OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Towel Holders. — Either a spring-type clothespin, or the paper clamp from a loose-leaf notebook, properly nailed to the wall makes a satisfactory towel hanger for the basement.

* * *

For Tight-Fitting Lid.—To remove a tight-fitting lid from a coffee can, wrap a light wire around the can below the lid, insert a stick and twist it up tight.

* * *

Cooking Doughnuts.—Doughnuts will crack and brown before they are thoroughly cooked inside if they contain too much flour or if the fat in which they are fried is not hot enough.

* * *

Uses for Beef Marrow.—Beef marrow is very nutritious. Add it to the suet for meat puddings and forcemeat, and to stews and soups. Mixed with tinned tomato puree, or haricot bean puree, you get excellent mixture for a savory toast.

* * *

Keeping Boards From Warping.—Warping of long boards can be prevented to a considerable extent by standing them on end or on one edge so both sides are equally exposed to the weather.

* * *

When to Add Salt.—Salt will curdle new milk. In preparing porridge, gravies, etc., salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

* * *

Filling for Tea Biscuits.—Sardines mixed with salad dressing and a few drops of lemon juice make excellent filling for tiny tea biscuits.

* * *

Save Stale Bread Crumbs.—Bread that has become hard and stale can be ground into crumbs, browned in the oven, and used for improving the flavor and appearance of many dishes. Store in an airtight tin.

THE REASON HEADACHES ARE RELIEVED SO FAST



THE REASON BAYER ASPIRIN WORKS SO FAST

Drop a Bayer Aspirin tablet into a tumbler of water.

By the time it hits the bottom of the glass it is disintegrating.

This speed of disintegration enables genuine BAYER Aspirin tablets to start "taking hold" of headache and similar pain a few minutes after taking.

All people who suffer occasionally from headaches ought to know this way to quick relief.

At the first sign of such pain, take two Bayer Aspirin tablets with a half glass of water. Sometimes if the pain is more severe, another dose is necessary later, according to directions.

If headaches keep coming back we advise you to see your own physician. He will look for the cause in order to correct it.

The price now is only 15¢ for twelve tablets or two full dozen for 25 cents — virtually, only a cent apiece.



15¢ FOR 12 TABLETS

Virtually 1 cent a tablet

Hold Secrets

The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secret but himself.—Guizot.

Lazy, bored, grouchy

You may feel this way as a result of constipation

Constipation is an enemy of pleasure. It dulls your enjoyment of the best entertainment and the best friends.

To neglect constipation is to invite serious trouble. For your health's sake, take Black-Draught at the first sign of constipation. You'll soon feel better. Here's a laxative that is purely vegetable, prompt, reliable.

BLACK-DRAUGHT

A GOOD LAXATIVE

All Serve It

A brave soul is a thing which all things serve.—Alexander Smith.

"Black Leaf 40" KILLS LICE — OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

WNU—4 44—37

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THE URBANA DAILY COURIER

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR.—NO 287 URBANA, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1918 PRICE—3C A COPY; 12C PER WEEK

BLOW THE WHISTLES! RING THE BELLS! HANG OUT OLD GLORY!

EXTRA!

WAR IS OVER

PARIS, Nov. 7, 1918, 2 P. M.—The greatest war of all times came to an end at 2 p. m. today. The allies and Germany signed an armistice three hours earlier on the field of battle. Early this morning the German delegation passed thru the allied lines under a white flag and immediately signed the capitulation.

Sedan was captured by the Americans early this morning.

PARIS, Nov. 7—The allies and Germany signed an armistice at 11 o'clock this morning hostilities ceased, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans took Sedan before the armistice became effective.

One of the newspaper "extras" which were issued on November 7, 1918, in celebration of the "fake armistice."

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

© Western Newspaper Union.

ON THE morning of November 7, 1918, Roy W. Howard, president of the United Press, arrived in Brest, France, from Paris, to embark on a ship for America and within a few hours the whole United States was in a delirium of joy. The long-awaited news had come at last! "The war is over! The war is over!" was the thrilling cry that echoed throughout the land.

For Howard had flashed to the United Press office in New York word that the Germans had signed an armistice. Immediately newspapers, served by the U. P., dusted off huge letters of type which had not been used for years. Within a few minutes their presses began pouring out extras whose screaming



Admiral H. B. Wilson

headlines shouted "the biggest news story of the century."

Schools were dismissed. Impromptu parades were organized and crowds of men, women and children surged through the streets. They played improvised tunes on all sorts of musical instruments. But in the midst of the rejoicing came a message which ended the celebration almost as quickly as it began.

