THIS LAW OUGHT TO PROVIDE MEANS OF RELIEF FROM RIVER

BUT CHICAGO, THE MOST FLAGRANT OF ALL OFFENDERS PROBABLY DOES NOT COME UNDER IT.—THE THING IS PLANNED TO STOP ONLY THE LITTLE OFFENDER.

Springfield, Aug. 24.—Don't build a pier, dock, bulkhead or anything else in the water of any stream or lake in Illinois in connection with your property.

Don't encroach upon or fill into any of the streams or lakes of Illinois without you first submit plans of your proposal work to the Division of Waterways of the Department of Public Works and Buildings of the state, at Springfield, and get a permit for it.

If you fail to do this, the Division of Waterways warns in a statement today, you violate a law which provides a penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding two years.

Neither should you construct any short walls, nor dump garbage or refuse along any stream or lake in the state where it will wash into the stream or lake during flood stages. Any person, firm or corporation or municipality polluting a stream or lake in the state violates the law and is subject to a penalty. Pollution of streams in the state by discharge of untreated sewage and industrial waste matters is one of the existing evils resulting in serious nuisances in various parts of the state because of lack of sufficient water during dry periods to dilute it and carry it away.

In the last four years the Division of Waterways has been requested to investigate all sorts of conditions resulting in overflow, damage, destruction of streams by pollution, so as to deprive people of their legitimate and lawful use or by structures or bridges that obstruct flood water disposal or interfere with navigation.

In almost every case damage could have been avoided, it is asserted had there been knowledge of facts and of waterflow.

The law requiring submission of plans to the Division of Waterways gives opportunity to investigate and determine where damage will result or not. The people are given valuable engineering assistance and saved the heavy expense of employing technical men. If the proposed work is found to be of a character that will not be harmful, a permit is given. If investigation shows it will result in damage and a change in plan will avoid it, state engineers indicate the changes to be made and let the work proceed. If damage will follow, the proposed work is not permitted. If work is done without complying with the law and results in damage the state requires its removal, whether it be a pier, wall, earth or other sort of fill.

Set New Record.

The fifty-second general assembly passed more constructive waterway legislation than any previous administration in the state.

For years drainage districts in the state have been organized and constructed. Many discharge into watercourses and rivers of the state. The later have either not been improved or enlarged at all or for an inadequate distance, with the result the added run-off of water cannot be handled. While those whose lands are drained may have profited, others have been damaged.

Plans of all drainage districts of the state, where streams are to be changed in any way must, under the law, be submitted for approval to the Division of Waterways of the Department of Public Works and Buildings of the state. By this method, the state, having complete information of water flows of various streams and watersheds of the state, can determine whether the plans are adequate for the uses proposed, require each district be a unit that will connect with another district in the same watershed and prevent useless expense and damage from avoidable floods.

The new law by act of the fifty-second general assembly, gives broader power of supervision that heretofore, including parks and drainage districts, but under the law as it has been in force for two years, the Division of Waterways has saved municipalities great expense in connection with sewage treatment systems, because no sewer system out-let can now be legally constructed into any stream or lake without the plans being first submitted to the division. The plans are checked by expert engineers, as are plans for all other work in the waters of the state. One municipality of the state was saved several thousands of dollars in faulty construction and probably the loss of many lives by having its plans checked by the State under this law and farmers in many parts of the state have been saved damage that would have resulted from improper or ineffective construction in connection with various enterprises.

By the amended law, in force July 1, the state reserved to itself, through its Department of Public Works, Division of Waterways, direct supervision and control of all submerged lands in Lake Michigan, instead of this supervision and control being vested in park boards of Chicago as trustees of the state.

The Uninformed.

At the height of the Derby fever in London two men were arguing on a literary subject on the top of an omnibus: "Well," said one, "John puts 'Bleak House' first and 'Martin Chuzzlewit' second." A hoarse voice interrupted from the seat behind, "Gentlemen," it said, "I don't know your pal John, but you're bein' had. There's no such horses runnin'."

