and lities, all are fair, th bays to grace each soldier's grave, they grow fairer resting there, if with the odorous blooms we gave, love as strong and sanctified, a theirs who for our Union died.

ben on the battle field they fell, It was not in a sordid cause, But in their Country's, loved so well, For her dear Homes and Freedom's laws, nd so, at need, their love was shownsave her life they gave their own.

O, that was love of precious worth, Allied to love that is divine! From Heaven alone it came to Earth, In human hearts to live and shine, And set them with the high desires. That light and foster Freedom's fires.

How well it is with them who sleep About us here-old friends of ours! Comrades, for them we do not weep. But on their graves place May's sweet While brave "Old Glory" floats above, Proud of their deeds-proud of their love!

And in this Home of Liberty-Her birthplace and most sacred spot-Her loving children, happy, free, Come forth from mansion and from cot With fragrant blossoms of the May, To belp us keep Memorial Day.

And they and theirs in time will stand Beside our graves and here relate How we had fought to save the land, Now grown so powerful and great, That Kings and Czars beyond the sea, Quake at the name of Liberty.

We know not, Comrades, what's ahead-If for our land waits good or Ill, But not till faith in God is dead, Shall evil trifle with the will That nerved our brothers' arms to fight, And win for Freedom, Truth and Right.

So here, among the memories, That round these graves responsive start Let us anew the moment selze, And pledge again each I'nion heart Shall be, though helpless else to do, To Flag and Country always true! -Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### STORY OF THE FLAG.

Forty Factories Turning Out "Old Glory" as Designed by Betty Ross. The first American flag was made la boriously by hand, by Mrs. Betty Ross, an upholsterer who lived on Arch street near Third, Philadelphia. She had done work for Lady Washington, and when Gen. Washington wanted a flag he took his design to her and left it. When he visited her a week later she brought out from her little cupboard a sample flag. and, holding it up before him, said: have executed your order, sir; does i please you?" The General made a few changes in it until it became the American flag as you now know it, with the thirteen original stars and stripes.

The American flag has never been changed, although other countries have changed freely. Gen. Washington said This flag of the thirteen United States shall be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with the union of thirteen stars, white, in a field of blue, to repreent a new constellation, and it shall en-



dure forever, a new heaven floating between God's old earth and the bright blue aky"-a prediction that stands a chance of fulfillment.

There are forty flag factories in the United States, scattered through the country, but for the most part located in New England, where the great manufacturing businesses lie. One of the largest ed out bunting for years for the flag. Bunting such as up to that time had never been seen! There was a patriotic look about every inch of the Ben Butler busting, and, though now you can find a great deal of the same color and weight and just as good, in the days when Ben Butler started his flag factory there were very few flags that looked like flags at all, unless they came from there. this time of the year all the flag factories are in full blast. They are never very idle, for the American public uses up 3,000,000 flags every year, enough to keep all the flag factories working all the

The first big demand for the American flag comes on Flag day, when all the publie buildings have new flags, and when the school children carry them to celebrate their new holiday and patriotic citizens hang out their new flag to celebrate the day. Next comes the Fourth of July. which is proverbially a day of the waving of flags, and by the time Flag day and the Fourth are over there will be very few of the new flags left.

The life of an American flag is a short one. In other countries they buy a flag to last: they take care of it; take it down when it rains, do not let the sun shine upon it, and treat it as though it were a thing rich and rare. But the Americans do not treat their flags in this way; the posts and leave them there until they are weather beaten; then they are taken down, thrown away, and a new flag put

There are three ways of making a flag all faree are equally well patronized, and of the 3,000,000 that are made it may be maid that there are 1,000,000 of each, without partiality as to quality or expense. The commonest flag, that which you see n public most upon the largest buildings, the woven flag. It is made of cotton bunting, upon a loom that is built empecially for flags. The colors are supplied to the loom in regular order, and the machinery takes and distributes them so that when a certain number of inches have seen woven you see coming out of the

from a completed flag. After the loom gets through with it the ar is handed to a number of small boys girls, who tack it upon a staff; it is then handed to another group of workas who roll it around the staff, and slip is a paper wrapper. It is then sent to the packing room to be done ap in boxes of 100 each and shipped to the retailers. There is another kind of fing which is expensive than this, though not so for all purposes. This is the sewed It is made out of strips of silk or Bunting flags are sewed togeththe bine field is then sewed upon er and the white stars are glued in place. Silk flags are made same way, strip by strip, carefully



Yes, the great war is so long over that there are people who ask, "What is all this about?" when they hear the bands playing and see the veterans

Memorial Day is pure sentiment. Sentiment is one of the most precious jewels in the human life. Without it a man is little better than a savage. He is hard in his business affairs and in his home. Nobody loves the man who has no sentiment in his breast.

