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THE BYSTANDER

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XXIII No. 18

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

Price Five Cents

TO LET—Two furnished rooms, 815 28th street. Phone Drake 535 J.

The Junior Mite Missionary society will meet at the parsonage Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Frank Anderson, father of Vivian Anderson, is sick in the Methodist hospital.

The Virginia Picnic association will meet Sunday afternoon, October 22, at the home of Mrs. Belle Drew, 255 Sheridan street.

The W. Mite Missionary society will hold a silver tea October 17th at the parsonage, 1045 Thirteenth street, from 3 to 10 p. m. Public invited.

The South Side Crochet club will meet at Mrs. Dan Matthews' this week. A dainty luncheon will be served. Mrs. Sadie Blackburn, president; Mrs. Marvin Jennings, secretary.

The young people's concert given last Monday by the Union Congregational church was fairly well attended. The program was very good and each member acquitted themselves nicely.

Rev. J. H. Ferrabee, the presiding elder for St. Paul's district, arrived in town to attend the reception given Tuesday night in his and the pastor's honor. He was a caller at the Bystander office.

On Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Moss, one of the delegates and church workers among his people of the south in the great Christian church, will preach at the Union Congregational church. Everybody is invited to come out and hear him.

The Callanan club met Wednesday with Mrs. Johnson on Twenty-sixth street. A lovely meeting was had. The president, Mrs. Pyree, was sick and the vice president presided. The next meeting will be October 25th at the home of Mrs. Tillie Lee, 909 Seventeenth street. For full program see next week's Bystander.

All who have decided to take part in the Queen Esther cantata are requested to meet Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Hampton Graves, 930 Fourteenth street. Listen, folks. It is impossible to get all young as well as all old. Will one and all reason with yourselves and come, and all together have a nice time. One hundred voices will be required to render this cantata.

One of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was the reception given last Friday evening by the Mission Circle of the Corinthian Baptist church at the beautiful home of Atty. and Mrs. J. B. Rush, complimentary to Mrs. M. E. Jeffries, one of the active and efficient workers of the circle, as an expression for commendable service in behalf of the same. Mr. James Hill, late of Omaha, and Mr. Beckner, financial secretary of Tuskegee, were present. A buffet luncheon was served. The evening was one long to be remembered by all present.

Friday afternoon, October 6, the I. C. met at the home of Mrs. Maude Wilkinson, at which time plans were perfected for a banquet Tuesday, October 17th, the proceeds to apply on the Booker T. Washington memorial in the form of a painting of the distinguished educator by Henry O. Tanner and which is to be placed in the Iowa historical building. Chicken pie and tempting accessories forms the menu, all for 25 cents. Banquet to be served in the lecture room of St. Paul's A. M. E. church.

The Home and Foreign Missionary Circle of Maple Street Baptist church held their session with Mrs. Jake Smith on West Third street. The Corinthian and Union Baptist Home Circles were invited guests. A splendid time reported. After which Rev. S. Bates of Maple Street Circle, assisted by Mrs. Brown of the Iowa and Nebraska association, installed the following officers: President, Mrs. S. Bates; vice president, Mrs. Saunders; secretary, Mrs. Minor; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Warden.

The reception given Tuesday evening, October 10th, under the auspices of the St. Paul Sunday school and the Allen C. E. society in honor of the return of Rev. S. L. Birt and family to St. Paul's church and the Rev. J. H. Ferrabee, the new presiding elder of the Des Moines district, was one of the most brilliant affairs ever given in the history of the church. Every department of the church was represented on the program with words of praise of the success of the church last year. Realizing that there is a greater responsibility upon each and every member the coming year for old St. Paul, we are looking forward to a new church. The feature of the evening

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

was the music, baritone solo by Mr. Chas. E. Woods, Jr., duet by Mrs. Ethel Bowmer Smith and Mrs. J. E. Ousley and reading by Mrs. J. H. McClain. Miss Vivian Warricks presided at the piano. Mrs. C. B. Woods showed her marked ability as a cateress in the way she handled the 200 or more guests that were served, assisted by the young ladies of classes No. 6 and 11 of St. Paul's Sunday school.

DRAMATIC ART CLUB. The Dramatic Art club met with Mrs. W. W. Jones, 3100 Grand avenue. Lesson, "Committees and Board of Directors." Roberts' Rules of Order. Club will meet next Tuesday with Mrs. J. B. Rush. Lesson, "Classes of Motions."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET. The board of directors for the Home for Women and Girls will meet in Des Moines at the residence of Mrs. A. Gaiter, 771 Thirteenth street. All members are urged to be present. Election of officers and the members to take the place of the nine whose time expires. Other very important business to be transacted. Mrs. J. B. Rush, Pres.

