

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER
The Best and only medium
that reaches the colored
people of the middle west.

THE BYSTANDER

Pay
Boost
and read the
Bystander
Don't borrow or read your neighbor's,
help make this a great paper

XXIII No. 1

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

Price Five Cents

Rev. H. McCraven spent last Sunday in Minneapolis, Minn., visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Clifford Williams has just returned from a three months' visit in Chicago and Drainard, Minn.

Miss Mildred Griffin, one of our June graduates, will leave Tuesday for a visit in Kansas City.

Mrs. A. Phelps of Minnesota stopped over in Des Moines for a few hours visiting friends. She was en route to Ottumwa to visit her parents.

The Virginia Picnic association members will meet with Mrs. Spencer Carey the 25th of June. All members are requested to be present.

Some of those who went on the excursion trip Saturday to Minneapolis were Rev. H. McCraven, Mrs. Coleman of Carney and Mrs. Bessie Black.

Miss Adah Hyde will arrive in the city Friday from Chicago to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hyde.

The Marshall Neil club met with Mrs. Clara Winn, 776 Eleventh street. A delightful luncheon was served and they adjourned to meet with Mrs. Addie Dorsey on Small street.

The Des Moines Negro Lyceum will meet at the Thompson hotel on Tuesday night, June 20th, at 8 p. m. All old members are urgently requested to attend. A program will be rendered.

A leap year ball will be given by the Junior society at Union park pavilion Tuesday evening, June 20th. Good music. All are invited. Roscoe Stewart, floor manager. Music by Capital City band.

Mr. J. C. Coleman has just about completed remodeling his home at 1302 West Twentieth street, where they are nicely located. They have a very beautiful home. Mr. Coleman is one of our leading men. He is a railway mail clerk running between here and Kansas City.

Mr. Kenneth J. Hamilton of St. Paul, Minn., with the city visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hamilton, 706 Walker street. Little Bernice Hamilton will accompany her father back to spend her summer vacation.

Mr. Geo. C. Young has purchased a new Overland automobile and Dr. A. J. Booker has purchased an electric car, also John L. Thompson has purchased a five-passenger Ford touring car the past month.

Miss Maud Lewis entertained last Saturday, June 10th, at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Coleman, at 1302 Twentieth street, in honor of some of the high school graduates. This beautiful home was nicely decorated with flowers and school colors. A very fine 6 o'clock dinner was served and those present enjoyed the evening immensely.

The regular Bystander collector will start out Monday, June 19th, at Creston and Gravity and Bedford, Tuesday at Clarinda, Wednesday at Shenandoah and Red Oak and Thursday in Council Bluffs, Friday and Saturday in Omaha, Neb. All of our subscribers please be ready to pay and don't put him off with a promise.

REMEMBER THE
Pa'ace Sweet Cafe
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Is the best place to go for
Good Home Cooking
Everything First Class
Red 1367 1012 Center Street
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Erickson,
Proprs.

The Tutt Studio
220 1/2 West 2nd St.
Containing the original
paintings.
"Mother Knitting" "Tutt"
"Maud" and many others.

LEAP YEAR BALL
Given by Junior Society at
Union Park Pavillion
Thursday, June 20th
From 8 p. m. to 11:45 p. m.
Come early and have a good time
ALL WELCOME
Music by Capital City Band
Roscoe Stewart, Floor Manager

to send, but lay it away until he calls. This notice applies to all of our out of the city subscribers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McGuire returned from Newton, where they attended a reception given in honor of their sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fine, of Cedar Rapids. A splendid time reported.

Mr. Joseph Hamilton, our popular fireman, is having his vacation this week. He spent a few days in St. Paul visiting his son Kenneth.

Miss Nelle Nettles, a graduate of the Madison high school class of 1916 and a charming young miss of much musical ability, and Miss Helen Dameron, another young musician of Madison, Ind., will accompany Miss Adah Hyde to Des Moines on Friday for a visit.

Our city is full of visitors and delegates to the Iowa-Nebraska Baptist Association Sunday school convention and the Ministerial and Deacons Union are in session all this week. The union held its session Monday and Tuesday and the Sunday school is still in session. A large delegation is here from the two states. A full report next week.

The grand master of Masons, John L. Thompson, will visit Clarinda lodge Monday evening, June 19th; Twin City, Council Bluffs, Thursday, June 22, and Rescue, Omaha, Friday, June 23, and Decatur, Sioux City, Monday, June 26, and Doric, Des Moines, Thursday, June 29th. All members and Master Masons in good and regular standing are invited.

The chadle roll Mothers' club of St. Paul's A. M. E. church held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Mackey on Day street. Miss Tabitha Mash, a trained nurse, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on the care of babies during the summer and how to bathe them. The next meeting will be held July 9th at the home of Mrs. S. L. Birt.

Dr. William H. Lawrey, recently graduated from the dental department of the State University of Iowa, has come to our city to open up a first class dental office in the Thompson hotel, Ninth and Park streets. He will soon have his office fixtures installed and expects to be ready for business about July 1st. Dr. Lawrey is well known in our city and state and we hope for him success in the Capital City.

The Mary Church Terrill club met Monday evening with Mrs. Colleen Jones and the following officers were installed: President, Mrs. Pearl Thompson; vice president, Mrs. Johnnie Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Jessie Davis; assistant secretary, Mrs. Hannah Porter; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Perkins; critic, Miss Tabitha Mash; journalist, Mrs. Emerald Mash; reporter, Miss Gertrude Hyde; chaplain, Mrs. Lulu McCree. A program was rendered and encouraging remarks were made by the following visitors: Mesdames S. Joe Brown, John L. Thompson, R. N. Hyde, Price Alexander and Jessye McClain. A buffet luncheon was served by the hostesses, assisted by Miss Marie Bell and Mrs. Audre Alexander. Mrs. John L. Thompson was elected to honorary membership.

For the first time in Iowa a big racing meet will be held on Monday, June 26. Officials of the speedway decided to pull off the big event on the first day of the week owing to the disappointments caused last year by the postponements due to rain. The fact that a Monday race will enable autoists living in nearby cities to drive to the meet on Sunday and remain over on Monday influenced them in arriving at their decision.

Until I can see them personally, which I hope to do, I take this means of expressing my warmest thanks to the good friends who gave me such splendid support for representative at the primary on Monday last. I feel deeply grateful for what they did and a keen sense of the responsibility imposed by this expression of their confidence.
James B. Weaver.

HOTEL GUESTS.
Mr. Jim Williams and John Kenrick, St. Joe, Mo.; E. L. Johnson and wife, city; V. S. Coalston, Buxton, Iowa; Elwood Brown, Mystic, Iowa; G. B. Stroun, Columbia, Mo.; Geo. English, Madison, Wis.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' CLUB
The High School Girls' club met last Sunday afternoon at the Social Center, 1058 Fifth street. After a very interesting meeting the girls were favored with encouraging remarks by Miss Leta Caréy, teacher in Bishop college, Marshall, Texas; Mrs. Richardson of Aurora, Ill., and Miss Lucy Roades, a recent graduate of Northwestern college, Macon, Missouri.

NORTHWESTERN FEDERATION.
The Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs held its first annual convention in the court room

of the district court, Wichita, Kans., June 7, 8, and 9. The convention was well attended, with delegates representing eighteen states and more than two hundred thousand colored women. Greetings were read from the governors and educators. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, sent greetings and urged the convention to urge the suffrage plank in the platform of the various political conventions in session. Resolutions were sent to the national republican, progressive and woman's party conventions held in Chicago, also to the national democratic convention in St. Louis. The president gave some recommendations that were unanimously adopted. Mrs. Rush's address was enthusiastically received.

The Golden Link Art club was hostesses to the convention.

At the close of the Friday afternoon session the club treated the convention to a sightseeing auto trip to the various points of interest in Wichita.

Mrs. J. S. Porter, Mrs. C. B. Lewis and Mrs. Harper were elected delegates to the national convention.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. S. Porter, Chicago, president.

Mrs. J. B. Rush, Des Moines, vice president at large.

Mrs. J. L. Harper, Wichita, recording secretary.

Mrs. Collins, Great Bend, assistant recording secretary.

Mrs. Sarah Willis, Cheyenne, corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Bertha Hensley, Chicago, treasurer.

Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Kansas City, organizer.

Miss Dora Johnson, Norwalk, O., chairman ways and means.

Mrs. E. C. Carter, Chicago, auditor.

Mrs. Ida B. Frazier, Wichita, parliamentarian.

Mrs. Minnie M. Scott, Toledo, O., chairman executive board.

The Northwestern will hold its next annual convention in Cheyenne, Wyo., August, 1917.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

The following colored delegates were elected to the county convention, to be held July 1: From the First ward, John L. Thompson; Second ward, R. N. Hyde; Third ward, Henry McCraven; Fourth ward, A. C. Fisher; Sixth ward, Wm. Curley; Carney, Iowa, James adder; Enterprise, Iowa, Geo. Lewis.

The best and most permanent thing was the election of S. Joe Brown as a member of the Polk county central committee from the Fourth precinct of the Fourth ward. This is the first time that any colored man has been elected since John L. Thompson was on from the Third precinct of the Second ward.

One of the best and most permanent things was the electing of two colored men as members of the Polk county republican central committee, Rev. Henry McCraven from the Second precinct of the Third ward and S. Joe Brown from the Fourth precinct of the Fourth ward. This is the first time that Polk county ever had a colored man on said committee since John L. Thompson represented the Second precinct of the Third ward many years ago. We congratulate these men. They are good representatives of our race.

WASHINGTON, IOWA, NOTES.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Willis Turner on Sunday, June 11th, at the county hospital. Mother and son are doing nicely. Willis is wearing the smile that don't come off, and Grandpa and Grandma Green are the proudest you ever saw.

Bede Deatherage is the new yard man at the L. H. Wallace home.

Miss Luba Gwinn and Howard Motts attended the Keokuk district Sunday school convention at Ottumwa last week.

The feast in the wilderness was the social function given by the P. E. G.'s on Thursday night at the church in the lecture room, preceded by a spicy program. The evening was very profitably spent by all.

Clarence Frederick of Oskaloosa was a guest at the Henry Green home over Sunday.

Lewis Wallace of Pittsburg is in line now for a pension for his services in the regular army during the uprising of the Indians at the time of the Mexican war years ago, according to the local pension commissioner. We are glad to report this, as he has been expecting a pension for years, but the prospect never looked bright for him.

Lem Isaac of Texas was in the city a few days last week.

Children's Day will be observed at the A. M. E. church on next Sunday.

Word from Miss Margaret Campbell, who is in North Dakota at the Robt. Crump home, says she would like to see the Washington people, and may in the near future.

ST. PAUL BUDGETARIAN.
We were very sorry to hear of the unexpected death of Mrs. Nannie Ferris, wife of Rev. Ferris, of Buxton, as she was a very dear friend of ours. The family has our sincerest sympathy.

Lawyer W. T. Francis was in attendance at the republican convention at Chicago last week.

Rev. J. P. Syms and Mr. Birmarck Archer left Tuesday evening for the district conference and Sunday school convention at Elgin.

The annual Esther Day services of St. Paul, No. 29, Queen of Sheba, No. 70, and Princess Ozil, No. 45, chapters were held at St. James A. M. E. church. Mrs. Zula Taudy represented St. Paul, Mrs. Mattie R. Hicks, Queen of Sheba and Mrs. Clara Miller, Ozil, on the program. Rev.

Martha Wright and Mrs. F. W. Roberts stayed all night with her sister, Mrs. Laura Jones, on her way to visit her mother, Mrs. Sarah Stewart, of Blair, Neb.

Mrs. R. Fields of Omaha returned home, after a brief visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Gertrude Cason gave a three-course luncheon this afternoon to twenty-nine persons for her sister, Mrs. T. W. Roberts, after which she will leave on the early morning train for her home in Sioux City, Iowa.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Special to the Bystander by Editor.)
Chicago, Ill.—Stading in the great city of Chicago last week and attending the republican national republican convention was indeed an inspiration to any American citizen to attend a national republican convention when the contest for presidency is sharp. The great Coliseum was packed with her thousands and thousands of republicans from Florida to Alaska and from New York on the east to the Hawaiian islands, and there were delegates representing the Hawaiians, Alaska, Philippines, Indian, Negro and the Anglo-Saxon. It was a harmonious convention, seeking to unite the divided party with the progressives, which would insure victory this fall. It was clearly demonstrated by the convention that Theodore Roosevelt was the choice of the masses of people in Chicago, and even the visitors, but the delegates and representative men thought it best to nominate a man acceptable to Theodore Roosevelt and unite the two factors without antagonizing the conservative factor by nominating Roosevelt. Therefore after the second ballot the tidal wave turned toward Judge Hughes of New York and he was nominated on the second ballot. Most all of the other candidates had withdrawn and Fairbanks of Indiana was selected as his running mate. The progressive convention nominated Roosevelt and it was understood that he will not accept the nomination, but will support the republican nominee. Below we give a list of the candidates nominated and the amount of votes received on the first ballot. There were about forty delegates and about sixty alternates, and several hundred colored visitors and politicians present from all parts

of the United States, including the newspaper men and office holders and those who hope to be office holders were on the job.
(Necessary for a choice, 494.)

	Ballot.	Ballot.
	First	Second
M. G. Brumbaugh.....	29
Theodore E. Burton.....	77 1/2	76 1/2
A. B. Cummins.....	85	85
T. C. Du Pont.....	12	13
C. W. Fairbanks.....	74 1/2	88 1/2
Henry Ford.....	32
Charles E. Hughes.....	253 1/2	328 1/2
P. C. Knox.....	36	37
R. M. La Follette.....	25	25
Theodore Roosevelt.....	65	80
Elihu Root.....	103	98 1/2
L. U. Sherman.....	66	65
John W. Weeks.....	105	79
William H. Taft.....	14
S. W. McCall.....	1	1
W. E. Borah.....	2
Frank B. Willis.....	4	1
Leonard Wood.....	1
W. G. Harding.....	1
John Wanamaker.....	1	5
Absent.....	1 1/2
Not voting.....	1	2

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS CLUB ENTERTAIN.

