

News Brevities of Illinois

Chicago.—The armistice has ended not only the use of poison gas, but also of the much-exercised "substitute" for white flour. Consumers now can buy good old-fashioned wheat flour without the necessity of purchasing substitutes at the same time. R. L. Lantry, head of the flour department of the Illinois state food administration, was notified by wire from Washington, D. C. The sugar department also felt the beginning of the return to normal conditions when advices were received by Charles Stevenson, its head, that all restrictions are removed from the sale of sweetened condensed milk to manufacturers. Explaining that "the necessity for the regulation no longer exists," the dispatch stated that all manufacturers who were in the habit of buying sweetened condensed milk can now get their full supplies without restriction and without having to furnish certificates. The ban on the establishment of new milk condensaries also is lifted. Mr. Stevenson said. Condensaries planned before the war and held up by the order can be begun at once.

Chicago.—The Illinois reserve militia will not be mustered out because of the peace treaty. "The moral effect of having 12,000 men in the Illinois state militia will be useful for several years after the final determination of peace," according to Brig. Gen. Leroy T. Stewart, commander of the First brigade. "Since no National Guard exists in our state, the duty of preserving order falls on us during the reconstruction period," he said. "Our duty is to preserve order and our work will be similar to that of the Pennsylvania state constabulary. Our men enlisted for two years. To date they have paid their own expenses and the state has provided guns. We expect the next legislature to pass some laws making our organization permanent. What is now the Illinois reserve militia is the outgrowth of a voluntary organization started under the guidance of the state council of defense."

Springfield.—Between Thanksgiving and December 31 the state of Illinois will have to "dig up" almost \$90,000,000 to invest in War Savings stamps, if there is to be no regret when the 1918 war record of the state is closed. During all that time there is going to be a drive on for the sale of stamps—the last of the year. The War Savings committee estimates that if every man, woman and child in the state will save \$4.22 by Thanksgiving time the work will be half over the day the drive is started. Another War Savings stamp bought between Thanksgiving and New Year's by every person in the state will take Illinois over the top, and also be the best Christmas present the state could make to the allies in France.

Chicago.—Illinois is not among the states in which the sugar allowance has been raised to four pounds for each person a month. Cane and beet sugar-producing states have been so favored, but in Illinois for the remainder of November, the allowance will continue both for households and restaurants, three pounds a person. In December there is a possibility that the allowance in Illinois will be increased to four pounds. Restrictions on the use of pork and vegetable fats may be increased, owing to the vital need for these articles of food in Europe. The Illinois organization of the food administration remains intact.

Chicago.—A break in the soft coal market in Chicago is expected to be one of the first effects of peace on commodity prices. Already the wholesale price of Springfield and Belleville coal, a low-grade product, is 15 to 25 cents a ton lower than the government maximum on all grades of coal since it was established. There are reports that southern Illinois coal is being offered at price concessions. This is the highest grade produced in this zone. These reports are denied, but among coal merchants the opinion prevails that the present prices of soft coal will be cut unless production is curtailed or a severe cold spell gives relief to the growing congestion.

Urbana.—Four years ago instructors in the department of mechanical engineering at the University of Illinois organized the Life and Limb club, because of the increasing number of accidents in the shop laboratories. This club was intended to prevent accidents, rather than to acknowledge claims for injuries received. According to the plan each student is required to sign a pledge, the substance of which is expressed in a button that is worn on the work clothes. The button bears the words, "I Will Be Careful Always." In addition to this the students are instructed in a few elementary principles of first aid.

Springfield.—During the absence of Governor Lowden, who is sojourning on his farm in Arkansas, Lieut. Gov. John G. Oglesby is governor of Illinois.

Decatur.—The perennial question of free text books for school children will be the principal theme for discussion at the annual meeting of the Illinois State School Board association to be held here November 20 and 21. Nearly every city in the state will be represented.

Springfield.—Rev. Stuart M. Campbell, moderator of the synod of Illinois of the Presbyterian church, has announced there will be no meeting of the synod this year. The meeting was to have been held October 19 at Chicago, but was postponed because of the influenza epidemic.

Mount Vernon.—The election race between Grant Holcomb, Democrat, and Grant Irvin, Republican, for sheriff is believed to be the closest in Illinois. The official count indicates Holcomb elected by one vote. Irvin will ask a recount.