CALLED MEETING. You are invited to attend called meeting of the joint lodges, namely, Wilson lodge, No. 282, Phillip Guiding Star temple, No. 341, of the United Brothers of Friendship, under the Missouri jurisdiction, located in Des Moines, Iowa. Said meeting is for the purpose of discussing the matter of our suspension and taking action, if thought necessary, to secure some relief. Said meeting to be held in the hall of North Star Masonic temple, 1010 Center street, Friday evening, October 20th, at 8 p. m. Chas. H. Wilson, W. M. R. E. Pattenf Sec'y. J. W. Franklin. John L. Thompson.

SPECIAL BOARD MEETING TO BE HELD. Mrs. S. Joe Brown, president of the Iowa Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and president of the board of directors for the Home for Women and Girls, has issued a call for a special executive session to be held in Des Moines on Wednesday, November 1st. The following officers are expected to be in attendance: Mesdames Belle C. Watkins of Buxton, first vice president; Lulu Horne, Cedar Rapids, second vice president; Jessye E. McClain of Des Moines, recording secretary; Elhorna Gresham, Cedar Rapids, corresponding secretary; A. G. Clark, Oskaloosa, treasurer; Ma-cha White, Indianola, organizer; Julia Southall, Buxton, chaplain; Helena Downey, Ottumwa, parliamentarian; Lillian Hamilton, Des Moines, historian; Cora Hennington, Ottumwa, auditor; Frank P. Johnson of Des Moines, head of the social service department; Edward A. Carter of Buxton, education; Gus G. Nichols of Des Moines, music; Cora Jones of Oskaloosa, household economics; Mrs. John L. Thompson, Des Moines, child welfare; Alberta Carter, Davenport, health; Harry Allen, Des Moines, arts and crafts; Francis Hicks, Ottumwa, credentials; J. H. McDowell, Des Moines, temperance; Wells Fowler, Ottumwa, civics; Misses Margaret Roberts, Des Moines, editor; Vivian Smith, Waterloo, suffrage, and Marie I. Bell of Des Moines, superintendent young women's department. Other board members to be in attendance are Miss Jessie E. Walker, Mesdames Jennie G. Johnson, R. N. Hyde, Geo. C. Young, Ada Mills, Mary Miles, Kate Brooks, Addie Johnson, Emma Brooks and Sadie Washington.

EXPOSITION COMMITTEE MAKING LARGE PREPARATIONS. The ladies who are in charge of the Iowa Federation Exposition to be put on in this city the 31st of this month for the benefit of the Washington memorial fund held an interesting meeting Thursday afternoon at the Crocker roller rink, where the exposition is to be held. Arrangements were completed for the booths and the ladies plan to open the exposition at 2 p. m. The next and final meeting will be held October 28th at the residence of the chairman at 1058 Fifth street, at 8 p. m., at which time all ladies are invited, also the gentlemen who are to serve on this committee.

SEASON OPENING Of The Crocker Roller Rink 1221 Crocker Street Weensday Oct. 18, 1916 At this date and throughout the season admission 10c, skating 20c. On this occasion the Pastime Orchestra, composed of ten pieces, will furnish music. Skating 7:30 to 11:15. At 9 p. m. the boys will play a game of basket ball on skates, the funniest thing yet. At 10 o'clock a few short addresses by our professional and business men. Singing by Crocker Quartette. At 11 p. m. skate-boy race. General public invited to attend. Skating Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Tuesday night free for lady beginners.

ST. PAUL, MINN. Harry T. Burleigh, our most noted musical composer, will appear in a song recital at Pilgrim Baptist church Thursday evening, October 19, under the auspices of the Literary and Social and Ladies' Aid. Mr. Fred McCracken, our real estate man, is confined to his home by a slight attack of acute indigestion this week. Mrs. James Roberts entertained a bevy of ladies at cards Friday afternoon in honor of her birthday. Sixteen tables were played. Delightful refreshments were served. She received many nice presents. Mrs. A. T. Stanley was awarded the consolation.

