

# IOWA STATE BYSTANDER.

XXII No. 29

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

Price Five Cents

Mrs. H. E. Jacobs has been quite sick the past week.

Mrs. Martha Bass has been sick the past week but is better.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Edwards had an attack of la grippe this week.

Mr. Harrison Gould is able to be up and around again. His wife is still confined to her room.

We have a few small cottages for rent, 4 and 5 rooms, partly modern. Just phone Drake 3882.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Young spent New Year up at Webster City with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Comley.

The A. M. E. church Altar Guild will meet with Mrs. Verne Simmons on Chester avenue Jan. 13th.

Mrs. H. H. Hooker of Chicago, who came here to bury her son Fred, left last week for her home.

The Des Moines suffrage club will meet Monday evening at the office of Atty. J. B. Rush, 217 Locust street.

Mrs. Gibbs L. Johnson will be the principal speaker. Campaign reports will be received. Music by the Asbury quartet.

The B. T. W. S. S. will meet at the Seaside Settlement Thursday afternoon. Topic for discussion "Polite Society for Girls."

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller of 1311 Buchanan street entertained at a six course dinner on New Year's evening in honor of her sister, Mrs. H. T. Mars of Kansas City, Kans.

AGENTS WANTED—Life Booker T. Washington. Big Book 50 per cent discount retail price only \$1.00; send 10c as postage on free outfit. Credit given. Wilmore Book Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Dramatic Art club met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Wm. Hammit and reviewed the tragedy of Richard III. Meet next Tuesday with C. H. Rogers. Lesson Act I of King Henry VIII.

Mr. Theodore English of Sioux Falls, S. D. passed through here Tuesday enroute from Oglethorpe, Ga., his old home, where he had been to spend the holidays. He is foreman of a large barber shop, also interested in the organization of a new Masonic lodge.

The Callahan club met last Wednesday with Mrs. H. West on Center St. Out of town guest was Mrs. M. Brown of Warrensburg, Mo. It will meet next Wednesday with Mrs. Thornton Adam Wednesday with Mrs. Thornton Adams. Bible lesson 13th chapter of Luke.

Those who attended Mrs. Henry Banks funeral at Colfax from Des Moines were Rev. Bates, Mr. Clarence Brown, Miss Lucy Jones, Miss Hale, Mrs. Mattie McDonald, Mrs. Anna Cabell, Mrs. Early, Mrs. Lollis, Mrs. Jake Smith, Miss Pittman, Mrs. Anthony Burrough, Mr. Wesley Burrough.

THOMPSON HOTEL GUESTS. Miss Nellie Leveles, Omaha, Neb.; L. B. Jackman, Sedalia, Mo.; Clarence Bowen, New York City; Shelton Brooks, New York City; Theo. English, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, city.

Action Misunderstood. An English "Tommy," while stationed in a Flemish village, wanted to buy a toothbrush. Being unable to speak either French or Flemish he could not manage to make the people understand what he wanted. After several unsuccessful attempts, he hit on a brilliant idea and, entering a little shop, he proceeded to imitate the action of brushing his teeth.

At first the old dame shook her head, then her face suddenly lit up with a smile. Placing a ladder against the wall, she searched several minutes in some cardboard boxes on a top shelf. She at last found what she wanted and triumphantly handed him, not a toothbrush, but a Jew's-harp!

REMEMBER THE Palace Sweet Cafe UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

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Cloth Binding \$1.00 Library Binding \$1.50 Every Home Should Have One

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Stomach Trouble Cured. If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets.

Mr. J. P. Klotz of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but Chamberlain's Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used." For sale by all dealers.

PERSONAL—Wanted to correspond with a light complexion, respectable, intelligent business woman with ample means for a business partner. Prefer an unincumbered middle-aged maiden lady or widow. Only those who mean business need answer this add. Address Golden Rule, care Bystander.

Little Master Nelson Brooks is quite sick with a cold the past week. His mother is Mrs. A. F. Brooks, 1325 Day street, who is recovering from an attack of the la grippe.

Mr. Morris Mills, who was injured last week by an automobile, is able to be out again, although his face is still bruised.

Mrs. Kilbert entertained on New Year's day to a luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Potts in honor of her cousin, Mr. W. H. Harrington, of Clifton, Mo. Settings were blue and gold. All returned thanks to host and hostess and bid them a happy New Year and left, reporting Mrs. Kilbert a royal entertainer.

Mrs. Geo. C. Young will be hostess to the Richard Allen Aid society at her new home on Sixteenth and School streets next Thursday evening, at which time the ladies will engage in a round table on "The Part I might Play in the Betterment of Our Community."

The Mary Church Terrell club met Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Pearl Thompson. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Colleen Jones; vice president, Miss Joburness Redmond; secretary, Mrs. Jessie Davis; assistant secretary, Mrs. Stella Hyde; treasurer, Miss Tabitha Nash; critic, Miss Gertrude Hyde; parliamentarian, Mrs. J. H. Perkins; reporter, Mrs. Arthur Alexander; chaplain, Mrs. McCree. Mrs. Edna Alexander Buford was a guest. Refreshments were served and the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Colleen Jones.

On last Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Rivers the ladies of the Mothers Congress met and listened to an interesting address on "Starting the New Year Right," by the state president, Mrs. S. Joe Brown. This was followed by the members in the form of a round table. The congress was then favored with a beautiful vocal selection by Mrs. Margurite Field-Lee, formerly of this city, but now of Minneapolis, Minn. The little Greene sisters very pleasingly entertained the ladies with a duet. Mrs. Frank Flummer of Indianola, Mrs. S. L. Birt and Mrs. Meadows were present and were enrolled as members. The next meeting will be held the first Saturday in February at the home of Mrs. Brown, 1058 Fifth street.

The Triple "H" club met at the home of Mrs. R. N. Patten, 820 Tenth street, Tuesday, January 4, with Mrs. Sam Ewing as hostess. After the business part of the meeting was carried out the election of officers for the ensuing year was taken up, which was as follows: For president, Mrs. J. H. McDowell; for vice president, Mrs. R. N. Patten; for secretary, Mrs. Wade McCree; for assistant secretary, Mrs. Henry Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Louis Avery; critic, Mrs. Anderson White. Next meeting will be with Mrs. Agnes Jacobs, 1218 Twentieth street. Installation of officers will take place.

NEGRO COLLEGE FRATERNITY ELECT OFFICERS. Archie A. Alexander, S. Joe Brown, Mrs. Gus Watkins and the Misses Julia Bailey, Ardella Carr, Joburness Redmon, Maud McFadden, Magnolia and Vascilla Sears, and Adah and Gertrude Hyde, delegates and visitors to the fifth annual meeting of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, returned Friday night from Iowa City, where the convention was held. Those returning report a largely attended and successful meeting of this organization composed of Negro college men. Six chapters were represented, as follows: Alpha, University of Indiana; Beta, University of Illinois; Gamma, University of Iowa; Delta, Wilberforce university of Ohio; Epsilon, University of Ohio, and Zeta, Lincoln university of Pennsylvania.

At the concluding business session held Friday afternoon E. W. Diggs of Indiana, founder of the order, was re-elected grand polemarch. Other officers chosen were: Vice polemarch, George C. Ellis, Illinois; keeper of records, W. H. Lowery, Iowa; exchequer, Irving Armstrong, Indiana; grand strategus, M. E. Jackson, Wilberforce university; lieutenant strategus, Frank H. Colbert, Ohio university, and directors, G. V. Cook, Illinois university; M. S. Fields, Iowa university; W. B. Johnson, Wilberforce university, and P. F. Nolte, Lincoln university.

FT. MADISON NOTES. Miss Naomi Harper, who has been spending the holidays at home, returned to college Monday morning.

Mrs. M. Moore is very sick at the Sacred Heart hospital.

Mr. Floyd White of Hamilton, Ill. spent New Year's day in the city.

Mr. Henry Tolliver of La Harpe, Ill., was visiting friends and relatives in the city last week.

The doll contest given at the A. M. church New Year's eve under the

auspices of the Bethel A. M. E. literary was a success both socially and financially. Much credit is due the president, Miss Jennie Harper.

Miss Madge Goodwin is on the sick list.

Mrs. Rhoda Harper is on the sick list.

Mr. Bertie Anderson of New Boston, Iowa, was a Fort Madison visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson spent the holidays in New Boston visiting at the home of the former's mother.

