

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Mr. Rawley, now a business man of Washington, D. C., is one of those true born southern gentlemen who go out of the way to befriend the colored folk...

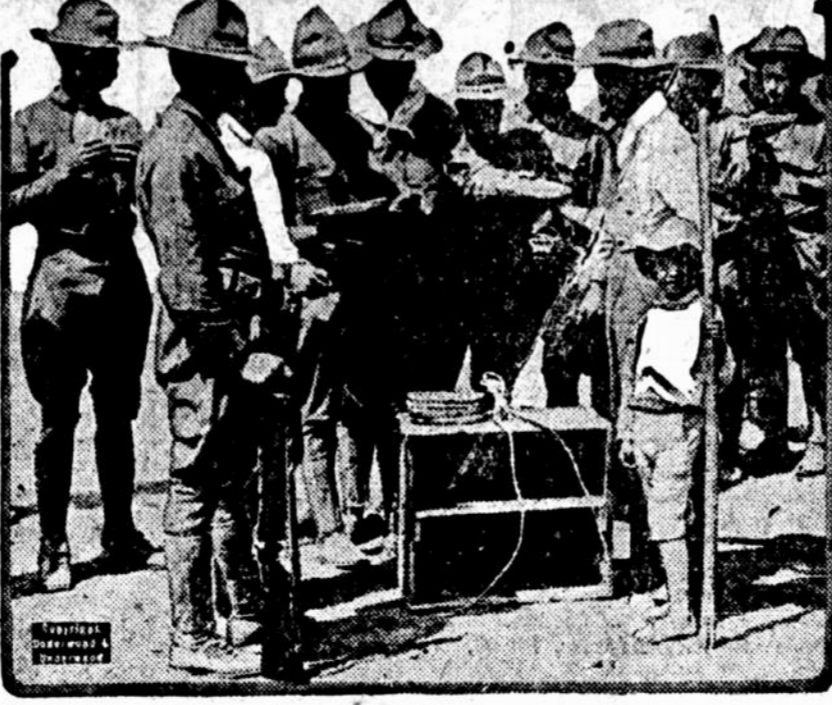
step easier, and every draft upon the colored race for labor at the North improves the estimation in which the southern community holds its inherited colored help.

Before the fight at Carrizal, Americans had often heard of the Tenth United States Cavalry. To such of us as, from inclination or employment, keep in touch with the present by remembering the past which made it, when the word came from the border that a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry had made a glorious fight against a sudden and unexpected attack by a much superior force, the thought came at once, "The Tenth! Why, that is the same regiment that distinguished itself at Las Guasimas, and El Caney, and on the heights of San Juan."

But in the Army Reports, that place where justice is done all men who go out to battle for their country, the truth about the Tenth in the Spanish war is embalmed. Maj. Frank Keck, who has seen much service, told the story somewhat in detail in the Sunday Globe-Democrat. It is the most interesting story, because it goes far back of the Spanish war to find the origins of that morale and discipline, and that self-sacrificing courage, which made the Tenth United States Cavalry what it was in Cuba, later in the Philippines, and what it is now in Mexico.

For that gallant regiment was organized the year following the close of the Civil war, made up of colored troops who had fought in the Federal army. Those who were in it are not in it now. They have died the death swift or slow, or fallen out of the ranks as outworn troopers. But the regiment has remained, always made up of colored men, officered by West Pointers and white noncoms, and always to be found where glory leads the way.

CHINESE PIE MAN WELCOME IN CAMP



The Chinese pie man and his little son are among the most welcome visitors at the camp of the United States soldiers in Mexico. Pie is not included regularly in the menu prepared for the boys, and when they are given an opportunity to buy a few pies on the side they never let the chance slip.

HOW AMERICAN YOUTH GOT THE FRENCH MEDAL

Wounded Driving Ambulance He Is Given Highest Military Honor.

ARE DOING A GREAT WORK

American Ambulance Drivers' Remarkable Experiences Shown in Extracts From Letters to Friends and Relatives in This Country.

New York.—About 250 young Americans are engaged in driving in the different services of the American Ambulance hospital in Paris. Some idea of the great work they are performing is contained in extracts from letters sent to relatives and friends in this country. The latest of these communications is from William M. Barber, twenty-one-year-old son of J. A. Barber, lawyer of Toledo, and one-time judge in the Ohio courts.

Young Barber is now recovering from a serious wound received in the performance of his duty at Verdun, where he displayed such exceptional bravery that he was decorated by the French authorities with the Medaille Militaire, the highest medal for military valor in France.

hospital at Neuilly, where I can have every comfort.

"Of course you won't worry about me. I will be just as good as new soon, and really this is true.

"The Germans peppered the life out of my car. No one goes over the road in daylight, but the fellows brought me back the next day a handful of bullets taken from it, and said they could get me a bushel more if I desired them.

"For three days I was not allowed to eat or drink, and could hardly move in bed. My spirits were high, too. I will try to write better and take more pains. Goodbye. WILLIAM.

"Neuilly-sur-Seine, July 10, 1916."

"Dear Folks: "Well, I am here and fine. This is a wonderful hospital, and they surely treat you great. I am just getting back to normal and have no temperature. The doctors here are the best in the world and surely know their business."

"When my wounds heal up, which they are fast doing, I will be just as good as new, no scars at all. I am very happy here and hope every day that you are as happy and never worry about me. I think I have done a small part of a great work, and my medaille shows what the French think of my services. It is given for discipline and valor, and by the way, what amuses me, there is an annual pension of 100f. I have been treated wonderfully since I have it given to me."

"I am the only ambulance boy who has been given a Medaille, and I am told that Mr. Balsey, an American aviator, is the only other American who has it. WILLIAM."

Driving Under Fire. Another letter vividly describing the experiences of ambulance drivers at the front, was sent by the young American who volunteered to take charge of the first ambulance provided by members of the New York stock exchange. In that letter to his parents the writer says:

"Well, I'm still alive and kicking, but the Lord only knows why. I finally started work at Verdun on the 21st of June. I quit the 7th of July. I hope never to put in a reign of terror like that again. The first night we started we were greeted with a gas attack and had to wear our masks for about three hours. Luckily they were the weeping kind, that is, it makes you cry like the devil. If you breathe enough of it, it makes you very sick, but it wasn't the asphyxiating kind. We went from Verdun to a poste de secours, just behind the first line trenches, about 500 yards away from the Boches. It was in the cellar of what remained of a house; the rest of the place was nothing but piles of bricks, etc. There was another post half way between, and another a little farther to the left.

shrapnel bursting all around! Every time he heard a whistle he'd dive under his car.

A Narrow Escape.

"Two brandardiers were killed right alongside of him and he wasn't scratched. Well, we got the fire on in a jiffy, and he went off. Just as he got to the end of the town one lit behind him and wounded the three 'blesses' who were inside, but didn't touch him at all. That was the worst night we had, really.

"Our French lieutenant found two shrapnel balls in his clothes, but he wasn't touched. Waldo had put his pocketbook in his left hand breast pocket for the first time in his life that night—a shrapnel ball went clear through it and all the clothes, but he wasn't touched. Two men were killed right beside him.

"The night of the 20th poor Barber got wounded—a piece in his lung, one in his stomach, and a large chunk, as big as your fist, out of his back. However, he is getting on very well and is very happy, as he had the distinction of being the only American ambulance driver to have ever received the Medaille Militaire. The whole section is also very proud and happy—proud that one of us got it and happy because he is all right and is getting well.

"I rolled" all day the 27th, covering 180 kilometers and carrying eighteen 'couches' and six 'assis' all night, so I had twenty-six hours of rolling. Of course, I stopped for a bite of lunch and supper. Then I rolled" every night until we quit.

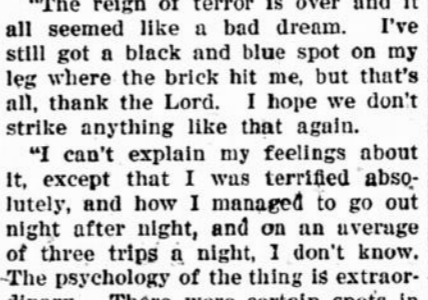
"We are now back on 'repos,' and we're all dead tired. Everybody's car has holes or mudguards or something smashed. Mine was very lucky, and is whole and intact with the exception of a section of the rear mudguard about a foot long, which was beat up by an artillery wagon. Half the section went into Paris yesterday for forty-eight hours, permission granted for the good work we had done, etc. The French lieutenant gave the other half of us a dinner last night, which was very good fun, at which he announced that Mr. Hill had been cited again. That, being his third citation, will give him a palm leaf, and that Jackson, Clark, and I know you'll be very pleased. I also would receive the Croix de Guerre.

