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THE BYSTANDER

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XXII No. 42

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1916

Price Five Cents

Mr. W. K. Perry, one of our city employes, is very sick at his home on North Union street with pneumonia.

Mr. Jefferson Logan was reported sick last week, but is much improved at this writing, yet he is not a well man either.

Miss Lulu Vaughn returned from Rock Island, Ill., where she has been giving some musical recitals at various churches.

The Public Grocery Co. will soon move from Ninth and Park streets to their new home at 1008 Center street, where they will invite the public to call on them.

King Solomon Commandery, No. 6, will celebrate Easter Sunday in full regalia at St. Paul's A. M. E. church at 3 o'clock. Rev. I. W. Bess of Waterloo will preach the sermon.

Mr. John Wright, a successful business man of Buxton, was in our city this week on business. He contemplates moving to our city this spring.

Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Alexander have moved to 821 West Twelfth street, where they will be glad to meet their friends.

Mr. H. S. Teeters, an old and highly respected citizen of Huntsville, Mo., was in our city this week on business. He called at our office. He is an active Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Kata Hutchinson of Oralab, Iowa, entertained Mrs. T. L. Griffith and Mrs. James of Rigard avenue Wednesday, April 12. A delightful time was spent.

Rev. Henry McCraven was selected as a delegate to the Polk county republican convention last Monday, where they will select Polk county delegates to the state republican convention to be held in Cedar Rapids next month.

The Model Drug Co., of which Mr. McCree is the manager, will soon move to their new location at the corner of Eleventh and Center streets from Ninth and Park streets. They expect to be in by May 1st.

Mr. A. E. Greenlaw, the great soloist, left Monday for his home in Detroit, Mich. He is on the program at a Booker T. Washington memorial meeting to be held at the largest Congregational church there. He gave a song recital Monday night at Iowa Falls.

A mass meeting will be held in the Masonic home, Eleventh and Center streets, during the first part of May to perfect the organization of political clubs in Polk county. Anyone interested further may communicate with Dr. A. J. Booker, chairman.

The Des Moines Suffrage club will meet Monday evening at the Corinthian Baptist church. Mrs. G. L. Johnson will be the principal speaker of the evening. Everybody is invited, both men and women.

The High School Girls club met at 1053 Fifth street Sunday afternoon and final arrangements were made for the debate, "Resolved that woman should have the right of suffrage," to be held Thursday evening, April 20, at St. Paul's church. Girls will have affirmative side and boys the negative. This will be one of the most interesting entertainments of the season.

The members of the B. Y. W. Y. K. Art club enjoyed a pleasant afternoon with Mrs. H. Tolliver. After a business session lunch was served and they adjourned to meet with Mrs. J. A. Roberts in the Albreath apartment.

Mrs. Belle C. Watkins of Buxton spent last Thursday in our city conferring with Mrs. S. Joe Brown, state president of the Iowa Federation of Colored Women's Clubs relative to the coming annual meeting of the Federation on May 22, as she is the vice president of the State Federation.

The Deborah Administrative Council of the O. E. S. will hold their next quarterly meeting Monday night, April 17, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Thompson, 1306 Twentieth street. All members are urged to be present.

Eliza E. Peterson W. C. T. U. gave a very delightful reception Wednesday p. m. at the residence of Atty. and Mrs. S. Joe Brown, complimentary to Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, organizer of said union. Quite a number of distinguished guests, club women, officers and members of the various Women's Christian Temperance unions were present. Mrs. Anna M. Hill, district president, in a few well chosen remarks introduced Mrs. Peterson, who spoke upon temperance and suffrage in a very thrilling and enthusiastic manner, charming her hearers and impressing many relative to both temperance and suffrage as they hadn't before. Other distinguished guests were introduced and made very fitting and appropriate remarks.

The Princess Zorah chapter of the O. E. S. will hold their annual memorial services at their hall in the North Star Masonic Temple association hall on Wednesday evening, April 26th. Mesdames J. H. McClain, M. Wilkinson, C. B. Woods and John L. Thompson will deliver eulogies. The public is invited to come out.

Rev. W. L. Lee has returned from conference and will begin his fifth year's work as pastor of the Asbury church Thursday, April 16. Congregation will observe Palm service. All members and friends are expected to be present.

THOMPSON HOTEL GUESTS. E. A. Dishman, Elgin, Ill.; Sarah Webb, Ogden, Iowa; Ben H. Madison, Buxton, Iowa; L. B. Morgan, city; Roy Broddus, city; Frank Lee and wife, Grinnell, Iowa; B. W. Smith and C. W. Willett, Alton, Ill.; Lee Craddock and wife, city; John Wright, Buxton; Emery White, Buxton; Susie Young, Henry Wagner, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson, who arrived in the city Monday, has been busily engaged in Des Moines and vicinity addressing appreciative audiences and arousing much enthusiasm for temperance. She will speak Sunday at 11 o'clock service at Union Congregational church, at 6:15 at the Christian Endeavor at St. Paul's A. M. E. church and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock service at the Corinthian Baptist church.

The many friends of Des Moines, Iowa, will be shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. Marie Allen, which occurred in Mason City on April 10th. She leaves to mourn her death her husband, Mr. Thomas Allen, and mother, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Della Taylor of Fort Dodge. Other relatives in persons of Mrs. Wilburn and Mrs. Carr of Des Moines, Mr. Tom Davis, Mr. Scott Davis and Mr. Walter Davis of Mason City and Mrs. Ike Robinson of Huntsville, Mo. The remains were taken to Moberly, Mo., and laid with the rest of the family.

The local policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is made manifest in the high class entertainment furnished at regular intervals. The educational committee has arranged a unique program for Friday evening, April 21, at Union Congregational church. The program will consist of music, vocal solos, duos, quartets, dramatic readings and poetry and a big surprise. The admission is free and it is everyone's privilege to enjoy and be lifted up. Along with the civic battles this association fights it plans intellectual treats of joy and inspiration. The program will begin at 8:15 sharp. Everyone is welcome.

BAILEY DEFEATED. Mr. Wm. H. Bailey, justice of the peace at Buxton, Iowa, and one of the active young republican workers of that town, was the only candidate for delegate from Iowa to the national republican convention, was defeated at the state wide primary held last Monday, to our sorrow. It does seem that when the republican party wants active workers to help organize they come to the colored people, but when good and efficient candidates apply for an elective office, which they have a right to and are justly entitled to, they are usually defeated. Mr. Bailey is one of the strong men of Buxton, young and active. And we present his name as a candidate for the legislature from Monroe county and hope that he will file his nomination papers and we will do all in our power to get the nomination for him and his election to the legislature.

AMONG THE CANDIDATES. We note from circulars and several newspapers announcements that our good friend, Henry E. Sampson, is a candidate for attorney general. Mr. Sampson is the present assistant attorney general of Iowa and a lawyer of much ability. Look for his announcement later. The present attorney general, Cosson, is a very strong candidate for governor of Iowa. I have known Mr. Cosson for a number of years and recognize him of great strength and character. He is organizing in every county in the state, and his friends expect that he will be the nominee. Lieutenant Governor Harding of Sioux City is also another candidate for governor and he and his friends are organizing in every part of Iowa. They insist that he should be the logical successor to Governor Clarke. Mr. H. M. Havner, a young attorney from MaMarango, is a strong candidate for attorney general. Mr. Havner is one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Iowa, and with experience and by virtue of his age and practice would, if elected, make an efficient attorney general. He is a true friend of humanity and will treat all classes fair. See their announcements later.

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ALLEN FOR GOVERNOR.

Senator J. H. Allen, of Pocahontas county, candidate for governor, is of Quaker parentage and he has been one of the best friends that the colored man has ever had. His grandfather belonged to the underground railroad of abolition days and helped many a fugitive from the southland to reach the hope of the north. Where there was safety. When a boy Senator Allen would listen by the hour to the interesting tale of the grandfather how they would hide the colored fugitives during the day and then travel at night. Those were interesting days and of course as a result of his abolitionist ancestry Senator Allen has in his veins the same blood that enthused to help the colored people. He is now being largely supported by the colored voters of Iowa and this is the basic reason.

BUXTON, IOWA.

A good word is an easy obligation, but not to speak ill requires only our silence, which costs us nothing.

Mr. M. O. Henderson, who has been ill for some time, departed this life last Saturday. Funeral services at the A. M. E. church Monday at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Ferrabee officiated. Friends extend their sympathies to the bereaved wife.

Mr. Jas. F. Guy is some better at this writing.

Rev. F. B. Woodard was out of town a few days last week.

Mr. F. B. Woodard was out of town a few days last week.

Mr. Roy Hogsette of Des Moines is in the city.

A number of ladies and gents were royally entertained at the Buxton hotel Saturday night. Ice cream and cake was served.

The F. B. W. club met April 5th at the Buxton hotel with Mrs. Maggie Jeffers. Eleven members were present. Business of importance was discussed. Four new members were added to the roll, namely, Mrs. Cora Baker, Mrs. Maggie Jones, Mrs. Sarah Walker and Mrs. Josephine Lewis. An excellent paper on "Children" was read by Mrs. Ella Reeves. Discussed by members. Two visitors, Mrs. N. B. Ferrabee made excellent remarks. A two-course lunch was served by the hostess. Adjourned to meet with Mrs. Georgia Brown on April 19th.

Miss Gussie Mardis entertained the Organ club last Friday. A dainty lunch was served. This club is making remarkable progress raising money for the piano by the card system. Next meeting with Mrs. Ada Johnson, Miami, April 21.

The young ladies and gents are practicing for a fine drama soon. Watch for the date latter in The Bystander.

Mrs. La Dockya Montjoy, Mrs. Louis Montjoy and Mr. Roy Hogsette were the guests for breakfast Sunday a. m., with Mrs. Grace Hutton as hostess.

Miss Georgia Blackburn and Mr. J. C. Rowlette Dr. E. A. Carter and wife and Mrs. Willa Coleman were hotel guests for dinner Sunday.

Mr. Fred E. Coleman spent a few days at his former home in Bnone, Iowa.

HEALTH HINTS.

A. J. Booker, M. D.

Do you know? That the best things in the world cannot be bought with money? Take for instance, love, friendship, health, happiness, honor and a quiet conscience.

That doctors do not cure you; they only aid nature, and when you think you are fooling the doctor, if he really has given the right advice, you are deceiving yourself?

That sincerity of purpose and right dealing are as sure to bring success as the sun shines?

That anger and hatred are as certainly poisonous as deadly drugs?

That people who are true and honest seldom waste time assuring folks of their virtue?

That people claim that the Lord took their babies or relatives when they were sent to death by ignorance and carelessness?

That the employment of time is what largely makes the difference in men?

That there is a vast difference between belonging to church and being a Christian?

That fresh air will do as much or more than medicine? And that it is foolish to take a tonic simply because spring comes?

That gossipers are usually liars and draw on their imaginations to make the thing interesting; and that they talk about you the same as any one else?

That the liver is one of the best crutches an ignorant doctor has to fool the people with, and that all vomiting will cause bile to appear?

That Christianity is the most livable of religions; and the man or woman who tells you that it is not practical altogether is a non-believer?

That most of the people we meet have some mighty fine traits; the reason we do not find the good is because we do not want to?

That the reason people take so much interest in babies is because while they are uncertain quantities they represent infinite possibilities?

That most people are satisfied to fool their friends and neighbors and forget all about God and the future? And that we are very foolish to expect punishment to follow directly

after transgression; and that furthermore it is none of our business about rewards and punishments?

That most of us would be happier and get along better if we minded our own business, unless we can help someone out of a bad place?

If you know these things it is good; if you don't think about these and other good things.

MACON, MO. NEWS.

Macon is now enjoying beautiful weather.

Rev. G. W. Cross preached two excellent sermons Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. F. B. Watson spent a few days of last week in Kansas City.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Garnett have returned from a few days' trip in Jefferson City, Mo.

Mr. Ray Davis of Shelbina, Mo., spent Sunday in our city.

Miss Arti Missie Jackson spent Sunday at her former home in Bevier, Mo.

The Vine and Broadway Sewing Circle met at the home of Mrs. Dulas Braxton on Friday.

Orie Collins and Ralph Turner of Moberly spent Sunday in our city.

Mr. Earnest Buckner filled the pulpit of the Vine and Broadway Baptist church Sunday evening and preached an excellent sermon.

Mr. Lewis Garland spent Saturday and Sunday in our city.

Raymond Houston, Preston Wright and Darlington Austin spent Saturday in Moberly, Mo., and reports a swell time.

Mr. Frank Stinson and two daughters of New Albany, Ind., departed for their home Tuesday.

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ALBIA NEWS.

Messrs. John Lewis and Waverly Gathers were Ottumwa visitors this week.

Mrs. Wilburn Hawkins of Ottumwa visited friends in Albia before leaving Ottumwa for Peoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Thomas have returned from Ottumwa to Albia, after being in that city several months.

Mr. Roy A. Grayson visited his sister, Mrs. Nellie Estes, in Ottumwa over Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Lewis of Oskaloosa visited this week with her sister, Mrs. Oscar Roper, in Albia. Both visited over Sunday in Ottumwa.

At the missionary meeting at Mrs. Smith's on Thursday a two-course lunch was served. No study hour, but program for Sunday evening was discussed.

Lawyer Geo. H. Woodson of Buxton was in Albia on business this week.

Mrs. Mabel Robinson made two business trips in Albia this week from Hocking.

Mr. Ollie Marshall is still very sick.

DAVENPORT ITEMS.

The Sunday Forum is growing in interest. Mr. Patterson of Rock Island was the principal speaker last Sunday. The program for next Sunday promises to be highly entertaining.

Mrs. Jesse Piper, who was recently elected president of the E. L. D. club, entertained the club at her home last Friday afternoon. After a very interesting business session dainty refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. E. H. Hoskins, who has been suffering with her eyes for some time, is reported improving.

Mr. Eugene Perkins is in Quincy, Ill., at the bedside of his father, who remains very sick.

There was a splendidly arranged party at the home of Rev. and Mrs. F. K. Nicholson last Wednesday evening in honor of Mrs. Archey Perkins, who left last Saturday for Washington, D. C., to make that city her future home.

The T. L. O. club will hold a "home bake sale" at Bethel A. M. E. church Saturday, April 15, afternoon and evening. They will have for sale bread, pies, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, etc. Patronize them.

Mrs. Emma Brooks has been indisposed for several days, but is recovering.

Mrs. Ruth B. Bright, G. M. of O. E. S., Iowa and jurisdiction, is at home, after a lengthy trip in the far west.

The T. L. O. club held their annual election last week. Officers as follows: Mrs. Emma Brooks, president; Mrs. Alberta Carter, vice president; Mrs. Lena Brown, secretary; Mrs. Cora Hart, assistant secretary; Mrs. Jennie G. Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. Ella Fuqua, journalist and critic; Miss Teresa Adams, registrar.

Mr. Frank Brown will represent Bethel A. M. E. church at the district conference, which convenes in Burlington on April 19th.

Mrs. Thos. Mitchell has been very sick.

BEDFORD, IOWA.

Mrs. M. V. Robinson spent a few days last week in St. Joe, Mo., visiting her daughter, Mrs. Adah Duncan.

Mr. Richard Johnson and children of Gravity spent Sunday in our city.

Rev. Ewing of Des Moines preached two splendid sermons Sunday. Two members were added to the church. Rev. Ewing returns the 16th to begin a revival, which will close on Easter Sunday, when there will be baptizing at the Baptist church.

This week is to be spent in prayer for the success of the revival. The Sunday school of the Baptist

church is planning an interesting program for Easter.

Miss Lulu Franklin, our competent nurse, is confined to her home with rheumatism. Miss Franklin intends to go to the springs for treatment as soon as she has recuperated.

Mr. J. A. Ashford returned home last week from Colfax, where he has been employed.

Mrs. Emma Johnson and daughter, Mabel, of Gravity spent Monday in our city.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Mrs. Pierre Barquette and children of Ottumwa are visiting at the parental Barquette home this week.

Members of the A. M. E. church met Wednesday night in the church to arrange for a rally and to elect officers for the Never Fail club.

The Sunday school of the A. M. E. church will render a special program Sunday morning at the Sunday school hour, 9:30, in memory of the late Mabel Coleman.

Frank Allen, the plasterer, has purchased a new auto truck.

George Washington, who has been a sufferer with rheumatism, is able to be out.

Mesdames A. G. Clark, Robt. Johnson, John Barquette, E. E. Jones, F. Bush, Frank Allen and F. M. Moore have all been numbered among the sick, but are now able to be out.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, W. B. avenue, have been suffering with the mumps.

Mrs. Susan Allen, who spent the winter at the home of her son in Kansas City, is home again.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant of Evans attended church Sunday in the city, both being members of the A. M. E. church of this city.

Miss Edmonia Twancy is confined to her bed, the result of a fall about a month ago.

Rev. Smith arrived Tuesday night from Boone to visit with his family, who are here indefinitely.

Mrs. E. E. Jones arrived home Sunday morning from Ottumwa, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Wilson, and grandson, Cedric. Little Miss Bobbie Franklin is not

well. Measles, we expect.