Pattern Dep't.

Please send Pattern to my address, 15 Cts. enclosed.

Name .....

No. .....

Size .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

A POPULAR AND PLEASING DRESS STYLE

Pattern 3592 is here portrayed. It is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 5 yards of 40 inch material. The skirt shows new style lines, and the blouse is a very pleasing model. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards.

Sateen, linen, pongee, gingham, taffeta, etamine, foulard and satin are attractive for this style.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

Society

Sixteen members of the Ottawa golf club played in the mixed foursome which was held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the club. The low score of the afternoon club. The low score of the afternoon was made by Mrs. O. W. Johnson and Joseph Megaffin. A picnic supper was served at 6:30 o'clock in the club house, which was attended by about forty men and women. Mrs. George O. Grover acted as hostess.

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A very large crowd of young people attended the dance at the Fair grounds last night. The affair was the regular Tuesday night dancing party given by local men, and was held in the dancing pavilion on the grounds.

Aldrich's Critic.

"As time went on," says Ferris Greenslet of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, "he was growing increasingly fastidious in the revision of his prose, and in the end he smoothed and filed it with the same loving, lingering care that he bestowed upon his poems. As he wrote in one of his letters: 'There is only one critic I stand greatly in dread of; he becomes keener and more exacting every month; he is getting to be a dreadful fellow for me, and his name is T. B. Aldrich. There is no let up.'"

Testing Atmospheric Pollution.

Automatic records of atmospheric pollution are kept in England by means of an air filter which at the end of every fifteen minutes draws a known volume of air through a piece of fine blotting paper. The darkness of the circle of deposit left on the paper indicates the amount of suspended matter in the air.

The Day Is Never So Dark.

The day is never so dark, nor the night even, but that the laws at least of light still prevail, and so may make it light in our minds if they are open to the truth.—Thoreau.

PUTS AND CALLS TO END OCTOBER 1 ON CHICAGO EXCHANGE

PASSAGE OF CAPPER-TINCHER BILL BRINGS ACTION AT MEETING YESTERDAY OF BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Trading in "indemnities"—puts and calls, as they were once and better known— will cease on the Chicago board of trade Oct. 1.

This was decided yesterday, following adoption by both houses of congress of the conference report upon the Capper-Tincher bill regulating the grain exchanges of the country. The passage of the bill, which only awaits the signature of President Harding, would have had the effect of doing away with the "indemnities" anyway.

The board of trade did not wait for the president to act, however. During the day the board of directors posted for a referendum vote a proposition to eliminate trading in indemnities entirely. While the membership has still to express itself on the proposal this is a mere matter of form and an affirmative verdict is regarded as certain.

In taking the action they did the board of trade dircetors went a step further than congress. The Capper-Tincher bill did not forbid trading in indemnities. It did, however, effectually prevent such trading by fixing a tax of 20 cents a bushel upon such trading. The tax was intended to be prohibitive and regardless of the action of the board of dirrectors would have meant the last of the old "puts" and "calls."

These also known as "bids" and "offers" were defended by the board of trade originally as being an "insurance." Through them it had been possible for dealers who felt they were on the wrong side of the market to limit their losses. They also were dealt in by speculators and were one of the principal points upon which the grain exchange was assailed by its enemies.

Several other changes in the rules of the board of trade to forestall legisaltion by congress and by state legislators are in prospect. Among them are regulations dealing with market manipulation and news censorship. It is understood that before final action is taken by the directors they will confer with the officials of grain exchanges in other parts of the country.

The report of the committee which investigated the question of the maintenance of the private wires has not yet been made. The Capper-Tincher bill originally had a clause forbidding the use of private wires. This clause was stricken out by the senate committee after grain shippers throughout the country had protested. They declared they depended upon the private wires for much of their information regarding the grain markets.

The report of the board of trade committee is understood to suggest that certain safeguards be taken to prevent the misuse of the private wires in small towns.

