

URGE SENATE TO HASTEN PEACE

Leaders in Forty States, Regardless of Party, Sign Ringing Appeal.

TREATY WITHOUT AMENDMENT

Say Every Day of Delay Puts World in Imminent Peril of New War—Point to National Unrest.

New York, (Special).—Two hundred and fifty leading Americans, Republicans and Democrats representing forty different states and every prominent activity have joined in a non-partisan effort to bring about the ratification of the Peace Treaty "without amendment and without delay." Their names are attached to an address to the United States senate, which was made public today, through the League to Enforce Peace, after it had been sent to every member of the senate.

The signers, almost without exception, are men and women of national reputation. They include such prominent citizens as ex-President Taft, George W. Wickersham, Attorney General in the last Republican administration; A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Charles C. Moore of San Francisco, president of the Panama Exposition; Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del.; President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, retiring president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the Philadelphia publisher; President Heber J. Grant of the Mormon Church, and Spargo, leader of the Socialists who supported the war.

The signers declare that every day of delay in ratifying the treaty puts the world in "imminent peril of new war."

Their statement follows: In the senate at Washington, now that the committee on foreign relations has reported the treaty, the lines are sharply drawn between the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, and its amendment with a reassembling of the conference and a reopening of negotiations that would bring great delay and prolonged uncertainty in settling the great issues of the peace. No partisan plea can be made. Party lines are already broken.

Standing at a distance from the conflict in the senate chamber, we plead for immediate ratification without delay. Our land requires it. A state of nervous strain, tension and unrest exists manifesting itself in disturbances, which in some cases have no self-evident connection with the war, but which are, in fact its aftermath. The world is put in imminent peril of new wars by the lapse of each day. Disensions between us and our former allies are being sown. We firmly believe and solemnly declare that the states and cities in which we dwell desire immediate peace.

The waging of war steeled and united the American people. Peace will bring prosperity and prosperity content. Delay in the senate postponing ratification in this uncertain period of neither peace nor war has resulted in indecision and doubt, bred strife and quickened the cupidity of those who sell the daily necessities of life and the fears of those whose daily wage no longer fills the daily market basket.

We beseech the senate to give the land peace and certainty by a ratification which will not keep us longer in the shadows of possible wars, but give the whole world the light of peace. Reservations in the nature of clarifications in the meaning of the treaty, not inconsistent with its terms, will not require the reopening of the negotiations with Germany and with our associates in the war, which we all and each united to win.

But there is no possibility of doubt that amendment of the treaty, as is now proposed in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, would require negotiation and a reopening of all the questions decided at Paris. Months of delay would follow. The perils of the present would become the deadly dangers of the near future. All the doubt engendered would aid the plots for violent revolution in this and other lands. The issues here and elsewhere between capital and labor, the conspiracy of speculator and profiteer, would all grow and become more perilous.

This cannot be. The American people cannot, after a victorious war, permit its government to petition Germany, which has accepted the treaty, for its consent to changes in the treaty. Yet if the United States should amend the treaty for its own purpose and policy, Germany would have full right to ask for concessions. Germany has agreed to make no claim in regard to enemy property seized in this country to an amount of seven hundred million dollars. Our recent could ask for a reopening of this issue and of the Lusitania claims. It would raise every question open before hostilities in regard to submarine warfare and the treatment of its nationals in this country. All the provisions for our trade in Germany made by the economic clauses of the treaty, many of them vital to our in-

dustries and our farms, as in dye patents, dye supplies and fertilizers, the working of the Reparation Commission, which superintends the trade of all with Germany, could all be brought up by Berlin for readjustment by our negotiators, acting for the United States alone and no longer associated with other victorious powers or supported by a victorious American army on the German border. Peace itself, the peace of the world, is delayed until ratification comes. And any amendment postpones peace. Germany and England alone of the principal powers have ratified. The other principals necessarily await our action, influential and powerful as we are today in the world's affairs. The ravages of war on more than a score of fighting fronts are continued by any needless delay. Let the senate give the world peace by ratification without amendment.

Even the amendment for which most can be said, the provision in regard to Shantung, will secure nothing which cannot be gained if China, backed by the powerful advocacy of the United States, addresses itself to the machinery for righting international wrongs and meeting just claims created by the league between nations. China, after eighty years of oppressive treaties and despoiled rights, by which all the great powers have profited directly or indirectly, has for the first time, in this covenant and treaty, the means and method to secure justice and the removal of the oppressive economic interference of stronger nations whose citizens are within her gates, protected by a long succession of international agreements. Moreover, it should be remembered that the clause regarding Shantung was made upon the statement by Japan that she will return the territory to China and, therefore, upon that condition, compliance with which promise the league can require.