The Ladies' Aid and Helping Hand society of the A. M. E. church presented Rev. Augustus and wife a clothes basket of eatables on New Year's morning.

Mr. E. Marshall is sick with la grippe.

Mrs. A. Jackson is very sick at her home, 310 N. Fifth street.

Miss J. O. Harper will entertain the members of the Bethel literary on Friday evening at her home on N. Fifth street.

Mr. C. Ivory is sick at the Santa

KEOKUK ITEMS. The Self-Culture club will meet at the home of Mrs. W. A. Frye on Monday, January 10.

The Phyllis Wheatley Rescue club met Tuesday, January 4, at the Phyllis Memorial hall.

Miss Blanche Kebo is ill at her home, 1217 Morgan street.

Mrs. T. Jefferson is ill at her home, 818 Times street.

Mrs. James Adams is very ill at her home, 1628 Pallen street.

Miss Elizabeth Gross returned to Iowa City, after spending the holidays with her parents. She was accompanied by Miss Marie Lewis, who attended the fraternity banquet December 31, 1915.

Mr. Hutchinson of Rock Island was a Keokuk visitor last week.

In connection with the soda fountain the members of the Peerless Ice Cream Parlor are now conducting a regular restaurant and short order business, making a specialty of Sunday dinners from 12:30 to 2:30 and from 6 to 8.

Mrs. Mary Brown is ill at her home, 909 Bank street.

Mrs. Jennie Freeman is now back again in the restaurant business and is located at 411 N. Twelfth street.

Mrs. Cole Lear and son returned to their home in Canton, Mo., after spending the holidays with relatives.

KEWANEE, ILL. Mrs. Orr, a sister of Mrs. Lou Reynolds, is still very sick.

Vern Ellsworth is very low at this writing.

Mr. Robert Watts is down with the la grippe.

Mrs. Chas. Humphrey has been quite ill, but is better.

The Sunday school gave their cantata Tuesday, December 28. It was a success financially.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Hughes accepted an invitation to visit Ottawa, Ill., to spend Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Watts were among the Xmas visitors in our city. They were the guests of their mothers, Mrs. Watts and Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Shield was agreeably surprised in having her father up for the holidays.

The Bethel Business club tendered a farewell informal reception to Mrs. Lizzie Baily on Monday, December 27, 1915, at her husband's mother's home. They had a delightful program.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Smith and children spent their Xmas in Galesburg, the guests of Mrs. Smith's parents.

Mrs. Burdwell paid a flying visit to her daughter and grandchildren in Ottawa on New Year's day.

Mr. Arthur Watts, Sr., visited in Galesburg to eat his Xmas dinner with his daughter.

Miss Cleota Guther, with a few others, attended the Xmas ball at Galesburg. She reports having a splendid time.

One of the first of the New Year's festivities was an informal reception given by Rev. and Mrs. Stansbery at Bethel A. M. E. church Saturday evening from 5 to 10 p. m. The church had the Xmas decorations throughout. Miss Beatrice Roman played several instrumental solos, also Miss Laura Watts. Misses Lewis, Guther and Hamilton and Mrs. Iola Baily sang very beautiful solos. All parted at 10:30 p. m. wishing the host and hostess a happy and prosperous new year.

BUXTON, IOWA. A man may become weary of daily toil, but it is not so depressing as daily idleness.

The Y. M. C. A. night school began Monday night and will continue three nights in every week. Fellows, this means opportunity. So who will grasp its forelock? It will help you through the years of tomorrow.

The Ladies' Industrial club held their annual New Year dinner last Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Baker. In spite of the unfavorable condition of the weather fourteen members, accompanied by their husbands, were present. This club is looking after the welfare of Uncle Douglas Bates for the past several months. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Grace McDowell on January 5.

## Pure Water, Health and A Happy New Year

PURE water, fresh air and substantial food, these are the essentials to good health and of happiness. You are assured of the purest in DES MOINES CITY WATER. No steps have been neglected to make it positively the best ---Thoroughly Filtered through Subterranean Chambers---Free from Every Kind of Harmful Bacteria. When you have your home in readiness for DES MOINES CITY WATER you are assured of the best possible service. The purest and most efficient water system is maintained constantly, every effort being made to give patrons a satisfactory service in every respect.

## A Happy New Year To All Des Moines Water Company

Talmage Carey brings back favorable greetings from Minneapolis. He says the Buxton boys, Chauncey Monroe, Harry Grevor, L. C. Curry and the Kay boys are all doing fine and send their regards.

Clark Wilson received a bad injury by mashing his hand between a chunk of coal and the car.

The "Good Samaritan" proved to be a wonderful play.

Remember the date of the next attraction, January 10. A dazzling comedy in three acts, entitled "Bringing Up a Husband."

Miss Mary Horn of Cedar Rapids is visiting her sister, Mrs. Grace McDowell.

Thos. Hurst received an injury by letting a lump of coal fall on his foot.

Mr. W. A. Brown spent the holidays with his wife.

CLINTON, IOWA. The epidemic which has spread over the country the past several weeks has been greatly in evidence in Clinton. Everyone seems to be affected. Business has been demoralized, church services and meetings have been on the verge of suspension.

The annual election of Sunday school officers will take place Wednesday night. Trustees will be elected on Thursday night.

Mrs. Lizzie Wilder of Galesburg is a guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Williams, arriving in the city Christmas day for an indefinite visit.

The members of Bethel A. M. E. church were the hosts to the right reverend bishop, P. and president

at a council held in this city on December 16th. Those present with the presiding officers were Presiding Elders W. D. Cook S. B. Moore, Jas. Higgins and I. N. Daniels. At noon dinner was served by the stewards. In the evening the Ladies' Sewing Circle presided in like manner, serving a most appetizing meal. A program in charge of Rev. I. N. Daniels, which was ably rendered, consisting of music and addresses by the guests of honor, was given. All in all an enjoyable time was spent. We feel justly proud, as this is the first council held west of the Mississippi river. Advice from Galesburg tells of the serious illness of Rev. S. B. Moore. His many friends hope he will soon be himself again.

A committee of colored citizens waited on the mayor on Monday, remonstrating against the production of "A Birth of a Nation," to be shown here in February.

Mr. Geo. Johnson is entertaining his cousin, Adam Johnson, of Gravity, Iowa.

Miss Murda Beason spent the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Richardson.

MONMOUTH, ILL. Mr. Clarence Catlin is out of the city on business.

Miss Viola Diggs has returned home, after visiting at the home of Dr. Scruggs at Jacksonville.

The P. L. D. club spent an enjoyable time at a watch party Friday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elgia Wallace.

Mrs. Sandy Clarke and children and Mrs. Francis Holly of Galesburg spent a few days here with relatives.

Miss Ida Wallace left Sunday morning for her school in Jerseyville, Ill.

Misses Nadine Doolin and Edna Williams have returned, after spending the holidays in Streator, Ill.

Misses Phillips and Humble have returned to their home in East St. Louis, after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Grandville Cooper entertained at New Year's dinner Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wallace, Mrs. Lavetta Clarke and Mrs. Francis Holly of Galesburg, Misses Humble and Phillips of East St. Louis and Miss Ida Wallace of Jerseyville, Ill.

Mr. Robert Catlin is visiting friends at Chicago.

COLFAX, IOWA. Sunday was Covenant day at the B. B. church. The pastor, Rev. J. W. Morton, delivered an interesting and inspiring sermon both morning and evening. Communion was administered at night. There was a large and appreciative attendance during the day.

The B. Y. P. U. was well attended last Sunday evening. The president requests all members to be present next Sunday evening at 6:30 for the election of officers for this ensuing year.

Mrs. C. D. Ashford, who has been seriously ill indefinitely, is improving very rapidly at this writing.

Mrs. J. H. Broddus, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Viola, were visitors in Orallabor last week.

The marriage of Miss Cecil Oliver, daughter of Mrs. Lillie Denby, to Mr. Percy Williams was solemnized at 8 o'clock Thursday night at the home of the bride. The Rev. Mr. Morton, pastor of the B. B. church, performed the ceremony in the presence of immediate relatives.

Mrs. B. F. Cooper, who has been visiting in Chicago with her sister, Miss Ethel Terrel, was called home on account of the death of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Banks.

Mrs. Percy Williams is seriously ill at her home at this writing.

