

1800

Dollar Day

1800

Opportunity Is Knocking at Your Door, Inviting You to Come and Take Advantage of This Sale

THURSDAY, OCT. 29th, is the opening day of the greatest event in the history of Rock Island. It will be a day when you can combine pleasure and business. Come and make your visit a pleasant and profitable one. Come to this store and take advantage of the special bargains that are here for you. YOU CAN ALWAYS GET A BARGAIN HERE. BUT THE SPECIAL BARGAINS WE OFFER FOR THIS DAY MAY NOT LAST LONG, SO COME EARLY

This sale is so complete—
ly out of the ordinary
that we advise you to
come early while the
new sizes are good on
the extra special offered
for this Inaugural Day.



For the Men

One big lot of men's dull leather and vici kid shoes, in button and blucher style, built on the new lasts. Regular 2.50 value, for the opening day will sell them at **1.89**

One big lot of men's work shoes, in all sizes, with good heavy soles, worth 2.00 a pair. Our price on these is **1.45**

With every pair of men's shoes at 3.50 or over we will give, free, a pair of rubbers on the opening day.

With every pair of men's 2.45, and 3.00 shoes we will give free one set of Kimo Shining Outfit.

A Big \$1.00 Special for This Day

One big lot of men's, women's, misses' and boys' shoes and slippers. This lot consists of regular 1.25 to 2.50 values. Your choice per pair for this inaugural day **1.00**

Everything you buy from us we guarantee, no matter how much you pay you never lose.

For the Ladies

Our big lot of ladies' shoes in patent and dull leather, with military and low heels, made over the new lasts and a 2.50 value which we offer for the opening day of the block at **1.69**

Our ladies' 2.45 shoes, which are known all over Rock Island county, really need no introduction, come in patent colt, dull leather and vici kid, with dull leather and cloth tops. Button and blucher style, Cuban and low heels and built over the newest lasts. Try a pair of these shoes, then you will wonder why you ever paid more. It's a big value at **2.45**

The new "Baby Doll" last shoes for ladies, in dull and patent colt, dull leather and cloth tops, with the new low heels, two big values at 3.00 and **2.45**

A pair of Rubbers Free with every pair of ladies' 3.00 shoes or over.



You who have never visited this store before, we ask you to come this day. Then you will understand why your neighbors and friends came here. Always a big saving.

We Are in the 1800 Block or The Block of Values

Priester-Hickey Shoe Co.

"The Store That Saves You Money On Your Shoes"

Harper House Block

Rock Island, Ill.

SIDE LIGHTS ON European War

London, Oct. 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The boycott of German and Austrian musicians, if employed to the detriment of English musicians, has been approved at a meeting of the London musicians, over which Sir Frederick Cowen presided. A committee composed of the chairman, Sir Edward Elgar, Edward Herman, Landon Ronald, Sidney Jones, Hubert Bath, Fred James and Gilbert Webb, was appointed to circulate the profession on this subject.

While English musicians should not taboo good music from whatever source it comes, Sir Frederick Cowen declared, they must recognize the fact that foreign musicians had for many years usurped the places which could be filled by equally competent Britishers.

"It is not a question of animus," he said, "it is a question of our being able to come into our own."

The prevailing opinion was that the war offered an exceptional opportunity for English musicians since it also called away French-Russian and Italian competitors.

Erfurt, Oct. 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Snoemaker Vogt, better known as the "Captain of Koepenick," has now been given a chance to assume a military role. He is working in the local military shoe factory, where he is looked upon as a most proficient workman.

Vogt earned considerable notoriety several years ago when, dressed as a captain of the German army, he took charge of the burgomaster's office at Koepenick, an incident which for a long time was remembered by the German public as a clever satire upon German military and official life.

London, Oct. 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Messages from the front saying that tobacco is like gold dust to the soldier has so touched the sympathy of smokers that mail to the continent is now filled with cigarettes, pipes and plug cut. Societies are formed for the collection of tobacco in its various forms and boxes for such contributions are now prominent on hotel desks and club tables and other places frequented by smokers.

