

WANTED:

25,000 Women to Enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve.

The Government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States Student Nurse Reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The war is creating an unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our own ranks. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve is receiving a nurse for service at the front and swelling the home army we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital defense. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their fighting forces.

Age—The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

Qualifications—Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific preparation or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high-school education.

Enrollment—Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve in any one of three ways:

(1) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School immediately established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919 to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who are so accepted will be called when the first need arises. The Government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for death.

The Nurses' Training Schools. There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is so great and imperative as that of the Army School of Nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

The enrollment card will indicate two classes of registrants—Preferred and Deferred. The Preferred class will be those who are ready to accept assignment to whatever hospital the Government directs them, although they may state what training school they prefer to be sent to. Those who register in the Preferred class will be assigned first, and all possible consideration will be given to their preference as stated. The Deferred class is composed of those who limit their pledge of service—that is, who will not engage to go except to certain hospitals. This class is intended largely for those who, for family reasons, can not accept training at a distance from their homes. Those who register in the Deferred class will be assigned only after the Preferred class is exhausted.

The Government relies on the patriotism of those who enroll to fill out Preferred cards if they possibly can, then volunteering to go where they are most needed.

Nobody will be assigned to any schools whose conditions of training are not approved by the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Terms of training—The term of training varies from two to three years, according to the requirements of the particular school to which the student nurse may be sent. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

What the training course prepares for—At present every woman who completes satisfactorily her training in any accredited school is eligible for service as an Army nurse at the front and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in one of the noblest professions open to women. It should be remembered, furthermore, that her usefulness will begin not when she graduates from the training school but as soon as she enters it. Practical nursing work is a part of the work of every training school, and the student nurse is not only learning to serve but serving her country from the outset.

Finances—The student nurse gets her board, lodging, and tuition free at practically every training school,

and in most cases receives a small remuneration to cover the cost of books and uniforms. After graduation she has an earning capacity of from \$100 to \$300 a month. Private duty nurses now receive an average of from \$100 to \$120 a month together with board, lodging and laundry; and public-health nurses from \$100 to \$250 a month without maintenance. There is no danger of the earning capacity of nurses being lowered after the war ends on account of the great number who will then be qualified for the profession; the country will need all the nurses that can be trained, not only during the war but after it, especially for reconstruction work. Even if the war ends within three years, every student nurse will be able to complete her training and will be needed.

An honorable service—Ever since the days of Florence Nightingale the nursing profession has been one of especial honor. It was never so honorable as it is today. The army needs every nurse it can get to "keep up with the draft." The United States Student Nurse Reserve is the equivalent for women of the great National Army training camps for soldiers. The Government will rely upon the student nurses to fight disease at home to care for those injured and disabled in our hazardous war industries, and to make themselves ready to serve when the time comes as fully trained nurses, either abroad or at home. Let us show that we know how to answer the Government's call to the women of the country.

AS DUTY TO ARMY, STORE COAL.

Chairman Hurley of U. S. Shipping Board, Says That is Effective Way to Help War.

Failure to order coal now may result in a hungry and defenseless army next winter in France. This is made emphatic by Edward N. Hurley, head of the Shipping Board, and charged with the duty of getting ships to send men, equipment and food abroad.

"When scores of ships were unable to leave their docks last winter because they had no coal in their bunkers," said Mr. Hurley, "the comfort and health of American men in France was jeopardized. That condition must not occur this winter. It can be prevented by moving domestic coal during the summer months.

"No one who has the interests of his country at heart, no one who wishes to see the submarine pirates swept from the sea, and the Prussian horses beaten back from the countries they have devastated, will refuse or neglect to do everything in his power to accomplish those objects.

"One of the most effective ways in which the citizens can help win the war, is by ordering their coal now, so that the railroads may be free next fall and winter to give their exclusive attention to hauling the munitions and supplies to the ports to be loaded into the ships that will carry them to the boys at the front."