Messrs. T. W. Hughes of Newton and R. Spencer of Mason City were Spring City visitors Monday.

Mr. F. B. Brown of Des Moines is a guest at the Battle house this week.

Mr. Reuben Gaines of Buxton, Iowa, is in the city visiting his lady friend, Miss Bertha Strather.

The Household of Ruth, No. 1929, and the Odd Fellows will give a public installation Saturday night, January 16. Public cordially invited.

Quite a number of visitors were in town Sunday attending the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Banks. They were Mesdames Sonnie Early, Cary Law, Smith, Mary Brooks, Mrs. Burrell of Carney, Lottie Lomas, Annie Cabell, Lucy Jones, Mrs. Hale, Lonnie Brooks of Des Moines, Messrs. Burrell, mother and daughter, Vivian Jones of Des Moines, W. D. Miller of Enterprise and Oscar Hinds of Des Moines.

Obituary of Mrs. Henry Banks. Mrs. Elizabeth Banks was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, in 1854. She was married to Henry Banks in July, 1871. To this union there were born twelve children, seven boys and five girls. Two girls are dead and three boys are dead. Four boys and three girls survive her. Two brothers, Randall and G. O. Terrel, and sixteen grandchildren, a husband and a hot of friends also survive. She died December 30, 1915, about 10 o'clock p. m. She professed a hope in Christ in Virginia some years ago. Deceased was 61 years old, a faithful member of the B. B. church about eighteen years. The church will miss her and her hearty hand-

# RIDES EIGHT LONG MILES IN DARK WITH LUNATIC SOLDIERS

### American Auto Ambulance Driver Dodges Vehicles on Congested French Road While Trench-Crazed Man Grabs at Steering Wheel When Not Fighting Mate—"Thank You Very Much for the Ride," Says Maniac at the End of the Journey.

Paris.—A correspondent of the New York Sun has received the following letter from a member of the American ambulance corps at the front:

"I was on duty last Sunday at S—, a typical French front town just behind the woods in which most of the fighting of the section is carried on. There the two ambulances on the watch were lined up in the usual place at the telephone bureau along the side of the road most protected against sudden shrapnel bombardments. Shrapnel shells exploding into the street usually land their contents into the side of the street facing the German lines.

"All was quiet in the trenches; only an occasional crack of a rifle, the sharp detonation of a grenade now and then and a constant far away booming denoting an attack in a distant 'secteur'.

"Darkness had settled without any wounded being brought in. This was unusual. The 'poste secours' of the various regiments along the street were empty save for a few sick soldiers being held over until the light of the early morning. An ugly rain had set in, making difficult the run of eleven kilometers in total blackness without even the guidance of a feeble oil lamp among the never ending wagons and contrivances of the road. It appeared unnecessarily long to the men in the vehicles, who were those not needing attention at the hospitals back.

**Stealing a Little Sleep.**  
"We turned into the telephone bureau to get what sleep we could, using stretchers from our cars. The blanket rolls unfolded over these, making beds not half bad. Before retiring the men take off their shoes, leggings and coats.

"The incessant rumble of wagon wheels and the rattle and clink of chains outside were beginning to blend with the distant booming in the other 'secteur' as I dozed when I was awakened by the telephone bell. 'Brancardiers' at B—, a dressing station about a kilometer on the other side of town at the edge of the woods, were calling for an ambulance.

"'C'est urgent,' said the operator, and then rang off. They had replied that it was pressing.

"After a quarter of an hour's driving I arrived at the post. It was necessary to go exceedingly slow and stop frequently to avoid running into something in the blackness. At the post two 'brancardiers' came out to meet me.

"A door opened on the side away from the trenches, throwing enough light on the road to turn the car round. I walked toward the door to see if the wounded were inside, or still on the road down, as is often the case. Before I had gone far the attendants came up and solemnly placed their fingers over their lips.

"'Grave,' I asked.  
"Surprised by the 'Wounded.'  
"They replied yes, and pointed through the door. Inside were two soldiers sitting on a bench facing us. That was all. As we came in one of the soldier said 'bon soir' and smiled.

"The 'brancardiers' then told me the men were violently insane and they were under orders to send them to the rear immediately. They had been rendered mad by the fire of the day, they said, and were not to be trusted to be in the same party with wounded.

"'Make them lie inside the car,' they said, 'and they'll be all right for you.'

"However, not wishing a mixup on the eight-mile stretch back, I thought it better to have one fellow lie on a stretcher inside and the other one ride on the seat with me. The soldier who had bidden me a good evening got inside willingly enough, and lay down. We got the other soldier on the seat after several minutes of inducing. He seemed to have an idea he was about to be taken prisoner.

"The two 'brancardiers,' and a couple of others I had not seen before gave me their best wishes as I left. Later, I concluded that they shook hands among themselves when I disappeared in the darkness.

"The run back to S— was made without incident. The soldiers remained quiet. Then began the tedious road to the hospital at F—, eight miles back. The night was exceptionally dark and it was difficult to see my hands on the steering wheel.

**Road Clogged by Vehicles.**  
"The 'ravitallement' was still on the road up. Wagons of every description, some drawn by six or eight horses, joggled by on the other side of the road, one upon the other. Sometimes there was a break of several hundred feet in the line, and at times transports rushed by with a sickening clanking of chains and rumbling of massive wheels, running with more than average rate to catch up to those in front. Occasionally a heavy transport laden with ammunition, en route to some battery in the woods and driven by as many as ten power-

ful steeds, thundered past in the middle of the road or on the left side to pass the slower moving vehicles.

"Frequently these monsters of the any forbidden society. Parents and guardians also must sign a card pledging co-operation with the school board. More than 100 pupils in the San Francisco high schools were suspended because of their membership in secret societies. A state law forbids the existence of school secret societies.

**BAR SCHOOL FRATERNITIES**  
San Francisco Pupils Give Pledge to Forge Secret Societies in the Future.

San Francisco.—As a precaution against the revival of sororities and fraternities in the public schools of this city, the board of education has adopted a rule, it was announced, whereby every high school pupil, before entering school, must sign a pledge against becoming a member of

road came close to collision with the frail ambulance. Sometimes a driver, far in front, contrary to rules, lighted a match and the thing flared over the country like an arc light. In order to drive at all it was necessary to blow the horn constantly and hug the right side of the road as closely as safety allowed.

**Madman Becomes Restless.**  
"At the village of H—, half way to the hospital, the madman on the seat grew restless. He began to add to my troubles by grabbing the wheel at unexpected intervals, turning the car from its course. After each occasion he gave a gurgle of approval and muttered something in a dialect I did not understand, but evidently getting more amusement out of it than I. He was a little fellow and I did not fear him physically.

"After several sudden lurches, when grabbing the wheel seemed to be becoming a habit with him, I began to pat him on the back and look anxiously in the direction of the hospital, about three miles away. I was afraid the fellow inside might make trouble.

"Once, on losing the sense of direction, after being turned from my course, I stopped and dismounted to find the right of the road. Several feet in advance of the car I walked into something hard. I discovered a wagon stationary on the road a short distance in front with a load of long raillike bars projecting over the rear end.

"Suddenly there was a big blaze of light from the back. I stopped short, wondering what had happened. Looking back through a window in the canvas body of the car I saw the soldier inside crouching on the stretcher holding about half a box of lighted matches in his hands. He was trying to light a cigarette.

"With his face toward the floor of the car he raised the score or so of burning matches to his mouth. Instantly there was a sizzle of mustache, a loud cough and grunt, and the lunatic frantically threw the flaming sticks over the car.

**Lunatic Lit His Cigarette.**  
"I jumped off and ran back to prevent the flames from spreading. When I got around the passenger inside was puffing nonchalantly at a cigarette as though nothing had happened.

"But the other fellow was gone. After a few minutes search I was about to give up when I heard a confusion of voices within the ambulance. Hastening to the back again I saw that my friend had made his way into the car without my noticing it and the two were now arguing in dangerous voices on different subjects. After agreeing to many things I finally got the fellow back on the seat with me and we continued.

"The two remained quiet until within a quarter mile of the hospital. At this point the road branches off up a long winding hill. Taking the road the car lurched sharply over a gutter. Probably the soldier inside had been looking out of the little window in the canvas at the front of the car for as the car lurched I felt him brush roughly against our backs to the side.