On last Tuesday afternoon at the Girls' Social Center at 1058 Fifth street the High School Girls club received callers from 2 o'clock till 6 p. m., complimentary to their graduates, Miss Mamie Diggs, chairman of the executive board, and Miss Mildred Griffin, honorary president of the club. Other honored guests present were Miss Dora Newcomb, Messrs. H. A. Perry and Chas. P. Howard, graduates of East High, the Misses Lillian Coalston, teacher in the training school for women and girls, Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C.; Letta E. Carey or Bishop college, Marshall, Texas, and Lucile J. Rhodes, graduate of class 1916 of Western college, Macon, Mo. Mrs. Bernice Richmond of Aurora, Ill., was also present. More than one hundred guests called during the afternoon. The Center was beautifully decorated with the various high school colors and cut flowers.

Mrs. S. J. Brown, who always serves as sponsor for the girls, was assisted by the Misses Edythe M. Jones, Harriet Alexander, Ora Bundy, Edna Johnson and Bessie Graves of Moulton high school.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

(Special to Bystander.)
One of the most elaborate and brilliant social affairs that Keokuk society has witnessed was given at Gibbons opera house last Monday night, when Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Freeman entertained in honor of the "graduation of their daughter, Miss Verna Halicia Beamon, who was the only colored graduate of a class of forty-two. More than 400 persons were present. The decorations were profuse and beautiful. The class colors of green and white predominating. Agne's seven piece or-

chestra furnished the music. The reception hours were from 7 to 9. In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Dandridge, grandfather and grandmother of Miss Beamon. Shortly after 9 o'clock was the grand march led by Mr. French Bland, Sr., and Miss Beamon. The dancing program was in charge of Mr. Jesse J. Johnson of St. Louis, Mo.

THE JUNE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Which was given at the Central Christian church last Friday evening, June 9th, for the benefit of St. Paul's A. M. E. church building fund, was a great success in every respect and the committee wishes to thank all who assisted them in the program, for it was by far the swellest in the way of a musical every put on in Des Moines by colored people, and we are under many obligations to Prof. Geo. I. Holt of Duluth, Minn., and Mrs. M. Field Lee of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. J. W. Fields, Miss Margueretta Roberts, C. C. Johnson, J. A. Graves, H. Gould, Committee.

To the Public.
"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable everywhere.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS TO MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS

Supreme Council to Open With Divine Service Sunday, May 7.

Supreme Council to Open With Divine Service Sunday, May 7.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The thirty-sixth annual session of the supreme council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the northern Masonic jurisdiction will be held in this city from Sunday, May 7, to 9, inclusive. This powerful organization embraces Masons who have taken the thirty-third degree, the highest degree in Masonry, and is the lawmaking body for the Scottish Rite in its jurisdiction. The organization has a large membership in each of the northern states. The coming session will be the second to be held away from the regular meeting place in Philadelphia, and it was only in deference to the increasingly large number of Masons in the far and middle west that this city was selected as the seat of the convocation for 1916. Constantine consistory is planning to entertain the organization in the royal fashion that always characterizes the people of the Hoosier capital. The regular business session will be interspersed with many interesting and enjoyable social features, including a banquet.

On Sunday, May 7, at 8 p. m., a special divine service will be held at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, when the Rev. William H. Weaver, thirty-third degree, will deliver a sermon especially prepared for the occasion. The supreme council will attend this service, escorted by the Masonic bodies of Indianapolis. Monday, May 8, will mark the opening of the executive and business sessions, with conferring of degrees, continuing throughout the day. At night the banquet by the Constantine consistory will be held.

Tuesday the supreme council will hear reports and wind up the routine affairs of the convocation, and at the close the body will be treated to a birdseye view of the numerous points of historic interest about Indianapolis, with a glance at the beautiful homes and beauty spots of the city and a survey of the business and industrial development shown by both races.

On Wednesday, May 10, the members of the supreme council will visit Detroit, Mich., as the guests of the Wolverine consistory of that valley, a cordial invitation to make the journey having been accepted by the organization.

Many prominent men from various portions of the country will be in attendance, among whom are J. F. Rickards of Detroit, most pttisan sovereign grand commander; William H. Miller of Philadelphia, grand secretary; Hon. W. F. Powell, former United States minister to Haiti; U. G. Powell of Massachusetts; R. H. Weeks of Delaware; J. M. Morris of Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard E. Moore of Chicago and others.

Dr. Sumner A. Furness, grand mnter of state in the supreme council one of the best known and most popular physicians and public spirited citizens in the Hoosier commonwealth has active charge of the arrangement for the entertainment of the Scottish Rite visitors, which is in itself a guarantee that the work will be satisfactorily done.

Progress Noted at New Monrovia, Fla.
New Monrovia, Fla., thirty-two miles from Palm Beach on the main line of the Florida East Coast railway, is rapidly growing community. It is incorporated under the laws of the state and owned and controlled by colored citizens of that section of the state. Churches, schools and other institutions usually found in a well regulated town are being erected. Real estate and plots of homes are being laid out for sale to prospective residents, and the whole territory is assuming a healthy and thrifty appearance. With the influence of the local business leagues of the state and the efforts of the officials of the town, it will not be long before every morning the district will be inhabited by a thrifty membership of our race.



Mrs. J. B. Rush, wife of Attorney Northwestern Federation of C. W. C., is chairman of the mothers' meeting committee of the National Federation.

KEOKUK ITEMS.

The Self-Culture club met at the home of Mrs. W. A. Frye on Monday of this week. The honor guests were Mrs. Booker of Trinidad, Colorado, and Miss Elizabeth Gross.

Miss Lucinda Butler of Paris, Mo., attended the Brown reception on Monday of this week.

On Wednesday of last week at the home of the bride's father, J. W. Bland, occurred the marriage of Aurelia Bland to Mr. Roy E. Handy. Miss Mabel Bland, the bride's sister, was bridesmaid and Mr. Charles Alden was best man. The out of town guests were Mrs. Booker of Trinidad, Colorado, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tucker of Carthage, Ill., Mrs. L. Holt of Des Moines, Iowa, Mrs. Maude Woods of Des Moines and Mrs. Della Gordon of Quincy, Ill.

Miss Ruth Ray of Dalton, Mo., attended the Beaan reception on Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tucker of Carthage, Ill., attended the Beaman reception on Monday of this week.

Miss Jennie and Mr. Harry Harper of Fort Madison are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Freeman this week.

Miss Clara C. Robinson of Hannibal, Mo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. Singleton.

Mr. Jacob Nelson of Burlington is a Keokuk visitor this week.

Mrs. Jesse J. Johnson of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting in the city this week. Mr. Johnson attended the Beaman reception on Monday of this week.

Miss Mabel Bland is home for a vacation from Tuskegee, Alabama. Miss Bland is teaching at the Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Elizabeth Gross returned home for a three months' vacation from Iowa City, Iowa.

Mesdames Bertie Holloway and Hester Stewart of Chicago, Ill., returned home on Monday of this week, after a two weeks' visit with their sister, Mrs. Mary Quinn.

Subscribe for The Bystander.

Yunker Brothers
The Great
June Sales
Are Now
at Their Best
All Thru the Store

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Capt. Allen Wadsworth Washington, a graduate and for years assistant to Maj. R. R. Moton as commander of cadets, has been appointed to succeed Major Moton. After having been identified with the institute as student and officer for 21 years, Major Moton left Hampton, Va., for Tuskegee, Ala., where he was installed as principal on May 25.

At the forty-eighth anniversary exercises, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, principal, presented to the board of trustees a total of 159 candidates for diplomas and certificates. Of these, 69 young men received certificates from the various departments of the agricultural and trade schools, and 49 men and 43 women received diplomas from the academy school. Twelve of the men and all of the women also were candidates for state teachers' certificates. Several of the graduating class gave short accounts of their work.

The National Home association, of which Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York is the president, held its second annual meeting at Hampton, all six of the constituent associations being represented. This organization insures the permanency of the annual trip to Hampton at this time for several years. Mr. Trowbridge was personally responsible for organizing these special parties. He and the other officers of the National association were re-elected.

Trustees and visitors to the institute have commented most favorably on the tone of the annual report which Doctor Frissell has submitted to the board. It is said to be one of the most encouraging in some years.

In the report Doctor Frissell reviews the work of the institution's most distinguished graduate, Doctor Washington, who labored for the economic emancipation of the Negro. Of the appointment of Major Moton to succeed Doctor Washington as head of Tuskegee school, Doctor Frissell says: "It was a matter of pride and congratulation to the friends of Hampton that the trustees of the Tuskegee school should have chosen as Doctor Washington's successor to the most important position which a Negro can occupy in this country, if not in the world, a man whose entire school education was received in the same institution from which his predecessor was graduated."

Major Moton's speeches made in the North are quoted for three things for which he is especially thankful to Hampton: "It has helped his people to an appreciation of the dignity of the labor of the hands. It has helped whites and blacks to work together in harmony and mutual usefulness by offering a platform where they can come together for discussion of their difficulties. It has helped to create in the Negro respect for his own race."

First steps toward the establishment of a Negro college in the city were taken at an educational rally of the Baptist convention (colored) at the city auditorium at Houston, Tex. A fund of \$500 was raised at the rally, and it was expected that additional contributions at the various colored churches Sunday night would bring this up to \$1,000.

A number of speakers, including Mayor Ben Campbell, P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools, and Dr. J. L. Gross, pastor of the First Baptist church, appeared on the program for the rally at the auditorium and expressed their interest in the project.

Attention has been called to the fact that congress, while increasing the army, is not providing for a single additional Negro regiment.

Further, it is said the war department holds it cannot designate such a regiment without congressional authority.

This is calculated to make Brigadier General Andrew Sheridan Burt, so long colonel of the Twenty-fifth infantry; Gen. Guy V. Henry, colonel of the famous Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Col. Aaron Daggett, and other noted soldiers who have commanded "the colored troops who fought nobly," turn over in their graves.

Take them by and large, no commands ever assembled under the United States flag have better records than the Negro regiments, the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry. For loyalty, discipline, bravery, soldierly pride and fighting ability they are unexcelled.

Congress has not covered itself with glory in this important army business. Here is a matter where it can in

Canada will spend \$785,000 this year for maintenance of experimental farms.

Cigarettes that are lighted by rubbing them on the side of a box like safety matches have been invented in England.

Excluding private plants, it has been estimated that electric railway, lighting and power plants in this country have absorbed a total of about 50,000 tons of copper.

A recently patented eyeshade is supported from the nose like eyeglasses and is re-enforced by a malleable metal band that permits it to be fitted to heads of all shapes.

Water from the condensers in a German electric plant is piped a mile and a quarter to a public bathhouse to save the expense of a heating plant.

A cylindrical piece of abrasive material with grooves around it of various sizes has been patented by a New York inventor for sharpening edged tools.

plained the necessity for the establishing of an institution of higher education for the Negroes in Houston. E. H. Branch presided at the meeting. "If progress is to be made by the colored race," said Mayor Campbell in the course of his address, "they must begin with the schools. Money spent on the public schools will come back to the donors with compound interest. You can be sure that you can use neither your time nor your money to better advantage than in educating your children, and the city of Houston will be glad to assist you in the undertaking in any way possible."

More than 500 women bearing a petition several hundred feet long and containing over 5,000 names invaded the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Philadelphia. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Women's Parent Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. Mary F. Handy, president, and the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. S. G. Simmons, president, and the object was to memorialize the general conference to allow the women to send their money direct to the mission fields instead of sending it to the missionary board for distribution. They charge that on account of the present plan of procedure there is a falling off in their receipts and they wish to avoid this by sending the money direct. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Here is an estimate of vessels withdrawn from this country's commerce since the beginning of the European war: German and Austrian ships interned throughout the world, 3,024 ships, 6,533,000 tons; British ships requisitioned, 2,300 ships, tonnage not known; Russian ships requisitioned, number unknown, but about 900,000 tons. No reliable figures can be gained about the French and Italian ships taken for war use, but the number is known to be large. Perhaps the total number of ships lost to trade is 7,000. To this must be added the vast number that has been sent to the bottom since the war began, about which no figures are obtainable now.

An organization has been formed, and plans are being perfected by some of the most prominent colored physicians of Norfolk, Va., and their white friends to build in the Virginia hills near Washington, an extensive tuberculosis hospital where poor patients may receive treatment without pay. It is the purpose of the association to co-operate with health commissions and officials in every way possible to stamp out or modify the disease in the race.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river in an average year discharged into the Gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and silt equal to twenty tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

There is an extraordinary echo in the cathedral at Pisa. If you sing two notes, there is no reverberation; but if you sing three, they are taken up, swelled and prolonged into a beautiful harmony.

India annually exports about 1,000,000 pounds of fish maws and shark fins for edible purposes, mainly to other oriental lands.

part redeem itself.—New York Evening Telegram.

According to a French scientist digestion proceeds more swiftly when persons are recumbent than when erect because, in the process of evolution, the stomach has not advanced as rapidly as other organs.

The world's best cork comes from trees in Spain and Portugal that are allowed to become forty years old before the bark is cut, and then it is removed only every other eight or ten years.

There are said to be 800 uses for the palmyra palm, which grows throughout tropical India.

There are at least five libraries in the world which contain more than 1,000,000 volumes each.

Potato planting machinery that can be attached to an ordinary plow has been invented by an Englishman.

Fire kills 3,000 persons each year.

No cold that science has been able to produce will kill the germ spore.

In thirty-five nations oysters support special fisheries and in several others figure in the food supply.

A French inventor claims that his system of wireless telegraphy will transmit 2,000 words a minute.

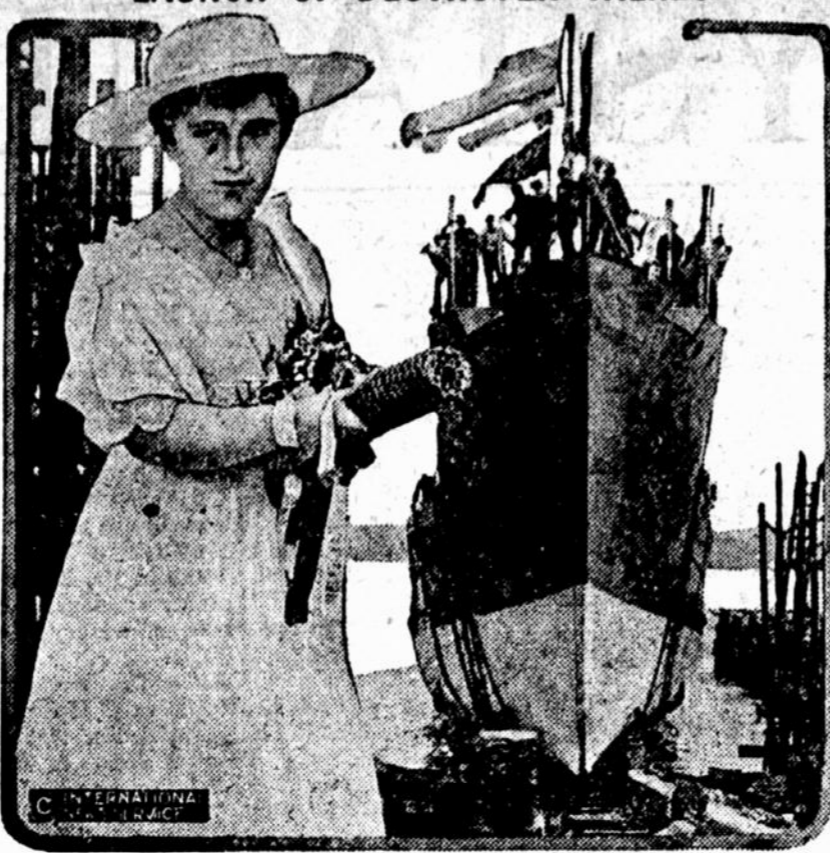
The inventor of a motorcycle tire claims to so compress the rubber that it automatically closes punctures.

