

AUSTRIA IN PANIC OFFERS COALITION RULE TO PEOPLES

CZECH DEPUTY ASSAILS BERLIN AND DEMANDS SEVERANCE OF ALLIANCE WITH GERMAN EMPIRE—CONCESSIONS ARE PROMISED.

Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—The German newspapers are devoting much attention to the political affairs of Austria and Hungary and say that the formation of a coalition cabinet in each country is contemplated.

According to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, the Austrian ministers have become panic stricken, and, fearing that the roof will fall on their heads, are ready to make concessions to the separatist parties.

This newspaper says that Baron von Hossarek, the Austrian premier, intends to form a coalition ministry and carry out reforms in the direction of federalization where he believes federalization will result in Austria-Hungary quitting the war and terminating the alliance with Germany and lead, in effect, to the dissolution of the dual monarchy.

Czech Deputy Flays Germany.

Telegrams from Vienna report that a great sensation was caused by the speech of the Czech deputy, Stanek, who expounded in the reichstag the Czech-Slovak program and violently attacked Germany and Hungary.

The speech created a wild uproar among the German deputies, who accused Stanek of treachery and shameless disloyalty, and the president called the offending deputy to order. But the effect of the speech was not confined to the chamber and led to a movement to combine the Christian socialists and the Viennese progressives with the German national party in common action against the separatists.

Hungary Demands Coalition.

Meanwhile, telegrams from Budapest state that the demand for the formation of a coalition cabinet in Hungary becomes more insistent and that a plan is on foot to bring Count Stephen Tisza and Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, and Count Albert Apponyi, former Hungarian minister of instruction, into the cabinet of Premier Wekerle.

The fact that Count Michael Károlyi, president of the Hungarian independent party, has had a long interview with Premier Wekerle and later sought an interview with Emperor Charles, has also aroused much attention.

Offer Alsace-Lorraine.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—A delegate from the German minority socialist party, representing the Central Association of German Syndicates, similar to the federation of labor, has arrived in Geneva with documents stating that the German minority socialist party is in favor of the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine to France provided that a plebiscite is first held.

This delegate, the newspaper adds, now is trying to communicate with the French socialists so as to deliver those documents.

GIVES CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING ORDER

Springfield, Oct. 5.—Farmers of Illinois may build new barns, cribs, barns or even dwellings without applying to the State Council of Defense for a permit—provided the total cost for each building does not exceed \$1,000, according to an announcement by the council.

This modification of the rules governing nonwar construction has just been made at Washington. It was made upon the theory that farming is an essential war industry. Dealers will be permitted to sell materials for such construction without requiring the purchaser to present his permit, as clause No. 2 of the regulations states that "projects falling within the following classifications are hereby approved, and no permits or licenses will be required therefor," now reads as follows:

"Repairs of or extensions to existing buildings involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$2,500, and new construction for farm purposes only, involving in the aggregate a cost not exceeding \$1,000."

Renovate Brushes.

When sweeper brush bristles become soft from long use and do not sweep up lint as well as when new, put a little common baking soda in some hot water; take the brush out of the sweeper and dip it up and down in this. Let it dry in the sun and it will be like new. Hair brushes or any brush can be treated in the same way with the best of results.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

ENGLISH LORD GIVES ADDRESS OF LINCOLN AT STATE CENTENNIAL

Springfield, Oct. 5.—With Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels and Lord Charnwood of England scheduled to deliver the principal addresses at Illinois' most elaborate centennial celebration here today, Springfield marked time for the big occasion. Governor Frank O. Lowden will also be one of the central figures. The event is in honor of the centennial of the inauguration of the first governor of Illinois and the meeting of the first general assembly. Arrangements for the affair were completed this afternoon.

As a prelude to the celebrations "The Masque of Illinois" by Wallace Rice, was presented last night in the Coliseum at the fair grounds. Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Lowden, played the part of "Illinois" in this masque. A cast of nearly a thousand persons from Springfield and central Illinois participated. The performance will be repeated this evening.