With it he is humanized. He reveres the very names of heroes who have fought for the cause they believed in and passed on. He is sorry that they suffered; and tears come easily when he thinks of the grandness of the natures that made possible a great nation, prosperous, happy, progressive.

Tradition! It is the very footstool of this nation. We glorify the greatness of such men as Lincoln and Grant, Jackson and Lee, and say to the rising generation: "A nation must progress to live. See the standard of mauhood and devotion set by these heroes. Study them, and know that from your ranks must come the great men who will bear the responsibilities, fight the battles, protect the weak in future. They were real men. You, as their successors, must show an even higher type of manhood. You must do as well, and better.

"They loved their country, as did the thousands of brave fellows who left their wives and children and sweethearts to march to their graves. And only through patriotism and love of one's land is the safety and prosperity of that land assured. If you let business so master you that you have no time to take part in the things that make for the welfare of your country, you will be an obstacle to progress. If you let selfishness exclude sympathy and the chastening effects of memory of good deeds done by others from your mind and heart, you can never be a good citizen."

Perhaps you cannot observe Memorial Day by laying a flower on the grave of some hero, but you can silently thank God for the good that has been and will be: that has been showered on you as a citizen of these United States. You can resolve to be a patriot in the fight for better conditions and higher civilization. It is not waged with swords and guns, but is none the less a battle, and the Right must win if the land of Washington is to endure.

Sentiment! The sentiment that comes from the fragrant flowers of Memorial Day and the haunting notes of the bugle furnishes courage. You realize that the country that was well worth dying for is well worth living and striving for. Put into your part of the fight the spirit of those who have gone, and you will have done well.

overhanded together, with the "field" and

stars sewed or pasted on. Silk flags are used for draping public halls and for hanging back of patriotic speakers. They are very dear, a silk flag 12 by 18 feet costing \$200. What becomes of the flags no one knows, for unless they fall into the hands of the destructive small boy their end is a mys tery: 1,000,000 of them, however, perish

A great number of these fine flags go out of the country every year in the trunks of traveling American citizens. who find it very convenient to spread a a leave of absence. 'Why, sir,' roared flag over the top of their belongings, so Porter, 'don't you understand that no that the custom house people can see i as soon as the cover of the trunk is lifted The component flag is the little printed one. This is done upon ordinary calico and is turned off in sheets. These sheets are given to girls to cut apart and glue on sticks. The flags are then packed in

hoxes for shipment. When a State is admitted to the Union it means a great deal of extra work for the flag factories, as the entire star design most be changed. This is done by law on the following Fourth of July When I'tab became a State there was a creat deal of trouble in adding the forty ifth star. Newretary Lamont appointed Lieut, Rockwell of Philadelphia to place he extra star, and he made room for it in the fourth row from the top upon the right of the existing stars. At the same ime the regulation size of the army flag was made smaller. It is now five and a half feet long and four feet four inches ald. vide. The old army flags were too big they bring apiritless around the pole instend of flying proudly to the breeze, as a smaller flag would. The stripes are now four and a half inches apart. The staff of the regular flag is nine feet long.

### GRANT DIDN'T WASH CLOTHES.

But Two Soldiers Who Thought They

Were Funny Did. During the civil war several north ern soldiers were talking together one day just before the advance upon Corinth. At all, ungainly raw re-rul soiled clothes in his hand. "Do you know where I can get this washing

Two of the group were practical jok ers. A bright thought flashed into their heads and, as the segnet shows, unfortunately found expression. "Oh, yes, we know! Just go up there with your bundle," pointing to the headquarters of General Grant. "You will see a short stout man" describing the general-"who does washing. Take your bundle to him."

The recruit thanked them and walked off in the direction indicated. gained entrance to headquarters and stead in the general's presence.

"What can I do for you?" said Gen-

"I was directed here by a comple of toldiers. They told me that you did washing, and I have a bumile here.

General Grant probably enjoyed the situation, but his importurbable face did not relax. He simply asked the question. "Could you identify those

"Very well; you shall have the chance." Turning to an orderly, he directed him to call a guard, go with the public buildings fling them from the flag | recruit to where the jokers were standing ready to enjoy his discomfiture and let him identify them. "Take the men to the guardhouse, give them this stomach, feet and other portions of his man's bundle of clothing and make body.

the work is well done." The general was obeyed to the let- are told.

ter.—Popular Magazine. The Admiral Released.

"While Admiral Porter was in command of the Mississippi squadron and at a time when they were most actively engaged," said Captain Lloyd G. Harris of St. Louis, "a young ensign made his appearance on the flagship and as

ter who he is or what his excuse?" "'But, admiral, it is a case of life and death. I must go."

