

# DEERFIELD DAY PROVES BIG SUCCESS

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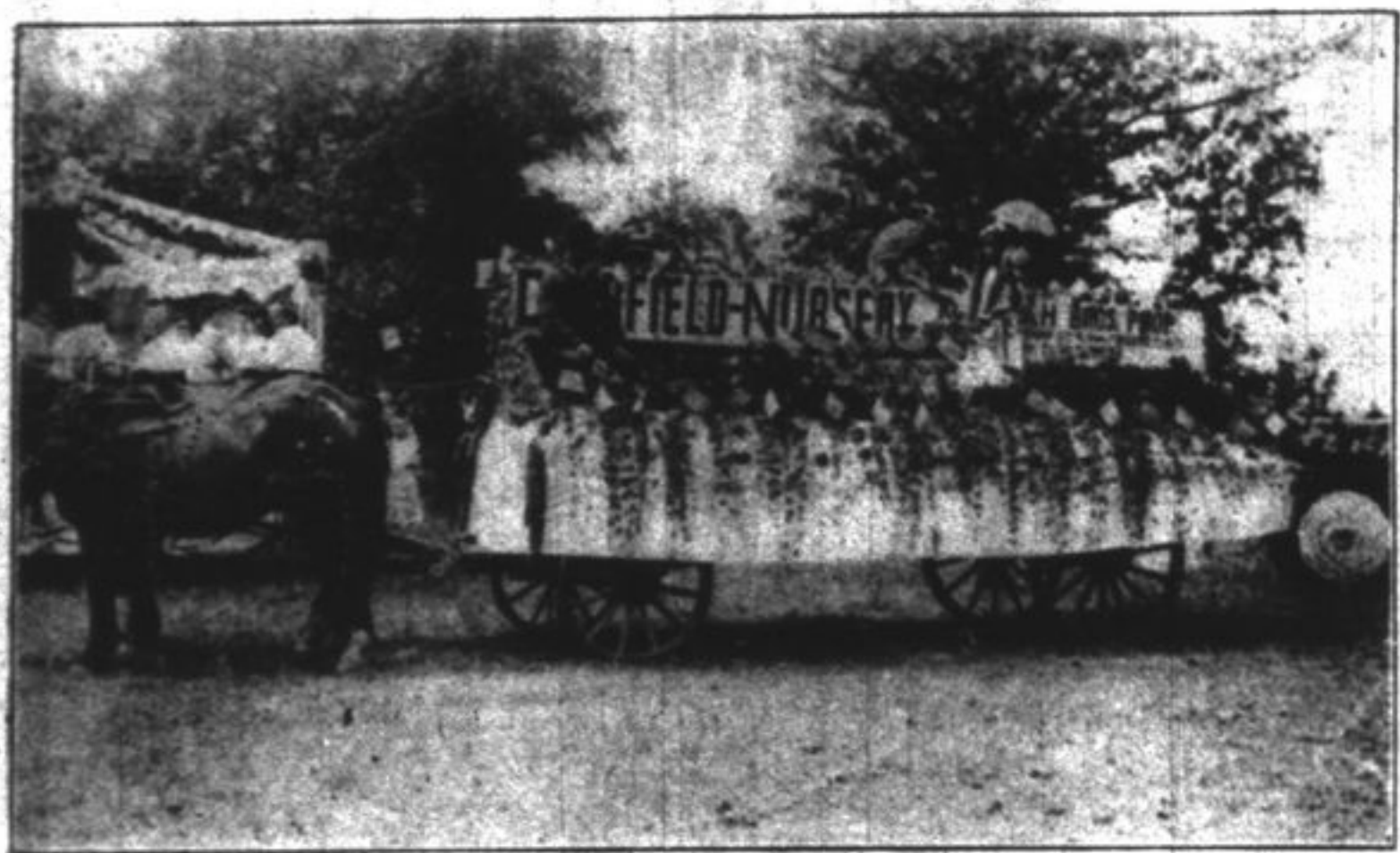


First prize for Best Decorated Rig by C. Antes & Sons Co.

twins in white dresses with red, white and blue parasols.