"When he called out my name I was so darned surprised that I must have looked at him very queerly, because he said, 'Yes, you.' I asked Hill why I got it later, and what he said meant a great deal more to me than receiving the C. G. However, I know you'll be pleased.

Reign of Terror Over. "The reign of terror is over and it all seemed like a bad dream. I've still got a black and blue spot on my leg where the brick hit me, but that's all, thank the Lord. I hope we don't strike anything like that again.

"I can't explain my feelings about it, except that I was terrified absolutely, and how I managed to go out night after night, and on an average of three trips a night, I don't know. The psychology of the thing is extraordinary. There were certain spots in the road where you felt perfectly safe, and others where I just had to make myself go through. Verdun, though under continual shell fire, was always a blessed relief. In fact, I slept like a baby there one night from nine until twelve before I started. Everybody says the same thing. You can't imagine the strain you're under. Everybody was snapping at each other all the time about getting just from want of sleep. I've slept from about ten until five during the day, at least I always did. Some of the boys used to get up for lunch, but I slept instead, and was glad of it, because I lasted much better at night that way. "TOM."

SOLDIERS SINK WELLS



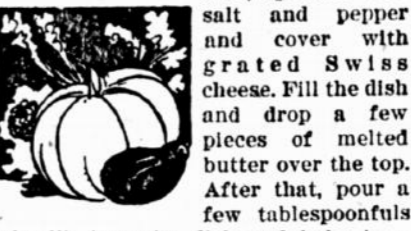
The scarcity of water in Mexico has proved one of the biggest problems for the army men to solve. Some of the soldiers at Pershing's headquarters at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, have sunk a well in the camp. Here most of the drinking water is obtained. The water from this well is not like the water from the spring wells in the mountains and is not cold, but it is free from germs and that is the main essential.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Who has not wanted, does not guess what plenty is—who has not groped in depths of doubt and hopelessness, Has never truly hoped. —Riley.

HOT WEATHER FOOD AND DRINK.

Cut potatoes into shoestrings and put a layer into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper and cover with grated Swiss cheese. Fill the dish and drop a few pieces of melted butter over the top. After that, pour a few tablespoonsful of milk into the dish and bake in a moderate oven. Sprinkle minced parsley over the top and serve.



Bonny Clabber.—Rich milk that has been allowed to sour until firm is then served with brown sugar and a grating of nutmeg.

Rhubarb Charlotte.—Cook a quart of rhubarb until tender, using very little water. Add sugar to taste, a scant tablespoonful of butter, and the grated rind of a lemon. Chill and just before serving add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; put into a glass dish and cover with whipped cream.

Tea Punch.—Four two quarts of boiling water over two tablespoonsful of tea and let it steep just five minutes. Strain over two pounds of sugar and let stand until cool. Break a small ripe pineapple into bits and add the juice of eight lemons. Put this all into the tea mixture, add a few choice cherries and serve well cooled.

Lemonade.—The best lemonade, as well as the easiest to serve, is that prepared in a sirup. Allow half as much sugar as water and boil for five minutes. Wash six lemons and wipe dry; press lumps of loaf sugar into the skins until they are full of oil; add these to the sirup and the juice of the lemons; boil up to scald and put into a glass jar; set in the ice chest, and when wanted use a little of the sirup in a glass of iced water.

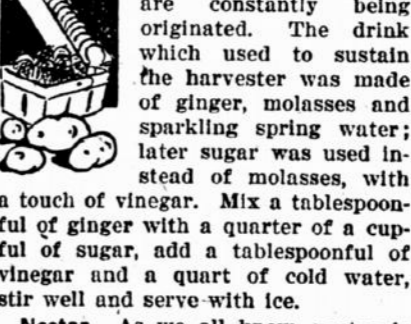
Current Punch.—This is a simple drink which may be given to the children during the hot weather. Boil together a pint and a half of water and a cupful of sugar for ten minutes; then add the juice of four lemons and two oranges. Strain and add a pint of currant jelly, or currant juice may be used. Add a pint of mineral water and plenty of ice just as it is served.

Almond and Prune Ice Cream.—Heat two cupfuls of milk and add it slowly to three well-beaten egg yolks. Take the pulp of half a pound of well-cooked prunes, add a quart of cream, a teaspoonful of vanilla and a dash of salt, with sugar to sweeten. If the prunes are sweetened while stewing it will need no further sweetening. Add the egg mixture, mix well and add a half cupful of blanched almonds, finely chopped; freeze and serve in dainty glasses.

We are not here to dream, to drift: We have hard work to do, and loads to lift. Shun not the task. Face it! 'Tis God's gift.

JELLY-MAKING TIME.

Much that puzzled our grandmothers in regard to the uncertainty of jelly-making has been made clear to us by science.



We know that fruit picked after heavy rains is so full of water that it needs longer boiling to bring results and we also know that often the delicate flavor has been washed out by rain.

Fruit for jelly may be cooked and allowed to drip overnight, then early the next day the jelly may be made. The best fruit for jelly-making is a little underripe as the fruit then contains the element (pectin) which thickens the jelly; after fruit is ripe this element usually disappears. Even when it is present as it is in some ripe fruits the jelly is more apt to be cloudy as the fruit cooks to pieces.

Apple is a splendid base to use for jelly combinations as it is so rich in pectin that when combined with fruit which possesses little, like peaches or strawberries, it makes a good jelly.

Water is not needed in jelly-making unless the fruits lack juice, then just as little as possible is added. Jelly should be true to flavor; firm enough to keep its shape when turned from the glass and when cut should make sharp angles, clear and good color.

One of the great mistakes many busy housewives make is trying to boil too much jelly at once. Make no more than four or five glasses at each boiling. The advantage is twofold, better results and if by mismanagement it is overcooked you haven't spoiled all your jelly.

When fruit lacks pectin a piece of the skin of an orange boiled with it will supply the lack, the peeling of a quarter of an orange will be sufficient for one recipe of jelly. The white part of the peeling is the part to be used.

Hold on! Cling on! No matter what they say. Push on! Sing on! things will come your way. Sitting down and whining never helps a bit; Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit. —Louis Thayer.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

This recipe makes a dozen and a half delicious little tea cakes: Cream one tablespoonful of butter and the same of lard with one cupful of sugar; add two well-beaten eggs, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, a pinch of salt, one teaspoonful of extract of orange, three-quarters of a cupful of currants, one and three-quarter cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; mix as usual and bake in Muffin pans 15 minutes.

Jellied Dates.—Soak a box of gelatin in one pint of water for 15 minutes, pour over it three pints of boiling water, and when dissolved add the juice of three lemons and the grated rind of one. Sweeten to taste and pour into a mold which has been partly filled with halved dates and walnuts. Serve with sugar and cream.

Stuffed Celery.—Season rich cream cheese with paprika, onion juice and Worcestershire sauce and add cream or olive oil to make soft enough to spread. Fill short, tender stalks of celery with the seasoned cheese and serve with the salad course.

Potato Salad.—Cut in cubes six cupfuls of cold, cooked potato; add one cucumber cut as fine and three tablespoonfuls of finely minced parsley and a tablespoonful of scraped onion, two teaspoonfuls of salt and a half teaspoonful of pepper. Toss lightly until well blended and let stand in a cool place until ready to serve. To a pint of double cream add four tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar and beat until thick to the bottom of the bowl. Mix with the vegetables and serve at once.

Novel Salad Dressing.—Take three fresh eggs, three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, three of thin bouillon or water and a teaspoonful of salt. When thoroughly mixed, put into a double boiler and beat with an egg beater while the water cooks the mixture. Take the dish out of the hot water as soon as it is thick or it will overcook and curdle. This is such an easy way of making salad dressing that it should be made more often.

