

ANDER
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N. EDITOR
IER 22, 1916

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1916

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER
The Best and only medium
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THE BYSTANDER

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XXIII No. 16

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1916.

Price Five Cents

Miss Carrie Watkins, the daughter of Mrs. Mollie Watkins, left Wednesday for Mt. Bayou, Mississippi, to teach school this school year.

Mr. M. J. Bradford, the proprietor of the pool hall at 757 W. Ninth street, is sick at his home, 944 Fourteenth Street Place.

Mrs. C. C. Johnson, one of Des Moines' most accomplished pianists, will be the accompanist for the Hill-Redmond recital.

Mr. Louis Reed and Miss Julia Calloway were quietly married Wednesday by Rev. Henry McCravens. These young parties are citizens of our city and we wish them well.

Des Moines Women Suffrage club will meet Monday evening with Miss Marie Bell. Topic for discussion "National Amendment." All members requested to be present.

Prof. Albert S. Collins of Kansas City, Mo., a teacher, passed through our city last week en route from Washington, D. C., where he had been attending the educational conference. While here he stopped with Mr. and Mrs. S. Bales, 2516 Onawa avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McDowell of Chicago, Ill., will arrive in the city in a few days for a short visit with their brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McDowell, 909 Eighth street. Mr. McDowell is a heavy real estate owner in Chicago and a successful railroad man of years of experience.

The Intellectual Improvement club met Friday S. pt. 22nd with Mrs. Mollie Watkins, Thompson Hotel. Principal program number was an interesting paper on "Greater Prevalence of Good or Evil in the World," by Mrs. J. L. Edwards.

The South Des Moines Crochet club met at Mrs. Mardin Janning. Mrs. Sadie Blackburn was elected President and Mrs. Janning, Secretary. A dainty luncheon was served. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Allen Moore.

Young lady attendants will be in service at the Hill-Redmond recital, taking the name and address of each patron, as a call will be made within the next fifteen days for one hundred voices to begin rehearsal for the beautiful sacred cantata, "Queen Esther."

Quite a number of white music lovers have spoken for tickets to the recital given by our two excellent young artists, Mrs. James Hill and Miss Joubournese Redmond. This should be an evening of pride and appreciation to every Negro of Des Moines.

The Marchal-ell Embroidery club met at the home of Mrs. Addie Dorsey, 821 Small street, Sept. 27. A two course luncheon was served. Club adjourned to meet Oct. 4th, at the home of Mrs. Dalza Hammit, 3116 North Union street.

The Triple H club was delightfully entertained last Tuesday p. m. at the home of Mrs. Wm. McGruder and very helpful instructions were given in the art of dressmaking. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Louis Avery of Eleventh street, at which time the club will begin the study of the Negro, by Prof. Dubois.

The members of the Mite Missionary society are requested to meet Tuesday, October 3, at 3:30 at the parsonage. The president wishes a full attendance, as she desires to organize a missionary study class. All desiring to become members come prepared to get books. Mrs. S. L. Birt, president; Mrs. A. Allen, corresponding secretary.

N. A. A. C. P.
The October meeting of the executive committee of the Des Moines Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held Monday evening Oct. 2nd at the residence of the chairman, 1058 5th St. All officers are urged to attend, by order, S. Joe Brown, Chairman.

Mrs. Wm. Mash, formerly of this city, but now of Spokane, Wash., arrived in our city Monday to visit her father, Mr. George Curtley, and her sister, Mrs. L. E. Hanger. She is looking fine and says the state

of Washington is fast settling up with people from every state. She spent several weeks in Kansas City and Liberty, Mo. Mr. Mash is also expected here ere long.

A. M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.
Held in Chicago, September 25th Well Attended.

The annual conference of the Chicago district of the A. M. E. church was held last week in Chicago. The attendance was good and much interest taken. The new bishop presided for his first time in this district with dignity and ability. Below we publish a list of assignments of churches:

- Chicago district, R. E. Wilson, presiding elder.
- Quinn Chapel, J. C. Anderson.
- Bethel, W. D. Cook.
- Institutional, A. J. Carey.
- St. Mary, Chicago, F. G. Snelson.
- St. John, I. N. Daniels.
- Wayman, T. Reeves.
- Grand church, T. L. Scott.
- Hyde Park, W. H. Griffin.
- Joliet, W. H. Sanders.
- Harvey, J. D. Peterson.
- Morgan Park, J. T. Merritt.
- Blue Island, Buchanan Lewis.
- Trinity, R. L. Allen.
- Gary, Ind., A. L. Johnson.
- St. James, Chicago, C. H. Fountain.
- Chicago Heights, G. W. Richardson.
- Turner Mission, J. M. McDowell.
- St. Paul district, James Higgins, presiding elder.
- St. James, St. Paul, Minn., J. M. Henderson.
- Evanston, H. E. Stewart.
- St. Peter, Minneapolis, T. B. Stovall.
- St. James, Minneapolis, I. W. Bess.
- Milwaukee, J. S. Woods.
- Elgin and Batavia, J. L. Wharton.
- Duluth, G. I. Holt.
- Madison, L. J. Phillips.
- Beloit and Delavan, J. E. A. Mitchell.
- Glencoe, T. C. Devlin.
- Rockford, P. M. Lewis.
- Waukegan, W. C. Shelton.
- Racine, J. B. Easley.
- Bethel Mission, St. Paul, Rev. Strong.
- Lake Forest, H. E. Johnson.
- Superior, Rev. Majors.
- Transfers—
- C. H. Thomas to the Michigan conference.
- D. E. Butler, conference missionary.
- H. P. Jones to the Pittsburg conference.
- F. G. Hurd to the Michigan conference.
- W. A. Searcy to the Illinois conference.
- Keokuk district, N. J. McCracken, presiding elder.
- St. Stephens, Chicago, B. U. Taylor.
- Keokuk, S. B. Moore.
- Galesburg, J. H. Garrison.
- Davenport, C. R. Waters.
- Monmouth, E. Thompson.
- Moline, Ill., T. W. Lewis.
- Burlington, J. H. Bell.
- Aurora, L. H. Owens.
- Clinton, W. W. Williams.
- Rock Island, A. Boyd.
- La Grange, J. A. Viney.
- Maywood, R. B. Manley.
- Fort Madison, L. W. Routt.
- Kewanee, J. O. Morley.
- Dubuque, J. F. Augustus.
- Des Moines district, J. H. Ferriboe, presiding elder.
- Des Moines, S. L. Birt.
- Buxton, to be supplied.
- Ottumwa, R. H. Cato.
- Oskaloosa, J. H. Wood.
- Clarinda, D. W. Brown.
- Albia, J. W. Dowden.
- Council Bluffs, F. J. Peterson.
- Sioux City, E. R. Edwards.
- Boone circuit, G. W. Mayes.
- East Des Moines circuit, Rev. Perry.
- Mt. Pleasant, B. F. Hubbard.
- Washington, N. R. Morgan.
- Muscatine, R. C. Campbell.
- Cedar Rapids, J. P. Sims.
- Carney, P. S. Ervin.
- Newton circuit, W. J. Festimun.
- Yankton, S. W. Stansbury.
- Fort Dodge, Rev. Rhonence.
- Marshalltown, O. L. Coleman.
- H. P. Jones, Sec'y.

REPUBLICANS MUST WIN.
It is our ardent hope and should be the desire of at least every colored voter that the republican party should elect not only Judge Hughes and Fairbank, but that both branches of the American congress should be republican.

There are many reasons why all of our national republican ticket should be elected. First, because we are tired of democratic hard times, starvation and stagnation.

Second, because of democratic incompetency to successfully manage this great government.

Third, because President Wilson and his party, through the Underwood free trade bill, took our protective tariff law away and gave us a sectional free trade. What I mean by protective free trade was that the Underwood free trade bill took the protective duty off of twenty products of the north, such as oats, wheat, wool, meats, dairy products, hay, potatoes, etc., and it left the tariff duties on southern products, such as rice, cotton, tobacco, angora hair, etc.

Fourth, because Wilson has meddled in the present European war and came nearly plunging this country into war against Germany.

Fifth, because of his weak, vassalizing policy with the so-called rulers of Mexico.

Sixth, because of his shameful and weak foreign policies and his cowardly stand for manhood rights.

Sixth, because he has not uttered his voice against lynching nor done anything to protect innocent American citizens from being shot down, killed and murdered.

Seventh, because he has lowered the dignity of a president or even a statesman to stoop so low as to segregate, discriminate and draw the color line in public offices in Washington against a class of Americans on account of color. Only his rebel instincts and southern blood will not allow him to render justice. In fact we think that he has disgraced, dishonored the high ideals that America stood for, liberty, justice and equality. That he ought to resign. At any rate we 2,000,000 Negro voters ought to snow rebellion and democracy so deep next November that they will never thaw out for fifty years more.

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.
Across the "Father of Waters" into Rock Island, Illinois, we landed. This state is one of the wealthiest, one of the most intelligent and progressive, as well as one of the best commercial states in our great sisterhood of states in America. What we have said of the state applies to her great citizenship, which is composed of all nationalities of the world. In Rock Island. Upon the island is located the great U. S. arsenal, where hundreds of people are employed. We have a colored population of about 900, two colored churches, the McKinley Baptist and the A. M. E. church. Rev. G. E. Saunders is the pastor of the Baptist church, formerly of Iowa. He is doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Golden run a first class hairdressing parlor in the down town office. They are doing well and have been in business for many years. Dr. A. H. Stith is the new dentist who recently located here. He has a down town office there and is doing fairly well. Dr. S. C. Davis is the only physician here and is quite sick at his home. He is an up-to-date, progressive physician. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Liggins are living at the same place and are working at the same place. Also is J. H. Slaughter, one of the old and highly respected citizens. J. L. King is still at the Harms hotel. Mr. D. G. Patterson, our old friend, who formerly lived in our city, is in the grocery business, and had located in Rock Island, and has a nice grocery store. He has the only colored grocery store here and is enjoying a good trade from the three cities. We had the pleasure of taking dinner with him. Rev. B. R. Penn is still in the employ of the railroad. W. H. Moore is also employed by the same company. He has a very nice home on Thirty-ninth street. Mrs. Windsor is a beautiful modern home on Thirty-sixth street and has a son who graduated from the high school, who has matriculated to the Iowa State university. Mrs. S. J. Dangerfield, one of the oldest colored settlers here, is still working at her hairdressing trade, 2219 Third avenue. The Masonic home is moving along in its usual way. J. E. King is the business manager of the home. He succeeded the late H. E. Burris. They

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK FOR 1916-1917.
The Negro Year Book for 1916-1917, the fourth annual edition, has been enlarged and improved. There are 60 more pages of matter than in the 1914-1915 edition, which contained 417 pages. This new edition has over 100 pages of new matter. The information contained in previous volumes has been revised and brought down to date, 75 pages are devoted to a review of the events of 1914-15 as they affect the interests and indicate the progress of the race.

The success of the previous editions has encouraged the publishers to believe that the Negro Year Book is filling the need of a publication which impartially gives a review of current events as they relate to the Negro and at the same time provides a compact but comprehensive statement of historical and statistical facts arranged for ready reference. In its 475 pages one finds in a succinct form not only the important facts of the history of the Negro, but also a great mass of detailed information concerning present conditions and the progress of the race. It is now the standard authority on matters pertaining to the Negro. Price 35 cents postpaid. Address: The Negro Year Book Co., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

CLARINDA, IOWA.
(Special to Bystander.)
Mrs. Tillie Lee of Des Moines, who has been here on business, returned to her home Saturday morning.

Mr. Henry Johnson of Gravity was visiting friends here Sunday. The ladies of the O. E. S. will give an entertainment at their hall on Saturday night. Everyone come out and eat a bountiful supper and help the good ladies along.

Mrs. Lottie Williams returned from Omaha on Friday, accompanied by her daughter, Helen, and Mrs. Renfro. Mr. Louis Montgomery and wife and Mrs. Catherine Spates all returned from Greenfield, Mo., after a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Cora Montgomery and Mr. George Jones were married in St. Joe last Monday by the pastor of the A. M. E. church. We wish them success. They were met at the train by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Gravity and escorted to their home.

Miss Mabel Johnson has returned from St. Louis, where she has been at Majors college learning the hair culture work.

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have several people at the home. Passing down to Moline. Here we found a city of about 15,000 people, of which 500 are colored. Many of them are working in the large factories and workshops in this town, and it is known as the town of factories. Rev. A. Boyd has charge of the A. M. E. church and is doing nicely. Rev. Jas. Whitfield has charge of the Baptist church. He is a very bright man and is succeeding nicely. S. P. Walker is still janitor at the school house. Mr. Colquitt still works at the department store. He owns a nice piece of property at 1029 Thirteenth avenue. Mr. P. N. Tarver is still working for the Moline Carriage company. H. W. Harding, formerly of Rock Island, has moved to this city. He is still stenographer at the arsenal, and is doing nicely. There are no colored people in business in this town to my knowledge, either professionally or commercial. It seems to me it would be a good opportunity for business of various kinds here. We next moved to Monmouth, Ill., the county seat of Warren county, and found colored people doing as well as could be expected under democratic hard times. Those who are in business are holding their own, and hoping for better times. I told them they could assist in bringing about better times by changing the administration. Mr. S. Cox is a contract carpenter and is meeting with success. He has all the work he can do. He owns a nice seven passenger car and a beautiful home. J. T. Wallace is still in business, running a soft drink parlor. He owns a small truck farm near the city limits. Old man Richmond is still in the grocery business, having a good trade. He is reported to be one of the wealthiest men in this county. Mrs. L. B. Catlin still operates her hairdressing parlors in the Searles building. She has one of the most expensive fitted and up-to-date parlors that I have seen, and is enjoying a good trade. Her husband also has a barber shop in the same building, but on a different floor. In this building the elevator is run by a colored girl, which is a very unusual thing in this section of the country. In fact I do not recall another instance where this is found. She has been here several years. Mr. G. W. Jones, with whom I stopped, is still the house doctor for this part of the state. He is doing nicely, and is well posted upon the different literature of the day, perhaps taking more colored papers and magazines than any other man in this section of the state. He informed me that there was about fourteen families who have automobiles in this town, which breaks the record of any town of this size in the northwest. Mr. Jones is an independent man in politics and in thought. D. D. Starr is in the auto business, repairing and fixing autos. He has a good trade. Miss Bernice Metlock will still chronicle news for this town. Mr. and Mrs. Peoples are working at the same place. Mrs. Peoples is quite prominent in church and club work. They recently gave a reception in honor of the eighth grade and high school and college graduates since 1891. Below we run the names only of the high school and college graduates. High school: Misses Barbary Boyd, Laura Smith, Florence Brown, Clara Reed (deceased), Marie Saunders, Minnie Tinnell, Mrs. Nettie Neil nee Little, William Wallace, Mayo Williams, Roy Reed, James Murphy, Guy Williams (deceased), Carl McWilliams. College: Miss Ida Wallace.