The Nu Sigma Chi girls were in an automobile covered with yellow chrysanthemums, each girl wearing a sash and hair bow of the same color.

The float of Antis Sons was a bower of pink roses, and the one belonging to John Stryker displayed a dwarf calf, and a tiny lamb and pig. A battle ship was represented by the Stanger Hardware Company. Knaak's automobile was followed by a long line of Overland cars which had been



First prize for Best Float by Deerfield Nurseries

sold by Knaak Bros. this summer. Numerous races were held for men, women and children for which suitable prizes were given.

Dancing was enjoyed by the young people and The Atlas Supply Co. sent out a moving picture machine, and five reels were given on the screen out of doors in the evening.

The fire engine of Deerfield was drawn by sixteen boys in Volunteer Fire Department costumes.

The prizes awarded to the best decorated floats, automobiles and rigs



Third Prize for Best Decorated Automobile by Theo. J. Knaak

are as follows: Floats, the Deerfield Nursery, Katrash—gas iron, first, the Standard Oil Company, gas lamp—second, Royal Neighbors, pillow—third; rigs, C. Antis Sons & Co., whip—first, J. A. Stryker, gas iron—second and Ed. Selig, third; automobiles, M. S. C. girls, electric head lights—first, Lester Stanger, suit case, second; Theodore Knaak, cigars, third.

List of registration prizes are: Bert Easton, gas lamp; W. E. Nummack, chest; Harold Vetter, clock; No. 889, electric iron; Albert

## "THE CHRISTIAN" IN THE "MOVIES"

Hall Caine's Famous Love Story at Local Theatre Sunday, Sept. 6th

Eight reels of the finest pictures made are required to depict "The Christian," which will be the feature at the local theatre Sunday, Sept. 6th. This is a special scenario made from Hall Caine's most successful novel and play and is presented by one of the best casts ever assembled by the Vitagraph Company. Because of the additional cost of showing this feature, admission on this date will be raised to twenty-five cents with a cut to fifteen cents for children under nine. Afternoon performances will begin at 2:30 and evening at 6:45.

**Dr. E. A. Hamilton** **Dr. I. L. Baughman**  
**DENTISTS**  
Suite 4, 5 and 6, State Bank Bldg.  
Telephone 678 HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

## LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Property Exchanges Recorded During Past Two Weeks

A. W. Hagi and wf to August Haefele, lot 9, blk 12, Exmoor Add, Highland Park. W. D. \$4000.00.

Estate of J. D. Quinlan (dec'd) to George Cook, lot 7, Ravinia. Deed \$2000.00.

Kate C. Quinlan to George Cook, lot 37, Ravinia. W. D. \$10.00.

J. A. Raabe and wf to Purity Ice and Refrigerating Co., N 100 ft, E 100 ft, lot 1, Hamilton's Add, Highland Park. W. D. \$10.00.

**A Political Situation.**  
"What are your views on the political situation?"  
"When it comes to a political situation," replied Farmer Corntassel, "you will have to talk to Si Simila, the postmaster. He's the only fellow around here that ever had ope."—Washington Star.

# A Singular Advertisement

## It Led to a Curious Result.

By RYLAND BELL.

When I was graduated from the medical college which made me an M. D. I concluded for the purpose of broadening my ideas to spend a year in travel. Then I would return and begin where I had left off. I have never regretted this resolution. Being an observant man, travel was of great advantage to me, teaching me that all I had learned thus far was not necessarily true, that I had only begun to learn and that if I lived a thousand years I would not know it all.

If there was any one country that interested me most of all it was India. The Hindus seemed to me a unique people. Like other semicivilized races, they have lived for ages in their ruts, while their narrow scope has led them into correspondingly restricted investigations. What European civilization has produced in the way of assistance to live the Indians have brought forth for death. We have discovered a number of antitoxins; they have brought out an innumerable number of poisons.