Urbana.—A conference of the high school teachers of Illinois will be held here November 21 and 22 to discuss school problems. E. E. McNary of Philadelphia, Pa., will speak upon the subject: "Training Men to Build a Bridge of Ships." He is superintendent of transportation of the United States shipping board.

THRILLING RAID OVER HUNT TOWN

London.—American bombing squadrons are now bombing the Rhine valley along with the British. The Yank pilots and observers, like their brethren of the royal air force, enter into this "sport" with the same spirit that has made them famous on the baseball diamond or football gridiron of their own American colleges.

A young American aviator has just told of a trip over the German lines and back behind into German territory. The formation in which the American airmen flew consisted of 11 big bombing machines, each of which carried 1,000 pounds of high explosives, three machine guns and three men.

"After I had tried the guns on my machine, checked the bombs, made sure everything was ship-shape, and put a couple of little bombs into a small bag beside me, I started my engine. The big motors growled away, waiting for the starting flash. Soon the signal came and we were off."

"For twenty minutes we climbed, until the earth was just a black blot. After twenty-five minutes and we were over the trenches, with the searchers groping about in the mists below us. The big guns crashed away continuously, and we could see the explosions from where we soared high above them. No sooner had we crossed the lines than the Germans started firing at us with their anti-aircraft guns. Once a German searchlight got right on us with its beam of light. We fired a couple of rounds of machine-gun fire at the Germans who were manning the searchlight, and it went out."

"Far below us we could see the lights of a locomotive. Finally we reached our objective. According to plan, we throttled our motors and glided toward the earth to get nearer our target. It seemed curiously quiet. Then suddenly the earth seemed to open below us. Seventeen searchlights were turned on us by the Germans, and their shafts of light swept all about us. The anti-aircraft guns made a wall ahead of us. The high explosive shells burst on every side of us, and the green-fire balls swayed and spiraled as they tried to set us on fire. The American machines went straight on, with never a waver or a turn. There were so many crashes that I thought more than once that we were hit. We kept straight on."

"Suddenly one of the German searchlights got us and the rest of the seventeen threw around us with a suddenness that made their concentra-

tion feel like a blow. We fired our machine guns until the tips of the weapons got red and the glow began to creep up the barrels. The whole seventeen beams were on us, although we plunged and dived about in a desperate way. We let go the bombs when we were right over the mark. The anti-aircraft shells were getting even closer than ever and the machine was hit time and again, though not in a vital spot. Why we were not literally blown out of the air I do not know. After we were well over the mark and had dropped all our bombs we discovered one 250-pound bomb which had caught fast in the rack and failed to drop when released.

"We went home at a high speed."

PRISONERS ARE BADLY TREATED

London.—A corporal in the Lincolnshires, who was taken prisoner in April, 1917, and who succeeded in escaping from the Hun's clutches in June, 1918, has given a very interesting account of his experiences. He is a man of the highest character and his story is, therefore, worthy of credence.

He was captured April 11, 1917, near Aiguicourt, and was at first taken to the German headquarters, behind the line. He was questioned, but refused to give any information. He was then sent to a working party behind the German lines at a place called Maretz, and was employed on a ration dump. The party was about 16 kilometers from the line; they could see the British shells bursting a mile or so away, but the corporal never heard of any casualties among the prisoners.

There was a commandant in charge of the camp, and the second in command was a feldwebel. Both of these officials treated the prisoners very badly. The first day that they were in camp the commandant came, and the feldwebel shouted "Achtung." The men did not know what he meant and did not therefore spring to attention, as they should have done. The feldwebel thereupon struck them with a whip. The sentries also treated them very badly.

Picks Up Food—Shot. When the prisoners were returning from work the Frenchwomen used to

MINUS FOOT AND LEG BUT IS YET PATRIOTIC

Albany, Ore.—Loss of his left leg and right foot has failed to dampen the patriotism of David Edgar Hunt, who has asked the local board to assign him to duty as a gas engine expert. The board is going to do it.

We crossed our own trench lines at about 3,000 feet up, saw some familiar landmarks, headed for our own airbase, fired our signal and got the answer. A few minutes later we had landed. A glance over the machine saw two big tears in the side of the fuselage and many holes in the wings.