Governor Lowden started the exercises today by laying the corner stone of the million-dollar centennial memorial building now being erected on grounds adjoining the state capitol building. He delivered a brief address. The invocation was given by Rev. Royal W. Egan of Mason City. Lieutenant John G. Olesky presided. Playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by a band closed this program.

Immediately following occurred the dedication of the Douglas statue, which has been erected in the southeast corner of the state capitol grounds. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the centennial commission, called the meeting to order and introduced Governor Lowden as the presiding officer. The principal address was delivered by Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, and a wreath of flowers was laid upon the statue by little Miss Virginia Adams Douglas, great-granddaughter of Stephen A. Douglas. Following this Gilbert P. Riswold of Chicago, sculptor, was introduced by Dr. Schmidt. Riswold delivered a brief address.

At noon a luncheon was given at the Leland Hotel by the Illinois centennial commission in honor of the distinguished guests.

At 2:30 o'clock the Lincoln statue, erected at the east entrance of the capitol building, was dedicated. Dr. Schmidt presided, and an ode was read by Donald Robertson. The principal address was delivered by Lord Charnwood of England, an authority on Lincoln and one of the best known of English peers. Lord Charnwood has come to America for this particular purpose. A wreath of flowers was laid upon the statue by one of Lincoln's descendants. The program closed with a short talk by the sculptor, Andrew O'Connor of Worcester, Mass.

Sunday has been set aside as centennial Sunday throughout Illinois. It will be generally observed in all of the churches of the state. In Springfield there will be a field mass on the campus of the Sacred Heart convent, given under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and the Daughters of Isabella. Prominent Catholics from all sections of the state will be here to attend this mass, and also be present at an afternoon program and a banquet in the evening.

At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon Governor and Mrs. Lowden will give a reception at the executive mansion to former governors, their descendants and the distinguished centennial guests. Brief addresses will be made by former Governor Joseph Fifer of Bloomington and Craig Hood, a descendant of Governor Bond, the first governor of Illinois. The general public will be admitted to the reception.

WHEAT ACREAGE SHOWS INCREASE

Springfield, Oct. 5.—The week was favorable for the seeding of winter wheat and a large acreage is being put in, says the government crop report bulletin on farm conditions in Illinois, just issued here. "The early sown is coming up. Light to heavy frost formed on the 27th. Most of the corn crop is beyond danger and was really benefited, as the frost tended to check growth and hasten ripening. The small amount of late corn sown suffered about 15 per cent damage. Pastures are generally good. Apples are scarce as a rule."

Sneezing Superstitions.

In Scotland it has been maintained that idiots are incapable of sneezing, and the power to do so has been deemed evidence of the possession of a certain degree of intelligence. It was a Finnish belief that a sneeze during a conversation for a bargain proved that what you said was the truth. The Chinese believe that a sneeze on New Year's eve means bad luck through the coming year. The Japanese hold that one sneeze means that some one is praising you, two show blame, whereas, if you sneeze three times, you are merely ill.

Cut This Out—It is Worth Money.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2825 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley's Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly cleansing cathartic for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels.

W. D. Duncan, Druggist, Ottawa, Ill.

PRESERVING TIMBER

Preservative Treatment of Woods for Farm Use. Should Receive Careful Consideration.

It is estimated that several billion feet of wood is used on the farms of the United States in positions that expose it to decay. This includes wood used for fence posts, building foundations, windmill frames, shingles, telephone poles, silos, etc. The supply of naturally durable woods for such purposes is rapidly growing less in many portions of the country, and shorter-lived woods must be used in their place. Any reasonably cheap method of increasing the life of such woods will effect enormous savings to the farmers of the country. Several methods applicable to farm use have been tested by the Forest Service of the department in a series of experiments on the preservative treatment of fence posts, poles and other forms of timber exposed to decay. The result of these experiments, published in Farmers' Bulletin 744, The Preservative Treatment of Farm Timbers, show that when suitable preservative is given the natural resistance of wood to decay can be very much increased.