MOBERLY, MO., ITEMS.
Mrs. Clyde Kizer entertained Mrs. Willard Taylor at 9 o'clock breakfast

Monday. Miss Fern Calloway of Los Angeles, Cal., was an out of town guest. Mrs. Nobird Hopkins entertained at whist Thursday night. Mrs. Bettie Page is recovering, after a short illness. Mrs. Willard Taylor left for her new home in Chicago on Monday. We regret losing Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. W. B. Coleman remains critically ill. Lincoln school is progressing nicely. They will enjoy a two days' holiday this week to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration. Mr. James Brown and Miss Lucille Bridgewater were married Wednesday night at the home of the bride. They departed Thursday to spend their honeymoon in Chicago. Next Sunday will be Rev. J. K. Ponder's last Sunday before going to conference. If we do not get him again we wish him well in his new location. Rev. W. H. Hill, former pastor of the Second Baptist church of this city, but now of Atchison, Kans., is visiting in this city with his wife and two children. Little Howard Williams had the misfortune to be run over by a wagon Saturday while at play. Happily he was not seriously injured. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Williams entertained Rev. and Mrs. Hill Tuesday at 6 o'clock dinner. Mr. D. P. Tymony is on the sick list. We are hoping for him a speedy recovery. Mrs. Luther Holiday died suddenly of heart failure Tuesday. Mrs. Holiday leaves a husband and three children and other relatives to mourn her sad demise. Blind Boone, Missouri's talented musician, entertained a large and appreciative audience Friday night. Rev. Hill and Rev. Downey were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Tymony on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wells entertained Mrs. Lydia Taylor on Friday night.

CLINTON, IOWA.
An interesting program was rendered at the Second Baptist church on the 22nd, commemorating Emancipation day. The pastor wishes to extend his appreciation to the members of the A. M. E. church for services rendered, which assisted in making the affair a success. Mr. Edward Carter, after an illness of several weeks, passed away Friday night at 8 o'clock at the home of his brother-in-law, Joe Robinson, on Third street. Funeral services were held from the home Sunday afternoon at 2:30, the Rev. F. J. Nott officiating. The remains were taken to Huntsville, Mo., at 5 o'clock for interment. Mr. A. W. Judon filled the pulpit at the A. M. E. church Sunday, in the absence of the pastor. Subscribe for The Bystander, the only race paper in Iowa. The funeral of W. A. Richardson was held on last Wednesday at the Second Baptist church. The Rev. F. J. Nott officiated. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Interment was made in Springdale cemetery, where the impressive service of the G. A. R. was given. Mr. Fred Slater left some days ago for Iowa City, where he will enter the University of Iowa. His sister, Florence, has also gone to be a student in Wilberforce. The members and friends of the A. M. E. church welcome Rev. W. W. Williams as pastor for another year. J. B. Easley, who went to the conference in Chicago, was appointed to the Racine, Wis., charge. His friends are glad of his success.

There are some who have not paid their subscriptions as agreed.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
Subscribers who failed to pay the Bystander collector may pay the agent, Mrs. C. P. Harrison, 819 South Sixth street. Call 3069 W and she will get the money. The skating rink opened the 16th. There was a good crowd and good order. Edgar Metlock was married to Miss Mattie Brown on Saturday, September 23rd. Mr. Metlock is a Rock Island train porter. Mr. Silas Loudon accompanied the Shriners to Mason City and Cedar Falls last week. Ask Harry Horne if Si is a Shriner. Mr. W. H. Lavell, president of Bethel Brotherhood, entertained them at a three-course luncheon Sunday afternoon. The Brotherhood will meet at the home of Walter Bowlin, 821 Tenth avenue, Sunday, October 1.

Mrs. Hettie Calder has returned from a visit with her husband's relatives in Lexington, Ky. There was fine services at Mt. Zion church Sunday. The pastor, Rev. W. M. J. Northcross, preached both morning and evening. He reports his wife still improving. Her many friends hope she will be home soon. Mrs. Eva Owens of Des Moines is in the city to set up an order of the Court of Calanthe on Tuesday, the 26th. Mrs. Julia McGee has returned from Chicago, where she visited friends.

GALESBURG, ILL.
Mrs. G. Alton and Mrs. Edwards were called to Peoria by the serious illness of their brother, Mr. W. Harper. Messrs. J. Schoots, A. Allen and A. Ashby attended the Emancipation ball in St. David. All report a fine time. Fifteen colored students entered the Galesburg high school. Syncoated orchestra furnished the music for the Emancipation ball in St. David, Ill. It is rumored that the wedding bells will be ringing soon. The ladies of the A. L. C. were entertained at the home of Mrs. C. Anderson. The next meeting will be at Mrs. J. McGill's. Miss H. Wilson entertained a number of friends Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Grigsby and Mr. Allen of Colfax, Iowa. The evening was spent in playing whist. Mr. S. Harper returned home Wednesday morning, called to Peoria by the illness of his brother, Mr. W. Harper. Those on the sick list are Mrs. Bell Love. Miss I. Allen is much improved at this writing. Mrs. E. Tonlee of Muscatine, Iowa, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. B. Harris. Mrs. S. Anderson departed Sunday morning for Chicago, Ill. Mr. B. E. Richardson was called to Gary, Indiana, by the serious illness of his son-in-law, A. Freeze. The Thimble Circle was entertained at the home of Mrs. J. Waggoner. The Modern Priscilla club was entertained at the home of Mrs. G. Lewis on Friday afternoon. A two-course luncheon was served. Mr. H. Harmon, who has been visiting with relatives and friends in Paris, Mo., returned home Saturday evening. Messrs. John Webb and son, Roy Anderson and Fred Barnett motored from Monmouth to Galesburg, on Sunday evening. They were the guests at supper with Mr. C. Anderson. Mr. Moore of Monmouth, Ill., was a Galesburg visitor Sunday. Mr. Coleman of Paris, Mo., who has been visiting with his son, returned home Sunday morning. Miss L. Butler of Paris, Mo., who has been visiting Miss C. Hall, returned home Sunday morning. The M. M. society of the Methodist church has had a very successful year. They closed the work with \$64.35 in the treasury. They surprised the pastor, Rev. H. P. Jones, September 16 and presented him with a satin watch box with a gold cross. When wishing to put in news call Bell 639, New 2604 White.

BUXTON, IOWA.
Rev. Roman made a business trip to Marshalltown last week and returned to his home Saturday. Revival meetings are still going on and are nicely attended. Prof. Rogers of Des Moines, field secretary of the Western Convention, gave a very interesting lecture Sunday at the church. Subject, "Watch." The lecture was appreciated by all that were present. Mrs. Edenberg, who has been on the sick list, is much better at this writing. Many friends are glad to have Mr. Wm. Brooks and Mr. Alex Tate to visit again, as they have been absent from the city for a few weeks. The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burkett on Wednesday morning and brought them a little daughter. Mother and child are getting along nicely. When in town and want splendid meals call at the Cottage restaurant, East Tenth street. Mr. Edenberg, proprietor. A large number of visitors were present Sunday at church. The gates always stand ajar. Come back again. Mrs. Priscilla Turner of Des Moines is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sallie Bryant. During the revival meetings Rev. F. B. Woodard preached Tuesday and Thursday evenings two good sermons. Rev. L. G. Garrett preached Monday evening and Bro. Wm. Dickson on Friday evening.

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MODEL DRUG'S FALL ANNOUNCEMENT
We have just received the largest supply of Hair Goods, Face Creams, Powders and Bleaches in our history.
We are also agents for the Kirkwood Floral Co., and are prepared to supply flowers and designs for parties, weddings, alter guilds and funerals.
Out of town orders for drugs, toilet articles and flowers promptly filled and mailed Parcel Post. (In order to avoid delay send postal or express money order.)
Prescriptions carefully compounded as your physician directs.
PHONE WALNUT 1485
Wade H. McCree, Ph. G., Prop.
11th and Center Sts.
Des Moines, Iowa.

Younger Brothers
Watch The Daily Papers
For a Great Event
Which Begins Here Soon
Nothing like it has ever before taken place in Des Moines. It will interest everyone for miles around. Watch for it! Watch for it!

fully arranged party Thursday evening, September 22nd, in honor of their daughter and sister, Mrs. Phalbia Pemberton of Clarinda, Iowa. Cards and dancing furnished the evening's pleasure, after which lovely two-course luncheon was served. The guests departed, wishing Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Dickerson many more pleasant evenings. Rev. R. Knight filled the Malone A. M. E. church pulpit Sunday. Mrs. Morton of Des Moines is visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hackley. Messrs. Louie Smith and J. Bentley of Yankton, S. D., attended the state fair here last week. Mr. Clay of Des Moines passed through the city last week and visited with Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield Askew. Mrs. Katie Askew will leave Washington, D. C., this week for Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Phalbia Pemberton has returned to her home in Clarinda, Iowa.

KEOKUK ITEMS.
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Kelles attended the celebration in Fort Madison on Friday, September 22. Messdames W. A. Frye, W. L. Green, L. Wilson and F. D. Bland attended the celebration in Fort Madison on Friday of last week. Mr. Ralph Tebeau left on Monday of this week to resume his studies at Howard university, Washington, D. C. This is Mr. Tebeau's last year at the university. Messdames J. Freeman and G. L. Coleman and the latter's daughters, Madah and Marie Lewis, attended the celebration in Fort Madison on Friday of last week. Miss Letha Johnson is home, after an extended visit in Chicago. Messrs. W. A. Frye and Charles Owens will give a dance at Cameron's hall Thursday, October 5th. Miss Ruth E. Bland will leave on Sunday to attend the Iowa State Teachers' college at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Reliance lodge, No. 1859, and Household of Ruth, 177, had a joint meeting in behalf of the delegates. Refreshments were served.

BUXTON, IOWA.
(Special)
Rev. Roman made a business trip to Marshalltown last week and returned to his home Saturday. Revival meetings are still going on and are nicely attended. Prof. Rogers of Des Moines, field secretary of the Western Convention, gave a very interesting lecture Sunday at the church. Subject, "Watch." The lecture was appreciated by all that were present. Mrs. Edenberg, who has been on the sick list, is much better at this writing. Many friends are glad to have Mr. Wm. Brooks and Mr. Alex Tate to visit again, as they have been absent from the city for a few weeks. The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burkett on Wednesday morning and brought them a little daughter. Mother and child are getting along nicely. When in town and want splendid meals call at the Cottage restaurant, East Tenth street. Mr. Edenberg, proprietor. A large number of visitors were present Sunday at church. The gates always stand ajar. Come back again. Mrs. Priscilla Turner of Des Moines is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Sallie Bryant. During the revival meetings Rev. F. B. Woodard preached Tuesday and Thursday evenings two good sermons. Rev. L. G. Garrett preached Monday evening and Bro. Wm. Dickson on Friday evening.

MOBERLY, MO., ITEMS.
Mrs. Clyde Kizer entertained Mrs. Willard Taylor at 9 o'clock breakfast

Monday. Miss Fern Calloway of Los Angeles, Cal., was an out of town guest. Mrs. Nobird Hopkins entertained at whist Thursday night. Mrs. Bettie Page is recovering, after a short illness. Mrs. Willard Taylor left for her new home in Chicago on Monday. We regret losing Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. W. B. Coleman remains critically ill. Lincoln school is progressing nicely. They will enjoy a two days' holiday this week to attend the fiftieth anniversary celebration. Mr. James Brown and Miss Lucille Bridgewater were

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

When Booker Washington published his account of his own life 15 years ago, at the moment the National Negro Business league had just been launched, before the library at Tuskegee for which Carnegie partly paid had been built, and before the famous lunch with President Roosevelt, his educational work was in full tide. It is now possible to see his labors as a whole and in perspective, as well as to give him credit for many accomplishments that with natural modesty he himself attributed largely to circumstances or to others.

The main facts in Booker Washington's career are well known: How he was born in a slave hut in a remote part of western Virginia, a year or two before the Civil war broke out; how after the war his stepfather and mother (his father is unknown) removed to Malden, W. Va., to work there in salt and coal mines; how, held back by his step-parent but encouraged by his mother, he learned to read and attended night school; how in 1872 he walked, begged, and worked his way to Hampton institute; and how after his graduation from Hampton, the path of opportunity opened before him when in 1881 he was appointed organizer and teacher of a new Negro normal school at Tuskegee. Many may not know that the most important day in his later career was that on which he delivered an address in 1895 at the Atlanta and Cotton States International exposition—one for which President Cleveland sent him a letter of thanks. A few doubtless know that the last ten years of his work were done with a body and nervous system worn out by incessant labor, so that repeatedly he was on the point of breaking down. This is told in a recent publication with all the detail which is possible in a volume of 300 pages, and in a manner unskilled. The marshalling of facts is effective, though there is some repetition; and if the style is undistinguished and sometimes awkward, and the general paragraphs vague and clumsily interpolated, the writer atones for this by the manifest enthusiasm he brings to his book. He feels, though he cannot fully express, the touch of the epic in this first great Negro leader's career.

The steady advance of the American Negro is a conspicuous proof of the principle that progress can be had by peaceful methods. Year by year Tuskegee Institute issues a "Negro Year Book," which is a sort of log of the forward movement of the race. The 1916 edition has just been named.

At the particular moment the matter is one of unusual national importance because of the new migration which is sending Negroes from the South to the northern and western states. The European war seems to be opening closed doors to the race. With the stoppage of immigration and the actual dearth of labor in some fields fresh opportunities have come to the farm workers of the South. Negroes are replacing aliens from many nations.

This industrial migration will doubtless have far-flung effects. If it advances sufficiently it may lessen the tension of the race problem in the South. At the same time the greater educational facilities of the North and West are likely to play a powerful part in making the southern Negro something different.

Altogether the unconscious turn of

More than 1,000 kinds of sausages are known in Germany.

Kern county, Cal., contains 35,842 acres of proved oil lands.

An enamel to glaze pottery without the use of heat is a German invention.

The government of India has prohibited the importation of sulphur matches.

The Russian government controls the prices charged for medical prescriptions.

