GIFFORD & MENTZER, Proprietors—

We Give Good Service

We Give Good Values

We Give Good Styles

We Give Good Fabrics

We Give Good Tailoring

To the man who wear *Made-to-Measure Clothes* these facts will be good to know.

International Clothes wear as well as they look. Let your next Suit or Overcoat be an International

Positively the Best Values in Town.

Sold by—GIFFORD & MENTZER—Cabery

BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN IN TRADE.
WE PAY CASH FOR EGGS WHEN YOU WANT CASH.

The I. W. Powell Studio, Kankakee, Ill., invites every man called to the colors and every man in uniform in this county to have one photograph made free of charge as they wish to have a complete set of negatives for after the war records. Make your appointment as soon as possible.

The Paxton Record
Ford County's
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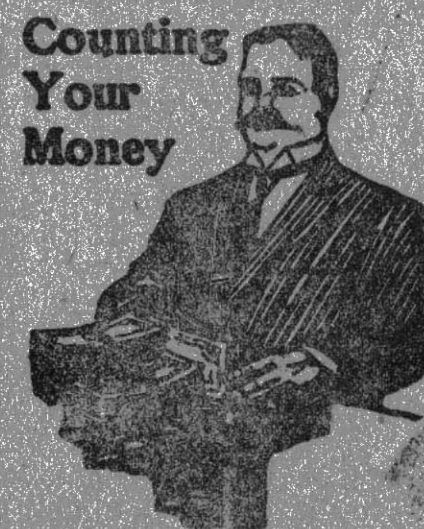
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ENTENTE FORCES DRIVE TO GATES OF VALENCIENNES

Allies Cross Oise and Outflank
City of Guise.

DANUBE REACHED BY FRENCH

Balkan Forces Victorious in the Re-
gion of Vidin—In the West Ghent
Is Less Than Seven Miles
From Allies' Line.

Paris, Oct. 22.—French troops have
reached the Danube river in the region
of Vidin in the Balkans.

London, Oct. 22.—The British forces
fighting north of Le Cateau have cap-
tured Amerval, according to the official
report from Field Marshal Haig's head-
quarters in France. The British are
now two miles from Valenciennes, the
great industrial city in northern
France. Their gain in this direction
was the result of a powerful and suc-
cessful stroke east and southeast of
Denain, in which their advance swept
everything before them.

To the north Haig's men also have
fought their way to a point about two
miles from Tournai, the hinge on which
the German retreat has swung both to
the north and south.

In Belgian Flanders, the allies have
continued their thrust eastward, de-
spite desperate and stiffening enemy
resistance. Ghent is less than seven
miles from the allies' line, and the
Scheldt canal crossed at several
places.

Audenarde, 15 miles southwest of
Ghent, is nearly encircled and its fall
is expected momentarily.

Southward, in the Solesmes-Le Cat-
eau region, the British pushed over the
Lille river, as well as a small stream
called the Ecillon river, while latest
reports say the Anglo-American forces
are fighting on the Harples brook,
about three miles to the east.

One of the most important gains of
the day, however, has been scored by
the Anglo-American forces, which
forced a crossing of the Oise river on
a wide front south of Etireux, and ap-
proach the city of Guise from the north.
The allies' progress has been reported
north of Laon.

Yanks Make Progress.
With the American Army Northwest
of Verdun, Oct. 22.—The American at-
tack, though on a comparatively small
scale, was entirely successful.

The Bois De Rappe and a formid-
able hill, No. 203, both points of strate-
gic importance, were rushed and
cleared of the enemy within three
hours, despite unusual machine gun
opposition.

Another success for the Americans
was the expulsion of the enemy from
his last positions in Bantheville wood.
He had hung on to the northern edges
of this machine gun stronghold, from
which it was possible to direct a har-
assing enfilading fire.

Holland Interns 15,000 Huns.
London, Oct. 21.—Fifteen thousand
retreating German soldiers have been
interned in Holland after being cut
off by Belgian troops moving north-
ward from Eecloo, in the allied offen-
sive, according to reports from the
frontier reaching Amsterdam.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the
Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night
and were received enthusiastically by
the populace.

In the other sections of Belgium the
German retreat continued with in-
creased speed as the allied pressure
strengthened.

French troops completed the capture
of Thiel, the important railroad town
17 miles west of Ghent, and, progress-
ing eastwards, reached Gramme-
Gothem and Wiebheke west of the
Central-Deynze line.

The British troops in Belgium ad-
vanced to nearly four miles east of
Courtrai, toward the Scheldt.

Further south, on the French side
of the border, the British attacked on
a ten-mile front east of Cambrai and
advanced one mile.

They captured Solesmes, six miles
northwest of Le Cateau, where Ger-
man resistance has been particularly
stubborn in the last few days. The
high ground opposite Colomes, east
of the Selle river, also was taken.

Field Marshal Haig's troops also
crossed the Selle river north of Le
Cateau, in spite of strong opposition.
Mangin Cuts New Line.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Unofficial dispatches
from the front state General Mangin's
army has broken through the whole
Wagnerian defense system and has ad-
vanced five kilometers (a little more
than three miles) in the direction of
Marais, an important railway point on
the Serre, northeast of Laon.

Americans Make Gains.

With the American First Army,
Oct. 21.—Pushing northward amid a
drizzling rain in all-day fighting, we
nibbled off the Bois des Heppes and
Bois Clabohene, west of Bantheville,
while other American elements,
through the fierce fighting, progressed
slightly northwest of Bantheville in
the thick woods in that region, nearly
reaching the next German line of de-
fense, the strong "Frey" position.

Thus we have driven the Germans
back everywhere along a three-mile
front from the woods forming the outer
defenses of the "Frey Stellung."

Trap German Army in Belgium.
London, Oct. 19.—The Belgian coast

has been restored to the Belgian peo-
ple. Allied troops have occupied Zee-
brugge. The fall of this port cost the
kaiser his most valuable U-boat base,
and broke the German grip on the
coast of the North sea littoral.

Germany's dream of an invasion of
England across the North sea from
Calais is ended.

Eight Miles From Ghent.

Bruges, seven miles south of Zee-
brugge, also evacuated by the enemy,
was occupied by the Belgians.

Reports state the allies are now
eight miles from Ghent. The Germans,
rolled back from the coast, are retreat-
ing with great speed toward Eecloo
and Ghent.

The enemy is giving ground hastily
to bring his armies safely out of the
trap which menaces them; but from
the French frontier to the Meuse river
he still is fighting desperately to hold
back the lower jaw of the great Foch
pincer from closing in a great converg-
ing movement and entrapping in its
maw the German fighting force in its
entirety.

And thus far, through the use of
picked troops and machine gunners
who know defeat only in death, he
has warded off the culminating blow.

Dispatches from the front reported
the French and Belgians nearing Dev-
auze, eight miles southwest of Ghent.

The French have captured Thiel,
west of Ghent.

Belgian cavalry is pursuing the re-
treating enemy with the object of cut-
ting off his retreat to Ghent. The ar-
tillery is following swiftly and carry-
ing out a vigorous bombardment.

Belgian infantry forces entered
Bruges, seven miles southeast of Zee-
brugge.

The Germans are preparing to inun-
date the lowlying lands south of the
River Scheldt in eastern Belgium, a
Central News dispatch from Amster-
dam reports. The inhabitants have
been ordered to abandon their homes
immediately.