The peace of the present and the righteousness of the future can be best secured by the ratification of the covenant and treaty without amendment. Let the senate take no action that will give any party to the treaty, and especially Germany, ground for maintaining that the ratification of the United States is not complete and that changes requiring a resumption of conference and negotiations have been made in it. Among the signers in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan are:

John R. Alpine, Vice President American Federation of Labor.
Edgar A. Baneroff, Lawyer.
Anita McCormick Blaine, Philanthropist.
Louise De Koven Bowen, Social Worker.
Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War.
John V. Farwell, Merchant.
Anna A. Gordon, President National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Edmund D. Hulbert, President Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.
Edward N. Hurley, formerly Chairman U. S. Shipping Board.
Charles Cheney Hyde, Lawyer.
David B. Jones, Mineral Point Zinc Company.
Thomas D. Jones, President Mineral Point Zinc Company.
Ira Landrith, formerly Moderator Presbyterian General Assembly.
Cyrus H. McCormick, Manufacturer.
Mary E. McDowell, Settlement Worker.

Shailer Mathews, Educator, Editor.
T. A. Rickert, President International Garment Workers of America.
Graham Taylor, Sociologist.
John H. Walker, formerly President State Federation of Labor.
Harry A. Wheeler, formerly President Chamber of Commerce of U. S.
Oliver Wilson, Master of National Grange.
Matthew Wolf, President International Photo Engravers' Union.

Indiana.
Frank Duffy, Secretary United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
William Dudley Foulke, Publicist.
Jacob Fischer, Secretary Journeymen Barbers' International Union.
Elwood Haynes, Inventor.
John H. Holliday, Financier.
Franklin McRay, State Senator.
Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer American Federation of Labor.
Ulric Z. Wiley.
James A. Woodburn, Educator.

Iowa.
George W. Clarke, ex-Governor.
J. H. T. Main, President Iowa College.
E. T. Meredith, Editor Successful Farming.
Wallace M. Short, Mayor of Sioux City.
Lafayette Young, ex-Governor.

Michigan.
Caroline Bartlett Crane, Minister.
Loren D. Dickenson, Lieutenant-Governor.
Woodbridge N. Ferris, ex-Governor.
Clay H. Hollister, Banker.
Harry B. Hutchins, President University of Michigan.
W. D. Mahon, President Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.
Dudley E. Waters, Banker.
Charles D. Williams, Bishop.
A. W. Wishart, Clergyman.

Might Have Been Verbatim.
"You may remember that I called here yesterday and got an interview with you," remarked the young reporter.
"That's correct," said the self-made millionaire. "Corking fine piece you wrote."
"Did I quote you correctly?"
"I guess so, young feller. I ain't got a dictionary handy an' I've never run across some of them words you used in my line of business, but I s'pose it's what I would have said if I had had a college education."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

DRAINAGE HELPS YIELD OF CROPS

How to Plan and Install a Profit-Paying System on a Valuable Fertile Farm.

TILE DRAINS ARE FAVORED

Where Money is Not Available to Drain All of Land, Start Where Profits Would Be Greatest—No Rule for Size of Tile.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good drainage system on a fertile farm that is not naturally well drained is a permanent improvement which continues to pay dividends in the form of increased crop production. (City gardens and lawns frequently need drainage, and if properly tiled, would be greatly improved.) Tile drains usually give more thorough drainage than open ditches. They occupy no land surface and do not interfere with farming operations. If properly constructed they require almost no expenditure for maintenance.

Economic Arrangement.
The most economic arrangement of the drainage system is one that permits the use of long laterals and requires the shortest total length of main drains. No hard and fast rule can be given for determining the size of the tile to be used. Drains should be large enough to remove the surplus water before the crops are injured. It is better to use sizes too large than too small, and no tile less than four inches in diameter should be used. On common dark silt loams where the average rainfall is approximately 36 inches, eight-inch tile having a fall of two inches to 100 feet will provide outlet drainage for 40 acres; seven-inch tile for 30 acres, six-inch tile for 19 acres and four-inch tile for six acres.

The proper depth for drain tiles depends upon the soil and varies from two to four feet. In heavy silt loams the depth should be from two to three feet. In this case the laterals should be placed from 30 to 40 feet apart. In open soils that give up water readily, and where the drains are three to four feet deep, the laterals may be from 50 to 150 feet apart. In the more porous soils the space may be even greater.

Secure Proper Fall.
The drainage should have a fall of not less than one inch to 100 feet if possible and greater fall than this is very desirable. Where little fall is obtained, particular care must be taken to secure a proper grade. The drainage ditch should be started at the outlet and its course should follow a line



Using a Level to Lay Off a Drainage System.

which has previously been laid out. Keep the ditch clean cut and as straight as possible. If the direction is changed it should be done by easy curves. Sharp turns must be avoided.