Experts of the United States bureau of standards have perfected a portable instrument for instantly indicating the direction from which a wireless signal comes.

Pressing down the top of a new hold-down for boxes of safety matches opens the bottom, which cigar ashes and burned matches can be placed.

A new process for making gold leaf, invented in England, electroplates the metal in a thin layer upon nickel and a base metal.

LAUNCH OF DESTROYER WILKES



The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Wilkes sliding down the ways at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and, on the left, Miss Carrie McIver, who christened the new vessel. The Wilkes is 315 feet long, displaces 1,110 tons and has a contract speed of 29 1/2 knots.

RISKS HER LIFE TO SEE HUSBAND

Belgian Woman Braves German Electric Fence to Escape to Holland.

MANY KILLED BY DEADLY WIRE

Poacher Leads Woman Through Hidden Tunnel at Night—Complaining Cry Tells of Cat and Dog Victims of Current.

London.—A Belgian journalist named Egbert Hans, until recently serving with the Belgian army, narrates the following story of the electric cable which the Germans have fixed along the Dutch frontier to prevent the Belgians from escaping into Holland:

"During the first few days only dogs and cats were struck, and one could hear their howls and cries a minute before they died. The first human victim was a young Belgian who had heard King Albert's call and wanted to go through Holland to join the Belgian army. The second victim we heard of was a poacher who sought to escape into Holland. He knew every inch of the country, as they all do, and thought he could defy the electric cables.

"One morning very early I found a young woman sitting on one of the Dutch 'steps' in Sluis. She looked worn out, but her face wore that happy expression which told me that once that she was one of those who had crossed. A few hours later I met her arm in arm with a young man whom I knew was an escaped Belgian soldier. I met them again and again, and the young woman told me the name of her town, how things were going there, and how she had got into Holland.

"Clara Vermel was the young woman.

KILLS VILLA'S LIEUTENANT



Lieut. George S. Patton, while on a foraging trip near the San Antonio camp, visited the San Miguel ranch, about sixty miles southeast of Nantiquipa, and with a scout and nine enlisted men in three automobiles encountered and killed three Villistas, one of whom was Capt. Julio Cardenas, a well-known lieutenant of Villa. Patton and his men left the camp in their three autos and fought the bandits from the autos, that is to say, they sprang directly from their cars into the fight, putting the encounter in a class by itself.

MAN OWNS VERY OLD PIPE

Laurelwood One 140 Years Old is Property of Isiah Axe of Idaho.

Boise, Ida.—Isiah Axe of this place is the owner of a relic of unusual interest to all who have seen it. It is a laurelwood pipe that Mr. Axe, then a Union soldier serving in an Indiana regiment, picked up on the battlefield at Culpeper in 1862. It is hand carved, with a silver mounting. Around the

upper edge of the bowl is engraved, "Yorktown, '76." Below is the American eagle with the banner on its breast, and under the curve of the pipe a skull and crossbones. Mr. Axe has had engraved "1862" in the banner to denote the year he found it. If the pipe was carved as denoted by the original inscription, it is 140 years old.

Circus Leopard Ate Eskimo Dog. Pottstown, Pa.—The wild animal circus at a carnival being held here

LIVES ON CORN NINE DAYS

Ohio Workman Nearly Dies as Result of his Accidental Nap in Freight Car.

Chicago.—"I feel like a horse, I guess," said Michael Deitch when he brought him before Judge Flahagan in the South Chicago police court, whereupon he gave an imitation of one of the genus equus having blind staggers. Michael had been living on shelled corn for nine days and was so weak he could hardly stand. He said there is nothing in this "corn fed" stuff.

Michael hails from Steubenville, O., where he works for the Carnegie Steel company, he told the judge, exhibiting his working identification check as proof. A week ago last Saturday night, he explained, he worked overtime. He passed a few hours in endeavors to drown out the recollection of the occurrence, and it was Sunday when he crawled into a loaded Pennsylvania box car and fell asleep. His snores failed to reach the grain inspectors, who locked and sealed the car door. Today a railroad policeman patrolling the South Chicago yards heard him pounding on the car door and yelling feebly for help. The officer pried open the door and arrested him as "disorderly."

The judge dismissed the charge and the courtroom attaches took up a collection to buy Mike a square meal. Doctor Carlin, ambulance physician, blocked the plan temporarily.

"Not yet," he said, "have to begin easy. A glass of milk."

"Lord!" said the coalescent, "it's lucky it wasn't a carload of coal!"

MAKES HIS THIRD ESCAPE

Eugene Gilbert, French Aviator, Flees Swiss Camp Again—Cets to Italy.

Paris.—For the third time Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, has escaped from the camp in Switzerland where he was interned. The aviator, who made several aeroplane records before the outbreak of the war, was compelled by lack of gasoline to land on Swiss soil after making a raid on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen.

He made his first attempt to escape soon after his internment and managed to reach Paris, but he was sent back when the Swiss authorities declared that he had not given them sufficient notice of his withdrawal of his promise not to attempt to escape.

In February the aviator again tried to make his way out of Switzerland, but was arrested at Olten.

According to the Petit Parisien, M. Gilbert has succeeded this time in making his way to Italy.

NEAR DEATH MANY TIMES



Arrested and rearrested, sentenced to be shot time and again as a spy, Albert K. Dawson, the Kaiser's war photographer, returned to this country recently.

Three times Mr. Dawson wanted to be executed by Serbian soldiers, who held him prisoner on suspicion of his being a spy. Seventy times he was arrested. In his official capacity he has traveled over a great part of the warring fronts, but described the conditions existing in Serbia as being most appalling. Serbian soldiers refused to bring with them their Austrian prisoners owing to lack of food. Signs of war, disease and desolation met him at every turn.

The above picture of Mr. Dawson shows him in the mountains of Serbia wearing a Bulgarian sheepskin coat, made in the mountains, while campaigning with the Bulgarians in their great drive against Serbia.

WEDDING RING USED THRICE

Token of Plighted Troth is Employed by Three Generations of Californians.

San Francisco.—The same wedding ring which 75 years ago his grandfather placed on the finger of his bride, and which 35 years later, his father made similar use of, was again employed as a token of plighted troth when Dwight D. Chase of Oakland married Laura Zerbe. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. J. Arthur Logan, a sister of the bridegroom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Allen of St. Paul's church, Oakland.

CAT ADOPTS CHICKENS

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

What Uncle Sam Has Done for Arid Lands by Irrigation

Upon lands watered by government irrigation plants last year, crops were harvested and sold, at prices that brought a grand total of more than \$17,000,000.

Federal irrigation projects now under way or completed embrace over 3,000,000 acres of irrigable land, divided into about 60,000 farms of from 10 to 160 acres each.

As the result of recent rapid progress, water was made available last year from government ditches for 1,450,407 acres on 29,017 farms.

In its irrigation work, dams of masonry, earth, crib and rock fill have been created with a total volume of 12,200,000 cubic yards. These include the two highest dams in the world.

The available reservoir capacity for storing water in government reservoirs is now 6,500,000 cubic feet, or enough to cover the states of New Jersey and Delaware to a depth of 12 inches.

The government in this work has dug 9,592 miles of canals and ditches, excavated 89 tunnels with an aggregate length of 25 miles, built 4,622 bridges with a total length of 19 miles, and has constructed 784 miles of wagon roads, 82 miles of railroad, 2,554 miles of telephone line, 429 miles of transmission line, and 1,068 buildings, such as power houses, pumping stations, offices, residences and storehouses.

Excavations of rock and earth amount to 130,149,368 cubic yards. The consumption of cement has amounted to 2,501,262 barrels purchased, and 1,177,215 barrels manufactured for its own use.

WORKING WITH ALIENS U. S. SEAPORTS EXCEL

New York Leads in Movement to Americanize Immigrants.

Uncle Sam's Educational Experts Are Co-Operating in Work—Urge Other States to Follow Example.

Uncle Sam is taking a deep interest in the efforts that are being made by the state of New York to "Americanize" the hundreds of thousands of immigrants that enter the United States through the port of New York. The bureau of education of the department of the interior calls attention to the work that is being done in New York and suggests that the example set by the Empire state could well be followed by other immigration states.

In 1910 there were 597,000 foreign-born whites unable to speak English in New York and 362,000 who could not read or write in any language.

The New York state department of education has begun a statewide campaign to abolish these disabilities. Its program covered the following procedure: First, a careful survey of the immigrant education situation; second, establishment of training courses to prepare teachers for the instruction of foreigners; third, adoption of standards of efficiency in public evening school work for adult immigrants; fourth, co-operation with state and federal agencies; and fifth, publication of state bulletins.

As a preliminary, personal investigations and intensive study of certain communities disclosed "dark spots" of illiteracy and "light spots" in the large industrial centers where efforts were under way to teach the foreigner English and give him some contact with American standards and ideals.

A teachers' training institute for the preparation of teachers of foreigners was organized at Albany in the fall of 1915. It was so successful that it was decided to continue it upon a permanent basis as a part of the regular curriculum of the New York state college of teachers. Similar institutes are planned for Syracuse and New York city, while training classes are in operation at Buffalo and Rochester, partly as a result of state encouragement.

Co-operation with governmental and private agencies interested in educating and Americanizing the alien is already an established fact. A statement issued by the New York state department of education shows that the bureau of education of the department of the interior, the bureaus of immigration and naturalization of the department of labor, and the national Americanization committee of New York city are among those whose services and material have been utilized. Speakers for institutes have been furnished by some of these agencies.

ALL-YEAR SCHOOL APPROVED

Uncle Sam's Educational Experts Find Good Results Obtained Where Plan Has Been Tried.

Uncle Sam risks incurring the enmity of the future voters of the country by putting his "O. K." upon the plan for all-year schools which has been tried out in Newark, N. J. W. S. Deffenbaugh, specialist in city school administration of the bureau of education, department of the interior, in a special report, commends the system as it has been worked out in Newark. Mr. Deffenbaugh finds that time is saved, street loafing is largely prevented and health is conserved by eliminating the long summer vacation.

The strongest statement in the report is that the children in the Newark schools themselves speak enthusiastically of the plan. It was found that the pupils in the all-year schools not only made more rapid progress through the grades, but maintained as good scholarship as the pupils in other schools. Many of the pupils were able to enter high school as a result of the time gained in the all-year school, and these pupils have had no difficulty in keeping up with their work. It is expected that many more pupils will now complete the elementary grades at twelve years of age, enter high school and attend for at least two years. Once in high school, they are likely to remain even after the compulsory age limit is passed.

Three men require six months to make a cashmere shawl, which is worked from ten goats' fleeces.

Natural Facilities Better Than Those of Old World.

Greatest Progress Has Been Made in Recent Years by Cities on Pacific Coast.

Seaports of the United States have undergone a remarkable development and now compare favorably with those of other countries, according to a bulletin of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce.

This development is attributed to the opening of the Panama canal and the recent tendency of congress to require communities receiving federal appropriations for harbor work to provide public terminals. The bureau finds that American ports are much better suited by nature to handle the largest liners than old-world ports.

The author of the report, Commercial Agent Grosvenor M. Jones, states that there are four American ports—New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma—where it is possible to dock boats as large as the Aquitania and Imperator at any stage of the tide, and in Boston such boats can proceed to the wharves at high tide. In natural advantages, the harbor of the European ports do not compare favorably with these and a number of other American ports.

The majority of the seaboard ports mentioned in the report own public terminals, New Orleans and San Francisco leading in this respect. At both of these ports the entire water front is not only publicly owned or subject to expropriation at any time for public use, but is also largely improved by an adequate system of public terminals under immediate public control. At both the seaports the terminals are co-ordinated by belt-line railways, also under public control.

The report continues: "The most noteworthy progress made in recent years in port development has been shown by the leading ports on the Pacific coast—San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, and San Diego. In no section of the country has the importance of publicly owned terminal facilities been more intelligently understood and in none have so large expenditures for port improvement been made in the last five years."

VOLUME OF IMMIGRATION TAKES BIG DROP IN 1915

Number of Foreigners Admitted at American Ports Last Year Nearly 1,000,000 Less Than in 1914.

There were nearly 1,000,000 less immigrants to the United States in 1915 than there were in 1914. Statistics compiled by the bureau of immigration show that there were only 326,709 immigrants admitted to the country in 1915, as compared with 1,218,480 in 1914.

Southern Italy continued in 1915 to lead all other nationalities, but the number coming from that country fell off from 251,612 in 1914 to 46,557 in 1915. The English held second place in 1915 with 38,662 immigrants, only about 13,000 less than in the preceding year. The number of Hebrew immigrants dropped from 138,051 in 1914 to 26,497 in 1915. The number of French immigrants fell from 18,168 in 1914 to 12,536 in 1915, and the number of Germans dropped from 79,871 to 20,729.

Seek Aid From Books.

There is a growing tendency in modern business to make the utmost use of reference books and authoritative publications. This attitude is not only reflected by the management of large organizations, but even among the men themselves, who look to books and periodicals to aid them in their work. Many of the more progressive manufacturing firms have installed reference libraries in charge of skilled librarians for the use of their staff.

Expanding Feet.

Several negro waiters were standing at a railroad station in a southern town discussing the merits of one of their fellow craftsmen. "Dat nigger Henry sure am a hustler, but w'en he moves his feet dey look laik pancakes," said one. "Pancakes?" shouted another. "W'y man, w'en dat nigger gits good an' gots dem feet o' his'n don't resemble no pancakes—dey's joes laik a embraller, all spread out."

