THE ARGUS.

Published daily at 1624 Second avenue, Rock Island. (Entered at the postoffice at Rock Island, Ill., as second-class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879.)

BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

Rock Island Member Associated Press, Full Released Wire Report.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Telephones in all departments. Central Union, Rock Island, 145, 146 and 147.

Monday, October 16, 1916.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER

Eight-hour day for the workingmen.

Eight years in Washington for Woodrow Wilson.

Rock Island—From River to River.

I have constantly to remind myself that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, but that I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States. So, I am willing, no matter what my personal fortunes may be, to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it will be a matter of indifference to me what the verdict of the 7th of November is, provided I feel any degree of confidence that when a later jury sits I shall get their judgment in my favor.
—WOODROW WILSON.

Register tomorrow.

You must be registered if you expect to vote next month.

Another millionaire special is due in Rock Island tomorrow.

Rumania appears to have been a rank failure as a pinch hitter.

First day of registration for the presidential and general elections tomorrow.

Go to you voting precinct tomorrow and see to it that your name is registered in the poll book.

Rumors that Mr. Gerard left Berlin on a peace mission would be more convincing if the nations at war appeared to be a little less full of fight.

With a part of the Greek army interned in Germany and the Greek fleet taken over by the allies, the beauties of neutrality grow more and more apparent.

Tomorrow is the first day of registration for the November election. The second day is Oct. 31. Don't fail to register. You can't vote unless you are registered.

Having had an intimate acquaintance of late with the leaders on both sides of the cut-throat schism of the republican party in 1912, Mr. Hughes ought to have felt perfectly at home in the feud district of Kentucky.

The British steamship captain who tried to put to sea from New York in violation of port regulations and was ordered back to quarantine by the U. S. S. Sterrett received a little lesson in naval manners from which he should profit.

Another riot with fatal results occurred at the Standard Oil works in Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday. The militia was called out to suppress the riot, one man was killed, two fatally injured and scores more or less seriously injured. The causes of this riot, like that of others which have occurred at Bayonne, is not stated in the printed report. What is the trouble around the Standard Oil works in Bayonne? Why are strikes and riots and bloodshed so frequent there as to become almost a matter of course? Where there is so much trouble there certainly must be some cause that should be remedied.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

The greatest boom in American railway stocks in years has followed the passage of the federal eight hour law for railway trainmen. Thus American railway history repeats itself.

Railway organs, it will be remembered, made the same fight against safety couplers, electric headlights, and the prohibition of passes and rebates. They invoked heaven and earth and their political henchmen to fight all these wholesome and necessary changes. And increased prosperity followed every reform.

PARKER SPEAKS UP.

John M. Parker, candidate for vice president on the progressive ticket, who was deserted by his running mate, Theodore Roosevelt after the latter had been promised the portfolio of secretary of state in event of the election of Mr. Hughes, has come out in favor of the reelection of President Wilson. Mr. Parker roundly scores Roosevelt for his abandonment of the principles for which he vowed he would fight to the end of his days, points to the record of progressive legislation fathered by Mr. Wilson and calls upon progressives to cast their vote for the man now in the White house as the one coming nearest to standing for the reforms advocated by the progressive party.

SERIOUS FUN.

Just because a boy happens to belong to a good family does not justify him in taking automobiles belonging to others and joy riding in them through the streets of the city. He may feel that the fact that his parents are prominent and influential can save him prosecution in case of his detection. There are laws covering such depredations, and while no one wishes to see a youth suffer for his first indiscretion, yet if he persists society will demand that he be given the limit. Three Rock Island boys now have suspended over their heads jail sentences of six months each for stealing an automobile belonging to a resident of Iowa while it was standing in front of the Rock Island club last Friday night. They are members of a gang of boys, belonging to well known families, and have been taking cars in this fashion for some time and abandoning them after they have grown tired of riding, in some instances damaging the machines considerably.

LABOR RESENTS.

Colonel Roosevelt Saturday night found Wilkesbarre, Pa., a mining town, a poor place to stage an attack upon President Wilson and upon Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and against the Adamson eight-hour law enacted by the last congress as a means of preventing a railroad strike. The colonel also castigated President Wilson for his alleged submission to the dictates of labor, asserting that Mr. Gompers today was the actual ruler in the White house.