"Immediately he seemed to have an idea that his companion was at fault, and instantly drove his fist into the canvas, catching the soldier on the seat in the back. The rest of the trip was lively enough; while the maniac in front alternately tried to jump off and sink his elbow into the canvas at his companion the latter pounded a hole through the canvas to reach him.

**Busy With the Maniacs.**  
"On the road near the point we had reached a sentinel is stationed day

and divide the animals so that the horses and the dairy cattle come under separate roofs. This is especially true if the owner intends to handle quite a few horses. There are, of course, no real objections to combination designs as long as the two parts of the barn are kept separate by the use of a wall and carefully built doors. The combination barn shown here is about the right size for a 40-acre farm. Space is provided for 12 or 14 cows and from 5 to 7 horses.

The roof is of the self-supporting type. The lower rafter or gambrel roof is 6 inches by 6 inches by 14 feet long, while the upper rafter is 6 by 12 feet long. The bracing is taken care of by the timbers 1 inch by 8 inches. Two of these braces are used by each of the upper rafters and one for each of the lower rafters. The lookout rafters are made from 2 by 4's.

The trussed roof for barns has one of the greatest factors for utilizing all the space in the barn for various pur-

poses. The braced gambrel roof, such as is shown in the illustration, is the commonest type, but round barns are frequently built with a braced roof. Either type leaves the entire upper part of the barn entirely free from all obstructions, so that it can be most readily utilized as a haymow.

The unobstructed space also allows the installation of the hay track in the peak of the roof. The track is fastened to a collar beam, which is a short beam placed between the upper rafters, and serves the double purpose of supporting the track and bracing the rafters. Many manufacturers of the equipment used furnish special hanging irons that are easily attached to the collar beams and which support the track down below. If this style of equipment is used it will save considerable time and trouble to have the collar beams all even and true. The collar beams are set as high as possible so as to bring the track well up into the peak.

The change in the appearance of barn doors is a feature of modern barns as compared with the old sheds that formerly served as barns. Anything would do for a door in the old days. The sliding doors always had at least one roller off the track and hung down with a mournful droop. The hinged doors were broken so that their only value was to bang up against the side of the barn in the wind. The excuse was often made that the doors didn't fit very well, but the cracks around them helped in ventilating the barn. Now that we have a regular ventilating system, broken-down doors have no reason for existing.

The doors shown in this barn are

all of the most modern construction. Double sliding doors are used in the gable for placing hay in the mow. These doors are placed on slanting tracks close up under the eaves, where they will be protected. Being on the outside of the barn they are never in the way add do not take up valuable space in the mow.

All the other doors into the stable are Dutch doors. The upper and the lower half open separately. The advantage of this type of door is more pronounced in the summer than in the winter. In the summer the upper door can be left open so as to insure a good circulation of air through the barn, and the cattle or horses can be kept inside without trying them up or placing them in the stanchions.

The ventilation is taken care of in the usual way for a barn that is arranged with the dairy cattle facing in. Intake doors for the fresh air are brought in with openings above and in front of the cows. In back of each row of cattle is an intake flue that passes up the wall and along under the roof to the ventilator.

A litter carrier track is placed back of each row of cows, and the track for this passes out through the back of the barn to a manure pit. The entire floor of the cow stable is of concrete, but often the horse part is made with a wood block or cork floor in the stalls where the horses have to stand. Either type of floor is easy to clean, as it can be washed out with a hose after the cattle have gone out.

The feeding arrangement in this barn is compact and easily handled. The silo is placed up close to the back part of the barn and has a chute which empties the silage directly into the feeding alley. From here it can readily be placed in the mangers, which are built of concrete the same as the floor itself.

The horse stable is separated from the dairy barn part by a wall with three doors placed in it. Two of the

## MISS CATHERINE HARLOW



Miss Harlow is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harlow of Washington. She is one of the latest additions to the society of the capital.

and night to guard the country beyond the hill, which again leads to the lines. Directly before reaching him a road branches sharply to the left. It leads to the back of the hospital, where the ambulances go to discharge their loads.

"The sky had cleared a little, showing enough road in advance to make better speed. I lost little time in covering the last stretch. The sentinel was evidently new to our ambulances, for as the car rushed up without slackening pace he fixed his bayonet and danced over the road, thinking I was about to rush by, and wildly commanding me to halt. I disregarded him, absorbed with struggling maniacs, and skidded into the side road within a few feet of his bayonet. Later, I wondered that he did not shoot.

"As I pulled into the hospital yard I noticed the madmen's fighting had ceased and I breathed a sigh of relief. The soldier on the seat dismounted, took his pack and stood waiting without saying a word, while I explained to the 'brancardiers'.

"When I went to the back of the car to help the other soldier out he was gone. Looking around the yard, he was nowhere in sight. I found him chattering to a wild-eyed sentinel who was still wondering what had happened. How he escaped uninjured I do not know. I led my late acquaintance over to the yard, docile once more.

"Thank you very much for the ride. Good night!" he called after me as I left on the return.

## BLEACHED BONES ARE FOUND

Remains of Indiana Man Who Disappeared Some Months Ago, Are Discovered.

Elwood, Ind.—I have the stuff to put myself out of the way. It's no use for you to look for me, for you won't find me." This note David Davis, fifty-one, left for his children when he disappeared from his home near Elwood on August 7. Recently, while James S. Edgell, tenant on 8 Washington McCoy farm, just west of the city, was husking corn in a field an eighth of a mile west of the old McClay glass works, he found the bleached bones and weather-beaten clothing of the long-missing man. Exposed to the elements and to the attacks of feathered and fur-covered scavengers, every particle of flesh had disappeared from the bones, and identification was possible only through the clothing.

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## GENERAL BARN FOR SMALL FARM

### Design Such That Dairy Herd and Horses May Be Handled Under One Roof.

#### ABSOLUTELY NO WASTE SPACE

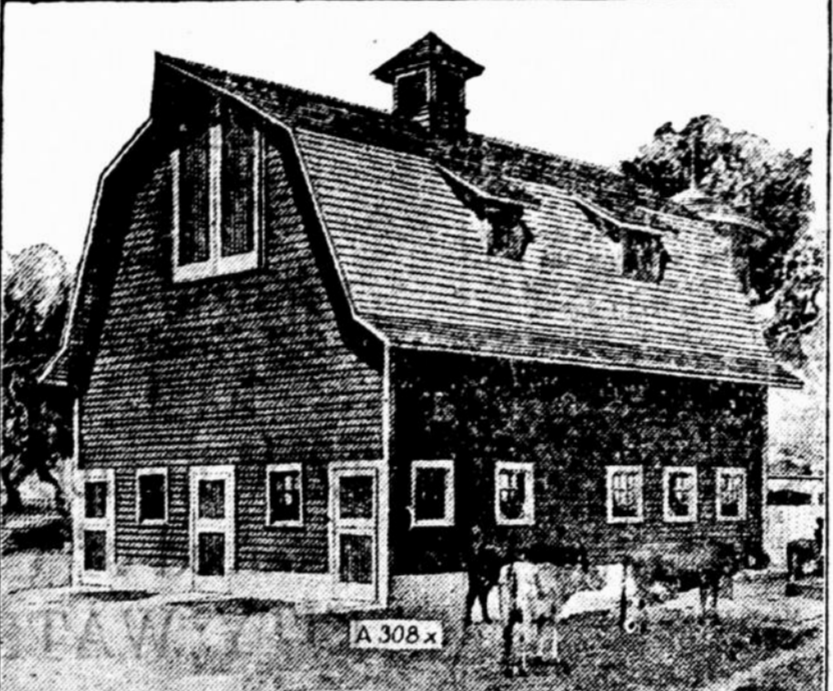
Trussed Roof Provides for Utilization of Entire Upper Part of the Structure—Doors of Modern Build—Ventilation and Feeding Arrangements Perfect.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There are thousands of farms all over the country that are not large enough to support a complete set of barns of all the various kinds that are in use, so the solution of their problem lies in the combination barn. The combination barn is designed to handle a dairy herd and the horses that are needed, under the same roof. A heavy door separates the two parts of the barn.