WASHINGTON, IOWA NOTES. Rev. Boyd and family left last week for their new home at Waterloo, to which charge he was assigned by the annual conference. Rev. Morgan, our newly appointed pastor, is nicely located at the parsonage, where he is ready to receive all callers. Margaret Campbell went to Mt. Pleasant last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Sarah Stokes, who has been spending some time at the H. Campbell home, expects to leave next week for Chicago, where she expects to make her home. Mesdames Johnson and Hood, sisters of Miss Mae Watkins, are new arrivals in the city to make their home. Mrs. D. Basfield of Pueblo, Colo., who has been visiting at the N. L. Black home, has gone to Chicago for a short visit before returning to her home. Mrs. Wm. Stewart of Moline spent Sunday at the A. L. Hall home. Miss Helen Motts of Rock Island visited at the Mrs. Mary Motts home over Sunday, returning to her home Tuesday. Moses Hall was a visitor in the Tricities on Monday. Mrs. D. S. Johnson of Davenport and Mrs. A. G. Clark of Oskaloosa visited at the Jas. Redd home during the fall festival. Sunday, October 15th, is the first quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church for this conference year, and the new presiding elder will be here on his initial visit and will receive a royal welcome. Mrs. Emma Black has returned from a visit with relatives in Oskaloosa. Paul Greenway of Seattle, Wash., arrived from Muscatine on Monday and visited a few days at the W. B. Williams home on his way home. Mrs. Haines, who has been ill, is convalescing.

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BANKERS ACCIDENT CO., Des Moines Iowa. Please give me full information regarding your health and accident policy. Name..... age..... Occupation..... Address..... BANKERS ACCIDENT INS. CO. Capital \$1,000,000

SURPRISE COURTESY TO P. H. P. On Tuesday evening members of Mt. Moriah Tabernacle, No. 567, Daughters of Tabernacle, and a few visitors came in on much surprise to the home of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wilkinson of 223 East Thirteenth street. Mrs. Wilkinson has been the presiding officer of the Tabernacle for the past two years and as a token for her good work and efforts a beautiful double satin pattern table linen and napkins was presented to her. Mrs. Sim Jeffers made the presentation speech. Mesdames Kelley, Yates, Miles, Hanger and Taylor took charge of the dining room and kitchen and in a short time a good two-course luncheon was served in the dining room at one long table. The centerpiece was a huge craft basket filled with fruits of the season. Among the visitors were Mrs. Nash of Spokane, Wash., Mrs. Roberson of Chicago, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Davis of Autic Tabernacle, Des Moines.

NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS TO SPEAK HERE. Arrangements have just been completed for the first large political meeting of the present campaign to be held at the Crocker roller rink at West Thirteenth and Crocker streets tomorrow, Saturday, October 14th, at 8 p. m. Hon. Roscoe C. Simmons, nephew of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, and who is himself a candidate for congress from the state of Kentucky, will be present and address the citizens of Polk county upon the political issues. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Capital City Cornet Band, and special invitation is extended to the ladies to attend. Atty. S. Joe Brown, member of the county central committee, will preside. Mr. Jesse A. Graves will act as secretary and Messrs. H. Gould and M. L. Gregory as ushers. The following have been selected as honorary vice presidents for the occasion: Henry McCraven, J. S. Beverly, J. C. Williams, W. T. Jones, Atty. J. B. Rush, H. Madden (Delphi, Iowa), W. H. McCree, A. L. Smith, R. N. Hyde, L. M. Jones, J. G. Browne, Editor John L. Thompson, E. T. Blagburn, Wm. Tomlin, E. R. Hall, H. W. Hughes, Harry Crews, Gus Watkins, Dr. A. J. Booker, Archie Day, J. H. Reynolds, Dr. J. Alvin Jefferson, J. L. Lucas, Ed Lawson (Carney, Iowa), and W. D. Miller (Enterprise, Iowa). Those desiring to attend should come early as Mr. Simmons is known to be an orator of rare ability, having spoken in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium in this city during the last national campaign and delegations are expected from Baxter, Carney, Enterprise and all the surrounding community. Admission free.

CLINTON, IOWA. Joe Robinson and wife have returned from Huntsville, Mo., where they accompanied the remains of Mrs. Robinson's brother for burial. Miss Frances Johnson has returned from Gravity, Iowa, where she visited with her parents. Mrs. L. W. Routh and sons, Jesse, Louis and Freddie, visited relatives recently while on their way to their home in Fort Madison, where they would join Rev. Routh, who will pastor there this conference year. The members of the Second Baptist church will have a rally on Sunday, October 15th. Three services will be held. At 3 p. m. a musical program will be rendered by the choir and others. A good time is looked forward to.