Miss Esther Hervey, who has been sick for some time, is no better at this writing.

Mrs. John Barquette departed Thursday morning for St. Paul, called by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Payton.

Master Carl Moore has been a victim of measles.

The Mothers' club met at the home of Mrs. Fannie Wilson on Thursday afternoon. After the business session light refreshments were served and a jolly good time was had by all present.

Alfonzo Fredrick of Des Moines is a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Winston Coleman.

Master Frankie Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen, was accidentally knocked over the railing of the basement during the recess period at school Wednesday. The little fellow was unconscious for several minutes. Consciousness returned and at this time he is, as usual, as happy as a lark.

WASHINGTON, IOWA, NOTES.

Messrs. Howard Motts, Samuel Hall, Jr., and Beebe Gwin visited the tri-cities last Sunday and had a grand time, so they report.

Mr. Hurtt of Ottumwa arrived in the city the fore part of the week to ply his trade, cleaning wall paper.

The Ladies' Aid of the A. M. E. church have planned for a rally for the benefit of the steward board to be held on Sunday night next.

Little Miss Ruth Murray was one of the performers at a musical that was given by one of the music teachers one day last week and had a very difficult piece of music to play, but she handled the part in the best way.

Rev. Boyd preached one of his best sermons last Sunday night to a large and appreciative audience.

Mrs. T. L. Burnett was quite ill the latter part of last week, but is gradually getting better, but not as fast as her friends would wish.

"The Birth of a Nation" seems to be a dead letter here, as nothing more is being heard of it.

Last Sunday p. m. at the Presbyterian church the A. M. E. gospel team had charge of the services at the union gospel team meet, and the consensus of opinion is that it was the best meet that has been had since the union meetings closed. The church was filled, which gave the team impetus to put the ginger into the service.

A new company has been incorporated in the city, viz.: The Dr. Shaw Home Treatment Co. One of the incorporators is Miss Helen Motts, who is the secretary of the company.

IN MEMORY OF GIBBS LAMAR JOHNSON.

Died January 9, 1916. Written by his wife, Jennie Johnson, April 11, 1916. He is gone.

Though his face still lingers near, And the smile I loved so dear, Does still cling, as some sweet song, Cheering the time that seems so long, Though he is gone.

He is gone, But his footsteps still I hear, And his voice rings out so clear, Till my soul rejects to feel Something that I know is real, Yet he is gone.

He is gone, Yet in my memory still there remains Truly, a heart that God hath claimed, A heart that reached for trodden down Now God hath given him a crown, Where he is gone.

To the land of a perfect day, Where all cares are vanished away; Where we'll meet to love and adore, On God's beautiful sunlit shore, When I'm gone.

A Healing Salve for Burns, Chapped Hands and Sore Nipples. As a healing salve for burns, sores, sore nipples and chapped hands Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It allays the pain of a burn almost instantly, and unless the injury is very severe, heals the parts without leaving a scar. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

W. M. HAMMILL

Is a Candidate for Treasurer of Polk County

He is first deputy county treasurer now, and has been for four years--well experienced.

For Constipation. Mr. L. H. Farnham, a prominent druggist of Spirit Lake, Iowa, says: "Chamberlain's Tablets are certainly the best thing on the market for constipation." Give these tablets a trial. You are certain to find them agreeable and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. For sale by all dealers.

EASTER SALE

Colored Peoples Hair

Creole Switches, \$2.00 kind \$1.00 Creole Switches, \$2.50 kind \$1.50 Creole Switches, \$3.50 kind \$3.00 Transformations, 75, 1.00, 1.35, 2.00 and 2.50. Bangs, 25 and 35. Fine parted pieces, 2.50. Every day switches, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00. Full Wig, 6.00, 10.00, 12.00, 16.00

FRANZ Hair Store 705 Locust

2nd door west of Chamberlain hotel

G. W. SCOTT will open his Pool & Billiard Parlor at his new location April 29th, at 714 West Grand Ave.

He will also handle a fine line of Cigars and Soft Drinks.

Spring. Spring is looked upon by many as the most delightful season of the year, but this cannot be said of the rheumatic. The cold and damp weather brings on rheumatic pains which are anything but pleasant. They can be relieved, however, by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. Obtainable everywhere.

Younger Brothers announces complete readiness in Ready-to-Wear-- Millinery-- Footwear-- Dress Accessory-- Fabrics-- for Spring and Easter. Now is the best time to make selections.

JOE NUGENT Wants to Buy Horses Mares & Mules Will be at Albia Thursday Apr. 20 100 Horses from 5 to 8 years old for French Government, weighing from 1100 to 1400 pounds. 100 Head from 4 to 7 years old for Italian Government, weighing from 1100 to 1300 pounds. (This class need not be broken to harness, but must be in good condition.) 500 Head from 5 to 12 years old for Belgian Government. These must be rugged, have good middles and heavy boned; no side bones or white greys in this class--some small blemishes, but serviceably sound. Want all the good Eastern Horses I can buy from 1500 lbs. to 2000 lbs--full ages As my army contracts are direct to the governments can pay you the top market prices at your home town.

FRENCH GUNNERS FIGHT UNTIL THEIR LAST SHOT, THEN BLOW UP PIECES

Save Last Shell to Disable Their Gun When Germans Are Upon Them and Delay Means Death or Capture—One Hero Stays With His "90" for Forty-Eight Hours and Then Loses His Life.

Paris.—How the French field artillery, and in particular the batteries of the famous "75's," were handled during the opening phases of the Verdun battle is detailed in a letter to the Figaro. The letter, written by an officer of field artillery who was in the thick of the fighting, tells in simple style of the superhuman efforts made by the French gunners to stem the tide of the German advance while they were themselves under the fire of heavy artillery.

"On the twenty-first," he writes, "the Germans commenced their preparations for the attack, with a fury that let us know something serious was on foot."

"Our group (a group of 75's is composed of three batteries of four guns each) was in position to the south-east of the Haumont woods. One battery was split up as flanking pieces in three positions—one with two guns to the east of Haumont woods, one to the south and the third to the north of Samogneux, with one gun each. The other two batteries were to the south of hill No. 312. We were supported by a battery of six 90 mm. guns.

"Naturally we responded at once to the German attack with a barrier fire to stop, so far as possible, the enemy infantry from making its way to our lines. The two guns at the east of the Haumont Woods were pushed into position in the Caures ravine and opened fire at 700 meters.

"But the Germans, despite the sacrifice of great numbers of their men, began to arrive in hordes. They appeared through the Caures Woods along the crests running between the Haumont and Caures woods and established themselves there. The two guns here reduced their range and with sweeping fire cut down entire ranks, but new waves appeared to take the places of the fallen men in front of the blazing guns. Still just as their ammunition was falling the enemy infantry appeared through the Haumont Woods almost in their rear. The gunners then blew up their guns and retreated, taking their wounded with them.

Thirteen Men Fall.

"A battery of 90 mm. guns established upon the Haumont crest, although enveloped by an infernal fire, kept quietly about its business. Shells of 305 mm. caliber were falling all about it. In less than a minute fifteen of the servants fell and the fire began to slacken. Then appeared a first sergeant of a 58 mm. battery, Pierrard, of the 17th field artillery, who reported to the commandant of our group:

"Mon commandant," he said, simply, "my battery no longer exists; give me something else to do."

"Very good," was the answer, "report to that battery of 90's."

"Pierrard rallied the remaining men of his battery, they reported to the 90's and in a moment the battery reopened its fire with terrific vigor. For forty-eight hours Pierrard stuck to the 90's, taking charge as the commissioned officers were killed or wounded. He kept in close touch with the commandant and for a time was able to receive from the combat trains extra supplies of ammunition for his duel—against the "Boches." But it was at last impossible to send more ammunition to him.

"Fire every shot you have," he was told; "then blow up your guns and retire."

"The Germans redoubled their efforts to take this battery that barred their way. Again and again they came surging to the crest. At last they got so close that Pierrard and his men opened fire with their carbines and drove them back. Then they returned to their guns and reopened fire. But their situation was untenable. With their last shots they destroyed the guns by firing them after disabling the recoil mechanism. Then the brave fellows came back. But, alas, in their retreat, Pierrard, the bravest of the brave, was probably killed. When they arrived in safety he was not with them, and has not been seen since. He was not the only one to die valiantly for his country.

Hail of "305" Shells.

"Here is another proof of the tranquil audacity of our gunners. One battery was under a terrific fire of heavy projectiles. A 305 shell burst in its midst, killing the captain, the first sergeant, a chief of section and five cannoniers. Did the others blench? Not they; they only tore off their blouses, and, working in their shirt sleeves, redoubled their efforts to intensify their fire and avenge their chiefs and their comrades.

"During the day of the 22d we received an incalculable number of 305 shells on the Mormont farm and its vicinity. Our situation was all the more difficult because of the difficulty we experienced in getting more ammunition. Hardly one caisson in three of ammunition reached its destination. The road from Ville to Vacherauville was swept by a hellish fire.

"The gun established at Samogneux

under a bombardment of all calibers kept up its work of destruction without cessation, except when, on four occasions, the servants had to cease fire and wash the bore to cool it. Finally, pressed by the enemy, they pulled out the clavettes (keys that bolt the piece to the top carriage and whose withdrawal disables it) and retreated.

"Chagrined at being unable to take their guns with them, the men of the section came back in the night to pull it out by hand. They were driven back and the chief of piece wounded.

Once more they returned to the charge, this time carrying bombs to blow it up. They got there only to find it already destroyed; a 210 shell had struck it.

Courage and Devotion.

"The same scenes occurred on the 23d. Our men rivaled themselves in courage and devotion. In the evening, after reciprocal bombardments of awful violence, our batteries were ordered to Cote du Poivre (Pepper Hill), where they arrived, miraculously, without accident. The next day, the 24th, was a great day! What a massacre of Boches! This was when the French and German troops were fighting for Hill No. 344.

"We played our fire on the German masses. Their infantry advanced and receded time and time again, and each time our shrapnel played on them, as we lengthened and shortened the range to follow their movements. How many victims did we make? I do not know. All that I can affirm is that we left them there on the hillsides in heaps without number.

"One regiment, moving from the shelter of the Haumont woods, and another from Samogneux, near les Cotelettes, found itself directly in our line of fire and was literally

DR. MARY WALKER



Her quaint figure in a Prince Albert or a cutaway coat and in men's trousers has for many years been one of the sights of Washington. She expects to be stared at as she makes her way serenely through congressional corridors or about the street. She is a suffragist, of course, and is perfectly at home after she has laid her silk tulle on a congressman's desk and has begun to argue the cause. A special act of congress gave her permission to wear trousers.

cut to pieces. I assure you that those of ours whom we left behind were amply avenged.

"All that we wish for are similar occasions when we are advancing. Our field artillery at Verdun has shown that it has kept up its reputation; it will speak as it should when still more decisive hours sound."

USE SWISS SCHOOL SYSTEM



Mrs. Heinrich Arnold will install the Swiss school system at the new colony in Lower California. This system of public education, admittedly one of the best in the world, will be adopted for the settlers who are soon to arrive in Lower California under the auspices of the Swiss Colonization society.

COLLIE HALTS A MAD BULL

Effort of a Dog Saves the Lives of Two Men on Farm in Illinois.

St. Louis.—Fannie, a Scotch collie, saved the life of John C. Shafer, a farmer and the dog's owner, and John Shafer, father of the dog's owner, on two different occasions last week, when the men were attacked by an infuriated bull, according to a story told in Marine, Ill.

When the father went to the barn to feed, the bull attacked him. In trying to get away he fell several times and was bruised. His granddaughter, Nellie Shafer, arrived home from school at that time, and she sent the collie into the lot. The dog halted the bull and permitted the old man to escape.

The next morning, when the son went to the barn to feed, the bull attacked him. His cries attracted Mrs. Shafer, who went to the lot in her night clothes, taking the dog with her, for the second rescue.

SOLDIERS TO DO FARM WORK

Canadian Government Will Give Militiamen Leave of Absence for One Month.

Winnipeg.—The serious problem of western Canada to find help to put in the crop has been practically solved by an official order from the militia department allowing every non-commissioned officer and man on active service in Canada leave of absence not exceeding one month, to go out on the farms.

The soldiers will receive full pay and allowances as usual, and in addition what they earn from the farmers. The government will provide free transportation for the round trip from camp to farm not exceeding a distance of 300 miles.

CARE OF THE BABY

CHILDREN'S BUREAU GIVES SOME ADVICE OF MOMENT.

Excellent Work Being Done by Federal Department Which Has at Its Disposal the Services of the Most Skilled Nurses.

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

In many respects those parents who are raising their children in the rural districts have an advantage over the city family. Fresh air, sunshine, and plenty of space to play, which are the birthright of the country baby, are often sadly lacking in the life of the city baby. It is not, however, always the case that the country baby is allowed to enjoy all the advantages he should have. Farm homes are often overcrowded and badly ventilated—conditions which are generally supposed to be chargeable chiefly to city life. It is often true also that the city baby is better protected from the annoyances and actual dangers he is exposed to from flies and mosquitoes in the city than in unscrubbed, insect-infested houses in the country. It is not impossible, also, that both the milk supply and the water supply furnished to city babies are safer than those of the country, on account of the rigid inspection of the sources of supply of both commodities in all large cities. But these disadvantages of the country are all quite capable of remedy and are, indeed, already being remedied, to a large extent, in many places.

With the growing knowledge of rural sanitation has come practical systems of water supply and drainage for farmhouses; of disposal of sewage and refuse, and of fly prevention. Even when an outdoor privy must be used, it is quite possible to have a sanitary building with a vault screened from flies. In such ways and many others the country constantly is being made safer for babies and children. A new source of help, directly applicable to the mother's problems, is the rural visiting nurse. These visiting nurses, who travel about the farming communities with a horse or an automobile, are employed by the families in her district, who contribute to pay her salary. The town and country nursing service maintained by the American Red Cross, with headquarters at 1624 H street, Washington, D. C., will be glad to send literature and answer questions about the establishment of such a service.

With the help of the rural visiting nurse small towns may enjoy something in the nature of an infant welfare station, such as is at the disposal of mothers in many larger cities.

In many small places a rest room is provided and maintained by a women's club, or church, or other organization, where women coming into town from the surrounding country may rest. The nurse may often be able to meet with a number of mothers at this room, to talk with them about their babies, giving advice as to the bathing, clothing, and feeding, and to answer questions. In addition to this instructive work in the towns, the nurse rides over her district, calling at every home where her assistance is needed. She works under the direction of a doctor, help-



ing the family to carry out his instructions in cases of illness or accident. Thus the nurse does dressings, gives baths, takes temperatures, or whatever may be required in the case. If there is a baby she advises the mother as to his care, shows her how to give him a bath and how to prepare his food, if he is already weaned. But in addition to giving bedside nursing and home care, the rural nurse does many other things. If typhoid makes its appearance she may look about for a polluted water supply, or trace back the milk the family used to its origin, to see whether this is the source of infection, and urge methods which will prevent further spread of the disease.

She stops at the country schools and looks over the children, and sometimes detects beginnings of cases of infectious disease in time to prevent an epidemic. She also notes cases of probable adenoids, deafness, or weak eyes, and calls the attention of the child's family to the need for care by a physician.

In all this she carries on a continual campaign of education toward a better standard of community life, by showing the mothers how flies can be exterminated, or at least, may be kept out of the house; how to take care of the milk and the baby's bottles; how to clean up the premises, dispose of the refuse and how to keep the streams of the community pure. Such a nurse is, therefore, if she is as useful as she may be, far more than a nurse. She is a teacher, hygienist,

dietist as well, and her salary will be saved many times over in the course of years by the illness and suffering her work prevents.

Rural women's clubs may be the nucleus from which the movement for a community nurse starts. Clubs of this sort interested in such a movement, will find many suggestions in a bulletin published by the children's bureau on work of this sort which is carried on in New Zealand. This pamphlet is called the New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, and is sent free by the children's bureau to all who ask for it. Another pamphlet which may be of assistance to the country mother is "Infant Care," also published by the children's bureau and sent free upon request.

Rabbits Eat Haystacks.

So hungry did rabbits become during the week or ten days that the ice and snow covered the ground here, preventing them from obtaining their usual food from wheat and alfalfa fields, according to the Cottonwood Falls (Kan.) correspondent of the New York Sun, that they could be shot by the dozens as they gathered around alfalfa stacks at nighttime to eat the alfalfa.

During one moonlight night Tom Mercer, a homestead farmer, shot 12 large jackrabbits in less than half an hour as they came from all directions to an alfalfa stack close to his barnyard. He says that with the moonlight shining on the snow-covered ground it was possible to see the rabbits as they came for the alfalfa while they were still a long distance away. Many farmers found great holes eaten in the sides and tops of their alfalfa stacks where the starving rabbits fed nightly. The alfalfa stacks were about the only food supply the rabbits could find uncovered by the thick coating of ice and snow.

Highest Dam in World.