The Chilean government has appointed a commission to make a study of the water power available for hydroelectric development.

A dredge built in Holland for the government of Uruguay crossed the Atlantic ocean under its own steam.

A recently patented combined typewriter table and chair fold together to form a cover for a machine and to economize floor space.

Of English invention is a new lubricant for cutting screw threads in aluminum more satisfactorily than heretofore possible.

Several types of compressed air operated hoisting machines have been designed for use in places where the fire hazard is great.

A machine has been perfected in Saxony that embroiders designs up on three dozen pairs of stockings at once, a battery of needles making 288 stitches simultaneously.

Mechanism whereby the music of a piano and phonograph can be combined has been patented by a New Jersey inventor.

A newspaper in a Brazilian town 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon gets all its telegraphic news by wireless.

By pulling out a pin a new spring door for screen doors can be fastened without losing the spring and the parts left where they belong.

A German medical authority maintains that 15 minutes exposure to the sun's rays during an aeroplane flight at high altitudes will kill all the tuberculosis germs in a man's system.

events, has opened a new chapter in the history of the American Negro, a chapter more fateful than any written since the great reaction of apathy settled upon the nation after reconstruction days. Once more the Negro is becoming a vital problem.

The most impressive development of the last few days so far as the Negro is concerned is the moral fatigue with which white people have viewed him. For a long time the country traveled on the moral momentum generated by the abolitionists and by the political results of the Civil war. That no longer exists.

Outside of a small group of relatively dumb reformers, nobody cares seriously. Disfranchisement is an accepted principle in the South. "Jim Crow" laws no longer arouse comment. Segregation is growing, South, West and North. The most frequent feeling on the part of whites is one of helpless, hopeless acquiescence in forces which they feel unable to challenge.

The old belief in equality is dominant. Orators will not admit it, but no one whose political faith must be on parade can afford to admit it, but the truth is that race prejudice was never stronger. Not even the Christian brotherhood of man is a powerful enough motive to weld together different races belonging to the same religious denomination.

Until the European war shut off immigration and forced American industry to summon the workers of the South segregation of all kinds appeared destined to grow greatly. The movement was from below. Largely it lacked leaders. But it swept on. The same ruthless instincts and the same moral fatigue exist today. Yet industrial necessity has brought forward new factors. In the factory, shop and construction camp another future is opening.—John Vance Cheney, in the Chicago Herald.

With commemorative exercises of dignity and eloquence the little log cabin that was Lincoln's birthplace has been set apart as a shrine. One lesson of the great life of the emancipator, a lesson for two races and for all mankind, has been that the humblest origin need not prove a mortmain to check the will to rise. The Southern Workman tells the story of one who came "up from slavery" in an Alabama town. The father of John Guss Frazer was a freedman. The son went from the farm to town and entered the service of a tailoring establishment. He was paid 30 cents a day for errands and odd jobs. He watched the others dress in press clothes, and soon he had an iron in his hand and was earning a dollar. Finally he bought the business. Then, with one chair, he started a barber shop. He bought and sold cattle. He purchased a cement-block machine, made his own blocks and built a three-story building to hold the barber shop, a store, a lodge room for rental and an undertaking establishment. He built a house for himself and beside it a cottage hotel. The buildings are all of them erected on the very ground where his father once worked as a slave. Yet there are critics who hold that a man who is born to a lowly lot in life must find his hands in the work acceptance of a providential dispensation, and deny to the world the inspiring pattern of "toil unsevered from tranquility."

As a mineral producer Alabama ranks first among the southern states. More than 27,000 tons of honey are produced annually by the American bee. Lightning is more frequent in Illinois and Florida than in any other states. A sanitary guard has been invented to prevent persons handling spigot outlets. Skins of the damson plums are being utilized in England to produce a blue dye. In times of peace London contains 18 embassies and legations representative of foreign countries. Pliers have been patented by an Illinois inventor to split insulation and remove it from wires neatly. As a race, the tallest people in the world are the Bororos, of the southwest of Brazil. They average six feet four inches in height. Several French lighthouses have been equipped with lenses that enable their lights to be seen from fifty to sixty miles at sea. Numerous economies are claimed for a new automobile that can be run by gasoline or electricity or a combination of the two. British aviators have found that horsehair cushions provide enough elasticity to counteract the vibration of aeroplanes and make the use of magnetic compasses possible. For use in blasting a combined fuse cutting, cap crimping and fuse slitting tool has been invented by a Wisconsin man. Pasteboard boxes with sanitary, insect-proof openings have been invented for containing sugar and other food in similar form. A German medical authority maintains that 15 minutes exposure to the sun's rays during an aeroplane flight at high altitudes will kill all the tuberculosis germs in a man's system.

BRITISH PILE UP SHELLS AT BASRA

End German Dream of Proposed Terminus of Berlin-Bagdad Railway Line.

CAPTURED SHIPS IN TIGRIS

Simple Possession of the River Tigris Is Sufficient to Control the Population for Many Miles Inland.

General Headquarters Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, Basra.—The culmination of Germany's immediate eastern aspirations was the creation of Basra as the Persian gulf terminus of the Berlin-Bagdad railway system, writes Louis Edgar Browne in the Chicago News. The Germans in their wildest dreams could hardly have imagined Basra as it is today. It is the headquarters and main base for British operations in Mesopotamia. The term "base" has come to mean a place where thousands of troops are encamped in glistening white tents, carefully arranged in rows and blocks with military precision; mountains of food stores for the men and fodder for the animals; hospitals and headquarters and dispatch riders dashing about as though the angel of death were after them.

Basra is all that and more. Never was there a more unique campaign than this one, where there is every contrast between east and west.

The Tigris is all important in the campaign. It is defilement personified. It floods, subsides and spreads cholera with absolute impartiality. Hardly two engagements out of all the furious encounters that have marked the steady progress of British troops up the river have occurred more than eight miles from its banks. The British objective has been to take possession of the river. The Turks have tried only to hold it. Simple possession of the river is sufficient to control the population for many miles inland.

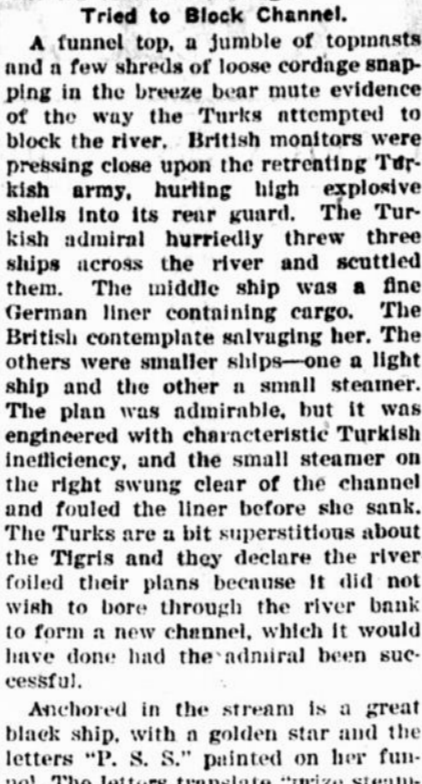
British Ships Everywhere.

One stands on the army commander's pier and realizes that Britain does control the seas. As far as one can see, either up or down the river, there are ocean-going ships tugging at anchor chains drawn taut as bow strings by the swift current. The ships are anchored one behind the other in a long column. They hail from many corners of the earth and among their cargoes one may find everything from a big howitzer shell to a skein of embroidery for some Arab harem. The ships are nearly all British. They fly one of the varied designs of the British flag. It may be the white ensign of the royal navy or the red ensign of the mercantile fleet or the blue ensign with India's rising sun or the Australian flag with its four stars depicting the southern cross.

Every day a few ships draw into midstream and with half exposed propeilers thrash their way toward the sea. They have before them a terrible tossing about by the Arabian sea monsoon, but even at that they must be thankful to the depths of their souls. Basra is all that is vile. The very air one breathes is rank poison. The temperature runs up to 118 degrees on

SHELLS DIG BIG HOLES

These four French soldiers have kindly consented to make a human ladder, in order to show the depth of a hole one of the French big guns digs. The picture was taken in captured German lines.



Frederick, and stopped their machine only when the courthouse was reached. The couple had traveled without food in an effort to obtain a marriage license and marry before the mother of the bride stopped the marriage. "And," sighed the girl, "I'm so hungry."

HOBBO'S VEST HELD FORTUNE

Discarded Garment Snatched From Furnace in a Pennsylvania Hotel, Just in Time.

Bedford, Pa.—Twelve thousand three hundred and six dollars, the savings of a lifetime, which Tony Colombo of the East side, New York, had sewed in his vest, was saved from a blazing furnace in a local hotel by a narrow margin. George Regoveri, cellist in the orchestra at the hotel, while motoring noticed a hobo pick a piece of bread from the ground where a picnic had been held several days ago. Regoveri took the man in his car and carried him back to the hotel. In the servant's quarters he was bathed, given a new suit of clothing and then a meal. Later he started on his way to New York.

He had been gone only a short time when he returned hastily, crying that his savings of a lifetime were sewed in the old vest which he had discarded, and which the management of the hotel had ordered consigned to the furnace. A hasty search was made and the money was found, as Colombo said.

ELOPERS GO WITHOUT FOOD

Fearing Wrath of Girl's Parents, Maryland Couple Drive 160 Miles to Marry.

Frederick, Md.—Fearing the wrath of the girl's parents, more especially the mother, and egged on by the remembrance of an interrupted marriage in Washington in June, Lucy H. Fitzgerald, twenty-one years old, and Cecile B. Steel, seventeen years old, of Chesapeake, Va., drove 160 miles into

THE KITCHEN CABINET



The crullest lies are often told in silence. A man may have sat in a room hours and not opened his teeth, and yet come out of that room a disloyal friend or a calumniator.—R. L. Stevenson.

FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS.

A dainty dish for a luncheon is prepared as follows: Boil two pairs of sweetbreads in salted water till tender. Remove and drop in ice water, take off all the skins and gristle and dice them; add a can of diced mushrooms or an equal quantity of fresh ones; melt two tablespoonsful of butter in a saucepan and stir smoothly into it one tablespoonful of flour. To this add one cupful of stock or a cupful of scalded cream. Allow to boil and then put in the meat and mushrooms. Cook a minute or two then add two well beaten egg yolks. Set away to cool, then form into rolls, dip in egg and crumbs and fry a delicate brown. Serve in nests of water-cress.

A thin slice of cheese placed on thin sliced buttered bread in the form of a sandwich and sauted in a little olive oil is a good sandwich to serve hot with a salad.

Breast of Chicken With Virginia Ham.—Take two slices of uncooked chicken breast, two thin slices of ham, six tablespoonsful of butter, one cupful of cream with paprika and salt. Place the chicken in a hot chafing dish or an omelet pan with two tablespoonsful of butter and a little cream. When partly cooked turn them over and place on the top of each a slice of ham, add another tablespoonful of butter and a little more cream. When this is partially cooked, turn them over again, still keeping the ham on top; add the remaining butter and cream with a generous seasoning of salt and paprika; turn until well cooked, always keeping the ham on top. When well done serve a piece of chicken and a piece of ham to each person. Increase the amount for any number of people. Serve with sweet potatoes.

TO SAVE "OLD MAN'S" HEAD

Rock in Franconia Notch Immortalized by Hawthorne Losing Its Contour.

Concord, N. H.—"The Old Man of the Mountain," as the profile rock in Franconia Notch has been known for years, is losing its head and Gov. Roland H. Spaulding and his council were engaged recently in considering means of repairing the loss.

Through Rev. Guy Roberts of Whitefield the governor's attention was called to the fact that winter storms had moved the stone, which forms the forehead of "The Great Stone Face," the name by which the rock was immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The great stone, which is in danger of toppling over, would carry with it the rock masses forming the nose and chin.

A return of the forehead stone to its original position and the construction of a buckle arrangement to bind it firmly to the head is proposed.

ARGENTINE CHIEF IS HERMIT

New President is Not Likely to Become Huge Successor Socially.

Buenos Aires.—Hipolito Irigoyen, the new president of Argentina, may prove to be a political success, but there is no indication that he will be a success socially.

The Argentinians expect their presidents-elect, their presidents and ex-presidents to show themselves in aristocratic circles, to give big balls and receptions and generally to add to the gaiety of the capital. President-elect Irigoyen has been a disappointment in this respect.

But for one short visit to Buenos Aires in July, he has remained shut up like a hermit in his ranch house in the country ever since his election. The people are anxious to see him. Pictures of him have been printed but everyone knows they are fakes because there isn't a picture of Irigoyen in existence.

STORK IS VERY GENEROUS

Leaves Three Sets of Twins Within Few Days in One Indiana County.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The stork has been working overtime in Dearborn county the last few days, having left twin girls at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kolb in Logan township, twin boys at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Hines in Harrison township and twins, a son and a daughter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Heaton in Centre township. The Kolb twins weighed 12½ pounds and are the first born to Mrs. Kolb, who is the daughter of Frank J. Barber, county commissioner. The Hines twins are also the first children in the family. Their mother is a daughter of Dr. Charles S. Bauer, a physician, and the Heaton babies are the third pair of twins born to Mrs. Heaton. They now have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Slaughter Songsters.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—When residents claimed that the clamor of starlings and blackbirds murdered their sleep, Mayor Wilbur hired 12 expert marksmen, whose guns are eliminating the "sleep-killers."

Snake on Sleeping Woman.

Indiana, Pa.—Awakened by pressure on her chest, Mrs. Charles Shamm of West Mahoning township the other night clutched a four-foot blacksnake which had curled up on her. Her husband killed the reptile.

Asks Match; Finds Brother.

Bayonne, N. J.—Alexander Cruze approached a stranger in the Seams home to ask for a match. The stranger turned out to be his brother Albert, whom he had not heard from in ten years. Both are sailors.



It is not enough to believe what you maintain, you must maintain what you believe; and maintain it because you believe it.—Whately.

PERFECT PRESERVES.

A dainty preserve to use with meats in water or as a sauce for ice cream is:

Preserved Watermelon Rind.—Peel the rind from half a melon, rejecting all the pink. Chop it fine or put it through the meat grinder. Place it in a bowl over night, sprinkling with salt over each layer. In the morning draw off the liquid and freshen with cold water; washing it two or three times. Place in a preserving kettle with an equal measure of sugar and let it cook slowly for three hours.

Fruit Preserve.—Peel and cut into small pieces apples, pears and plums, equal parts; use a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit and cook until of a marmalade consistency. Take from the fire and add a half cupful of blanched and shredded almonds.