While in India I gained through a friend admission to the palace of a rajah. He seemed to take a fancy to me, probably because he found in me a good listener. I said nothing except to guide him into channels that interested me. Drugs being in the line of my profession, I was pleased to hear what he had to say about the various Indian concoctions, and these included poisons.

I confess I was surprised to learn of the various substances that will produce death and the knowledge the Indians have acquired in handling them. I was interested in the slower to breathe which is death; in the process of a poison, taking increased doses of which one may become impregnated with it, and would be poisonous to others. But my attention was chiefly arrested by a poison the rajah mentioned which left no trace.

Why was I especially interested in a traceless poison? Because I expected to spend my life in a land where there are, as there must always be, murder and suicide. I knew that as a medical practitioner I would be constantly called upon in such cases, and the words "traceless poison" meant a great deal to me—not that I expected to have anything to do with such a thing, but it at once occurred to me that if a knowledge of it should be common property it would be the chosen instrument of murderers and suicides.

I did not bring home with me a sample of the rajah's traceless poison. Indeed, I was not interested in it for itself. I did not even care whether or not there was such a thing as a traceless poison. But on my return to America I began some experiments concerning the interest that would be taken in procuring it by various persons. I took the precaution to notify the chief of police in the city in which I lived of my intended experiments, and he was much interested in them. Then I wrote an advertisement announcing that a physician whose "sands of life had nearly run out" and who had spent his life investigating the various aids and enemies to human life had succeeded in discovering a poison that left no trace. He had concocted a powder which, if scattered about in places infested by vermin, would destroy them, leaving no odor or other disagreeable consequences.

I was well aware that those who would attempt to buy my powder would do so for other purposes than killing vermin. My advertisement had appeared but once when I received a number of applications for it. Nearly all of the replies were so worded as to conceal the identity of the writers. Some of them gave directions as to sending the powder which were evidently calculated to cover its route to its receiver.

After accumulating a number of replies to my advertisement I took them to the chief of police, who seemed to be able to tell what each writer intended to do with the powder. But this was a simple matter, because whether or not the intention was legitimate could be divined by the care the writer took to conceal his or her identity. The chief desired to investigate a few applications, and I gave them to him. I was not interested in the criminal side of the matter and never took the trouble to ask him for results. I confined myself to the investigation of those from persons who seemed intent on destroying themselves, for in such cases I might save some one whose mind had become disordered either by mental or physical suffering.

I received one advertisement that I puzzled over a great deal. The writer was a woman, and from certain expressions she used I judged that she was young. The orthography, the language used, a certain refinement in her methods of expressing herself, indicated that she was a lady. Even the paper on which she wrote bore a crest. There were but three possible reasons why any one should want my powder—murder, suicide and for the extermination of vermin. The writer of this note could not keep out of it a tinge of melancholy; therefore I argued that she wished it for the purpose of suicide.

I did not get all this information from her reply to my advertisement.

I drew the applicant into a correspondence on the subject by telling her that I could not supply the powder without assuring myself that the person receiving it had no intention of injuring any one with it. She wrote me in reply to this that she had not an enemy in the world, adding that she was rather to be pitied than hated. This admission indicated her object.

Pretending to be satisfied that she did not wish the powder for any illegitimate purpose, I wrote her that if she would let me know where I could find her I would take it to her. She made an appointment for a certain day at a certain hour. I was not to leave a message or anything else, with one who should admit me unless it was my correspondent, and I would know her by a rose she would carry in her hand.

If I had needed anything to convince me of the refinement of the lady this method by which I might identify her would have served. Besides, it was evident that, while she had no intention of using the poison on any other than herself, she did not wish it to fall into other hands, lest it might do damage.

I called at the exact time specified. I found a domicile that could be the home of one of the higher class. I rang the bell, and in a few moments the door was opened.

I often revert to the moment I first looked on the face and figure which then were before me—a girl not over seventeen, a willowy figure, a face every feature of which was as perfect, it seemed to me, as it could be made, but withal tinged with a distressing melancholy. She held a rose in one hand and extended the other for what I was supposed to have brought her. And yet on seeing a young man of the appearance of one of her own class she seemed surprised.