Arrowrock dam in Idaho is the key to an irrigation system that is transforming 231,000 acres of barren sagebrush desert—adjacent to Boise, the state capital—into fruitful gardens, orchards and farms.

By throwing a dam across a gorge in the canyon 22 miles above the city the channel of the river is converted into a reservoir running back 18 miles into the mountains.

It holds, when full, 244,000 acre feet of water, enough to cover 331 square miles to the depth of one foot. It will reclaim 234,000 rich acres in the Boise valley.

Arrowrock is the highest dam in the world today, 384.5 feet from the low point in the foundation of the 16-foot driveway over the top. It is 200 feet thick at the base and 1,060 feet long. The great mass is below the bed of the river; it was necessary to go down 91.5 feet through volcanic rock to reach a solid foundation in granite. In its construction 530,000 cubic yards of concrete were used.

Mirror Routs Wild Hogs.

Sanford Phillips, Jr., two years old, owes his life to the fear of wild hogs for their own likeness when reflected from a mirror.

Wild hogs, which exist in the mountains of Randolph county, came down into the foothills and charged into the home of Sanford Phillips, upsetting furniture and attacking Phillips' two-year-old son.

The animals had torn nearly all the clothing from the child when he ran into a corner where a big mirror hung. The hogs followed, but soon stopped when they beheld their likeness in the big glass. Only a second did they hesitate, however, then turned, plunging from the house back up the mountain side. The child was only slightly injured.—Elkins (W. Va.) Dispatch to Philadelphia North American.

Selling Lettuce in Wrappers.

The individual fruit and vegetable wrapper is a comparatively recent innovation, but its uses are already numerous and are constantly increasing, according to the Country Gentleman. Last year one shipper used individual wrappers in shipping lettuce from the South to northern markets, with excellent results. Waxed paper in pieces 18 inches square was used to wrap each head separately, and the wrapped lettuce was packed in hampers in the usual manner.

The wrappers kept the heads in shape, checked wilting and prevented the spread of decay. The wrappers preserved the freshness of the lettuce so well and added so much to its general appearance that the shipments sold for \$1 more a hamper than shipments of unwrapped lettuce of similar quality made at the same time. The cost of paper and extra labor was only about five cents a hamper.

A Soldiers' Joke.

A wounded British soldier who has been at the front since the days of Mons tells of one little incident which has caused much amusement to many regiments. At Givenchy Keep there is a moat, and under the battalion orders the regiment stationed there must clean out the moat every fortnight. Every regiment which has been there has discovered in the moat a safe. With eager faces the soldiers have gathered round as the safe has been hauled out of the moat, and with great expectancy they watched the efforts to force it open. Once it is opened, the words "Drop it in again, old fool," meet the eye. And it is religiously dropped in again for the next regiment to fish out.

The Hardship of Penury.

"All our friends seem to be getting rich," his wife complained. "I can't understand why that should make you unhappy. You have plenty of good clothes and a comfortable home, haven't you?" "Yes, but I never get a chance to be named in the society columns as a patroness of anything."

Horses Scent Poison Gas.

The power of the horses to detect the approach of the poisonous gas is quite remarkable. They seem to become conscious of the deadly menace before the men have any apprehension of it, and they cry out loudly as though in terror and pain.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

With the view to making useful and better citizens the entire school forces of the Tuskegee institute are laboring vigorously, and the result will certainly reflect credit on the country conditions. Warren Logan, acting principal, has proved himself equal to the emergency and perfect co-operation prevails among the teachers. The wife and brother of Booker T. Washington are actively in the work, and their services and kindly touch are noticed in every department. From Tuskegee to the rural schools is spreading the growth of home improvement, and marks of a greater civilization is evidenced in the school-rooms for miles around, and in many counties of the state; in fact, with the Rosenwald fund in circulation for school buildings, there have been built many civic centers for the farm neighborhood. These schools have inaugurated an alternate system of work and study, hence the kitchen, the garden, barnyard and home are the annex to the schoolhouse, and here the teacher lives.

There were many white guests for this occasion among them Doctor Hyde of Auburn, who gave a most helpful lecture on sanitary conditions in farm homes, and also in towns and cities, and told of the danger to health of the fly. He told of the danger to children, especially, and the death rate of 6,000 children under two years old in the last 12 months, he thought traceable to insanitary treatment. Also of the 4,000 cases of tuberculosis, of typhoid fever, and of pellagra, and the enormous death rate from preventable diseases.

Doctor Holberger of the United States Marine hospital service told of the cause and treatment of pellagra. One statement he made will set many minds at ease. He says it is "no more contagious than an ingrowing toe nail." Also he stated that it was more a condition from lack of proper food and that the disease had never been cured by medicine. After a close study of conditions and scientific analysis, he finds a diet of simple food and a plenty of it, composed especially of good, lean meat, peas, cornbread, with plenty of milk taken regularly will cure almost invariably any case. Of course, sanitary conditions make conditions worse or better.

These two lectures were delivered in such simple language, yet were so forceful, that every man and woman present received a valuable lesson. If nothing more had been said, they were worth the cost of transportation. These diseases are very prevalent among the Negroes.

The schools, the industries, the lectures were all full of interest, but there was a great human interest on my mind—that is, how closely these students were linked with the history of a wonderful past. They are the descendants of old colored families we have, many, known before, and among the teachers many were from Virginia and the Carolinas who have been in touch with the old families and their traditions.

Your editorial on the editorial of W. E. B. du Bois on Booker T. Washington is very suggestive and forceful. Chicago is as caste bound in social decorum as Mississippi. Write a correspondent of the Chicago Post.

Some years ago a Negro, a graduate of Fisk university and of Oberlin college, visited me while on his way to Zululand as a missionary. In company with him I tried to obtain service at a restaurant and we were refused. We tried the barber shops, and were denied a shave. Together we then went to a number of hotels with similar experiences.

Booker T. Washington unquestionably did the greatest work for the Negro, in the South, in the three R's and for industrial education—"the bond of politics and the deeper foundations of human training."

In January, 1907, I was at Minster City, 125 miles south of Memphis. There I met a prosiding elder, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who told me the following story. I vouch for him as a man of truth.

"My friend," he said, "you in the North do not understand Booker T. Washington as we understand him here in the South. Some months ago, by invitation, I sat on the platform at the Normal school at Tuskegee, and made an address to the students present—some 400 in number. I noticed that there was not a coal-black or full-blooded Negro among the students, and I asked Mr. Washington for the reason. He replied: 'I have found that the full-blooded or pure Negroes do not advance beyond a certain point in their education. I have, by experience, tested and proven that only Negroes who have white blood in their veins comprehend the higher mathematics and sciences, and are the only ones who can become abstruse metaphysical thinkers. So I diplomatically guide the others into other channels of education.'" These facts may explain some things not generally understood in the educational system of the late Booker T. Washington.

Assuming that the basis of what is termed national music is found in folk-song, it may be urged that American music, so far as it is peculiarly American, is based on Negro melodies. This finds support, for example, in Dvorak's "Symphony From the New York World," which abounds in melodies strikingly suggestive of our plantation tunes. True, it is contended that none of these melodies is to be found in Negro music, in the form in which Dvorak wrote them, but the influence of the plantation song is apparent. Of Indian music, as it survives to us, there is much to be said, but the scope of Negro folk-song is of more immediate importance, since its effect is more widely felt.

But the Negro is not confined in music to melodies crooned in the field or wafted in meetings or chanted on decks. The musician is becoming less essentially Negro, and more widely musical. In other words, here and there Negroes are writing music; not merely repeating traditional tunes from generation to generation, but composing music that has no racial qualities to set it apart. In churches all over the English-speaking world, choirs are singing the works of Coleridge-Taylor, a Negro whose death a few years ago was regretted by all the world of music, and choral societies are singing his beautiful setting of "Hiawatha." And only last week, Amato, the great Italian baritone, sang in a concert in New York a song of warring Italy, which was composed by Harry G. Burrell, a modern American Negro, whose music has been played in Richmond frequently, notably by that remarkable Negro organization, the Clef Club orchestra.

The first American ancestor of Major Moton, the newly-elected principal of Tuskegee, was brought from the West Coast of Africa in 1735 and was the son of the chief of a powerful tribe. He had been entrusted by his father with a dozen or more slaves, captured in battle from a neighboring tribe, and he brought them down to the coast to sell to the American slave traders. The young African chief delivered these men to the captain of the ship and received his pay in trinkets. He was then asked to go out to see this wonderful sailing vessel. After he had inspected the ship, he was asked by the captain to dine. He said that they gave him some nice things to drink, all of which he enjoyed so much that he fell asleep. When he awoke he was chained to one of the creatures he himself had sold, and the vessel was headed toward the United States.—World's Work.

The Paris board of health has forbidden the sale and use of hair lotions containing tetra-chloride of carbon as dangerous to the heart, head and stomach.

The tortuous Alaskan coast has so many indentations and promontories that its actual length is greater than that of the United States seaboard proper, all told more than 26,000 miles.

A remarkable photograph of the trail of a meteor in flight recently was made by an English soldier in India.

The British meteorological office has established a station for furnishing weather information and forecasts to aviators and aeronauts.

New York city's net revenue from saloon licenses amounts to more than \$12,000,000 a year.

Elimination by the war of Belgian competition has brought unprecedented prosperity to Sweden's matchmaking industry.

The annual mineral output of British Columbia aggregates about \$30,000,000.

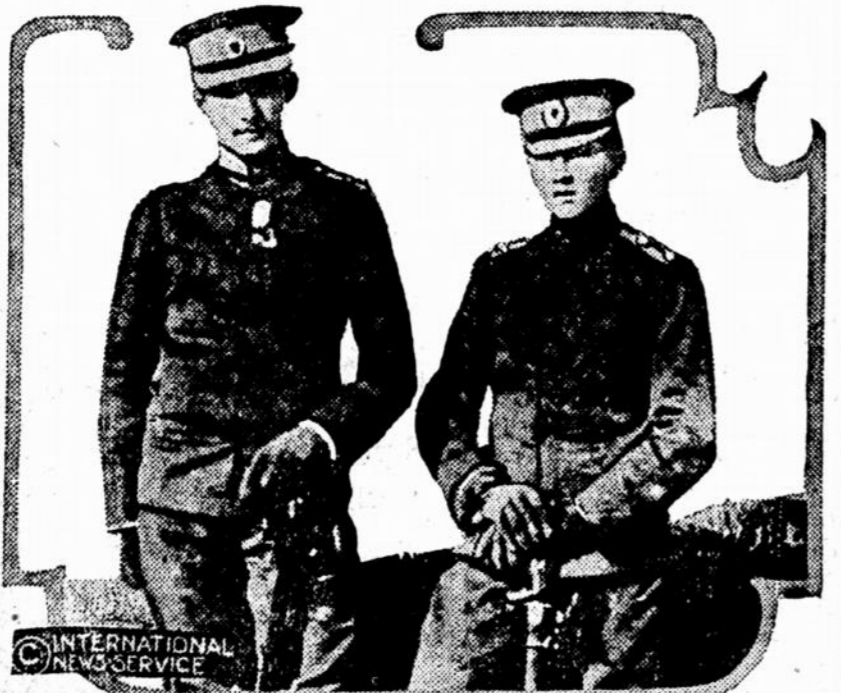
The true shape of the earth still awaits accurate determination.

HEROISM WINS HIM BRIDE

Youth Who Furnished Skin for Grafting Upon Little Girl Weds the Nurse.

Denver.—A romance—like those you read about in novels—culminated recently when Miss Lillah Alma Peck, a nurse at the County hospital, formerly of Madison, Ind., was married to Vincent Brunner, Jr. of Mishawaka, Ind. Several months ago Brunner read

SONS OF THE KING OF BULGARIA



This picture shows the sons of the king of Bulgaria in the service uniform of the army, taken just before they left for the front. They are Crown Prince Boris and Prince Cyril.

in an Indiana paper that little five-year-old Mary Lena Lewis, who was badly burned in a Colorado forest fire, needed healthy skin grafted on to her seared little body. The appeal touched his heart, and he being a healthy young man, came to Denver and gave a portion of his skin that the child might recover.

During the skin grafting operation he met Miss Peck, and the romance began that ended in their marriage. In the spring the couple will take up a homestead for their future home.

Oh, Piffel!

Heiny—I dropped my watch in the river one time and didn't recover it for three days. It kept right on running, though.

Omar—Pshaw! A watch won't run for three days.

Heiny—Of course not. I was speaking of the river.

Every Time a Woman Sees a Doer

marked "private" she has a curiosity to know what is on the other side of a homestead for their future home.

MOTHER'S DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN MANY TOWNS AND CITIES OF COUNTRY

Public Exercises to Be Held in Churches and Sunday Schools on the Second Sunday in May—Loyalty and Devotion of the Mother to Be Given Fitting Public Recognition—Observance of Mother's Day Originated by Miss Jarvis.

By ANNA BLAND.
Washington.—The second Sunday in May will be observed as mother's day in most cities and many towns throughout the United States, and, in honor of American mothers, both living and dead, public exercises will be held in churches and Sunday schools. Since the days when word symbols were first invented there have been written beautiful tributes to the sacred love of the mother, and this tenderest of all earthly ties has been extolled in exquisite verse and prose by world famous poets as well as the humblest bards of every land and every clime. Many of the sarcophagi of ancient Egypt, which scientists have recently unearthed, contained tablets, or other records, which were inscribed with praises for the motherly virtues of the women of the royal houses of those olden days; and these tombs were built long before the time of Christ. But not until recently, however, was the loyalty and devotion of the mother given public recognition by a special observance held in her honor.

Mother's flower—do you know what it is? The spicy, snow-white carnation. It was chosen by the originator of mother's day as the emblem of mother love. Originated by Miss Jarvis. "But my own mother's flower," some may say, "was the pink or the lilac or the rose." That may be true, for mothers have a way of loving best these dear, old-fashioned blossoms; but Miss Jarvis, who originated the observance of mother's day, no doubt had in mind these differences of taste when she chose as an emblem for the occasion the white carnation for, surely, this beautiful, fragrant flower combines every lovely quality of all the flowers ever loved by mothers the wide world over! It symbolizes purity, sweetness and endurance—and are not these the qualities of a mother's love? Miss Anna Jarvis, who first thought of inaugurating a special observance to honor the mothers of the land, is a Philadelphia woman, one who has long been identified with philanthropic movements of her home state. It was while honoring the memory of her own beloved parent from whom she had long been parted by death, that she conceived the idea of setting aside one day every year for the purpose of paying tribute to the mothers of America.

There is an old custom observed in England, on the 17th of March, whose purpose is to honor the mothers of the land, which is called "mothering" Sunday. On this day some special act of love or kindness is performed. In olden times the day was made a glad home-coming occasion, and gifts were carried to the mothers, and heart-to-heart talks indulged in around the blazing log fires by parents, sons and daughters. "Mothering" Sunday may, or may not have been Miss Jarvis' inspiration when inaugurating our own mother's day; the customs, however, embody the same beautiful sentiments. As soon as Miss Jarvis made known her plan she received letters from interested people from all parts of the country, inquiring for particulars. It was only a short time before mother's day was being observed, in some form, in nearly every state in the union.

Association Takes Up Work. In the beginning all the expense of the movement was borne by the originator, but soon the work became too heavy to be carried on or financed by an individual. The Mother's Day International association was formed with Miss Jarvis as president, the object being to promote the observance and forward the work of mother's day in every land.

A resolution passed the United States house of representatives and senate in May, 1913, commending the observance by the president, his cabinet and other heads of government departments. The honorary vice presidents of the association are the governors of the states.

The legislatures of a number of states have passed bills for the observance of the day. It seems a pity that mother's day does not occur during old home week, or home-coming week, as it is called in some localities where an annual pilgrimage is made to the old home by the wanderers from the home fold. One naturally thinks of the ever-cherished mother as being the center of these glad gatherings of the clan. It is "mother" who first greets the pet sheep and welcomes him home with tears of joy; and it is her brave smile and words of cheer that speed him on his way when good-bys must be said. One day set aside in special reverence of mother, in the season of home-coming, would seem particularly appropriate, whether she is still in the old home, or is quietly sleeping where the goldenrod nods in the little burying ground on the hill.

History teems with inspiring incidents illustrating the wonderful sacrifice of mother love. The records of the Mayflower show that of the eighteen wives and mothers confined in the ship's cabin, fourteen died within a few months after the landing at Plymouth.

mouth. Surely it was by no mere chance of fortune that not a single daughter and only three sons of those first voyagers were taken! We may know for a certainty that it was the self-sacrifice of these loyal mothers that spared the lives of the children and husbands.

Mother Sticks to the End. A warden of a large penitentiary was recently heard to say that in cases of "life-terms," or those serving long sentences, he found, that, although the wife would often cease her visits after a time, the mother, in fair weather or foul, was never known to desert the prisoner and visited faithfully until the end.

The most vicious criminal melts in the arms of the mother who bore him. She has never been known to forsake the grim, hardened man in prison garb, for, no matter how crimson his sins, how steeped in crime his soul may be, to her, he is still a little boy to be petted and loved and cherished as in the days when his golden head nestled upon her bosom.