"But we had done a splendid bit of bombing, and such damage as our machine had suffered was by no means difficult to repair."

threw them food and other things. The men knew that it was forbidden to step out of the ranks to pick these things up, but they were so hungry that they often broke the rules. The corporal saw a man shot by a sentry for stepping out of the ranks in this way. He was killed instantly, the bullet passed right through him, went through another man's pocket and blew the finger, or two fingers, off a third man. There were two other men shot in the same way; the corporal saw them both brought into the lager. The prisoners got no food from England while they were on this working party, and they were not allowed to write home.

Toward the end of May, 1917, the corporal was transferred to Minden 11, in Germany, and a week later he was sent on to Minden, where he remained six weeks.

The treatment at Minden was not bad, and in this respect it differed from the food, which was very bad indeed. A five-pound loaf of black bread was divided among 15 men; this was their bread ration for the day. They had coffee in the morning and a thin, watery kind of soup at noon. Once a week they had fish and a small quantity of potatoes. At 6:30 in the evening they had what they called "sandstone." It was just like eating sand. Sometimes they had ground maize, and one night out of three they had coffee.

Works in Munition Factory. From Minden the corporal went on a working party to Hattington, where he remained three weeks. He was working in a munition factory, unloading iron and coal, but the prisoners had nothing to do with the machinery. There were ten Englishmen in the working party, 44 Russians and four Frenchmen. The treatment was not good, and the work was very hard.

At the beginning the guards over the prisoners were soldiers, but during the last four months that the corporal was in Germany they had been replaced by elderly civilians. The guards told the prisoners that there had been riots in Berlin just after Christmas, 1917, and several people had been shot. The guards said that all the best men had gone and that it was shameful to think of the kind of men that they were using in the army.

As has already been said, this corporal is a particularly intelligent man. He is quite ready to admit good treatment when good treatment has been given to him, and he has contented himself with giving the bare facts of the case without comment.

There are about 200 separate and distinct kinds of shells fired from German guns.

PEPPLES FAMILY HAS ENVIABLE WAR RECORD

Hermil, O.—The Pepples family of this city has an enviable war record, having been represented in every war fought by the United States. The Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, the Mexican-American war, the Civil war and the Spanish-American struggle have all seen Peppleses bearing arms. In the present world war five of their sons are with the colors, bringing up to the family's total for all American wars to 22 soldiers.

Closes Court; Pick Cotton. Macon, Ga.—Judge Beverly D. Evans postponed his October term of court to allow all attaches, witnesses and all whose attendance would be required to busy themselves in the cotton fields, where demand for pickers is extreme.

stern measures to stop the practice. In conjunction with the military police at Camp Funston, all cars whose drivers could not show a receipt for the last month's tax were prevented from entering the cantonment. One man from Ogden spent most of the night seeking a collector in order to pay his tax and get home.

Ohio Profiteers Swatted. Steubenville, O.—Banded together to swat the profiteer in foodstuffs, hundreds of mill men here have placed orders for potatoes, canned goods and other staples by the carload.

They will sell the eatables from the car at retail prices, which they claim, will be far below those asked by local wholesalers and retailers.

Speeder Fined \$1 a Mile. Portland, Ore.—E. H. Myer, driver of a hearse, was fined \$40 for speeding by Judge Rossmann. Witnesses swore that Myer drove his automobile hearse at 40 miles an hour, and the judge assessed a dollar per mile in speed.

Myer was hurrying home from a funeral.

BRINGS HOME HUN SAVAGERY

Contrast of Present War With That of the Spanish-American Conflict Twenty Years Ago.

One night, 20 years ago, I sat in an army camp in Cuba during the Santiago campaign, listening to a discussion of war weapons. That day some 2,000 men had been killed or wounded in a three hours' battle, which involved all of Shafter's army corps at San Juan hill and at El Caney. The matter which created the most comment was the very small per cent of mortalities in the casualty list. The wounded would nearly all recover, and, except here and there, without permanent injury. Two American staff officers were discussing it and praising the Mauser rifle, which the Spaniards were using. I remember substantially the words of one of the staff officers. He said: "It is a more merciful weapon than the Krag, which we are using, because it is of smaller bore, makes a cleaner wound and puts the other fellow out of business just as effectively as the Krag does without inflicting as dangerous an injury."