It was all a mistake, they were told. Their celebration was premature, for no armistice had been signed. Over in France the guns were still booming, men were still dying. True, the end was almost in sight but the war was NOT over—yet. So the hopes that had been raised so high were dashed to the ground by what has come down in history as the "fake armistice" of November 7, 1918.

How did this "fake armistice," which has been called the greatest hoax in modern press reporting" and "the cruelest hoax ever perpetrated on the public," happen? Who was responsible for it? Those were questions which were asked almost immediately after the event, but it has taken several years to get at what seems to be a nearly complete story of the affair.

When Howard arrived in Brest on that November morning 19 years ago, he found that seaport filled with rumors of an armistice. That afternoon he called upon Admiral Henry B. Wilson, American naval commander at Brest, who showed him a telegram which he had received from Capt. (later rear admiral) Richard H. Jackson, naval attache at the American embassy in Paris. It said "Armistice signed this morning at eleven. All hostilities ceased at 2 p. m."

Chance for a Scoop.

Instantly Howard recognized the importance of the message. It was as though the biggest news scoop in history was in his hands. He immediately asked permission to send a flash to the New York office of the United Press just to make sure his subordinates there would have the news, in case it had not been flashed to them from Paris. He was escorted to the telegraph office by Admiral Wilson's aide and because this apparently gave his message official indorsement, it was not sent to the Inter-Allied censorship bureau in the Bourse in Paris, as would ordinarily have been done with a press dispatch from Brest. Instead it was sent direct to New York.

Had Howard's message been sent to Paris there is no doubt that it would have been held up there, although for a time the rumors of an armistice were believed sufficiently to cause a number of small celebrations in the French capital. Almost immediately after sending his first flash, Howard filed another message to the U. P. office in New York saying that his first message was "unconfirmable."

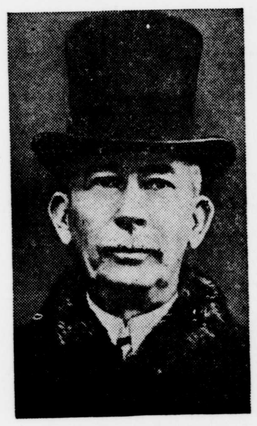
By one of those queer turns of fate, this message was sent to the censorship bureau at Paris where it was held up by the French censor and did not reach the United States until nearly 24 hours later. The censor also held up all other dispatches bearing on the rumors of an armistice, including one from Fred Ferguson, United Press correspondent in Paris, denying that an armistice had been signed. Because of this delay, the news of an armistice, based upon Howard's first flash, was allowed to spread throughout the United States and cause the premature celebrations already referred to.

When it became apparent that Howard was going to be severely criticized for his part in the affair, Admiral Wilson immediately issued a public statement assuming full responsibility for giving out the news and absolving the United Press president. Howard then sent a dispatch covering Wilson's statement but this was also held up by the censor in Paris. So the public in its first reaction to its disappointment, heaped unmerited censure upon Howard and his organization, and it was not until June, 1933, when the State department in Washington issued "Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States," that he was officially exonerated of all blame.

Still a Mystery.

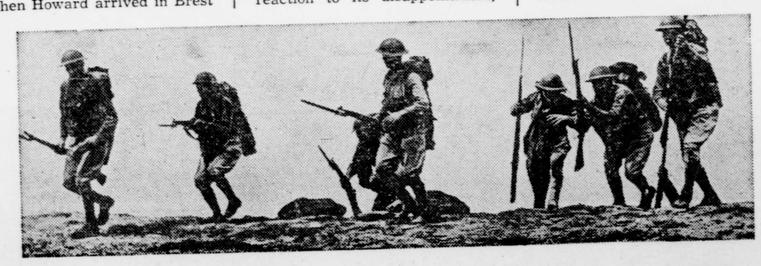
Meanwhile, the origin of the "fake armistice" message still remained something of a mystery. It was partially cleared up last year with the publication of the book "I Found No Peace" written by Webb Miller, United Press foreign correspondent, and published by Simon and Schuster. One chapter in this book is devoted to Howard's explanation of the origin of the message.

He cites the statement of Col. Edward M. House that it was a "French official who started the rumor." Howard, however, declares that, in his opinion, no "French official" ever phoned the news of an armistice to the American embassy on November 7. Basing that opinion on conversations he has had with American and French intelligence officers, he believes that the bulletin communicated to Ambassador Sharp was phoned by a German secret agent, who had probably, several months earlier, tapped the private wire connecting the embassy and the Quai d'Orsay and waited for an occasion to use it.