"When the world shall despise and forsake you; when it leaves you by the roadside to die, unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vices"—can we do too much for one whose love is so boundless, so beautiful and trusting as this? If mother's day finds our loved ones no longer with us, we can find no more fitting tribute to her blessed memory than in the performance of some thoughtful act in behalf of the mother of some one else.

MADE ORPHAN BY SUICIDE. Borivi Savitch, little Serbian boy, who was made an orphan when his mother committed suicide at sea because of the death of her husband, killed in the war. The picture was taken on the arrival of the boy at New York recently.

Limbergers Change Name. Hackensack, N. J.—Declaring that people held their noses when they were introduced, Edward and John Limberger, brothers, have asked the courts to change their name to Revere.

VETERAN DIGS OWN GRAVE. Then He Falls in Love at Age of Eighty-Nine and Does Not Want to Die Now. Milwaukee, Wis.—Out in Forest Home cemetery there is an open grave waiting for Francis Marion Collins, an inmate of the soldiers' home in this city. Five years ago, after Collins had been denied permission by the cemetery authorities to dig his own grave,

he went to the city of the dead one dark, rainy night and by the light of a lantern prepared it. Collins is aged eighty-nine. He had a tombstone, inscribed as he had directed, with everything but the date of his death, erected. But though Collins is nearly four score and ten years old and ready to die, he doesn't want to give up the ghost just yet. After making preparations for the last act of the long drama of his life, he turned eagerly to life and love. In fact, he has a sweetheart now. Her first name is Annette. He won't tell the rest. She is keeping the veteran interested in life by writing him interesting love letters and visiting him at the home several times a year. Collins served four years during the war in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, army of the Potomac.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE



This is the latest picture of the crown prince of Germany with his only daughter, Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915.

WOMAN FINDS BURIED GOLD

Mrs. Grey Dug Up Coins Which It Is Thought Mrs. Judkins Put Into the Ground.

Chico, Cal.—Fifty dollars in gold, believed to have been buried here more than twenty-five years ago, was discovered here the other day by Mrs. John Grey, wife of a shoe merchant of this city, while digging in her yard. Mrs. Grey, while seeking Lily bulbs, turned up an old can, and found in it, wrapped up in the remains of a handkerchief, the gold.

More than twenty-five years ago a family by the name of Judkins occupied the home. Mrs. Judkins was known to have buried money, several packages having been found by her husband following her death. It is believed that this money, also was hidden by her. The can contained one \$20 and three \$10 gold pieces. The can in which they had been placed was rusty and the cloth which had been wound around the coins was decayed and fell to pieces when handled.

RECAPTURE FLOWER MARKET

French Horticulturists Now Raise Lilies Germans Used to Ship to France.

Paris.—The lily of the valley, first flower of the year and emblem of good fortune, will soon make its appearance on the corsage of the midinette, whence, says the Figaro, there is every likelihood that it will find its way to the coat lapel of the soldier on leave from the front.

This year the lilies of the valley found in France will be truly French. Hitherto—excepting last year, which was one of eclipse—they came from Germany, where the horticulturists grew them in profusion or retarded them according to the condition of the Paris market. French horticulturists neglected this flower almost entirely until the dearth in 1915 showed them how easily they could capture the market for themselves.

WAR HERO KNIFE GRINDER

Paris Dressmakers Besiege Disabled Soldier to Have Their Scissors Sharpened.

Paris.—Disabled soldiers are already finding their way into minor occupations—the "petits metiers." The Figaro notes the presence in the streets of one-armed knife grinders, one of whom, it says, was seen wearing the war cross. He did a thriving business in the Rue de la Paix, where it seemed as if all the dressmakers had suddenly decided to have their scissors sharpened.

For centuries it has been French custom for an itinerant grinder to give some souvenir to his customers. This modern "remouleur" gave a copy of the "Marseillaise."

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbages
Their Care and Cultivation



Good specimen of a Healthy Dahlia.

TO GROW DAHLIAS

Plant them, if there is no danger of frost, outdoors about three feet apart each way, not in too rich ground; then when they commence to grow get a good stick, a broom-handle is good, and tie them up with either cotton cloth or raffia.

It is best to raise them with a single stem; take half the branches off, so the air and light will circulate well around the plants, as they take time to make large plants.

Place some sticks over them and attack a piece of canvas sheet or blanket to protect them from the first frost. The plants thus protected last four weeks longer, and it pays for the labor, because you get the finest flowers and lots of them. The tuber gets ripe better, too.

When the dahlias are killed by frost, cut out the tops; do not dip them too early; wait until the hard frost comes. They can stand until November 15. They also get more nourishment from the ground. When you dig them be careful not to bruise them. Let them stay in the sun to dry, then put them in their winter quarters; a cellar that is frost-proof is a good place. Cover them with sand, but if your cellar has concrete floors or is too cold, they will get mildew and die. Put some boards on the bottom.

One should sow some dahlia seed; they grow much stronger than either tubers or cuttings, and one is well repaid. The seeds sown in early spring will flower from the middle of July until frost; those that do not suit can be thrown away, and the best ones can be kept over for another season.

If the season is a dry one some of the plants in the garden will have to be watered if you want flowers from them. This is especially true of the dahlia.

Use enough water to penetrate all the soil in which their roots grow, and see that it is kept moist.

Watering today and neglecting for a week to come isn't the proper thing. Save the suds from wash-day for this purpose. The soap in the water will benefit the plants.

Be sure to supply substantial support for your dahlias. If this is not done you will be likely to find them broken some morning after a sudden wind or a hard rain-storm.

The stakes should be at least four feet tall—allow an extra foot and a half for insertion in the ground—and they should be at least an inch through and of good sound wood.

Paint them a dull green and they will not be unpleasantly obtrusive. Tie the stalks to them with broad strips of cloth instead of strings. The latter will cut into the tender branches when they are whipped by the wind.

SOME TIMELY TIPS

Do not be in too much of a hurry to make a garden. Wait until the soil is warm. Seeds simply will refuse to germinate in cold, damp weather.

Keep the house plants indoors or well sheltered until the weather is warm for keeps. A single cool night may ruin all your treasures.

An uncovered rain-barrel will breed millions of mosquitoes. Do not allow any stagnant water to stand near the house. Drain off the little pools that form where the plants are watered.

MAKE THE GARDEN NEAT

Too much stress cannot be laid upon neatness in the garden. If faded flowers and fallen leaves are allowed to accumulate, the charm that should characterize it is gone, and no amount of bloom can make up for the lack of care which is thus made manifest.

WATCH THE YOUNG TREES

Young trees should be watched and the open spaces in the ground about them, which have been made by the wind swaying the trees, should be well firmed down.

EARLY WORK IN BULB GARDEN

By JULIE ADAMS POWELL. With the first warm days the bulbous plants spring up, and many a beginner has tried in vain to push them back until warm weather.

As a rule it is best to let nature be dictator. Hardy bulbs will endure lots of cold; and if they do sometimes get helplessly nipped of flower buds by undue haste, there is more frequently damage done to the roots by trying to curb the growth.

Do not be in a hurry to remove the leaves which should have been their winter covering. Loosen them up gradually, taking care that the plants are not smothering. If the weather continues fine, work the loose leaves a little more into the soil every day, thus gradually making the change.

There is less drain upon the bulbs if the blossoms are picked as soon as they commence to wither.

Look to it that the ditches and drains are in good order.

Some cut the tops from hyacinths as soon as the leaves turn yellow, remove them, and plant annuals. This is a very neat way of getting rid of the bulbs—and most effectually, as a rule. But if you wish hyacinths another year, there is a better way, unless you can afford to purchase new bulbs.

Those discolored leaves are a necessity to the plant while ripening the bulbs, and if they cannot be tolerated a permissible compromise is to transplant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way corner of the yard, where they can ripen in peace. They may then be dried and packed away for autumn planting.

It is better to replant the hardy bulbs at least once in two or three years, else they become too thickly matted. Besides the soil needs a renewal of fertilizer; and this can never be so well done as when the bed is empty.

There is often complaint that the old-fashioned white narcissus poeticus blasts in the bud. This is usually remedied by resetting the bulbs which have become matted together.

If you have a number of varieties of tulips and more time and patience than money to buy new varieties, there is often much pleasure in growing tulips from seed. Some of the soft shades of old-rose have been in our own garden evolved from the cross-fertilization of standard forms. There is a pleasure, too, in watching the unfolding of the unknown. New varieties purchased of seedsmen are always announced and their beauties described; but these seedlings are positively new, and some of them are strikingly beautiful.

If in planting your tulips, carnation and scarlet are in painful contrast, mark the one for removal at the proper season. Some flowers show only harmony in varietal colors, but the tulip cannot be classed among these.

PLANT CATALPA TREES

By BETTY PAKE. An acre of ground will produce three to four thousand fence posts and such posts are now worth about twenty-five cents each. Fifteen years later they will probably bring twice as much, as timber is becoming scarce every year.

Catalpa trees grow into telephone poles and fence posts in about fifteen years.

One-year-old trees are the best to plant. Be sure they are all healthy and come not too far from home. You will have to pay about twelve dollars per 1,000 for good trees.

The ground should be plowed and put in good condition, as for corn. The rows ought to be about eight feet apart and perfectly straight. Use a corn marker to get them just right.

After they get a good start cut them back nearly to the ground. Don't be afraid to cut, as they will be all the stronger for the pruning. On good soil, where trees are not too much crowded, they will grow from five to seven feet the first year.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Contentment is the true philosopher's stone. The poor are rich who have it, the rich are poor who possess it not.

Contentment comes not from outward possessions, but from the inward life.

GOOD THINGS TO KNOW.

When making cake a good plan is to add the soda or baking powder to a little of the flour the very last thing, stirring it in well before adding the whites of the eggs.

Keep absorbent paper in the kitchen on which to drain fried cakes, croquettes and any fried food.

A little beefsteak chopped fine and mixed with cooked rice, salt, pepper, and a little onion made into small cakes or used as filling for peppers, makes a tasty dish.

A common currycomb will clean the brush of the carpet sweeper of threads and hairs.

Spareribs With Sauerkraut.—Trim off the edges of two sets of spareribs, break the bone across the middle, rub well with salt, pepper, and sprinkle with flour. Fill with sauerkraut which has been parboiled 20 minutes. Save the water in which the kraut was cooked, sew the ribs tightly, place on the rack in a roaster, then pour the kraut liquor around it. Cook slowly. Turn once, and when tender serve with mashed potatoes.

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes.—Take a cupful of yellow cornmeal, add a cupful of boiling milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, teaspoonful of baking powder, one tablespoonful of melted butter and a tablespoonful of molasses with a well-beaten egg. Mix well and bake on a hot griddle.

Cornmeal With Raisins.—Take a cupful of cornmeal, two cupfuls of milk, one cupful of seeded raisins, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix the cornmeal and milk together and the well-beaten egg and melted butter, add the salt, baking powder and raisins which have been well cleaned and put through the meat grinder. Mix all together and pour into a well-greased pan. Bake in a hot oven.

An egg broken into a pan with a little hot butter stirred until thick and well cooked, then seasoned and spread on buttered bread makes a most tasty sandwich filling.

Let your standard be high—and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence.

DISHES OF CORNMEAL.

Cornmeal is rich in fat and mineral matter, and being comparatively cheap when compared with other grain products is a food that can be used profitably in exchange with them for variety, as well as to cut down expenses.

Steamed Corn Bread.—There are few people who do not enjoy the nutty, brown loaf of steamed bread, and this may be varied by adding different fruits or nuts to it so that it never becomes monotonous. Take four cupfuls of cornmeal, two cupfuls of graham, a cupful of finely chopped suet, mix well, then add three-fourths of a cupful of dark molasses, two teaspoonfuls of salt, three cupfuls of sour milk and a teaspoonful of soda. The soda may be mixed with the molasses. Add a cupful of stewed prunes cut fine, or a cupful of raisins, and steam in well-greased molds for four hours.

Cornmeal Mush.—A good old New Englander will not ask for a more tasty dish than a good bowl of well-cooked cornmeal mush and rich milk, with perhaps a wisp of salt codfish for an appetizer. To prepare the mush add a cupful of cornmeal very slowly to a quart of boiling water and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Let it cook slowly for an hour. The mush that is left may be poured into a mold and fried in butter after cutting in neat slices.

Scraple is made by putting the pork scraple into the hot mush, stirring until well mixed, then pouring into a mold to cool. This is cut in slices and fried and is a great delicacy. Fried mush with cheese sauce is another well-liked dish. Prepare the sauce by using a tablespoonful of bubbling hot butter stirred with three tablespoonfuls of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of mustard and two cupfuls of milk. When

rich salad dressings are not appropriate for either fruit or meat or fish salads.

The materials to be used for salad should be free from water. Carefully dry all lettuce and fruit after washing for oil will not mix with water. French dressing is the general favorite for crisp vegetable salads as it is quickly prepared. A vinegar that has been used on pickled beets, or cucumbers should always be saved to use in salad dressings. When making the bottled variety the spiced vinegar makes an unusual flavor which is well liked.

If a color scheme is to be carried out a little vegetable coloring may be added to the dressing. A pretty combination is chopped beets with a dressing colored a light pink. Garnish the salad with white leaves of lettuce.

A salad may not only fill an ornamental place on the table, but it is also recognized as having a distinct food value as well as a pleasure to the eye.

Valuable Asset. There is no more valuable asset in business than politeness, and this is true in almost every section of society. We prefer to trade with a courteous person; we resent a push from a fellow traveler or a shove from a conductor; we choose our friends from those who seem to be kindly disposed toward us; we judge a man by his conduct toward those who serve him. Nevertheless, this reaction is almost involuntary.—Christian Register.

Daily Thought. Don't waste your life in doubts and fears. Spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours or ages that follow.—Emerson.

Her Castle. Elsie was naughty, and her mother was driven to box her ears soundly in the very presence of a couple of visiting aunts. Through her tears she sobbed, "And this is the sort of a thing some men endure in one's own house."

Like Many Grown-Ups. A mother asked her little son why his chum, Donald, wasn't also in class A. He replied: "I'll tell you, mother, Donald when asked a question thinks, and thinks, and thinks, and then he says what it ain't."

Advance Dogs. "What's the news from the spring training camps?" "As near as I can find out, eight teams are going to be tied for first place in each of the leagues."

smooth and thick add a cupful and a half of finely grated cheese, a rich American cheese is best, and when melted serve on the mush.

Grated maple sugar or maple sirup is good on fried mush or small fresh fruits such as strawberries served with sugar and cream makes a most tasty dessert.

A woman who can laugh outside when she is crying inside, has a great accomplishment.

It's the songs you sing and the smiles you wear. That makes the sunshine everywhere. —Riley.

JUST COMMON THINGS.

The ordinary vegetable may by a little manipulation, and combining with other foods, make a dish quite out of the ordinary. Here is one worth trying:

Pumpkin Scraple.—Take a cupful of pumpkin pulp, stir it into a quart of boiling water with a half cupful each of cornmeal and hominy, well mixed, and a half teaspoonful of salt. Cook slowly one hour, stirring frequently, then add a cupful of broken hickorynut meats, pour into a shallow pan, making the scraple about two inches thick. When cool and hard, cut into half-inch slices and fry in hot fat. Serve with maple sirup.

Turnip Soup.—Mix together a pint each of hot mashed turnips and potato, add a quart of scalded milk. In another dish place four tablespoonfuls of butter, and when melted and bubbling hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour, cook and add to the milk with three tablespoonfuls of scraped onion, two teaspoonfuls of salt and a few dashes of cayenne. Cool 20 minutes in a double boiler, then strain and serve. Sprinkle with grated cheese over the top.

Turnips, like cabbage, should be cooked in an uncovered vessel to make them less strong and more wholesome to eat.

Diced turnips, cooked until tender, then served with melted butter and lemon juice, makes a most tasty dish.

Peas With Peanuts.—Mix a pint of black peas with a pint of peanuts, chopped fine. Season well with salt, pepper and sage and place half the mixture in a buttered baking dish. On top place four slices of toast which have been softened in hot cream. Place the rest of the pea and nut mixture on top and pour over a half cupful of cream. Bake slowly an hour and a half. Serve with cranberry sauce. This will be a good meat substitute.

Salsify makes a most delicious soup, so do carrots. Cook them until tender, put through a sieve and then add to any stock or hot milk thickened with butter and flour cooked together.

For life is the mirror of king and slave. 'Tis just what you are and do; Then give to the world the best you have. And the best will come back to you. —Madeline Bridges.

SALAD MAKING.

The making of salad is an art. Often the simplest combinations, if carefully put together, will make an otherwise common salad an artistic creation.

Lemon juice is preferred to vinegar when using fruit and heavy, rich salad dressings are not appropriate for either fruit or meat or fish salads.

