

**Downers Grove Reporter**

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**BOOST—DON'T KNOCK**

August is a beautiful month for every one but the hay fever victim.

One good way for a pedestrian to avoid automobiles is to buy a motor boat.

The Weather Bureau is doing its best to bring rain. It sticks to its fair prediction.

Sometimes a fish story is absolutely true, but what's the use? Nobody believes it anyhow.

New York jurist rules that a wife is a necessity. If we remember aright, necessity knows no law.

Man in Connecticut perspires on one side of his body only. In a hot wave he doesn't feel half bad.

A Chicago man has been fined for running his automobile too slowly. Doesn't this break a record?

"Soap," says a Boston physician, "is a carrier of disease germs." Possibly that's why hoboes are so healthy.

Hayti announces that its navy is for sale. This is a good opening for any man who wants to buy a canal boat.

Philadelphia's new theater for artistic plays will seat but 320. Is this a measure of Philadelphia's artistic taste?

Hama, 100 years old, have been discovered in a Rhode Island cellar. We've discovered pieces of 'em in a sandwich.

The present fad for dropping middle names has not yet been applied to Miss Thelma Kahlanapopolian Parker, a Honolulu bride.

Washington has adopted the practice of shaving its cats during hot weather, but a shaved cat is as incongruous as a bald-headed orchestra leader.

Washington has a new fashion so far as its cats are concerned. They are shaved in hot weather, and then they are homelier than even the singed ones.

A Spanish aviator claims that his machine was wrecked by a flock of locusts. In our own country we have seen political machines wrecked by presidential bees.

Our idea of the acme of suffering is to listen to a phonograph playing: "In the Good Old Summer Time," when the mercury is trying to break the altitude record.

The Londoners complain of heat with the thermometer at 76 degrees. It would be interesting to see what they would do with our thermometers dallying with the snickets.

The Chinese now are cutting off their queues and letting their women's feet grow. The new Chinese civilization evidently wants to be thorough, for it is extending from head to foot.

Alfonso of Spain saved a soldier's life by stopping a runaway horse. If it were not for the fact that the king business demands his constant attention he could make a good living in vaudeville.

As far as excessive hot spells are concerned, one must make up one's mind to be either a martyr or a philosopher. It is harder to be the latter than the former, but it wears better in the long run.

Women broke up a meeting of the city council at Pasadena, Cal., the other night by stamping on the floor with their heels and pounding with their parasols. Perhaps we ought to praise them for refraining from using their hatpins.

The report that the gold coin in circulation is worn and subject to a discount will not stampede the ordinary man of this section. He takes his gold in the form of certificates and then if he is wise proceeds promptly to put it in the savings bank.

A prisoner in the jail of a New York town was examined for his sanity because he insisted on a shower bath every twenty minutes. Considering the recent state of the temperature, his demand will strike many as eminently sane, sane and sensible.

The famous "Spanish prisoner" is expected to make a large harvest of profit from the sale of the American flag. Every citizen and trainman will be expected to be familiar with every rule. In the past the work has been done by the flag company.

**SPECIAL.**

**Wheat Yields Doubled by the Use of Phosphorus.**

Sent by Dr. B. E. Howell, Editor of Press Bulletins, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

Urbana, Illinois, August 17, 1912.—Returns just reported of the 1912 wheat yields on the Illinois Experiment fields under the direction of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins show that the application of phosphorus to Illinois soils has increased the wheat yields from 14.4 bu. to 28.9 bu. per acre.

In the spring of 1912 the farmers of Illinois abandoned 53 1/2 per cent of their wheat acreage for other crops and the Bureau of Statistics reported a promise of only 41 per cent of a crop on the remaining acres, thus showing a prospect of less than one-fifth of a wheat crop as compared to a normal season in the state.

In view of these facts the tremendous advantage secured by proper soil enrichment as shown by results from these experiment fields ought to arouse the liveliest interest in the minds of producers and consumers of wheat. The reports are as follows:

1912 wheat yields per acre on University of Illinois soil experiment fields.

At Urbana, in east central Illinois:

Average of duplicates, bushels.	
On unfertilized land.....	5.3
With organic manures.....	5.1
With organic manures and limestone.....	6.3
With organic manure, limestone and phosphorus.....	23.4
With organic manures, limestone, phosphorus and potassium.....	25.9

(Observe that phosphorus practically saved the life of the wheat plant and made the difference between almost no crop and a good crop.)