Pickled Plums or Pears.—Take nine pounds of fruit and six pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar and an ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and spice together, pour it over the fruit, which has been previously placed in a large crock or bowl, and let it stand for 24 hours. Pour it back over the fruit in the bowl, repeat the process for five mornings, the last time cooking the fruit about 15 minutes. Put into the jars and cover while hot.

Tomato Honey.—Select ripe yellow tomatoes, the small pear-shaped ones are preferred; weigh the tomatoes after scalding and peeling them; cut them in pieces and put into a preserving kettle with the grated yellow rind of one lemon; cook for 20 minutes, press through a fine sieve, then strain. Measure the liquor and to each pint add one pound of sugar and four tablespoonsful of lemon juice. Boil a moment and seal.

Tomato Figs.—Select six pounds of perfect pear tomatoes, ripe, smooth and yellow. Weigh three pounds of sugar and sprinkle the sugar in layers over the carefully peeled fruit. Stew very gently until the sugar is absorbed, then lift them carefully to dry on plates in the sun; sprinkle with sugar several times while drying. When perfectly dry pack into jars with a layer of sugar between each layer of figs.

Anyone who is prepared for defeat would be left defeated before he commenced.—Admiral Farragut.

Can anything be so elegant as to have few wants, and to serve them oneself.—Emerson.

FOR THE EPICURE.

One tire of vanilla and lemon for flavoring, and anything new or a variety is always welcomed. For those who do not enjoy a almond flavoring alone the combination of one teaspoonful of almond extract to six of lemon is a good combination. When using the mixture, shake well and use the teaspoonful, or a few drops, depending upon the dish.

Mplene is a flavor well liked; so is caramel and coffee flavor. The mocha-caramel flavoring is a combination of the two. It is prepared as follows: Put a cupful of granulated or light brown sugar into an iron frying pan, stir until it begins to melt, then lower the heat and continue cooking until it is a rich brown in color, but be careful not to burn it; then add a half cupful of hot, very strong coffee, stir for a moment until dissolved; when cool, put it in a bottle. It will keep for weeks.

This may be used for any number of dishes. For frosting for cake mix powdered sugar with cream until quite stiff, then add enough of the mocha caramel to color well, and a pinch of salt.

Mocha-Caramel Butter.—Wash the salt from half a cupful of butter, cream it and add one and a quarter cupfuls of confectioner's sugar, then cream again. Beat in one beaten egg, two tablespoonsful of mocha-caramel and one or two tablespoonsful of strong coffee. To make this, use cold coffee instead of water. Put this butter in a glass jar and set on ice.

Small sponge cakes may be hollowed out and filled with this butter, garnishing the top of each with a candied cherry; put on the lid and frost, if so desired, or serve with fresh fruit, plain. Hot waffles with mocha butter is a delicious combination. There will be any number of ways of using this good flavor.

Any white cookie mixture may be made most tasty by adding a little cooked fruit of dates, prunes or figs on the center of a cookie; place another on top and bake. These are especially well liked by the young folk.

Fried chicken or pressed chicken, boiled tongue, roast beef, are all meats that are well liked for outdoor meals.

Nellie Maxwell

FROM ALL OVER

An old shoe has been unearthed in the J. P. Dorman garden in Centralia, Kan. It had probably laid there fifty years.

T. B. Thompson of Huntington, Pa., has a stalk of rhubarb with a leaf 35 inches long and 36 inches wide.

Plants have been established in both Scotland and Sweden to manufacture a steel said to be equal to the best crucible steel by an open-hearth process.



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Pickled Plums or Pears.—Take nine pounds of fruit and six pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar and an ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and spice together, pour it over the fruit, which has been previously placed in a large crock or bowl, and let it stand for 24 hours. Pour it back over the fruit in the bowl, repeat the process for five mornings, the last time cooking the fruit about 15 minutes. Put into the jars and cover while hot.

Tomato Honey.—Select ripe yellow tomatoes, the small pear-shaped ones are preferred; weigh the tomatoes after scalding and peeling them; cut them in pieces and put into a preserving kettle with the grated yellow rind of one lemon; cook for 20 minutes, press through a fine sieve, then strain. Measure the liquor and to each pint add one pound of sugar and four tablespoonsful of lemon juice. Boil a moment and seal.

Tomato Figs.—Select six pounds of perfect pear tomatoes, ripe, smooth and yellow. Weigh three pounds of sugar and sprinkle the sugar in layers over the carefully peeled fruit. Stew very gently until the sugar is absorbed, then lift them carefully to dry on plates in the sun; sprinkle with sugar several times while drying. When perfectly dry pack into jars with a layer of sugar between each layer of figs.

Anyone who is prepared for defeat would be left defeated before he commenced.—Admiral Farragut.

Can anything be so elegant as to have few wants, and to serve them oneself.—Emerson.

FOR THE EPICURE.

One tire of vanilla and lemon for flavoring, and anything new or a variety is always welcomed. For those who do not enjoy a almond flavoring alone the combination of one teaspoonful of almond extract to six of lemon is a good combination. When using the mixture, shake well and use the teaspoonful, or a few drops, depending upon the dish.

Mplene is a flavor well liked; so is caramel and coffee flavor. The mocha-caramel flavoring is a combination of the two. It is prepared as follows: Put a cupful of granulated or light brown sugar into an iron frying pan, stir until it begins to melt, then lower the heat and continue cooking until it is a rich brown in color, but be careful not to burn it; then add a half cupful of hot, very strong coffee, stir for a moment until dissolved; when cool, put it in a bottle. It will keep for weeks.

This may be used for any number of dishes. For frosting for cake mix powdered sugar with cream until quite stiff, then add enough of the mocha caramel to color well, and a pinch of salt.

Mocha-Caramel Butter.—Wash the salt from half a cupful of butter, cream it and add one and a quarter cupfuls of confectioner's sugar, then cream again. Beat in one beaten egg, two tablespoonsful of mocha-caramel and one or two tablespoonsful of strong coffee. To make this, use cold coffee instead of water. Put this butter in a glass jar and set on ice.

Small sponge cakes may be hollowed out and filled with this butter, garnishing the top of each with a candied cherry; put on the lid and frost, if so desired, or serve with fresh fruit, plain. Hot waffles with mocha butter is a delicious combination. There will be any number of ways of using this good flavor.

Any white cookie mixture may be made most tasty by adding a little cooked fruit of dates, prunes or figs on the center of a cookie; place another on top and bake. These are especially well liked by the young folk.

Fried chicken or pressed chicken, boiled tongue, roast beef, are all meats that are well liked for outdoor meals.

Nellie Maxwell

FROM ALL OVER

An old shoe has been unearthed in the J. P. Dorman garden in Centralia, Kan. It had probably laid there fifty years.

T. B. Thompson of Huntington, Pa., has a stalk of rhubarb with a leaf 35 inches long and 36 inches wide.

Plants have been established in both Scotland and Sweden to manufacture a steel said to be equal to the best crucible steel by an open-hearth process.

SECRET SERVICE WATCHES THE SPIES FROM EUROPE

Many Foreign Agents Are Now Active in the United States.

COULD BE QUICKLY STOPPED

Declaration of War Would Cause Instant Arrest of Spies—Work of Chief Flynn's Bureau Not Spectacular, But is Wonderfully Efficient.

New York.—A few days ago the following dispatch was printed in the New York newspapers, showing that our navy is awake to the possibilities of agents on shore co-operating with a hostile fleet attacking us:

"A highly important development in the war game was announced by Rear Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, who said that spies working for the invaders had set fire to all the coal piers at Norfolk.

"This means that theoretically this important base of supplies was left unguarded and could have been destroyed. The navy yards are all part of the great war game, and the first blow against the protection of the coast occurred at Norfolk. Word immediately went forward to arrange for coal ships of the defending fleet in the vicinity of Norfolk by other emergency means. How this will be done has not yet been reported."

For the first time in the war maneuvers of the navy account has been taken of the possibility of hostile spies working in our navy yards and coal piers. Rear Admiral Benson has put his finger on the spot which has long been declared weak by secret service men and certain members of congress who have been endeavoring to procure an increased appropriation for a secret service which more closely approximates the intelligence department of European and Asiatic nations, says the New York Herald.

Many Spies in United States.

Just how realistic are the conditions hypothesized by Rear Admiral Benson in the recent war game is shown by the statement of a man high in the United States secret service that there are scores of known foreign spies in the United States.

If war should be declared on the United States today by any one of four European or Asiatic powers, the telegraph instruments in the office of the secret service, Washington, would click out a message that would cause the arrest of more than one hundred men and women known to be working in the interest of foreign governments.

The work of the secret service is not spectacular. Few realize to what extent it is being carried on. Occasionally Chief Flynn's men make a sensational raid on a band of counterfeiters, and for a few days the secret service is talked about. Many persons believe that running down counterfeiters is the sole activity of Chief Flynn's bureau. They do not know that his operatives—men known only to him, and not even to one another—are constantly watching clandestine enemies in the very heart of our government.

The investigation bureau of the department of justice, under A. Bruce Bielanski, once in a while attracts attention because of the exposure of internal revenue frauds, but thousands of readers are unaware that Mr. Bielanski's men have under surveillance scores of spies whom they allow to go their way within circumscribed limits in order that they may, to a greater extent, betray the workings of their system.

Against most of these workers no charge can be brought which would justify an arrest. They have not violated any law. The only possible course open to Uncle Sam's secret watchers is to do their footsteps and bar the way if they begin to nose out important information.

Fighting One Another.

At present, owing to the war in Europe, not only are these European spies operating against the United States, but they are fighting one another. In general they work something like this: There is one man or woman in charge of a certain piece of work. Under him are many other persons. He knows them all, but they do not, as a rule, know one another.

A certain government official or the representative of another nation is supposed to have information wanted by the agent of some power. His men are scattered about Washington so that the object of their interest is almost continually under the eyes of the organization. One man acts as a waiter in the hotel or restaurant where the object of interest eats. Another gets a position in the barber shop where he is shaved. A woman acts as a manicurist. Still another seeks his personal acquaintance through clubs or social functions.

No one of these secret agents may know very much, but each reports to his chief, for whom the various threads weave a perfectly legible story.

Some time ago a line officer of the navy made some improvements in the code, with which he was familiar through commanding vessels at sea. Every night when this officer finished work he burned all the scraps of paper on which he had scribbled code manuals, signs or other symbols during the day. One morning when he came to work an old sailor who was engaged as an attendant in his office approached him with a worried air and said:

Interested in Blotters.

"Sir, there is something going on here that you ought to know about. You burn your papers every night, but what do you do with your blotters?"

"Why," said the officer, "I leave them on the desk and you throw them away, I presume."

"Yes, I throw them away," said the old man, "but I could sell them—and for a good price, too. That's what I thought you ought to know about." The officer turned pale.

"Have you one of those used blotters about?" he asked.

The seaman handed the officer a blotter he had left on his desk the previous evening and which the faithful fellow had saved because of his suspicions.

The officer snatched it and held it before a small mirror. The inverted signs made by the blotting were thus rendered legible. "By heavens!" he exclaimed; "tell me about this offer for the used blotters!"

It seems that the night before a rather shabbily dressed man had stopped the sailor on his way from work and asked him if he would be willing to make a few cents extra each week by selling the waste blotting paper. He declared that attendants in offices where a number of clerks were employed were doing the same thing. He offered to pay \$2 a week for the blotters from the office in which the aged sailor worked. This seemed too big a price for the extremely few blotters saved, although the stranger said he wanted them for a new process of making ornaments of a sort of papier mache.

"What did you tell him?" asked the officer.

Secret Service on Job.

"I said I would give him an answer soon," the seaman replied, "but he seemed in a big hurry and left me a telephone number, insisting that I call him today."

The flier sent a messenger to the secret service bureau and operatives were at once put on the case. In a matter of minutes a device had been attached to the telephone wire running to the number the man had given and an operative could hear every word that passed over the line without any interference with the connection.

Everything being in readiness, the attendant was sent out to telephone the suspected man that he could have the blotters. Meanwhile it had been learned that what the stranger had said about buying used blotters from the clerks' offices was true, and as nothing of importance could have been learned from these it began to look as though suspicions of a plot were unfounded. Still there was a possibility that this had been done only as a blind.

The secret service operative at the receiver of the wire-tapping device heard the aged man call the suspect and tell him he could have the blotters. A little while later this man called a number and a woman's voice answered.

"Any success?" she asked.

"I can let you have some of the very best old blotting paper," he replied. "Daily deliveries C. O. D. It's only used slightly and you can reclaim a fair percentage, I believe."

To the secret service operative "C. O. D." meant code. "Very best" meant navy, as the navy code is recognized as the very best in existence, and the remainder of the sentence meant that as the blotters were not badly smeared with ink they ought to yield a few

MISS OWEN LLOYD-GEORGE



The engagement of Miss Owen Lloyd-George and Capt. C. T. Carey Evans was announced recently, and their marriage is expected to be celebrated early in the autumn.

Miss Lloyd-George is the elder of Lloyd-George's two daughters. Captain Evans is in the Indian medical service. He won the military cross in Gallipoli and subsequently went to Mesopotamia.

Newport, R. I., and E. C. Johnson of Rochester, N. Y., and have returned home on leave of absence.

Descriptions of the latest Tonic bomb, which is used for searching out listening posts and patrols at night, were given by the young men. It consists of a light metallic shell, so thin that even a slight jar will rupture it. This is filled with a phosphorescent substance. When it hits an object the shell is broken and the liquid contents, ignited by combustion with the air, throws out a brilliant light. If a bomb

facts each day. It is a recognized fact that in almost all codes if a few signs are known the whole system can be evolved by experts.

They Went Away.

A man was at once assigned to watch the house of the woman in the case, and that evening a taxicab stopped in front of her residence and she joined a man inside. They were driven to a fashionable cafe, and when the man left the taxicab he was recognized as a hanger-on of one of the embassies. Of course, the couple were shadowed, and the waiter who served them heard the woman tell her companion that the blotters were obtainable.

Now, at the embassy in question all knowledge of these activities was denied and probably with perfect truth. All embassies have a certain number of more or less disreputable hangers-on who are more of an embarrassment than anything else, except when they actually accomplish something. For instance, in this case had the foreign government been able to obtain a copy of the navy code it probably would have paid well for it. Yet it was not under their orders that the attempt was made and they could very justly repudiate it.