Combination barns are made in many different sizes, but as a general rule only the smaller sizes are built. If a large combination barn is to be built it is better to rearrange the plans



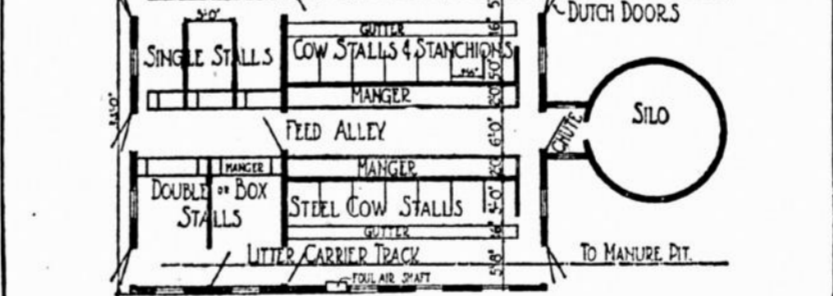
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doors are in the litter alleys and the other is in the feed alley. Three single stalls are placed on one side in this part of the barn, and across from these are two wide stalls that can be used either for two horses or can be finished off as box stalls.

The entire arrangement of this barn presents an attractive design for the man who wants a compact barn for some dairy cattle, with room for the horses that are used around the farm.

Russia Hiding Gold in Siberia. In the American Magazine a well-known American banker writes an article entitled, "The Money Side of the War," in which he presents many inside facts about the financial situation of the nations at war. In the following extract he tells where Russia is hiding some of her gold:

"Curiously enough, the Russians have placed one of their gold mints at Irkutsk, in the heart of Siberia, where a hostile army invading from either



Ground Floor of Horse and Cow Barn Design. Size, 44 by 34 Feet.

the west or the east would have to travel about two thousand miles over the Russian steppes to get at that gold."

American Woman's Good Work. Woman as an inventor has not come before the public very often, but in the last year Miss Grace Gassette has made her inventions invaluable to the American hospital in Neuilly. Miss Gassette's home was in Chicago before she went to Paris, where she was for years a painter and sculptor. At the beginning of the war she offered her services to the American hospital at Neuilly and soon her work became indispensable. Here she found use for her knowledge of anatomy in inventing apparatus for dressing wounds. Whenever a soldier who is seriously wounded is brought to the hospital the doctor sends for Miss Gassette, who makes a detailed sketch of the kind of instrument needed. From this the workmen construct the delicate apparatus suited to each peculiar wound.

Couldn't Break Himself. Rivers—The fellow across the street always dodges me.

Bridges—Why?  
Rivers—Force of habit, I suppose. He once owed me \$2 for nearly five years.—Judge.

Still Possible. Because a man walks along the street without his overcoat it does not necessarily follow that you are right in assuming that he has put it in his pocket.—Collier's.

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Tuskegee institute was developed by Booker T. Washington, and it is fitting that the trustees of the institution should seek to perpetuate his name. Their idea is to solicit a \$2,000,000 endowment, to be known as the "Washington memorial." Almost one-quarter of this amount has already been subscribed, a part, however, contingent on other contributions. The Trustees look to Negroes for at least \$250,000. This is not a large sum to ask from the colored race, inasmuch as Tuskegee typifies the best that is being done for them. In Indianapolis there are enough prosperous Negroes to provide no small portion of the minimum expected.

When Doctor Washington took charge of Tuskegee it owned nothing. Classes were housed in shanties, and the future held out no great hopes. The perseverance with which he kept at his work, his remarkable ability and his sterling character attracted the necessary support. Today Tuskegee is a valuable property, even from a physical standpoint. Yet its work is so largely philanthropic that there is always a gap between income and outgo. During Doctor Washington's lifetime this deficit was easily met. His acquaintance was wide, and included persons of wealth. In asking help now the trustees of the institute possibly look not so much to wealthy philanthropists as to persons who are willing to give a little in order that a good cause may be promoted.

"Tuskegee institute," reads the announcement, "is Booker T. Washington's monument, and his most fitting memorial is the perpetuation of its great work for the benefit of the colored people and for the promotion of helpful relations between the races. The gap at present existing between the ordinary income of the institute and its annual outgo is approximately \$150,000." All that is desired is to raise a trust fund of such proportions as will reduce this annual charge to "manageable proportions." It is hoped that enough will be contributed by Negroes to meet not only a fair share of the fund, but also to provide sufficient money to erect a tablet or other memorial in the grounds of the institute. At present there is only one such institution; there should be many. It is therefore important that Tuskegee institute be preserved and enlarged as an example in the education of the colored people of this country.

The heat of the sultry day had made the kitchen stove about the most unbearable thing one could possibly conjure up. The whole kitchen was steamy and uninviting. Outside the sun baked down, and the vacation days made the restless children unhappy and cross; a slovenly, unkempt colored girl was rocking a crying baby; an older colored woman was getting a breath of air at the door. The baby didn't stop crying, the dinner was getting overdone, and the poor, tired mother, almost distracted, wondered where was the trouble. Somehow, we seldom go quite far enough back in our minds to really get at the root of things, writes Mrs. Sidney M. Ullman of the Social Service department, in the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald. This mother, like most of us, saw only in her troubles the inefficiency in her own servants. She was paying for poorly cooked meals and badly trained children; little boys and girls of impressionable age, associating with ignorant Negro nurses;

Theodore Leschetitzky, who died at Dresden recently, aged eighty-five, was the principal master of Paderewski. Leschetitzky made his debut in Vienna in 1845, and for several years taught at St. Petersburg conservatory.

Among the titles of the sultan of Turkey are sultan of sultans, king of kings, bestower of crowns upon the princes of the world, emperor and sovereign of the two seas, and shadow god upon earth.

Frozen meat from South America is sold in large quantities in the Netherlands, but those who can afford it buy the unfrozen inland meat, which costs one-third more, but has more flavor.

Fifty women take an active part in the municipal governments of Swedish cities. Seven of them are busy in Stockholm.

those were chosen who had been best in attendance.

"From the lamb roast to the last crumb of icing on Mr. Jacob's slice of cake both science and care were employed in the selection and preparation.

"We were agreed that none of us had ever eaten a more perfectly prepared meal. It reflected credit on the teacher, who besides being efficient, is very practical.

"The work of the entire institution reflects credit on A. H. Parker, the principal, whose remarkable ability and understanding eminently fit him for the position he holds. He is contributing a large share to the solution of some of our social problems and deserves the interest, assistance and commendation of every man and woman in Birmingham.

"The industrial high school has not come into being in a day, but has been evolved with our entire school system, then the wonderful personality and consecrated service of him, who, for 33 years has been at the helm.

"MRS. DUPONT THOMPSON."

President Wilson is the third chief executive to marry while occupying the chief magistracy of the United States. The others were John Tyler and Grover Cleveland.

The gems, ornaments and precious stones belonging to the shah of Persia are estimated to be worth about \$35,000,000.

In a year 4,472 hours of sunshine are possible, but few places ever experience the maximum.

Lead pencils, of which the world produces 2,000,000,000 a year, are a great tax on certain varieties of wood, of which the best for this purpose are Rocky mountain cedar, sequoia, Pt. Ord cedar, redwood and alligator juniper.

Many tropical plants possess light giving qualities, their blossoms and stems being luminous and their juices also being phosphorescent.

Wheat is profitably grown in lower California.

## BRITISH PREPARED FOR COLD WEATHER



The men and officers in the British trenches are well prepared for their two enemies, King Frost and exploding German shells. The picture shows a group of British officers wearing their new steel helmets and their winter fur coats.

any forbidden society. Parents and guardians also must sign a card pledging co-operation with the school board. More than 100 pupils in the San Francisco high schools were suspended because of their membership in secret societies. A state law forbids the existence of school secret societies.

San Francisco.—As a precaution against the revival of sororities and fraternities in the public schools of this city, the board of education has adopted a rule, it was announced, whereby every high school pupil, before entering school, must sign a pledge against becoming a member of

But there was an old cow pasture which Sam had almost forgotten. Sam didn't think much of it in his youth.

But that pasture today is the site of this town's residential section. So Sam should worry—his \$20,000 riches, or will be, when the residents pay him his legal dues.

REFORM IN SURGERY

Matter of Slow Growth Throughout the Centuries.

Practitioners Were Slow to Abandon the Barbarous Methods Which Had Been So Long in Use—Some Queer Remedies.

In 1538 a great reform in the treatment of gunshot wounds was made by Ambroise Pare, the father of French surgery. For some inscrutable reason such wounds had previously been regarded as infected and therefore in need of cauterization with boiling oil or water.