While all classes are helping Tommy Atkins to get his smoke, temperance societies are fervently urging him not to drink. These societies want the men to volunteer to do what was made compulsory in the Russian army by the czar's anti-vodka decree. One well-known Anglican bishop has asked the men to pledge themselves to refrain from drinking even beer or light wines although they may know the water to be polluted. The bishop himself is not joining the expeditionary force.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A scarcity of wheat flour is felt in Holland. At a meeting last Saturday the bakers of Velsen decided to bake rye bread only. The Netherlands produce very little wheat, rye and barley being the principal cereal crops. Due to the fact that during the last four weeks no wheat has been imported, owing to the rigorous enforcement of the blockade by the British and French cruisers, the supply of wheat is nearly exhausted.

Christiana, Oct. 26.—The Norwegian government has received from Count Tolstol, mayor of Petrograd, a communication in which, on behalf of the Russian people, he expresses gratitude for the kindness which Norwegians have shown to Russians during the passage of the latter through this country.

London, Oct. 26.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The call for contributions of jam, which is made by certain British war relief societies backed by the press, may lead strangers to believe that Tommy Atkins is the most pampered of fighting men. But this is not true, since the hard Egyptian campaign of 1884 proved that jam is not a luxury, but a necessary preventive of scurvy. Millions of pounds of jam were consumed by the British troops in the Boer war, and the army in France has been kept well supplied with it in the present campaign.

The British soldier is the best fed in Europe. A force of 200,000 men is given four months' rations on this scale: 24,000,000 pounds of hard bread, 18,000,000 pounds of beef, 1,600,000 pounds of compressed vegetables, 720,000 tins of condensed milk, 800,000 pounds of salt, 800,000 pounds of coffee and 400,000 pounds of tea, 40,000 gallons of rum, 64,000 bottles of port and 14,000 bottles of whisky, and 2,900,000 tins of jam of one pound each. Among the miscellaneous stores used at the front are tons of alum for purifying water, chloride of lime and carbolic acid powder disinfectants. Hay, oats and bran are also furnished on a generous scale for the horses and mules.

The Hague.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The tragedy of war is pictured in the letter of an unharmed first lieutenant which appeared in the Cologne Gazette of recent date.

"The woman in whose house I am quartered, and whose husband is in the field," he writes, "told me in tears this morning:

"Since two months no news. We do not know where my husband is."

"The woman and her family do not even know in what regiment the man serves. That is terrible! The woman wanted to know how many French had been killed. I tried to console her by telling her that many had been made prisoners of war. And now she has fastened every hope upon this."

"When I hear that at home children

GERMANS SURPRISE FRENCH IN FOREST; KILL WHOLE REGIMENT



A really gruesome photo is this—showing an entire regiment of French infantry which was surprised in the forest of Meusel and completely annihilated by the Germans. Note that over the head of each soldier a white cloth has been placed.

go to school and that everything progresses more or less in the regular channels. I am compelled to say a prayer of thanksgiving that our country has been spared. You ought to see the disorder here. The countryside is overcrowded with troops, there is no administration, the crops are still in the fields, and famine threatens. The people are irresolute and dejected.

"It is now eight days since the fighting in the Forest of— I think of the event with a shudder. It is different when you are fighting out in the open, but to fight in the woods in the deep dark forest—is awful. The explosions of the shell reverberated through the forest and the heavy bombs cut lanes through the trees. We did not even know most of the time where the shells came from. It was impossible to return the fire. In the morning we saw the French cook their breakfast, but we could do

nothing because we had to conceal our position.

"There is one picture I will never forget. On September first we shot down a patrol of chassours; two men who were in cover were taken prisoner. When the skirmish was over I went with one of the chassours to where the officer in charge of the patrol had fallen.

"I saw immediately that the man had died from a shot through the heart. But the chassour who accompanied me, and who evidently was very fond of the officer, asked me, with great concern in his voice:

"Does my officer live?"

"I shook my head, saying:

"No, he is dead."