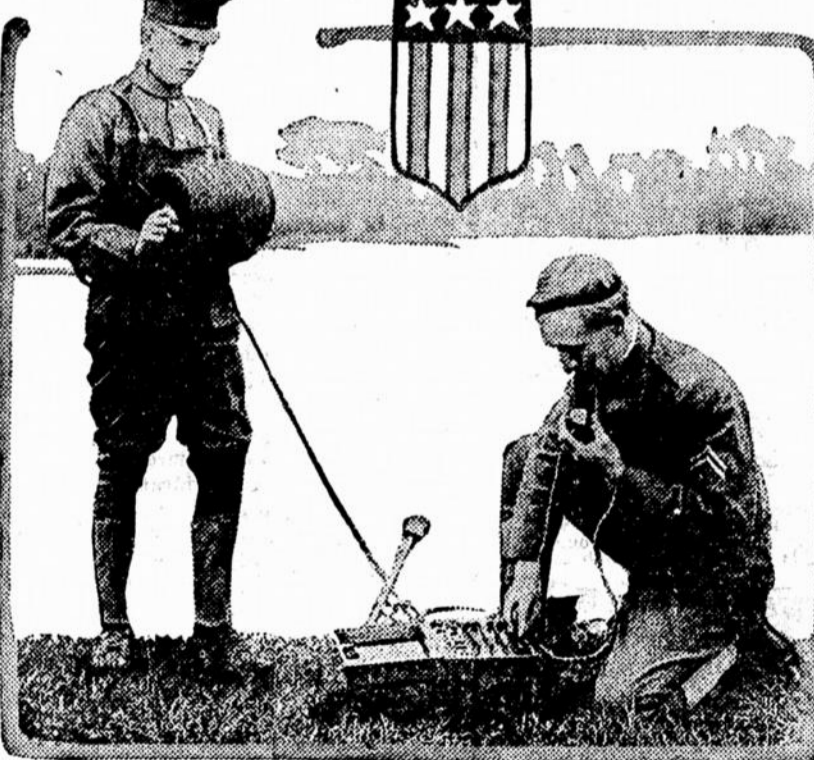
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Nellie Maxwell

USING THE FIELD BUZZER



An important adjunct of the army on the march is the "field buzzer," which is used to connect the front with the commanding officers and with all parts of the line.

he went to the city of the dead one dark, rainy night and by the light of a lantern prepared it. Collins is aged eighty-nine. He had a tombstone, inscribed as he had directed, with everything but the date of his death, erected. But though Collins is nearly four score and ten years old and ready to die, he doesn't want to give up the ghost just yet. After making preparations for the last act of the long drama of his life, he turned eagerly to life and love. In fact, he has a sweetheart now. Her first name is Annette. He won't tell the rest. She is keeping the veteran interested in life by writing him interesting love letters and visiting him at the home several times a year. Collins served four years during the war in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, army of the Potomac.

When a woman says she looks like a fright she expects the man to contradict her.

FRENCH GUNNERS FIGHT UNTIL THEIR LAST SHOT, THEN BLOW UP PIECES

Save Last Shell to Disable Their Gun When Germans Are Upon Them and Delay Means Death or Capture—One Hero Stays With His "90" for Forty-Eight Hours and Then Loses His Life.

Paris.—How the French field artillery, and in particular the batteries of the famous "75's," were handled during the opening phases of the Verdun battle is detailed in a letter to the Figaro. The letter, written by an officer of field artillery who was in the thick of the fighting, tells in simple style of the superhuman efforts made by the French gunners to stem the tide of the German advance while they were themselves under the fire of heavy artillery.

"On the twenty-first," he writes, "the Germans commenced their preparations for the attack, with a fury that let us know something serious was on foot.

"Our group (a group of 75's is composed of three batteries of four guns each) was in position to the south-east of the Haumont woods. One battery was split up as flanking pieces in three positions—one with two guns to the east of Haumont woods, one to the south and the third to the north of Samogneux, with one gun each. The other two batteries were to the south of hill No. 312. We were supported by a battery of six 90 mm. guns.

"Naturally we responded at once to the German attack with a barrier fire to stop, so far as possible, the enemy infantry from making its way to our lines. The two guns at the east of the Haumont Woods were pushed into position in the Caures ravine and opened fire at 700 meters.

"But the Germans, despite the sacrifice of great numbers of their men, began to arrive in hordes. They appeared through the Caures Woods along the crests running between the Haumont and Caures woods and established themselves there. The two guns here reduced their range and with sweeping fire cut down entire ranks, but new waves appeared to take the places of the fallen men in front of the blazing guns. Still the gunners kept at their work until just as their ammunition was falling the enemy infantry appeared through the Haumont Woods almost in their rear. The gunners then blew up their guns and retreated, taking their wounded with them.

Thirteen Men Fall.

"A battery of 90 mm. guns established upon the Haumont crest, although enveloped by an infernal fire, kept quietly about its business. Shells of 305 mm. caliber were falling all about it. In less than a minute thirteen of the servants fell and its fire began to slacken. Then appeared a first-sergeant of a 58 mm. battery, Pierrard, of the 13th Field Artillery, who reported to the commandant of our group:

"Mon commandant," he said, simply, "my battery no longer exists; give me something else to do."

"Very good," was the answer, "report to that battery of 90's."

"Pierrard rallied the remaining men of his battery, they reported to the 90's and in a moment the battery reopened its fire with terrific vigor. For forty-eight hours Pierrard stuck to the 90's, taking charge as the commissioned officers were killed or wounded. He kept in close touch with the commandant and for a time was able to receive from the combat trains extra supplies of ammunition for his duel—for it was a real duel he was waging—against the 'Boches.' But it was at last impossible to send more ammunition to him.

"Fire every shot you have," he was told; then blow up your guns and retire."

"The Germans redoubled their efforts to take this battery that barred their way. Again and again they came surging to the crest. At last they got so close that Pierrard and his men opened fire with their carbines and drove them back. Then they returned to their guns and reopened fire. But their situation was untenable. With their last shots they destroyed the guns by firing them after disabling the recoil mechanism. Then the brave fellows came back. But, alas, in their retreat, Pierrard, the bravest of the brave, was probably killed. When they arrived in safety he was not with them, and has not been seen since. He was not the only one to die valiantly for his country.

Hall of "305" Shells.

"Here is another proof of the tranquil audacity of our gunners. One battery was under a terrific fire of heavy projectiles. A 305 shell burst in its midst, killing the captain, the first sergeant, a chief of section and five cannoneers. Did the others blench? Not they; they only tore off their blouses, and, working in their shirt sleeves, redoubled their efforts to intensify their fire and avenge their chiefs and their comrades.

"During the day of the 22d we received an incalculable number of 305 shells on the Mormont farm and its vicinity. Our situation was all the more difficult because of the difficulty we experienced in getting more ammunition. Hardly one caisson in three of ammunition reached its destination. The road from Ville to Vacherauville was swept by a hellish fire.

"The gun established at Samogneux

HEROISM WINS HIM BRIDE

Youth Who Furnished Skin for Grafting Upon Little Girl Weds the Nurse.

Denver.—A romance—like those you read about in novels—culminated recently when Miss Lillah Alma Peck, a nurse at the County hospital, formerly of Madison, Ind., was married to Vincent Brunner, Jr. of Mishawaka, Ind. Several months ago Brunner read

under a bombardment of all calibers kept up its work of destruction without cessation, except when, on four occasions, the servants had to cease fire and wash the bore to cool it. Finally, pressed by the enemy, they pulled out the clavettes (keys that bolt the piece to the top carriage and whose withdrawal disables it) and retreated. "Chagrined at being unable to take their guns with them, the men of the section came back in the night to pull it out by hand. They were driven back and the chief of piece wounded. Once more they returned to the charge, this time carrying bombs to blow it up. They got there only to find it already destroyed; a 210 shell had struck it.

Courage and Devotion.

"The same scenes occurred on the 23d. Our men rivaled themselves in courage and devotion. In the evening, after reciprocal bombardments of awful violence, our batteries were ordered to Cote du Poivre (Pepper Hill), where they arrived, miraculously, without accident. The next day, the 24th, was a great day! What a massacre of Boches! This was when the French and German troops were fighting for Hill No. 344.

"We played our fire on the German masses. Their infantry advanced and receded (time and time again, and each time our shrapnel played on them, as we lengthened and shortened the range to follow their movements. How many victims did we make? I do not know. All that I can affirm is that we left them there on the hillsides in heaps without number.

"One regiment, moving from the shelter of the Haumont woods, and another from Samogneux, near les Cotelettes, found itself directly in our line of fire and was literally

DR. MARY WALKER



Her quaint figure in a Prince Albert or a cutaway coat and in men's trousers has for many years been one of the sights of Washington. She expects to be stared at as she makes her way serenely through congressional corridors or about the street. She is a suffragist, of course, and is perfectly at home after she has laid her silk tie on a congressman's desk and has begun to argue the cause. A special act of congress gave her permission to wear trousers.

USE SWISS SCHOOL SYSTEM



Mrs. Heinrich Arnold will install the Swiss school system at the new colony in Lower California. This system of public education, admittedly one of the best in the world, will be adopted for the settlers who are soon to arrive in Lower California, under the auspices of the Swiss Colonization society.

COLLIE HALTS A MAD BULL

Effort of a Dog Saves the Lives of Two Men on Farm in Illinois.

St. Louis.—Fannie, a Scotch collie, saved the life of John C. Shafer, a farmer and the dog's owner, and John Shafer, father of the dog's owner, on two different occasions last week, when the men were attacked by an infuriated bull, according to a story told in Marine, Ill.

When the father went to the barn to feed, the bull attacked him. In trying to get away he fell several times and was bruised. His granddaughter, Nellie Shafer, arrived home from school at that time, and she sent the collie into the lot. The dog halted the bull and permitted the old man to escape.

The next morning, when the son went to the barn to feed, the bull attacked him. His cries attracted Mrs. Shafer, who went to the lot in her night clothes, taking the dog with her, for the second rescue.

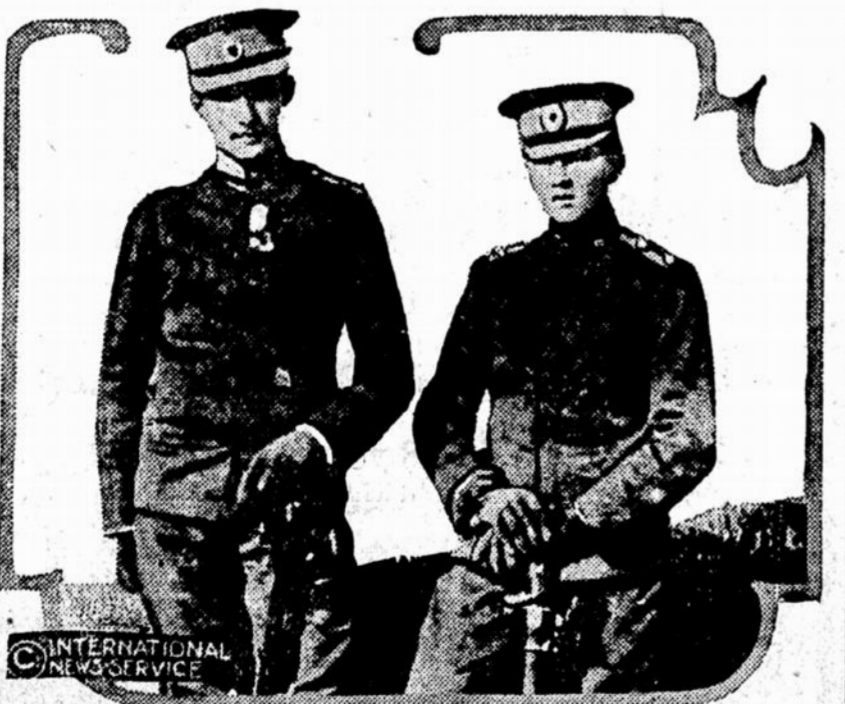
SOLDIERS TO DO FARM WORK

Canadian Government Will Give Militiamen Leave of Absence for One Month.

Winnipeg.—The serious problem of western Canada to find help to put in the crop has been practically solved by an official order from the militia department allowing every non-commissioned officer and man on active service in Canada leave of absence not exceeding one month, to go out on the farms.

The soldiers will receive full pay and allowances as usual, and in addition what they earn from the farmers. The government will provide free transportation for the round trip from camp to farm not exceeding a distance of 300 miles.

SONS OF THE KING OF BULGARIA



This picture shows the sons of the king of Bulgaria in the service uniform of the army, taken just before they left for the front. They are Crown Prince Boris and Prince Cyril.

in an Indiana paper that little five-year-old Mary Lena Lewis, who was badly burned in a Colorado forest fire, needed healthy skin grafted on to her seared little body. The appeal touched his heart, and he being a healthy young man, came to Denver and gave a portion of his skin that the child might recover.

During the skin grafting operation he met Miss Peck, and the romance began that ended in their marriage. In the spring the couple will take up a homestead for their future home.

Oh, Piffel! Heiny—I dropped my watch in the river one time and didn't recover it for three days. It kept right on running, though. Omar—Pshaw! A watch won't run for three days. Heiny—Of course not. I was speaking of the river.

Every time a woman sees a don marked "private" she has a curiosity to know what is on the other side of it.

CARE OF THE BABY

CHILDREN'S BUREAU GIVES SOME ADVICE OF MOMENT.

Excellent Work Being Done by Federal Department Which Has at Its Disposal the Services of the Most Skilled Nurses.

(Prepared by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

In many respects those parents who are raising their children in the rural districts have an advantage over the city family. Fresh air, sunshine, and plenty of space to play, which are the birthright of the country baby, are often sadly lacking in the life of the city baby. It is not, however, always the case that the country baby is allowed to enjoy all the advantages he should have. Farm homes are often overcrowded and badly ventilated—conditions which are generally supposed to be chargeable chiefly to city life. It is often true also that the city baby is better protected from the annoyances and actual dangers he is exposed to from flies and mosquitoes in the city than in unscrubbed, insect-infested houses in the country. It is not impossible, also, that both the milk supply and the water supply furnished to city babies are safer than those of the country, on account of the rigid inspection of the sources of supply of both commodities in all large cities. But these disadvantages of the country are all quite capable of remedy and are, indeed, already being remedied, to a large extent, in many places.

With the growing knowledge of rural sanitation has come practicable systems of water supply and drainage for farmhouses; of disposal of sewage and refuse, and of fly prevention. Even when an outdoor privy must be used, it is quite possible to have a sanitary building with a vault screened from flies. In such ways and many others the country constantly is being made safer for babies and children. A new source of help, directly applicable to the mother's problems, is the rural visiting nurse. These visiting nurses, who travel about the farming communities with a horse or an automobile, are employed by the families in her district, who contribute to pay her salary. The town and country nursing service maintained by the American Red Cross, with headquarters at 1624 H street, Washington, D. C., will be glad to send literature and answer questions about the establishment of such a service.

With the help of the rural visiting nurse small towns may enjoy something in the nature of an infant welfare station, such as is at the disposal of mothers in many large cities.

In many small places a rest room is provided and maintained by a women's club, or church, or other organization, where women coming into town from the surrounding country may rest. The nurse may often be able to meet with a number of mothers at this room, to talk with them about their babies, giving advice as to the bathing, clothing, and feeding, and to answer questions. In addition to this instructive work in the towns, the nurse rides over her district, calling at every home where her assistance is needed. She works under the direction of a doctor, help-

ing the family to carry out his instructions in cases of illness or accident. Thus the nurse does dressings, gives baths, takes temperatures, or whatever may be required in the case. If there is a baby she advises the mother as to his care, shows her how to give him a bath and how to prepare his food, if he is already weaned. But in addition to giving bedside nursing and home care, the rural nurse does many other things. If typhoid makes its appearance she may look about for a polluted water supply, or trace back the milk the family used to its source, to see whether this is the source of infection, and urge methods which will prevent further spread of the disease.

She stops at the country schools and looks over the children, and sometimes detects beginnings of cases of infectious disease in time to prevent an epidemic. She also notes cases of probable adenoids, deafness, or weak eyes, and calls the attention of the child's family to the need for care by a physician.

In all this she carries on a continual campaign of education toward a better standard of community life, by showing the mothers how flies can be kept out of the house; how to take care of the milk and the baby's bottles; how to clean up the premises, dispose of the refuse and how to keep the streams of the community pure. Such a nurse is, therefore, if she is as useful as she may be, far more than a nurse. She is a teacher, hygienist,

dietist as well, and her salary will be saved many times over in the course of years by the illness and suffering her work prevents.

Rural women's clubs may be the nucleus from which the movement for a community nurse starts. Clubs of this sort interested in such a movement, will find many suggestions in a bulletin published by the children's bureau on work of this sort which is carried on in New Zealand. This pamphlet is called the New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, and is sent free by the children's bureau to all who ask for it. Another pamphlet which may be of assistance to the country mother is "Infant Care," also published by the children's bureau and sent free upon request.

Rabbits Eat Haystacks.

So hungry did rabbits become during the week or ten days that the ice and snow covered the ground here, preventing them from obtaining their usual food from wheat and alfalfa fields, according to the Cottonwood Falls (Kan.) correspondent of the New York Sun, that they could be shot by the dozens as they gathered around alfalfa stacks at nighttime to eat the alfalfa.