DEADLY, BRUTAL RAIDS ENLIVEN TRENCH WARFARE

Monotony of Existence Broken by Preparing for Assaults or Against Them.

RIFLE IS OF LITTLE USE

Sandbag or an Indian Battle-ax or Spiked Club the Better Weapon—Inventions Fight Snipers and Trickery—Many Saved by Steel Corsets.

By FREDERICK PALMER. British Headquarters, France.—In today's modern machine warfare, where every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive, where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench raid. No subject is more taboed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail, or why the enemy succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of being, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains, and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine, are found of value.

The weapon least needed is the rifle. A sandbag or an Indian battle-ax or spiked club is better. A good slinger without any weapon at all, like an adversary's loaded rifle aim from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Station commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won ten times as many smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand.

Its object is to take many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as you can in a few minutes; and then to get back to your own trench. If you do hold on to the piece of trench you have taken, the guns are turned on you, the bombers close up on your side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retreat.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers their incentive. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrow. No man's Land from their own trenches. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen shells suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells.

Grim Monotony Continues. For months the sort of thing goes on, and the trench of the adversary remains always in the same place; grim monotony of casualties and watching continues.

This arouses a desire to "get at" the enemy who the trench raid satisfies. It means that you are going to spring over your parapet and rush across No Man's Land into the very houses of the enemy, and man-to-man on his doorstep. Prove whether you are a better man than he is.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the trench raiders, who become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate snipers on their own positions.

But the trench raiders are not all; there are also the organized trickery in getting into the trench. The trench raiders are a body of soldiers to get into the trench, and then to throw a revolver is now a practical proposition.

You do not throw it over a traverse and let it fall. Running into a trench around the corner of a building a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible as a casualty or a prisoner, while the raiders' own loss was not counted to the enemy's. There are also snipers.

Steel Corsets Save Lives. "Score one for breastplates," said an officer who had been doubled over by a shell fragment which hit him in the abdomen. Instead of a flow of blood crimsoning his blouse, all that was visible through the rent in the cloth was an abrasion on a steel surface.

would have been dead by now," the surgeon told him. Early in the war an officer who wore protection of this kind would have been frowned on by his fellows as unsoldierly. A type of corselet of small plates of highly tempered steel joined together by steel wires is being more and more worn by officers.

Its structure adapts itself to the movements of the body, it weighs only a few pounds, and, fitting snugly as a vest, it is not cumbersome. If the son of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, who was killed recently, had been wearing one, his life would have been saved. Since then Canadian commanders have strongly urged all their officers to buy corselets. This is at any rate better than no protection against bullets, unless they are spent. Such is their power of penetration that they go through the thin steel, "mushrooming" and making a larger wound than if nothing had been in their way. But in the trenches, unless one shows his head above the parapet and in moving about in the shell zone in the rear of the trenches, one is rarely exposed to bullets. When an officer goes into a charge in face of machine gun and rifle fire he takes off his corselet.

On average days in the trenches the main danger is from shrapnel bullets and fragments from shell explosions, which may inflict ugly and fatal wounds preventable by comparatively thin protection to such a vulnerable substance as human flesh. Together a corselet and steel helmet pretty well shield vital parts from missiles of low velocity.

The use of the corselet is practically limited to officers, who pay for them out of their own pockets. The expense and labor of supplying all ranks of a great army with them would seem out of the question.

But gradually all the British soldiers are being supplied with the steel helmet after their successful use by the French, who first introduced them. The French pattern is quite graceful beside the British, which is round and somewhat the shape of a toadstool. The British is heavier

than the French, and there is metal in its soup-plate grotesqueness. Thanks to its form, a bullet which strikes it in front, instead of going through the head, as is the case with the French helmet, glances and follows the inside of the helmet, passing out at the rear.

Curate Gets Victoria Cross. The Victoria cross is rarely given even in this war of countless deeds of bravery. The Rev. Noel Mellish, a London curate, is the first chaplain in the British army to receive the cross since the second Afghan war of 1879.

On the occasion of the presentation the units of the famous fighting army were drawn up in division, forming a hollow square on the spring green of an open field. In the center stood Mr. Mellish with another officer, who received the distinguished service order. In the front lines stood other officers who were to receive lesser decorations.

Before pinning the ribbon on Mellish's breast the general read a brief account of the deed of gallantry that won him the honor. When the clergyman came forward those witnessing the ceremony were agreeably impressed with an extremely slender and boyish figure scarcely looking his thirty years, and indeed, looking more a gentle and reserved man of peace than a fighting parson.

The general told how again and again, fighting at St. Etienne under a murderous fire, Mellish had risked his life to attend the wounded and bring them to places of safety. Then there was a call of three cheers from the troops and these were given with a mighty roar.

As already told in dispatches, Second Lieut. Arnold Whitridge, Yale 1914, son of F. W. Whitridge of New York, was among those receiving the military cross for gallantry in continuing to direct the fire of his battery in the face of some of the hottest fighting recently experienced, and with the enemy trenches but a few hundred yards away.

Whitridge is one of a group of young American college men who joined the British artillery early in the war.

the day and night he would not have destroyed as much money as Mr. McKenna is adding every fortnight to the national debt.

Selling Their Estates. Mr. Hirst's view is fully borne out by the men who are in close touch with the landed gentry. A member of a famous firm of estate agents through whose hands most of the sales of property of this description pass told me that hardly a week goes by that he is not called on to arrange the sale of some large country estate and that the smaller estates are being placed in his hands for disposal by the score.

"The country gentlemen of England," he said, "simply cannot live under the new conditions. Most of them are dependent absolutely on their rents for their income. A man has a couple of thousand acres which have been in his family for centuries. He lets the land out to farmers, many of whom have been on the land as long as himself. The rents were fixed years ago when agriculture was depressed and, although times are good for the farmers now, it is too soon to raise rents.

"No one knows whether the present high prices for agricultural products will last, and at any rate the farmers have a good many bad years to make up. Thequire simply cannot raise the rents and he cannot live on his income in the old style. The taxes now take more than a quarter of it, and the death duties, if the property should happen to change hands two or three times in quick succession, as may well happen and has happened recently in many cases in these days of war, eat up the capital. What is the man to do but try to get rid of the property, which instead of a source of income has become a burden to him?"

"So far there has not been much difficulty in finding purchasers, for there are many people in this country who have made money out of the war, and the Englishman who makes a fortune is always in a hurry to acquire a country seat. There have been a good many American inquiries, too, and some purchases by Americans, but not so many as one would have expected.

BULLETS YEARS IN BRAIN. One Was Above Evans' Right Eye and One Was Behind His Right Ear. Sacramento, Cal.—Carrying in his brain two bullets that were fired at him by a posse in 1893, when he and George Sontag, train robbers, terrorized the people of Fresno and Tulare counties, Chris Evans, who has been on parole from Folsom prison since May, 1911, walked into the county hospital here recently and asked that the doctors remove the lead and relieve him of pain.

Accordingly, Evans, who is now seventy years old, was operated on by Dr. W. J. Harris, superintendent of the hospital. The bullets were causing his right side to become paralyzed. One bullet was in the brain above the right eye, and the other behind the right ear.

Evans, on obtaining his freedom from prison, worked for a time as a city watchman at Portland, Ore.

Followed Mother's Example. Pittsburg.—Miss Harriet Gertrude Blum, aged sixteen years and leading soprano in the Calvary Methodist church, and Hearnie Neely, organist in the same church, eloped to Cumberland, Md., and were married. The mother quickly forgave the daughter, declaring that she did the same thing when she was sixteen years of age.

Ill, charging that they sold him a machine for \$5,000 with which he could make \$20 bills. Sorchyach legs he is the victim of a confidence game.

Triplets by Cesarean Operation. Omaha.—Triplets were born by a Cesarean operation to Mrs. Anna Richter, wife of a farmer of Murray. According to Omaha surgeons, this is the first case of the kind on record. The operation killed the mother, while the babies died later.

Counterfeit Machine Costly. Depue, Ill.—Anton Sorchyach has brought suit against Isaac Deutch and Meyer Katz of West Frankfort,

where Dwarfed Evergreens and a Few Climbing Roses and a Well Cared For Hedge Have Relieved the Boredom of the Dwelling and Made the Grounds a Place of Beauty.

PLANTS AROUND THE HOUSE. By LIMA R. ROSE. A great deal of discriminating care should be exercised about the plants located close to the house. Those set in such a manner as to hide the foundation of the house and relieve the bareness should be plants that do not grow much higher than the wall.

Some of the best plants for this sort of adornment are the herbaceous spiraea, dicentra and perennial phlox. Such annuals as ten weeks stock, aster, nicotiana, nasturtium and coreopsis can also be used effectively. Gladioli furnish a brilliant display in midsummer and the tuberose is a fragrant plant that also should have place near the house.

Scatter bulbs for early blooming all through the lawn and close to the path. Old-fashioned plants are always a happy selection because they possess genuine merit and have been proved.

Make homes instead of houses by the good taste exercised in your planting around the home grounds and display your originality along conservative lines and make your planting arrangements artistic.

THE ETERNAL BATTLE WITH BUGS IN THE GARDEN. By S. M. TAYLOR. Spray, spray and forever spray, if you would save the fruit of your orchard, field and garden.

Countless days of labor of men and women are lost, hope turns to disappointment, and ambition blighted because of the unchecked ravages of insects and disease.

The vital importance of spraying is beginning to be realized by fruit and vegetable and flower growers, but all too slowly.

The formulas of the most important compounds for spraying will be of value to the intelligent and dead-in-ear grower.

Any of the sprays mentioned can be applied with comparative safety to any plant or foliage if moderation and judgment are used.

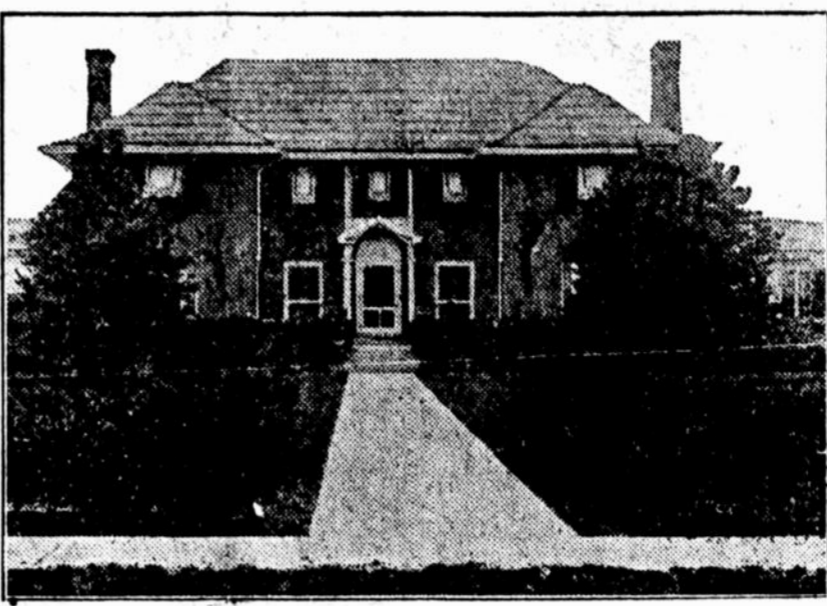
Paris Green Formula. Paris green 1 Lb. Fresh (unslaked) lime 1 Lb. Water 200 Gals.

Paris green is heavier than water and the mixture must be kept in constant motion during spraying operations to prevent settling.

It is often adulterated. Gypsum and slaked lime are two adulterants commonly used.

Pure paris green dissolves without sediment in ammonia, the adulterant will not. This affords a simple test for purity.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



Where Dwarfed Evergreens and a Few Climbing Roses and a Well Cared For Hedge Have Relieved the Boredom of the Dwelling and Made the Grounds a Place of Beauty.

kerosene in suspension while it is applied to the insects.

The most approved method of applying kerosene is by means of a special pump designed to mix kerosene and water. This is the most agreeable and by all means the best method of applying kerosene.

Sprays for Fungicides. The control of fungus diseases is accomplished by the use of some form of copper salts, usually copper sulphate or copper carbonate.

The former known as bluestone, blue vitriol, etc., is generally recognized as more efficient than the latter. When purchased in large quantities it is also cheaper.

Copper sulphate may be used on dormant plants when dissolved in water at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water, but this solution must not be used on growing plants.

Copper sulphate in combination with fresh lime forms the standard and well-known fungicide.

Bordeaux Mixture. Various formulas are quoted, but the following is accepted as safe and reliable:

Copper sulphate 5 Lbs. Fresh lime 5 Lbs. Water 50 Gals.

In general terms, the copper sulphate should be dissolved in one-half of the water, the lime slaked in the remainder, and the two solutions poured together. This results in a chemical action giving rise to a new substance preserving the fungicidal properties of the copper sulphate, and if properly made will not injure foliage.

Making Bordeaux Mixture. Have on hand three barrels and two pails (wood or fiber).

Twenty-five gallons of water in each of two of the barrels.

Dissolve five pounds of copper sulphate in one barrel by suspending in a coarse burlap as near the surface of the water as possible; in this way it will dissolve in a few minutes, while it allowed to settle to the bottom it would require several hours or even days to dissolve.

Place the lime in a pail and slake by adding water slowly until a paste is formed. (The lime for bordeaux mixture should be slaked exactly as for building purposes.)

Pour this lime paste into the second barrel and stir thoroughly.

Now pour into the third (empty) barrel first a pailful of the copper sulphate solution, then a pailful of lime water, or better, let two persons work at the job, pouring together.

The resultant mixture should be of an intense blue color. If any tinge of green appears it is not good bordeaux mixture.

It is always advisable to test every barrel of the mixture before using, to detect the presence of any free or uncombined copper which might injure foliage.

Test No. 1—Dip a bright, clean steel knife blade into the prepared bordeaux mixture; if any, even the slightest, deposit of copper appears on the blade after a few moments' exposure to the air it is an indication that more lime is needed.

The knife should be thoroughly whetted before using for a second test.

Test No. 2—Ferrocyanide of potassium may be purchased at any drug store.

Place a small quantity (1 ounce) in a bottle and add water slowly until nearly all of the yellow crystals are dissolved. Stir the bordeaux thoroughly and dip out a few ounces in a saucer. Add a few drops of the ferrocyanide solution; if any brown discoloration appears it is an indication that more lime is needed. This is a delicate and reliable test.

The ferrocyanide is a violent poison and should be labeled as such.