ELINOR GLYN AT THE FRONT CONFIRMED SALE OF 'THE REASON WHY'

English Writer Closed Deal With Clara Kimball Young From Behind the Lines

The purchase of the screen rights to "The Reason Why," a Select Picture, in which Clara Kimball Young and her own company will appear here at the Curtiss Theatre on Tuesday, July 30th, was by no means an easy feat. With a couple of active competitors in the field, Miss Young was forced to act quickly in order to secure the play upon which she had set her heart.

After meeting the requirements of Elinor Glyn's agents on this side, it became necessary to obtain the author's confirmation on the sale, and a cable was despatched to Mrs. Glyn's London address. It developed there that she, like so many other English women of wealth and social position was closely identified with war-relief work, and the answer came back that she was somewhere at the front.

For the next few days cables flew thick and fast. Mrs. Glyn was finally located behind the lines in Northern France where she was working night and day in behalf of the war sufferers, and her approval of the sale was at last secured.

PATH OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

Where the American Flag has been and When, Since Congress "Created it 111 Years Ago.

1777, June 14—Created by the Continental Congress, in these terms: "Resolved, That the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

1777, July 4—First thrown to the breeze on a vessel of war, "The Ranger," by John Paul Jones, at Portsmouth.

1777, Aug. 3—First fired upon, on land at Fort Mifflin.

1777, Sept. 4—First carried into action at sea by John Paul Jones.

1778, Feb. 14—First official salute received by a foreign country, France.

1783—First displayed in an English port, by the schooner Bedford of Massachusetts.

1790—First carried around the world by American ship Columbia.

1824—First carried through the Straits of Magellan by the merchant ship Endeavor, of Salem, Mass.

1829—First raised in California by Capt. James P. Arthur, a seafarer from Plymouth, Mass.

1839—First carried far beyond the Antarctic circle by the pilot boat

EVENING CLASS

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Table with RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES columns. RECEIPTS: Sept. 1917 Baseball game \$ 91.25, To Nov. 19 Contributions, Business men 240.25, To Nov. 19, Payments on Uniforms 267.10, To Nov. 19, Canteen Fund by Members 30.25 \$ 628.85. EXPENDITURES: Oct. 26, 1917 M. L. Rothschild, leggins 85.00, Lehmann & Michel, hats and shirts 100.00, Nov. 11, 1917 Mandel Bros., leggins and hat corals 76.00, Lehmann & Michel, hats and shirts 100.00, Thos. E. Wilson & Co., Uniforms 150.00, Sundry expenses, books, etc. 28.58 539.67. Balance 89.19

Table with RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS columns. RECEIPTS: Jan. 8, 1918, Dance, admissions 93.75, Dance, additional ticket sales 44.00, Dance, raffle 189.15, Dance, Popular Lady votes 8.90, Dance, Check room 17.00, Dance, Commissary 40.25 293.05, Feb. 14, 1918, Card party admissions 125.00, Cash for prizes, etc. 54.96 179.96, Apr. 18 - 19 "Over the Top" admissions 1963 54.96, May 3, Admissions 462, Net Proceeds 580.43, To July 10 Contributions 1498.00, Payments on Uniforms 648.89, Canteen fund members 22.05, Khaki Kids 100.00, Note, First National Bank 250.00 3672.38, Total Receipts 3761.56

Table with DISBURSEMENTS columns. Nov. 22, 1917 Lehmann & Michel, shirts and hats 324.00, to Mandel Bros. hat cords and hats 24.39, July 10, 1918 Wilson & Co., uniforms 320.66, Carson Pirie Scott, overcoats 1500.00, M. L. Rothschild, leggins 22.50, Marshall Field & Co., leggins 59.00, Y. M. C. A. Canteen fund contribution 75.00, Hibbard Spencer, ammunition 253.28, Von Lengerke, muskets and pistols 182.42, Mass meeting expense 18.00, Miscellaneous, bugles, holsters, etc. 145.18, Card party expense 30.45, Col. Wilson, webb belts 90.00, Company pictures 99.00, Note and interest 253.75 3377.54, July 19, 1918, Balance on Hand 384.62