During one moonlight night Tom Mercer, a homestead farmer, shot 12 large jackrabbits in less than half an hour as they came from all directions to an alfalfa stack close to his barnyard. He says that with the moonlight shining on the snow-covered ground it was possible to see the rabbits as they came for the alfalfa while they were still a long distance away.

Many farmers found great holes eaten in the sides and tops of their alfalfa stacks where the starving rabbits fed nightly. The alfalfa stacks were about the only food supply the rabbits could find uncovered by the thick coating of ice and snow.

Highest Dam in World.

Arrowrock dam in Idaho is the key to an irrigation system that is transforming 224,000 acres of barren sagebrush desert—adjacent to Boise, the state capital—into fruitful gardens, orchards and farms.

By throwing a dam across a gorge in the canyon 21 miles above the city the channel of the river is converted into a reservoir running back 18 miles into the mountains.

It holds, when full, 244,000 acre feet of water, enough to cover 381 square miles to the depth of one foot. It will reclaim 234,000 rich acres in the Boise valley.

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With the growing knowledge of rural sanitation has come practicable systems of water supply and drainage for farmhouses; of disposal of sewage and refuse, and of fly prevention. Even when an outdoor privy must be used, it is quite possible to have a sanitary building with a vault screened from flies. In such ways and many others the country constantly is being made safer for babies and children. A new source of help, directly applicable to the mother's problems, is the rural visiting nurse. These visiting nurses, who travel about the farming communities with a horse or an automobile, are employed by the families in her district, who contribute to pay her salary. The town and country nursing service maintained by the American Red Cross, with headquarters at 1624 H street, Washington, D. C., will be glad to send literature and answer questions about the establishment of such a service.

With the help of the rural visiting nurse small towns may enjoy something in the nature of an infant welfare station, such as is at the disposal of mothers in many large cities.

In many small places a rest room is provided and maintained by a women's club, or church, or other organization, where women coming into town from the surrounding country may rest. The nurse may often be able to meet with a number of mothers at this room, to talk with them about their babies, giving advice as to the bathing, clothing, and feeding, and to answer questions. In addition to this instructive work in the towns, the nurse rides over her district, calling at every home where her assistance is needed. She works under the direction of a doctor, help-

ing the family to carry out his instructions in cases of illness or accident. Thus the nurse does dressings, gives baths, takes temperatures, or whatever may be required in the case. If there is a baby she advises the mother as to his care, shows her how to give him a bath and how to prepare his food, if he is already weaned. But in addition to giving bedside nursing and home care, the rural nurse does many other things. If typhoid makes its appearance she may look about for a polluted water supply, or trace back the milk the family used to its source, to see whether this is the source of infection, and urge methods which will prevent further spread of the disease.

She stops at the country schools and looks over the children, and sometimes detects beginnings of cases of infectious disease in time to prevent an epidemic. She also notes cases of probable adenoids, deafness, or weak eyes, and calls the attention of the child's family to the need for care by a physician.

In all this she carries on a continual campaign of education toward a better standard of community life, by showing the mothers how flies can be kept out of the house; how to take care of the milk and the baby's bottles; how to clean up the premises, dispose of the refuse and how to keep the streams of the community pure. Such a nurse is, therefore, if she is as useful as she may be, far more than a nurse. She is a teacher, hygienist,

dietist as well, and her salary will be saved many times over in the course of years by the illness and suffering her work prevents.

Rural women's clubs may be the nucleus from which the movement for a community nurse starts. Clubs of this sort interested in such a movement, will find many suggestions in a bulletin published by the children's bureau on work of this sort which is carried on in New Zealand. This pamphlet is called the New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children, and is sent free by the children's bureau to all who ask for it. Another pamphlet which may be of assistance to the country mother is "Infant Care," also published by the children's bureau and sent free upon request.

Rabbits Eat Haystacks.

So hungry did rabbits become during the week or ten days that the ice and snow covered the ground here, preventing them from obtaining their usual food from wheat and alfalfa fields, according to the Cottonwood Falls (Kan.) correspondent of the New York Sun, that they could be shot by the dozens as they gathered around alfalfa stacks at nighttime to eat the alfalfa.

During one moonlight night Tom Mercer, a homestead farmer, shot 12 large jackrabbits in less than half an hour as they came from all directions to an alfalfa stack close to his barnyard. He says that with the moonlight shining on the snow-covered ground it was possible to see the rabbits as they came for the alfalfa while they were still a long distance away.

Many farmers found great holes eaten in the sides and tops of their alfalfa stacks where the starving rabbits fed nightly. The alfalfa stacks were about the only food supply the rabbits could find uncovered by the thick coating of ice and snow.

Highest Dam in World.

Arrowrock dam in Idaho is the key to an irrigation system that is transforming 224,000 acres of barren sagebrush desert—adjacent to Boise, the state capital—into fruitful gardens, orchards and farms.

By throwing a dam across a gorge in the canyon 21 miles above the city the channel of the river is converted into a reservoir running back 18 miles into the mountains.

It holds, when full, 244,000 acre feet of water, enough to cover 381 square miles to the depth of one foot. It will reclaim 234,000 rich acres in the Boise valley.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

With the view to making useful and better citizens the entire school forces of the Tuskegee Institute are laboring vigorously, and the result will certainly reflect credit on the country conditions. Warren Logan, acting principal, has proved himself equal to the emergency and perfect co-operation prevails among the teachers. The wife and brother of Booker T. Washington are actively in the work, and their services and kindly touch are noticed in every department. From Tuskegee to the rural schools is spreading the growth of home improvement, and marks of a greater civilization is evidenced in the school-rooms for miles around, and in many counties of the state; in fact, with the Rosenwald fund in circulation for school buildings, there have been built many civic centers for the farm neighborhood. These schools have inaugurated an alternate system of work and study, hence the kitchen, the garden, barnyard and home are the annex to the schoolhouse, and here the teacher lives.

There were many white guests for this occasion among them Doctor Hyde of Auburn, who gave a most helpful lecture on sanitary conditions in farm homes, and also in towns and cities, and told of the danger to health of the fly. He told of the danger to children, especially, and the death rate of 6,000 children under two years old in the last 12 months, he thought traceable to unsanitary treatment. Also of the 4,000 cases of tuberculosis, of typhoid fever, and of pellagra, and the enormous death rate from preventable diseases.

Doctor Holberger of the United States Marine hospital service told of the cause and treatment of pellagra. One statement he made will set many minds at ease. He says it is "no more contagious than an ingrowing toe nail." Also he stated that it was more a condition from lack of proper food and that the disease had never been cured by medicine. After a close study of conditions and scientific analysis, he finds a diet of simple food and a plenty of it, composed especially of good, lean meat, peas, cornbread, with plenty of milk taken regularly will cure almost invariably any case. Of course, sanitary conditions make conditions worse or better.

These two lectures were delivered in such simple language, yet were so forceful, that every man and woman present received a valuable lesson. If nothing more had been said, they were worth the cost of transportation. These diseases are very prevalent among the Negroes.

The schools, the industries, the lectures were all full of interest, but there was a great human interest on my mind—that is, how closely these students were linked with the history of a wonderful past. They are the descendants of old colored families we have, many, known before, and among the teachers many were from Virginia and the Carolinas who have been in touch with the old families and their traditions.

Your editorial on the editorial of V. E. B. du Bois on Booker T. Washington is very suggestive and forceful. Chicago is as caste bound in social decorum as Mississippi, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Post.

Some years ago a Negro, a graduate of Fisk university and of Oberlin college, visited me while on his way to Zululand as a missionary. In com-

Bishop Branson opened the fifty-third annual session of the Washington conference, in Leigh street Methodist Episcopal church at Richmond, Va. Rev. J. B. Hingley, D. D., of Chicago, led in prayer. The bishop addressed the conference and administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the district superintendents. Rev. S. H. Norwood called the conference roll of membership. Rev. G. D. Johnson, Moses Opher and J. H. Tucker were reported as having died during the conference year. Rev. S. H. Norwood was elected secretary; Rev. W. S. Jackson, statistician, and Rev. M. W. Clair, treasurer. Welcome addresses were delivered by Mayor Ainslie, Dr. W. T. Johnson of the Baptist church, and Rev. Dr. S. S. Morris of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Doctor Wilderman of Baltimore and Lev. J. B. Hingley of Chicago made addresses. A check from the Book Concern for \$2,736 was presented for conference claimants.

The first American ancestor of Major Moton, the newly-elected principal of Tuskegee, was brought from West Coast of Africa in 1735 and was the son of the chief of a powerful tribe. He had been entrusted by his father with a dozen or more slaves, captured in battle from a neighboring tribe, and he brought them down to the coast to sell to the American slave traders. The young African chief delivered these men to the captain of the ship and received his pay in trinkets. He was then asked to go out to see this wonderful sailing vessel. After he had inspected the ship, he was asked by the captain to dine. He said that they gave him some nice things to drink, all of which he enjoyed so much that he fell asleep. When he awoke he was chained to one of the creatures he himself had sold, and the vessel was headed toward the United States.—World's Work.

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pany with him I tried to obtain service at a restaurant and we were refused. We tried the barber shops, and were denied a shave. Together we then went to a number of hotels with similar experiences.

Booker T. Washington unquestionably did the greatest work for the Negro, in the South, in the three R's and for industrial education—"the bond of politics and the deeper foundations of human training."

In January, 1907, I was at Minster City, 125 miles south of Memphis. There I met a presiding elder, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who told me the following story. I vouch for him as a man of truth.

"My friend," he said, "you in the North do not understand Booker T. Washington as we understand him here in the South. Some months ago, by invitation, I sat on the platform at the Normal school at Tuskegee, and made an address to the students present—some 400 in number. I noticed that there was not a coal-black or full-blooded Negro among the students, and I asked Mr. Washington for the reason. He replied: 'I have found that the full-blooded or pure Negroes do not advance beyond a certain point in their education. I have, by experience, tested and proven that only Negroes who have white blood in their veins comprehend the higher mathematics and sciences, and are the only ones who can become abstruse metaphysical thinkers. So I diplomatically guide the others into other channels of education.'" These facts may explain some things not generally understood in the educational system of the late Booker T. Washington.

Assuming that the basis of what is termed national music is found in folk-song, it may be urged that American music, so far as it is peculiarly American, is based on Negro melodies. This finds support, for example, in Dvorak's "Symphony From the New World," which abounds in melodies strikingly suggestive of our plantation tunes. True, it is contended that none of these melodies is to be found in Dvorak's music, in the form in which Dvorak wrote them, but the influence of the plantation song is apparent. Of Indian music, as it survives to us, there is much to be said, but the scope of Negro folk-song is of more immediate importance, since its effect is more widely felt.

But the Negro is not confined in music to melodies crooned in the field or wafted in meetings or chanted on decks. The musician is becoming less essentially Negro, and more widely musical. In other words, here and there Negroes are writing music; not merely repeating traditional tunes from generation to generation, but composing music that has no racial qualities to set it apart. In churches all over the English-speaking world, choirs are singing the works of Coleridge-Taylor, a Negro whose death a few years ago was regretted by all the world of music, and choral societies are singing his beautiful setting of "Hiawatha." And only last week, Amato, the great Italian baritone, sang in a concert in New York a song of warring Italy, which was composed by Harry G. Burleigh, a modern American Negro, whose music has been played in Richmond frequently, notably by that remarkable Negro organization, the Clef Club orchestra.

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MOTHER'S DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN MANY TOWNS AND CITIES OF COUNTRY

Public Exercises to Be Held in Churches and Sunday Schools on the Second Sunday in May—Loyalty and Devotion of the Mother to Be Given Fitting Public Recognition—Observance of Mother's Day Originated by Miss Jarvis.

By ANNA BLAND.

Washington.—The second Sunday in May will be observed as mother's day in most cities and many towns throughout the United States, and, in honor of American mothers, both living and dead, public exercises will be held in churches and Sunday schools.

Since the days when word symbols were first invented there have been written beautiful tributes to the sacred love of the mother, and this tenderest of all earthly ties has been extolled in exquisite verse and prose by world famous poets as well as the humblest bards of every land and every clime. Many of the sarcophagi of ancient Egypt, which scientists have recently unearthed, contained tablets, or other records, which were inscribed with praises for the motherly virtues of the women of the royal houses of those olden days; and these tombs were built long before the time of Christ. But not until recently, however, was the loyalty and devotion of the mother given public recognition by a special observance held in her honor.

Mother's flower—do you know what it is? The spicy, snow-white carnation. It was chosen by the originator of mother's day as the emblem of mother love.

Originated by Miss Jarvis.

"But my own mother's flower," some may say, "was the pink or the lilac or the rose." That may be true, for mothers have a way of loving best these dear, old-fashioned blossoms; but Miss Jarvis, who originated the observance of mother's day, no doubt had in mind these different flowers when she chose as an emblem for the occasion the white carnation for, surely, this beautiful, fragrant flower combines every lovely quality of all the flowers ever loved by mothers the wide world over! It symbolizes purity, sweetness and endurance—and are not these the qualities of a mother's love?

Miss Anna Jarvis, who first thought of inaugurating a special observance to honor the mothers of the land, is a Philadelphia woman, one who has long been identified with philanthropic movements of her home state. It was while honoring the memory of her own beloved parent from whom she had long been parted by death, that she conceived the idea of setting aside one day every year for the purpose of paying tribute to the mothers of America.

There is an old custom observed in England, on the 17th of March, whose purpose is to honor the mothers of the land, which is called "mothering" Sunday. On this day some special act of love or kindness is performed. In olden times the day was made a glad home-coming occasion, and gifts were carried to the mothers, and heart-to-heart talks indulged in around the blazing log fires by parents, sons and daughters. "Mothering" Sunday may, or may not have been Miss Jarvis' inspiration when inaugurating our own mother's day; the customs, however, embody the same beautiful sentiments. As soon as Miss Jarvis made known her plan she received letters from interested people from all parts of the country, inquiring for particulars. It was only a short time before mother's day was being observed, in some form, in nearly every state in the union.

Association Takes Up Work.

In the beginning all the expense of the movement was borne by the originator, but soon the work became too heavy to be carried on or financed by an individual. The Mother's Day International association was formed with Miss Jarvis as president, the object being to promote the observance and forward the work of mother's day in every land.

A resolution passed the United States house of representatives and senate in May, 1913, commending the observance by the president, his cabinet and other heads of government departments. The honorary vice presidents of the association are the governors of the states.

The legislatures of a number of states have passed bills for the observance of the day.

It seems a pity that mother's day does not occur during old home week, or home-coming week, as it is called in some localities where an annual pilgrimage is made to the old home by the wanderers from the home fold. One naturally thinks of the ever-haunted mother as being the center of these glad gatherings of the clan. It is "mother" who first greets the pet sheep and welcomes him home with tears of joy; and it is her brave smile and words of cheer that speed him on his way when good-bys must be said. One day set aside in special reverence of mother, in the season of home-coming, would seem particularly appropriate, whether she is still in the old home, or is quietly sleeping where the goldenrod nods in the little burying ground on the hill.

History teems with inspiring incidents illustrating the wonderful sacrifice of mother love. The records of the Mayflower show that of the eighteen wives and mothers confined in the ship's cabin, fourteen died within a few months after the landing at Ply-

mouth. Surely it was by no more chance of fortune that not a single daughter and only three sons of those first voyagers were taken! We may know for a certainty that it was the self-sacrifice of these loyal mothers that spared the lives of the children and husbands.

Mother Sticks to the End.

A warden of a large penitentiary was recently heard to say that in cases of "life-terms," or those serving long sentences, he found, that, although the wife would often cease her visits after a time, the mother, in fair weather or foul, was never known to desert the prisoner and visited faithfully until the end.

The most vicious criminal melts in the arms of the mother who bore him. She has never been known to forsake the grim, hardened man in prison garb, for, no matter how crimson his sins, how steeped in crime his soul may be, to her, he is still a little boy to be petted and loved and cherished as of the days when his golden head nestled upon her bosom.

"When the world shall despise and forsake you; when it leaves you by the roadside to die, unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you in her feeble arms and carry you home and tell you of all your virtues until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vices"—can we do too much for one whose love is so boundless, so beautiful and trusting as this? If mother's day finds our loved ones no longer with us, we can find no more fitting tribute to her blessed memory than in the performance of some thoughtful act in behalf of the mother of someone else.

MADE ORPHAN BY SUICIDE



Borivi Savitch, little Serbian boy, who was made an orphan when his mother committed suicide at sea because of the death of her husband, killed in the war. The picture was taken on the arrival of the boy at New York recently.

Limbergers Change Name.

Hackensack, N. J.—Declaring that people held their noses when they were introduced, Edward and John Limberger, brothers, have asked the courts to change their name to Revere.

Using the Field Buzzer.

An important adjunct of the army on the march is the "field buzzer," which is used to connect the front with the commanding officers and with all parts of the line.

Veteran Digs Own Grave.

When He Falls in Love at Age of Eighty-Nine and Does Not Want to Die Now.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Out in Forest Home cemetery there is an open grave waiting for Francis Marion Collins, an inmate of the soldiers' home in this city.