Once, in the absence of these antiseptics, Pare simply dressed some wounds without cauterizing them, and on the following day he was agreeably surprised to find them in better conditions than wounds that had been treated with boiling oil.

Thereafter he abandoned and opposed the barbarous practice. Soon afterwards he devised the ligation of arteries as a substitute for cauterization after the amputation of limbs.

Bold and successful methods of treating wounds of the head and brain lesions were adopted by Berenger de Carpi a little later. The advancement of the healing art, however, was slow, and many queer remedies were employed, such as broths made of vipers and frogs, which are mentioned in a medical treatise published in 1778.

General Marbot has described the heroic treatment applied to his foot, in which gangrene had developed after it had been frozen on the battlefield of Eylau. He was held by four men while the surgeon cut out the gangrened parts as if he were removing decayed portions of an apple. The surgeon then mounted a chair, saturated a sponge with hot, sweetened wine and let the liquid fall, drop by drop, into the hole which had been excavated. The pain was excruciating, and the general had to endure it every morning and night for a week, but his leg was saved.

In the Crimean war 75,000 of the French army of 300,000 men died of anthrax, scurvy, typhus and hospital infection. Death followed 91 per cent of amputations of the thigh and 55 per cent of amputations of the arm. The physicians and surgeons did their best, but they were too few, and the organization and equipment were defective. In May, 1855, there were only 78 ambulances and field hospital surgeons for an army of 105,000 men.

Similar conditions prevailed in the Italian campaign (1859-1860). At Magenta each ambulance surgeon had 175 wounded men to care for. At Solferino each surgeon had 500 patients, so that even if he were able to work 20 hours continuously, he could not give three minutes to each patient.

The Crimean and Italian campaigns proved the necessity of a radical change in military surgery. This transformation has gradually been accomplished, both in the administrative and in the medical and surgical fields.



Cauterizing Implements Used by Pare.

The railway and the automobile have facilitated the transport of the wounded and ameliorated its attendant conditions. Antiseptic methods have greatly diminished mortality and hastened cure. In large armies, however, the wounded may still, at times, be too numerous to be properly treated.

Important progress has been made during the present war, but still further improvement is required. The ratio of dead to wounded has been reduced from one-third to one-fifth.

A soldier represents a capital, a value, a force. His death or illness is a loss for the whole nation. For these as well as for humanitarian reasons it is imperative to neglect no means of restoring to health the citizen who has risked his life in defense of his country.

Business and Pleasure.

"We want to keep business out of politics," said the reformer.

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "you've taken all the pleasure out of it. If you take all the business out of it, too, I don't see what's going to be left."

Taking No Chances.

"What would you call a policeman?" "A 'coppers' or a 'coppette'?" "I wouldn't risk calling one anything. A chap called one 'dearie' the other day and he arrested him for flirting."

Real Situation.

Count—I can't live without you, Miss Monne.

Miss Monne—Don't you mean, count, that you cannot live as you'd like to without me?

Had an Unpleasant Sound.

Daughter—Father, can I take a post-graduate course in biology?

Her Dad—Dubiously—I don't know, daughter. I'm afraid you'll be wanting to buy too many things.

A Peace Disturber.

Mrs. Diggs—I feel so sorry for poor Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Wiggs—Because why?

Mrs. Diggs—Her husband thinks he knows how to cook.

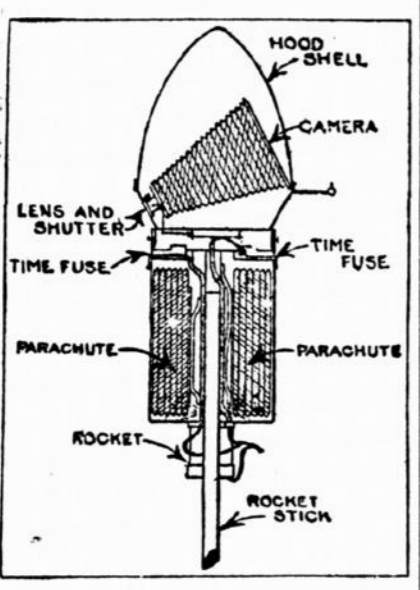
NEW ROCKET CAMERA

Photographic Apparatus of Immense Military Value.

Germans Get Topographical Data in Form That May Be Studied at Leisure—Modus Operandi Simple and Ingenious.

The resourceful Germans have found a way to photograph the enemy's terrain, without recourse to man-guided aircraft, as the term is generally understood. Not only that, but the cunning Teutons get their photographic data in photographic form when the doing of it is scarcely suspected and quite beyond the chance of interference.

The camera is carried aloft by the impulse of a rocket, the latter soaring skyward like an ordinary rocket. The head of the projectile consists of a thin metal shell containing a camera, while the section below holds a tightly packed parachute, the release of which is effected by means of a time fuse, which can be set to go off at any desired altitude within the climbing limits of the rocket. At the proper time the parachute is released and spreads, and is of sufficient area to hold the suspended camera aloft for a considerable period.



Construction of Parachute Camera.

Plates seven inches square can be handled by the camera, and pictures can be taken from a height of nearly 1,700 feet, with a field of arc of vision of quite 50 degrees. The modus operandi is both simple and ingenious. On the march the whole outfit, weighing about 800 pounds, is borne by a special carriage. Part of the equipment is a launching frame, which guides the rocket at the time of its flight from the ground. The vehicle is equipped with a range finder. Arriving at the point of operations the range finder determines the direction and the angle at which the rocket is to be started on its journey. The gyroscope is set spinning by means of a weighted cord, which is unwound from the shaft of that device. With this little wheel spinning the rocket is ready for its trip aloft.

The rocket is ignited electrically by means of a light cable from a distance of 300 feet. The initial discharge cuts loose the heavy weight, which sets the gyro spinning. The second electrical impulse ignites the rocket charge and starts the missile skyward. In about eight seconds an altitude of 1,600 feet is reached. Shortly before the maximum elevation is attained an electro-pneumatic contact at the top of the hood-shell operates the shutter and simultaneously frees the parachute. As soon as the parachute expands the rocket parts—the three sections of which the apparatus is composed being connected by a line thirty-odd feet long.

Immediately under the parachute, as it floats in the air, is suspended the hood-shell containing the camera, and at the end of the line are hung the body of the rocket and the vaneed guide-rod. As the whole equipment settles earthward the guide-rod strikes the ground first, and by thus lightening the load on the parachute the camera descends slowly so that it can be either caught or brought to rest on the earth without jar.

The whole affair presents but a very small target; it reaches its maximum altitude in far too brief a span to be interfered with by gunfire; and even for the time of its downward drift is too short for effective practice on the part of the enemy's marksmen. All that is necessary is to wait until the breeze or wind blows from the foe's direction so that the rocket-camera will be brought back to its friends.

A Comforting Reflection.

"I'm always thankful for one thing," yawned the bored banqueter.

"What's that?" asked his neighbor.

"That womenfolk aren't afflicted with the after-dinner speech making habit."

Good Listener.

"I saw you in an argument with Twobble yesterday."

"Wrong again."

"But you were—"

"Standing in front of Twobble while he argued. I had no share in the proceedings."

Triumphal Knowledge.

"I'll bet, Jim, you can't tell me what a polycholic is."

"I'll bet you I can."

"What is it, then?"

"Why, it's a hospital for parrots, of course, stupid."

Thankless.

Mrs. Briggs—Mrs. Van Perkins complains that her portraits don't look like her.

Photographer—Complains, does she? She ought to be grateful.

PERILOUS WORK IN THE TYROL



Austrian troops building a passway along the side of a mountain in the Tyrol to give them a new line for attack.

SWARMS WITH SPIES

Baltic Ports Crowded With Agents of Many Nations.

Heroes, Too, Smugglers, Exchange Gamblers and Fugitives Are There—Many Women in Throngs of Secret Workers.

Stockholm.—Just now the Baltic is the sea of adventure. Normally it is a dull, insipid sea. After war began the Baltic woke up a little, but its liveliness was limited by Grand Admiral Tirpitz's command of the sea. Now about ten British submarines, backed by some Russian submarines, have awakened the ordinarily quiet waters. All Baltic ports are nests of espionage, adventure, patriotic heroism and roguery, chiefly the last named.