At Galesburg, in west central Illinois:

Average of triplicates, bushels.	
On unfertilized land.....	15.6
With limestone.....	15.9
With organic manures and limestone.....	20.8
With organic manures, limestone and phosphorus.....	27.4
With organic manures, limestone, phosphorus and potassium.....	26.5

At Mascoutah, in southern Illinois:

Average of duplicates, bushels.	
On unfertilized land.....	11.5
With organic manures.....	12.4
With organic manures and limestone.....	16.2
With organic manures, limestone and phosphorus.....	35.9
With organic manures, limestone, phosphorus and potassium.....	34.8

As a general average phosphorus doubled the crop, increasing the yield from 14.4 bushels to 28.9 bushels per acre. These experiments have been in progress for several years, and the benefit of the permanent system of soil enrichment, including organic manures, limestone and phosphorus is becoming more marked year after year.

**COAL EXPORTS IN 1911.**

The exports of coal from the United States during 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey, were 17,432,753 long tons, valued at \$52,592,274, compared with 13,805,866 long tons, valued at \$41,470,792, in 1910. The exports in 1911 comprised 3,553,999 long tons of anthracite, valued at \$18,092,285, and 13,878,754 long tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$34,499,989. The exports of bituminous coal increased over 3,000,000 tons, or about 30 per cent. Anthracite exports increased about half a million tons.

The imports of anthracite amounted in 1911 to only 2,463 long tons, valued at \$12,550, and those of bituminous coal decreased from 1,497,709 long tons, valued at \$3,975,561, in 1910, to 1,234,998 tons, valued at \$3,604,797.

**WRECK CREATES A NEW POSITION.**

Charles T. Salisbury, veteran Burlington conductor, one time president of Aurora, has been appointed train rule examiner for the Burlington railroad with headquarters at Galesburg. He has been train loading inspector for a number of years.

The position is a new one and is said to be due to the recent wreck at Western Springs, in which thirteen were killed. Railroad officials decided that the wreck was partly due to a misinterpretation of orders and partly from a disobedience of rules and decided to appoint an inspector whose sole duty it will be to examine trainmen on rules.

In the past engineers and trainmen entering the service have been required to make a study of train rules before they are hired. When a young man applies for a job as brakeman he is given a book of train rules. He goes outside the trainmaster's office and studies them and then goes back for his examination; if he passes he gets the job.

The new examiner will in the future spend his time examining the men to ascertain their familiarity with the rules. Every engineer and trainman will be expected to be familiar with every rule. In the past the work has been done by the flag company.

"This is the third time you have been here for food," said the woman at the kitchen door to the tramp. "Are you always out of work?" "Yes," replied the tramp. "I was here under a lucky star."

that greater efficiency can be gained by one man being in charge of the entire system, traveling from division to division, meeting the men.

**MANY ATTITUDES DETERMINED.**

Government Report Shows Few High Points in Florida.

The United States Geological Survey has just published Bulletin 516, "Results of Spirit Leveling in Florida, 1911," the work reported in which was done under the direction of R. B. Marshall, chief geographer. In the bulletin are given descriptions of about 20 datum points established by the Geological Survey, as well as approximately 40 points established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The lowest point in the State described in the bulletin is given as follows:

S. Augustine, in face of sea wall, 1.9 meters below top, few feet south of bench mark A, of wall; upper surface of iron rod 1 inch square (C. & G. S. "Tidal"), 0.872 feet.

The highest point in the State thus far accurately determined is a bench mark established by the Geological Survey and is described as follows:

Lake Geneva, 12 miles north of, in northeast corner of crossroads, iron post stamped "246 Prim. Trav. Sta. No. 66," 246.227 feet.

The topographic maps published by the Survey show the elevation of points within the areas mapped, but these elevations are only approximate, while those given in the bulletins on spirit leveling are exact and consequently are of considerable value to engineers and surveyors who may require some point on which to base their work.

A number of years ago the Geological Survey published a "Dictionary of Altitudes" for the entire United States (now out of print), but the elevations given in that volume were nearly all approximate only; they could not be used as a basis for work requiring accuracy and care. The State bulletins on spirit leveling, however, when complete, will form a series of inestimable value because the elevations of most of the datum points are given in thousandths of a foot and the points are so described as to be easily identified.

A copy of Bulletin 516 may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

**A \$10,000,000 INFANT.**

When the newly born son of the late Col. John Jacob Astor becomes of age there will apparently be handed over to him a check for \$10,000,000, as the little nest egg with which he is to begin life as his own master. It is estimated that the \$3,000,000 now to be put in trust for him will amount to that sum in 21 years.

This will be only a meager start compared with the fortunes some of our young Croesuses will be inheriting. If he is prudent and thrifty he may be able to get through college without drawing on his principal. Human nature is such, however, that the small economies this will entail may seem mean and sordid to him.

Most people regret not having been born with a gold spoon in their mouths; yet the wisest philosophers say we were put on this planet in order that we may acquire skill in finding our own and using our own spoons. And the food tastes just as good if the spoons are iron. Besides, if you had to work to find them, you get up an appetite that no ready-made gilding can create.