Col. E. M. House

That occasion came during the first week in November, when rumors of an impending suspension of hostilities were in the air, and this German secret agent rang up the embassy, announced himself in perfect French as speaking for the foreign office and gave his message, which was later communicated to Admiral Wilson at Brest. That is most likely the real origin of the "fake armistice," according to Howard, who says: "If ever the 'French officer,' who in my belief was in fact a German secret agent working in Paris, tells his story or if his official report to the German war office is ever made public, the secret of the false armistice will be revealed—but not otherwise."



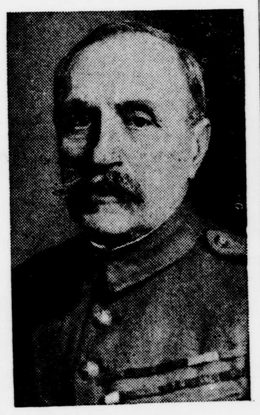
Inasmuch as President Wilson and the Germans had been exchanging notes in regard to an armistice, the arrival of Colonel House, his personal representative, in Paris was certain to increase the talk that an armistice was not far distant. On November 5 Marshal Foch wrote to General Pershing, commander of the American forces, thus: "It can happen that the enemy may spread rumors that an armistice is signed in order to deceive us. There is none. Let no one cease hostilities of any sort without information from the marshal, commander-in-chief."

Despite this warning, what Foch feared would happen, did happen and, if Howard's theory is correct, it was the enemy who spread the rumors. This theory is partially confirmed in the book, "Without Censor," written by Thomas M. Johnson, A. E. F. correspondent for the New York Sun, and published by the Bobbs-Merrill company in 1928. In commenting on Foch's message to Pershing, Johnson says: "It was a wise precaution for there were such rumors, whether or not, as many believe, of German origin, and one of them caused the so-called "fake armistice."

After giving the details of how Howard obtained the news and sent it out, Johnson continues: "There are all sorts of surmises as to why the American embassy took the rumor seriously enough to send it to Admiral Wilson, but even now (1928) Admiral Jackson remains silent. Howard, Ferguson and the United Press acted, of course, in good faith and the 'fake armistice' was, strictly speaking, no fake at all." A reference to the chronology of those historic days will show how true that statement is.

"Terms of an Armistice."

On November 6 President Wilson's fourth and last note to the German government was received in Berlin. It stated that "Marshal Foch has been authorized to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice." At 5 o'clock on that evening Secretary of State Erzberger, head of the German armistice commmission, left Berlin by special train for Spa, taking with him full powers signed in blank by the chancellor, Prince Max von Baden.



Marshal Foch

On November 7, early in the morning, Foch received the first wireless message from the German general headquarters, announcing the names of the delegates and asking that a meeting place be fixed. The marshal replied at once, directing the Germans to present themselves at the French outposts on the Chimay-Gourmies-La Capelle-Guise road, and made arrangements for a temporary suspension of hostilities in that sector.

Thus, an armistice was actually in effect on November 7, even though it had not been officially agreed upon and signed by representatives of Germany and the Allies. The Germans left Spa at noon, traveling in five motor cars, and reached Chimay after many delays at 6 p. m. There Erzberger decided to push on for Trelon instead of Fourmies, reached that town about an hour later and left at 7:30 p. m. At 9:20 p. m. the delegation crossed the German front lines and began bumping across No Man's Land.

The leading car, in which Erzberger was riding, carried a large white flag. A soldier stood on the running board blowing short blasts on a trumpet at frequent intervals. About 150 meters from the German lines the procession was halted by French soldiers. A captain came up to Erzberger's car, recognized its passengers and got into the car with them. Then he escorted the procession to the town of La Capelle near by.

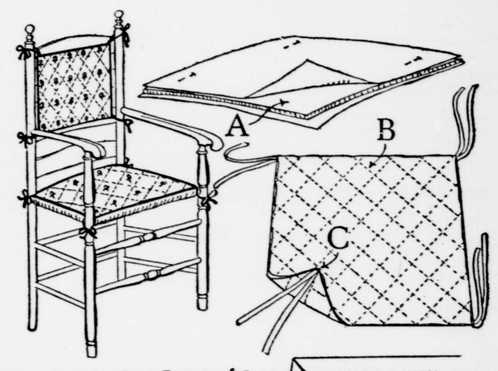
What follows is history—how they were taken to the railway station of Rethondes in the north part of the Compiegne forest, how they were received there by the Allied commissioners in the "most famous dining car in all history," how Marshal Foch announced to them the terms under which an armistice would be signed and how, finally, a little after 5 o'clock on the morning of November 11 that armistice was signed.