KEEPING WEEDS OUT OF LAWN. If one gets a good set of grass in the beginning and keeps the ground fertilized by a coating of stable manure or commercial fertilizer every spring there will be little trouble with weeds in the lawn, if the lawn is kept properly mowed.

Some claim that there are weeds that cannot be clipped with the lawn mower. We have found this complaint true where the revolving mower was used, for it will bend and not cut wiry stems, as of crab grass and some other troublesome plants.

The only way of getting these is by clipping off with a mower that has a sickle similar to a hay mower. The guards of these machines raise up the stems and the sickle cuts them off without mashing down or pulling.

There is no need of using the hook so much if one is careful, when getting a mower, to get one that cuts ahead of the wheels, and as wide as the extreme distance apart of the outside of the wheels. This will not leave the strip along the borders that is matted down by the wheels.

We Trick About It. Alice, aged three, stood watching her mother baking pancakes. After a few moments' silent observation she said: "That's easy; put on back, turn over, and eat."

Never Mind the Rest. "A 16-page letter from Tom! Oh, what does he say?" "He says he's in love with you."

Proper Method for Eating Asparagus. Grasp the asparagus gently but firmly around the neck with the thumb and index finger. Tilt back the head till the face assumes a horizontal position. Open wide the mouth. Lift up the asparagus till it is directly above the mouth with a 14-inch slant. Drop it quickly. Chew. Repeat.—Frinton Tiger.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up. The tendency to perseveres, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

One Woman's Thought. "I hate and loathe the sight of the extravagantly dressed woman nowadays. She infuriates me. She has no right to spend a great deal of money on her body."—Queen.

The Mysterly Deepens. You have heard of the woman who was shot between the kitchen and the woodshed. But the Erie dispatch recently went that story one better, like this: "The woman's body was found with two bullet wounds in the bathtub."—Associated Advertising.

Delicate Yellow Cake. Put a half cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar and the yolks of seven and the white of one egg into a warm bowl and beat until light; add two cupfuls of flour, sifted, with two spoonfuls of baking powder and a half cupful of water, beat two minutes; flavor with grated lemon rind or orange rind and bake in a sheet.

Ribbon Cake. Put two spoonfuls of butter, a cupful and a half of sugar, an egg and two yolks of eggs into a warm bowl and beat until light; then add two and a half cupfuls of flour, a cupful of milk, and three spoonfuls of baking powder; beat again hard for two minutes; flavor and divide, pour into three tins, and reserve the amount for the last tin to add a tablespoonful of cocoa, a teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and a half cupful of chopped raisins. Pour the layers together with the dark one between; spread with boiled icing.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Good company, and good conversation are the signs of virtue.—Stephen Allen. I shall count nothing a failure but failure to do right.—Chas. Hughes.

LIGHT DESSERTS. After a heavy meal a dainty custard of soufflé, something easy of digestion, should be served.

Coffee Creams.—Make a pint of very strong coffee; cool and add to it a cupful of thin cream, four eggs, slightly beaten, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Strain into small cups and place in a shallow pan, placing several thicknesses of paper under the cups. Put boiling water into the pan until it reaches half way up to the cups. Set into a moderate oven and cook gently until the custard is firm. Serve ice cold with small chocolate cakes.

Vanilla Soufflé.—Scald a cupful of milk, seasoned with a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt in a double boiler and mix in two tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter, creamed together. Cook while stirring for ten minutes. Beat well the yolks of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar; pour over the mixture in the double boiler. Flavor with orange rind and set away to cool. Cover closely and a half hour before serving time fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs; bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. Serve with chocolate sauce.

Cream of Almond Pudding.—Cook together two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of milk and a dash of salt; cook ten minutes. Add a fourth of a pound of almond paste, rubbed smooth with a little of the hot mixture; add the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff and pour into a buttered mold; set in water to bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Sponge Pudding.—Take a pint of milk, a fourth of a cupful of sugar, a cupful of flour, a tablespoonful of butter and three eggs. Mix the sugar and flour together, then add a little of the milk while cold; stir it into the remainder of the milk boiling hot, and let it cook five minutes. Cool and add the butter and egg yolks; fold in the beaten whites and place in a buttered pudding dish set in water to bake half an hour. Serve with a creamy sauce.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be; all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—Socrates.

FOOD FOR THE INVALID. A chafing dish, thermos bottle or a fireless cooker are all invaluable helps in caring for the sick. With an alcohol lamp one may heat a little broth or milk, thus saving many times a long trip to the kitchen and back, when time and strength are both valuable. A nurse to be at her best should never allow herself to get over-tired, for it is thus many serious mistakes have been made in caring for helpless people.

When cooking chicken for broth, or in fact for any purpose, scrub it well with a small vegetable brush with soda and water, then rinse and wipe dry. Cut in small pieces and put on in cold water, if to be served as broth. Let simmer five hours, strain, cool and remove the fat. This broth, because of the gelatin in the bones and tendons, will make a thick jelly when cold. Reheat and add boiled rice or barley; serve with a dash of salt in a pretty cup, piping hot.

Mutton broth should cook five hours and strain, then when cold remove every bit of the fat.

Triplex Soup.—This is a soup that is such a favorite and so often recommended by physicians that it should be found in every home-nursing cook book. Use equal quantities of beef, lamb or mutton, and veal; add a pint of water to each pound of meat. Cut the meat in small pieces, adding the bones; cover with cold water and simmer for four hours. Strain and season with salt. Cool to remove the fat before using. A beaten egg may be added to either of the soups, but not allow it to cook at all, just simply add to the hot soup and serve. A tablespoonful of cream, with a sprinkling of celery salt is liked for variety when added to the chicken broth.

In the Days of Superstition. The earliest record of a witch being burned to death is dated 1275, the witch confessing that she fed her offspring the flesh of babies. At Toulouse, in 1335, 63 persons were accused of being witches, eight of whom were burned and the others imprisoned for life. In 1324 Petronilla de Midia was burned at Kilkenny, Ireland, by orders of the bishop of Ossory. Some 75 years later there were wholesale witch prosecutions at Bern, Switzerland.

The Mysterly Deepens. You have heard of the woman who was shot between the kitchen and the woodshed. But the Erie dispatch recently went that story one better, like this: "The woman's body was found with two bullet wounds in the bathtub."—Associated Advertising.

We Trick About It. Alice, aged three, stood watching her mother baking pancakes. After a few moments' silent observation she said: "That's easy; put on back, turn over, and eat."

Never Mind the Rest. "A 16-page letter from Tom! Oh, what does he say?" "He says he's in love with you."

Proper Method for Eating Asparagus. Grasp the asparagus gently but firmly around the neck with the thumb and index finger. Tilt back the head till the face assumes a horizontal position. Open wide the mouth. Lift up the asparagus till it is directly above the mouth with a 14-inch slant. Drop it quickly. Chew. Repeat.—Frinton Tiger.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up. The tendency to perseveres, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

One Woman's Thought. "I hate and loathe the sight of the extravagantly dressed woman nowadays. She infuriates me. She has no right to spend a great deal of money on her body."—Queen.

Split, retaliation and revenge are so utterly ignoble, and so small and foolish as to be altogether unworthy of being noticed or harbored. No one who fosters such conditions in his heart can lift himself above the folly and suffering, and guide his life aright.—James Lane Allen.

FEW WAYS WITH STEAK. A tough steak may, by careful cooking, become very palatable. Take a piece of steak that seems tough and pound as much flour as is possible to get into it. Sometimes with a small piece of meat a cupful and a half of flour may be pounded in. Use the edge of a heavy saucer to pound it in—then brown it in a little hot fat, add onions if desired, a little hot water and stew on the back part of the stove or in the oven until tender.

Spanish Steak.—Take six ripe tomatoes or one can, four onions, two chilli peppers and one and a half pounds of round steak. Peel and slice the onions, fry a light brown. Cut the steak in serving-sized pieces and put the onions on top, then over these place the peppers and tomatoes, cut fine; add hot water, cover and cook for half an hour, either in the oven or on the back part of the stove.

Ranch Steak.—Gash a thick round steak on both sides, rub in flour, brown, sprinkle with three chopped peppers, cover with hot water and stew until tender.

Baked Round Steak.—Take a two-pound steak, cut in serving-sized pieces, score well with a knife. Place in a roasting pan, season, dredge with flour; add a few bits of butter and a slice of onion over the meat. Cover with water, place in the oven and bake slowly for an hour until tender.

Deviled Steak.—Take one large flank steak, one-half onion, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of mustard, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two cupfuls of hot water. Melt the butter in a frying pan, slice the onion and fry in the butter. Remove the onion when brown, cut the steak in pieces, dip in flour and fry in butter. Remove the meat, add the salt, mustard, vinegar and pepper, then add hot water. Replace the steak, cover closely and let simmer until tender. Dish on a platter with the gravy poured over it and garnish with brown potatoes.

The man who cannot forgive any mortal thing is a green hand in life.—R. L. Stevenson.

The last resort of wisdom stamps it. He only earns his freedom and existence Who daily conquers them anew.—Adeleide Proctor.

FEW NICE CAKES. When eggs are reasonable a sponge or angel cake is not at all expensive, as no butter is needed, yet such cakes are not always liked. The following is a light, delicious cake:

Delicate Yellow Cake. Put a half cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar and the yolks of seven and the white of one egg into a warm bowl and beat until light; add two cupfuls of flour, sifted, with two spoonfuls of baking powder and a half cupful of water, beat two minutes; flavor with grated lemon rind or orange rind and bake in a sheet.

Ribbon Cake. Put two spoonfuls of butter, a cupful and a half of sugar, an egg and two yolks of eggs into a warm bowl and beat until light; then add two and a half cupfuls of flour, a cupful of milk, and three spoonfuls of baking powder; beat again hard for two minutes; flavor and divide, pour into three tins, and reserve the amount for the last tin to add a tablespoonful of cocoa, a teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and a half cupful of chopped raisins. Pour the layers together with the dark one between; spread with boiled icing.

Chocolate Gems.—Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cocoa, a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon and two eggs, not beaten; one and a half cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder; beat well and bake in gem pans; frost with powdered sugar and cream.

NEELIE MAXWELL

In the Days of Superstition. The earliest record of a witch being burned to death is dated 1275, the witch confessing that she fed her offspring the flesh of babies. At Toulouse, in 1335, 63 persons were accused of being witches, eight of whom were burned and the others imprisoned for life. In 1324 Petronilla de Midia was burned at Kilkenny, Ireland, by orders of the bishop of Ossory. Some 75 years later there were wholesale witch prosecutions at Bern, Switzerland.

The Mysterly Deepens. You have heard of the woman who was shot between the kitchen and the woodshed. But the Erie dispatch recently went that story one better, like this: "The woman's body was found with two bullet wounds in the bathtub."—Associated Advertising.

We Trick About It. Alice, aged three, stood watching her mother baking pancakes. After a few moments' silent observation she said: "That's easy; put on back, turn over, and eat."

Never Mind the Rest. "A 16-page letter from Tom! Oh, what does he say?" "He says he's in love with you."

Proper Method for Eating Asparagus. Grasp the asparagus gently but firmly around the neck with the thumb and index finger. Tilt back the head till the face assumes a horizontal position. Open wide the mouth. Lift up the asparagus till it is directly above the mouth with a 14-inch slant. Drop it quickly. Chew. Repeat.—Frinton Tiger.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up. The tendency to perseveres, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

as the ar-al- ing al-ice de- are one ted ow- ows per He in y a itz will lano the now own the i he cooking ing, ning people mis- ugh- in the ker's lath's past secure medly ra. C. lair's are. lecture a sets serves r. the electric ity of prevent targets inventor vich to bich t of Ca- ness to be had- ing and preven- ing wh- ing d- pease- s- rest- w- ness to be writ- vized to the Co-)- jus Cl- laught- and slet- saving- latives- ined a- June- ra. F. a- me la- nes in- an t- bad- a- of Mr- ecting- Iowley- ed he- was tra, a Femb- has r the- inner- or of F. W- of F- siste- to vi- art, o- after- or her- after w- arly morn- jour City, I-

AFRO-AMERICAN COLLINGS

Capt. Allen Wadsworth Washington, a graduate and for years assistant to Maj. R. R. Moton as commander of cadets, has been appointed to succeed Major Moton. After having been identified with the institute as student and officer for 31 years, Major Moton left Hampton, Va., for Tuskegee, Ala., where he was installed as principal on May 25.

At the forty-eighth anniversary exercises, Dr. Hollis B. Frisell, principal, presented to the board of trustees a total of 159 candidates for diplomas and certificates. Of these, 69 young men received certificates from the various departments of the agricultural and trade schools, and 49 men and 43 women received diplomas from the academy school. Twelve of the men and all of the women also were candidates for state teachers' certificates. Several of the graduating class gave short accounts of their work.

The National Home association, of which Alexander B. Trowbridge, of New York, is the president, held its second annual meeting at Hampton, all six of the constituent associations being represented. This organization insures the permanency of the annual trip to Hampton at this time for several years. Mr. Trowbridge was personally responsible for organizing these special parties. He and the other officers of the National association were re-elected.

Trustees and visitors to the institute have commented most favorably on the tone of the annual report which Doctor Frisell has submitted to the board. It is said to be one of the most encouraging in some years.

In the report Doctor Frisell reviews the work of the institution's most distinguished graduate, Doctor Washington, who labored for the economic emancipation of the Negro. Of the appointment of Major Moton to succeed Doctor Washington as head of Tuskegee school, Doctor Frisell says:

"It was a matter of pride and congratulation to the friends of Hampton that the trustees of the Tuskegee school should have chosen as Doctor Washington's successor to the most important position which a Negro can occupy in this country, if not in the world, a man whose entire school education was received in the same institution from which his predecessor was graduated."

Major Moton's speeches made in the North are quoted for three things for which he is especially thankful to Hampton: "It has helped his people to an appreciation of the dignity of the labor of the hands, it has helped to bring the Negro and the white together in harmony and mutual usefulness by offering a platform where they can come together for discussion of their difficulties. It has helped to create in the Negro respect for his own race."

First steps toward the establishment of a Negro college in the city were taken at an educational rally of the Baptist convention (colored) at the city auditorium at Houston, Tex. A fund of \$500 was raised at the rally, and it was expected that additional contributions at the various colored churches Sunday night would bring this up to \$1,000.

A number of speakers, including Mayor Ben Campbell, P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools, and Dr. J. L. Gross, pastor of the First Baptist church, appeared on the program for the rally at the auditorium and expressed their interest in the project.