Laying the tile, like digging the ditch, should begin at the outlet. Under ordinary conditions the tile should be laid and blinded or primed every day after the ditch is made. Any delay in laying may cause injury to the ditch by rain or by particles falling into it. If the banks are likely to cave, the tile should be laid as fast as the ditch is completed. The smaller sizes are laid from the bank with a hook. Large sizes must be laid by hand from the bottom of the ditch. All misshaped and badly cracked tile should be discarded. If a tile does not join closely with the preceding one, it should be turned over until it fits at the top. Cover all large cracks with pieces of tile or with cement.

After the tile are laid and inspected they should be covered with a little dirt from the sides, which process is called priming, and left to settle. The purpose is to hold the tile in position and prevent breakage when the remainder of the ditch is filled. After the tile are primed they may remain without injury for several days or until all of the ditches are ready for filling. If the soil is close and it is desirable to aid the water in reaching the tile quickly, the ditch can be partially filled with straw or brush or with stones and pieces of brick if they are available. Under ordinary conditions the ditch is most easily filled with a turn-plow equipped with an even 12 or 14 inches long. Another method is to place the team on one side of the ditch and pull the dirt in with a scraper from the other side.

ILL. CHAIRMAN TELLS WORK OF SALVATION ARMY

By Francis S. Peabody, State Chairman, Salvation Army Home Service Campaign Fund.

Once again the people of Illinois are called upon to give their store to help those less fortunate than they. This time the call is not for soldiers overseas, but for the poverty burdened family next door, the broken man on the street, the girl who finds her dreams of life shattered, the boy whose feet are slipping into paths of crime, the lame, the halt, the blind, "the least of these."

It is the call of the Salvation Army for money to carry on their work for others. They are asking Illinois for \$2,250,000, all of which will go to be used within the state. Chicago, the center of the Salvation Army's activity in this section of the country, will contribute \$1,500,000, and the remainder of the state is asked for \$750,000.

No plea for aid ever falls on deaf ears when it is made to this band of workers; no path is so dark they cannot make light with their work. Their work is imminently practical, but is carried on with a spirit of Christianity which places humanity far above statistics. They are asking nothing for themselves, only for the means to help the men who may be down, but never out.

The Salvation Army gave its all to the soldiers during the war, it is now asking to be placed in a position where it can resume the works of peace, to be restored to a footing even stronger than it held before the war swept it out of our cities to the battlefields of France. The returned soldiers, in recognition of the work of the Salvation Army overseas, have thrown their entire resources into this campaign, they ask for help for the Salvation Army which gave its best to them.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Emil Jourdan will sell at Public Auction, 2 miles south of LaGrange, 1 1/4 miles west of Lyons on the Joliet road, Friday, October 3d, commencing at 1:00 o'clock, 5 good work horses, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 5 hogs, 17 shoats, 150 chickens, farm machinery, hay, corn and many other articles too numerous to mention. Terms of sale will be cash.
Gray & Dieter, Auctioneers.

CHILLY MORNINGS


The melancholy days have come—anyway they are sure chilly mornings. The heavy dews we have had the past week makes us wonder where the frost king is hiding. According to the Katydids, which have disappeared, he was due September first. Cold enough for a fire.

Prosperous in Flax and Linen.

Linen bedding is a great luxury to the American housewife, who tries to be contented with cotton sheets embroidered and trimmed, and saves her linen pieces for company. But in Lithuania, where flax is a flourishing product and factories are not plentiful, every housewife has her chests full of linen bedding, beautiful, fine, hand-made material that would do for any American beds.

TOO FAST TO HANDLE 'EM





Bell System

Many telephone subscribers are careless in their treatment of the mouthpiece. It becomes chipped and cracked, and oftentimes it is broken off entirely.

The mouthpiece serves to gather the sound waves of your voice, and when speech is directed at an instrument where the mouthpiece is damaged or gone, the voice carries very faintly to the other end of the line.

Better satisfaction results if the mouthpiece is not abused.

In case the mouthpiece is broken, call Local Repair Department, and a new one will be mailed.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

Your Coal Order Should Be Placed NOW!

Around about the middle of October a little heat on cold mornings will be necessary. Be prepared by having a supply of good coal on hand. "Old Ben," Franklin County

<p>Lumber Shingles Doors Windows Screens Millwork Flooring Roofing Siding Moulding Lath Nails Etc</p>	<p>Coal, will give you the heat satisfaction you want.</p> <p>ORDER NOW YOUR WINTER'S SUPPLY!</p> <p>KINDLING FOR SALE</p> <p>We have a good stock of fine dry kindling. This is cut up waste from our factory. No large pieces, but just right for light fires and starting the furnace</p> <p>\$3.00 PER LOAD, DELIVERED (5 to 600 pounds)</p> <p>Also, a fine grade of heavy</p> <p>WALNUT FUEL WOOD</p> <p>\$3.00 per 500 pounds</p> <p>All wood is under cover and absolutely dry. Our supply is limited so do not delay placing orders.</p>	<p>Cement Blocks Brick Sand Gravel Cinders Lime Plaster Tile Coal Coke Wood Etc.</p>
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