"May I not come in for a few moments?" I asked. "I need to give you some directions as to the use of the powder."

She closed the door and led me to a little reception room beside it. She did not ask me to be seated, evidently desiring to secure what I had agreed to bring and have it over with. Nevertheless I looked at a chair and said nothing till she indicated that I might use it, and she sank into one herself. Then I said:

"Perhaps you inferred from my advertising that I am a quack, but I assure you I am a recent graduate of a first class medical college. After graduating I went to India, where I procured the drug of which I have been writing you. Its effect depends on the quantity taken, just as a cup of coffee will make a person nervous, while a very small quantity will induce sleep."

She looked at me in a melancholy dream, and I saw that she had not taken in what I said. I had brought a small box of a harmless powder with me and drew it from the bag of medicines I carried with me.

"This powder," I said, "if taken in large quantity will kill; if taken in small doses it is a very remarkable remedy, a remedy that is not generally known in this country. I got it in India; could get only a limited quantity, and so decided in its effect that I never give it without knowing all about the requirements of the person who uses it."

"I do not require a remedy. I require"—

"Pardon me; you do require a remedy."

"I have taken remedies till I am tired of them. They do me no good." "Perhaps this one will. But, as to that, I cannot tell without knowing your symptoms."

I had a hard struggle, but in time gained such information concerning her case as I required and was convinced that she was suffering from a nervous condition that had brought on temporary melancholia. She needed a bracing atmosphere and to be convinced that there was really nothing the matter with her.

"This medicine of mine," I told her, "has some very singular features connected with it. In addition to what I have said about it as a curative, it needs to be taken on an elevation. It is just the season for visiting the mountains. Go there and take a box of my medicine with you. I will make up into small doses such as you need. Take one of these doses each day, and I guarantee you that within a month you will be as well as ever."

She seemed to be encouraged. I knew that all depended upon my reaching her family, but not through her directly. I left her to think over what I had said, took her name and the same day called on her father at his office. When I told him that his daughter had been trying to use me to help her commit suicide and at the same time cause her family to believe that she had died a natural death he shuddered. Since I had probably saved her—thus far, at least—from taking her life, I found him quite willing to listen to what I had to say about the case. I convinced him that it would be well to try my prescription, and we laid a plan by which a trial was brought about. I arranged with the young lady to see her occasionally, pretending to be a stranger to those of her family who were with her, having a secret understanding with them on the subject. I made a number of such visits, and at every one I found my patient improved. Indeed, I flatter myself that my presence was more effective than my medicine, though the main curative was the mountain air, which I have found very beneficial in similar cases.

The interest in my story for myself is that it has been begun and ended for a purpose, that purpose being to tell how I met, wooed and won my wife.

One of the replies to my advertisement that I turned over to the chief of police presented a murder.



I will not be led into any newspaper controversy. I repeat, however, the facts.

I cut off a \$10,000.00 free list from the water users of Waukegan.

I CAN, AND WILL, by the same methods, force these same, and others, along the North Shore, to pay the taxes they are dodging.

I CAN AND WILL appoint a Board of Review on merit alone, and will RE-APPOINT them from YEAR TO YEAR.

Some people do not want this done. WATCH THEM!

The Waukegan Leader of this week says as follows:

"E. V. Orvis Is Serious.

"It has been said many times of E. V. Orvis that he takes his oath of office seriously (the Waukegan Sun says: 'E. V., takes his candidacy seriously,') we agree with them and believe this needs no further proof than the fact that he has stood like a rock for the rights of the people who were heavily fined in Police court, and compelled fines to be remitted back to the poor fellows who were unable to lose them or turned into the city treasury that he stood up against the gas company's sulphur, and against the street railway, besides having fearlessly cut off a free list in the water users (mostly among those well able to pay) of \$10,000 in the first six months as commissioner.

"Yes, we believe 'E. V.' does take such things seriously, and even if beaten his fearless exposure of the true facts about the Board of Review (unequalizing taxes) will result in much good."