The concern is not whether opportunity will present itself, but as to whether we will be ready for the opportunity. It comes not to doubt and denial and disbelief. It comes to sunny expectation; to eager purpose and to noble and generous aspiration.—Lillian Whiting.

iced Drinks for Hot Days. The old-fashioned drinks are never entirely superseded, even by the delectable drinks which are constantly being originated. The drink which used to sustain the harvester was made of ginger, molasses and sparkling spring water; later sugar was used instead of molasses, with a touch of vinegar. Mix a tablespoonful of ginger with a quarter of a cupful of sugar, add a tablespoonful of vinegar and a quart of cold water, stir well and serve with ice.

Nectar.—As we all know, nectar is the food of the gods. To make this wonderful drink put two gallons of fresh water on to boil; when it boils add a pound of seedless raisins, chopped fine, four thinly sliced lemons, and two pounds of granulated sugar. Boil 20 minutes, then take from the fire and cover closely. Let stand four days, stirring well twice daily, then strain and bottle. Serve with crushed ice in wineglasses. Another, more quickly prepared, is this: Add two flumps of sugar to the juice of a large lemon and a tumblerful of icewater. Add a half teaspoonful of soda, and drink at once while it is effervescing.

Tea Punch.—This is a pleasant change from ordinary iced tea. Make an extra strong pot of tea; fill glasses with crushed ice; add one teaspoonful of powdered sugar, a very thin slice of lemon and two maraschino cherries. Pour over the hot tea and serve at once.

Iced Coffee, Chocolate or Cocoa.—Any of these drinks may be served iced, and are most acceptable. Make in the usual way and serve poured over glasses of crushed ice. Any of these drinks are improved by a garnish of whipped cream.

Chocolate may be prepared as follows: Six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate added to a quart of boiling water; boil up well, then add a quart of sugar and cook until a thin sirup is formed. When cold, flavor with a

Couldn't Take Any Chances. "What are you doing with the lady's slipper in your pocket? Looking for a Cinderella?" "Now, my wife wanted some stockings to match. I couldn't cut a section out of the slipper, so I had to bring the pesky thing along."

Guard the Thoughts. Fritter not away what is left of thy life in thoughts about others, unless thou canst bring these thoughts into relation with some common interest.—Marcus Aurelius.

Education. Our public-school system is the most successful social enterprise yet undertaken by any people, and on it we spend three-quarters of a billion dollars a year. Education is indeed our foremost industry, from whatever point of view it may be regarded.

Slip to Be Guarded Against. Remember that a slip of the foot may crack a bone, but a slip of the tongue may crack a reputation or wound a character.

Tore Side and Legs.

"Dear Folks at Home, Abroad and Grandma: "Four nights ago I had a pretty narrow escape. I can mention no names here, but this is the gist of the story: "I was driving my car, with three wounded soldiers in it, along a road that was being shelled. Well, I got in the midst of a pretty hot shower, so I stopped my car and got under it. A few minutes later I supposed it was blowing over, so I got out. I had no sooner got out when I heard one of those big obuses coming, the loudest I had ever heard. I ran to the front of my car, crouching down in front of the radiator. When it burst it struck my car.

"I was only hurt a little. I was not disfigured in any way. It tore my side and legs a little.

"The French treated me wonderfully. I succeeded in getting the next American ambulance driven by Wheeler (a great boy), who took me to the city of —, where our post is. Here I was given first aid, and the medical chief personally conducted me in an American ambulance, in the middle of the night, to a very good hospital. They say I have the best doctor in France —in Paris.

"Well, I woke up the next day in a bed, and have been recuperating ever since. Everyone is wonderful to me. General Petain, second to Joffre, has stopped in to shake hands with me, and many are my congratulations, too, for, above my bed hangs the Medaille Militaire, the greatest honor the French can give anyone. Really, I am proud, although I don't deserve it any more than the rest. Please excuse my egotism.

Just as Good as New. "In three or four days I go to the

PRICES OF SHIPS RISE AGAIN

Bring Six to Twelve Times as Much as Before the War in England.

London.—Prices of merchant steamers have taken another advance of 10 per cent. At the present time, such vessels as are on the market are selling at from six to twelve times as much as they would have brought before the war; and in spite of the high prices owners are not anxious to sell,

so high are present freight rates and so profitable as a result is the shipping industry.

The prices brought by four vessels sold this week indicate the enormous increases since the war began. The Taxisaris, 3,030 tons, built in 1905, sold in April, 1914, for \$22,400 (\$112,000).

In May of the present year she brought \$180,000 (\$900,000) and was sold a third time for \$200,000 (\$1,000,000).

The Evangelistra, 2,212 tons, built in 1888, and sold for \$250 (\$48,250) 16 years ago brought \$57,000 (\$35,

000); the Europa Maru, 3,181 tons, built in 1891, which sold in April, 1911, for \$10,000 (\$50,000) brought \$115,000 (\$575,000), and the twenty-nine-year-old bark Sokoto, 2,115 tons, which was sold for \$3,150 (\$15,750) six years ago, brought \$40,000 (\$200,000).

Soy beans have been successfully grown in Connecticut, reports the experiment station at New Haven. The beans have a high commercial value as fodder, and the plants are also soil improvers.

Telling of her experiences in establishing her school for Negroes at Daytona, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune writes as follows:

"The next thing I turned my mind to was the idle, picturesque boy found on the roadways and atop fences with jack-knife and stick.

"I spoke to the boys and asked them whether they would like to be my little brothers. I asked them to be my little chapel connected with the school, where I was going to have a party for them. They came, and I served lemonade, peanuts and ginger snaps. I talked to them. I showed them how the white boys were growing up to be fine men, who were the strength of the nation. I showed them how they, too, could become an honor to the country. Before they went we had organized a club, and as they were leaving I asked them how many were coming the following week with clean shoes, washed faces, straight ties and brushed hair. They all came the next week, as fine a lot of boys as you could wish to see.

"Boys, I said, 'you are a part of this country. This school needs a flag, a flag of our country. Let us put our

pennies together and buy a flag.' Seven dollars was raised and the flag was bought. When the boys went, I asked them whether they were my friends. 'Can I count on you for help when I am in trouble?' 'Yes, Mrs. Bethune,' they said, 'if we can't walk, we'll roll to you.' Those boys have grown into fine young Americans. We have ninety-two of them enrolled in the club. Twenty of them have bank accounts. Several of them own lots, which they are paying for on the installment plan."

Negroes conduct the municipal affairs of Hobson City, Ala., comprising as they do the population of the place. It is the only town in the state that is out of debt and has money in its treasury. More than half the citizens own their own homes. No man without employment is allowed to stay in the town. Either a job is found for him or he is required to move away.

The wise girl fears a man far more than she does a mouse.

The letter P, like selfish friends, is first in pity and last in help.

Periscope at Crossing. No longer is the periscope used exclusively in the business of slaughter in the war zones, for the instrument invented for aid in battle is now utilized by a railroad to save lives.

At the Third street grade crossing at San Bernardino, Cal., a particularly hazardous point in the business district, the guardian of the crossing is now using a 20-foot periscope to watch for trains around a dangerous curve. The periscope extends over the roofs of buildings that obstruct the view.

Why He Enjoyed It. Myles—How did you like the amateur play last night? Styles—Immensely! Never enjoyed myself so much in my life. "Really?" "Sure. You see my wife was in it, and she didn't have a speaking part."

Glad He Isn't. "You are not the man you were when I married you," said the wife. "I sincerely hope I'm not," returned hubby. "I hope I'll never again be as big a fool as I was then."

His Advantage. "You needn't try to pump that wire."

"Why not?" "He knows too much about pumping the himself. He's our milkman."

The Truth Out. Mr. Styles—It has been asserted by many eminent specialists that there is no doubt that by the beat of the pulse alone the age of a person could be told. Mrs. Styles—Of course! Why can't one keep something a secret?"

GUARDING HEALTH OF MILITIAMEN SURGEON-GENERAL'S GREAT TASK

Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Who Made the Health Record With 20,000 Men of the Maneuver Division at San Antonio Tells How It is Done—First Obligation of Sanitary Corps Is to Keep Men Fit for Duty.

New York.—The surgeon general of the United States army and his medical officers have suddenly had placed upon them the additional responsibility for the health and physical welfare of approximately 100,000 men, nearly all green and unseasoned, comprising the members of the National Guard mobilized on account of the Mexican situation. How they are performing this new task is a matter of deep concern to the relatives and friends of the Guardsmen.