The board of trade and the other grain exchanges' officials want an interpretation of the Capper-Tincher bill. They suggest a conference between Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Attorney General Daugherty, and representatives of he grain exchanges be held some time in the four months that must pass before the bill becomes effective.

"Bonanza" Signifies Good Fortune.

"Bonanza" is a Spanish word meaning "fair weather" or a "favoring wind." It is used in mining districts to signify an abundance of precious metal or rich ore. The miners of Comstock Lode, a wonderful gold and silver mine in Nevada which yielded 340 million dollars worth of ore in thirty years, first used "bonanza" in this way. The word is now also used to signify any good fortune or successful enterprise.

Cause of Rainbow.

The rainbow is caused by the rays of the sun passing through drops of water and being separated by these drops into the primary colors. A similar effect can be obtained by placing a triangular piece of glass before the eyes in the sunlight.

"Billowy"

There is no question about the atavistic tendency in the butterfly taffeta gown designed by Mme. Thurn. It certainly harks back to grandmother's days. The skirt which is ankle-length is very full and billows about the ankles. It looks almost like an inverted flower. The silk is cut in big petals and flowers of the taffeta are appliqued. The waist is round and has short lacy sleeves.

NEWARK

Mr. and Mrs. Gay Courtright of Aurora spent last week here with his mother, Mrs. Josephine Courtright, and other relatives.

Mrs. Enoch Olsen and two children of Chicago are visitng her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Olsen.

Mrs. Julia Peterson is visiting her son, Tobias Peterson, and family at Blue Earth, Minn.

Miss Lula Denney is taking a two weeks' vacation from her duties in Pluess & Miller's store. She is spending part of the time with her sister, Mrs. H. D. Oakland, in Maywood, and also visiting friends in Chicago.

Mrs. B. O. Berge and three children, who have been visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. N. G. Peterson, at the parsonage, left last week for her home in Ottawa.

Mrs. Libbie Scofield is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties in the Illinois Bell Telephone company office.

Mrs. Jennie Sweetland and daughter, Miss Jessie Cleveland, who have spent the summer with relatives in Maxwell, Iowa, and Chicago, returned to their hime here last week.

Miss Sadie Weeks is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from H. B. Peterson's store and is visiting relatives in Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Prickett were business callers in Ottawa last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Olsen and Mrs. Enoch Olsen and two children motored to Aurora Friday.

Mrs. Marie Fruland and Mrs. Thekla Gravley have been spending a week at Glen Park, together with several friends from Ottawa.

Mrs. Lon Brundage of Chicago is visiting the S. J. Ryan family and Mrs. Libbie Scofield.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Olsen and children are visiting relatives in Kansas.

John Voga is visiting his son, Ole Voga, at Ellsworth, Iowa.

Miss Mildred Larson came home from DeKalb and spent over Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Malinda Larson. She is attending the teachers' institute at Princeton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Oetberg and Miss Julia Olson of Aurora were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hill Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Nellie Naden of Morris has been spending the past week here with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Page.

Miss Ivy Brewick spent Saturday afternoon in Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Peterson and family were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ellertsen in Aurora Sunday.

Mrs. Libbie Stephenson of Sandwish has been visiting her niece, Mrs. H. E. Freeman.

Lars Fruland and Miss Anna Hall visited relatives in Morris Sunday.

Mrs. Malinda Larson and daughters, Elma and Marguerite, motored to Aurora Saturday.

Mrs. J. B. Hill was an Aurora visitor Friday.

Mrs. Bessie Nelson and daughter Ruth of Ottawa are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Newton of Aurora spent the week end here with his sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Knutson.

Mrs. N. G. Peterson, Austin and Jurine Peterson and Mrs. J. B. Hill were Aurora visitors Monday.

Misses Elma Axland and Hannah Vogen returned the first of the week from a visit with reatives in Elmhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Serby and family left the first of the week by automobile for Iowa and parts of Minnesota, where they will visit relatives.