The three would-be villains in this little drama immediately left Washington. The secret service could not arrest them, but the chief of the bureau could tell, if he would, just exactly what was said to them that persuaded them the climate of the District of Columbia was anything but healthful.

FOOD JAR SKUNK TRAP

Winsted, Conn.—Skunks escaping from a skunk farm in Lovely street caused residents in that section no little trouble. Recently several entered Daniel Ryan's cellar and pushed aside a heavy cover from a stone jar and ate the foodstuffs in it.

A miscalculation in this maneuver, however, resulted in a skunk falling into a crock and the cover slid back into place, imprisoning the animal. Ryan will not apply for a patent on the skunk trap. Anyone is privileged to use it, he says.

IS THE RICHEST NEGRO BOY

Lad is Heir to Land Allotments in Rich Oil Field in Oklahoma.

Tulsa, Okla.—Adam Manuel, a Creek freedman, died in Colorado recently, and already there is a race on among some of the residents of Muskogee county to get the appointment of guardian for his children. There are five of the children living, and the elder Manuel inherited the allotments of two who are dead, but the guardianship is sought because of Luther Manuel, a minor son, who is believed to be the richest negro boy in the world.

When the allotments were made for the Manuel family, those of Luther, thirteen, and Rafield, his younger brother, were in a locality where the land was worthless for farming purposes. Their father complained that the land was valueless, but he was unable to have any change made.

It turned out that the allotment of Luther, believed to be worthless, was in the heart of the Cushing oil field. Since that field was developed nearly six years ago, his income from it has amounted to from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a month. The allotment of Rafield Manuel is not so valuable. The allotments of the other children are good for agricultural purposes only.

Sarah Rector has been considered the most fortunate of all those among the Creek freedmen who took allotments in that section of country, but her fortune is far less than that of Luther Manuel.

RELATIVES FIND HIS GRAVE

After Search of Seventy-Eight Years Marker is Discovered on Resting Place of Tennessean.

Danville, Ill.—After a search of 78 years by near relatives, the body of Elijah Brown, who left Nashville, Tenn., in 1838 for Illinois, was found recently near Allerton, Ill.

Brown was a well-known Baptist preacher in Tennessee at that time and started overland to northern Illinois with his wife and seven children, but died en route and his body was buried by the wayside.

A marker was made for the grave, but the place was forgotten. The marble slab was broken, but the name and date of death in 1838 made identification possible.

Confesses Old Crime.

Smith Centre, Kan.—A mystery of 26 years was cleared up when C. G. Ray of Downs, near here, received a letter from a man in Omaha, who confessed to setting fire to the Ray barn in September, 1893. The writer then was a boy six years old. His excuse for confessing the crime at this late date is that he "had no luck" at anything he undertook, and he finally decided that things would change if he confessed the wrong done so many years ago.

Canadians Pull Stumps to Music. Toronto.—To the music of their brass bands, four battalions of Canadian soldiers uprooted stumps from their camp ground near Toronto. From the sandy ground the stumps were easily pulled, piled in heaps and fired. The flames could be seen for miles over the plains at night.

strikes a man at a listening post or one of the members of a patrol, the man becomes a glowing torch and machine guns are turned on him.

Traveled 15,000 Miles to Wed; Failed. Roanoke, Va.—Thomas Gilbert, a youthful Briton who left home in Sydney, Australia, several weeks ago and traveled 15,000 miles to Roanoke, Va., to marry his fiancée, Mrs. Hattie E. Nance, has just reached his destination to find that his sweetheart recently married his uncle, Jacob Harvey.

MAKE MONEY AT HOME

Children Reap Good Profits From Back-Yard Gardens.

Many Cities Throughout the Country Are Now Adopting the Plan Proposed by Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam is obtaining good results in the movement for the establishment of home gardens under direction of the public schools so that there may be created productive occupation for school children, especially those in manufacturing towns and mill villages. By creating such productive occupation outside of school hours children are enabled to make about as much money from their home gardens as if they were employed in factories.

This plan of home gardening directed by the school has been adopted by about one hundred cities. Fifty thousand children are cultivating back-yard gardens under school supervision in these cities, some of the children making as high as \$150 from their gardens for one season. The city of Chattanooga, Tenn., which has adopted the government plan, now has 11 garden teachers in charge of this work.

"Garden surveys," to determine the adaptability of conditions for home garden work, have been made by the United States bureau of education in San Francisco, Cal., Richmond, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., and several other cities. The survey of Richmond showed that even in a city of this size 85 per cent of the children were without employment during the summer, but that they had sufficient garden space available to produce at least \$85,000 worth of vegetables every season.

The bureau's plan provides for a teacher, trained and skilled in gardening, for each elementary city school with its two or three hundred children; for an intensive system of gardening, and for the application of business methods, intelligent direction and close supervision.

FIRST-AID MEASURES TO PREVENT IVY POISONING

Uncle Sam Finds Time to Issue Warning Against Danger That May Be Encountered in the Woods.

Uncle Sam, among all his other activities, has found time to make a little study of the poison ivy and to issue



Poison Ivy.

some first-aid instructions for the benefit of those who may come in contact with the plant while wandering through the woods. He urges those who do not know what poison ivy looks like to become familiar with its appearance and then keep as far away from it as possible. The leaves of the plant are irregular, oval pointed and course toothed. They are always in groups of three. The plant, which sometimes takes the form of a low shrub, sometimes a graceful vine and again sends out horizontal branches like a tree, has clusters of small greenish white berries.

The poison is contained in an oil secreted by the plant and which does not penetrate the skin rapidly. If one thinks he has been exposed he should wash the exposed parts with salt water or hot water and soap, and afterwards bathe thoroughly with alcohol or kerosene. If no soap is at hand, the hands may be given a good scrubbing with sand or mud in the first stream encountered. This may wash off the oil before it has had time to get through the natural protective coating of the skin.

If poisoning develops, the following formula is recommended by Uncle Sam as a remedy:

Carbolic acid.....2 grains
Resorcin.....2 grains
Bismuth subgallate.....4 grains
Equal parts water and lime-water to make.....250 c. c.

This solution may be dabbed on the affected parts several times a day.

Area of Canal Zone.

The area of the Panama Canal zone within the limits of five miles on either side of the center line of the canal, including land and water, but not including the area within the three-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 441.5, made up of: Land area, 332.35 square miles; Gatun lake, 106.4; Miraflores lake, 1.9; and the area of the channels from the coast to Gatun and Miraflores locks, 0.85 square mile. Including all the waters of Gatun lake, over which the Panama canal has absolute control, the total area of the Canal zone, according to the Canal Record, is 502.5 square miles.

Scraps Yield Big Sum.

The value of the copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum and antimony recovered in the United States from scrap metals, skimmings and drosses in 1915, was \$114,304,960, against \$57,039,708 in 1914, a 100 per cent increase, according to statistics prepared by the United States geological survey.

Buy Waterworks Plant in U. S.

Consul General Frederic W. Goddard reports to Uncle Sam from Guayaquil, Ecuador, that the first order for machinery for the city waterworks of Guayaquil, Ecuador, has been secured by a New York firm for \$2,000,000, which at the present rate of exchange equals \$13,500,000.

PLANS GREAT NEW INDUSTRY IN U. S.

Uncle Sam Seeks to Promote Manufacture of Linen in This Country.

HOME PRODUCT IN DISFAVOR

One of Big Problems is to Convince American Public That Goods Made Abroad Are Not Necessarily of Better Grade.

Uncle Sam is planning to establish a great new industry in the United States. It is proposed, if possible, to create a real linen industry here, inasmuch as this country is the greatest consumer of linen in the world. The high price of linen and the fact that from which linen is made has centered attention on the project recently.

There seem to be two big problems which must be solved before success is assured. One is to find some artificial method of preparing the flax straw for the spinner, thus relieving the flax grower of this task, and the other is to convince the American public that just because an article is made abroad it is not necessarily any better than one made at home. These and other minor problems are discussed in a report by W. A. Graham Clark, just published by the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce.

The only country in which the production of flax fiber has increased consistently in recent years is Russia, the report states. In the British Isles and in France the production has decreased in spite of all efforts to keep the industry growing, and in Austria-Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands the industry has not been able to hold its own. The American production has never been of importance. Thanks to liberal government aid and to cheap labor, the Russians had gradually been getting a monopoly of the business up to the time the war broke out.

Flax Raised Here for Seed.

In the United States flax has been raised almost entirely for the seed, which is used to make the well-known lincseed oil so necessary for the production of good paints and varnishes. Of some 3,000,000 acres of flax raised in this country in 1915, the department of agriculture estimates that only 2,000 acres were devoted to flax for fiber. The bulk of the straw from the seed-bearing plants is burned and used for fertilizer. It should be borne in mind, however, that flax growing for seed and flax growing for fiber are separate and distinct industries. Some flax is grown for both seed and fiber, but a decision must be made as to which is to be the more important product.

In Europe the farmer not only raises the flax, but prepares the fiber for the spinner. This preparation requires several processes, one of which, known as "retting," requires considerable cheap labor and much time and is in addition a most disagreeable process for the workmen. The problem in this country is to find some chemical process of retting that can be carried out at a factory and thus allow the farmer to confine his attention to the agricultural end of the industry. This is the only condition on which the American farmer will take to growing flax for the fiber, Mr. Clark thinks. Some progress is already being made in chemical retting, and at least two concerns are now buying flax stalks from the growers for further treatment. Chemical processes have been tried before without much success, but one of the new concerns is now selling chemically retted fiber to Europe and the other is making coarse linens for use in clothing and for curtains.

Must Create Home Market.

Even if a good all-American linen is produced in this country, however, there still remains the great problem of finding a market for it. That means that time and effort will be required to persuade the consumer to buy the domestic product instead of the imported. Many people invariably choose the imported article when it is displayed alongside of domestic products, almost regardless of quality. The president of a mill now making dyes and bleached dress linens from American flax has found that, small as is his product, there is difficulty in getting the jobbers and department stores to handle it. The tendency is to assume that, even though it is apparently of excellent quality, it cannot equal the old established linens from abroad. There will never be a better time than the present to popularize the domestic product, for the imported article is scarce and high-priced. In normal times our imports of linen goods vary from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and the demand had been steadily increasing up to the time of the war.

FERTILIZER OUTPUT GROWS

Big Increase is Shown in Production in United States—Largest Number of Plants in South.

Few industries in the United States have shown as big a growth in the past few years as has the manufacture of fertilizers. Uncle Sam's figures, based upon the census of manufactures taken in 1914, just made public, show that the output of fertilizers in this country increased 49.8 per cent in quantity and 50.5 per cent in value in the five-year period between 1909 and 1914. The number of establishments primarily devoted to this industry grew from 550 in 1909 to 784 in 1914.

The geographical location of the industry is predominantly in the South, harmonizing with the notable consumption of fertilizers in that section. Of the 1,124 establishments engaged in the industry, 293 were located in Georgia, 108 in Alabama, 85 in South Carolina, 99 in North Carolina, 66 in Pennsylvania, 61 in Virginia, 56 in Maryland, 31 in Ohio, and 80 in New Jersey. Other states contain less than 30 each.

This year's strawberry crop of the United States was worth \$20,000,000.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation



A Driveway Made Beautiful With a Fine Effect of Massed Planting.

EFFECTS IN MASSING

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Two recent photographs showing handsome California homes, one at Berkeley, and the other the Smith home at Oakland, illustrate nicely one of the principles of art that the maker of a garden will do well to study.

It is the general scheme producing an effect with masses of plants, and with foliage thrown daintily into background or foreground with little apparent thought for the individual plant.

It follows the idea of the little darky who came home one day with a crude drawing made in school. The little boy held up proudly the product and said:

"See, nimmey, here am what I done drawed today."

"What dat?" inquired the mother. "Hits er cow," said the little fellow.

"Yas, hits er cow, all right," said the mother, "but whar am de tall?" "De teacher she done tole me," responded the child, "dat so long as de general effect am good, neber mind de tall."

That is the theory shown strikingly by these two California pictures. In one is found a heavy massing of green effects in the background, with the same general scheme of mass being applied to the plants and grasses bordering the driveway. Not a single one of the trees or plants stands out individually, but they all blend into a general purpose.

In the second picture the mass is transferred from background to foreground, leaving the house itself to stand boldly forth against the skyline. In directly opposite ways the pictures show effects of mass arrangement. It belongs to its school of art, and to art as applied to the garden, as clearly as the same theory has place in painting in oils.

And it must be remembered that it takes more real work to get effect from a seemingly disordered mass than it does to care for striking, individual and isolated elements.

AMONG THE FLOWERS

Cut flowers of annuals that seed freely and prolong the season of bloom. If allowed to mature seeds, they cease to bloom.

Don't neglect the potted plants; water well, and shade from the afternoon sunshine.

When shade is recommended, darkness or dense shade are not meant. All plants require a good light.

For potted plants that must have sunshine, set the pots in a jardiniere.

To Keep Plants Fresh.

There is a simple way to water ferns and flowers which will be of interest to one who must leave them for a time without care. Take a washing tub and place three or four bricks in it and put about two inches of water in the tub. Place the flowers on these bricks and place the tub where they can get the morning sunshine.



Disties and Palms Massed Together Form a Foreground of Beauty for the Home Setting.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

When Booker Washington published his account of his own life 15 years ago, at the moment the National Negro Business league had just been launched, before the library at Tuskegee for which Carnegie partly paid had been built, and before the famous lunch with President Roosevelt, his educational work was in full tide. It is now possible to see his labors as a whole and in perspective, as well as to give him credit for many accomplishments that with natural modesty he himself attributed largely to circumstances or to others.

The main facts in Booker Washington's career are well known: How he was born in a slave hut in a remote part of western Virginia, a year or two before the Civil war broke out; how after the war his stepfather and mother (his father is unknown) removed to Malden, W. Va., to work there in salt and coal mines; how, held back by his step-parent but encouraged by his mother, he learned to read and attended night school; how in 1872 he walked, begged, and worked his way to Hampton Institute; and how after his graduation from Hampton, the path of opportunity opened before him when in 1881 he was appointed organizer and teacher of a new Negro normal school at Tuskegee. Many may not know that the most important day in his later career was that on which he delivered an address in 1895 at the Atlanta and Cotton States International exposition—one for which President Cleveland sent him a letter of thanks. A few doubtless know that the last ten years of his work were done with a body and nervous system worn out by incessant labor, so that repeatedly he was on the point of breaking down. This is told in a recent publication with all the detail which is possible in a volume of 300 pages, and in a manner not unskilled. The marshalling of facts is effective, though there is some repetition; and if the style is undistinguished and sometimes awkward, and the general paragraphs vague and clumsily interpolated, the writer atones for this by the manifest enthusiasm he brings to his book. He feels, though he cannot fully express, the touch of the epic in this first great Negro leader's career.