"But you can't go. It is impossible," "Please hear me. Admiral Porter. When I entered the service I was engaged to as pretty a girl as there is in Northern Illinois. I have just got word that one of these miserable home guards has been courting her, and my friend says it looks as though if I don't come back pretty soon I will lose her. Now, admiral, I think, under the circonstances, you might let me go for a

"Porter's heart melted. The custon got leave, went home and married the girl in triumph."—Chicago Record-Her-

Free Tombatones.

At Lee, in Berkshire County, Mass, there are being turned out, under govertiment supervision, 250 headstones a week to mark graves of soldiers, sailors, marines, scouts, nurses, or others who have served a regular culistment in the military or naval service of the United States.

These tombstones are furnished free by the government, and are sent out upon the application of a relative, a member of the Grand Army of the Restepped up to them with a bundle of public, or a citizen of the United States. who furnishes the name of the dead soldier or saller and his regiment or The military secretary's office then looks up his record and his burying place and the headstone is ordered. The government pays all transportation charges on these stones to the nearest freight office. All that then remains is for the relative or friend to have it taken from the freight office to the cemetery.

More than 500,000 of these have already been provided and are marking the graves of the nation's dead throughout the country. All of these marble slabs have been taken out of quarties operated at Lee or at Rutland,

### An illustrated Sailor.

The bureau of pensions at Washing. ton was recently engaged in the investigation of a claim in which the identity of a dead sailor was an important factor. From the testimony it appears that he had a cross and a picture of the Washington monument fattoord on one arm, pictures of three women above the elbow, an American coat of arms below the elbow, the picture of a woman above the wrist on one arm, another on the back of his head, a picture of a woman on his back extending nearly to his neck, a picture of a man and a woman and a ship on his breast and various other artistic designs over his

ring laurel and myrtle, oak and bay, And wreaths of roses, white and gold. And drape their graves on this holy day With the flag they loved in the days of old: for the red is the red of the blood they gave, The white is the smoke of the belching oun. And the blue is the blue of the by they clave To gain the stars in the crowns they won.

## RCAUSE OF RAILWAY WRECKS

There are times when the spirit the law includes the letter; when individual judgment has no place in action. However broad a principle may be, its practical value is destroyed unless it is applied by the individual and demon strated by him. J. O. Fagan, writing in the Atlantic Monthly on "The Confessions of a Railroad Signalman," illustrates this truth, and speaking as a railroad man, places much of the responsibility for railway disaster upon

the disregard of essential regulations. service. But when we take into actell to the American system, we cannot avoid the conclusion that something is wrong fundamentally. The popular discussions in regard to block signals, tried employes and faulty rules are endless and fruitless. Investigations and penalties are in effect secret, and the world remains in ignorance. It is the men who know the details of railroad life, the men who pull the signals and handle the trains, who must be heard from.

The significant facts in accidents are the personal conduct of employes, and not the nature of signals or the word be traced to us railroad men, to our own personal behavior as railroad men.

There is a rule that a freight train nerst not leave a station to follow a passenger train until five minutes after the departure of the passenger train. This seems plain and positive, yet no attention whatever is paid to it by the engineers, conductors or superintendnuch loss of life. The fault lies not

tounded the admiral by asking him for

finspection to be composed wholly of small, moist leaves, which instantly remind one of the dregs at the bottom of a teapot. Such, in fact, they are, tea leaves; a fertilizer the high quality of which has but recently been discovered in this country though it has probably been known for a long time in the parts of Asia where tea is grown. But in no city of America today excepting St. Louis can this unique plant food be found in use for it was in New York City that its value is said to have been first learned, and it is there that it is produced in such large quantities as to be available.

It seems a strange fact that a product so foreign to the Mississippi Valiey, and even to the American Continer:t, should be found so abundantly As far as speed and comfort go, there in St. Louis, but such is the case. The is little to be asked for in railroad ten is imported literally in shiploads from China, Japan, India and Ceylon, count the human lives which have paid by a chemical manufacturing company having its plant at Lafayette avenue and 2d street, where a chemical product known as caffeine is extracted from it. The process it is put through does not impair, but rather increases the value of the tea as a fertilizer, and after the caffeine is taken out, the byproduct, useless to the manufacturers for other chemical purposes, is given away to the city in quantities of many tons, to be used in the parks. The fertilizing value of the tea was

first discovered quite by accident. It was noticed that on the open ground around the chemical plant wherever a small quantity of the leaves happened ing of rules. Most of the trouble can to fall there the grass and weeds took on most unusual vigor of growth. A few truck gardeners and farmers were then given some of the product for experiment, and they reported highly satisfactory results, some even stating that on the parts of a field treated with it the crop was twice as large as that on the parts of the same field not so treated. Finally an analysis, made ents and its violation is the cause of at the experiment station of the Unipens to have a clear track for a mile can carry to the earth nothing but its or so ahead he keeps on, and some day beneficial properties, while its peculiar