Roosevelt has been able to get by in some places during the campaign with his wild charges, and he felt that Wilkesbarre would not dare to raise its voice in protest against his attacks. But his reckoning was wrong. He was not only denied and hissed, but it required a body of the state constabulary to protect him from threatened physical mistreatment.

BELGIUM'S SUCCESSOR.

What the self-counted champions of the little peoples can do to a small nation is to be seen in what the allies are doing to Greece. They have now seized its navy, its coast fortifications and its principal railway. Within recent months they have appropriated its harbors, forced the demobilization of its army, occupied its territory, starved it financially, and reduced government and people almost to destitution or anarchy.

The allies want a road through Greece to attack their enemy in the Balkans, precisely as Germany wanted a road through Belgium to attack France. Unlike the Belgians, the Greeks were mainly in sympathy with the invasion. The Belgians declared war and their country was demolished. Owing to German influence upon their king and a considerable element of the population, making itself felt chiefly by paralyzing parliamentary government, the Greeks have had to content themselves with a weak assumption of neutrality the last vestige of which now disappears.

In the subjugation of Greece by the allies, the sword and torch have not been necessary, but Greek independence has been destroyed and the treaties by which it was guaranteed have been violated as ruthlessly as Germany overrode the sovereignty of Belgium and made a scrap of paper of its own solemn obligation to maintain it. If the government and people of Greece had been in harmony and had resisted the allies as Belgium resisted Germany, would the slaughter and devastation have been less or greater?

STEEL AND THE JAPS.

American newspapers have overlooked the deep significance that apparently lies behind the visit to Japan of E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States steel corporation.

From long extracts of Gary's speeches in Tokio, published in newspapers owned by his personal friends or supported by steel trust money, we learn that the judge is soft-soaping both Americans and Japanese into believing that establishment of steel mills in Japan will cement the friendliest of relations between Japan and the United States.

What the steel trust really wants in Japan is a chance to exploit the cheap labor of the orient just as it already is exploiting immigrant and negro labor in this country. The capitalists and the government officials of Japan are wise to this, take it from us; and while they may let Gary utilize the poor souls they will have no false ideas about his steel mills linking the two sides of the Pacific in a closer bond of brotherly love. Whatever the Japs may be, they are not fools.

The real point seems to be that Gary hopes to cheapen labor in this country by depressing the demand—which he plans to do by using new mills in Japan to fill orders from the far east. Incidentally, steel made by the United States Steel corporation in Japan will also be cheaper because the freight cost will be much lower than if made in the United States.

And about all that America will get out of it will be dividends to steel trust stockholders.

JUDGE ON BIRTH CONTROL.

An opinion on birth regulation delivered by Judge Wadhams in New York gives a more decorous publicity to a propaganda which has hitherto been mainly confined to agitation in parks and at street corners. In refusing to pass sentence on a wife whose husband was incapacitated for work by tuberculosis and who stole to obtain bread for her six children, the justice cited the law which bars the husband from work, and said:

"Nevertheless he goes on producing children who have very little chance under the conditions to be anything but tubercular, and themselves growing up to repeat the process with society. There is no law against that. We have not only no birth regulation in such cases, but if information is given with respect to birth regulation people are brought to the bar of justice for it. There is a law they say, law. The question is whether we have the most intelligent law on this subject that we might have."

Whether or not one agrees with it, such an opinion from the bench in effect lifts up and dignifies a topic that has mostly come in for surreptitious discussion. It is at best a delicate topic and one needing to be treated with a certain reserve. Yet it is a subject to which society can no longer close its eyes. And in the circumstances it is preferable to have it discussed frankly and without the half-secrecy in which lies its worst element of danger.

With judges discussing birth control, a certain type of social agitator may find his occupation gone and his opportunity for baiting the law lost, but the propaganda will gain correspondingly in dignity and impressiveness.

WHY TAVENNER SHOULD BE RETAINED

(From The Public.)

Clyde H. Tavenner has represented the Fourteenth congressional district for three and a half years. A careful study of his record shows conclusively that he has at all times worked earnestly for the betterment of the great mass of constituents whom he represents.

It would be tedious to rehearse all that Mr. Tavenner has done or sought to do during his three and a half years in the house. We deem it sufficient to call the attention of the public only to the outstanding points in his record.