The steady advance of the American Negro is a conspicuous proof of the principle that progress can be had by peaceful methods. Year by year Tuskegee Institute issues a "Negro Year Book," which is a sort of log of the forward movement of the race. The 1918 edition has just been issued.

At the particular moment the matter is one of unusual national importance because of the new migration which is sending Negroes from the South to the northern and western states. The European war seems to be opening closed doors to the race. With the stoppage of labor in some fields fresh opportunities have come to the farm workers of the South. Negroes are replacing aliens from many nations.

This industrial migration will doubtless have far-reaching effects. If it advances sufficiently it may lessen the tension of the race problem in the South. At the same time the greater educational facilities of the North and West are likely to play a powerful part in making the southern Negro something different.

Altogether the unconscious turn of

As a mineral producer Alabama ranks first among the southern states.

More than 27,000 tons of honey are produced annually by the American bee.

Lightning is more frequent in Illinois and Florida than in any other states.

A sanitary guard has been invented to prevent persons handling spigot outlets.

Skins of the damson plums are being utilized in England to produce a blue dye.

In times of peace London contains 16 embassies and legations representative of foreign countries.

Pliers have been patented by an Illinois inventor to split insulation and remove it from wires neatly.

As a race, the tallest people in the world are the Bororos, of the southwest of Brazil. They average six feet four inches in height.

Several French lighthouses have been equipped with lenses that enable their lights to be seen from fifty to sixty miles at sea.

Numerous economies are claimed for a new automobile that can be run by gasoline or electricity or a combination of the two.

British aviators have found that horsehair cushions provide enough elasticity to counteract the vibration of aeroplanes and make the use of magnetic compasses possible.

For use in blasting a combined fuse cutting, cap crimping and fuse slitting tool has been invented by a Wisconsin man.

Pasteboard boxes with sanitary, insect-proof openings have been invented for containing sugar and other food in similar form.

A German medical authority maintains that 15 minutes exposure to the sun's rays during an aeroplane flight at high altitudes will kill all the tubercle bacilli in a man's system.

By pulling out a pin a new spring hinge for screen doors can be detached without losing the spring and with the joints left where they belong.

A machine has been perfected in Mexico that embroiders designs up on three dozen pairs of stockings at once, a battery of needles making 288 stitches simultaneously.

Mechanism whereby the music of a piano and phonograph can be combined has been patented by a New Jersey inventor.

A newspaper in a Brazilian town 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon gets all its telegraphic news by wireless.

By pulling out a pin a new spring hinge for screen doors can be detached without losing the spring and with the joints left where they belong.

BRITISH PILE UP SHELLS AT BASRA

End German Dream of Proposed Terminus of Berlin-Bagdad Railway Line.

CAPTURED SHIPS IN TIGRIS

Simple Possession of the River Tigris is Sufficient to Control the Population for Many Miles Inland.

General Headquarters Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, Basra.—The culmination of Germany's immediate eastern aspirations was the creation of Basra as the Persian gulf terminus of the Berlin-Bagdad railway system, writes Louis Edgar Browne in the Chicago News. The Germans in their wildest dreams could hardly have imagined Basra as it is today. It is the headquarters and main base for British operations in Mesopotamia. The term "base" has come to mean a place where thousands of troops are encamped in glistening white tents, carefully arranged in rows and blocks with military precision; mountains of food stores for the men and fodder for the animals; hospitals and headquarters and dispatch riders dashing about as though the angel of death were after them.

Basra is all that and more. Never was there a more unique campaign than this one, where there is every contrast between east and west. The Tigris is all important in the campaign. It is thickly personified. It floods, subsides and spreads cholera with absolute impartiality. Hardly two engagements out of all the furious encounters that have marked the steady progress of British troops up the river have occurred more than eight miles from its banks. The British objective has been to take possession of the river. The Turks have tried only to hold it. Simple possession of the river is sufficient to control the population for many miles inland.

British Ships Everywhere.—One stands on the army commander's pier and realizes that Britain does control the seas. As far as one can see, either up or down the river, there are ocean-going ships tugging at anchor chains drawn taut as bow strings by the swift current. The ships are anchored one behind the other in a long column. They hail from many corners of the earth and among their cargoes one may find everything from a big howitzer shell to a skin of embroidery for some Arab harem. The ships are nearly all British. They fly one of the varied designs of the British flag. It may be the white ensign of the royal navy or the red ensign of the mercantile fleet or the blue ensign with India's rising sun or the Australian flag with its four stars depicting the southern cross.

Every day a few ships draw into midstream and with half exposed propellers thrash their way toward the sea. They have before them a terrible tossing about by the Arabian sea monsoon, but even at that they must be thankful to the depths of their souls. Basra is all that is vile. The very air one breathes is rank poison. The temperature runs up to 118 degrees on

the river. It will go higher. The shore is a smelly swamp where dangerous mosquitoes breed by billions. Heat apoplexy hangs over every man's head like a sword suspended by a thread. Cholera comes in the night.

Tried to Block Channel.—A funnel top, a jumble of topmasts and a few shreds of loose cordage snapping in the breeze bear mute evidence of the way the Turks attempted to block the river. British monitors were pressing close upon the retreating Turkish army, hurling high explosive shells into its rear guard. The Turkish admiral hurriedly threw three ships across the river and scuttled them. The middle ship was a fine German liner containing cargo. The British contemplate salvaging her. The others were smaller ships—one a light ship and the other a small steamer. The plan was admirable, but it was engineered with characteristic Turkish inefficiency, and the small steamer on the right swung clear of the channel and fouled the liner before she sank. The Turks are a bit superstitious about the Tigris and they declare the river foiled their plans because it did not wish to bore through the river bank to form a new channel, which it would have done had the admiral been successful.

Anchored in the stream is a great black ship, with a golden star and the letters "P. S. S." painted on her funnel. The letters translate "prize steamship." I have seen so many prize steamships in the East that it seems as though British captures of Germany's mercantile marine must compensate largely for her losses through Germany's submarine campaign. The prizes still retain their German names, probably for the purpose of identification, although they fly the red ensign and are operated by government crews.

HOBOS VEST HELD FORTUNE

Discarded Garment Snatched From Furnace in a Pennsylvania Hotel, Just in Time.

Bedford, Pa.—Twelve thousand three hundred and six dollars, the savings of a lifetime, which Tony Colombo of the East side, New York, had sewed in his vest, was saved from a blazing furnace in a local hotel by a narrow margin.

George Regoveri, cellist in the orchestra at the hotel, while motoring noticed a hobo pick a piece of bread from the ground where a picnic had been held several days ago. Regoveri took the man in his car and carried him back to the hotel. In the servant's quarters he was bathed, given a new suit of clothing and then a meal. Later he started on his way to New York.

He had been gone only a short time when he returned hastily, crying that his savings of a lifetime were sewed in the old vest which he had discarded, and which the management of the hotel had ordered consigned to the furnace. A hasty search was made and the money was found, as Colombo said.

ELOPERS GO WITHOUT FOOD

Fearing Wrath of Girl's Parents, Maryland Couple Drive 160 Miles to Marry.

Frederick, Md.—Fearing the wrath of the girl's parents, more especially the mother, and egged on by the remembrance of an interrupted marriage in Washington in June, Lucy H. Fitzgerald, twenty-one years old, and Cecile B. Steel, seventeen years old, of Chesapeake, Va., drove 160 miles into

SHELLS DIG BIG HOLES



These four French soldiers have kindly consented to make a human ladder, in order to show the depth of a hole one of the French big guns digs. The picture was taken in captured German lines.

Frederick, and stopped their machine only when the courthouse was reached. The couple had traveled without food in an effort to obtain a marriage license and marry before the mother of the bride stopped the marriage.

"And," sighed the girl, "I'm so hungry."

"Let's get married first; we can eat afterward," suggested Fitzgerald, and the couple left the clerk's office. They were married by Rev. L. H. Nummel, pastor of the United Brethren church.

TO SAVE "OLD MAN'S" HEAD

Rock in Franconia Notch Immortalized by Hawthorne Losing Its Contour.

Concord, N. H.—"The Old Man of the Mountain," as the profile rock in Franconia Notch has been known for years, is losing its head and Gov. Roland H. Spaulding and his council were engaged recently in considering means of repairing the loss.

Through Rev. Guy Roberts of Whitefield the governor's attention was called to the fact that winter storms had moved the stone, which forms the forehead of "The Great Stone Face," the name by which the rock was immortalized by Nathaniel Hawthorne. The great stone, which is in danger of toppling over, would carry with it the rock masses forming the nose and chin.

A return of the forehead stone to its original position and the construction of a buckle arrangement to bind it firmly to the head is proposed.

ARGENTINE CHIEF IS HERMIT

New President is Not Likely to Become Huge Success Socially.

Buenos Aires.—Hipolito Irigoyen, the new president of Argentina, may prove to be a political success, but there is no indication that he will be a success socially.

The Argentinians expect their president-elect, their presidents and ex-presidents to show themselves in aristocratic circles, to give big balls and receptions and generally to add to the gaiety of the capital. President-elect Irigoyen has been a disappointment in this respect.

But for one short visit to Buenos Aires in July, he has remained shut up like a hermit in his ranch house in the country ever since his election. The people are anxious to see him. Pictures of him have been printed but everyone knows they are fakes because there isn't a picture of Irigoyen in existence.

STORK IS VERY GENEROUS

Leaves Three Sets of Twins Within Few Days in One Indiana County.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The stork has been working overtime in Dearborn county the last few days, having left twin girls at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kolb in Logan township, twin boys at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Hines in Harrison township and twins, a son and a daughter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Heaton in Centre township. The Kolb twins weighed 12½ pounds and are the first born to Mrs. Kolb, who is the daughter of Frank J. Barber, county commissioner. The Hines twins are also the first children in the family. Their mother is a daughter of Dr. Charles S. Bauer, a physician, and the Heaton babies are the third pair of twins born to Mrs. Heaton. They now have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Slaughter Songsters.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—When residents claimed that the clamor of starlings and blackbirds murdered their sleep, Mayor Wilbur hired 12 expert marksmen, whose guns are eliminating the "sleep-killers."

Snake on Sleeping Woman.

Indiana, Pa.—Awakened by pressure on her chest, Mrs. Charles Shaum of West Mahoning township the other night clutched a four-foot blacksnake which had curled up on her. Her husband killed the reptile.

Asks Match; Finds Brother.

Bayonne, N. J.—Alexander Cruise approached a stranger in the Seamans home to ask for a match. The stranger turned out to be his brother Albert, whom he had not heard from in ten years. Both are sailors.

PAYING HOMAGE TO VON HINDENBURG



German soldiers hammering nails into the gigantic wooden statue of General von Hindenburg, newly appointed chief of staff of the German army, which stands in one of the principal squares in Berlin. For every nail a donation is made to the Red Cross fund.

Ready for High School at 7. San Francisco.—Qualified to enter high school one year ago, when only seven years old, Beatrice Ruth Willard, whose intellectual progress has been the marvel of educators, is to extend her education further by a tour of the Orient. Before her return she may circumnavigate the globe. With her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Willard, she sailed on the steamer Tenyo Maru for Japan. They are considering a return by way of Europe, and provided for that possibility

by obtaining the necessary passports before leaving her. Equipped with a portable typewriter, Miss Beatrice will write of her experiences and observations as her journey progresses. She is four weeks past eight years old now.

Liberal With Her Views. "Mrs. Plubbub says she loves to exchange views with intellectual people." "Works on a liberal basis of exchange, too. She will give you ten of hers for one of yours."

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The crullest lies are often told in silence. A man may have sat in a room hours and not opened his teeth, and yet come out of that room a disloyal friend or a calumniator.—R. L. Stevenson.

It is not enough to believe what you maintain, you must maintain what you believe; and maintain it because you believe it.—Whately.

PERFECT PRESERVES.

A dainty preserve to use with meats in winter or as a sauce for ice cream is:

Preserved Watermelon Rind.—Peel the rind from half a melon, rejecting all the pink. Chop it fine or put it through the meat grinder. Place it in a bowl over night, sprinkling with salt over each layer. In the morning draw off the liquid and freshen with cold water; washing it two or three times. Place in a preserving kettle with an equal measure of sugar and let it cook slowly for three hours.

Fruit Preserve.—Peel and cut into small pieces apples, pears and plums, equal parts; use a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit and cook until of a marmalade consistency. Take from the fire and add a half cupful of blanched and shredded almonds.

Pickled Plums or Pears.—Take nine pounds of fruit and six pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar and an ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and spice together, pour it over the fruit, which has been previously placed in a large crock or bowl, and let it stand for 24 hours. Pour it back over the fruit in the bowl, repeat the process for five mornings, the last time cooking the fruit about 15 minutes. Put into the jars and cover while hot.

Tomato Honey.—Select ripe yellow tomatoes, the small pear-shaped ones are preferred; weigh the tomatoes after scalding and peeling them; cut them in pieces and put into a preserving kettle with the grated yellow rind of one lemon; cook for 20 minutes, press through a fine sieve, then strain. Measure the liquor and to each pint add one pound of sugar, and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Boil a moment and seal.

Tomato Figs.—Select six pounds of perfect pear tomatoes, ripe, smooth and yellow. Weigh three pounds of sugar and sprinkle the sugar in layers over the carefully peeled fruit. Stew very gently until the sugar is absorbed, then lift them carefully to dry on plates in the sun; sprinkle with sugar several times while drying. When perfectly dry pack into jars with a layer of sugar between each layer of figs.

Anyone who is prepared for defeat would be half defeated before he commenced.—Admiral Farragut.

Can anything be so elegant as to have few wants, and to serve them oneself.—Emerson.

FOR THE EPICURE.

One tire of vanilla and lemon for flavoring, and anything new or a variety is always welcomed.

For those who do not enjoy alone a almond flavoring, alone the combination of one teaspoonful of almond extract to six of lemon is a good combination. When using the mixture, shake well and use the teaspoonful, or a few drops, depending upon the dish.

Moplene is a flavor well liked; so is caramel and coffee flavor. The mocha-caramel flavoring is a combination of the two. It is prepared as follows: Put a cupful of granulated or light brown sugar into an iron frying pan. Stir until it begins to melt, then lower the heat and continue cooking until it is a rich brown in color, but be careful not to burn it; then add a half cupful of hot, very strong coffee, stir for a moment until dissolved; when cool, put it in a bottle. It will keep for weeks.