Five years ago, after Collins had been denied permission by the cemetery authorities to dig his own grave,

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE



This is the latest picture of the crown prince of Germany with his only daughter, Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915.

WOMAN FINDS BURIED GOLD

Mrs. Grey Dug Up Coins Which It is Thought Mrs. Jenkins Put into the Ground.

Chico, Cal.—Fifty dollars in gold, believed to have been buried here more than twenty-five years ago, was discovered here the other day by Mrs. John Grey, wife of a shoe merchant of this city, while digging in her yard. Mrs. Grey, while seeking lily bulbs, turned up an old can, and found in it, wrapped up in the remains of a handkerchief, the gold.

More than twenty-five years ago a family by the name of Jenkins occupied the home. Mrs. Jenkins was known to have buried money, several packages having been found by her husband following her death. It is believed that this money, also was hidden by her.

The can contained one \$20 and three \$5 gold pieces. The can in which they had been placed was rusty and the cloth which had been wound around the coins was decayed and fell to pieces when handled.

RECAPTURE FLOWER MARKET

French Horticulturists Now Raise Lilies Germans Used to Ship to France.

Paris.—The lily of the valley, first flower of the year and emblem of good fortune, will soon make its appearance on the corsage of the midinette, whence, says the Figaro, there is every likelihood that it will find its way to the coat lapel of the soldier on leave from the front.

This year the lilies of the valley found in France will be truly French. Hitherto—excepting last year, which was one of eclipse—they came from Germany, where the horticulturists grew them in profusion or retarded them according to the condition of the Paris market. French horticulturists neglected this flower almost entirely until the dearth in 1915 showed them how easily they could capture the market for themselves.

WAR HERO KNIFE GRINDER

Paris Dressmakers Besiege Disabled Soldier to Have Their Scissors Sharpened.

Paris.—Disabled soldiers are already finding their way into minor occupations—the "petits metiers." The Figaro notes the presence in the streets of one-armed knife grinders, one of whom, it says, was seen wearing the war cross. He did a thriving business in the Rue de la Paix, where it seemed as if all the dressmakers had suddenly decided to have their scissors sharpened.

For centuries it has been French custom for an itinerant grinder to give some souvenir to his customers. This modern "remouleur" gave a copy of the "Marseillaise."

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery
Their Care and Cultivation



Good specimen of a Healthy Dahlia.

TO GROW DAHLIAS

Plant them, if there is no danger of frost, outdoors about three feet apart each way, not in too rich ground; then when they commence to grow get a good stick, a broom-handle is good, and tie them up with either cotton cloth or raffia.

It is best to raise them with a single stem; take half the branches off, so the air and light will circulate well around the plants, as they take time to make large plants.

Place some sticks over them and attack a piece of canvas sheet or blanket to protect them from the first frost. The plants thus protected last four weeks longer, and it pays for the labor, because you get the finest flowers and lots of them. The tuber gets ripe better, too.

When the dahlias are killed by frost, cut out the tops; do not dip them too early; wait until the hard frosts come. They can stand until November 15. They also get more nourishment from the ground. When you dig them be careful not to bruise them. Let them stay in the sun to dry, then put them in their winter quarters; a cellar that is frost-proof is a good place. Cover them with sand, but if your cellar has concrete floors or is too cold, they will get mildew and die. Put some boards on the bottom.

One should sow some dahlia seed; they grow much stronger than either tubers or cuttings, and one is well repaid. The seeds sown in early spring will flower from the middle of July until frost; those that do not suit can be thrown away, and the best ones can be kept over for another season.

If the season is a dry one some of the plants in the garden will have to be watered if you want flowers from them. This is especially true of the dahlia.

Use enough water to penetrate all the soil in which their roots grow, and see that it is kept moist.

Watering today and neglecting for a week to come isn't the proper thing. Save the suds from wash-day for this purpose. The soap in the water will benefit the plants.

Be sure to supply substantial support for your dahlias. If this is not done you will be likely to find them broken some morning after a sudden wind or a hard rain-storm.

The stakes should be at least four feet tall—allow an extra foot and a half for insertion in the ground—and they should be at least an inch through and of good sound wood.

Paint them a dull green and they will not be unpleasantly obtrusive. Tie the stalks to them with broad strips of cloth instead of strings. The latter will cut into the tender branches when they are whipped by the wind.

EARLY WORK IN BULB GARDEN

By JULIE ADAMS POWELL.

With the first warm days the bulbous plants spring up, and many a beginner has tried in vain to push them back until warm weather.

As a rule it is best to let nature be dictator. Hardy bulbs will endure lots of cold; and if they do sometimes get helplessly nipped of flower buds by undue haste, there is more frequently damage done to the roots by trying to curb the growth.

Do not be in a hurry to remove the leaves which should have been their winter coverlet. Loosen them up gradually, taking care that the plants are not smothering. If the weather continues fine, work the loose leaves a little more into the soil every day, thus gradually making the change.

There is less drain upon the bulbs if the blossoms are picked as soon as they commence to wither.

Look to it that the ditches and drains are in good order.

Some cut the tops from hyacinths as soon as the leaves turn yellow, remove them, and plant annuals. This is a very neat way of getting rid of the bulbs—and most effectually, as a rule. But if you wish hyacinths another year, there is a better way, unless you can afford to purchase new bulbs.

Those discolored leaves are a necessity to the plant while ripening the bulbs, and if they cannot be tolerated a permissible compromise is to transplant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way corner of the yard, where they can ripen in peace. They may then be dried and packed away for autumn planting.

It is better to replant the hardy bulbs at least once in two or three years, else they become too thickly matted. Besides the soil needs a renewal of fertilizer; and this can never be so well done as when the bed is empty.

There is often complaint that the old-fashioned white narcissus poetical blasts in the bud. This is usually remedied by resetting the bulbs which have become matted together.

If you have a number of varieties of tulips and more time and patience than money to buy new varieties, there is often much pleasure in growing tulips from seed. Some of the soft shades of old-rose have been in our own garden evolved from the cross-fertilization of standard forms. There is a pleasure, too, in watching the unfolding of the unknown. New varieties purchased of seedsmen are always announced and their beauties described; but these seedlings are positively new, and some of them are strikingly beautiful.

If in planting your tulips, carnation and scarlet are in painful contrast, mark the one for removal at the proper season. Some flowers show only harmony in varietal colors, but the tulip cannot be classed among these.

SOME TIMELY TIPS

Do not be in too much of a hurry to make a garden. Wait until the soil is warm. Seeds simply will refuse to germinate in cold, damp weather.

Keep the house plants indoors or well sheltered until the weather is warm for keeps. A single cool night may ruin all your treasures.

An uncovered rain-barrel will breed millions of mosquitoes. Do not allow any stagnant water to stand near the house. Drain off the little pools that form where the plants are watered.

MAKE THE GARDEN NEAT

Too much stress cannot be laid upon neatness in the garden. If faded flowers and fallen leaves are allowed to accumulate, the charm that should characterize it is gone, and no amount of bloom can make up for the lack of care which is thus made manifest.

WATCH THE YOUNG TREES

Young trees should be watched and the open spaces in the ground about them, which have been made by the wind swaying the trees, should be well fringed down.

This is important before the heavy winds of spring.

PLANT CATALPA TREES

By BETTY PAKE.

An acre of ground will produce three to four thousand fence posts and such posts are now worth about twenty-five cents each. Fifteen years later they will probably bring twice as much, as timber is becoming scarce every year.

Catalpa trees grow into telephone poles and fence posts in about fifteen years.

One-year-old trees are the best to plant. Be sure they are all healthy and come not too far from home. You will have to pay about twelve dollars per 1,000 for good trees.

The ground should be plowed and put in good condition, as for corn. The rows ought to be about eight feet apart and perfectly straight. Use a corn marker to get them just right.

After they get a good start cut them back nearly to the ground. Don't be afraid to cut, as they will be all the stronger for the pruning. On good soil, where trees are not too much crowded, they will grow from five to seven feet the first year.

Valuable Asset.

There is no more valuable asset in business than politeness, and this is true in almost every section of society. We prefer to trade with a courteous person; we resent a push from a fellow traveler or a shove from a conductor; we choose our friends from those who seem to be kindly disposed toward us; we judge a man by his conduct toward those who serve him. Nevertheless, this reaction is almost involuntary.—Christian Register.

Daily Thought.

Don't waste your life in doubts and fears. Spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the hours or ages that follow.—Emerson.

Her Castle.

Elsie was naughty, and her mother was driven to box her ears soundly in the very presence of a couple of visiting aunts. Through her tears she sobbed, "And this is the sort of a thing one must endure in one's own house."

Like Many Grown-Ups.

A mother asked her little son why his chum, Donald, wasn't also in class A. He replied: "I'll tell you, mother, Donald when asked a question thinks, and thinks, and thinks, and then he says what it ain't."

Advance Dope.

"What's the news from the spring training camps?"
"As near as I can find out, eight teams are going to be tied for first place in each of the leagues."

Toothbrush Case.

Art ticking is very appropriate for making toothbrush cases. They should be lined with gum tissue and finished with seam binding around the edge, with loops to hang by. Always place the bristle end inside to protect from dust germs.

Peacemaker's Viewpoint.

"Father," said the boy, "what's an optimist?"
"An optimist, my son, is a man who tries so hard to be cheerful that you feel sorry to see him overworking himself."—Washington Star.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Contentment is the true philosopher's stone. The poor are rich who have it, the rich are poor who possess it not.

Contentment comes not from outward possessions, but from the inward life.

GOOD THINGS TO KNOW.

When making cake a good plan is to add the soda or baking powder to a little of the flour the very last thing, stirring it in well before adding the whites of the eggs.

Keep absorbent paper in the kitchen on which to drain fried cakes, croquettes and any fried food.

A little beefsteak chopped fine and mixed with cooked rice, salt, pepper, and a little onion made into small cakes or used as filling for peppers, makes a tasty dish.

A common currycomb will clean the brush of the carpet sweeper of threads and hairs.

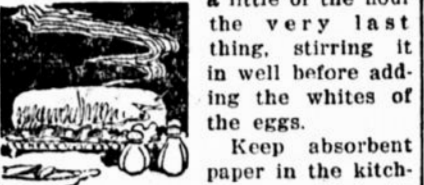
Spareribs With Sauerkraut.—Trim off the edges of two sets of spareribs, break the bone across the middle, rub well with salt, pepper, and sprinkle with flour. Fill with sauerkraut which has been parboiled 20 minutes. Save the water in which the kraut was cooked, sew the ribs tightly, place on the rack in a roaster, then pour the kraut liquor around it. Cook slowly. Turn once, and when tender serve with mashed potatoes.

Cornmeal Griddle Cakes.—Take a cupful of yellow cornmeal, add a cupful of boiling milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, teaspoonful of baking powder, one tablespoonful of melted butter and a well-beaten egg. Mix well and bake on a hot griddle.

Cornmeal With Raisins.—Take a cupful of cornmeal, two cupfuls of milk, one cupful of seeded raisins, one egg, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix the cornmeal and milk together and the well-beaten egg and melted butter, add the salt, baking powder and raisins which have been well cleaned and put through the meat grinder. Mix all together and pour into a well-greased pan. Bake in a hot oven.

An egg broken into a pan with a little hot butter stirred until thick and well cooked, then seasoned and spread on buttered bread makes a most tasty sandwich filling.

Let your standard be high—and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence.



JUST COMMON THINGS.

The ordinary vegetable may by a little manipulation, and combining with other foods, make a dish quite out of the ordinary. Here is one worth trying:

Pumpkin Scramble.—Take a cupful of pumpkin pulp, stir it into a quart of boiling water with a half cupful each of cornmeal and hominy, well mixed, and a half teaspoonful of salt. Cook slowly one hour, stirring frequently, then add a cupful of broken hickorynut meats, pour into a shallow pan, making the scramble about two inches thick. When cool and hot, cut into half-inch slices and fry in hard fat. Serve with maple syrup.

Turnip Soup.—Mix together a pint each of hot mashed turnips and potato, add a quart of scalded milk. In another dish place four tablespoonfuls of butter, and when melted and bubbling hot add two tablespoonfuls of flour, cook and add to the milk with three tablespoonfuls of scraped onion, two tablespoonfuls of salt and a few dashes of cayenne. Cool 20 minutes in a double boiler, then strain and serve. Sprinkle with grated cheese over the top.

Turnips, like cabbage, should be cooked in an uncovered vessel to make them less strong and more wholesome to eat.

Diced turnips, cooked until tender, then served with melted butter and lemon juice, makes a most tasty dish.

Peas With Peanuts.—Mix a pint of black peas with a pint of peanuts, chopped fine. Season well with salt, pepper and sage and place half the mixture in a buttered baking dish. On top place four slices of toast which have been softened in hot cream. Place the rest of the peas and nut mixture on top and pour over a half cupful of cream. Bake slowly an hour and a half. Serve with cranberry sauce. This will be a good meat substitute. Salsify makes a most delicious soup, so do carrots. Cook them until tender, put through a sieve and then add to any stock or hot milk thickened with butter and flour cooked together.

For life is the mirror of king and slave.
"Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have.
And the best will come back to you."
—Madeline Bridges.

DISHES OF CORNMEAL.

Cornmeal is rich in fat and mineral matter, and being comparatively cheap when compared with other grain products is a food that can be used profitably in exchange with them for variety, as well as to cut down expenses.

Steamed Corn Bread.—There are few people who do not enjoy the nutty, brown loaf of steamed bread, and this may be varied by adding different fruits or nuts to it so that it never becomes monotonous. Take four cupfuls of cornmeal, two cupfuls of graham, a cupful of finely chopped suet, mix well, then add three-fourths of a cupful of dark molasses, two teaspoonfuls of salt, three cupfuls of sour milk and a teaspoonful of soda. The soda may be mixed with the molasses. Add a cupful of stewed prunes cut fine, or a cupful of raisins, and steam in well-greased molds for four hours.

Cornmeal Mush.—A good old New Englander will not ask for a more tasty dish than a good bowl of well-cooked cornmeal mush and rich milk, with perhaps a wisp of salt codfish for an appetizer. To prepare the mush add a cupful of cornmeal very slowly to a quart of boiling water and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Let it cook slowly for an hour. The mush that is left may be poured into a mold and fried in butter after cutting in neat slices.

Scramble is made by putting the pork scramble into the hot mush, stirring until well mixed, then pouring into a mold to cool. This is cut in slices and fried and is a great delicacy.

Fried mush with cheese sauce is another well-liked dish. Prepare the sauce by using a tablespoonful of bubbling hot butter stirred with three tablespoonfuls of flour, a half teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of mustard and two cupfuls of milk. When

Salad Making.

The making of salad is an art. Often the simplest combinations, if carefully put together, will make an otherwise common salad an artistic creation. Lemon juice is preferred to vinegar when using fruit and heavy, rich salad dressings are not appropriate for either fruit or meat or fish salads.

The materials to be used for salad should be free from water. Carefully dry all lettuce and fruit after washing for oil will not mix with water. French dressing is the general favorite for crisp vegetable salads as it is quickly prepared. A vinegar that has been used on pickled beets, or cucumbers should always be saved to use in salad dressings. When making the boiled variety the spiced vinegar makes an unusual flavor which is well liked.

If a color scheme is to be carried out a little vegetable coloring may be added to the dressing. A pretty combination is chopped beets with a dressing colored a light pink. Garnish the salad with white leaves of lettuce.

A salad may not only fill an ornamental place on the table, but it is also recognized as having a distinct food value as well as a pleasure to the eye.

Nellie Maxwell

MACON, MO., NEWS.

Rev. G. W. Cross preached two excellent sermons Sunday morning and evening.

Mrs. J. T. Ansell spent Saturday in Jackson, Mo.
Miss Lona and Miss Jackson made a flying trip to Beaver, Mo., last week. Owing to the disagreeable weather the business men of our city, Raymond Houston, Preston Wright and Darlington Austin were unable to make their trip to Huntville, Mo.

We are very sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. F. B. Watson, the instructor of the missionary department of Western college.

Mrs. Clyde Banks of Chillicothe, Mo., is in the city, the guest of relatives.

Mrs. Will Maupins, formerly of Macon, spent a few days in our city en route to St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. H. Garnett spent a few days out of the city on business last week. The U. B. F. and S. M. T. lodge was favored with Mr. John Williams, grand master of the U. B. F., being in their presence Thursday afternoon and evening.

The K. O. F. lodge held its annual sermon Sunday, March 26th, which was delivered by Rev. G. W. Cross. On account of the disagreeable weather few were able to be out.

The mass entertainment which was given by the Vine and Broadway Sunday school was very successful.

Mr. Louis Garland spent Saturday in our city.

The literary and musical entertainment which was given by the junior class of Western college in the college chapel was very successful.

The Busy Bee club met Saturday at the home of Hazel Nichols.

The Macon Women's club is preparing for a splendid movement in our city April 17, 1916, which will be known as clean up day. On that day several teams will be used for the benefit of hauling the rubbish which has accumulated during our long winter season. The Women's club is doing excellent work along the line of charity with its most excellent president, Mrs. J. L. Garnett.