I remember that they both agreed that the science of modern war was to knock the other fellow out without slaughtering him. I thought of that old American conception of that twenty-year-old period while visiting yesterday a hospital where Americans were being brought in from the field. Some of the men are indescribably mangled; some wounds lie open as though they had been made with a cleaver—others are of the crushed, ragged kind. I went from this dangerously wounded ward into a neighboring tent, where 200 gassed men with bandaged eyes tossed restlessly. As I thought of the desperately wounded I had just left and of those poisoned men, called upon to defend themselves against an inhuman weapon which gave them no chance to strike blow for blow, I realized the utter savagery to which we have reverted since that gentle day in which we sank the Spanish navy and made guests of the Spanish army until the hour arrived when we might send the conquered home in chivalry and in honor.—Kansas City Times.

Overcoming Hay Fever.

Hay fever is gradually becoming better understood. From the public health reports, it appears that recent investigations have shown only one person in a hundred to be susceptible, while the susceptibles differ widely in the effects produced on them by the various plant pollens that give rise to the disease. In the eastern and southern United States pollen of the ragweed finds the greatest number of sensitive subjects, the spring type of hay fever being therefore the most common. The smaller number of persons who are affected by grass pollen have the autumnal type of fever. Some persons have both the spring and the autumnal fevers, and about 8 per cent of the susceptibles are sensitive not only to the ragweed and grass pollens, but to various other pollens, including some tree pollens. Such unfortunate persons are liable to hay fever attacks throughout most of the year. Some patients are affected only when the specific pollen is at its greatest abundance, but others have the disease during the entire season of the plant's pollination.

Claim and Counterclaim.

The people of a Western city suffered from the escape of the animals from a traveling menagerie and circus. A giraffe, frantic with hunger, thrust his head into the second-story window of an apartment house, and placed in process of deglutition a pan of hot fried doughnuts. The trespass brought its own punishment to the giraffe, for the poor animal required the services of two of the circus attendants with hot blankets and a bucket of castor oil all the next night.

Two lawsuits, involving great constitutional questions, have resulted. Under a state law which prohibits the placing of food containing poisonous or deleterious substances where animals can find it, the circus owner has sued the doughnut maker for damages to the giraffe, and the doughnut maker has sued the circus man for trespass quare clausum freight for breaking into his house and seizing the fried doughnuts and making away with them.—Case and Comment.

Perseverance Does It.

"It's the allies' perseverance that is going to win the war," said Senator Lewis.

"The allies suffered defeat after defeat, but from each defeat they learned something."

"It's like the advice the editor of the Cinnaminson Scimitar gave to an unlucky wooer who had been rejected by seven girls in turn. The editor wrote: "Unlucky Wooer: Go ahead. Don't be discouraged. Never say die. You must have learned a lot by what you have gone through. Strikes as you must hold something like a record. Well, stick all your experience together and make love to the next girl who comes around and takes your fancy. If she doesn't reciprocate try another. Remember, you only want one girl to say 'Yes,' and she'll probably last your life."

Army Nurses in Peace Times.

There is a corps of regular army nurses maintained in peace times as well as in war times. When nurses volunteer under the Red Cross organization and enter the army service they assume the same status as that of the regular corps of nurses. A nurse aid receives no pay for her services. Transportation and maintenance, however, are supplied. Nurses and nurse aids, sworn into the government service through Red Cross channels, and all nurses employed by the army and navy are under the order of the army and navy medical departments. If a nurse or nurse's aid is incapacitated through service, either in this country or abroad and thereafter, because of disability suffered while in the service, is unable to provide for herself, there is no known under the law any means whereby she can secure the benefits of a pension.

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May Be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so I was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Godden, 325 Napoleon St., Freemont, Ohio.

Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years' experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

All druggists keep it. Cuticura is sold in 25-cent and 50-cent boxes. Each box of Cuticura, 25-cent box, 50-cent box, 100-cent box.

ROYAL LINE SOMEWHAT MIXED

Ruling House of Rumania Has Made Many Alliances With Women Not of Blue Blood.

Prince Carol of Rumania, who is reputed to have married "beneath him," is only carrying out the family tradition by making a messianic. The princely and elder branch of the Hohenzollerns, to which he belongs, has a very "mixed" pedigree, from the point of view of a court genealogist, in spite of the fact that in the male line they rank as one of the oldest families in Europe, the origin of which is lost in the mists of ages. To begin with, King Ferdinand's mother, a Portuguese princess of the house of Coburg, was the granddaughter of the Countess Antonia of Kobary, a Hungarian lady of great wealth, who was raised to the rank of princess by the emperor of Austria to marry on equal terms Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, Queen Victoria's uncle. One of the king of Rumania's great-grandmothers was a Murat, a relation of Napoleon I's general, and another Stephanie Beauharnais, a niece of the Empress Josephine's first husband, whom Napoleon adopted into the imperial family. Farther back still, in the first half of the eighteenth century, there is in his pedigree an untitled Englishwoman, a mere Miss Marie Bruce, a connection of the then Earl of Ailesbury.