Of all the various preservatives tested, coal-tar creosote—a brownish-black heavy oil—has given the best results. Satisfactory results may be obtained from any good grade, provided a sufficient amount of preservative is put into the wood and a good penetration is secured. The most thorough method of application that is practicable on the farm is the open-tank process. In this treatment the posts are heated for one or more hours in the preservative oil at a temperature of from 180 to 220 degrees F. They are then quickly transferred to another tank of the creosote oil having a temperature of about 100 degrees F., and are left there for an hour or more. In the hot bath the air and moisture in the wood expand and are partially driven out. When the wood is plunged into the cool oil the air and moisture in it contract and draw the oil into the wood. Except in the case of a very easily treated wood, there is little absorption of oil by the wood during the hot bath. Instead of a separate tank being used for the cool bath, the heating of the oil in the hot bath may be stopped and the wood and the oil allowed to cool together. This accomplishes the same purpose as the cool bath, but a longer time is required because the hot oil cools very slowly. This method can sometimes be used to advantage by heating for two or three hours early in the morning or in the evening and allowing the posts to cool all day or all night. This will make it possible to carry on the treatment with little interference with the regular work of the farm.

The essential parts of the apparatus for general farm use are one or two tanks (depending upon whether the hot and cold or hot and cooling method is used), a thermometer, and some means of heating. Any tank that can readily be heated will do, provided that it is strong enough to hold the weight of the oil and posts, does not leak, and is deep enough so that the oil does not come within a foot of the top of the tank during the treatment. Other methods of application suitable for farm use are the cold bath or soaking treatment, in which the wood is treated by soaking for long periods at ordinary temperatures; the dipping process, in which the wood is simply heated in oil at from 200 degrees to 220 degrees F. for from 5 to 15 minutes or longer; and the brush treatment, or painting, which consists of applying two coats of hot preservative to the wood. Each of these processes has certain advantages, the last method especially possessing the virtues of cheapness and simplicity, but none of them so thorough or imparts such lasting qualities as the open-tank process.

As a rule, the principal item of cost in this treatment of timber is the preservative, the price of which varies. Near the manufacturing plants creosote can usually be obtained at from 25 to 35 cents per gallon in small lots. In other localities the freight will make the price somewhat higher. About half a gallon is absorbed by an average post 5 or 6 inches in diameter. The cost of applying the preservative depends mainly upon the number of posts to be treated, the cost of apparatus, labor, and fuel, and the number of posts which can be treated per day. The cost of treatment will vary greatly in different localities.

The preservative treatment of farm timbers deserves careful consideration in rural communities. In many cases a small wood-preserving plant could be operated profitably in connection with a threshing outfit, a feed mill, or several individuals could cooperate in establishing and operating a larger plant.

Tobacco Water as Plant Lice Remedy

Aphides are very troublesome on some plants in seasons of cool nights and cloudy weather. They are not very hard to get rid of usually. Tobacco water, that is, the water where tobacco has been soaked, sprinkled or sprayed on plants, will generally kill them. Pains should be taken to apply it thoroughly. Leaf hoppers can also be killed with tobacco water. Tobacco dust sprinkled on the plants will drive fleabeetles away. Kerosene emulsion is the remedy generally recommended for plant lice, aphides.

Ground under the brood coops soon becomes foul. The coops should be moved frequently.

Uncle Eben.

"De man dat makes money too easy," said Uncle Eben, "takes his turn at de hard work when it comes to ex-platin' how he got it."

Tried Cooking Recipes

Mulligans—Put a piece of butter the size of an egg in a saucepan and let it melt, then add one sliced onion, allowing it to brown. To this add one small cabbage, chopped fine. Let this mixture cook slowly for twenty to thirty minutes, then add one can of tomatoes or its equivalent in fresh ones, adding salt, pepper and paprika to taste. Do not cover, and cook for two or three hours.

Prune Souffle—Soak half a pound of prunes over night. On the morning drain them well, remove the stones, and mince the prunes finely. Whip the whites of seven eggs to a standing foam. Beat in quickly six spoonfuls of powdered sugar; whip the minced prunes into this mixture; turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a hot oven. Twenty minutes should send it to the table hot and high—a dream of lightness and deliciousness. Serve whipped cream as a sauce.