Mr. Tavenner voted for the banking and currency law, the best legislation of its kind that this country has ever had. It has broken up the money trust and has liberated credit from its thralldom to Wall street.

Tavenner's successful fight for government manufacture of munitions and his successful fight against the stop watch has previously been referred to.

Tavenner's record shows that he supported all conservation measures, endeavoring in all cases to mould them into a form most advantageous to the people in general and least so to special privilege.

Mr. Tavenner was an enthusiastic supporter of the Clayton anti-trust bill and of the Keating child labor bill, a bill that prohibits the enslavement of children for the profit of greedy mill and factory owners.

His efforts were unremitting in behalf of a square deal in the postal service, by extending free delivery to the patrons not now enjoying its advantages.

Congressman Tavenner was a staunch supporter of all good roads legislation an dof legislation designed to safeguard human life in all lines of employment over which the federal government has any control. Every progressive measure intended to advance the interests of the people as a whole received his support.

No measure designed to foster special interests escaped such opposition as he was able to bring to bear.

We therefore consider it essential to the welfare of the public that Mr. Tavenner be returned to congress to represent the Fourteenth district by assuring him we will be honoring ourselves and the best interests of the people will thus be safeguards in the future as they have been in the past.

WHY THE FARMERS ARE FOR WILSON

(From Farmers' Open Forum).

More has been accomplished of real importance to farmers during the three and one-half years of President Wilson's administration than in any single presidential term in the nation's history. The achievements have been in accord with farmers' demands as expressed in their Grange conventions, and the evidence is conclusive that if he is reelected this service to the cause of agriculture will be continued with increasing strength and purpose, thus insuring a continuation of the prosperity which has come to the farmers since President Woodrow Wilson entered the White house.

For years the farmer's bitter complaint has been that he only gets one-third of the consumers' dollars, that monopoly in some way gets the big end of the share, and that the congress and the government, in spite of his pleas, ignores the marketing and distributing problems.

With the election of President Wilson this was at once changed. The problems of marketing and distribution of farm products were at once made the chief concern. An economist was placed in charge of the department of agriculture, another economist and practical farmer made assistant secretary of agriculture, and practical farmers were employed as farm advisers to the department.

It is only possible to mention briefly here the things this government has done for the farmer in the past three and a half years.

It has passed the smith-lever bill, which puts a deputy secretary of agriculture, nominally called a county agent, in every county in the United states to show individual farmers how to make the science of agriculture pay the business of farming.

It has created a new bureau called the office of markets and rural organization, to see to it that wheat, corn, cotton and hogs have equal marketing advantages with fabrics and steel. During its first fifty years the department of agriculture devoted practically all its time and money to showing the farmer how to increase his yields. The present is the first administration that has made a determined effort to show the farmer how to get satisfactory prices for those yields. Former administrations have shown the farmer how to fight to kill scurvy, the chinch bug, the army worm and other insect pests. But this is the first administration that has dared to make common cause with the farmer against the tourist, the transportation shark, the fake middle man, and the other human pests who in the past have grown rich on the produce of the farmer's toil.

Other important recent legislative enactments in the interest of the farmer are: The warehouse bill which enables the farmer to borrow money on stored grain; a bill appropriating $85,000,000 for good roads; the cotton futures act, protecting the cotton raiser from the speculator and gambler, provision for the establishment of official grades for corn and other grains, taking the guesswork out of grain grades and stabilizing profits; the certain and rapid development of the parcel post; the extension of the route for rural free delivery, 58,000 miles and service extended to over 2,200,000 additional patrons in rural communities, and many other pieces of constructive legislation, including that financial magna charta of the farmer, commonly known as the rural credits bill.

This last is the first important piece of financial legislation ever passed by congress primarily in the interest of the farmer. Carping partisan critics doubtless will attempt to find flaws in it. Moreover, as the great federal reserve act had to be amended several times soon after its passage, so this bill may have to be amended in some of its minor details. But four vitally important facts should never be forgotten. First this bill for the first time in our history, writes the principle of rural credits into the law of the land, second, it provides the farmer with more capital; third, it gives him longer time credit; and, fourth, it gives him money at a lower rate of interest. These are the vital financial needs of the farmer, as every real farmer has long known. Having given him these things now, we can safely take our time about experimenting and working out minor details of administrative method.