Young Astor then will occupy the position of the youth who has had the bother of having to go to school every day, but who has not had the chance to learn the things he was sent to school to acquire. Apparently, therefore, in some other sphere of existence he has got to go to school again to learn the lessons the rest of us got the first time.

As the gilded infant treads the pilgrim path of life, which is thorny and rocky for most of us, he will have the best teachers that money can buy. The world's wisdom will be handed him in predigested chunks. All the suavities and good manners and graces of life will be drilled into him.

The one best teacher of life, the one for whose lessons we were really sent to school, young Astor will meet only dimly and distantly. That best teacher is Experience of Struggle. When in some future phase of existence he is called on to run the race that shall really test the muscle and endurance of his spirit, he will be in the position of one who has been carried through the preliminary trials in an easy chair.

**Almost the Limit in Invention.**

A log of wood and a roll of paper are placed in a new match-making machine, and when human hands next touch the material it is all bound up in packages containing one gross of boxes of matches, ready for the consumer. During the process the machine cuts the wood into proper lengths, sulphurs the ends, counts them, makes the paper boxes, prints the labels on them, fills each box and packs them. The machine has been patented by a Norwegian match company.

**Lucky.**

"This is the third time you have been here for food," said the woman at the kitchen door to the tramp. "Are you always out of work?" "Yes," replied the tramp. "I was here under a lucky star."

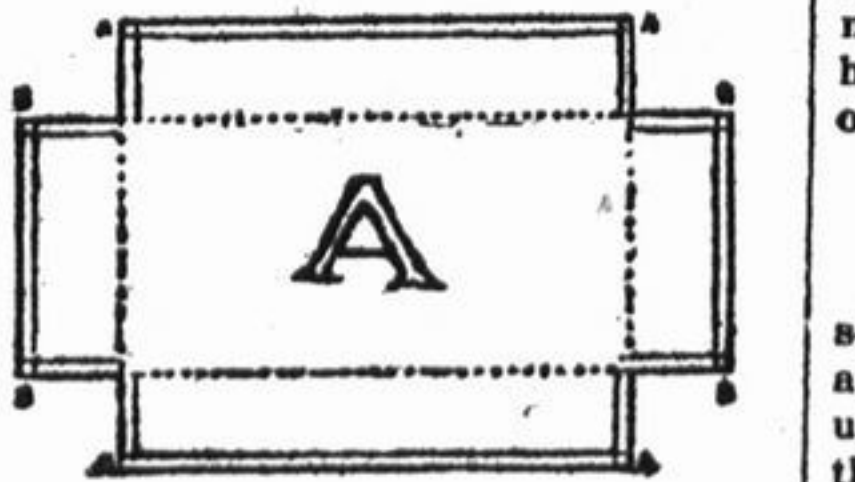
**COVER THE SUIT CASE**

**NEAT AND SERVICEABLE MATERIAL EASILY PROCURED.**

Looks Well and Furnishes Protection for the Light Straw That Constitutes the Best Kind of Summer "Grip."

The light, attractive straw suit case has one drawback; it soils quickly and is not easily cleaned. It is therefore a good plan, on buying a new one, to procure suitable material and make a cover that can be slipped over the case when it is in use, and easily removed for washing.

Heavy brown linen, denim, crash or burlap serve the purpose very well. The cover should be cut in three pieces, one piece for each side, and a strip to go round lengthwise, from one end of the handle to the other. The edges are bound with braid, tape or other material of a suitable shade. Straps of the same goods as the cover, one on each side of the handle, on top,



and with buckles or buttons and buttonholes, make a satisfactory fastening.

Another plan is to make a large envelope of the material selected, with a large opening like a buttonhole for the handle, and a button and buttonhole to hold the projection corresponding to the flap of an envelope.

Still a third way is to make the covering in two pieces only each shaped somewhat like the illustration, that is, with the corners notched out deep enough so that when the points A, B, are brought together in a seam, the two pieces will slip, one over the body of the suit case, the other over the cover. The edges A and B should be hemmed, the corner seams bound, and the whole covering lightly attached to the case. This form has the advantage of permitting the case to be opened without removing the covering. Neatly embroidered initials impart a finish and decorative touch to each of these styles of cover.

A convenient plan is to have two covers for each suit case, and upon returning from a journey, to put on the fresh one and send to the laundry the one just used.—Youth's Companion.

**MOUSSELINE DE SOIE AGAIN**

Quaint Effects That May Be Noticed in Some of the Latest of the French Arrivals.

With the fine weather, warm and sunny, there is a strong movement in favor of printed mousseline de soie, either in the same shade or in white upon dark blue or black.

One dress is in black charmeuse draped ever so lightly with one of these printed mousseline de soie, with large white flowers. The black charmeuse crosses on one side over a chemisette of fine white lace that is seen in the emplacement and the sleeves, the latter finished with a cuff of plain white mousseline de soie.