Stockholm ignores the war, but it is full of Russian and German jobbers who gamble in exchange. Copenhagen is the chief center of German espionage. The saloons and fourth-rate hotels are thronged with German agents. Libau, since Von Hindenburg captured it last summer, is the headquarters of a German motorboat corps which does scouting in Riga gulf, Hermsand, Oselosund and other small Swedish eastern ports are the homes of scores of marooned German merchant captains whose ships have been torpedoed or bottled up.

The liveliest places are Haparanda and Tornea, frontier townlets on the Tornes, Elf, rivers, which divide Sweden from Russian Finland. These townlets, 30 miles from the Arctic circle, are crowded with spies, contraband smugglers and fugitive prisoners. The Russian gendarme Colonel Abassoff discovered two German spies in Tornea recently. With six gendarmes he pursued the suspects to Karungi, further up the river, and besieged them in a house. After a two hour battle the two Germans and four Russians lay dead.

In coming here from Copenhagen, via Malmo, one has to cross the sound, the entrance gate of the British submarines. The sound is an international waterway, but it is also territorial, being less than three miles across at the narrowest point. The Swedes own the east side and the Danes the west. The other entrances, the Great and Little Belts, which are entirely owned by Denmark, were mined against submarines in October, 1914.

Danes and Swedes could not agree about mining the sound. The Swedes regret this, for the submarines have disturbed the halcyon calm of the Baltic and injured Sweden's trade with Germany.

After England had got at least four submarines through, Germany mined the sound. Mines were planted in a big triangular patch in the south and German patrol boats were set to watch it. At least two English submarines have got between or under the mines and more may come any day.

From the Malmo steamer could be seen Germany's tremendous measures against submarines. South of the mine field, on the horizon, is a forest of masts and funnels belonging to the big flotilla of cruisers, gunboats, armed trawlers and motor patrol boats. Their business is to watch for and destroy submarines that get past the mines. Ahead of the flotilla flew a hydroplane. The Malmo steamer captain said that when he had sailed a boat south a few days before he had counted about fifty German craft of different kinds all on the look-out. From the sound down to the broad water between Sweden and Rugen Island every mile of sea has a small German warship on the watch. At Copenhagen the police brought

aboard for transit to Russia an alleged spy. In the Baltic ports are swarms of purely military and naval spies who serve belligerent governments, many "trade spies," and large numbers of spies of the neutral Baltic powers whose work is to spy on spies.

The trade spies, all British, haunt commercial ports. Their function is to collect facts about Scandinavian firms' trade with Germany, which firms trade, what they sell and to whom. London takes care that overseas goods consigned to Scandinavian firms which trade with Germany do not reach the firms. The trade spies pose as language teachers or drummers. Many have been expelled.

Mlle. Assanovitch, a handsome, black-eyed Russian girl, who, posing as governess, spied on a great scale, was expelled recently. The spies who spy on spies are mostly Swedish. They watch all foreigners, particularly those who speak English. Two days after an Englishman reached Stockholm he visited a dentist. Half an hour later an agent telephoned to the dentist to ask who his patient was.

Copenhagen is the center of the false passport business. Danes point to the Cosmopolite hotel and say: "There can be had passports of any nationality." The false passport business was started in order to save Russians from capture by German cruisers.

BEAUTIFUL WAR WIDOW



A new portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Lyndhurst Bruce, whose husband, the eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdeen, was killed in action some time ago. Mrs. Bruce spends much time in collecting and sending comforts to the men at the front.

There are 12 kings, three emperors, three presidents and one sultan of independent countries in Europe.

CARLOAD OF HAY FOR 50 CTS.

Mistake in Telegraphic Message Costs German Farmer Large Sum of Money.

Hamburg.—Through a most unusual legal ruling, which, in many quarters, is attacked as incorrect, a farmer has been obliged to sell a carload of hay for two marks (50 cents). He had telegraphed to his would-be customer that the price would be 200 marks, but the price was 200 marks and some employee of the telegraph

office lost the two ciphers in handling the message. The astonished customer lost no time in accepting the "2" mark offer. When the customer declined to pay 200, the case went to court. The supreme court decided that the imperial telegraph office cannot be held responsible for the mistake and that the sale must stand.

Rear Admiral Strauss, chief of the bureau of ordnance in Uncle Sam's navy, is the only Hebrew to hold flag rank in any of the world's navies.

HIS LIFE EXCITING

Famous "Prisoner of the Mahdi" Visits Medina.

Man Held in Chains for Twelve Years by the Mahdi and Freed by Kitchener Has Had Most Romantic Career.

Constantinople.—Bronzed like a native son of the desert and in droll speech and manners an Arab, the only white man who ever openly visited Medina, the holy city of the Mohammedans, recently returned here. The pilgrim was Dr. Karl Neufeld, the famous "prisoner of the Mahdi," who was liberated by Lord Kitchener in the Sudan many years ago.

Few men have had a more romantic and exciting career than this celebrated traveler. As a physician, teacher, merchant and contractor he went to the Sudan in 1886. When the uprising of the natives began he was taken prisoner by the Mahdi and kept in chains for twelve years. Freed by Kitchener, he returned to Germany, but after a lecturing tour he made his way back to the Sudan. Shortly after the outbreak of the present war he had to leave his adopted country again, as he was expelled by the British authorities.

After his return to Germany he was sent to Constantinople, where he placed himself at the disposal of the Turkish government. He was used as an emissary to the Arabian tribes, and for this work probably no man is better qualified. As he speaks the dialects of all the Bedouin tribes, knows their customs and has embraced the Mohammedan faith, he wins confidence wherever he appears in the world of Islam.

After organizing the Arabian tribes on the Peninsula of Sinai for an invasion of Egypt this strange man went to Damascus and decided to visit Medina.

Accompanied by four Arabs he left Damascus in June. After his train passed Mann and El Ulla the Turkish officers with whom he traveled became distrustful and they even kept aloof from him when they saw him say his prayers like every pious Mohammedan. When he reached Medina, the Ramadan, the great Mohammedan festival, had just begun. He placed himself under the protection of a prominent native who has charge of the pilgrims from the Sudan and his host conducted him to the Harom-es-Sherifa, the temple where Mohammed is buried with his favorite daughter Fatima and his son-in-law.

When he stood before the crypt of the prophet the German traveler was surrounded by an angry mob. His position became quite critical until two Arabians made their way through the crowd and declared: "We know him; he is the effendi of Omdurman and Assuan, a good man and true Mohammedan."

Even this did not entirely satisfy the mob and Doctor Neufeld was only permitted to stay in the temple after he affirmed his faith with a solemn oath. For two or three weeks he was continually watched by natives who were not convinced by his religious professions and by Egyptian spies in the service of England.

The latter tried in every way to inflame the natives against him by calling him an infidel and "Christian dog." At a meeting of the scribes and sheiks he was asked where he came from and there was great excitement when he calmly said: "From Germany."

The priests and chiefs were satisfied, however, when he related how he was converted to Mohammedanism by a pious sheik in the Sudan.

Doctor Neufeld remained in Medina nearly two months in continual intercourse with the sheiks, ulamas and prominent pilgrims from Tripolitania, Tunis, Morocco, Persia, Afghanistan and India. He obtained much valuable information. From the pilgrims he learned that the Jihad (holy war) movement is fast becoming general to all Mohammedan countries. He found that the Arabs are especially bitter against the British, because the English government has closed the Red sea and stopped the great annual pilgrimages from Egypt and India to Mecca and Medina. Still more bitter were the Mohammedans over the fact that the English have proclaimed the new ruler of Egypt appointed by them "sultan of the two holy places," because all of the faithful insist that this title only belongs to the caliph at Constantinople.

"By their attempt to establish an Egyptian caliphate the British have made one of their greatest mistakes," Doctor Neufeld said on his return to Constantinople. "The Arabs will never forgive them this interference with their religious affairs, and the blockade of the Red sea."

"The population of the whole western part of Yemen is in uprising against the British. In this part of Arabia only the sheik Ebesi is in the way of the English and he possesses little power and influence."

All Arabs are fervent admirers of Germany, he said, and every one of them knows the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. When the telegraph brought the news of the fall of Warsaw to Medina there was a great celebration. The whole population assembled before the house of Doctor Neufeld to express its joy. An old priest, who mildly protested and expressed doubts in regard to the righteousness of the sultan's alliance with the German infidels, was howled down by the mob.