Plum Shortcake—One and one-half cupsful flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, quarter teaspoonful salt, one level tablespoonful shortening, half cupful milk, three cupfuls pitted plums, or peaches one cupful sugar. Sift flour, baking powder, and salt into bowl, add shortening and with fingertips rub in very lightly; add milk slowly and just enough to hold together. Dust pie tin with flour and put the dough in center and with back floured spoon pat even. Brush top with a little milk; put in hot oven twenty-five minutes, or until nice and brown. When partly cool split and put in fruit, pit side up, cover with sugar and put on top. Plums or peaches can be crushed with the sugar before putting between shortcake.

Mock Turkey—Put through a meat grinder a half pound each of blanched almonds and pecans. Soak two cupfuls of hominy overnight in cold water; next morning drain, put it in a double boiler with one quart of milk, and cook until the hominy absorbs the milk. When tender and dry take from the fire, add the nuts, three hard boiled eggs chopped fine, two teaspoonfuls of salt, half an onion grated and a saltspoonful of pepper; mix thoroughly. Take out about a half pint and form the rest into the shape of a small turkey and put in on a greased paper. Take the remaining half pint and form it into legs and wings against the body of the turkey; stick in the end of the leg a bit of dry macaroni to represent the bone. Brush with melted butter, dust with bread crumbs and bake in quick oven three quarters of an hour until it is a golden brown.

Grape Juice—One peck grapes, three quarts water, simmer till soft, strain. To each quart of juice add two thirds cup of sugar. Let come to a boil, skim and put in bottle. When serving more sugar may be added according to taste.

Chicken Patties—Cold chicken, milk, corn flour, pepper salt and butter, puff paste. Mince cold chicken, stir it into a white sauce made of milk thickened with corn flour and flavored with pepper, salt and butter, line small patty pans with puff paste, bake first, then fill with the mixture and set in a hot oven for a few minutes to brown.

Cheese and nut salad—Take some soft cheese, not too strong in flavor, and mix it with cream until the right consistency to form into soft little balls. Shell nuts and press half a walnut on each side of cheese balls. Arrange them on lettuce leaves.

Favorite Cake—One cup of sugar, scant half cup of butter, creamed three eggs. Beat in one at a time (whole), one cup of pastry flour, three table-spoons of milk, one quarter teaspoon baking powder. Flavor with lemon. Bake in Angel cake tin in a very slow oven about three quarters of an hour. This must be baked slowly, as there is only one quarter of a teaspoon of baking powder in it, which is correct.

Southern Dish—Get two pounds of bottom of the round steak, put thru meat chopper, with one medium sized onion, add to this one cup of rice which has been thoroughly washed. Season with salt and pepper. Now make into little cakes and lay on bottom of kettle. Pour over all two cups of hot water and cook slowly for one hour. Then add one can of tomatoes, butter the size of an English walnut, and cook a little faster for another hour. Then it is ready to serve.

Dutch Apple Cake.

To one cup of scalded milk add one third cup of butter, one third cup of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. When luke warm add flour to make a soft dough, two unbeaten eggs and a yeast cake dissolved in a little cold water. Beat thoroughly, cover and let rise until it has doubled in size. Beat well and let rise again. Spread as thinly as possible in a well buttered dripping pan, brush over the melted butter, then press sliced apples into the dough. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Cover and let rise once more, then bake. Cut in squares and serve with cream or pudding sauce.

Riced Potatoes.

Force hot boiled potatoes through a potato ricer or a coarse strainer into a hot dish in which they are to be served. Mashed and riced potatoes may be browned by placing the dish in the oven for a few minutes.

ILLINOIS BRIEFS

Chicago—Edward Straus of Chicago, Democrat, will oppose Francis G. Blair, Republican, at the November elections for the office of state superintendent of public instruction.

Bloomington—A. A. Richardson, aged 82, a pioneer resident of Lexington and known as the oldest man in the community, is dead after a lingering illness.