A Hare dispatch says the German
high command fears an uprising by
the people of Belgium while the Ger-
man armies are retreating. The Ger-
man military authorities have been
confering with the civilian authori-
ties to enlist the latter's aid in sup-
pressing outbreaks.

In the center of the attack in the
northern area the British are advanc-
ing east of Courtrai. The Germans,
falling back toward Audenarde, 30
miles west of the Belgian capital, are
trying to retard their pursuers by stub-
born machine gun resistance.

Roubaix Is Entered.

Tarceling and Roubaix, two bases
northeast of Lille, are in British hands.
The British are marching toward Valenciennes,
in the operations south of Valenciennes
Thursday the British took 4,000 pris-
oners.

The Germans are retreating between
the Oise and the Serre to escape a
pocket, the sides of which were being
pressed in by the French. The French
are advancing northeastward from the
junction of the two rivers and have
taken Angoulcourt, two miles east of
the junction and north of Serre.

Hit Champagne Flank.
Northwest of the Argonne General
Gouraud is battling forward against
stubborn resistance, and the fighting
front of Grand Pre has been ex-
tended to Vouziers. In the neighbor-
hood of Vouziers the French have car-
ried out an important stroke by cross-
ing the Aisne river.

Evidently the French aim to ad-
vance northeast from Vouziers and
outflank the Germans in the Boulst
forest. This would be of great assistance
to the American advance east of the
forest.

Fires Beyond Bruges.

Amsterdam, Oct. 19.—Huge fires
have been seen in the direction of
Bruges, reports from Flushing says.
The flames are spreading.
It is also reported Zeebrugge is par-
tially in flames. The outbreak of the
fires was accompanied by terrific ex-
plosions, indicating the Germans are
destroying munitions dumps and hang-
ars.

Germans in Retreat.

Paris, Oct. 18.—King Albert of Bel-
gium and Queen Elizabeth entered
Ostend.

With the Allied Armies in Belgium,
Oct. 18.—Belgian patrols have entered
Bruges and cavalry is operating on
both sides. Belgian guns are now firing
from south of the city.

Under pressure of the allied armies,
the Germans are abandoning the en-
tire Belgian seacoast and are seeking
refuge behind the outer defenses of
Antwerp.

Ostend has been occupied by the
British from both the land and sea, and
the allies are driving forward along
the coast in the direction of Zee-
brugge, the second U-boat base. Re-
ports were to the effect that Zee-
brugge, 14 miles northeast of Ostend,
had been evacuated by the Germans.

Meanwhile to the south, in French
Flanders, the British completed the
capture of Lille, the last of the great
bastions which for four years main-
tained the German defensive system
from the North sea to Switzerland.

These were the outstanding events
in a day of supreme triumph for the
allied armies.

The British and Belgians put to
flight General Von Arnim's army of
17 divisions and that army is in im-
minent danger of being entrapped and
forced to surrender.

The allied armies in their advance
liberated more than twenty towns and
villages.

Americans Push Ahead.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Substantial
gains on both sides of the Meuse
against stubborn resistance by a re-
inforced enemy was reported by Gen-
eral Pershing.

WHAT RED CROSS DID LAST YEAR

Report of War Council Surely
Will Thrill the Hearts of
All Americans.

WOMEN GIVEN HIGH TRIBUTE

Contributions of Materials and Time
Have Been Practically Unending
—Figures Tell of Work Done
by the Various Chapters.

October 23 the 3,854 chapters of the
Red Cross held their annual meetings
to elect officers and make reports. To
be read at all these meetings through-
out the United States, the Red Cross
War Council sent the following an-
nual message covering the work of
the Red Cross for the past year:
To the Chapters of the American Red
Cross:

The War Council sends greetings to
the chapters of the American Red
Cross on the occasion of their annual
meetings for 1918.

With these greetings go congratula-
tions on the great work of the chapters
during the past year and, above all
things, on the wonderful spirit of sacri-
fice and patriotism which has per-
vaded that work.

The strength of the Red Cross rests
upon its chapters. They are its bone
and sinew. They supply its funds,
they supply its men and women, they
supply its enthusiasm. Let us, then,
review together the Red Cross story
of the past year.

Some idea of the size to which your
Red Cross family has grown may be
gathered from the following facts:

On May 1, 1917, just before the ap-
pointment of the War Council, the
American Red Cross had 486,194 mem-
bers working through 562 chapters.

On July 31, 1918, the organization
numbered 20,648,103 annual members,
besides 8,000,000 members of the
Junior Red Cross—a total enrollment
of over one-fourth the population of
the United States.

Since the beginning of the war you
of the chapters have co-operated with
the War Council in conducting two war
fund drives and one membership drive,
in addition to the campaign on behalf
of the Junior Red Cross.

The total actual collections to date
from the first war fund have amounted
to more than \$115,000,000. The sub-
scriptions to the second war fund
amounted to upwards of \$178,000,000.
From membership dues the collec-
tions have amounted to approximately
\$24,500,000.

Splendid Work Done by Women.

To the foregoing must be added that
very large contribution of materials
and time given by the millions of wom-
en throughout the country in surgical
dressings, in knitted articles, in hos-
pital and refugee garments, in canteen
work, and the other activities the chap-
ters have been called upon to perform.
It is estimated that approximately
8,000,000 women are engaged in canteen
work and the production of relief
supplies through the chapters.

For the period up to July 1, 1918,
American Red Cross chapters, through
their workrooms, had produced:

490,120 refugee garments.
7,123,621 hospital supplies.
10,786,489 hospital garments.
10,134,501 knitted articles.
182,748,107 surgical dressings.

A total of 221,282,838 articles—of an
estimated aggregate value of at least
\$44,000,000.

These articles were largely the
product of women's hands, and, by the
same token, infinitely more precious
than could have been the output of
factories or machines. These articles
going to the operating room of the hos-
pitals, to homeless or needy refugees,
and carrying comfort to our own boys
in the field, convey a message of love
from the women of this country entire-
ly distinct from the great money value
attaching to their handwork.

Money Spent in Work.

By the terms under which the first
Red Cross war fund was raised, the
chapters were entitled to retain 25 per-
cent of the amount collected, in order
to defray local expenses, to carry on their
home service work, to purchase ma-
terials to be utilized in chapter produc-
tion and otherwise to meet the numer-
ous calls made upon them. The chap-
ters were thus entitled to retain nearly
\$29,000,000. As a matter of fact, their
actual retentions amounted to only
about \$22,000,000.

Out of collections from annual mem-
berships, the chapters have retained
about \$11,000,000.

From this total sum, therefore, of \$33-
000,000 retained by the chapters, they
have met all the oftentimes very heavy
local demands upon them, and in addi-
tion have provided for use by national
headquarters products valued, as
stated above, at upwards of \$44,000-
000.

The chapters have in effect returned
to the War Council, not alone the \$33-
000,000 retained out of the war fund
membership dues but, in value of
actual product, an additional contribu-
tion of at least \$11,000,000.

It will thus been seen that during
the eighteen months which have
elapsed since the United States en-
tered the war, the American people
will have either paid in or pledged to
the American Red Cross for its work
of relief throughout the world, in
money or in material values, a net
total of at least \$325,000,000.

This outpouring of generosity in ma-
terial things has been accompanied by
a spontaneity in the giving, by an en-
thusiasm and a devotion in the doing,
which, after all, are greater and bigger
than could be anything measured in
terms of time or dollars.