This may be used for any number of dishes. For frosting for cake mix powdered sugar with cream until quite stiff, then add enough of the mocha-caramel to color well, and a pinch of salt.

Mocha-Caramel Butter.—Wash the salt from half a cupful of butter, cream it and add one and a quarter cupfuls of confectioner's sugar, then cream again. Beat in one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of mocha-caramel and one or two tablespoonfuls of strong coffee. To make this, use cold coffee instead of water. Put this butter in a glass jar and set on ice.

Small sponge cakes may be hollowed out and filled with this butter, garnishing the top of each with a candied cherry; put on the lid and frost, if so desired, or serve with fresh fruit plain. Hot waffles with mocha butter is a delicious combination. There will be any number of ways of using this good flavor.

Any white cooky mixture may be made most tasty by adding a little cooked fruit of dates, prunes or figs on the center of a cooky; place another on top and bake. These are especially well liked by the young folk.

Fried chicken or pressed chicken, boiled tongue, roast beef, are all meats that are well liked for outdoor meals.

FROM ALL OVER

An old shoe has been unearthed in the J. P. Dorman garden in Centralia, Kan. It had probably laid there fifty years.

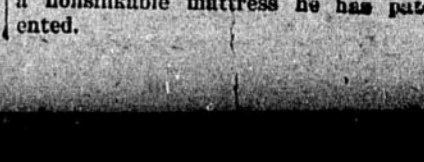
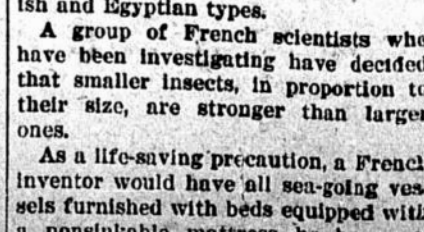
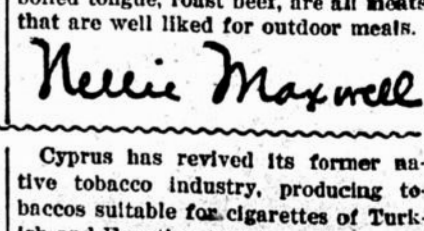
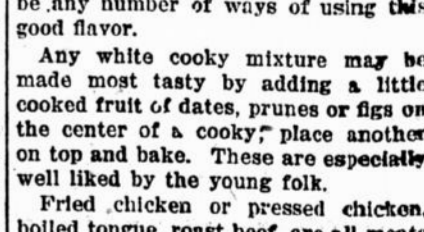
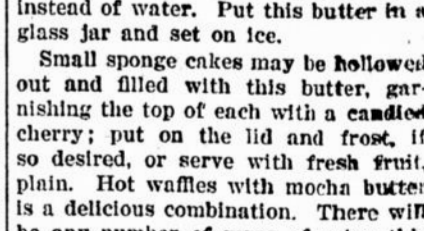
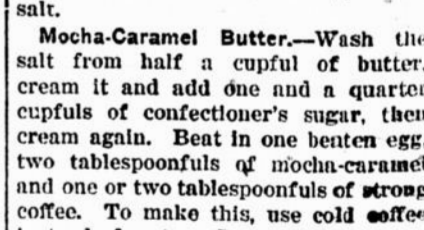
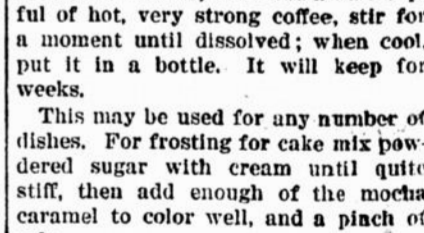
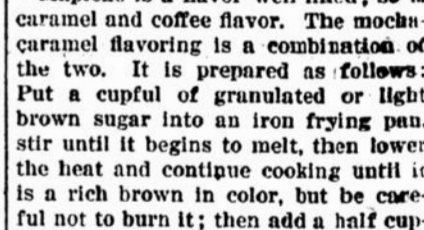
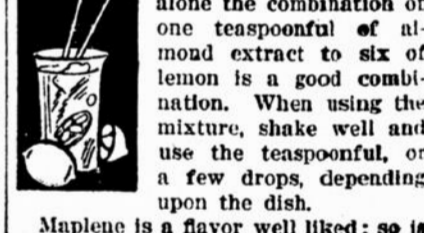
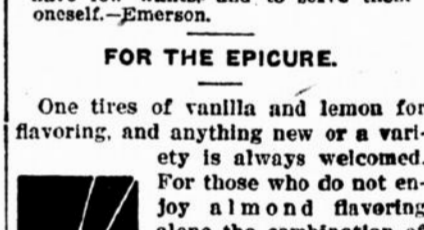
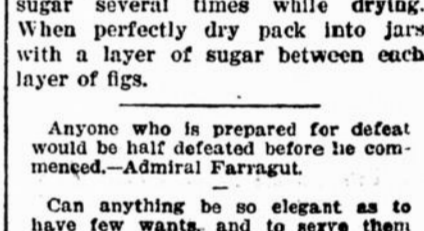
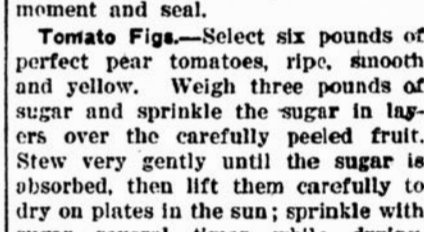
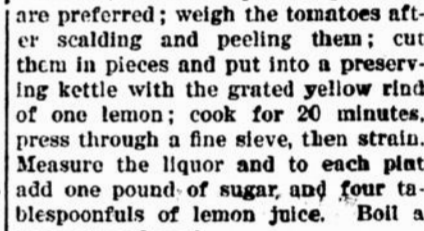
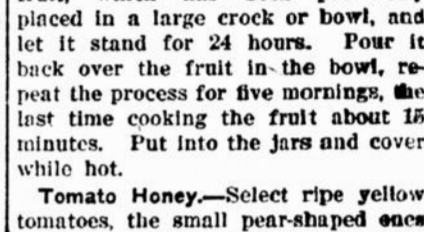
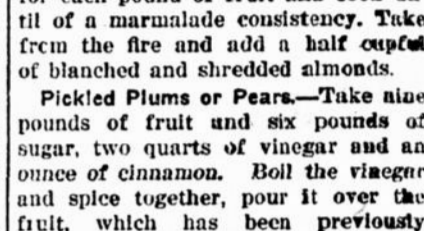
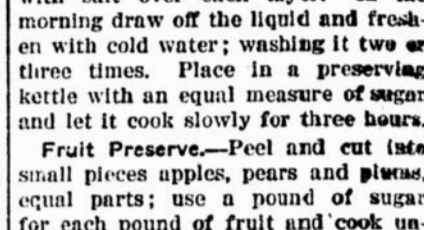
T. B. Thompson of Huntingdon, Pa., has a stalk of rhubarb with a leaf 35 inches long and 36 inches wide.

Plants have been established in both Scotland and Sweden to manufacture a steel said to be equal to the best crucible steel by an open-hearth process.

Cyprus has revived its former native tobacco industry, producing tobaccos suitable for cigarettes of Turkish and Egyptian types.

A group of French scientists who have been investigating have decided that smaller insects, in proportion to their size, are stronger than larger ones.

As a life-saving precaution, a French inventor would have all sea-going vessels furnished with beds equipped with a noncombustible mattress he has patented.



SECRET SERVICE WATCHES THE SPIES FROM EUROPE

Many Foreign Agents Are Now Active in the United States.

COULD BE QUICKLY STOPPED

Declaration of War Would Cause Instant Arrest of Spies—Work of Chief Flynn's Bureau Not Spectacular, But Is Wonderful in Efficiency.

New York.—A few days ago the following dispatch was printed in the New York newspapers, showing that our navy is awake to the possibilities of agents on shore co-operating with a hostile fleet attacking us:

"A highly important development in the war game was announced by Rear Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, who said that spies working for the invaders had set fire to all the coal piers at Norfolk.

"This means that theoretically this important base of supplies was left unguarded and could have been destroyed. The navy yards are all part of the great war game, and the first blow against the protection of the coast occurred at Norfolk. Word immediately went forward to arrange for coaling ships of the defending fleet in the vicinity of Norfolk by other emergency means. How this will be done has not yet been reported."

For the first time in the war maneuvers of the navy account has been taken of the possibility of hostile spies working in our navy yards and coal piers. Rear Admiral Benson has put his finger on the spot which has long been declared weak by secret service men and certain members of congress who have been endeavoring to procure an increased appropriation for a secret service which more closely approximates the intelligence department of European and Asiatic nations, says the New York Herald.

Many Spies in United States.

Just how realistic are the conditions hypothesized by Rear Admiral Benson in the recent war game is shown by the statement of a man high in the United States secret service that there are scores of known foreign spies in the United States.

If war should be declared on the United States today by any one of four European or one Asiatic power, the telegraph instruments in the office of the secret service, Washington, would click out a message that would cause the arrest of more than one hundred men and women known to be working in the interest of foreign governments.

The work of the secret service is not spectacular. Few realize to what extent it is being carried on. Occasionally Chief Flynn's men make a sensational raid on a band of counterfeiters, and for a few days the secret service is talked about. Many persons believe that running down counterfeiters is the sole activity of Chief Flynn's bureau. They do not know that his operatives—men known only to him, and not even to one another—are constantly watching clandestine enemies in the very heart of our government.

The investigation bureau of the department of justice, under A. Bruce Blaisdell, once in a while attracts attention because of the exposure of internal revenue frauds, but thousands of readers are unaware that Mr. Blaisdell's men have under surveillance scores of spies whom they allow to go to their way within circumscribed limits in order that they may, to a greater extent, betray the workings of their system.

Against most of these workers no charge can be brought which would justify an arrest. They have not violated any law. The only possible course open to Uncle Sam's secret watchers is to dog their footsteps and report the way if they begin to nose out important information.

Fighting One Another.

At present, owing to the war in Europe, not only are these European spies operating against the United States, but they are fighting one another. In general they work something like this: There is one man or woman in charge of a certain piece of work. Under him are many other persons. He knows them all, but they do not, as a rule, know one another.

A certain government official or the representative of another nation is supposed to have information wanted by the agent of some power. His men are scattered about Washington so that the object of their interest is almost continually under the eyes of the organization. One man acts as a waiter in the hotel or restaurant where the object of interest eats. Another acts as a barber. A woman acts as a manicurist. Still another seeks a personal acquaintance through clubs or social functions.

No one of these secret agents may know very much, but each reports to his chief, for whom the various threads weave a perfectly legible story.

Some time ago a line officer of the navy made some improvements in the code, with which he was familiar through commanding vessels at sea. Every night when this officer finished work he burned all the scraps of paper on which he had scribbled code materials, signs or other symbols during the day. One morning when he came to work an old sailor who was engaged as an attendant in his office approached him with a worried air and said:

"Interested in blotters."

"Sir, there is something going on here that you ought to know about. You burn your papers every night, but what do you do with your blotters?"

"Why," said the officer, "I leave them on the desk and you throw them away, I presume."

"Yes, I throw them away," said the old man, "but I could sell them—and for a good price, too. That's what I thought you ought to know about."

The officer turned pale.

"Have you one of those used blotters about?" he asked.

The seaman handed the officer a blotter he had left on his desk the previous evening and which the faithful fellow had saved because of his suspicions.

The officer snatched it and held it before a small mirror. The inverted signs made by the blotting were thus rendered legible. "By heavens!" he exclaimed; "tell me about this offer for the used blotters!"

It seems that the night before a rather shabbily dressed man had stopped the sailor on his way from work and asked him if he would be willing to make a few cents extra each week by selling the waste blotting paper. He declared that attendants in offices where a number of clerks were employed were doing the same thing. He offered to pay \$2 a week for the blotters from the office in which the aged sailor worked. This seemed too big a price for the extremely few blotters used, although the stranger said he wanted them for a new process of making ornaments of a sort of paper mache.

"What did you tell him?" asked the officer.

"Secret Service on Job."

"I said I would give him an answer soon," the seaman replied, "but he seemed in a big hurry and left me a telephone number, insisting that I call him today."

The officer sent a messenger to the secret service bureau and operatives were at once put on the case. In a matter of minutes a device had been attached to the telephone wire running to the number the man had given and an operative could hear every word that passed over the line without any interference with the connection.

Everything being in readiness, the attendant was sent out to telephone the suspected man that he could have the blotters. Meanwhile it had been learned that what the stranger said about buying used blotters from the clerks' offices was true, and as nothing of importance could have been learned from these it began to look as though suspicions of a plot were unfounded. Still there was a possibility that this had been done only as a blind.

The secret service operative at the receiver of the wire-tapping device heard the aged man call the suspect and tell him he could have the blotters. A little while later this man called a number and a woman's voice answered.

"Any success?" she asked.

"I can let you have some of the very best old blotting paper," he replied. "Daily deliveries C. O. D. It's only used slightly and you can reclaim a fair percentage, I believe."

To the secret service operative "C. O. D." meant code. "Very best" meant navy, as the navy code is recognized as the very best in existence, and the remainder of the sentence meant that as the blotters were not badly smeared with ink they ought to yield a few

facts each day. It is a recognized fact that in almost all codes if a few signs are known the whole system can be evolved by experts.

They Went Away.

A man was at once assigned to watch the house of the woman in the case, and that evening a taxicab stopped in front of her residence and she joined a man inside. They were driven to a fashionable cafe, and when the man left the taxicab he was recognized as a hanger-on of one of the embassies. Of course, the couple were shadowed, and the waiter who served them heard the woman tell her companion that the blotters were obtainable.

Now, at the embassy in question all knowledge of these activities was denied and probably with perfect truth. All embassies have a certain number of more or less disreputable hangers-on who are more or less useful when they actually accomplish something. For instance, in this case had the foreign government been able to obtain a copy of the navy code it probably would have paid well for it. Yet it was not under their orders that the attempt was made and they could very justly repudiate it.

The three would-be villains in this little drama immediately left Washington. The secret service could not arrest them, but the chief of the bureau could tell, if he would, just exactly what was said to them that persuaded them the climate of the District of Columbia was anything but healthful.

FOOD JAR SKUNK TRAP

Winsted, Conn.—Skunks escaping from a skunk farm in Lovely street caused residents in that section no little trouble. Recently several entered Daniel Ryan's cellar and pushed aside a heavy cover from a stone jar and ate the foodstuffs in it.