Mousseline de soie in pure white is very popular in the Robespierre and sailor collars, both very fashionable at present, finished with a wide open-work hem.

Black dresses with black mousseline de soie draperies are being worn over transparent net emplacement and high collar-bands with the Robespierre or the sailor collar in plain white mousseline de soie, as described. But to some of the plain black charmeuse dresses the collar in finely embroidered lawn is more of a relief than the mousseline de soie.

**Fashion's Fancies**

Bordered chiffon and marquisette are used for many lovely dance frocks.

The present tendency is for big hats to grow bigger and smaller hats smaller.

Amber has for the time being given place to the modern vogue for cut jet beads.

Long coats of white corduroy are worn for short motor trips, boating and outdoor sports.

Second to the adoration of black and white this summer is the passion for violet—a shade quite different from the royal purple that reigned through the winter.

The well known "polo coat" of last year is no longer considered smart. Long coats of ratine or eponge in white and black, with satin foulard linings, are worn instead.

It is a noticeable fact that all the newest neck bows are extremely large or extremely small. The tailored bow seems to be the favorite, but some lovely fluffy bows are also seen.

The combination of black tulle over white lace for neck frills and for whole waists is gaining favor. Black lace is nearly always mounted over white net or chiffon to bring out the design of the lace.

**Quaint and Cool.**

Sheer batistes are sometimes flower-sprigged and sometimes covered, on their white surfaces, with little colored figures in conventional patterns.

**Lucky to Reach the Tree.**

Owing to a sudden flooding of the valley of Klein-Dietwil, Switzerland, three peasants engaged in hay-making were forced to take refuge in a tree, where they remained forty-eight hours. Pontoons were launched as soon as the men were missed, but the rush of water was so great that it was impossible for a time to reach them.

**Not an Unmixed Blessing.**

A woman claims that by prayer and fasting she has gained the gift of tongues and now can converse in any language. The cynics will probably retort that, taking the self-asserted miracle for granted, one tongue has proved to be far too voluble a vehicle for the majority of her sex, and that the access of all languages is not so much a personal merit as a general misfortune.—Baltimore American.

**Barred From Popularity.**

"We want a man for leader who knows all about the tariff, the currency and the methods of railways and corporations." "No, we don't," replied the practical campaigner. "A man who learned all that would never have time to go around shaking hands or relating humorous anecdotes."

**True Charity.**

Thinkers of the most different schools and sects would probably agree that true charity demands of us money, but also something more than money; personal service, sacrifice of time and thought.—Sir Leslie Stephen.

**Should Have Learned Earlier.**

A Swiss girl who three weeks ago married a Turkish nobleman is asking for a divorce on the grounds that western and eastern life are very different. She does not bring any accusations against her husband.

**Seek Knowledge.**

He who refuses to be taught loses from life its charm and sacredness. Cease to learn and you will in time starve your powers of admiration, of reverence, of obedience, and all the rest of those delicate faculties which in their union are the very strength of character.—George Adam Smith.

**Moving Pictures Popular.**

In a recent number of the Daily Consular Reports are collected memoranda from cities and towns in various distant parts of the world showing the universal quality of the popular interest which the moving pictures excite. England, Japan, Turkey, Mexico, India, Australia and the islands of the sea all have the same story to tell; wherever the cinematograph goes it finds an instant and sustained welcome.

**Something of a Curiosity.**

Ruthie accompanied her mamma to prayer service, and during the service the hymn, "Cross and Crown," the first line of which reads, "The consecrated cross I'll bear," etc., was sung with much fervor by the congregation, when Ruthie considerably upset her mother's gravity by whispering excitedly: "Mamma, what does a cross-eyed bear look like?"

**Is Anxious to Meet Him.**

The vicar of a Kew (England) church is advertising for the person who has been in the habit of placing in the offertory bag an envelope containing a dirty and somewhat greasy halfpenny stamp, so that he may be able "to exchange the stamps for current coin of the realm, and have the opportunity of making the acquaintance of a most interesting parishioner."

**For Afternoon Tea.**

A loaf of cube sugar rubbed over the surface of an orange will retain the orange flavor by absorbing the oil. Sugar thus prepared and used in tea imparts to the latter a most delicious flavor, suggesting orange pekoe.

**Here is a Pun.**

Kitty—My brother Cornelius has been calling on Miss Chilleigh for over a year. Marie—Is he going to marry her? Kitty—I don't know. I'm afraid she's rather too cold to make Corn pop.

**A Poser.**

"He who puts his hand to the plow," screamed the cross-roads orator, "must not turn back!" "What is he to do when he gets to the end of a furrer?" asked the auditor in the blue jean overalls.—Youth's Companion.

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