It has been because of this spirit
which has pervaded all American Red
Cross effort in this war that the aged
governor of one of the stricken and
battered provinces of France stated
not long since that, though France had
long known of America's greatness,
strength and enterprise, it remained
for the American Red Cross in this war
to reveal America's heart.

In this country, at this moment, the
workers of the Red Cross, through its
chapters, are helping to add to the
comfort and health of the millions of
our soldiers in 102 camps and canton-
ments, as well as of those traveling on
railroad trains or embarking on ships
for duty overseas.

The home service of the Red Cross,
with its now more than 40,000 workers,
is extending its ministrations of sym-
pathy and counsel each month to up-
wards of 100,000 families left behind
by soldiers at the front—a number
ever growing with the increase of our
men under arms.

But, of course, the heart of the Red
Cross and its money and attention al-
ways move toward and focus them-
selves in Europe where the American
Red Cross, as truly "the greatest moth-
er in the world," is seeking to draw "a
vast net of mercy through an ocean of
unspeakable pain."

Red Cross Worth Recognized.

Nothing is withheld that can be
given over there to supplement the
efforts of our army and navy in caring
for our own boys. The Red Cross does
not pretend to do the work of the
medical corps of the army or the navy;
its purpose is to help and to supple-
ment.

Nor does the Red Cross seek to
glorify what it does or those who do
it; our satisfaction is in the result,
which, we are assured by Secretary
Baker, General Pershing, General Ire-
land and all our leaders, is of inesti-
mable value and of indispensable im-
portance.

By the first of January your Red
Cross will have working in France up-
wards of 5,000 Americans—a vivid
contrast to the little group of eighteen
men and women which, as the first Red
Cross commission to France, sailed
about June 1, 1917, to initiate our ef-
forts in Europe.

Under your commission to France
the work has been carefully organized,
facilities have been provided, and ef-
fective efforts made to so co-operate
with the army as to carry out the de-
termination of the American people,
and especially of the members of the
Red Cross, that our boys "over there"
shall lack for nothing which may add
to their safety, comfort and happiness.

Your Red Cross now has active, op-
erating commissions in France, in Eng-
land, in Italy, in Belgium, in Switzer-
land, in Palestine and in Greece. You
have sent a shipload of relief supplies
and a group of devoted workers to
northern Russia; you have dispatched
a commission to work behind our ar-
mies in eastern Siberia; you have sent
special representatives to Denmark,
to Serbia and to the island of Madeira.

Carries Message of Hope.

Your Red Cross is thus extending re-
lief to the armies and navies of our
allies; and you are carrying a practical
message of hope and relief to the
friendly peoples of afflicted Europe and
Asia.

Indeed, we are told by those best in-
formed in the countries of our allies
that the efforts of your Red Cross to
aid the soldiers and to sustain the
morale of the civilian populations left
at home, especially in France and
Italy, have constituted a very real fac-
tor in winning the war.

The veil has already begun to lift.
The defection of Bulgaria, which by
the time this message can be read, may
have been followed by events still more
portentous, may point the way to yet
greater Red Cross opportunity and ob-
ligation. "The cry from Macedonia" to
come and help will probably prove one
of the most appealing messages to
which the world has ever listened.

What the Red Cross may be called
upon to do in the further course of the
war, or with the coming of victory,
peace and reconstruction, it would be
idle to attempt to prophesy.

But your great organization, in very
truth "the mobilized heart and spirit
of the whole American people," has
shown itself equal to any call, ready to
respond to any emergency.

Spirit of All Best and Highest.

The American Red Cross has become
not so much an organization as a great
movement, seeking to embody in orga-
nized form the spirit of service, the
spirit of sacrifice—in short, all that is
best and highest in the ideals and as-
pirations of our country.

Indeed we cannot but believe that
this wonderful spirit which service in
and for the Red Cross has evoked in
this war, is destined to become in our
national life an element of permanent
value.

At Christmas time we shall ask the
whole American people to answer the
Red Cross Christmas roll call. It will
constitute a unique appeal to every
man, woman and child in this great
land of ours to become enrolled in our
army of mercy.

It is the hope of the War Council
that this Christmas membership roll
call shall constitute a reconsecration
of the whole American people, an in-
spiring reassertion to mankind that in
this hour of world tragedy, not to con-
quer but to serve is America's supreme
aim.

THE WAR COUNCIL OF THE AMER-
ICAN RED CROSS.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1918.

BERLIN CONFESSES TO ATROCITIES IN REPLY TO WILSON

Sinking of Passenger Boats Is
Ordered Stopped.

CITIES ARE TO BE SPARED

Doctor Self Tells U. S. Hun Govern-
ment Has Been Reformed and
the Kaiser Shorn of His Pow-
er—Washington Officials
Skeptical.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Germany's re-
ply to President Wilson as received
by wireless is regarded here as an
awkward attempt to accept the terms
for an armistice laid down by Presi-
dent Wilson.

It is believed to be certain that the
wireless version is garbled to an ex-
tent, and officials will await the ar-
rival of the official text before reach-
ing conclusions.

Text of the Note.

London, Oct. 22.—The text of the
German note, as received by wireless,
is as follows:

"In accepting the proposal for an
evacuation of occupied territories the
German government has started from
the assumption that the procedure of
this evacuation and of the conditions
of an armistice should be left to the
judgment of the military advisers and
that the actual standard of power on
both sides in the field has to form the
basis for arrangements safeguarding
and guaranteeing this standard."

"The German government suggests
to the president that an opportunity
should be brought about for fixing the
details."

"It trusts that the president of the
United States will approve of no de-
mand which would be irreconcilable
with the honor of the German people
and with opening a way to a peace of
justice."

Protests Atrocities Charges.

"The German government protests
against the reproach of illegal and in-
human actions made against the Ger-
man land and sea forces and thereby
against the German people. For the
covering of a retreat destructions will
always be necessary and they are car-
ried out in so far as is permitted by
international law. The German troops
are under most strict instructions to
spare private property and to exercise
care for the population to the best of
their ability. Where transgressions
occur in spite of these instructions the
guilty are punished."

"The German government further
denies that the German navy in sink-
ing ships has ever purposely destroyed
lifeboats with their passengers. The
German government proposes with re-
gard to all those charges that the
facts be cleared up by neutral commis-
sions."

"In order to avoid anything that
might hamper the work of peace, the
German government has caused or-
ders to be dispatched to all subma-
rine commanders precluding the tor-
pedoing of passenger ships without,
however, for technical reasons, being
able to guarantee that these orders
will reach every single submarine at
sea before its return."

"As a fundamental condition for
peace the president prescribes the de-
struction of every arbitrary power
that can separately, secretly and of
its own single choice disturb the peace
of the world." To this the German
government replies:

New Government Held in Accord.

"The constitution did not provide
for a concurrence of presentation of
the people in decisions of peace and
war. These conditions have just now
undergone a fundamental change. A
new government has been formed in
complete accordance with the wishes
(principle) of the representations of
the people, based on equal, universal,
secret, direct franchise."

"The leaders of the great parties
of the reichstag are members of this
government. In the future no gov-
ernment can take or continue in of-
fice without possessing the confidence
of a majority of the reichstag."

"The responsibility of the chancel-
lor of the empire to the representa-
tion of the people is being legally de-
veloped and safeguarded. The first
act of the new government has been to
lay before the reichstag a bill to
alter the constitution of the empire
so that the consent of the representa-
tion of the people is required for de-
cision on war and peace."