Relieved the Tension.


A little boy at school saw his teacher faint and fall. In the confusion it was impossible to keep so many heads cool, and the little ones flocked round the prostrate lady and her sympathetic colleagues. But this small boy kept both his color and his coolness.

Standing on a bench and raising his hand, he exclaimed: "Please, teacher, can I run and fetch father? He makes coffee." The peal of laughter which greeted this unconscious humor roused the teacher from her short trance, and nobody enjoyed the youngster's saying more than she did when the circumstances were explained to her afterward.

The Real Article.

"I'm a very busy man, sir. What is your proposition?" "I want to make you rich." "Just so. Leave your recipe with me and I'll look it over later. Just now I'm engaged in closing up a little deal by which I expect to make \$2.50 in real money."—Brooklyn Citizen.

Even the strenuous poet has his lull moments.



Nervous People

who drink coffee find substantial relief when they change to

POSTUM

This pure, wholesome table drink does not contain caffeine or any other harmful, nerve disturbing ingredient.

"There's a Reason"



Americans in support beside a road in the captured St. Mihiel salient. Behind them is a captured German narrow-gauge railway for hauling supplies.

BURN FRENCH HOMES

With the French Army in Champagne.—Detachments of engineers from General Gouraud's army in exploring the region from which the Germans have been driven in this sector have discovered in many villages evidence of the method by which the destruction of dwellings, churches and other public buildings was organized. The region along the Retourne abounds with indications of willful devastation of villages that were never within range of artillery, but were found razed. In others where houses were still erect they were mined for slow destruction, while the purely military installations, such as barracks built by the Germans for their own troops, were left intact.

Orders for the burning of Junville, a large village in the Valley of the Retourne, arrived on the day of evacuation. The people pleaded with the officers to spare their homes, but the torch was put to every house. The village was one vast brazier when the

French entered it. Mont St. Remy shared the same fate.

At Neuville, where a villager implored that his home might be spared, an officer replied:

"I know it is an ignoble task, but such are our orders."

Chatelet, Aincourt, Bignicourt and Ville-Sur-Retourne were partly saved because the French troops pressed the Germans there so closely that the sappers left behind to do the work were surprised. Some of these men fled before they could set off the mines which had been prepared. Others were captured.

It has been necessary from French sappers and miners to explore the cellar of every house remaining intact in this region. Under most of them mines have been found. Mouths of wells were so mined that explosions would fill them with rock and earth.

United Mine Workers have 7,317 Canadian members.

BOUND TO HAVE BALL GAME

Chaplain Travels Sixty Miles at Night to Get Necessary Supplies.

Paris.—To obtain baseball supplies for the soldiers in his brigade, Rev. Father William Munster of Pittsburgh, Pa., chaplain and athletic director of an artillery regiment, rode 60 miles on a motorcycle at night recently.

A divisional baseball championship was slated to be settled when Father Munster discovered that the truck containing the balls, bats and other equipment was on the missing list.

As the division was going to a sector where it would be too busy for any baseball games for a while, Father Munster was determined that the championship should be settled. Without saying a word to any of the soldiers he jumped on the motorcycle and rode to a Knights of Columbus club 60 miles away, where he secured the equipment for the game.

Before the war Father Munster was at St. Mary's of the Mount church, Pittsburgh.

HUN CHEMICAL RULE ENDS

America Soon to Be Independent of World for Products, Says Chairman Baruch.

Washington.—America independent of the world for mineral and chemical products heretofore, obtained mostly from Germany, is in prospect, according to Chairman Baruch of the war industries board.

Experts headed by Charles H. McDowell, chief of the chemical division of the board, Mr. Baruch said, are meeting with success in the development of new processes of manufacture. At the same time they are fostering the use of German formulae for obtaining in America soluble potash, aniline dyes, optical glass and chemical apparatus, fine and pharmaceutical chemicals and clay for graphite crucibles.

Jetney Men Dodge Taxes.

Junction City, Kan.—When deputy revenue collectors found some twenty jetney drivers had failed to pay their monthly war tax, they decided to take