Attention has been called to the fact that congress, while increasing the army, is not providing for a single additional Negro regiment.

Further, it is said the war department holds it cannot designate such a regiment without congressional authority.

This is calculated to make Brigadier General Andrew Sheridan Burt, so long colonel of the Twenty-fifth infantry; Gen. Guy V. Henry, colonel of the famous Ninth Cavalry; Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Col. Aaron Daggett, and other noted soldiers who have commanded "the colored troops who fought nobly," turn over in their graves.

Take them by and large, no commands ever assembled under the United States flag have better records than the Negro regiments, the Ninth and Tenth cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry. For loyalty, discipline, bravery, soldierly pride and fighting ability they are unequalled.

Congress has not covered itself with glory in this important army business. Here is a matter where it can in

Canada will spend \$785,000 this year for maintenance of experimental farms.

Cigarettes that are lighted by rubbing them on the side of a box like safety matches have been invented in England.

Excluding private plants, it has been estimated that electric railway, lighting and power plants in this country have absorbed a total of about 50,000 tons of copper.

A recently patented eyeshade is supported from the nose like eyeglasses and is re-enforced by a malleable metal band that permits it to be fitted to heads of all shapes.

Water from the condensers in a German electric plant is piped a mile and a quarter to a public bathhouse to save the expense of a heating plant.

A cylindrical piece of abrasive material with grooves around it of various sizes has been patented by a New York man for sharpening edged tools.

plained the necessity for the establishing of an institution of higher education for the Negroes in Houston. E. H. Branch presided at the meeting.

"If progress is to be made by the colored race," said Mayor Campbell in the course of his address, "they must begin with the schools. Money spent on the public schools will come back to the donors with compound interest. You can be sure that you can use neither your time nor your money to better advantage than in educating your children, and the city of Houston will be glad to assist you in the undertaking in any way possible."

More than 500 women bearing a petition several hundred feet long and containing over 5,000 names invaded the general conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church at Philadelphia. The demonstration was under the auspices of the Women's Parent Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. Mary F. Handy, president, and the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. S. G. Simmons, president, and the object was to memorialize the general conference to allow the women to send their money direct to the mission fields instead of sending it to the missionary board for distribution. They charge that on account of the present plan of procedure there is a falling off in their receipts and they wish to avoid this by sending the money direct. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Here is an estimate of vessels withdrawn from this country—commerce since the beginning of the European war: German and Austrian ships interned throughout the world, 3,024 ships, 6,633,000 tons; British ships requisitioned, 2,300 ships, tonnage not known; Russian ships requisitioned, number unknown, but about 900,000 tons. No reliable figures can be gained about the French and Italian ships taken for war use, but the number is known to be large. Perhaps the total number of ships lost to trade is 7,000. To this must be added the vast number that has been sent to the bottom since the war began, about which no figures are obtainable now.

An organization has been formed, and plans are being perfected by some of the most prominent colored physicians of Norfolk, Va., and their white friends to build in the Virginia hills near Washington, an extensive tuberculosis hospital where poor patients may receive treatment without pay. It is the purpose of the association to co-operate with health commissions and officials in every way possible to stamp out or modify the disease in the race.

The geological survey has estimated that the Colorado river in an average year discharged into the Gulf of California 338,000,000 tons of silt and salt equal to twenty tons for each square mile of land the river drains.

There is an extraordinary echo in the cathedral at Pisa. If you sing two notes, there is no reverberation; but if you sing three, they are taken up, swelled and prolonged into a beautiful harmony.

India annually exports about 1,000,000 pounds of fish maws and shark fins for edible purposes, mainly to other oriental lands.

part redeem itself.—New York Evening Telegram.

According to a French scientist digestion proceeds more swiftly when persons are recumbent than when erect because, in the process of evolution, the stomach has not advanced as rapidly as other organs.

The world's best cork comes from trees in Spain and Portugal that are allowed to become forty years old before the bark is cut, and then it is removed only every other eight or ten years.

There are at least five libraries in the world which contain more than 1,000,000 volumes each.

Potato planting machinery that can be attached to an ordinary plow has been invented by an Englishman.

Fire kills 3,000 persons each year.

No cold that science has been able to produce will kill the germ spore.

In thirty-five nations oysters support special fisheries and in several others figure in the food supply.

A French inventor claims that his system of wireless telegraphy will transmit 2,000 words a minute.

The inventor of a motorcycle tire claims to so compress the rubber that it automatically closes punctures.

Experts of the United States bureau of standards have perfected a portable instrument for instantly indicating the direction from which a wireless signal comes.

Pressing down the top of a new holder for boxes of safety matches opens the bottom, into which cigar ashes and burned matches can be placed.

A new process for making gold leaf, invented in England, electroplates the metal in a thin layer upon nickel and a base metal.

LAUNCH OF DESTROYER WILKES



The United States torpedo-boat destroyer Wilkes sliding down the ways at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, and, on the left, Miss Carrie McIver, who christened the new vessel. The Wilkes is 315 feet long, displaces 1,110 tons and has a contract speed of 29 1/2 knots.

RISKS HER LIFE TO SEE HUSBAND

Belgian Woman Braves German Electric Fence to Escape to Holland.

MANY KILLED BY DEADLY WIRE

Poacher Leads Woman Through Hidden Tunnel at Night—Complaining Cry Tells of Cat and Dog Victims of Current.

London.—A Belgian journalist named Egbert Hans, until recently serving with the Belgian army, narrates the following story of the electric cable which the Germans have fixed along the Dutch frontier to prevent the Belgians from escaping into Holland.

"During the first few days only dogs and cats were struck, and one could hear their howls and cries a minute before they died. The first human victim was a young Belgian who had heard King Albert's call and wanted to go through Holland to join the Belgian army. The second victim we heard of was a poacher who had been sent to the front line to dig trenches in the woods. He knew every inch of the country, as they all do, and thought he could defy the electric cables.

"One morning very early I found a young woman sitting on one of the Dutch 'steps' in Sluis. She looked worn out, but her face wore that happy expression which told me at once that she was one of those who had crossed. A few hours later I met her arm in arm with a young man, whom I knew was an escaped Belgian soldier. I met them again and again, and the young woman told me the name of her town, how things were going there, and how she had got into Holland.

"Clara Vermeil was the young woman.

KILLS VILLA'S LIEUTENANT



Lieut. George S. Patton, while on a foraging trip near the San Antonio camp, visited the San Miguel ranch, about sixty miles southeast of Nampulpa, and with a scout and nine enlisted men in three automobiles encountered and killed three Villistas, one of whom was Capt. Julio Cardenas, a well-known lieutenant of Villa. Patton and his men left the camp in their three autos and fought the bandits from the autos, that is to say, they sprang directly from their cars into the fight, putting the encounter in a class by itself.

MAN OWNS VERY OLD PIPE

Laurelwood One 140 Years Old Is Property of Isiah Axe of Idaho.

Boise, Ida.—Isiah Axe of this place is the owner of a relic of unusual interest to all who have seen it. It is a laurelwood pipe that Mr. Axe, then a Union soldier serving in an Indiana regiment, picked up on the battlefield at Culpeper in 1862. It is hand carved, with a silver mounting. Around the

upper edge of the bowl is engraved, "Yorktown, '76." Below is the American eagle with the banner on its breast, and under the curve of the pipe a skull and crossbones. Mr. Axe has had engraved "1862" in the banner to denote the year he found it. If the pipe was carried as denoted by the original inscription, it is 140 years old.

Circus Leopard Ate Eskimo Dog. Pottstown, Pa.—The wild animal circus at a carnival being held here

an's name. She was an inhabitant of Oostkerke. In the beginning of the war her husband had been called to the colors. She heard from him three times, then his letters ceased, and for months she had lived alone, hoping that her husband was still alive.

Face Death for Husband. "One day Clara Vermeil was brooding over her misfortunes when the door opened and in walked 'Limping Victor,' a cripple who was employed by the Germans to do errands, and had often to go to Holland.

"Clara," he said, "I have seen Robert. He is at Sluis, just over the border. But don't ask any more. I risk too much already."

"She heard the door bang and was again alone. Robert alive! Robert at Sluis, only a few miles away! Then she fell on her knees before the Holy Virgin in the corner and prayed.

"There a shadow crept over her face. Sluis is in Holland! The electric cables! They meant death for those who came near them.

"But she would go. She would face death for him. Her father tried to dissuade her, but finally gave in.

"There is only one man, Clara," he said, "who can help you if you really want to go to Sluis, and that man is Flor, the poacher. He knows every inch of soil for miles round and miles into Holland. Let us go and see him, or rather you go alone; that would be safer. You know where he lives."

"So you want to get to Sluis to see your husband, who was a soldier?" said Flor, when Clara called at his hut. "But do you know what it means, young woman? Do you know how many have been killed by that devilish wire?"

Crawls Through Tunnel. "It was about midnight when the poacher and Clara left the hut. "This is the time that the guard is changed, and those old landstürms are always late," he had said, cautioning her not to make any noise.

"Near the little River Mendel running half a mile distant the poacher knew a kind of tunnel. This tunnel had been made many years ago to deliver water to a factory, standing just across the border, near Sluis.

"The cable is only a few yards distant from us," whispered the poacher to Clara. "We must keep to the right, as we will soon turn with the path and leave the cable. A cat rushed past. Clara was frightened. A few seconds after the poacher stopped her. 'Listen; that cat has been killed,' and she heard the 'complaining cry' which always followed contact with the wire by man or animal.

"The poacher had now found the bridge he was looking for. 'Now about a hundred yards further,' he said. He searched the grass and the rushes near the water until his foot sunk deep into a hole. Soon he found the opening. 'Come,' he said.

"The tunnel was not high enough to stand in, so they had to crawl. Clara thought it would never come to an end. She had never been in such darkness. She banged her head, hurt her feet, but thought only of her husband. At last she heard the poacher say: 'Here we are! This is Holland. But be quiet for another hour, for I want to go back. You follow this little river about five minutes. You will then come on a road which will bring you into Sluis after twenty minutes' walk. And your soldier will be sleeping under one of the roofs there.'"

WEDDING RING USED THRICE

Token of Pledged Troth Is Employed by Three Generations of Californians.

San Francisco.—The same wedding ring which 75 years ago his grandfather placed on the finger of his bride, and which 35 years later, his father made similar use of, was again employed as a token of pledged troth when Dwight D. Chase of Oakland married Laura Zerbe. The wedding took place at the home of Mrs. J. Arthur Logan, a sister of the bridegroom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Allen of St. Paul's church, Oakland.

Cat Adopts Chickens. Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

LIVES ON CORN NINE DAYS

Ohio Workman Nearly Dies as Result of his Accidental Nap in Freight Car.

Chicago.—"I feel like a horse, I guess," said Michael Deziel when they brought him before Judge Flanagan in the South Chicago police court, whereupon he gave an imitation of one of the genus equus having blind staggers. Michael had been living on shelled corn for nine days and was so weak he could hardly stand. He says there is nothing in this "corn fed" stuff.

Michael hails from Steubenville, O., where he works for the Carnegie Steel company, he told the judge, exhibiting his working identification check as proof. A week ago last Saturday night, he explained, he worked overtime. He passed a few hours in endeavors to drown out the recollection of the occurrence, and it was Sunday when he crawled into a loaded Pennsylvania box car and fell asleep. His snores failed to reach the grain inspectors, who locked and sealed the car door. Today a railroad policeman patrolling the South Chicago yards heard him pounding on the car door and yelling feebly for help. The officer pried open the door and arrested him as "disorderly."

The judge dismissed the charge and the courtroom attaches took up a collection to buy Mike a square meal. Doctor Carlin, ambulance physician, blocked the plan temporarily.

"Not yet," he said, "have to begin easy. A glass of milk."

"Lord!" said the convalescent, "it's lucky it wasn't a carload of coal!"

MAKES HIS THIRD ESCAPE

Eugene Gilbert, French Aviator, Flees Swiss Camp Again—Gets to Italy.

Paris.—For the third time Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, has escaped from the camp in Switzerland where he was interned. The aviator, who made several aeroplane records before the outbreak of the war, was compelled by lack of gasoline to land on Swiss soil after making a raid on the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen.

He made his first attempt to escape soon after his internment and managed to reach Paris, but he was sent back when the Swiss authorities declared that he had not given them sufficient notice of his withdrawal of his promise not to attempt to escape.

In February the aviator again tried to make his way out of Switzerland, but was arrested at Olten.

According to the Petit Parisien, M. Gilbert has succeeded this time in making his way to Italy.

NEAR DEATH MANY TIMES



Arrested and rearrested, sentenced to be shot time and again as a spy, Albert K. Dawson, the Kaiser's war photographer, returned to this country recently.

Three times Mr. Dawson waited to be executed by Serbian soldiers, who held him prisoner on suspicion of his being a spy. Seventy times he was arrested. In his official capacity he has traveled over a great part of the warring fronts, but described the conditions existing in Serbia as being most appalling. Serbian soldiers refused to bring with them their Austrian prisoners owing to lack of food. Signs of war, disease and desolation met him at every turn.

The above picture of Mr. Dawson shows him in the mountains of Serbia wearing a Bulgarian sheepskin coat, made in the mountains, while campaigning with the Bulgarians in their great drive against Serbia.

Cat Adopts Chickens. Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

Manistee, Mich.—On the same day that several young kittens disappeared from the home of Peter Nelson, leaving a prostrated mother cat, a hen at the same place abandoned a brood of five newly hatched chickens. Nelson placed the chickens with the cat. For days the old cat has cared for the chicks with all conceivable devotion. She washes and caresses them and becomes savage when one approaches threateningly near her adopted brood.

What Uncle Sam Has Done for Arid Lands by Irrigation

Upon lands watered by government irrigation plants last year, crops were harvested and sold, at prices that brought a grand total of more than \$17,000,000.

Federal irrigation projects now under way or completed embrace over 3,000,000 acres of irrigable land, divided into about 60,000 farms of from 10 to 160 acres each.

As the result of recent rapid progress, water was made available last year from government ditches for 1,450,407 acres on 29,017 farms.

In its irrigation work, dams of masonry, earth, crib and rock fill have been created with a total volume of 12,200,000 cubic yards. These include the two highest dams in the world.

The available reservoir capacity for storing water in government reservoirs is now 6,500,000 cubic feet, or enough to cover the states of New Jersey and Delaware to a depth of 12 inches.