Backed by People, Claim.

"The permanence of the new sys-
tem is, however, guaranteed not only
by constitutional safeguards, but also
by the unshakable determination of
the German people, whose vast ma-
jority stands behind these reforms
and demands their energetic continu-
ance."

"The question of the president—
with whom he and the governments
associated against Germany are deal-
ing—is, therefore, answered in a
clear, unequivocal manner by the
statement that the offer of peace and
an armistice has come from a gov-
ernment which is free from any arbi-
trary and irresponsible influence, is
supported by the approval of an over-
whelming majority of the German peo-
ple."

SOLE.

PHYSICIANS ARE CALLED TOO SOON

Not Necessary to Summon Doc-
tor in Mild Cases of Span-
ish Influenza.

REST IN BED IS IMPORTANT

Acute Shortage of Medical and Nurs-
ing Service Makes It Imperative
That People Learn Something
of Care of Sick.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce
unnecessary calls on the over-worked
physicians throughout the country be-
cause of the present epidemic of in-
fluenza, Surgeon General Blue of the
United States public health service
calls upon the people of the country to
learn something about the home care
of patients ill with influenza. Physi-
cians everywhere have complained
about the large number of unnecessary
calls they have had to make because
of the inability of many people to dis-
tinguish between the cases requiring
expert medical care and those which
could readily be cared for without a
physician. With influenza continuing
to spread in many parts of the coun-
try, and with an acute shortage of doc-
tors and nurses everywhere, every un-
necessary call on either physicians or
nurses makes it so much harder to
meet the urgent needs of the patients
who are seriously ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the
surgeon general, "has been spoiled by
having had expert medical and nursing
care readily available. It was not so
in the days of our grandmothers, when
every good housewife was expected to
know a good deal about the care of the
sick."

"Every person who feels sick and
appears to be developing an attack
of influenza should at once be put to
bed in a well

WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

EST OF THE NEWS BOILED
DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption.

Foreign

Bolshevik troops advancing toward Petrograd have been severely defeated by Czech-Slovak and Siberian forces. The Bolsheviks lost 1,000 men, as well as three armored trains, according to a Shanghai dispatch.

President Wilson was unanimously acclaimed a citizen of Barcelona, Spain. The honor was accorded him in recognition of his "great efforts made in favor of world justice."

All of Holland's communications by land and sea have been reopened as a result of the successful allied advance in northern Belgium. It is learned at London.

The Czechs are masters in Prague, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlinische Tidende. Czech money is circulating and the Czech flag waves over Hradcchin castle.

A demonstration by German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, is reported by the Cologne Volks Zeitung. The crowd sang the Marseillaise. The police, adds the newspaper, prevented the demonstrators from reaching the imperial palace. There was a clash, in which some of the crowd were slightly injured by the police sabers.

Arrangements have been made by a Belgian relief commission with the British quinquennial general for 20,000 emergency rations to be furnished immediately to the rescued civilian population in Belgium. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the commission, announced that the rations would come from the stores of the British army in Belgium and would be paid for by the relief commission.

All schools in Rio Janeiro are closed because of the epidemic of Spanish influenza.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

Capture by the Americans of 1,000 additional prisoners in the fighting west of the Meuse was reported in General Pershing's communication received at the Washington war department. There was severe fighting on the entire front of General Liggett's first army.

Two Americans were killed, one man was wounded and material damage was caused in the German bombardment of Dunkerque with a long-range gun.

Domestic

The 57 counties in Illinois and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, which comprise the Seventh federal reserve district, report an over-subscription of many millions, according to Herman Gifford, federal reserve director of sales for Illinois.

Victor Berger, candidate for congress in Milwaukee, charged with violation of the espionage act, gave a bond for \$10,000 in federal court at Chicago. The bond was signed by William Bross Lloyd, socialist candidate for senator from Illinois.

The great fires that paralyzed northern Minnesota burned up \$100,000,000 worth of property and killed 1,000 people, injured many thousands more, and made homeless approximately 15,000, by burning themselves out in isolated camps.

The highest mortality rates since the beginning of the Spanish influenza epidemic were reached during the past week in practically all the larger centers of population. Figures made public at Washington, covering the principal cities of the country, show that the normal death rate has increased from two to seven times as a direct result of the contagion, which still is spreading rapidly in civilian communities.

Employees at the general headquarters of the Monon railroad at Lafayette, Ind., subscribed \$125,000 to the fourth Liberty loan, making \$70,000,000 in all. At the Southern Pacific railroad an additional \$200,000.

What is said to have been the largest airplane exhibition ever given in this country was witnessed at San Diego, Cal., when 115 airplanes, piloted by army aviators from North Island to the success of the Liberty loan campaign, swept in massed formations over the city.

The New York Life Insurance company announced an additional subscription of \$2,000,000 to the fourth Liberty loan, making \$70,000,000 in all. At the Southern Pacific railroad an additional \$200,000.

Personal

Former United States Senator Thomas Kearns, mining magnate and railway builder, died at his home at Salt Lake City following a stroke of apoplexy suffered several days ago.

Former Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, who died suddenly of pneumonia, left an estate of upward of \$2,000,000, according to Roger C. Sullivan, who is named sole executor of the estate in the will, which was opened. The estate goes to six sisters.

Katharin Breshkovskaya, known throughout the world as "The little grandmother of the Russian revolution," is dead. A German newspaper just received at Boston records the death of the famous woman nihilist. She died of inanition while in hiding "somewhere in Russia."

Congressman John A. Sterling of Bloomington was killed and his law partner, W. W. Whitmore, and the latter's wife were injured in an automobile accident south of Pontiac, Ill. Mr. Whitmore was badly hurt, but his wife escaped with a few bruises.

Mrs. Irma Cody Garlow, daughter of Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), died at Cody, Wyo., following an attack of influenza.

Congressman Jacob E. Meeker died at St. Louis of Spanish influenza, following his marriage at midnight to his private secretary.

European War News

The city of Lille, it is now established, was plundered by the Germans prior to their evacuation. Though the town was not destroyed like Cambrai, Lens and other cities, Lille represents another count in the deadly French determination to wreak vengeance upon the individual German commanders after the war, says a Paris dispatch.

A German submarine fired at long range at St. Kilda, Scotland, Tuesday, damaging a church and other buildings, Doctor McNamara, under secretary of the admiralty at London, announced in the house of commons.

Up to the present nearly one million British lives have been sacrificed in the war, according to information received by Reuters, Ltd.

The seventh Austrian war loan totals approximately \$185,000,000. Further subscriptions are expected, Melbourne reports.

It is reported at The Hague that if President Wilson's peace conditions are considered Germany would propose Brussels as the seat of the negotiations.

It developed that King Albert flew over Ostend when it was still occupied by the Germans.

Serbian troops engaged in ousting the Germans and Austrians from Serbian territory, have captured Krushevat, according to advices received at London. This town is 30 miles north-west of Nish. The French operating to the west have captured Ipek, Montenegro, about ten miles west of the Serbian border.

Lieut. Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, reported as missing, was shot down and killed, according to a Berlin message.