The Missionary Circle met Friday at the home of Mrs. A. Taylor.

The Macon Women's club was highly entertained Saturday at the home of Mrs. John Lawson.

Sunday was covenant meeting day at the Vine and Broadway church. A glorious meeting was enjoyed by all.

The freshman class of Western college is preparing to give a concert in the college chapel Friday evening, April 14.

Little Mercedes Henderson is on the sick list.

We are glad to see Mrs. G. T. Stocks able to be out, after a slight spell of illness.

Mrs. Corinne Rays remains very ill. Subscribe for The Bystander to get the news.

Safe Medicine for Children.

"Is it safe?" is the first question to be considered when buying cough Remedy has long been a favorite with mothers of young children, as it contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. It is pleasant to take, too, which is of great importance when a medicine must be given to young children. This remedy is most effectual in relieving coughs, colds and croup. Obtainable everywhere.

PERRY, IOWA.

(Special to Bystander.)
We wish to note the death on March 17 of one of our beloved members of our church, Mrs. Frances Lambert, who was born September 24, 1874, in Winchester, Ky. At the age of 4 years old she with her parents moved to Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. Lambert professed a hope in Christ at the age of 15 years old. In the year of 1893 she moved to Omaha, Neb. There she made her home until three years ago, when she came to our city of Perry, Iowa. She lived a successful Christian life. She leaves to mourn her death a husband, one sister, Mrs. Anna Roberts of Dayton, Ohio, and five brothers, Luther Jones, William E. Jones, Bert Jones, Harry Jones, all of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. Archie Jones and wife of Des Moines, Iowa. The funeral was conducted by Rev. D. Donald at the A. M. E. Zion church. Interment at Violet Hill, Perry, Iowa.

Whole Family Benefited By Wonderful Remedy

There are many little things to annoy us, under present conditions of life. The hurry, hard work, noise and strain all tell on us and tend to provoke nervousness and irritability. We are frequently so worn out we can neither eat, sleep nor work with any comfort. We are out of line with ourselves and others as well.

A good thing to do under such circumstances is to take something like

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

to relieve the strain on the nerves. Mrs. J. B. Hartsfield, 82 Plum St., Atlanta Ga., writes:

"I have on several occasions been vastly relieved by the use of your medicine, especially the Anti-Pain Pills, which I keep constantly on hand for the use of myself, husband and two sons. Nothing in the world equals them as a headache remedy. Often I am enabled by the use of one or two of the Pills to continue my housework when otherwise I would be in bed. My husband joins me in my praise of the Anti-Pain Pills and Nerve."

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

are relied upon to relieve pain, nervousness and irritability in thousands of households. Of proven merit after twenty years' use, you can have no reason for being longer without them.

At all Drugists, 25 doses 25 cents. MEDICAL CO., Chicago, Ill.

KEOKUK ITEMS.

Mrs. M. Brooks of Des Moines, G. H. P. of Knights and Daughters of Tabor, made her annual visit and transacted business for the grand session to be held here the first week in August, on March 30th.

Mr. Ed Roberson, G. C. M. of Knights and Daughters of Tabor of Marshalltown, visited the lodge of this city last month.

Mrs. D. Wilson entertained a company of eight at a dinner party in honor of Mr. Ed Roberson of Marshalltown.

Relatives and friends received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Hallie Buckner to Mr. Joseph Alexander of Chicago.

Mrs. Emma Tebeau will enter her duties as cateress at the Country Club (white) on May 1 for the fourth consecutive season.

On Thursday of last week occurred the marriage of Miss Iva McBride to Mr. James South in Hannibal, Mo. They were united in marriage by Rev. McDowell.

Mrs. Peterson, president of the National W. C. T. U. of Texacana, Tex., spoke at the Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday, April 2.

Mrs. Peterson addressed the members of the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist church Monday evening, April 3d.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Morris last week, a son.

Mrs. C. Ashby entertained the Autumn Leaf club on Friday of last week.

The Self-Culture club will meet at the home of Mrs. J. C. Craig on Monday, April 9th.

There will be a tea given under the auspices of the Phyllis Wheatley Rescue club at Phillips' Memorial hall April 14th.

Mr. Russell Bland left on Thursday of last week for Laporte, Ind., to manage the bill posting plant of that city.

Miss Frances Reeder left for Chicago on Friday of last week, after a four weeks' stay, called here by the serious illness of her grandmother, Mrs. Fannie Williams.

WATERLOO NEWS.

The Easter social given by the A. M. E. Sunday school was a grand success. Indoor games were indulged in and eggs, apples and balloons were given to the children. Refreshments were served and a fine time was had. The new superintendent, Bro. U. G. Smith, is to be congratulated for the way he is starting out in the work.

Miss Luvenia E. Vaughn of Des Moines appeared in Bess Chapel A. M. E. church Thursday evening, March 30th, in a recital to an appreciative audience. Miss Vaughn proved herself a reader of ability and a pleasing entertainer, and all who heard her desire a return.

The A. C. E. society will send a delegation of six to join the Waterloo C. E. union to go to Cedar Falls on the 6th of April to attend a union meeting. The delegates are as follows: Mr. Louis Mosby, Miss Eva M. Smith, Mr. Fred Counts, Miss Aletha McLaurin, Miss Vivian Smith and Rev. I. W. Bess, Mrs. J. H. Bess and Mrs. Georgia Cheatham.

The Y. M. S. C. held their business meeting, after which Rev. H. Topley and S. Scheers delivered short addresses. The main event Sunday, March 9th, will be a mixed quartet from the First U. B. church.

Mr. Dickie Cheatham is in Dubuque on a business trip.

Those on the sick list this week are

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, May term, A. D. 1916.

Earnest L. Couch, plaintiff, vs. Mrs. Ruby B. Couch, defendant.

To Mrs. Ruby B. Couch: You are hereby notified that on or before the 17th day of March, A. D. 1916, the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you an absolute divorce from the bond of matrimony now existing between you, on the ground of willful desertion without a cause. For further information see petition on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county.

And unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the May term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 1st day of May, 1916 default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1916. J. B. Rush, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, May term, A. D. 1916.

Mrs. Liza Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Art Johnson, defendant.

To Art Johnson: You are hereby notified that on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1916, the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you an absolute divorce from the bond of matrimony now existing between you, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and non-support.

For further information see petition on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, and unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the May term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 1st day of May, 1916, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1916. J. B. Rush, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, May term, A. D. 1916.

Mrs. Liza Johnson, plaintiff, vs. Art Johnson, defendant.

To Art Johnson: You are hereby notified that on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1916, the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you an absolute divorce from the bond of matrimony now existing between you, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment and non-support.

For further information see petition on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, and unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the May term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 1st day of May, 1916, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1916. J. B. Rush, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Mrs. Cora Pearson and Mrs. Bessie Saunders.

DAISY WALKER-BOOKER.

From time to time letters have been written to The Freeman inquiring about a home in this city, Indianapolis, established and operated by Mrs. Daisy Walker-Booker in the interest of colored girls. Really we have been annoyed by the result of the inquiries.

At one time Daisy Walker, as she is best known, did conduct such a home as she now advertises in her travels. The home, we think, is still in her name, and we also think, is occupied by one or two persons, perhaps relatives. It is not now operated for the purposes announced in the beginning. It is not operated as a charitable institution in any sense of the word. It is not mentioned or thought of by the colored people of this city. It, as an institution, is entirely out of public mind.

We have no desire to put the little woman at a disadvantage. We know her well. She is a most delightful personage; one of the best women speakers in this country. Owing to her talent, we are sorry indeed to have to say a single word against her. But she is getting The Freeman in her hand. She says, when attention is called to our answers to telegrams sent to this office, that The Freeman is her enemy and that it is persecuting her.

She jams good men of the southern cities when visiting, turning the people against them by her tears and eloquence when they run her down. It is her defense, and she has won up until this time. The matter has been referred to the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce; it insists that nothing be given Mrs. Daisy Walker-Booker.—The Freeman, Indianapolis.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

Revival services will begin Easter Sunday at the Bethel A. M. E. church.

Mr. Philip Reeves, an old resident of Keokuk, is very ill at his home, 416 N. Twelfth street.

Mr. W. M. Harper, who was taken ill at Washington, D. C., is at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Dandridge, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Baker of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was in the city, called here by the illness of his son, Dove Baker, who is now convalescent.

Miss Ella Scott is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jessie Tinsley, in New London, Mo.

Mrs. N. Wright returned to her home in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday of this week, after several weeks' visit with her father, Dr. T. H. Phillips.

The Autumn Leaf club met at the home of Mrs. L. Bland on Friday of last week.

On Saturday at his home, 1818 Exchange, occurred the death of Mr. Ludwell Washington Dean, after a long illness. Mr. Dean was survived by his wife and a brother. The funeral was held from the Pilgrim's Rest Baptist church on Monday of this week.

Mrs. J. C. Craig entertained the Self Culture club on Monday of this week.

There will be an Easter dinner at the Peerless ice cream parlor from 12 to 2:30 and from 5:30 to 7 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. William Alden entertained at a dinner party on Monday of this week in honor of their son, Clarence, that being his twentieth birthday.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA.

Sunday, Covenant day at the Second Baptist church, Rev. M. J. Burton administered the Lord's Supper for us. Service were well attended morning and evening.

Dgt. Mattie Ridings entertained Golden Rule tabernacle at her home Saturday evening. Quite a number were present and a delightful luncheon was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hughes and his mother and nephew were in the city Saturday evening and attended the social at Dgt. Ridings.

The Mission Circle will be entertained at the home of Mrs. Henry Johnson and Mrs. Mildred Mayfield on Thursday evening, April 13.

There will be a social given Saturday, April 15, for the benefit of the church. Mrs. Wm. Cobbs, chairman. Everybody invited.

Spring is here. Everybody seems to be busy planting garden.

Mrs. Hazel Penniston of Trenton, Mo., is visiting friends in our city.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Morton left Sunday morning for Trenton, Mo., to visit relatives there, and to Fayette, Mo., to visit our ex-pastor, Rev. Cooper, and wife, and then to Kansas City, Mo., where they will make their future home. Many were sorry to see Mr. and Mrs. Morton leave, as

they have lived in our city for a number of years, and we hope they will like their new location.

Mrs. Davenport still remains poorly.

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

On account of sickness Rev. Sayles was unable to fill his regular appointment Sunday. Rev. Johnson preached for us Sunday morning.

The Willing Workers club, with Mrs. H. M. Hockaday as leader, gave a program Thursday night, which was well attended and greatly appreciated. After the program a nice luncheon was served and a pleasant time enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Inez Johnson is not so well at this writing.

(Too late for last week.)
Born, to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson last Sunday, a daughter. Mother and baby are doing nicely.

Services Sunday at the Baptist church were well attended and Rev. Sayles presented his audience with another spiritual treat.

Miss Carrie Johnson of Callao, Mo., is in the city visiting her brother, Rev. C. B. Johnson, and family.

Mrs. Nannie Smith and daughter, Mary, have returned from southeast Missouri, where she has been teaching school. From here they went to La Belle, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Jackson are the proud parents of a daughter, born Friday night. Both are doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Linn were the all day guests of Mr. Linn's mother Thursday.

Subscribe for The Bystander.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

In the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Cottomas, deceased.

J. E. O'Brien, administrator.

To Sadie Cottomas, Lillian Cottomas, Rose Cottomas, Eva Cottomas, Marie Cottomas, Marie Harris, Marie Winfield, Preston Cottomas, Walker Cottomas, and Kirby Winfield;

Pursuant to the order of the district court of Polk county, Iowa, made on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1916, you and each of you are hereby notified that there is now on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa in and for Polk county, the application of J. E. O'Brien, administrator of the estate of Mary E. Cottomas, deceased, asking for authority to sell either at public or private sale the following described real estate, to-wit: The west half (w 1-2) of the north half (n 1-2) of lot twenty-eight (28), 1916, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1916. J. B. Rush, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

To M. W. Morrow, in whose name the within described realty is taxed:

You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 2, 1912, the following described real estate in Polk county, Iowa, to-wit: Lot twenty-two in black "E," Gray Heights, now included in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was sold to C. DeBevoise Royal for the taxes then due and unpaid thereon for the year 1911 and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to C. DeBevoise Royal by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefore, which certificate has been duly assigned to and is now lawfully held and owned by Sanitarium and Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa. You are further notified that the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to the Sanitarium and Hospital of Des Moines, Iowa, by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from completed service of this notice to redeem from said sale.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 25th day of March, 1916.

Sanitarium and Hospital. By J. T. Hambleton, Their Authorized Agent

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

To Allen Larison, in whose name the within described realty is taxed, and to Lena Bidding and Priestley Larison:

You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 4, 1911, the following described real estate in said county, to-wit, lot seventeen (17), in block eighteen (18), Larison Place, now included in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, was sold to C. B. Minnis for the payment of the taxes then due and unpaid thereon for the year 1910 and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to C. B. Minnis by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefore, which certificate has been duly assigned to and is now lawfully held and owned by Max Lavine.

You are further notified that the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to Max Lavine by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from completed service of this notice to redeem from said sale.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 22d day of March, 1916.

Max Lavine. By J. T. Hambleton, His Agent

Insomnia. Indigestion nearly always disturbs the sleep more or less, and is often the cause of insomnia. Eat a light supper with little if any meat, and no milk; also take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper, and see if you do not rest much better. Obtainable everywhere.

Order Your Easter Suit NOW! MADE TO ORDER \$15.00 UNION MADE Largest assortment of snappy patterns in Des Moines ENGLISH WOOLEN Co 510-512 Locust Street

HAVE YOU BEAUTIFUL HAIR? WE are the only Importers and Manufacturers of Real Colored People's Hair. Also Wavy Hair. We absolutely guarantee our hair to stand combing and washing and to retain its color and crimp. Wigs, Hats, Braids, Transformations and Puffs in stock or to order; all shades, none too difficult. Straightening Combs and Toilet Articles. Send two-cent stamp for Price List. Mail Orders receive prompt attention. The Old Reliable Mme. Baum's Hair Emporium 486 8th Avenue 11-26-216 Between 34th and 35th Sts. NEW YORK CITY

Watch Your Step and be sure it leads only to a

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A Good Garden Gives Pleasure, Health and Profit. Prepare for a good garden this year and the first thing necessary is to send for a copy of our large descriptive catalogue and select the varieties wanted. NOW IS THE TIME to order. Write us for our catalogue. We have everything started early in your garden and sow grass seed on your lawn. A. J. R. SEED COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa. Catalogue free if you enclose this paper. Address: A. J. R. SEED COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa.

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ORIGINAL NOTICE.

In the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, May term, A. D. 1916.

Mrs. Ida Brown, plaintiff, vs. George Brown, defendant.

To George Brown: You are hereby notified that on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1916, the petition of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause will be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, Iowa, claiming of you an absolute divorce from the bond of matrimony now and heretofore existing between you, on the ground of willful desertion without a cause.

For further information see petition on file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the state of Iowa, in and for Polk county, and unless you appear thereto and defend before noon of the second day of the next term, being the May term of said court, which will commence at Des Moines on the 1st day of May, 1916, default will be entered against you and judgment and decree rendered thereon.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1916. J. B. Rush, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

To M. W. Morrow, in whose name the within described realty is taxed:

You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 2, 1912, the following described real estate in Polk county, Iowa, to-wit: Lot twenty-two in black "E," Gray Heights, now included in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, was sold to C. DeBevoise Royal for the taxes then due and unpaid thereon for the year 1911 and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to C. DeBevoise Royal by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefore, which certificate has been duly assigned to and is now lawfully held and owned by Sanitarium and Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa. You are further notified that the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to the Sanitarium and Hospital of Des Moines, Iowa, by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from completed service of this notice to redeem from said sale.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 25th day of March, 1916.

Sanitarium and Hospital. By J. T. Hambleton, Their Authorized Agent

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.

To Allen Larison, in whose name the within described realty is taxed, and to Lena Bidding and Priestley Larison:

You are hereby notified that at a regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 4, 1911, the following described real estate in said county, to-wit, lot seventeen (17), in block eighteen (18), Larison Place, now included in and forming a part of the city of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, was sold to C. B. Minnis for the payment of the taxes then due and unpaid thereon for the year 1910 and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to C. B. Minnis by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, therefore, which certificate has been duly assigned to and is now lawfully held and owned by Max Lavine.

You are further notified that the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed for said lot will be issued to Max Lavine by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale be made within ninety days from completed service of this notice to redeem from said sale.

Dated at Des Moines, Iowa, this 22d day of March, 1916.

Max Lavine. By J. T. Hambleton, His Agent

Insomnia.

Indigestion nearly always disturbs the sleep more or less, and is often the cause of insomnia. Eat a light supper with little if any meat, and no milk; also take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper, and see if you do not rest much better. Obtainable everywhere.

To the Negro Farmer

An excellent opportunity is offered you to buy a piece of land in the best farming section of Wisconsin, near towns, schools and churches, on a

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