The projected tariff commission will give us a non-political tariff, framed by experts. This will make the collecting of tariff revenues as business-like as the management of the postoffice.

Believing that wealth should pay its share of taxes, congress enacted into law the income tax.

Believing that the oleo laws should be administered in the interest of the dairy farmer and the consuming public, a farmer was made commissioner of internal revenue, with the result that oleo frauds of long standing were exposed, violators of the law punished, and millions of dollars of oleo tax revenue recovered. The value of this honest administration of the internal revenue department to the dairy interests is incalculable.

Believing that the banking laws should be administered in the interest of producers as well as of merchants, manufacturers and money lenders, and that usury should stop in any banking institution under federal government supervision, a man was appointed comptroller of the currency who would enforce the law and see that the producers got credit facilities to the full limit of the law.

These are not promises to the farmer but accomplishments for the farmer. Moreover, as a successful agriculture is the foundation to our business and industrial prosperity, by serving the farmer the government has served likewise both the legitimate business man and the working man of the cities.

Farmers of this great republic! You have good crops, high prices, the assurance of more credit and a lower rate of interest for the future. You have prosperity with progress and peace with honor.

With these things accomplished in little more than three years, after 20 years of weary waiting, the road to greater freedom is not backward to the old order but forward, holding steadfast to those friends who have proved true.

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

FRESH AIR IS COOL AIR

As we were saying last week, keeping cool and well is so much simpler and cheaper than keeping good and warm that it is as difficult as any other simple hygienic effort. Even when one believes, as does the conductor of this column, that wet feet, drafts, sudden changes of weather, chilling after hard muscular exertion, dampness and exposure of all kinds never contribute to the development of respiratory or other diseases (excepting, of course, frost bite), still, one has to strive for years to down the wee small voice from within that keeps eternally reiterating in one's ear: "Look out, you'll catch cold!"—But in time the voice is stilled forever, and then life looks so much easier and existence becomes so much pleasanter than one thinks. "Oh, well, no wonder Bunyan wrote Pilgrim's Progress—it must have been dreadful to live in those days!" I tell you it is a mighty comfortable thing to sit in the only available draft in a stuffy theatre or hall and console yourself with the reassuring thought that you are getting better air, fresher air than your neighbors who dodge the draft, for fresh air is nothing but cool, moving air. Crazy? Yes, that is what too many people are about the draft question—they have a delusion that moving air is injurious when it comes indoors.

Supposing an individual becomes greatly overheated from sitting in a warm room, and then rushes out without any extra clothes on, or even in his shirtsleeves or her thin shirt waist, is that injurious to health? No. No more than is the cold plunge after a warm bath or the cold shower after a Turkish bath. On the contrary it is hygienic, strengthening to the vasomotor system and hence a good tonic for the circulation.

A draft tends to chill the body, just like a shower bath does, with a reaction following the primary chilling, which feels good and is good.

Now the whole purport of all this strange talk is just this: A draft is generally cool or cold air entering a warm room from the outside—it is moving air, it is fresh air. Therefore it is desirable to sit or be in a draft whenever one is within reach. If you like fresh air. The draft, like the cool shower, is grateful, stimulating, invigorating to the average individual. But, of course, if one actually suffers from chilliness after a shower bath or a draft one should avoid both of these forms and go right to a good doctor and find out what is the matter. We shall say more on this subject next Monday.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Alcohol Is Not a Food.

Will it help a nursing mother to drink a glass of ale three or four times a day?

Answer—According to bar-tenders and brewers, yes. But let me assure you—I have no booze to sell—that it will only help her to cheat her baby and ultimately to stop nursing for want of a sufficient supply. That old delusion was exploded long ago when "stimulants" ceased to be a panacea. A glass of milk three or four times a day, or other nourishing lunch, might really aid the nursing mother. Alcohol is her enemy always.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

AS was anticipated, the proposal to change the marriage canon of the Episcopal church caused an explosion at the St. Louis convention, but there were no casualties, the law remaining unaltered.

SIOUX City young woman has been given a 320-acre farm in settlement of a breach of promise verdict against a rich farmer. For the land's sake!

IN a membership contest conducted by a Davenport organization one of the prizes was a Limburger cheese. It was an appropriate reward, as the winner made one of the strongest showings among the competitors.