Washington

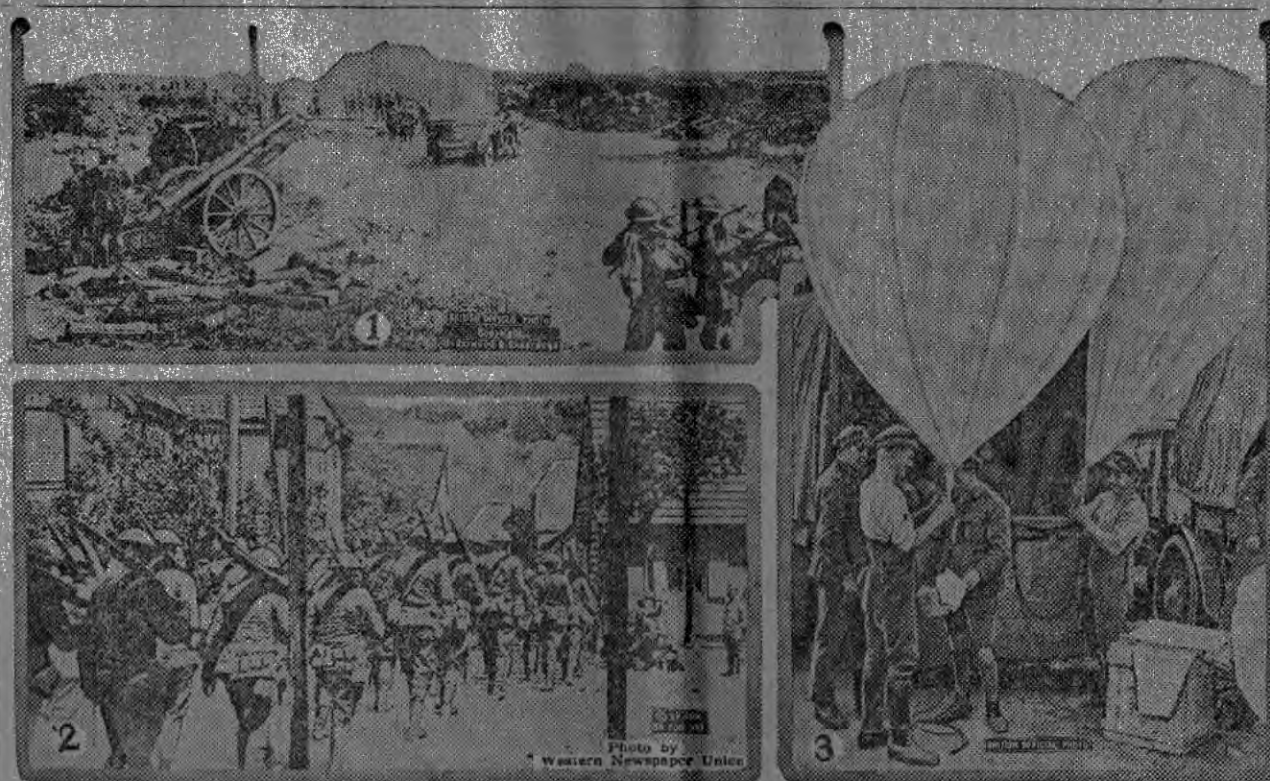
The oversubscription of the fourth Liberty loan is expected to be less than half a billion dollars, but every reserve district will be shown over the top when the final figures are announced at Washington.

Not even "Kreuzer" or new beer, for "toning up" old beer can be brewed after December 1 under a ruling announced by Food Administrator Hoover and Fuel Administrator Garfield at Washington.

Immediate consideration was given by the house at Washington to the military deficiency bill carrying \$3,343,755,000, reported by the appropriations committee, to provide for the enlarged war program during the coming nine months. It provides \$6,152,062,000 for the army, \$107,217,000 for the navy and \$70,000,000 for family allowances of soldiers and sailors. An army of about 5,000,000 men, 80 divisions in France and 18 in training at home July 1 next is what the new program calls for. To prepare and maintain it, the amount now proposed brings the total appropriations and authorizations for the year up to \$30,000,000,000.

The Supreme court at Washington decided to prolong recess from October 21 to October 28 because of the influenza epidemic.

The senate finance committee at Washington in revising the war revenue bill, amended the house provision by fixing a flat tax of 12 per cent upon the net income of corporations and eliminated the section imposing a 6 per cent additional tax upon undistributed earnings. Chairman Simmons estimated that this change reduced the tax approximately \$140,000,000.



1—British gunners operating captured guns that have been turned over to the fleeing enemy in Flanders. 2—American troops "on their way to Berlin," passing a signpost that marks the border between France and Alsace. 3—Inflating some of the small balloons used by the allies to send truth-telling propaganda over the Hun lines.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany, Admittedly Defeated,
Is Now Squirming to Prevent
Utter Disaster.

GREAT CIVIL UPHEAVAL ON

Austria and Turkey Ready to Quit—
Huns, Forced by Allies, Begin
General Retreat From Belgium—
Still Resisting Fiercely in
Champagne.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Squirming, dodging, walling, the German imperial government seemed last week to be on its last leg. Thick and fast came the rumors of unconditional surrender and of the abdication of the kaiser, and though these were unconfirmed or contradicted as fast as they came out, enough authentic news seeped through the veil of secrecy to show that things were in a desperate state in Germany. Its peace trap was sprung harmlessly by President Wilson when, in reply to what at first glance looked like full acceptance of his terms, he told the government flatly that only absolute capitulation would be considered and that the allies would not listen at all while the Huns occupied allied territory and continued to perpetrate outrages on land and sea. Any persons who may have had doubts concerning the firmness of the president's will and purpose were joyfully reassured, and the answer created consternation in Berlin. The German press admitted that it was a great blow to their rising hopes of peace, and the ruling circles of the empire began to try to find some other way of escape from the desperate situation. As a preliminary, some democratizing amendments to the constitution were adopted or proposed, notably one taking from the emperor the right to declare war. The power of the Junkers was sapped, together with that of their war lord. There was, indeed, evidence that a civil upheaval of extraordinary proportions was beginning which, even more than the great military reverses, would bring on a debacle for Germany.

The governments, the fighting forces and the civilian peoples of all the allied nations made it absolutely plain that Germany could not obtain the "peace without humiliation" which it is seeking. Nowhere among them is found any sentiment of pity for either the brutal soldiery that has ravished the earth or the people who have supported and rejoiced over the inhumanity of the armed forces. The demand for exact justice is universal outside the lands of the offenders. It would not be in the least surprising if the prediction made in these columns many months ago were fulfilled, namely, that one of the conditions of peace will be that Germany surrender the kaiser and other instigators and perpetrators of frightfulness for personal punishment. With this spirit prevailing among the now victorious allies, what chance has Germany for peace without humiliation?

The abdication of the kaiser, which after all would be but incidental, was considered likely, and it was reported that he intended to step down in favor of Prince William Frederick, oldest son of the crown prince, who is only twelve years old.

President Wilson delayed his reply to the peace proposals of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, probably in order that the truth about their hopeless situation might soak into their minds, and reports showed they were realizing the facts and beginning to act accordingly. The break-up of the dual kingdom became more imminent, the Hungarians openly declaring their intention to separate from Austria, the Poles, Croats and Bohemians boldly coming out for independence. The government made despairing plans to hold the empire together in the form of a confederation of the various nationalities, but this did not seem to interest the peoples who have suffered so long

under Austrian domination. Baron Eurlan, admitting the central powers no longer had a chance of achieving a military decision, plastered President Wilson with flattery, declaring that his humanitarian policies were fully accepted by Austria-Hungary.