The Antioch News says editorially as follows:

"Yes, it now looks very much as though Orvis is to be our next County Judge, and a more fair, just and efficient man could not be chosen for the place. His published announcements make it clear to all just where he stands, and anyone voting for him is not casting his vote in the dark. Those of us that have made an effort to know Mr. Orvis' record as a commissioner of Waukegan feel sure that it alone is sufficient evidence that he can and will do what will reduce the taxes of the people and surely this is the sort of man that merits the support of the voters."

er or not he is a man who lives up to his word. Think over this question of taxes, and then cast your vote for Orvis; if anyone can equalize taxation ORVIS CAN AND WILL."

The Grayslake Times says among this week's editorials, under the following heading:

Orvis Has Them On the Run.

"Some of the statements made by E. V. Orvis, candidate for County Judge, seemed rather sensational when they were made. At the time they were thought light of but judging from the action of his opponent and the moneyed men that he has threatened to assess, there is liable to be some hot reading before the primaries. One of Mr. Orvis' statements was that he would appoint a Board of Review that would equalize the property of the rich like that of the poor. This statement was not seriously considered until he pointed out to them the fact that he discharged men that came under the Civil Service examination and in his department in the City of Waukegan, when they showed inefficiency. Then the opponent and his friends began to wonder if there wasn't something to the phrase that E. V. usually gets what he goes after.

Those of us that have made an effort to know Mr. Orvis' record as a commissioner of Waukegan feel sure that it alone is sufficient evidence that he can and will do what will reduce the taxes of the people and surely this is the sort of man that merits the support of the voters."

## Thomson Writes on War Risk Insurance Bill

By Chas. M. Thomson

On Monday of this week the Senate passed what is known as the War Insurance bill. Yesterday (Friday) the bill was called up in the House under a special rule. It was debated throughout the session yesterday and its consideration will be continued today.

The bill establishes a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, which Bureau, "shall, as soon as practicable, make provisions for the insurance by the United States, of American vessels, their freight and passage moneys, and cargoes shipped or to be shipped therein, against loss and damage by the risks of war, whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that American vessels, shippers or importers in American vessels are unable in any trade to secure adequate war risk insurance on reasonable terms."

This bill is a companion to the Ship Registry bill recently passed, providing the American Registry of foreign built ships. Under that bill a ship built abroad and which has been registered under a foreign flag, upon coming into American waters, can be registered under our flag and sail the seas as an American vessel. It is now proposed by the present bill that our government shall issue policies of insurance on these ships and their cargoes, as well as upon other American ships, guaranteeing them against loss through any condition due to war.

This War Risk Insurance has been issued by Lloyds of London and other companies, but owing to the present war they are not accepting any more such risks. It is therefore suggested that the government issue policies of this kind to relieve the condition which confronts our commerce at the present time.

I shall vote against the bill. The declaration of London made by the Inter-

national Naval Conference held there in 1909 provided as follows in article 56:

"The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed."

Although that convention was never ratified by the Powers participating in it, Great Britain and France have announced since the beginning of the present European war that they intend to act upon the Declaration of London. Germany will probably take the same attitude.

This means that these belligerents will consider as void, all transfers to American ownership and Registry, of ships which were registered under the flags of any of the Powers now involved in the war at the time hostilities began and will seize all such vessels with their cargoes and claim them as prizes of war. The present bill would insure the owners of vessels and cargoes against any such loss.

If our government enters into such obligations, I believe it would become subjected to financial losses both certain and enormous. But there is a more important and a more serious objection to the bill than that. While I am keenly interested in the extension of our commerce, I am opposed to taking any step at this time which might tend in the remotest degree, to involve our Nation in the present war.

It seems to me there are at least possibilities involved in this bill which should be avoided. Above all things our neutrality must be preserved in this world crisis.

I am opposed to any measure which in the slightest degree endangers the maintenance of that neutrality to the fullest extent, and I am afraid this bill does so.