Peoria—Charged with complicity in the escape of Earl Dorr and his companion, Hopp, notorious Chicagoans, from the Cook County jail recently, W. J. Crowe has been arrested here.

Decatur—Fortune telling gypsies who held a purse containing \$25 given one of them by Ed Day refused to return it. Day notified police, who arrested the gypsies and compelled them to return the purse.

Rockford—Separating many months ago on enlistment in the army, Lawrence and Theron Olson, brothers, met in France in a little village behind the lines, a letter from them to relatives here says.

Quincy—This city has a community kitchen. It is maintained by a conservation and thrift committee of women and is self-supporting and a big success. Food is prepared for anyone at a nominal cost.

Decatur—The state conference of charities and corrections will hold an annual meeting here Oct. 25, 26 and 27. Governor Lowden will be the principal speaker.

400 YEAR OLD BOOK TURNS UP

Lucky Find Reported by Chicago University Officials.

Down in the dusty unused store rooms of Ellis Hall at the University of Chicago library assistants unearthed a large book bound in yellow, wrapping parchment; its pages rather mellowed by time, except for brightly colored initial letters that some forgotten monk had worked on in some forgotten cloister ages ago. The book was laid before James C. M. Hanson, associate director of the library.

"Eureka!" said the director, "It's an original Vindelinus de Spira, a copy of De Divinis Institutum Adverbum Genes of Lactantius, of which there is only one other known copy in the world."

"Is it worth money," asked a reporter.

"Well, judge for yourself. Vindelinus was one of the old Venetian book makers, and this was printed in Venice in 1472. The only other copy is in the British museum. It is worth many thousands of dollars."

Why Crescent is Turkish Symbol.

When Constantinople was a Byzantine city, Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, tried to reduce it by siege. He was unsuccessful by day, and when he thought to take the city by surprise in the dark the crescent moon and stars appeared and exposed his warriors to the citizens. In honor of her protection of the city the Byzantines built a statue to Diana and made the crescent the symbol of the city.

Help Your Country Win the War Help Ottawa Go Over the Top

BUY Fourth Liberty Loan U. S. BONDS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OTTAWA, ILLINOIS OUR SERVICE FREE

Gayety Theatre For Sunday October 6th

Big Seven-Reel Feature
'The Man of The Hour'
A Great Picture
No Vaudeville
Prices—Matinee, 2:30, 5c and 10c; Evening, continuous, 10c and 15c.

Poultry Wanted

We are now in the market to buy and pay cash for all kinds of live poultry and we have been our custom for a number of seasons past we will buy at Newark, Sheridan and Seneca, Ill.

We buy in Newark every Monday, Wednesday and Friday until noon only. For our prices there call George Sampson, Newark, Ill.

We buy in Sheridan Tuesday morning of each week only from 8 to 11. For our prices there call Geo. Ugliand's store, Sheridan, Ill.

We buy in Seneca Thursday morning of each week only from 9 to 11. For our prices there call Ed Grandgeorge, Seneca, Ill.

Please keep in mind the town, the day and the time and bring your poultry where it is most convenient for you to deliver.

We now buy live hens in two grades: Grade 1, those that weigh 4 lbs. or over, not molting; Grade 2, all molting hens and all those that weigh under 4 lbs. each.

We advise you to keep the small and also the molting hens until they can be bought in grade 1 and in this way increase their food value as well as their value to you.

Be sure to call one of the above places and get our prices before selling your poultry elsewhere.

Bring your poultry in, see it weighed and get the cash.

All poultry must be delivered free from feed.

Geo. W. Frey & Co. Earlville, Ill.

United States Food Administration License No. G 14244.

SAVE W.S.S. WAS SOUVENIR STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SERVE

When your nerves are all on edge and sleep seems out of the question take— at bedtime—one or two BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Try a Free Trader-Journal Want Ad

Help Your Country Win the War Help Ottawa Go Over the Top

BUY Fourth Liberty Loan U. S. BONDS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OTTAWA, ILLINOIS OUR SERVICE FREE

EAT CORN SAVE WHEAT