It was taken for granted that Turkey, under the leadership of Izzet Pasha, the new grand vizier, was about ready to make a separate peace. In the effort to hold her in line, the German Black sea fleet was sent to Constantinople and the government was warned that the first step toward breaking away from the alliance with Germany would be the signal for a bombardment of the city. Despite the presence of the warships, 20 in number, a revolution broke out in Constantinople against the Young Turks, whose power had not been wholly broken by the change in cabinet.

Roumania, which has been frankly looking for a chance to get into the war again, may have the opportunity very soon. Already the inhabitants of the northern part of the country, in the province of Moldavia, have risen in armed revolt against the Austro-German forces of occupation.

On the western battle front the great event of the week was the smashing drive of the allies in Flanders by which in a few days the Belgian supports held by the Huns were practically cut off and the Germans were forced back rapidly almost to the Dutch frontier. This drive, made mostly by the British and Belgians, was directed toward Bruges and Ghent. In quick succession Roulers, Menin, Lendelede and other towns were captured; Wednesday night the British occupied Courtrai, and on Thursday the city of Lille was taken by them. The Belgians took Thourout, and moved ahead rapidly to Bruzels, which they occupied with little opposition. At the same time the British were entering Ostend, and a few hours later King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were in that famous town which for years had been one of the chief U-boat bases of the Huns. Zeebrugge, also, it was said, was being evacuated as fast as possible, and the Germans in the strip of Belgium between Bruges and the Holland border were making strenuous efforts to get out of the bottle neck. There was only one practicable road for them, and that was under the constant fire from the Belgian batteries.

Having given up Lille, which they did not destroy, according to new orders from the army command, the Huns were next forced to get out of Douai, and the process of flattening out the salient proceeded merrily. It appeared likely the Germans would continue their retirement until they were on the line Antwerp-Namur-Metz. This, of course, meant a tremendous retreat on a very wide front and would not be at all easy of accomplishment while Marshal Foch was unrelentingly hammering at them in every sector. From the coast to La Cateau the withdrawal was being carried on so rapidly that at this writing no adequate guess could be made as to its full extent. The abandonment of the Belgian coast by the Huns meant that allied commerce was freed in great part from the U-boat peril and that air raids on England could no longer be carried out with ease. The allies captured vast stores and many heavy guns in Belgium.

Having forced the Huns out of Laon and La Fere, the French maintained a steady pressure on both sides of the vanishing salient there, making progress that was continuous, though not rapid because of the increased resistance of the enemy. As the Hunting line of refuge was approached, in the region of Rethel, an important German railway supply station on the Alsace, it became apparent that the Huns intended to try to hold that line for a time. From Rethel almost to Verdun the French and American armies fought continuously, driving the Germans back across the Grand Pre-Vouziers road and up both sides of the Meuse. The Yankees took Grand Pre, on the northern bank of the Aire river north of the Argonne forest, through which they had fought their way so bravely and doggedly. The place, though but a small village, is of great strategic importance, being the junction of the railways feeding a large part of the

German armies. Immense numbers of machine guns, with some artillery, constituted most of the Hun resistance in this region. Such counter-attacks by infantry as were made were rather feeble and easily beaten off.

The defense in general, however, was powerful, and it is evident that the German command attaches great importance to holding back the Americans as much as possible in the Verdun region. Every foot gained here by the allies weakens the hold of the Germans on the invaluable coal and iron fields of the Briey basin northeast of Verdun. It looks as though the Germans were reconciled to retiring from Belgium and France, but would hang on to the Briey fields to the last moment. Such a course would be justified by their greatly depleted stores of material. They are running short especially of metal for guns and ammunition.

In Italy, the Austrians have been attempting very little of late, probably because they hope soon to be out of the war; but in Albania and Serbia the allies are keeping them on the jump. Italians, Serbs, French, British and Greeks all are taking whacks at them, and at last reports they had been driven far north of Nish, which was captured by the Serbs, to whom it belongs. In Albania the Austrians evacuated their great naval base of Durazzo, which had been largely destroyed by a naval raid the previous week.

Little news came from General Allenby's army in Palestine, which probably was resting after its gallant and successful campaign against the Turks. But word was received that Beirut, the Turkish base on the Mediterranean, had been captured, following which Bealbek Tripoli and Homs were occupied.

Bolshevik forces in eastern Russia have been greatly strengthened of late and are reported to be pressing back the Czech-Slovak troops there. The latter have appealed for help from the allies, and it may be that troops from the Siberian expedition have been sent to their relief. Meantime the allied forces in north Russia, including a considerable American contingent, are fighting their way along both banks of the Dvina in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Volodga. Their progress has been difficult, for the bolsheviks have been making heavy attacks and keeping the expedition under almost constant bombardment. On the river the enemy has gunboats, protected by nine fields and small islands, and the shells from these do considerable damage. The allies, however, are getting along fairly well there and are confident and cheerful.

Lenine and Trotsky are reported to have had a violent quarrel, the premier having accused the foreign minister of fostering a counter-revolution. Lenine again has been attacked by an assassin, this time being shot in the shoulder.

The Finns seem to be getting themselves into a peculiar position. First they elected as their King Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, brother-in-law of the kaiser, whereupon France broke off the semi-official relations that had existed with Finland. Next the Finns formally requested Germany to withdraw all her troops from their country. The substitution of a monarchy for a republic was really the work of the Finnish diet, not of the people, and it may not stand.

John D. Ryan, director of the American air service, on his return from Europe, made the welcome announcement that unification of operation, and to a great extent of production of aircraft, had been agreed upon by the allies. He also told of the splendid work of the American aviators and of the success and popularity of the American De Havilland planes and the Liberty motors. Another cheerful piece of news concerning aeronautics was disclosed by Maj. A. Cushman Rice, this being that the allies had worked out a practically perfected wireless telephone device which will enable the allied airmen to fly over the German lines and territory in immense fleets, all the planes directed by the voice of the commander. This, he says, will sweep the Huns from the sky and entirely put out the eyes of their artillery.

LOAN IN FINAL HOUR GOES OVER

Liberty Subscription Is Put to
Good by 25 Million Real
Americans.

GOAL PASSED BY BIG MARGIN

Washington Reports Say It Probably
Will Take Two or Three Weeks to
Ascertain Amount Subscribed
in Excess of Call.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Estimates and figures showing the success of the fourth Liberty loan poured into the treasury, indicating that there were about 25,000,000 subscribers during the campaign which closed Saturday night and that the \$5,000,000,000 goal was passed by several hundred millions.

All orders for coupon bonds are being filled immediately, and plenty of registered bonds will be ready as fast as requisitions for them, accompanied by the necessary information concerning the individual owners reach the treasury.

Reports from all the reserve districts early in the day showed the honor roll of subscribers bears 22,000,000 names as a minimum, and probably will be found to have several million more.

Owing to influenza, peace talk and the fact that many participants in the third loan now are in the army, the number of subscribers in the Boston, Philadelphia and, possibly some other districts, probably is no greater than in the preceding loan.

It is apparent, however, that at least 20 per cent of the population of the United States bought bonds, a record equalling and probably exceeding the percentage record of the British Victory loan of 1917, which had 9,000,000 subscribers. The \$5,000,000,000 subscribed to that loan is exceeded by more than a billion dollars. Thus all records, both for size and distribution of war bonds, are broken by the fourth Liberty loan.