Mrs. Lillie Porter, evangelist, spoke at the A. M. E. church to a good congregation Sunday evening, October 1. The adult choir of Bethel A. M. E. church, after a protracted rest, met Wednesday evening for reorganization. The reappointment of Rev. W. W. Williams to the A. M. E. church this year meets with general approval. He is busy now with the trustees installing a furnace in the church, which, when it is completed, will no doubt be greatly appreciated. Mrs. Lillie Porter, who has been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Williams on her return from annual conference, left for her home in St. Paul on Friday night. The corn festival which will take place on October 26, 27 and 28 will eclipse anything ever attempted in Clinton. There will be something doing all the time. Every road will lead to Clinton on those dates.

We wish to extend to the friends our many thanks for their kindness and assistance during the illness and death of my husband, and our brother, Richard Jones. Mrs. Richard Jones, Fred Jones, Jessie Jones and Chas. Jones.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hatton of Arch street entertained friends Friday evening in honor of their second anniversary. Mrs. Mattie R. Hicks, honorable president of the Minnesota State Federation of Colored Women, has been appointed chairman of the rescue department of the National Association of Colored Women. Mr. W. T. Francis, one of our most able lawyers, is a republican candidate for the legislature in the 38th district. November 7th will tell the story, and we trust his friends will give him their support. Mr. L. L. Alexander is conducting a first class grocery at Bondo and McKubbin. We have now three such stores run by members of the race. Why not patronize them. Your race pride should more than cause you to do this. Mrs. Lillian Taylor, who has been a house guest of Mrs. Eula Hunter of St. Anthony avenue, left for her home in Mason City, Iowa last week. Madam L. A. Henderson, the hair dresser, has returned from Chicago. Sixteen ladies met at the home of Mrs. Mattie R. Hicks, 1000 Iglehart avenue, Monday afternoon and organized the Ladies' Matinee club. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Stella Lee; vice president, Mrs. Hicks; secretary, Mrs. Carrie Lindsay; treasurer, Mrs. Bessie Miller. Mr. Thaddeus Stepp, formerly of Clinton, Iowa, will produce a moving picture play, called "The Modern Minnehaha," and it is composed of Twin City talent. Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman (white) of New York, who accompanied the Hughes women's special to our city Saturday, spoke at Pilgrim Baptist church Sunday morning on the recent Waco lynching, as was published in the Crisis. It was through Mrs. Freeman that the \$10,000 anti-lynching fund was raised and that steps are being taken to prosecute the leaders of the Waco mob. This investigation by Mrs. Freeman was for and in the interest of the N. A. A. C. P. Messrs. and Mesdames Frank and J. King, who have recently moved to our city, are residing at 570 West Central avenue. Quarterly meeting will be observed at St. James A. M. E. church on the 22nd inst. Presiding Elder James Higgins will be in charge. Mr. R. Young, who was run over by an automobile truck and seriously injured in Tacoma, Wash., last spring, does not improve any. Please see the agent and pay up your subscription. You promised the editor you would do so.

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BANKERS ACCIDENT CO., Des Moines Iowa. Please give me full information regarding your health and accident policy. Name..... age..... Occupation..... Address..... BANKERS ACCIDENT INS. CO. Capital \$1,000,000

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MONMOUTH, ILL. Mrs. Sandy H. Clarke and daughters, Louise and Eloise, of Galesburg visited here for several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Little. Mr. John Forte, who has been sick since spring, is gradually growing weaker. Edgar Metlock of Cedar Rapids was in town for several days. Rev. and Mrs. Eugene Thompson have returned from Chicago and Danville, Ill. Rev. Thompson returns again as the pastor of St. James' A. M. E. church. Miss Lavada Taylor has gone to Des Moines, Iowa, to make her home. Mrs. Maria Stockes, who has been in Kewanee, Ill., for several weeks, has returned home. Mr. Bob Catlin is spending a week in Champaign, Ill. His brother, Joe Catlin, of Chicago will have charge of his barber shop while he is away. Mrs. Lillian Catlin was in Roseville, Ill., last week, where she has recently started a new beauty parlor. Miss Clara Taylor of Canton, Mo., is here visiting at the home of her uncle, Ode Weathers. Messrs. John Webb and Jim Johnson visited friends in Streator this week. Miss Harriet Collins and mother have taken their residence in the home recently vacated by Mrs. Eva Reed. Mrs. Lillian Abel had a slight attack of sickness last week. The Missionary society of the Calvary Baptist church met last week at