The acting surgeon general is Col. Henry P. Birmingham, who kept the camp of the maneuver division of 20,000 men at San Antonio in 1914 and later the military expedition at Vera Cruz free from contagion and the men in better general health than is usual in well-managed municipalities. To a representative of the New York Sun he made the following statement:

"The first obligation upon the sanitary corps of the army is to keep the men in such physical condition that they will be at all times fit for duty, and since in the natural course of things some may be expected to be ill and in case of war some will be wounded, provision must be made for the care of the sick and the wounded; but prevention of disease and the maintenance of health are of the first military importance.

"No such loss from contagions as that which developed during the Spanish war can be repeated in any concentration of troops on our southern borders or in state camps, although the problem of caring for the National Guard troops, who know very little about taking care of themselves, is not easy of solution. These men number more than twice the whole mobile army of regulars, and have had but little experience in campaign life. Few of them had camp service this year before they were called to the federal army; and most of them lacked seasoning and, in its extended sense, discipline.

"For five years we have been engaged in looking after troops along the southern borders; we know the diseases we must expect, and we are prepared to meet them. If an epidemic breaks out, or many men be taken seriously ill, it will be because green men under inexperienced officers, with sanitary companies containing many recruits, have neglected or failed to comply with the orders and instructions of the federal sanitary officers.

Regular Army Experts.
"The regular army medical corps is made up of highly specialized physicians, surgeons and sanitarians. Men from all parts of the country, graduates of the best medical schools, receive tentative appointments only after winning them in competitive examinations which test their professional, physical and moral fitness and are open to all the profession who are below thirty years of age. They must then take a special course in the Army Medical school in administration, military sanitation, bacteriology and other subjects before they receive their commissions as United States medical officers. They have to serve with the forces in the field and by actual work with responsibility learn their profession.

"Attached to each organization, regiment, brigade and division is a medical officer and staff responsible for the health of the men of that command. In addition are the ambulance companies, whose duty it is to gather in the wounded and remove them to the field hospital, to evacuate it by removing the wounded as soon as possible to a base hospital; and the field hospitals, whose work is to care for the sick or wounded and keep as close to

LANE ON RIFLE RANGE



Secretary Franklin K. Lane on the rifle range at Winthrop, Md. He is wearing blue overalls supplied by army officers on the range to distinguished guests.

CAT ADOPTS TWO BABY RATS

Fire House Tabby Takes Them Into the Nest With Her Own Kittens.

Indianapolis.—Cats and rats are traditional enemies, but Jerry, a cat at No. 4 fire house, at West and Morris streets has upset all tradition. She is the mother of four black and white kittens about two weeks old. A week ago a nest of rats was uncovered in a building across the street from the

fighting line as they may be needed.

"In the regular army these sanitary units have been brought to a high degree of efficiency, and in the National Guard the doctors and surgeons are of high ability, but neither they nor their enlisted men have had the special instruction or intensified training which those of the regular army receive and in consequence, with all professional skill and good intention on their part, the same degree of excellence cannot be expected from them.

"No matter how efficient may be the sanitary companies of the National Guard, they can accomplish very little if they are not provided with medical and surgical supplies enough to meet any probable emergency. With a view to any emergency, as far as our means will permit, we have been creating a reserve of medicines, bandages, disinfectants, surgical appliances, water filters and similar things.

"This reserve has been created by forethought and economy in past years; and it is very fortunate, for, as is well known, the prices of all drugs have advanced and some have gone about out of sight.

Reserve of Surgeons.

"But a reserve of even more importance has been steadily growing, which today is one of the comforts to this office, as it should be to all who have friends in the National Guard. None ever called in vain on the medical profession when help was needed; and the army medical officers, six years ago foreseeing that a time would come when the co-operation of the medical fraternity would be needed, began to prepare by calling upon their brethren to enter a medical reserve.

"Nor did they call in vain, for, led by some of the foremost men in the profession, doctors have submitted their records and have been graded until over 2,000 carefully selected have been enrolled. Their work has been assigned to them, and they await only the order of the surgeon general to take up their duties as surgeons where ever needed, presumably in the base hospitals. These men, if called into the service, would be engaged in the humanitarian work of treating the sick and the wounded rather than in that of prevention and sanitation.

"Prevention work is twofold. By means of serums and vaccines the individuals are made immune, even when exposed to certain very fatal contagions, and by camp sanitation and personal hygiene certain diseases may be kept from making their appearance altogether.

"The success of the first will depend upon the skill of the specialized members of the medical staff, particularly the bacteriologists; the latter, upon the sanitary companies in the field, the intelligence and efficiency of the line officers and the discipline and obedience of the troops.

"The oldest inoculation practiced against contagion is vaccination to prevent smallpox. This is now in so general use that its importance is hardly realized.

"The inoculation most talked of just now is the prophylaxis against typhoid, which in war has caused more deaths many times over than any human enemy can inflict. Anti-typhoid prophylaxis has eliminated the disease.

Principle of Prevention.

"The principle of the preventive is simple enough. All contagious diseases are caused by some organism, mostly of the lower forms of vegetable life, which finds its way into the system, develops at a prodigious rate and attacks various organs of the body. These organisms, however, by some benign provision of nature not yet understood produce an antitoxin or antibodies which destroy their own germs.

"This may or may not be the product of the death of some of the organisms; but a practical way has been found of taking the living organism, developing colonies of many trillions of them, killing and sterilizing them, and making from them a prophylactic which has the power to produce the antitoxin, without the virulent properties of the living germ. If this be properly made a person inoculated with it is practically immune from typhoid for at least three years.

"In 1913 the use of this prophylactic was made compulsory in the regular army; and typhoid in the army, like the little boy's apple core, 'ain't got to be any core.

"Malaria and yellow fever, the latter a dreadful disease appearing in epidemic form, are both carried by mosquitoes. The mosquito sucks blood from a patient of either of the diseases, and then on thrusting his proboscis into the veins of some sound man inoculates him with the disease as easily and effectively as a few weeks before a sanitary officer may have used his hypodermic syringe to administer the protecting typhoid prophylactic.

"The only defense known against this attack is to kill the mosquitoes, or prevent them from getting at the man by the use of mosquito bars. In a great undertaking, such as the Pan-

ama canal, it is possible to destroy mosquitoes by ridding their breeding places, draining morasses, filling in stagnant water where they deposit their eggs and where their larvae may uninterruptedly be doing, at least to a great extent, in localities where yellow fever and malaria abound until mosquitoes are annihilated the men are made to sleep and if possible are induced to sleep on posts. A soldier would do it. It is better to get a man for disobedience than to have an outbreak of yellow fever in a camp, and officers and officers alike will realize that things there will be no fear of a Jack. Fortunately there is no yellow fever anywhere near the camps on the southern border.

"In permanent camps, where the men do not sleep on posts, a man for disobedience than to have an outbreak of yellow fever in a camp, and officers and officers alike will realize that things there will be no fear of a Jack. Fortunately there is no yellow fever anywhere near the camps on the southern border.

"The danger in camp is from the diseases which are carried by flies. A preventive remedy of course will have no flies or to kill any that do.

"Larvae, flies must have a place to breed and their favorite place is in manure. This should be removed to a place well beyond the camp limits and burned. Since it takes several days for the larvae to mature, the egg and they are found on the ground is moist to a depth of eight or ten inches, the safe practice is once a week to cover the place where the horses stand—first remove the manure—then with hay moisten the ground and to set fire to it. Heat will destroy the larvae and break forth into a wicked pestilence carriers.

"The great purifier and disinfectant applied to all other places in camp where any impurities are often as the conditions call for it.

"Pits should be set up over manure with stones, the pits extending beyond the stove at the one end. Fire should never go out during the day. Small scraps, remnants of food and the like may be thrown there and the cooks may get rid of dirty water by pouring it slowly into the hot stones, where it will be evaporated; but if in their haste they slop it around or pour it on the ground, it runs over the sides and does not quickly dry up the manure. They have created a nuisance spreading place for flies.

"In the most dangerous diseases, especially in the tropics, is typhus. This is caused by insects—lice that are carried by the clothes and body of a person, kept clean and free from lice, vermin, is the preventive of typhus, and if the troops do not march there will be no danger from the disease.