The first Liberty loan had about 4,500,000 subscribers, or 4 per cent of the population. The second had about 9,000,000, or 9 per cent. The third had 18,300,000, or approximately 17.7 per cent.

ORDER ON LIQUOR NOT O. K.'D

Attorney General Gregory Does Not
Approve Restrictions Promulgated
in Chicago by Subordinate.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—John J. Bradley, United States marshal, received the following communication from Attorney General T. W. Gregory:

"The regulations affecting the sales of liquor promulgated at Chicago by Mr. Clabaugh, superintendent of the bureau of investigation, were issued without authority and without consultation with any one law officer of the department of justice. I am in full sympathy with their purpose, but personally believe that such regulations, if promulgated by proper local authorities, would be very effective in carrying out the purpose of the selective service act. Under section 12 of that act the only federal official invested with power to promulgate regulations is the president of the United States."

INSISTS FOE CRUCIFIED COLE

Senator Poindexter of Washington Declares He Has Letters That
Will Prove It.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Senator Poindexter of Washington read the senate a letter from Dr. T. H. Howard of St. Louis stating that a brother of Sergt. A. R. Cole of East Liverpool, O., who served with the Canadian forces in France, had affidavits to prove the widely circulated story that the sergeant was crucified upon a door with German bayonets. Senator Poindexter produced the letter during a speech criticizing the committee on public information which he said was seeking to spread the belief that German atrocities have been discontinued. The committee recently denied the crucifixion story.

TOTAL LOANS TO THE ALLIES

New Credits Extended to Italy and
France Bring Total to \$7,520,476,666.

Washington, Oct. 22.—New credits of \$200,000,000 for Italy and \$100,000,000 for France were established by the treasury, making the total loans to Italy \$1,980,000,000 and to France \$2,165,000,000. For all the allies American loans now amount to \$7,520,476,666.

Win War, Then Play Ball.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Bau Johnson, president of the American league, announced he would oppose any suggestion to resume pennant races before 1920. "Let's win the war first and then play ball," was his terse comment.

Labor Backs Wilson.

London, Oct. 23.—Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, addressing a meeting Saturday, said that in the situation created by the German peace offer labor has arrayed itself solidly behind President Wilson.

THIS WOMAN SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By taking Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound, One
of Thousands of Such Cases.

Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. BOWSER, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binszer that have made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacements, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

For Constipation
Carter's Little Liver Pills
will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Had the Proof.
"Won't you give up smoking to please me?"
"No, girlie."
"Then you don't love me."
"Yes, I do, and here's the proof. Another girl wants me to give you up to please her, but I won't do that."—Pittsburgh Sun.

TOO WEAK TO FIGHT

The "Come-back" man was really never down-and-out. His weakened condition because of overwork, lack of exercise, improper eating and living demands stimulation to satisfy the cry for a health-giving appetite and the refreshing sleep essential to strength. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules, the National Remedy of Holland, will do the work. They are wonderful. Three of these capsules each day will put a man on his feet before he knows it. Whether his trouble comes from uric acid poisoning, the kidneys, gravel or stone in the bladder, stomach derangement or other ailments that befell the overzealous American. The best known, most reliable remedy for these troubles is GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This remedy has stood the test for more than 200 years since its discovery in the ancient laboratories in Holland. It acts directly and gives relief at once. Don't wait until you are entirely down-and-out, but take them today. Your druggist will gladly refund your money if they do not help you. Accents no substitutes. Look for the name GOLD MEDAL on every box, three sizes. They are the pure, original, imported Haarlem Oil Capsules.—Adv.

Pose Exposed.
First Yank—Writing home?
The New Yank—Yes! I'm telling the folks I have at last discovered why Napoleon is always represented with his hand plunged inside his coat.
First Yank—Well, what's the reason?
The New Yank—You'll know, all right, when you've slept on straw in French stable and heard the cooties sing.

Itching Burning Skins.
For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, pimples, dandruff, sore hands, and baby humors, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supremely effective. For free samples address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Paper Thread.
Paper thread is attracting considerable attention in the Scandinavian countries. It is a new invention—a result of the war.—People's Home Journal.

"Drive thy business; let not thy business drive thee."—Ben Franklin.

Your Eyes
A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Gravel, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids.
"2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M. L. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

KEMPTON WEEKLY NEWS OFFERING

Items of Local and Personal Interest Concerning The Doings of Our Neighbors On The South.

Clyde Watson had charge of the I. C. depot during Station Agent Hatch's absence.

Mrs. Charles Webster of Joliet spent last week with her sister, Mrs. P. G. Olson.

Mrs. Clyde Watson has recovered from influenza and is visiting home folks in Chatsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Long autoed to Forrest last Sunday where they visited the latter's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Kemp of Pontiac autoed down last Friday and were guests of relatives here.

Charles Webster of Joliet autoed down Wednesday of last week and visited at the Mrs. P. G. Olson home.

Mrs. Foster Wick, who had been very sick at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edw. Kemp, near Pontiac, was able to be brought home last Thursday.

Miss Hannah Wise, who has recovered from an attack of influenza, went to her home near Melvin Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hall and daughter of Cabery spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beach Olson.

Miss Ruth Devereaux, who has been ill at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Rickards, was able to be taken to her own home Tuesday.

Drs. Scouler of Pontiac and Brown of Kankakee were here last week in consultation with Dr. Ross over three of the latter's patients.

The influenza situation here is much improved; most of those afflicted are able to be out again and only a few new cases are reported.

Dan Crilly of Chicago and Mr. Terrill of Mineral Point, Wis., were called here last week by the death of their brother-in-law and son, Jas. Terrill.

B. B. Harris, cashier at the bank, was taken to his home near Elyar Monday afternoon. Mr. Harris felt as though he was coming down with influenza and deemed it best to go home to his parents. Mr. Bruce took him by automobile.

Mrs. Cecil Riggs returned to her work at the State hospital, Kankakee, last Thursday evening, after having been ill at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Watson.

Richard Hatch departed last Friday for Irvington, Cal., where he will spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Carroll. His son, A. S. Hatch, accompanied him as far as New Orleans, returning home Monday evening.

James Rabblin Terrill

James Rabblin Terrill was born at Mineral Point, Wis., Dec. 25, 1868, and died at his home in Kempton, Ill., Oct. 15, 1918. He resided at the place of his birth until he grew to manhood when he left the home of his childhood and went to Chicago, where he entered into business life.

In the year 1891 he was united in marriage to Lillian Crilly. In 1909 Mr. and Mrs. Terrill left Chicago and moved to Cabery, Illinois, and after a residence there of two years moved to Kempton, Illinois, where he was engaged in business until stricken with Spanish influenza on Oct. 7th. The disease rapidly developed into pneumonia, which caused his death early Tuesday morning, Oct. 15.

Mr. Terrill was a kind, loving husband and an indulgent father to his tenderly loved daughter, Jeannette.

He leaves to mourn his passing, his wife, his daughter, Jeannette, his aged father, two brothers, his half sister, aunt and two nieces.

The funeral services were held at the late residence in Kempton last Thursday morning, October 17, at 10:30. Rev. A. B. Rowson officiated and appropriate duets were sung by Mrs. A. J. McKinney and Miss Letta Farley. Interment was in Mount Hope cemetery at Cabery.

Everybody liked "Jimmie," as he was called by old and young. He was of a pleasant disposition and had a kind word and smile for all. He will be greatly missed by his large circle of friends as well as by his bereaved family.