AFTER two years' service in German war hospitals, Dr. Henry Matthey, just returned to his home in Davenport, says "no man can tell when the war will end." To our notion that is about the most definite and intelligent statement that has been uttered on the situation in the past year.

NEGRO washerwoman has just died in New Jersey leaving a $25,000 estate earned over the wash board. We may now expect housewives to get together and declare a reduction in the pay of these magnates of the suds.

APPLETON, Wis., has issued an order prohibiting school athletes scampering through the city streets in their bare legs. If such reforms persist many of our youth will eschew school entirely.

AN INVALID'S REQUEST.

When I am ill and sore beset
With all the aches that flesh is heir to,
When I must lie in bed and fret
And swallow dose I do not care to,
Are powders, capsules, pills in dozens,
I have no great desire to hear
Of something that relieved your cousins.,

When as you sit beside my bed,
A violent coughing fit attacks me,
And my pale cheeks turn fiery red,
And you behold how sore it racks me,
In silence let me cough it out,
In silence even let me smother,
That's preferable beyond a doubt,
To being told what cured your brother.

If you can tell with just a glance
(For all my symptoms plainly show it)
That my disease removed your aunts,
Just pass it by. Don't let me know it.
Just bear in mind, I couldn't hope
By passing up my daily rations
To swallow all the kinds of dope
That cured your friends and their relations.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

IGNATZ reports discovery of the old-fashioned man who picks his teeth in public. He says he sat behind him on a Fourth avenue car Saturday afternoon. It took him a little over 11 blocks to complete the operation. After he got through he placed the toothpick behind his left ear.

BAT Nelson, who is reported engaged to marry again, has employed specialists to remodel his ears, nose and lips. L. P. L. suggests that he first ought to have his head remodeled.

"HAVING abandoned her Ford, it appears to be a case of ashing or ashwin with Mme. Schwimmer," postcards Elsie.

"THE well drillers have struck water on the lot owned by the Milk Dealers' association," reports the Kenosha (Wis.) News.

CAROLYN Wilson, the war correspondent, who is in France, declares the chamber of deputies of that nation is the noblest body of law makers in the world. You just wait, Carolyn, until women rule the American congress, and then you'll have a different report to make.

CHINESE cafe owners in Chicago are protesting against the 1 o'clock closing law, taking their cue, as it were, from their American brethren engaged in the same line of business.

ONE of the Chicago newspapers each Sunday reproduces repartee gathered among theatrical performers and runs it under a heading which reads, "Why people go to vaudeville." After perusing a few columns of those alleged funnyisms one readily comes to the conclusion that a more fitting heading would be, "Why people stay away from vaudeville."

AN easterner has divorced his fourth wife, or rather she has divorced him, on the grounds of unfaithfulness. Inasmuch as the gentleman is the possessor of a mere million or so he will not be long in annexing number five. There are women who just dote on marrying men with pasts, but to be sure the presents are not sneered at.

NOW there is a soap famine threatened. It's luckily timed, however, the weather warranting one occasionally skipping his Saturday night bath.

THE auto race at Chicago Saturday was, in a way, a success. While no one was killed before the eyes of the spectators, two of the participants were seriously burned. A hot finish, so to speak.

"WILSON Buys Diamond Pin. For Whom? That's Secret."—Newspaper headline. Ah, ha, now for the dirty work.

IF you be one of those not fully understanding the import of "passing the buck" you are respectfully urged to follow the investigation of the Chicago police department now on tap in that beautiful city. Chicago is the city where the pass was put in the buck.

FRESHIES in an eastern girls' school are forbidden to wear gay stockings during their first year. Presumably the second year they may go without 'em if they choose to do so.

THE Harvard student body is said to be for Hughes by a wide margin. As Harvard goes, so doesn't go the nation.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

A Broken Promise—By Willard Blakeman.

"Walter, you are falling into a pit."

"How so?"

"It is a delicate matter for interference. If you were not my chum I would not expose myself to such a thankless job. As it is, I am going to incur your enmity in the hope of saving you."

"Were you not my friend, instead of asking you to proceed I would send you sprawling for an imputation against a lovely woman."

"Very well; since I must enter into particulars, I refer to Miss Wallace."

"Do you mean to accuse her of anything evil?"