"It is unnecessary to speak of the importance of an abundant supply of pure water in a permanent camp this is the chief element of attainment, but when on the march the most pains must be taken to avoid the use of water for any purpose, especially for drinking, and its sources have been examined and it is determined to be safe. Only water which had been boiled was considered safe; but the men on the march get their water by heating it with slight delay and the water which they have a can of water which will hold about 320 pounds of water with five spring faucets, the tanks which will enter canteens.

"Sterilized water for drinking or for use in a spring or pool is thrown away and sterilized by the use of calcium hypochloride. The water is poured into half the water in five minutes against an hour. This is a prophylactic against typhoid, dysentery and other troubles and is one of the best means of sickness and contagion. It can be employed. Discipline, which is the soldier to the use of the water that has been sterilized, is essential to the protection of the camp.

"The general direction of the measures for the army at all times will be under medical officers. Experience, not only in military sanitation in general, but especially in the conditions on the border.

"The secret of success in maintaining camp health is 'follow up.' No satisfactory inspection will be permitted and every officer will be held responsible for the enforcement of the orders, which mean health for the camp.

"No amount of sanitation, supervision or discipline can ward off sickness, collapse or breakdown and consequent exposure to contagion from men who are physically unfit for military duty. Intelligence and temperance help, but these qualities alone are not enough. A man must be constitutionally sound to stand the strain of military life, and that is why physical requirements are set so high for the good of the individual and the good of the service. Rejections do not indicate that a man is a physical failure.

"Those men as citizens have a right to the best protection the military authorities can give; their families have a personal interest in them; and the whole nation has a selfish interest in maintaining this, its last organized land military force, in such condition that those who stay at home may have the best service from the few who have gone to the front or to the concentration camps."

Angry Rooster Attacks Baby.

Joliet, Ill.—Mrs. Mary Palace, has asked the police to "arrest" a large rooster belonging to John Francis, a neighbor, because it recently attacked her two-year-old son Leo and beat him into unconsciousness.

Kitten With Eight Legs.

Athens, Tenn.—A kitten was born at the home of Mr. E. P. Johnson the other morning that is quite a freak. It has eight legs, two tails and three ears.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery

Their Care and Cultivation



If You Want to Encourage Blooming in Your Hybrids and Tea Roses, Cut Back to a Well-Developed Bud.

NOTES ON BLOOMING THINGS

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN.

If you want to encourage blooming in your hybrid and tea roses, cut back to a well-developed bud at the juncture of leaf and stem when cutting off the rose.

It is not generally known that if a spray of gladiolus is cut when the first flower appears, or rather opens, and placed in water it will bloom just as well as if on the stalk.

Poppies are short-lived after being cut, and therefore are unsatisfactory for decoration. However, if every bloom is cut in the evening and thrown away, those flowers that open next morning will last two or three days if they are plunged in water up to their necks for an hour or two. After a thorough soaking they can be used in vases, and their beauty will charm for two or three days.

The sweet peas, like every flower that blows, demands a daily strippling of every bloom. Producing seeds is done at the expense of blooms. However, flowers should be cut with sharp shears, never torn from the plant.

Never cut the flowers of the wax plant unless you wish no further blooms. Its flowers are produced in exactly the same "eye" each time, and if this eye is removed no more flowers will develop.

Weak liquid manure is just the stimulant most flowers need when they bloom. Do not stint them in this respect.

Another aid to the profusion of flowers is plenty of water.

The dust much in time of drought is beneficial when water is scarce.

No matter what the calendar says, do not plant your tube roses out of doors too early in the spring.

Protect the toad. He is the gardener's friend.

Much sweet peas by sowing seeds of any of the low-growing annuals along the pea trenches and thereby extend their blooming season.

Do not try to grow flowers or vegetables too thickly on the ground. Thin out with a liberal hand, and give each sufficient space to develop naturally.

If the lawn shows bald spots, or looks shabby, scatter about guano before a shower.

ABOUT TREE PLANTING.

By LIMA R. ROSE.

Evergreen trees may be planted several weeks later than deciduous trees, as a rule the earlier the work is the better.

Cover the roots of the trees and soil until the moment they are to be planted. If not ready for planting, when the stock is received, take them from the box or bundle and heap them up. This will keep the roots from drying and the labels should be arranged so that any particular tree can be located as wanted.

Excavation consists of digging a trench one foot deep and two feet wide. A convenient spot in the garden for the roots of the trees are set in the trench and the earth sprinkled over them so that all the roots will be covered and the soil by treading with



Do For Trees Not Well Planned.

WEATHER MAN TO BE AID TO FARMER

Uncle Sam Determines to Bring Bureau Closer to Agriculturist.

STUDY EFFECTS OF SEASON

One of Results Will Be Mapping Out of Areas in Which Various Crops Can Be Grown to Advantage.

Uncle Sam has determined to hitch his weather bureau closer to agricultural conditions, and as a long step in this direction has just organized in the weather agency a new division of agricultural meteorology. While the work of the weather bureau has always been recognized as of great importance to farmers, and because of this the bureau was made a part of the agricultural department, its services to agriculturists have been in the past chiefly in warnings of adverse weather conditions, frost and the like. The new division will go much further, and will take up the constructive phases of the problems of plant growth.

To Carry on Experiments.

One of the principal aims will be definitely to correlate weather conditions with specific crops through the carrying on of numerous experiments in different parts of the country. In this work the state experiment stations will be called upon for co-operation. They will furnish field plots, and will carefully observe and record results. Through the experiments the government experts will inquire into limiting effects of season on the growth of specific plants in certain localities, the effect of weather and climate on plant growth, the critical periods in the development of various crops and the effect of weather changes during these periods, and the adaptability of plants to conditions in localities other than those to which they have been accustomed.

One of the first steps which the new division will take in the large field which lies before it will be the making of a survey of the work already done in agricultural meteorology; for while there has been heretofore no central government agency to correlate such studies, a number have been made independently by the various experiment stations, other bureaus of the department of agriculture and by individual scientists.

Russia Leads in Work.

The way has also been blazed by the governments of other countries, and by a strange anomaly the United States will probably gain more valuable suggestions and inspirations from Russia than from any other nation. This vast empire, which, in the great range of its climatic conditions is more nearly like the United States than any other country, organized a thoroughly scientific and practical government agency for work in agricultural meteorology as long ago as 1897, and has achieved some strikingly valuable results.

Agricultural specialists are agreed that the new division of the weather bureau will in time gather and disseminate information of the greatest value to American farmers. Some of the important results, it is believed, will be the definite mapping out of the areas in which various crops may be grown, with probable extension of the growing regions of many; the adaptation of varieties of plants to new conditions, the working out of improved cropping plans which will take advantage of seasonal peculiarities and the development of knowledge in regard to critical periods in the life of plants which will make possible the timing of certain agricultural processes so that it will be most advantageous.

OTHER LANDS FEEL WAR PRICES MORE THAN U. S.

Inquiry Shows That Cost of Necessities Has Increased 63 Per Cent in Norway Over 1914.

An inquiry made by Uncle Sam has shown that the United States has felt the increased cost of living resulting from the great war less than any other nation in the world. Other neutral countries have been touched almost as heavily as the belligerents.

The statistics give the biggest food price advances in Austria, where meats are more than 500 per cent higher than before the outbreak of hostilities. Beef that in February, 1914, sold for 6.3 cents a pound now brings 38.7 cents. Meat prices in Berlin show increases ranging from 45 to 160 per cent.

The British public is paying on an average 55 per cent more for its food than it did two years ago. The greatest increase, 152 per cent, has been in sugar; the lowest, 17 per cent, in oleomargarine.

In France prices are 23 per cent above the prewar average; in Italy around 10 per cent.

Price increases in the neutral countries are shown to be highest in Norway, where 20 necessities are sold at an average of 3 per cent more than in 1914. Copenhagen workmen pay 34 per cent more for table articles than two years ago; in Sweden prices are 21 per cent higher; in Switzerland the range is from 3 per cent to 175.

Good Example.

and her politically excited son found her there. "Maw, you're a Democrat, ain't you?" he asked. She made no answer, but he persisted: "Say, maw, ain't you a good Democrat?" Finally she said, emphatically: "I ain't nothin'. I'm a woman milkin' a cow. You go in the house and shut up!"