Card of Thanks

For the many acts of kindness during the sickness and death of our husband and father, we thank you all. Mrs. James Terrill and daughter, Jeannette.

Walter LeRoy Dowse

Walter LeRoy Dowse was born on a farm near Kempton June 7, 1896, and died in the hospital at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Sunday, Oct. 13, 1918, between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m., aged 22 years, 4 months and 6 days.

He attended the public school at Kempton and later took a commercial course at Grand Prairie Seminary, Onarga. He united with the Kempton M. E. church June 7, 1912, during the pastorate of the Rev. B. R. Nesbit.

On September 6, 1918, Walter responded to his country's call and was assigned for training to Camp Forrest, Georgia. When the call came for volunteers for service overseas, he was among the first to answer, passed his overseas examination, and at the time when he was stricken with his last sickness was waiting to be sent to an embarkment point, expecting soon to join the forces of his countrymen on the distant battle lines.

The disease with which he was stricken ran its fatal course very rapidly, developing into pneumonia, from which he died. His father, George Dowse, was with him the last few days of his life, and did everything possible to relieve his great suffering and to comfort him with the tender consolation of a father's love.

Walter's great wish had been to secure a brief furlough, and then take his place among the great soldier hosts of freedom across the seas. This wish, however, was not to be realized; instead of that he was summoned to an early calling of the roll "over there."

Walter has left behind him a sweet and precious memory, and we shall long remember him for his strong, pure, manly, christian character.

He leaves to mourn his much

lamented demise, his father and mother; his fiancée, Miss Lillian Lottinville; three brothers, namely: Clarence, LeVan, and Duane, his sister-in-law Mrs. Ida Dowse, besides other relatives and a very large circle of friends.

The funeral services were held from the Dowse residence at two o'clock Friday afternoon, Oct. 18, and were in charge of the Rev. A. E. Rowson. The Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, rendered their beautiful funeral rites at the grave, and a firing squad from Champaign was in attendance and gave the customary military honors. The exercises throughout were most impressive. Interment was in the Kelly cemetery southeast of the family residence.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the help and the kind expressions of sympathy shown us in our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dowse and Family, Miss Lillian Lottinville.

Expression of Thanks

We wish to thank all who so kindly assisted us during our recent bereavement, and for the floral offerings.

Mrs. H. L. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clayton and Family.

For Rent

James R. Terrill's barber shop for rent; building furnished complete; newly decorated; good business, no opposition. Write or call on Mrs. James Terrill, Kempton.

To All Chicken Fanciers

James R. Terrill's R. I. R. chickens will be sold at Public Auction in the near future. Watch for later notice.

Milks Grove News

HONOR ROLL

OVERSEAS:
William Cottor, Sgt. Eugene Gregoire, Corp. Arthur Schalks, Frank P. Madison, John R. Summers, Louis Tatro, Lemuel Derrington, Sargent Holmer, Lieut. Asker Jensen, Kon E. Simer, Russell Lee Sutherland, John E. Tatro.
IN TRAINING CAMPS:
Edw. A. Anderson, Edward Fanslow, Edward Cockill, Gregoire Gregoire, Harley Weaver, William H. Verhoeks, Herman Merten, Thamer Simer, Sgt. Elbert Chandler, Albert Pankey, John Marten, Theoren McGill, William Nurenberg.
HONORABLY DISCHARGED:
Romelia Derrington, Emile Hansen.

Many are husking corn here.

Henry Christensen has a new corn husker.

Fred Jackson, Sr., spent Sunday in Chebause.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brand autoed to Kankakee Wednesday.

Arthur Christensen returned Sunday after a week's visit in Clifton with his parents.

Charles Stroud spent Saturday and Sunday as a guest of Miss Hilde Roth of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Collins spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. T. Daily at St. Anne.

Misses Vivian and Annabel Verhoeks were Sunday guests of Miss Belle Harling at Clifton.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Reilly and John Verhoeks and daughter were Kankakee visitors Monday morning.

Wm. Walsh has been chosen grand juror and Joe Collins petit juror for the November term of court.

Among the friends who attended the funeral of the late Orin Quayle

C. E. BUTE



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at Cabery Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brand and Misses Irene and Dilema Gregoire.

Delbert Olson and Bill Simer returned one day last week after several weeks spent north of Buckingham.

August Frodicor is erecting a crib on his farm and Joe Collins is putting a foundation under his house.

There have been several slight cases of the "flu" here; Earl Carpenter was under the weather several days last week.

Miss Viola Long returned to her home in Milford Thursday after a two weeks' visit with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brand.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jackson, Henry Gregoire, Misses Vivian and Annabel Verhoeks and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Collins and daughters were among the Kankakee visitors last Tuesday.

Leslie Schultz, the sixteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Schultz, received serious injuries in the face one day last week. He was unhitching a team when one of the horses kicked him in the face. His friends here hope for a speedy recovery.

Many friends were shocked to hear of the death of Wm. Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Martin here Sunday morning. Nearly the whole family had been suffering with influenza for several weeks. Willie was a bright and sensible lad and was loved by all who knew him. Besides a large host of friends here he leaves to mourn his untimely death his loving parents, five brothers: John, who is in training, Herman, Henry, Albert and Frank, and two sisters, Mary and Mrs. John Winterroth. No obituary can be obtained at this writing.

Nicholas Renville was called to Camp Mills, N. Y., one day last week by the serious illness of his brother, John, who was a victim of the influenza. Before he arrived there, however, his sister, Mrs. Geo. Planter of Irwin, received a message announcing the death of their brother. John T. Renville left with the contingent of soldiers for Camp Wheeler, June 24th. He was preparing to sail when he was taken ill. John had spent several years in this vicinity and leaves a host of friends who mourn his early death. Funeral services were held from St. James church, Irwin, Tuesday, interment in Irwin cemetery. The deceased was 24 years old.

Where Is He?

The Germans lose on every front; they make a botch of every stunt; their morale is to pieces shot—where is the good old German gott? The term is Kaiser Bill's, not mine; I don't think it good or fine; it is irreverent, profane, the output of an addled brain; but if there is a German gott, who smiled on all the damage wrought, and would the German crimes allow, where is that good old gott right now? Perhaps he's tired of standing back of such a false cruel pack, of Prussia's stained, dishonored flag, of Wilhelm's loud and endless brag, in which gott takes a second place if Hohenzollern shows his face. The Kaiser's hosts are on the run, they are losing all the ground they won, and "Kamerad" they meekly whine, as they go pelting for the Rhine. How does the pious Kaiser feel, as he beholds them drop their steel and strike the hardest kind of trot? Where is his "good old German gott?" When victories were coming thick, 'twas "Me und gott" that did the trick; and now that every written sheet brings Wilhelm tidings of defeat, he'll doubtless think that phrase is rot, and charge up all the blame to gott. Can any nation hope to win that quotes Jehovah with a grin?

WALT MASON.

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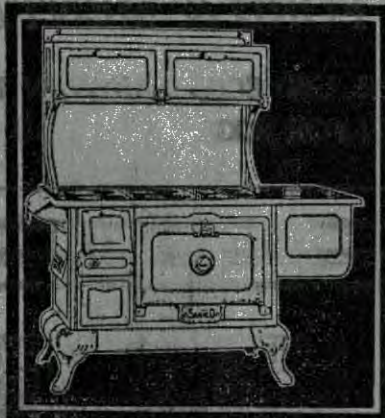
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