"Not as you mean it."

"Then wherein is she at fault? Perhaps you consider her an adventuress?"

"Not that, either."

"Then what do you mean? Speak before I—"

He raised his clinched fist.

"I make no imputation against Miss Wallace except that she has a mania for bringing men to her feet and throwing them over her shoulder."

"And you consider that is what she is trying to do with me?"

"I believe she is, though my belief is based on her record, and the evidence is circumstantial."

"Explain."

"First, I know of several cases where she has infatuated men and turned them down; second, she has no fortune, and her life would be a failure without one. You are unable to take care of her only in the most inexpensive way."

A lover is always a doubter, and Walter Crane was no exception to the rule.

"I will not trouble you for evidence," he said. "I will put the case plainly to her and learn the truth. Should any one mention me to her she would not take sufficient interest in the matter to investigate."

"Very well, prove the charge you make against her."

"What charge?"

"That she is intending to throw me over her shoulder."

"To prove that would be impossible."

"Then prove that she has treated others as you claim she will treat me."

"That can be done, but it would not suffice. She would make you believe that you are the only one of the lot to whom she has given her heart."

Stanley, who was trying to save his friend, thought for a few moments, then said:

"I am in a position to give you the best of proof in one case. I will bring you a letter from the sister of one of the victims of this woman you love, a victim whom she drove to put a bullet in his brain. The letter will state what I assert. Then I will take you to the grave of that victim, and there you shall renounce this siren, promising me that you will never see her again."

There was a long silence, which was broken by Crane, who seized his friend's hand and pressed fervently. He was under too great a strain to speak.

"You agree?" asked Stanley.

Crane nodded affirmatively.

Within a couple of days the promised statement was produced. It read simply:

"Isabel Wallace infatuated my brother, and when he proposed to her she laughed at him. A month later he committed suicide. We learn that he has accidentally shot himself while preparing for a hunting trip."

Walter Crane turned pale as he read the statement. Handing it back to Stanley, he said: "I am ready to perform my part of the agreement." Stanley had come in an auto, and the two went out, and, entering it, the chauffeur was told to drive to the Meadowland cemetery. At the gate they inquired for the location of the grave of Arthur Stanton, drove to it, alighted and entered the lot. There, standing beside the grave, Crane promised his friend that he would never see the siren again.

One week from that day Crane went to Stanley and, after confessing that he had broken his promise, said that Miss Wallace had explained the matter of the suicide to his entire satisfaction. She had nothing whatever to do with it.

Stanley looked at his friend in amazement, but made no reply.

"You think I'm weak," said Crane. "As for you, I know that you're the best friend I ever had, that you have tried to save me from what you consider a misfortune. There's a story within a story about this suicide business. If I could tell it to you you'd see how unjust is the statement of this lady who wrote the letter—indeed, how abominably she treated—"

"Hold on, Walter!" said Stanley. "The lady who wrote that letter is my fiancee. Were she not she would not have given it to me."

"A thousand pardons, dear boy! Not for the world would I—"

"Goodby, Walter!"

"Goodby! It will all be explained in time. I congratulate you on your engagement. Why didn't you tell—"

The rest was lost, for Stanley had passed out of hearing.

One month later Crane's body was found on the grave beside which he had made his promise with a bullet in his heart.

Day in Davenport

Estate of Accident Victim to Prosecute—Petition for an order from the court to prosecute the C. R. I. & P. railway for the death of the late H. H. Johnson of Princeton has been filed by S. L. Johnson, administrator of the estate. Johnson, who was driving an automobile occupied by three other persons, was killed on June 25, 1916. All occupants of the car were killed but the other three claims arising out of the accident have been settled.

—o—

Charges Wife With Cruelty and Desertion—Petition for divorce has been filed by John Raymond Thompson against Josephine Thompson. Cruel and inhuman treatment, desertion and statutory charges are made by the plaintiff. They were married in Princeton, June 24, 1912, and lived together for two years. W. M. Chamberlin is attorney for the plaintiff.

—o—

Jewels of Love Test Returned to Owner—Upon order of the court the jewels and trinkets taken by Miss Friedland to test the love of his landlady, have been returned to their owner, Mrs. Dora Estes. Friedland said that he took them to test her love, but he was sentenced on Oct. 6 to pay a fine of $15 and serve 60 days in jail. The articles were retained as exhibits in the case until the present time.