Nature's Love. The love of book is a love which requires neither justification, apology nor defense.

INDIANS' RICHES GROW

Income of Members of Osage Tribe Is Increased.

Fortune Smiles on Oklahoma Red Men, Already Known as Wealthiest People, Per Capita, in World.

Some of Uncle Sam's wards—the Osage Indians—who have been noted as the wealthiest people, per capita, in the world, have become still richer.

By a new arrangement between the Indians and oil operators, the average annual income of more than 2,000 allotted Osages, will be increased from between \$900 and \$700 per annum, to something between \$900 and \$1,000 per annum. The per capita wealth of these Indians is estimated by the Indian office at about \$20,000. The new leases are for a period of five years, but may run until the year 1931 provided oil and gas continue to be found in paying quantities.

The 680,000 acres of land involved was held under the "Foster lease" by about 160 sub-lessees in areas ranging from 40 to 300,000 acres. Under this lease the tribe received one-eighth royalty on the oil produced.

As the result of extended public hearings conducted by Secretary Lane with oil operators, sub-lessees and all other interested parties, the making of thorough investigations by government agents, and conferences with the tribal council of the Indians, new oil leases have been granted to sub-lessees covering their former holdings, not exceeding 4,500 acres each, and aggregating about 190,000 acres, of which about 120,000 acres by quarter-section units is subject to a rental of one dollar per year until drilled, leaving about 600,000 acres of the old lease to be leased for oil in the future.

The Osages will receive under the new oil leases one-sixth royalty from wells producing less than 100 barrels per day and one-fifth royalty from wells producing 100 or more barrels daily; also a rental of one dollar per acre per year on each 160 acres of undeveloped land. Furthermore, as a result of the recent sales at public auction of about 15,000 acres of the producing lands formerly held by operators on which producing wells average less than five barrels of oil per day and 1,700 acres on which the wells average over 25 barrels per day on each 160 acre tract, there was realized cash bonuses aggregating about \$3,233,000, in addition to the stipulated royalties.

Former gas leases covering the same land embraced 680,000 acres. New gas leases cover about 600,000 acres. Under former gas leases, the tribe received \$100 per annum for each gas well in service which aggregated about \$12,000 annually. As a result of conferences between gas men and the secretary, the tribe will receive under new gas leases a minimum royalty of 3 cents per thousand cubic feet measured at or near the wells, which royalty it is expected will aggregate at least \$700,000 annually.

It is therefore estimated that the annual income to the Osage tribe under new oil and gas leases, based on the same production as during the past year, will aggregate at least \$2,500,000, in addition to the \$3,233,000 received in cash at recent sales, as against about \$500,000 heretofore received annually under the old lease.

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FOREST NOTES

(From the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

It is estimated that automobiles carried to the Grand Canyon National monument last year 20,000 persons, while the number of persons to reach the canyon by railroad was 92,000, or five times as many as in 1914.

New Mexico officials report show that 360,325 cattle and 1,219,762 sheep were shipped out of that state in 1915. Most of this stock was grazed on public lands, especially the national forests. On the forest ranges the forage crop is as much an object of care as the timber crop, and is increasing as a result of scientific methods.

Approximately 85 per cent of the losses of cattle on the national forest ranges due to poisonous plants is caused by tall larkspur. Death camas, lupine, laurel, sneeze weed, and rubber weed are responsible for sheep losses from such cause, while loco weed is the principal poisonous plant affecting horses. Last year the loss from this cause amounted to \$360,000.

That wild burros in the Grand canyon of the Colorado are increasing rapidly is the report from a ranger on the Tusayan National forest, who says the little animals in their search for forage are finding their way to the top in such numbers as to constitute a nuisance. Already there are thousands of the animals in the Grand canyon from Supai to the mouth of the Little Colorado, according to the forest ranger.

The British public is paying on an average 55 per cent more for its food than it did two years ago. The greatest increase, 152 per cent, has been in sugar; the lowest, 17 per cent, in oleomargarine.

In France prices are 23 per cent above the prewar average; in Italy around 10 per cent.

Price increases in the neutral countries are shown to be highest in Norway, where 20 necessities are sold at an average of 3 per cent more than in 1914. Copenhagen workmen pay 34 per cent more for table articles than two years ago; in Sweden prices are 21 per cent higher; in Switzerland the range is from 3 per cent to 175.

Says the Old Philosopher.

"We can't all be cap'ns, colonels an' gin'ra's, my son," said the old philosopher. "Providence has so fixed it that somebody must lead an' somebody somebody must follow. The hilltop looks good to us, but we're closer to the thunder up there, an' we can't stand steady on our feet 'till it's mighty apt to shake us down."—Atlanta Constitution.

Only Interest Worth Anxiety. Education is the only interest worth the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful.

ATHLETIC COLUMN.

Edited by Chas. P. Howard.
The Capital City Giants are just back from an extended tour through northern Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota. Last Sunday they journeyed up to Adel and played the first Adel aggregation, losing by the score of 8 to 5. Allen and Moore did the twirling for the Giants. The former threw the first four innings, allowing only one hit, although four runs resulted through walks and faulty fielding. Next Sunday the Giants play at Greenfield.

Football season is close at hand and the outlook is brighter for colored boys making the high school teams than ever before.

East must elect a new captain, as Coombs, her captain-elect, is on the border with the national guard. Stone is the man who deserves the place and here's hoping that he'll get it.

At North at least four of our boys are going to try out. Curtis Morton, the city hundred yard champion, is almost sure of a back field position.

Phil McGuire, a prospective end; Hunter, a husky lineman, and Allen, another back field man, are all going to try out.

As we've been through it we would just like to say to each fellow that all he's got to do is to stick everlastingly on the job and hit 'em low and hard.

The national track and field championship to be held at Newark, N. J., is speedily getting under way, tryouts are being held in all sections of the country this week. We're deeply interested because colored boys are going to cut a big figure in this meet.

Howard P. Drew, who has a recognized mark of 9.3 in the hundred, will compete. Benga Dismond of the University of Chicago will tie up once more with Ted Meredith, both having marks of 47.2 for the quarter.

"Old Sol" Butler will be present. Roy Morse, of New York, who won the 220 in Frisco last fall, will be on hand, besides many other athletes of color, all of which are expected to make a good showing.

COMPLIMENTARY MENTION.
There has been so many clippings from different newspapers of Iowa, all white, complimentary to Editor Thompson, we will run at least two of them.

John L. Thompson, editor of the Bystander of Des Moines, spent one night in Albia with John Thomas on South Seventh street. He was on his way back to Des Moines. Mr. Thompson has a lovely auto that he travels in to call on his subscribers. He left Des Moines on July 10th for Ottumwa with a party of grand lodge officers to attend the Grand Masonic lodge, of which he is grand master. From there he went to Fairfield, then to Pleasant, Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, Keosauqua, Bloomfield, Centerville, and arrived in Albia on Tuesday evening, in which the evening was very much enjoyed. Mr. Thompson left Albia for Knoxville, where he will call on a few more of his subscribers; then for Des Moines, where his many friends will greet him.—From Albia, Monroe County, News.

At the recent convention in this city of the Iowa grand lodge of colored Masons John L. Thompson of Des Moines presided and then retired after four years of leadership. Mr. Thompson is one of the leaders of his race, a lawyer, an editor and an orator of marked ability. His paper, The Bystander, is well known through this section.

He was born on a farm in Decatur county forty-six years ago and twenty-five years of his life were spent behind the plow. He educated himself and has risen to power and influence among his people. He is a graduate of Drake university and of the Iowa Business college. His election as grand master of the Iowa grand lodge occurred four years ago at Davenport. Last July he was elected president of the international conference of grand masters, at Detroit, and he will preside at the next meeting of this body in Chicago next month.

He made numerous friends while in Ottumwa.—The Ottumwa Courier.

The Best Laxative.
To keep the bowels regular the best laxative is outdoor exercise. Drink a full glass of water half an hour before breakfast and eat an abundance of fruit and vegetables, also establish a regular habit and be sure that your bowels move once each day. When a medicine is needed take Chamberlain's Tablets. They are pleasant to take and mild and gentle in effect. Obtainable everywhere.