A miscalculation in this maneuver, however, resulted in a skunk falling into a crock and the cover slid back into place, imprisoning the animal. Ryan will not apply for a patent on the skunk trap. Anyone is privileged to use it, he says.

IS THE RICHEST NEGRO BOY

Lad Is Heir to Land Allotments in Rich Oil Field in Oklahoma.

Tulsa, Okla.—Adam Manuel, a Creek freedman, died in Colorado recently, and already there is a race on among some of the residents of Muskogee county to get the appointment of guardian for his children. There are five of the children living, and the elder Manuel inherited the allotments of two who are dead, but the guardianship is sought because of Luther Manuel, a minor son, who is believed to be the richest negro boy in the world.

When the allotments were made for the Manuel family, those of Luther, thirteen, and Rafield, his younger brother, were in a locality where the land was worthless for farming purposes. Their father complained that the land was valueless, but he was unable to have any change made.

It turned out that the allotment of Luther, believed to be worthless, was in the heart of the Cushing oil field. Since that field was developed nearly six years ago, his income from it has amounted to from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a month. The allotment of Rafield Manuel is not so valuable. The allotments of the other children are good for agricultural purposes only.

Sarah Hector has been considered the most fortunate of all those among the Creek freedmen who took allotments in that section of country, but her fortune is far less than that of Luther Manuel.

RELATIVES FIND HIS GRAVE

After Search of Seventy-Eight Years Marker Is Discovered on Resting Place of Tennessean.

Danville, Ill.—After a search of 78 years by near relatives, the body of Elijah Brown, who left Nashville, Tenn., in 1838 for Illinois, was found recently near Allerton, Ill.

Brown was a well-known Baptist preacher in Tennessee at that time and started overland to northern Illinois with his wife and seven children, but died en route and his body was buried by the wayside.

A marker was made for the grave, but the place was forgotten. The marble slab was broken, but the name and date of death in 1838 made identification possible.

Confesses Old Crime.

Smith Centre, Kan.—A mystery of 28 years was cleared up when C. G. Ray of Downs, near here, received a letter from a man in Omaha, who confessed to setting fire to the Ray barn in September, 1893. The writer then was a boy six years old. His excuse for confessing the crime at this late date is that he "had no luck" at anything he undertook, and he finally decided that things would change if he confessed the wrong done so many years ago.

Canadians Pull Stumps to Music.

Toronto.—To the music of their brass bands, four battalions of Canadian soldiers uprooted stumps from their camp area near Toronto. From the sandy ground the stumps were easily pulled, piled in heaps and fired. The flames could be seen for miles over the plains at night.

Strikes a Man at a Listening Post

Newport, R. I., and E. C. Johnson of Rochester, N. Y., and have returned home on leave of absence.

Descriptions of the latest Teutonic bomb, which is used for searching out listening posts and patrols at night, were given by the young men. It consists of a light metallic shell, so thin that even a slight jar will rupture it. This is filled with a phosphorescent substance. When it hits an object the shell is broken and the liquid contents, ignited by combustion with the air, throws out a brilliant light. If a bomb

MAKES MONEY AT HOME

Children Reap Good Profits From Back-Yard Gardens.

Many Cities Throughout the Country Are Now Adopting the Plan Proposed by Uncle Sam.

Uncle Sam is obtaining good results in the movement for the establishment of home gardens under direction of the public schools so that there may be created productive occupation for school children, especially those in manufacturing towns and mill villages. By creating such productive occupation outside of school hours children are enabled to make about as much money from their home gardens as if they were employed in factories.

This plan of home gardening directed by the school has been adopted by about one hundred cities. Fifty thousand children are cultivating back-yard gardens under school supervision in these cities, some of the children making as high as \$150 from their gardens for one season. The city of Chattanooga, Tenn., which has adopted the government plan, now has 11 garden teachers in charge of this work.

"Garden surveys," to determine the adaptability of conditions for home garden work, have been made by the United States bureau of education in San Francisco, Cal., Richmond, Ind., Nashville, Tenn., and several other cities. The survey of Richmond showed that even in a city of this size 85 per cent of the children were without employment during the summer, but that they had sufficient garden space available to produce at least \$55,000 worth of vegetables every season.

The bureau's plan provides for a teacher, trained and skilled in gardening, for each elementary city school with its two or three hundred children; for an intensive system of gardening, and for the application of business methods, intelligent direction and close supervision.

FIRST-AID MEASURES TO PREVENT IVY POISONING

Uncle Sam Finds Time to Issue Warning Against Danger That May Be Encountered in the Woods.

Uncle Sam, among all his other activities, has found time to make a little study of the poison ivy and to issue

some first-aid instructions for the benefit of those who may come in contact with the plant while wandering through the woods. He urges those who do not know what poison ivy looks like to become familiar with its appearance and then keep as far away from it as possible. The leaves of the plant are irregular, oval pointed and course toothed. They are always in groups of three. The plant, which sometimes takes the form of a low shrub, sometimes a graceful vine and again sends out horizontal branches like a tree, has clusters of small greenish white berries.

The poison is contained in an oil secreted by the plant and which does not penetrate the skin rapidly. If one thinks he has been exposed he should wash the exposed parts with salt water or hot water and soap, and afterwards bathe thoroughly with alcohol or listerine. If no soap is at hand, the hands may be given a good scrubbing with sand or mud in the first stream encountered. This may wash off the oil before it has had time to get through the natural protective coating of the skin.

If poisoning develops, the following formula is recommended by Uncle Sam as a remedy:

Carbolic acid.....2 grams
Resorcin.....2 grams
Bismuth subgallate.....4 grams
Equal parts water and lime-water to make.....250 c. c.

This solution may be dabbed on the affected parts several times a day.

Area of Canal Zone.

The area of the Panama Canal zone within the limits of five miles on either side of the center line of the canal, including land and water, but not including the area within the three-mile limit from the Atlantic and Pacific ends, is 441.5, made up of: Land area, 332.35 square miles; Gatun lake, 106.4; Miraflores lake, 1.9; and the area of the channels from the coast to Gatun and Miraflores locks, 0.85 square mile. Including all the waters of Gatun lake, over which the Panama canal has absolute control, the total area of the Canal zone, according to the Canal Record, is 502.5 square miles.

Scraps Yield Big Sum.

The value of the copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum and antimony recovered in the United States from scrap metals, skimmings and drosses in 1915, was \$14,304,980, against \$5,039,706 in 1914, a 100 per cent increase, according to statistics prepared by the United States geological survey.

Buy Waterworks Plant in U. S.

Consul General Frederic W. Goding reports to Uncle Sam from Guayaquil, Ecuador, that the first order for machinery for the city waterworks of Cuenca, Ecuador, has been secured by a New York firm for \$2,000,000, which at the present rate of exchange equals \$18,500.

PLANS GREAT NEW INDUSTRY IN U. S.

Uncle Sam Seeks to Promote Manufacture of Linen in This Country.

HOME PRODUCT IN DISFAVOR

One of Big Problems is to Convince American Public That Goods Made Abroad Are Not Necessarily of Better Grade.

Uncle Sam is planning to establish a great new industry in the United States. It is proposed, if possible, to create a real linen industry here, inasmuch as this country is the greatest consumer of linen in the world. The high price of linen and the flax fiber from which linen is made has centered attention on the project recently.

There seem to be two big problems which must be solved before success is assured. One is to find some artificial method of preparing the flax straw for the spinner, thus relieving the flax grower of this task, and the other is to convince the American public that just because an article is made abroad it is not necessarily any better than one made at home. These and other minor problems are discussed in a report by W. A. Graham Clark, just published by the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce.

The only country in which the production of flax fiber has increased consistently in recent years is Russia, the report states. In the British Isles and in France the production has decreased in spite of all efforts to keep the industry growing, and in Austria-Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands the industry has not been able to hold its own. The American production has never been of importance. Thanks to liberal government aid and to cheap labor, the Russians had gradually been getting a monopoly of the business up to the time the war broke out.

Flax Raised Here for Seed. In the United States flax has been raised almost entirely for the seed, which is used to make the well-known linsed oil so necessary for the production of good paints and varnishes. Of some 3,000,000 acres of flax raised in this country in 1915, the department of agriculture estimates that only 2,000 acres were devoted to flax for fiber.

The bulk of the straw from the seed-bearing plants is burned and used for fertilizer. It should be borne in mind, however, that flax growing for seed and flax growing for fiber are separate and distinct industries. Some flax is grown for both seed and fiber, but a decision must be made as to which is to be the more important product.

In Europe the farmer not only raises the flax, but prepares the fiber for the spinner. This preparation requires several processes, one of which, known as "retting," requires considerable cheap labor and much time and is in addition a most disagreeable process for the workmen. The problem in this country is to find some chemical process of retting that can be carried out at a factory and thus allow the farmer to confine his attention to the agricultural end of the industry. This is the only condition on which the American farmer will take to growing flax for the fiber, Mr. Clark thinks. Some progress is already being made in chemical retting, and at least two concerns are now buying flax stalks from the growers for further treatment. Chemical processes have been tried before without much success, but one of the new concerns is now selling chemically retted fiber to Europe and the other is making coarse linens for use in clothing and for curtains.

Must Create Home Market.

Even if a good all-American linen is produced in this country, however, there still remains the great problem of finding a market for it. That means that time and effort will be required to persuade the consumer to buy the domestic product instead of the imported. Many people invariably choose the imported article when it is displayed alongside of domestic products, almost regardless of quality. The president of a mill now making dyed and bleached dress linens from American flax has found that, small as is his product, there is difficulty in getting the jobbers and department stores to handle it. The tendency is to assume that, even though it is apparently of excellent quality, it cannot equal the old established linens from abroad. There will never be a better time than the present to popularize the domestic product, for the imported article is scarce and high-priced. In normal times our imports of linen goods vary from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and the demand had been steadily increasing up to the time of the war.

FERTILIZER OUTPUT GROWS

Big Increase Is Shown in Production in United States—Largest Number of Plants in South.

Few industries in the United States have shown as big a growth in the past few years as has the manufacture of fertilizers. Uncle Sam's figures, based upon the census of manufactures taken in 1914, just made public, show that the output of fertilizers in this country increased 49.8 per cent in quantity and 50.5 per cent in value in the five-year period between 1909 and 1914. The number of establishments primarily devoted to this industry grew from 530 in 1909 to 784 in 1914.

The geographical location of the industry is predominantly in the South, harmonizing with the notable consumption of fertilizers in that section. Of the 1,124 establishments engaged in the industry, 293 were located in Georgia, 108 in Alabama, 85 in South Carolina, 69 in North Carolina, 66 in Pennsylvania, 61 in Virginia, 50 in Maryland, 31 in Ohio, and 30 in New Jersey. Other states contain less than 30 each.

This year's strawberry crop of the United States was worth \$20,000,000.

THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs—Their Care and Cultivation

A Driveway Made Beautiful With a Fine Effect of Massed Planting.

EFFECTS IN MASSING

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Two recent photographs showing handsome California homes, one at Berkeley, and the other the Smith home at Oakland, illustrate nicely one of the principles of art that the maker of a garden will do well to study. It is the general scheme producing an effect with masses of plants, and with foliage thrown daringly into background or foreground with little apparent thought for the individual plant.

It follows the idea of the little darky who came home one day with a crude drawing made in school. The little boy held up proudly the product and said:

"See, mammy, here am what I done drawn today."

"What dat?" inquired the mother.

"Hits er cow," said the little fellow.

"Yes, hits er cow, all right," said the mother, "but whar am de tail?"

"De teacher she don't tote me," responded the child, "dat so long as de general effect am good, neber mind de tail."

That is the theory shown strikingly by these two California pictures. In one is found a heavy massing of green effects in the background, with the same general scheme of mass being applied to the plants and grasses bordering the driveway. Not a single one of the trees or plants stands out individually, but they all blend into a general purpose.

In the second picture the mass is transferred from background to foreground, leaving the house itself to stand boldly forth against the skyline. In directly opposite ways the pictures show effects of mass arrangement. It belongs to its school of art, and to art as applied to the garden, as clearly as the same theory has place in painting in oils.

And it must be remembered that it takes more real work to get effect from a seemingly disordered mass than it does to care for striking, individual and isolated elements.

AMONG THE FLOWERS

Cut flowers of annuals that seed freely and prolong the season of bloom. If allowed to mature seeds, they cease to bloom.

Don't neglect the potted plants; water well, and shade from the afternoon sunshine.

When shade is recommended, darkness or dense shade are not meant. All plants require a good light.

For potted plants that must have sunshine, set the pots in a jardiniere.

To Keep Plants Fresh.

There is a simple way to water ferns and flowers which will be of interest to one who must leave them for a time without care. Take a washing tub and place three or four bricks in it and put about two inches of water in the tub. Place the flowers on these bricks and place the tub where they can get the morning sunshine.

Prune older, weaker branches from shrubs and roses that are done blooming, and mulch roots.

Cut and pile sod for pot compost later.

Weather seldom affects weeds adversely.

Heavy shade is often worse than strong sunlight.

FALL SOWING OF ANNUALS

The following list of annuals may be sown in the fall: Alyssum, poppies, bachelor's buttons, lupins, coreopsis, acetosils, larkspurs, marigolds, morning glories, wild cucumbers, sweet peas, sunflowers and California poppies.

There is any number of annuals which flower earlier from fall-sown seeds and bloom two weeks ahead of their spring-sown sisters.

After the first frost dig up dahlias, cut off the tops, and after a few hours drying, store the tubers in a box of dry sand and coal ashes, where they will not freeze or have heat enough to sprout the eyes. Do not divide the clumps until spring.

Lilium Candidum should be transplanted in September, its natural season of rest.

Set in a box with a packing of moss around them to encourage moisture. Many plants will bear strong sky light that would be badly damaged if set in strong sunshine.

Root geranium slips now, if you want winter bloomers. Keep growing thrifflly, pinching off all buds until late September.

To root hardwood, shrubby plants, cut just below the joint, as all slips send out roots from the joint, whether soft or hardwood.

Do not make the mistake of rooting for winter bloomers plants that bloom only in the summer. Some geraniums bloom more freely than others.

Evaporation is rapid; if showers are few, the plants will become stunted from thirst; if too much rain, weeds must not be allowed to choke the plants.

All shrubby pot plants should be set in a sheltered place, out of doors, with good light, but some shade during the hot season, where strong winds cannot rack them.

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