—o—

Draws Gun on Watchman—When an unknown man drew a gun on a watchman at the Western Flour Mills plant in the eastern part of the city the startled officer loosened his grip and the wheat-thief made a clean getaway. The man was discovered shortly after dark raiding a car of wheat on the tracks owned by the flour mills. The watchman of the plant apprehended him and placed him under arrest, marching him to a telephone in the office. Immediately after calling the police, the watchman turned to his captive and faced the gleaming barrel of a revolver. Startled he released his grip and the man turned and ran. A description has been handed to the police.

—o—

Collect $500 Worth of Paper—According to reports from the Lend-a-Hand club members the club's second paper day, held Saturday, was a tremendous success. Approximately $500 worth of paper was collected by the workers. At the first paper day held by the Lend-a-Hand club early this spring, nearly $700 remained in the treasury after the debts for the affair had all been paid. While the event Saturday did not prove as large a financial success, it was fully up to the expectations of the club members.

—o—

Obituary Record—Mrs. Sarah A. Willey, aged 77, 1611 Arrington avenue, passed away at 6 o'clock Friday evening at her home. She died of a complication of diseases. Three children survive, Dr. Wade H. Willey, Woodburn, Iowa, Mrs. Nella F. Singer, Plainfield, N. J., and Mrs. Byrd Willey-Ellis, Chicago. There are four grandsons, Harry Singer, Rock Island, Ill.; G. Singer, Plainfield, N. J.; Wade Willey Jr., Ottumwa, Iowa, and M. Willey, Sioux City, Iowa. The two granddaughters are Mrs. J. D. Dunshee, Harlan, Iowa, and Miss Dorothy Willey, Woodburn, Iowa.

Christian Beck passed away at his home, 1932 West Second street, Saturday afternoon, following an illness of eight months' duration. Mr. Beck was in the employ of French & Hecht company, when taken ill. The deceased was born in Neuenkirchen, Hannover, Germany, July 26, 1864, and came to Davenport when a child with his parents. He was united in marriage to Miss Dora Stohmer, March 11, 1891, in this city.

Mrs. Mary McClain, widow of the late James McClain, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. J. Herman, 1418 West Third street, following an illness of but a few days' duration. She was born in 1847 in Clare county, Ireland, and came to America three years later. She was married in marriage to James McClain of Davenport, in 1871.

After a lingering illness Mrs. Anna M. Dell passed away at her home, 1419 West Pleasant street. She was born in Eckernforde, Schleswig, Germany, Feb. 23, 1839, and after her marriage to Andres Dall, in 1865, came to America. In 1890 they removed to Davenport from this city.

—o—

Are to Hear of Peace Trip—T. O. Yoder, editor of Rock Island is to be a guest of the Brotherhood of the Free Methodist church of Davenport tomorrow and will tell the Brotherhood men of his experiences as a member of the Ford peace party. Mr. Yoder is editor of the Modern Woodman, the only publication in the three cities with a circulation of a million copies. Every member of the big order of Modern Woodmen gets one to read every month. As their representative Mr. Van Gulder was invited by Henry Ford to make the trip to Europe as a member of his famous peace party. It is an interesting story no doubt. The Free Methodist men are getting together Monday evening for the first of their monthly dinners to be summoned throughout the winter on the third Monday of each month. They hope to make an interesting occasion of each one, and invite their friends to attend.

Double Photography.

Those of you who have seen films in which a player taking two parts appears in those parts at one and the same time, in the same scene, will wonder how it is done. The scenes of course does not play both parts at once. He or she plays one part, and while going on the camera operator by one of his many tricks keeps black that portion of the film on which the player is photographed taking his other part. When that part in which he has played is finished the operator winds back the film to the beginning and the unexposed blank portion is exposed for the first time, while the other part is covered. Then the player takes the other part.—Pearson's.

Daily History Class—Oct. 16.

1555—Bishop Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer burned at the stake at Oxford, England, for heresy.

1793—Marie Antoinette, queen of France delivered to the great revolution, guillotined in Paris.

1859—United States arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va., seized by John Brown and his adherents as a base for a slave insurrection.

1915—Bulgarian ports on the Black sea were bombarded by ships of the entente allies.