MACON, MO. NEWS.
Mr. and Mrs. Will McClain of Des Moines, Iowa, spent a few days in our city visiting relatives.
Mr. Vergie Patton is able to be out, after a slight spell of illness.
Miss Birtina Young departed Saturday night for a visit in Davenport, Iowa, with her sister, Mrs. W. Harper.
Several Maconites spent their fourth in August in Moberly and Quincy, Ill.
Miss Maedene Howard was among the many who spent their fourth in Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. Josie Gleeves of Omaha, Neb., spent a few days in our city, the guest of relatives.
Mrs. Susan Mott, grand chaplain of the S. M. T.; Mrs. Ellen Oliver, the mother matron of the Juveniles of the S. M. T.; and Mrs. Georgia Brown, worthy princess of the S. M. T., departed for Columbia, Mo., to attend the grand lodge of the U. B. F. and S. M. T., which will convene in that city August 15-18.

The remains of Harry Henderson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Henderson, were brought to our city for burial. The remains were quietly laid away in Woodlawn cemetery.
The ladies of the M. E. church enjoyed an outing at the lake.

Mrs. George Watkins of Ohio will leave for her home, after a pleasant visit with her father, Mr. Hiram Clark. Mr. Quay Herndon of Marcelline, Mo., spent Saturday and Sunday in our city.

Mr. John Garner will spend a few days in Columbia, Mo., to visit the grand lodge.

Mrs. Ella Maupin of Columbia, Mo., spent a few days in our city. Mr. and Mrs. Al McKinney of Fort Dodge, Iowa, spent a few days in our city visiting relatives.

Mrs. S. Debon Port of Lovejoy, Ill., remains ill in the city. Mrs. Addie Burton and daughter, Trester, of Streta, Ill., are visiting in our city.

Miss Alma McElroy entertained a number of young people in honor of her birthday Friday evening.

Miss Fay Bell, a charming young lady of our city, will spend a few days in Columbia, Mo., to attend the grand lodge.

Misses Lona and Artie Missie Jackson will leave soon for Des Moines, Iowa, to attend the Iowa fair.

Baby Alonzo Udell Harris, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Harris, is recovering, after a spell of the whooping cough.

The members of the Vine and Broadway Baptist Sunday school enjoyed an outing at the Stephen park Friday evening. Every member brought along a basket and lunch was served on the grass and all enjoyed themselves exceedingly.

Mr. Charley Johnson, the barber of our city, remains very ill at his home. Mrs. John Guy is on the sick list.

Miss Edith Harris is expected home today from a visit in Springfield, Ill.

Liver Trouble.
"I am bothered with liver trouble about twice a year," writes Joe Dingman, Webster City, Iowa. "I have pains in my side and back and an awful soreness in my stomach. I heard of Chamberlain Tablets and tried them. By the time I had used half a bottle of them I was feeling fine and had no signs of pain." Obtainable everywhere.

KEOKUK ITEMS.
Mr. William Coleman returned on Sunday, after a week's visit in Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. R. M. Marable of Paducah, Ky., was the guest of Miss Ruth Bland on Wednesday of last week.

Messrs. Roy Wilson, Harry Toombs, William Smith and French Bland motored to Quincy, Ill., Sunday.

Dr. S. Flaunoy is attending the National Medical association in Kansas City, Mo.

The Phyllis Wheatley Rescue club will have a lawn social at the residence of Mrs. L. Lane, 1119 Orleans avenue, August 24.

Mr. William Smith arrived home Saturday, after several weeks' stay in Des Moines.

Mrs. Ethel Hawkins of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson, 1820 Concert street.

Mrs. Emery Johnson and little daughter, Mary Elizabeth, returned on Wednesday last week, after a three weeks' visit in Quincy, Ill.

Mrs. S. J. Goins is visiting her daughters in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. A. J. Fields is visiting relatives in Michigan.

KEOKUK, IOWA.
(Special.)
I attended the fiftieth grand session of Masons of the Missouri jurisdiction, which convened in Kansas City, Mo., August 4. It was the grandest session ever held in Missouri. Mr. W. W. Fields, a former resident of Keokuk, was elected grand master. Kansas City was royal to the visitors and the Missouri Masons hope to have an opportunity to meet there again. George Kelles.

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WASHINGTON, IOWA, NOTES.
On last Friday night at the pleasant home of Mrs. Mary Motts a picnic was held in honor of Mrs. Taylor of Rock Island and Mrs. R. Motts of Chicago. The plan was to go to Sunset Park, but owing to the inclemency of the weather that had to be abandoned. There were about twelve in attendance and a jolly good time was had.

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.
In one of our observations we stated that Mr. Peter King of Burlington had gone to Colorado for his health. We should have stated that he went direct to Yellowstone Park and from there to California in the hopes of restoring his health. We understand from his friends that he is getting better.

Our next stop was in Bloomfield, Iowa. This town is the county seat of Davis county and has but six colored families, all of whom own their own homes and are doing well. The two Jenkins brothers are old settlers here. Mr. Greenup is one of the newcomers here, having moved here last year from Mt. Pleasant. He owns his home.

We next found rest in Centerville, or rather more work than rest. Here lives about 500 colored people doing fairly well. It is a mining community and the men depend upon the work of the mines for maintenance. H. W. Thompsons, one of the old settlers here, owns nice property, also Mr. Good and Messrs. J. C. and C. Reed are still here. The Noahs, Carys and Williams own their homes. Miss Cora Crittenden chronicles the news from this place for the Bystander. They have only one church, the Baptist, presided over by Rev. Carrington, who has just been called to the pastorate here. They own a nice church. They have a K. of P. lodge and Knights of Tabors, each doing well. Mrs. Mildred Mayfield is still at the same place. She has been visiting in St. Paul, Wm. Price owns a nice home and is doing well, also Henry Johnson. Mrs. Henry Wright is still here, doing well, also Mrs. Mary McDonald.

We next stopped in Albia and found the people doing as well as usual in the present hard times. Mr. E. E. Butler is still linotyping on the Monroe County News. G. W. Hollingsworth still lives just out of the city on his small farm and is doing well. Miss May F. Davis still writes for this town. She is our oldest correspondent and one of the punctual and prompt ones we have on our reportorial list. Mrs. Mary F. Ward still lives at the same place. Her fruit this year is not so plentiful as last. Grant Buckner is still chef at the New Monroe hotel. R. A. Grayson lives at the same place. He is engineer at the mine. Mr. Allen still works at the store. Mr. John Thomas is assisting his brother and father on the truck farm. They are within the city limits. He is batching at present. He has about twenty-one hogs, one weighing between 800 and 900 pounds. They are doing well this season. We had the pleasure of spending the evening with Mr. Thomas and taking breakfast with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. I. Thomas, 516 Second street. They own a beautiful home and are old settlers here. We enjoyed their fine breakfast very much. Walter A. Benning is still at the same place, also T. B. Williams. The latter owns an auto. Oscar Roper is a coming young man. He is engineer at one of the mines and has a beautiful home and lovely family. Henry Jones still owns his home. Mr. L. E. Franklin still lives at his place and is one of the reliable citizens here. Mr. Jamison and wife have gone into the restaurant business and are making a good start.

We next stopped in Knoxville, Iowa, for about an hour. Those whom we met were doing fairly well. The colored population of Knoxville is on the increase, as the mines are being opened around the city. Mr. Robert Givens, who has been here many years, died last winter, but his widow still lives here. Mr. J. B. Johnson lives in town now. Lem Ward is still working at the Commercial hotel. Mr. Ray still lives here. His daughter, Ora Warthal, is a first class dressmaker. Rev. R. P. Palmer resides here.

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

In one of our observations we stated that Mr. Peter King of Burlington had gone to Colorado for his health. We should have stated that he went direct to Yellowstone Park and from there to California in the hopes of restoring his health. We understand from his friends that he is getting better.

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On account of rain only a few went out in the forenoon, but as the weather cleared up towards noon the people came out in large numbers. Dinner was served on the river bank and a fine time was had.

Rev. I. W. Bess and W. D. Coyl returned from the grand lodge in Clarinda and reported a successful session.

The wedding of Mr. Edward Crawford and Miss Viola Smith of Hutchinson, Kans., was solemnized August 4th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanders, 1007 Wellington street, Rev. I. W. Bess officiating.

Mrs. Kittie Richardson of 132 Indiana street, who underwent a slight operation, is improving nicely.