* * *

During the time Erzberger and his companions were on their way from Chimay to Trelon, New York was just beginning its celebration of the news that an armistice had been signed. It was a bit premature, of course, but in the light of what was taking place in France in those hours it was justified. Representatives of the mighty German war machine that had terrorized the world for four years were crossing over into enemy territory under a white flag to sue for peace!

HOW TO SEW

by Ruth Wyeth Spears



There May Be Many Reasons for Making Quilted Chair Pads.

IF ALL the reasons for quilted chair pads were lined up in order of their importance the most intangible reason of all might head the list. Yes, it is quite likely that any decorator, amateur or professional would place atmosphere at the top. But then it is also possible that first rating might be given to the reason that the pressure of slats across the backs of chairs is softened by quilted pads. Then, though it might not be mentioned, it is a known fact that worn out cane seats are sometimes replaced with inexpensive composition seats which may be disguised by gay quilted pads.

Chintz, calico or gingham chair pads are in fact one of the simplest and most inexpensive ways of adding color and charm as well as comfort to a room. Such pads are often used on the backs of chairs and not on the seats, and especially for side chairs, the seat pads used without any back covering. In making such small things as these it is quite easy to do the quilting on the machine. Or, if you wish to take the other point of view about it, the work of quilting them by hand would not consume an unreasonable amount of time. There is no doubt that handwork has a certain quaintness that machine work lacks.

The pads shown here are made with one layer of sheet wadding between the two layers of the chintz. The edge bindings and ties are made of bias tape. Cut the three layers of the pad material exactly the size and shape you want them to be when finished. Place the sheet wadding between the two layers of covering material as shown here at A. Either pin or baste in this position, and then quilt, either by hand or by machine, as is shown here at B. Make the ties by stitching the lengthwise edges of the bias tape together, and then tack them to the corners of the pad as at C before it is bound. Now, bind the edges, sewing the ties right in with the binding as shown here at D.

Every Homemaker should have a copy of Mrs. Spears' new book, SEWING. Forty-eight pages of step-by-step directions for making slipcovers and dressing tables; restoring and upholstering chairs, couches; making curtains for every type of room and purpose. Making lampshades, rugs, ottomans and other useful articles for the home. Readers wishing a copy should send name and address, enclosing 25 cents, to Mrs. Spears, 210 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Illinois.

Ask Me Another

A General Quiz

1. What is the origin of the acre?
2. What is the difference between a Zeppelin and a dirigible?
3. What queen of a foreign country was married to an American citizen?
4. What is the length of the Great Wall of China?
5. What is the shortest verse in the Bible?
6. Have ships ever sailed through a northwest passage above Canada?
7. How large a navy has the Irish Free State?
8. Who is the best-known woman inventor?

Answers

1. Originally it was the area a yoke of oxen could plow in a day.
2. A dirigible is any aircraft lifted by gas which may be guided and propelled by mechanical means. A Zeppelin is a rigid dirigible of the type invented by Count von Zeppelin.
3. Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii married John O. Dominis, a native of Boston.
4. The length of the Great Wall of China, including all its spurs and loops, is estimated to be 2,500 miles.
5. "Jesus wept," John 11:35.
6. Two ships recently met in Bellot strait, one from the east and one from the west, thus effecting intercommunication, which has been the object of navigators for four hundred years.
7. It has no navy. The name of this country has lately been changed by act of parliament to Eire, pronounced Air uh.
8. Miss Beulah Louise Henry of North Carolina is the most prolific inventor, with 52 patents registered.

Friendly Talk

BUT after all, the very best thing in good talk and the thing that helps it most is friendship. How it dissolves the barriers that divide us, and loosens all constraint—this feeling that we understand and trust each other, and wish each other heartily well! Everything into which it really comes is good. It transforms letter-writing from a task into a pleasure. It makes music a thousand times more sweet. The people who play and sing not at us, but to us—how delightful it is to listen to them. Yes, there is a talkability that can express itself even without words.—Van Dyke.

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LIFE'S LIKE THAT *By Fred Neher*



"The charge is taxidermy, yer honor . . . . he was stuffin' ballot boxes!!"