The government in this work has dug 9,592 miles of canals and ditches, excavated 89 tunnels with an aggregate length of 25 miles, built 4,622 bridges with a total length of 19 miles, and has constructed 784 miles of wagon roads, 82 miles of railroad, 2,554 miles of telephone line, 429 miles of transmission line, and 1,068 buildings, such as power houses, pumping stations, offices, residences and storehouses.

Excavations of rock and earth amount to 130,149,368 cubic yards. The consumption of cement has amounted to 2,501,262 barrels purchased, and 1,177,215 barrels manufactured for its own use.

WORKING WITH ALIENS U. S. SEAPORTS EXCEL

New York Leads in Movement to Americanize Immigrants.

Uncle Sam's Educational Experts Are Co-Operating in Work—Urge Other States to Follow Example.

Uncle Sam is taking a deep interest in the efforts that are being made by the state of New York to "Americanize" the hundreds of thousands of immigrants that enter the United States through the port of New York. The bureau of education of the department of the interior calls attention to the work that is being done in New York and suggests that the example set by the Empire state could well be followed by other immigration states.

In 1910 there were 597,000 foreign-born whites unable to speak English in New York and 362,000 who could not read or write in any language.

The New York state department of education has begun a statewide campaign to abolish these disabilities. Its program covered the following procedure: First, a careful survey of the immigrant education situation; second, establishment of training courses to prepare teachers for the instruction of foreigners; third, adoption of standards of efficiency in public evening school work for adult immigrants; fourth, co-operation with state and federal agencies; and fifth, publication of state bulletins.

As a preliminary, personal investigations and intensive study of certain communities disclosed "dark spots" of illiteracy and "light spots" in the large industrial centers where efforts were under way to teach the foreigner English and give him some contact with American standards and ideals.

A teachers' training institute for the preparation of teachers of foreigners was organized at Albany in the fall of 1915. It was so successful that it was decided to continue it upon a permanent basis as a part of the regular curriculum of the New York state college of teachers. Similar institutes are planned for Syracuse and New York city, while training classes are in operation at Buffalo and Rochester, partly as a result of state encouragement.

Co-operation with governmental and private agencies interested in educating and Americanizing the alien is already an established fact. A statement issued by the New York state department of education shows that the bureau of education of the department of the interior, the bureaus of immigration and naturalization of the department of labor, and the national Americanization committee of New York city are among those whose services and material have been furnished by some of these agencies.

ALL-YEAR SCHOOL APPROVED

Uncle Sam's Educational Experts Find Good Results Obtained Where Plan Has Been Tried.

Uncle Sam risks incurring the enmity of the future voters of the country by putting his "O. K." upon the plan for all-year schools, which has been tried out in Newark, N. J. W. S. Deffenbaugh, specialist in city school administration of the bureau of education, department of the interior, in a special report, commends the system as it has been worked out in Newark. Mr. Deffenbaugh finds that time is saved, street loafing is largely prevented and health is conserved by eliminating the long summer vacation.

The strongest statement in the report is that the children in the Newark schools themselves speak enthusiastically of the plan.

It was found that the pupils in the all-year schools not only made more rapid progress through the grades, but maintained as good scholarship as the pupils in other schools. Many of the pupils were able to enter high school as a result of the time gained in the all-year school, and these pupils have had no difficulty in keeping up with their work. It is expected that the many more pupils will now complete the elementary grades at twelve years of age, enter high school and attend for at least two years. Once in high school, they are likely to remain even after the compulsory age limit is passed.

Three men require six months to make a cashmere shawl, which is worked from ten goats' fleeces.

Natural Facilities Better Than Those of Old World.

Greatest Progress Has Been Made in Recent Years by Cities on Pacific Coast.

Seaports of the United States have undergone a remarkable development and now compare favorably with those of other countries, according to a bulletin of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce.

This development is attributed to the opening of the Panama canal and the recent tendency of congress to require communities receiving federal appropriations for harbor work to provide public terminals. The bureau finds that American ports are much better suited by nature to handle the largest liners than old-world ports.

The author of the report, Commercial Agent Grosvenor M. Jones, states that there are four American ports—New York, San Francisco, Seattle and Tacoma—where it is possible to dock boats as large as the Aquitania and Imperator at any stage of the tide, and in Boston such boats can proceed to the wharves at high tide. In general, however, the best of the European ports do not compare favorably with these and a number of other American ports.

The majority of the seaboard ports mentioned in the report own public terminals, New Orleans and San Francisco leading in this respect. At both of these ports the entire water front is not only publicly owned or subject to expropriation at any time for public use, but is also largely improved by an adequate system of public terminals under immediate public control. At both the seaports the terminals are co-ordinated by belt-line railways, also under public control.

The report continues: "The most noteworthy progress

DEADLY, BRUTAL RAIDS ENLIVEN TRENCH WARFARE

Monotony of Existence Broken by Preparing for Assaults or Against Them.

RIFLE IS OF LITTLE USE

Sandbag or an Indian Battle-ax or Spiked Club the Better Weapon—Inventions Fight Snipers and Trickery—Many Saved by Steel Corsets.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

British Headquarters, France.—In today's modern machine warfare, where every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive, where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench raid. No subject is more taboed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail, or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains, and the teamwork of a professional ball nine, are found of value.

The weapon least needed is the rifle. A sandbag or an Indian battle-ax or spiked club is better. A good slinger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down at then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand.

Its object is to take many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as you can in a few minutes; and then to get back to your own trench. If you fail to hold on to the piece of trench you have taken, the guns are turned on you, the bombers close up on either side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retreat.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers their incentive in the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across No Man's Land from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells.

Grim Monotony Continues. For months this sort of thing goes on, and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same places; grim monotony of casualties and watching continues.

This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means that you are going to spring over the parapet and rush across No Man's Land into the very houses of the enemy, and man-to-man on his doorstep. Prove whether you are a better man than he is.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any rush there is to be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sponges of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders with their prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there are all kinds of organized trickery in order to organize a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes' activity, when the invaded throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if a man in a revolver is now a practical weapon.

You must not throw it over a traverse and you can't run around the corner of a traverse. A blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or a prisoner, while the raiders' own loss was not one-tenth to the enemy's. There are also failures.

Success requires that every detail be worked out right. The British conducted trench raiding, which the Germans promptly adapted. Where development will end no one dares venture to say. One advantage of any raid is that those who return are bound to bring back some information of value to the intelligence corps.

Steel Corsets Save Lives.

"Score one for brassieres," said an officer who had been doubled over by a shell fragment which hit him in the abdomen. Instead of a flow of blood crimsoning his blouse, all that was visible through the rent in the cloth was an abrasion on a steel surface.

"But for your new corset your aorta would have been opened, and you would have been dead by now," the surgeon told him.

Early in the war an officer who wore protection of this kind would have been frowned on by his fellows as unsoldierly. A type of corselet of small plates of highly tempered steel joined together by steel wires is being worn more and more worn by officers.

Its structure adapts itself to the movements of the body, it weighs only a few pounds, and, fitting snugly as a vest, it is not cumbersome. If the son of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, who was killed recently, had been wearing one, his life would have been saved. Since then Canadian commanders have strongly urged all their officers to buy corselets. This is at any rate better than no protection against bullets, unless they are spent. Such is their power of penetration that they go through the thin steel, "mushrooming" and making a larger wound than if nothing had been in their way. But in the trenches, unless one shows his head above the parapet and in moving about in the shell zone in the rear of the trenches, one is rarely exposed to bullets. When an officer goes into a charge in face of machine gun and rifle fire he takes off his corselet.

On average days in the trenches the main danger is from shell explosions, which may inflict ugly and fatal wounds preventable by comparatively thin protection to such a vulnerable substance as human flesh. Together a corselet and steel helmet pretty well shield vital parts from missiles of low velocity.

The use of the corselet is practically limited to officers, who pay for them out of their own pockets. The expense and labor of supplying all ranks of a great army with them would seem out of the question.

But gradually all the British soldiers are being supplied with the steel helmet after their successful use by the French, who first introduced them. The French pattern is quite graceful beside the British, which is round and somewhat the shape of a toadstool. The British is heavier

WAR BREAKS UP ENGLISH ESTATES

Owners Are Forced by High Taxes to Dispose of Their Holdings.

FARMERS ARE DOING WELL

Squires Cannot Raise the Rents and Cannot Live on Their Income in Old Style—Newly Rich May Buy.

London.—Country life in England will undergo and is undergoing a revolution such as England has not witnessed since the Norman conquest.

In these words Frank Hirst, editor of the Economist and one of the leading authorities on economic subjects in England, summed up one of the most striking effects of the war. What he means is that the country gentlemen of the old school are disappearing, the squeezed out by the high taxation, the death duties, and killed off in many instances in the service of their country. Their places are being taken by men who have grown rich in supplying goods that are needed by England's immense armies, or who are making tremendous profits out of the necessities of the people by taking advantage of the conditions created by the war.

"What will happen to the stately mansions of England after the war?" Mr. Hirst asked. He answered his question as follows: "In individual cases the answer depends on the investments of the owners. A man who has invested in Brazil or Mexico is in a specially sad way, while the man who has put his money in ships or coal is very fortunate indeed. But on the whole the fate of the landed gentry and of the country seats depends on taxes.

"Taxes have already risen high enough to make it certain that most large houses will be let or for sale, for most country people before the war had places which fitted their income, with a comfortable margin for savings or special expenditure. Most of them will have to move into smaller houses if they can find tenants or purchasers. The doubling and trebling of the income tax has swept away the margin, and the higher the flood of taxation rises the fewer country seats will remain unsubmerged.

"Evidently there will be a wholesale migration and country life will undergo a revolution such as England has not witnessed since the Norman conquest. Some of the finest estates, I expect, will be bought up by English and American contractors who have made fortunes out of the war office and the ministry of munitions. Others will perhaps be cut up by the labor ministry and parceled out among disbanded soldiers whose jobs are gone and for whom no other employment can be found.

"The present public expenditure of the government is supposed to be about equal to the whole of the private incomes of all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. If Alfred the Great had lived until now and had throughout his long life of more than a thousand years burned one £5 (\$25) note of the Bank of England every hour of

the day and night he would not have destroyed as much money as Mr. McKenna is adding every fortnight to the national debt.

Selling Their Estates. Mr. Hirst's view is fully borne out by the men who are in close touch with the landed gentry. A member of a famous firm of estate agents through whose hands most of the sales of property of this description pass told me that hardly a week goes by that he is not called on to arrange the sale of some large country estate and that the smaller estates are being placed in his hands for disposal by the score.

"The country gentlemen of England," he said, "simply cannot live under the new conditions. Most of them are dependent absolutely on their rents for their income. A man has a couple of thousand acres which have been in his family for centuries. He lets the land out to farmers, many of whom have been on the land as long as himself. The rents were fixed years ago when agriculture was depressed and, although times are good for the farmers now, it is too soon to raise rents.

"No one knows whether the present high prices for agricultural products will last, and at any rate the farmers have a good many bad years to make up for. The squire simply cannot raise the rents and he cannot live on his income in the old style. The taxes now take more than a quarter of it, and the death duties, if the property should happen to change hands two or three times in quick succession, as may well happen and has happened recently in many cases in these days of war, eat up the capital. What is the man to do but try to get rid of the property, which instead of a source of income has become a burden to him?

"So far there has not been much difficulty in finding purchasers, for there are many people in this country who have made money out of the war, and the Englishman who makes a fortune is always in a hurry to acquire a country seat. There have been a good many American inquiries, too, and some purchases by Americans, but not so many as one would have expected.

BULLETS YEARS IN BRAIN

One Was Above Evans' Right Eye and One Was Behind His Right Ear.

Sacramento, Cal.—Carrying in his brain two bullets that were fired at him by a posse in 1893, when he and George Sontag, train robbers, terrorized the people of Fresno and Tulare counties, Chris Evans, who has been on parole from Folsom prison since May, 1911, walked into the county hospital here recently and asked that the doctors remove the lead and relieve him of pain.

Accordingly, Evans, who is now seventy years old, was operated on by Dr. W. J. Harris, superintendent of the hospital. The bullets were causing his right side to become paralyzed. One bullet was in the brain above the right eye, and the other behind the right ear.

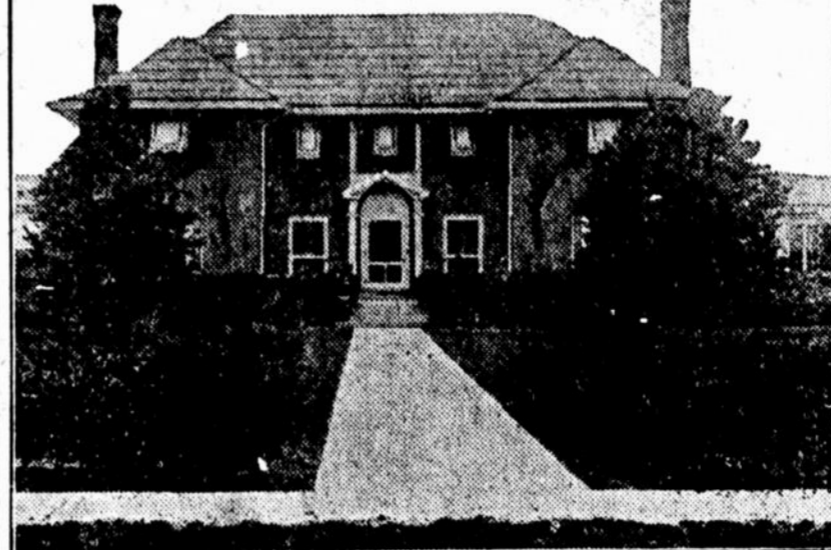
Evans, on obtaining his freedom from prison, worked for a time as a city watchman at Portland, Ore.

Followed Mother's Example. Pittsburgh.—Miss Harriet Gertrude Blum, aged sixteen years and leading soprano in the Calvary Methodist church, and Hearne Neely, organist in the same church, eloped to Cumberland, Md., and were married. The mother quickly forgave the daughter, declaring that she did the same thing when she was sixteen years of age.

Ill, charging that they sold him a machine for \$5,000 which he could make \$20 bills. Sorochych alleges he is the victim of a confidence game.

Triplets by Cesarean Operation. Omaha.—Triplets were born by a Cesarean operation to Mrs. Anna Richter, wife of a farmer of Murray. According to Omaha surgeons, this is the first case of the kind on record. The operation killed the mother, while the babies died later.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



Where Dwarfed Evergreens and a Few Climbing Roses and a Well Cared For Hedge Have Relieved the Boredom of the Dwelling and Made the Grounds a Place of Beauty.