Mrs. I. W. Bess left Sunday night for Colorado Springs, Colo., where she will visit relatives and friends.

The Danish-American Trio Co. will give a concert in Bess Chapel A. M. E. church August 8th.

Mrs. S. Perry of Water Valley, Miss., is visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Annie Duke of 704 Beech street, who has been on the sick list, is improving nicely.

The ball team that played out of town on Sunday returned Sunday night, but mum is the word, and you can't tell who won.

Rev. I. W. Bess left for Fort Dodge, where he will meet the presiding elder, Rev. S. B. Moore, and hold the last quarterly meeting and conference for the new mission.

Queen of Sheba chapter, No. 19, will give a musical in St. John's temple August 10th. Good music will be had and a fine crowd is anticipated.

St. John's lodge, No. 35, will give a Summer Dream in their temple August 17th.

OTTUMWA, IOWA.
Mrs. Rennels of Jacksonville, Mo., returned to her home, after a month's visit with her daughter, Mrs. John McClellan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bibb entertained a few friends at their home on Tuesday, August 8. Light refreshments were served. Mrs. S. T. Graves of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. and Mrs. Orval Spotts of Marshalltown were out of town guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Orval Spotts of Marshalltown visited a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Vinson. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owens entertained at a 7 o'clock dinner on Wednesday, August 9th. Plates were laid for twelve. Mrs. L. W. Warren of Cedar Rapids, Mrs. S. T. Graves of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. B. J. Abner of Oklahoma City, Okla., were out of town guests.

Mrs. S. T. Graves of St. Paul is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Henrietta Horne.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Barquet entertained Mrs. Warren of Cedar Rapids at a dinner party Thursday, August 10th.

Friday evening, August 11, Mr. and Mrs. H. Milton entertained their daughter-in-law, Mrs. L. W. Warren of Cedar Rapids at a small dinner party.

The Benevolent Club Sewing society and Sunshine Workers will have their annual sermon preached by Rev. Carr on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Owens of Kansas City is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Estes entertained about thirty of their friends at a very delightful evening party Friday, Mrs. Graves of St. Paul and Mrs. Warren of Cedar Rapids were guests from a distance.

Mrs. Warren and two children, Richard and Dorothy Alice, left for their home Saturday. They were accompanied by Mrs. Milton, who will visit with them a short while.

Mrs. Henrietta Horne entertained about forty friends Monday evening in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Graves of St. Paul, Minn. Dainty refreshments were served. A most delightful time was enjoyed by those present.

NOTICE TO REDEEM FROM TAX SALE.
To E. L. Weeks, the person in whose name the real estate described below is taxed:
You are hereby notified that at regular tax sale held in and for Polk county, Iowa, on December 7th, A. 1908, the following described real estate, to-wit: The nw 1-2 of lot block "D," in Des Moines Co.'s addition to Polk City, Madison township, was sold to E. J. Boynton for the payment of the taxes for the year 1908 thereon, and a certificate of purchase was duly issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, the for, which certificate is now lawfully held and owned by E. C. Worthington.

That the time for redemption from said sale will expire and a deed in said lot will be issued to him by the treasurer of said Polk county, Iowa, unless redemption from said sale made within ninety days from completed service of this notice.

E. C. Worthington
By W. L. Baugh, Agent
Dated Aug. 17, 1916.

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SKIN
WHITENER
25c
Postpaid
Whitens and Clears
dark or brown skin.
Bleaches sallow or
dark complexion,
causing it to grow
whiter. Get the original
Dr. Palmer's Skin
Whitener. Do not accept
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where in the United
States for 25c. Re-
member the name,
Dr. Palmer's Skin
Whitener. Made only
by
JACOBS' PHARMACY
ATLANTA, GA.
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Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.
"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes," says Martin Boyd of Henrietta, "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used about three thirds of it and my eyes have given me any trouble since." Salve is for sale by all dealers.
When in Ft. Dodge go to
Wright & Venable Co.
225 Central Avenue
Quick Meals and
Prompt Service.

GO TO
The Peerless
Ice Cream & Confectionery
Company
1126 Fulton street
For Ideal Ice Cream and
Cafe Service
Keokuk, Iowa
Subscribe for and read your
Bystander and quit borrowing
neighbor's or quit going to the
library to read it.

THE NEW THOMPSON HOTEL
A First-Class Modern Hotel European Plan
Rates Reasonable
to Blocks from Union Depot
Corner of 9th and Park St.
The Public
Invited.

Auto Racing at State Fair
WITH very few exceptions, the plank speedways built for auto racing appear to have suffered a noticeable lapse of popularity. They enjoyed an extraordinary run at first, and some of the exhibitions of speed upon the saucer shaped structures were spectacular enough to please the extremist, as were the numerous smashups that snuffed out human life in many instances. The great American public dearly loves the thrill that follows spectacular stunts of one sort and another. There is no question about it. But it draws the line clearly and sharply at bloodshed. Hence the passing of contests over the artificial speedways where the risks and hazards are so extreme.

But the races contested upon dirt tracks, especially those in connection with the agricultural fairs, continue to be patronized and enjoyed by the fair going public. If there is less of the spectacular there is a corresponding gain in sportsmanship. The auto races at the state fair for the past two or three years have been popular. The purses offered are of sufficient value to attract the leading race drivers and insure lively contests, and there is always a satisfaction in watching the work of men who have achieved high places in their particular line of endeavor, whether in business or sport.

The real feature of the Iowa State Fair races this year will be the relay race of fifty miles, to be contested in two divisions, twenty-five miles the first day and twenty-five miles the second day. Three thousand dollars will be divided among the winners in this event, the largest purse ever announced for a contest over a half mile dirt track. That it will bring out the leading talent is already demonstrated by the entries received, and visitors may expect to enjoy the liveliest, keenest contest of the kind ever raced in the state.

returned Monday night, but Mrs. W. remained for a longer visit at the Greenway and Robt. Evans homes.

Just the Thing for Diarrhoea.
"About two years ago I had a severe attack of diarrhoea, which lasted over a week," writes W. C. Jones, Buford, N. D. "I became so weak that I could not stand upright. A druggist recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose relieved me and within two days I was as well as ever." Many druggists recommend this remedy because they know that it is reliable Obtainable everywhere.

WATERLOO, IOWA.
The annual picnic of the A. M. E. church and Sunday school was held at Elk Run on Thursday, August 3.

Last Sunday night at the A. M. E. church a Miss Crawford, missionary to the colored people at a mission station in Oklahoma, gave a very interesting talk, giving in detail the many hardships the missionaries have endured in spreading the gospel and teaching the people, young and old; also telling the progress having been made since the work had been started. The talk was very interesting, and was terminated all too soon. Miss Cioetta Allen of this city and a pupil of the high school was at one time a scholar at the school from where Miss Crawford is, Miss Crawford teaching here.

Thos. Lewis was sick a few days last week.

Last Friday night Mr. and Mrs. Phil Rushing, Mrs. Ralph Motts of Chicago, Miss Helen Motts and Samuel Hall, Jr., autoed to Fairfield and spent a few hours with friends.

The Suwanee Jubilee Singers opened the Chautauqua program last Tuesday evening and well pleased their audience with their choice selections. Every one said they were the best ever.

Howard Motts has gone to Des Moines for an indefinite stay.

Thursday morning Mrs. Ralph Motts left for her home in Chicago, after a several weeks' visit at the Mrs. Mary Motts home.

The young folks had a little surprise party on Howard Motts on Tuesday evening at his home and a jolly good time was had till the late hour. The crowd enjoyed themselves with singing and games and music, and light refreshments were served before adjournment.

Mrs. E. E. Basfield of Pueblo, Colo., is expected soon for a visit with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams went to Muscatine on Sunday night. Mr.

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Why not grow your hair by using
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Relieves CATARRH of
BLADDER
SANTAL MIDY
All ailments in
the
URINARY
TRACT
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MIDY
Send two-cent stamp for Price List. Mail Orders receive prompt attention.
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WE are the only importers and manufacturers of Real Colored People's Hair. Also Wavy Hair.
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Wigs, Plats, Braids, Transpositions, Puffs in stock or to order; all shades, styles, and colors.
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Send two-cent stamp for Price List. Mail Orders receive prompt attention.
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