"And then a very touching thing occurred. The soldier fell to his knees beside the dead officer and prayed for a long time. A gripping picture. On the ground, in a flood of sunlight, lay four dead horses. My men stood about

them in a ring, and in this circle rested the dead officer with the private praying at his side. We were silent—the silence of death was upon us; but through it we heard the steps of death, who may gather us tomorrow.

"I, too, said a prayer for the brave enemy, the dead comrade—Lieutenant of Reserve Gaston Forgues of Bordeaux."

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—London has produced the meanest crowd of swindlers on record since the English troops got into the fighting line in France.

Every day the London papers are filled with appeals from the wives, mothers and sisters of missing officers, seeking information as to their fate. Hundreds of officers are not accounted for who are not known to be dead.

Swindlers have taken advantage of the women distracted by failure to get news of their relatives and are con-

stantly preying on them.

The mother of a young officer who has not been heard from since the battle of Mons was recently approached by the swindler who represented himself as a valet and said he had seen the missing officer in Brussels and expected to return there the next day. The swindler was short of cash through the failure to get a remittance and asked for money which he would promptly return upon his arrival at Brussels. The money was supplied and letters to the missing son were entrusted to the sympathetic courier who never was heard of again.

These men have even represented that they saw wounded officers in certain hospitals near the fighting zone and have delivered fictitious requests for funds to supply delicacies to the injured.

Paris.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The American embassy, under its obligations to represent German and Austrian interests in France, is looking after about 80,000 persons who are detained as alien enemies in eleven localities in France. These were Germans and Austrians living in the country at the outbreak of the war. The French government provided special trains going to neutral frontiers for two days after hostilities had begun, and all those remaining within France after those days were obliged to report themselves to the police and go to those towns in France to which they were assigned.

The state department at Washington has attached H. Percival Dodge, formerly minister to Panama, to the embassy here as special agent to have charge of German and Austrian affairs. The third floor of the embassy office building is taken entirely for this work and a considerable staff of secretaries and interpreters are at work.

The reason that France holds 80,000 civilians as prisoners of war appears to be as hostages for the proper treatment of French citizens who are similarly held in Germany and Austria, and to have in hand a means of reprisal should there be any ill treatment of French soldiers captured by German or Austrian armies. The most distinguished prisoner is probably Count Pejacsewich, member of the Hungarian cabinet for Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. He happened to be at Vichy taking a cure when the war began. He is allowed to remain in his hotel and has entire freedom of movement within the town. A good many hundreds of German and Austrian subjects have been allowed to remain where they were, in each because of special reasons; other hundreds upon the representation of the American Embassy have been allowed to leave the country, in each case also for several reasons, usually those of ill-health. But there are still about 80,000 who had to go to the detention camps. These are usually in barracks

formerly occupied by troops. There is a good deal of crowding and the food is probably about what French soldiers receive. There appears to be every intention on the part of the French government to treat these involuntary hostages as well as they can under the necessities of war. There is in France a great deal of suffering among French people. It is likely that millions are less well fed than the German and Austrian prisoners. Nevertheless these prisoners, being forced to live away from their own homes, find life difficult and full of inconveniences. They are allowed to receive money and spend it as they please. They also write and receive letters freely except that they are all read by censors.

Switzerland has undertaken to conduct the exchanges of prisoners, and among the first that are being exchanged are French people caught in Germany and Austria by the war, and Germans and Austrians detained in France. Germans and Austrians are taken by French police to the Swiss border and turned over there to Swiss agents, who in turn transfer French citizens to the French representatives.

All New Englanders must admire the whole-souled character of Maine Yankees, and it now appears that they have a sense of humor as well as other humane qualities. The other day a hackman of Kennebec found this order written on his slate: "Joe—Send hucks and wagons in time to carry the following to the Bar Harbor train: One wife, two nurses, three servants, four children, five trunks, four valises, three grips, two bundles, one me (outside preferred)."

The New White Cafe and Dairy Lunch

Rock Island's newest and most up-to-the-minute eating place. Our professional staff and sanitary conditions prevail in our kitchen.

We Feed Them All for 25c.