Table with RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS columns. June 28, 1918, Camp Fire Girls contribution 100.00, to Base Ball game 79.53, July 19, 1918, Contributions 15.00, Payments on uniforms 69.02, Loan, Farmers & Merchants bank 300.00 563.55, PAYMENTS: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 200.00, T. E. Wilson & Co., 150.00, Armstrong Mfg. Co., 40.00, D. G. Publishing Co., Flag Day, 2.25 392.25, Balance 171.30, Received from Treasurer Jones 384.02, Cash available on hand 555.32

Table with BILLS UNPAID and ASSETS columns. BILLS UNPAID: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., overcoats 175.35, Armstrong & Co., uniforms, 16.33, Wilson & Co., 33.38, Lehmann & Michel, hats and shirts, 137.72, J. D. Gillespie, keys, 1.20, C. E. Baker, moving piano, 5.00, B. E. Balczynski, sundries, 5.05, Farmers & Merchants Bank, note, 303.00, Mandel Bros., 232.80 909.83, ASSETS: Cash on hand and in bank, 555.32, Due from Transport Co., for equipment, 196.15, Due from Members for equipment, approximate, those who have agreed to pay on time, 350.00, Due from Members and Q. M. for picture sales, 90.00, Due Contributions (pledges unpaid) 150.00 1341.47, Surplus 431.64

Acknowledgement is hereby made for contributions, other than cash viz: Lord Lumber Co., rifle rack material; Rogers Bros., rifle rack construction; C. E. Baker, drayage, etc., S. A. Dexter, loan of Piano; H. Campbell, services for show; and loan of Theatre; Young ladies services in Johnny cast; Young mens services in Johnny cast; Potter Mfg. Co., Bulletin Board. Respectfully Submitted, M. K. Bush, Treas.

Approved: B. E. Balczynski, Capt. Auditing Committee: E. H. Huntington, Chairman, W. W. Henderson, T. F. Kelly.

Flying Fish, of the Wilkes expedition. 1844—First carried around the world by an American steamship. 1848—First displayed upon the Sea of Galilee, by the expedition of Lieut. Lynch. 1853—First displayed in Japan at the landing of Perry's party in bay of Yeddo. 1861—First raised and kept flying on a public school by the high school of New Bedford, Mass. 1867—First raised in Alaska, on the transfer of that territory to Russia to the United States. 1868—Raised over the Midway Islands, in the Pacific ocean, the first acquisition ever made by our Government in this way. 1868—Planted on the summit of Mount Baker, 10,613 feet above sea level, on the occasion of the first ascent of the peak by man. 1871—Carried into the interior of Africa by the Henry M. Stanley expedition. 1873—First raised on the summit of the Andes, by a party of American engineers in railway surveying. 1877—Unfurled for the first time in the far interior of China. 1917—Displayed on an European battlefield for the first time by the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Bell System advertisement for CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY. Prolonged telephone conversations over party lines involve a certain amount of danger to fellow-subscribers. An emergency call for the fire or police department, or for a physician, may be delayed by an unnecessarily long use of the line. Party line subscribers are urged to make their telephone conversations as short as the business in hand will permit.

Gas Service advertisement for Western United Gas and Electric Company. Conservation calls on you to preserve fruits, berries and vegetables. Yet patriotism demands that you waste neither time, materials nor fuel. The sure, even heat of the Cabinet Gas Range is ideal for preserving and it is available at the turn of a valve.

Advertisement for ARTHUR R. BEIDELMAN, DIGNITY AND CHARACTER. are well typified by this monument with its classic lines and columns of solid construction. We have others in stock equally imposing and impressive, or we will build a monument to your order expressive of any ideas you desire. May we serve you? NAPERVILLE, ILL.

Advertisement for Fred Mochel, delivers the finest of Fresh and Smoked Meats, Fresh Vegetables and Fruits to your order every day. Central Meat Market Phone 27