Telephone 254

versity of Missouri, showed that it them wash it thoroughly. See that in the rule, but in downright neglect contained nitrogen, potash and phoson the part of the men to do as they phoric acid, the three most important constituents of a complete fertilizer, in A flagman protects a train to the very such quantities and in such available letter of the rule when it is manifestly form for plant food as to render it an necessary, but when, in his opinion, it unusually good material for increasis not, he takes the chances. If an en- ing the fertility of any soil. Moreover, gineer encounters a single torpedo, the the chemical process through which it rule calls for a full stop. If he hap passes purifies it so thoroughly that it

THE POOR WIDOW HAT.



not be interpreted at will. It demands of 1907, with such good results that an actual, not a theoretical reduction as before stated, it is being used exof speed. It is not a piece of information to be stored away in the engineer's brain, to be utilized when a rear end or a broken tail is in sight. Instead, train after frain runs past without reluction, provided the track looks crear It should not make a particle of liffer ence to the engineer whether the track was clear or not; be simply has to for

low his instructions, Practically there is no out supervi sion of the American rallway. Reportof employes are depended on for infor mation in regard to violations. I'm shecked negligence can be shown to be the direct cause of nearly all preventa ble accidents in America.

It is "up to" the management to enforce rules. It is "up to" the men t

No practical system can enforce dedience at all times. The whole business resolves itself into a personal matter It is up to all to do the smare thing Employes should be educated to apprecrate the fact that successful and safe plicity of safety devices, nor the re onstruction of rules, but on personal of fort, and the conduct of conscientions | zine. alert and careful men.

SAVE YOUR TEA LEAVES.

They Make an Excellent " d for

the Flowers. probably the work in no single line has been attended with more satisfacprogress has taken place not only in day swing some mighty thought on the direction of determining more ac- canvas cannot be kept down. It becurately the exact fertilizing value of comes the embryo painter's master, the various products used for promot- and in its power he is a slave. ing the growth of certain plants or for | I do not include here the vast army increasing the general fertility of soils, of daubers who persist in calling them but also in the direction of discovering selves artists and who ought to be supnew fertilizers, the value of which for such purposes has been hitherto un-

Observant persons may have noticed during the fall and winter the utilization of a new kind of fertilizer on the lawns and flower beds of the city parks in preparing them for next summer's growth, says the New York Press. The substance, which is of a glossy brown color at a distance, is found on closer

known.

unds that his judgment was at quality of attracting moisture makes it uncommonly useful as a mulch A green light with semaphore norl- Small quantities of it were used in contal calls for caution. This should the St. Louis parks during the summer clusively for this season.

## The Doctor Habit.

One of the tendencies of ill health is o make one morbid. People who are enstantly thinking about their all nents, worrying about their troubles, uffering pain, often develop a morbid assion for sympathy. They want to ell everyingly of their aches and pains, o describe their symptoms.

Have you ever known a woman who as acquired the doctor habit, a wonn who loves nothing in the world mite so well as an opportunity to tell he doctor of her ailments! She has centred them out to unwelcome ears to oreed listeners, till she longs for some me who can really appreciate it all who sympathizes with her in her from ides; so she sends for the doctor, or

This becomes almost a mania with some women, who have few outside a ivities to divert them. Their minds they think of their unfortunate cond tion until they become saturated wit the poisoned thought. Success Maga-

#### America's Art Possibilities. With such a broad basis to work on,

is not impossible that the artists in America are going to keep us pretty well interested in their future work No other band of men has worked se In the field of scientific research hard to overcome obstacles. The art ist feels his trimmphs when he it ronng-when a mere boy, in facttory progress during the past few years just as Funk felt them when he drew than that directed toward the prepara- little sketches on his mother's table tion of commercial fertilizers. This cloths. This burning desire to some

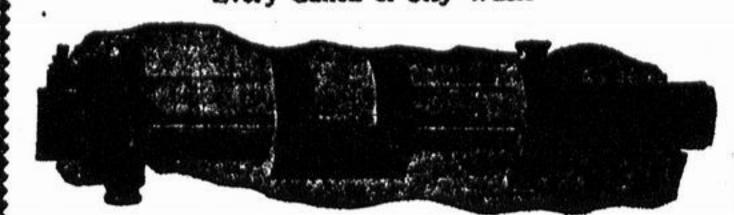
> pressed by a kindly but firm law. It is of men of ideas and ideals and origin ality that I speak.

Funk is one of that new American school that is exemplifying this individuality. He shows it in the force and originality of his work.-Success Magazine.

Old people who whisper are as impolite as young people who giggle.

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