PLANTS AROUND THE HOUSE

By LIMA R. ROSE.

A great deal of discriminating care should be exercised about the plants located close to the house. Those set in such a manner as to hide the foundation of the house and relieve the bareness should be plants that do not grow much higher than the wall.

Some of the best plants for this sort of adornment are the herbaceous spiroseas, dicentra and perennial phlox. Such annuals as sun weeks stock, aster, nicotiana, nasturtium and coropsis can also be used effectively.

Gladoli furnish a brilliant display in midsummer and the tuberose is a fragrant plant that also should have place near the house.

Scatter bulbs for early blooming all through the lawn and close to the path. Old-fashioned plants are always a happy selection because they possess genuine merit and have been proved.

Make homes instead of houses by the good taste exercised in your planting around the home grounds and display your originality along conservative lines and make your planting arrangements artistic.

THE ETERNAL BATTLE WITH BUGS IN THE GARDEN

By S. M. TAYLOR.

Spray, spray and forever spray, if you would save the fruit of your orchard, field and garden.

Countless days of labor of men and women are lost, hope turns to disappointment, and ambition blighted because of the unchecked ravages of insects and disease.

The vital importance of spraying is beginning to be realized by fruit and vegetable and flower growers, but all too slowly. The formulas of the most important compounds for spraying will be of value to the intelligent and dead-in-earnest grower.

Any of the sprays mentioned can be applied with comparative safety to any plant or foliage if moderation and judgment are used.

Paris Green Formula. Paris green 1 Lb. Fresh (unslaked) lime 1 Lb. Water 200 Gals.

Paris green is heavier than water and the mixture must be kept in constant motion during spraying operations to prevent settling. Gypsum and slaked lime are two adulterants commonly used.

Pure paris green dissolves without sediment in ammonia, the adulterant will not. This affords a simple test for purity. Paris green if used on growing plants greatly in excess of the above formula may injure the foliage. The addition of the lime overcomes the caustic properties and renders it safe under all conditions.

Dry paris green may be used pure if applied in small quantities. Different dry powder "guns" have been invented for this purpose.

Poison for Biting Insects. Arsenate of lead 2 Lbs. Water 50 Gals.

Arsenate of lead is a combination of white arsenic, sugar of lead and soda. It may be prepared by combining these materials in proportion, but the process involves considerable labor and danger, as the ingredients must be combined by boiling.

Arsenate of lead is less liable to injure foliage than paris green. It remains longer in suspension. It adheres better to foliage. It may be used for any purpose for which paris green is employed in liquid sprays.

kerosene in suspension while it is applied to the insects. The most approved method of applying kerosene is by means of a special pump designed to mix kerosene and water. This is the most agreeable and by all means the best method of applying kerosene.

Sprays for Fungicides. The control of fungous diseases is accomplished by the use of some form of copper salts, usually copper sulphate or copper carbonate.

The former known as bluestone, blue vitriol, etc., is generally recognized as more efficient than the latter. When purchased in large quantities it is also cheaper. Copper sulphate may be used on dormant plants when dissolved in water at the rate of two pounds to 50 gallons of water, but this solution must not be used on growing plants.

Copper sulphate in combination with fresh lime forms the standard and well-known fungicide. Bordeaux Mixture. Various formulas are quoted, but the following is accepted as safe and reliable:

Copper sulphate 5 Lbs. Fresh lime 5 Lbs. Water 50 Gals.

In general terms, the copper sulphate should be dissolved in one-half of the water, the lime slaked in the remainder, and the two solutions poured together. This results in a chemical action giving rise to a new substance preserving the fungicidal properties of the copper sulphate, and if properly made will not injure foliage.

Making Bordeaux Mixture. Have on hand three barrels and two pails (wood or fiber). Twenty-five gallons of water in each of two of the barrels.

Dissolve five pounds of copper sulphate in one barrel by suspending in a coarse burlap as near the surface of the water as possible; in this way it will dissolve in a few minutes, while if allowed to settle to the bottom it would require several hours or even days to dissolve.

Place the lime in a pail and slake by adding water slowly until a paste is formed. (The lime for bordeaux mixture should be slaked exactly as for building purposes.)

Pour this lime paste into the second barrel and stir thoroughly. Now pour into the third (empty) barrel first a pailful of the copper sulphate solution, then a pailful of lime water, or better, let two persons work at the job, pouring together.

The resultant mixture should be of an intense blue color. If any tinge of green appears it is not good bordeaux mixture. It is always advisable to test every barrel of the mixture before using, to detect the presence of any free or uncombined copper which might injure foliage.

Test No. 1.—Dip a bright, clean steel knife blade into the prepared bordeaux mixture; if any, even the slightest, deposit of copper appears on the blade after a few moments' exposure to the air it is an indication that more lime is needed.

The knife should be thoroughly washed before using for a second test. Test No. 2.—Ferrocyanide of potassium may be purchased at any drug store.

Place a small quantity (1 ounce) in a bottle and add water slowly until nearly all of the yellow crystals are dissolved. Stir the bordeaux thoroughly and dip out a few ounces in a saucer. Add a few drops of the ferrocyanide solution; if any brown discoloration appears it is an indication that more lime is needed. This is a delicate and reliable test.

The ferrocyanide is a violent poison and should be labeled as such.

KEEPING WEEDS OUT OF LAWN

If one gets a good set of grass in the beginning and keeps the ground fertilized by a coating of stable manure or commercial fertilizer every spring there will be little trouble with weeds in the lawn, if the lawn is kept properly mowed.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Good company, and good conversation are the sineqs of virtue.—Stephen Allen. I shall count nothing a failure but failure to do right.—Chas. Hughes.

LIGHT DESSERTS.

After a heavy meal a dainty custard of soufflé, something easy of digestion, should be served.

Coffee Creams.—Make a pint of very strong coffee; cool and add to it a cupful of thin cream, four eggs, slightly beaten, and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Strain into small cups and place in a shallow pan, placing several thicknesses of paper under the cups. Put boiling water into the pan until it reaches half way up to the cups. Set into a moderate oven and cook gently until the custard is firm. Serve ice cold with small chocolate cakes.

Vanilla Soufflé.—Scald a cupful of milk, seasoned with a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt in a double boiler and mix in two tablespoonfuls of flour and two of butter, creamed together. Cook while stirring for ten minutes. Beat well the yolks of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar; pour over the mixture in the double boiler. Flavor with orange rind and set away to cool. Cover closely and a half hour before serving time fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs; bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes. Serve with chocolate sauce.

Cream of Almond Pudding.—Cook together two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, three teaspoonfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of milk and a dash of salt; cook ten minutes. Add a fourth of a pound of almond paste, rubbed smooth with a little of the hot mixture; add the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff and pour into a buttered mold; set in water to bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes.

Sponge Pudding.—Take a pint of milk, a fourth of a cupful of sugar, a cupful of flour, a tablespoonful of butter and three eggs. Mix the sugar and flour together, then add a little of the milk while cold; stir it into the remainder of the milk, boiling hot, and let it cook five minutes. Cool and add the butter and egg yolks; fold in the beaten whites and place in a buttered pudding dish set in water to bake half an hour. Serve with a creamy sauce.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be; all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—Socrates.

FOOD FOR THE INVALID. A chafing dish, thermos bottle or a fireless cooker are all invaluable helps in caring for the sick. With an alcohol lamp one may heat a little broth or milk, thus saving many times a long trip to the kitchen and back, when time and strength are both valuable.

A nurse to be at her best should never allow herself to get over-tired, for it is thus many serious mistakes have been made in caring for helpless people. When cooking chicken for broth, or in fact for any purpose, scrub it well with a small vegetable brush with soda and water, then rinse and wipe dry. Cut in small pieces and put on in cold water, if to be served as broth. Let simmer five hours, strain, cool and remove the fat. This broth, because of the gelatin in the bones and tendons, will make a thick jelly when cold. Reheat and add boiled rice or barley; serve with a dash of salt in a pretty cup, piping hot.

Mutton broth should cook five hours and strain, then when cold remove every bit of the fat. Triple Soup.—This is a soup that is such a favorite and so often recommended by physicians that it should be found in every home-nursing cook book. Use equal quantities of beef, lamb or mutton, and veal; add a pint of water to each pound of meat. Cut the meat in small pieces, adding the bones; cover with cold water and simmer for four hours. Strain and season with salt. Cool to remove the fat before using. A beaten egg may be added to either of the soups, but not allow it to cook at all, just simply add to the hot soup and serve. A tablespoonful of cream, with a sprinkling of celery salt is liked for variety when added to the chicken broth.

Delicate Yellow Cake.—Put a half cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar and the yolks of seven eggs into a warm bowl and beat until light; add two cupfuls of flour, sifted, with two cupfuls of baking powder and a half cupful of water, beat two minutes; flavor with grated lemon rind or orange rind and bake in a sheet.

Ribbon Cake.—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful and a half of sugar, an egg and two yolks of eggs into a warm bowl and beat until light; then add two and a half cupfuls of flour, a cupful of milk, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat again hard for two minutes; flavor and divide, pour into three tins, and reserve the amount for the last tin to add a tablespoonful of cocoa, a teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and a half cupful of chopped raisins. Pour the layers together with the dark one between; spread with boiled icing.

Chocolate Gems.—Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cocoa, a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon and two eggs, not beaten; one and a half cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder; beat well and bake in gem pans; frost with powdered sugar and cream.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up. The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

One Woman's Thought. "I hate and loathe the sight of the extravagantly dressed woman nowadays. She infuriates me. She has no right to spend a great deal of money on her body."—Queen.

Proper Method for Eating Asparagus. Grasp the asparagus gently but firmly around the neck with the thumb and index finger. Tilt back the head and fill the face assumes a horizontal position. Open wide the mouth. Lift up the asparagus till it is directly above the mouth with a 14-inch altitude. Drop it quickly. Chew. Repeat.—Princeton Tiger.

Never Mind the Rest. "A 16-page letter from Tom! Oh, what does he say?" "He says he's turned on stomach, then."—Laf.

Spite, retaliation and revenge are so utterly ignoble, and so small and foolish as to be altogether unworthy of being noticed or harbored. No one who fosters such conditions in his heart can lift himself above the folly and suffering, and guide his life aright.—James Lane Allen.

FEW WAYS WITH STEAK.

A tough steak may, by careful cooking, become very palatable. Take a piece of steak that seems tough and pound as much flour as is possible to get into it. Sometimes with a small piece of meat a cupful and a half of flour may be pounded in. Use the edge of a heavy saucer to pound it in—then brown it in a little hot fat, add onions if desired, a little hot water and stew on the back part of the stove or in the oven until tender.

Spanish Steak.—Take six ripe tomatoes or one can, four onions, two chili peppers and one and a half pounds of round steak. Peel and slice the onions, fry a light brown. Cut the steak in serving-sized pieces and put the onions on top, then over these place the peppers and tomatoes, cut fine; add hot water, cover and cook for half an hour, either in the oven or on the back part of the stove.

Ranch Steak.—Gash a thick round steak on both sides, rub in flour, brown, sprinkle with three chopped peppers, cover with hot water and stew until tender.

Baked Round Steak.—Take a two-pound steak, cut in serving-sized pieces, score well with a knife. Place in a roasting pan, season, dredge with flour; add a few bits of butter and a slice of onion over the meat. Cover with water, place in the oven and bake slowly for an hour until tender.

Deviled Steak.—Take one large flank steak, one-half onion, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of mustard, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two cupfuls of hot water. Melt the butter in a frying pan, slice the onion and fry in the butter. Remove the onion when brown, put the steak in pieces, dip in flour and fry in it. Remove the meat, add the salt, mustard, vinegar and pepper, then add hot water. Replace the steak, cover closely and let simmer until tender. Dish on a platter with the gravy poured over it and garnish with brown potatoes.

The man who cannot forgive any mortal thing is a green hand in life.—R. L. Stevenson.

The last resort of wisdom stamps it true; He only earns his freedom and existence Who daily conquers them anew.—Adelaide Proctor.

FEW NICE CAKES. When eggs are reasonable a sponge or angel cake is not at all expensive, as no butter is needed, yet such cakes are not always liked. The following is a light, delicious cake:

Delicate Yellow Cake.—Put a half cupful of butter, a cupful of sugar and the yolks of seven eggs into a warm bowl and beat until light; add two cupfuls of flour, sifted, with two cupfuls of baking powder and a half cupful of water, beat two minutes; flavor with grated lemon rind or orange rind and bake in a sheet.

Ribbon Cake.—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful and a half of sugar, an egg and two yolks of eggs into a warm bowl and beat until light; then add two and a half cupfuls of flour, a cupful of milk, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat again hard for two minutes; flavor and divide, pour into three tins, and reserve the amount for the last tin to add a tablespoonful of cocoa, a teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and a half cupful of chopped raisins. Pour the layers together with the dark one between; spread with boiled icing.

Chocolate Gems.—Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, a cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cocoa, a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon and two eggs, not beaten; one and a half cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder; beat well and bake in gem pans; frost with powdered sugar and cream.

Strong Soul Never Gives Up. The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities—it is this that in all things distinguishes the strong soul from the weak.—Carlyle.

One Woman's Thought. "I hate and loathe the sight of the extravagantly dressed woman nowadays. She infuriates me. She has no right to spend a great deal of money on her body."—Queen.

Proper Method for Eating Asparagus. Grasp the asparagus gently but firmly around the neck with the thumb and index finger. Tilt back the head and fill the face assumes a horizontal position. Open wide the mouth. Lift up the asparagus till it is directly above the mouth with a 14-inch altitude. Drop it quickly. Chew. Repeat.—Princeton Tiger.

Never Mind the Rest. "A 16-page letter from Tom! Oh, what does he say?" "He says he's turned on stomach, then."—Laf.

MAKES RESCUER HIS HEIR

Californian Will \$500,000 to Saleman for Heroin During Forest Fire.

Omaha.—Eber Smith, a traveling salesman of this city, has received notification from San Bernardino, Cal., that he is named sole heir to the estate of Thomas Simpson, a California rancher, who died a short time ago. The estate is valued at \$500,000. Two years ago, it is said, Smith saved Simpson's life when a forest

fire was sweeping upon his California ranch house, where he lay, alone, suffering from a broken leg. Smith was the only man among the fire fighters who dared to attempt the rescue. Smith did not see Simpson again, but the rancher remembered him and willed him all his property.

Counterfeit Machine Costly. Depue, Ill.—Anton Sorochych has brought suit against Isaac Deutsch and Meyer Katz of West Frankfort,