Swiss Insure Art Objects. Basel, Switzerland.—A million and a quarter dollars' insurance against damage to artistic treasures as the result of air raids has been taken out by the Swiss government and citizens of Basel. A great many valuable paintings, tapestries and art objects have been taken from museums and private houses and placed in cellars since the dropping of bombs at Chaux-de-Fonds by German aviators who had gone astray. The passage of French or German aviators near Basel is now almost a daily occurrence.

The KITCHEN CABINET

There are no moral blanks; there are no neutral characters. We are either the sower that sows and corrupts, or the light that splendidly illuminates and the salt that silently operates; but being dead or alive, every man speaks.

DISHES FOR OYSTER LOVER.

Oysters raw, or if properly cooked, are very easy of digestion. They are not especially valuable as food, but are priceless as to appetizing flavor for those who are fond of them. Oysters are sometimes carriers of typhoid germs, and especial care must be exercised in their use when uncooked. The green matter they frequently contain has often caused a perfectly good oyster to be refused admittance into good society. The green tint is caused usually from the vegetable matter on which the oyster is fed and is not at all objectionable.

Oyster and Carrot Stew.—This is an economical dish. Cook carrots and potatoes until tender; season with salt and pepper, add milk and as many oysters as desired, with plenty of butter to add richness to the stew. The vegetables should be cut in dice.

Oyster Pie.—Put the liquor from a quart of oyster in a double boiler with two cups of milk; season with salt and pepper, and two tablespoons of butter; thicken with bread crumbs until creamy; add the oysters. While warm, add the beaten yolks of two eggs to the mixture. Make a rich pie crust. Line a dish with it and lay a piece of buttered paper between the two crusts. Bake until a light brown; take off the upper crust, pour into the shell the prepared oysters, replace the crust and put into a hot oven for ten minutes. Serve at once.

Oysters a la Poquette.—Make a rich cream sauce of a cupful of milk; add to the other seasonings a teaspoonful of onion juice, and the same of chopped parsley. Take a half cupful of mushrooms, fresh, when obtainable, simmer in the white sauce for ten minutes, then five minutes before serving turn in a pint of well-drained oysters. When the oysters curl, the dish is done. This is nice for Sunday night supper, prepared in the chafing dish.

ECONOMY FOR THE TRADE.

It is hardly necessary to repeat such trite advice as the following and yet housewives either do not know, do not care or are deliberately willing to allow expenses to mount without any regard to saving: Begin a meal with a hearty soup made from vegetables or with milk and some vegetable for flavoring. The family will eat far less of meat and dessert which will be a large saving when counted up at the end of the month.

Vegetable soups of course are the cheapest, then comes those made of bones and meat and the soup made of milk and other things. A good potato cream soup to begin the meal that has for its main dish croquettes or a fish dish is a well balanced meal with some simple dessert.

Milk soups are made with a pint of water and a cupful of any sort of vegetable, cooked together; the milk is added when the water is reduced somewhat, then a thickening of flour and butter is added to bind it, the seasoning added and it is ready to serve.

Cream Pea Soup.—Drain and wash a can of green peas; place them in a small saucepan, adding a sprig of mint, a little onion juice, a pinch of sugar, salt and a dash of cayenne. Cover with a pint of cold water and cook until the peas may be easily mashed. Press through a sieve, return to the fire and stir in gradually a half-pint of cream and a small cupful of milk. Then add a tablespoonful each of butter and flour cooked together and serve with bread sticks.

Croquettes may be tasty, appetizing bits of food or if carelessly made not at all appetizing. The chopped seasoned meat should be mixed with a thick white sauce that has been allowed to stand until cold, then the croquettes should be molded and rolled in fine sifted crumbs, then in egg, then in crumbs again and let them stand until slightly dry. Fry two or three at a time in a wire basket dipped in hot fat; more fried at a time will not be well cooked. Drain on brown paper and place in the oven until ready to serve.

GATHERED FACTS

Brazil produced sugar commercially as early as the sixteenth century.

Spain is building the fourth largest concrete dam in the world to supply hydroelectric power to Barcelona.

A new telephone meter automatically cuts off the instrument to which it is attached when a set time expires.

An English golf enthusiast has patented a club in the head of which is a device to measure the force of strokes.

An inventor has patented a peculiarly shaped tooth brush that reaches both surfaces of the teeth at the same time.

San Francisco is experimenting with street signs set into the corners of curbs and illuminated at night by electricity.

A method for making coke dust briquettes for use in braziers, heating stoves and gas producers has been invented in Japan.

A baby's crib has been invented that can be attached to a bedstead and rocked by an occupant of the latter without rising.

CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS.

For light refreshments for an afternoon or an evening entertainment the small cakes are so much more attractive than those cut in pieces, although the idea may be carried out perhaps as easy in preparing a sheet of cake, then cutting in different shapes and cover with frosting. Cylinder shape pieces are especially pretty; they may be dipped in melted fondant, then rolled in chopped nuts and they will look just like croquettes. The most successful frosting and the easiest to handle is fondant made by boiling sugar and water together with a pinch of cream of tartar until it makes a sort of ball when dropped in cold water, then when cool is stirred until white and waxy. When wanted to use, a little at a time is melted over hot water and poured over the cakes. This fondant may be kept in a dish covered with paper and kept from the air in a cold place, for weeks.

If pink, green or yellow cakes are wanted, in fact any color, the fondant may be tinted the desired shade. For chocolate a little is melted and stirred into the fondant.

Cup Cakes.—Take a cupful each of molasses and sour milk, a half cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of soft butter, one teaspoonful each of soda and ginger, a pinch of salt and flour to make a drop batter. Bake in a moderate oven in small gem pans.

So many people enjoy cream puffs and find them difficult to make and bake. The real secret of the making is in the baking. Let a half cupful of water come to the boiling point, add four tablespoonfuls of butter and when boiling stir in three-fourths of a cupful of flour all at once, cook and stir until it leaves the sides of the pan. Remove from the heat and cool; add three eggs, one at a time, beating between each egg. Drop from a spoon on a baking sheet, leaving space to puff, and bake until the puffs feel light when lifted from the pan. Cool, cut and remove the pastry center before filling.

HONEY SWEETS.

Honey is reasonable in price and plentiful in many places, and should be considered in more combinations. If sugar goes soaring again we may be glad to substitute honey in many of our dishes.

Honey Fruit Cake.—Warm a half cupful of butter, add three-quarters of a cupful of honey, a third of a cupful of apple jelly, remove from the heat; add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, a half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, all sifted with four cupfuls of flour, except the soda, which is dissolved in a tablespoonful of water; add a half cupful of currants, half a cupful each of raisins and chopped orange peel, a quarter of a cupful of warm water and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Gingerbread.—Sift four cupfuls of flour with a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, add a half cupful of Sultana raisins, a quarter of a cupful of chopped citron, a half cupful of preserved cherries, cut in halves; then melt a half cupful of butter, add three-quarters of a cupful of honey, two eggs and a quarter of a cupful of milk. Beat well and turn into a well-buttered tin and bake.

Honey Blanc Mange.—Moisten six tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with a quarter of a cupful of cold milk; add two cupfuls of boiling milk and cook eight minutes; then add a dash of salt, and a half cupful of honey. Mold in cups and when ready to serve sprinkle with chopped nuts and serve with sugar and cream.

Honey Nut Sandwiches.—Mix a cupful of honey with two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice, then stir in enough finely chopped nut meats to make a thick paste.

Honey Candy.—To a quart of honey take six tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and boil until it hardens when dropped in water. Flavor with two teaspoonfuls of lemon extract and a half teaspoonful of soda. Pour into buttered pans to cool. Mark off in squares before too hard.

Nellie Maxwell

A factory in the Azores will manufacture alcohol from sweet potatoes.

Two German scientists have invented an electric furnace in which heat is applied to metals to be melted by a tungsten tube.

Dumping apparatus for wagons has been invented that spreads crushed stone or other materials evenly on the surface of roads.

According to German electricians snow never collects on transmission lines that carry 100,000 or more volts, even when they are not charged.

Pine timber valued at \$250,000 on the Bad River reservation in Wisconsin will be divided between 547 Indians, according to an announcement from the secretary of the interior. They will also get the land, averaging 80 acres each.

Death decreased the government's Civil War pension roll nearly ten per cent during the last fiscal year. A total of 396,370 Union veterans remained on the roll July 1, or 33,255 less than a year ago. Payments to Civil War pensioners during the year totaled \$156,668,771, compared with \$172,417,466 in 1914.