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WASHINGTON, IOWA NOTES. Rev. Boyd and family left last week for their new home at Waterloo, to which charge he was assigned by the annual conference. Rev. Morgan, our newly appointed pastor, is nicely located at the parsonage, where he is ready to receive all callers. Margaret Campbell went to Mt. Pleasant last week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Garfield. Mrs. Sarah Stokes, who has been spending some time at the H. Campbell home, expects to leave next week for Chicago, where she expects to make her home. Mesdames Johnson and Hood, sisters of Miss Mae Watkins, are new arrivals in the city to make their home. Mrs. D. Basfield of Pueblo, Colo., who has been visiting at the N. L. Black home, has gone to Chicago for a short visit before returning to her home. Mrs. Wm. Stewart of Moline spent Sunday at the A. L. Hall home. Miss Helen Motts of Rock Island visited at the Mrs. Mary Motts home over Sunday, returning to her home Tuesday. Moses Hall was a visitor in the Tricities on Monday. Mrs. D. S. Johnson of Davenport and Mrs. A. G. Clark of Oskaloosa visited at the Jas. Redd home during the fall festival. Sunday, October 15th, is the first quarterly meeting at the A. M. E. church for this conference year, and the new presiding elder will be here on his initial visit and will receive a royal welcome. Mrs. Emma Black has returned from a visit with relatives in Oskaloosa. Paul Greenway of Seattle, Wash., arrived from Muscatine on Monday and visited a few days at the W. B. Williams home on his way home. Mrs. Haines, who has been ill, is convalescing.

For a Muddy Complexion. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and adopt a diet of vegetables and cereals. Take outdoor exercise daily and your complexion will be greatly improved within a few months. Try it. Obtainable everywhere.

FORT DODGE, IOWA. Mrs. Matthew Rhonene made a business trip to Waterloo last Friday. Mr. Al Lassar left for Chicago to work on the dining car service between Chicago and Sioux City. Mr. and Mrs. Berdoe of Meridian, Miss., have moved into the property owned by S. Hudson at 2023 Third Avenue So. Mrs. Berdoe is a sister to Mr. Hudson. Mr. Kenney Jones of Meridian, Miss., is also making Fort Dodge his home. Mrs. Lessee Greenway of Chicago departed for Waterloo on Monday morning. She will be in Waterloo for a few days.

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WASHINGTON, IOWA NOTES

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

One of the outstanding developments of the last few years is the growth of racial consciousness. The latest Negro Year Book reflects this. Not only are the exploits of the heroes of the race recorded but also the individual worth of Negroes is described with pride.

For example, the rise in the price of oil is said to have boosted the income of Sarah Baxter, a young girl of Taft, Okla., to \$500 a day. As the descendant of a Creek freedman, she happened to be allotted a piece of land in the oil district. Single taxers would hardly share in the enjoyment of this record. But it has its significance in a cumulative way.

Says Monroe N. Work, editor of the volume: "Through purchases and increases in values, property holdings of Negroes of the country increased during the year by probably \$30,000,000. It is estimated that on the basis of actual values and including exempted and nontaxable property the total wealth of the Negroes of the United States is about \$1,000,000,000. They own 21,000,000 acres of land, or more than 32,000 square miles, an area greater than that of the state of South Carolina."

This private accumulation and public emphasis on the power of property is the Negro's answer to the white man's apathy concerning his plight. Stupidly the mere possession of wealth is doing for the Negro what the white man's conscience has failed to do. Racial consciousness is the beginning of racial self-reliance.

In an immense variety of ways the Negro is using his own resources to push forward his race, and, too, from many sources he is being aided. Julius Rosenberg, among others, has made interesting gifts to the rural schools.

All this activity, the training of the Negro for more and more important services, is bound to have its consequences. On the one hand segregation is increasing—since 1911 13 cities and towns have adopted segregation ordinances—and on the other hand the Negroes are shaped by the schools and other institutions to share in the manifold efforts of the country. Here, in truth, is a genuine conflict of forces.

What is the solution? Is it that of the Brazilian statesman who was quoted by Colonel Roosevelt as follows:

"You of the United States are keeping the blacks as an entirely separate class, and you are not treating them as human beings. You are not respecting their right to self-respect. They remain as a menacing element in your civilization, permanent, and perhaps after a while a growing element. With us this tends to disappear, because the blacks themselves tend to disappear and to become absorbed. In a century there will not be any Negroes in Brazil, while you will have 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 of them."

Negroes are being absorbed in the United States, despite our hostility to miscegenation. The number of mulattoes steadily increases and the number of blacks decreases, despite the widespread laws forbidding intermarriage between the races. Unless the Negro's attitude toward this absorption changes, the gradual disappearance of a colored race seems to be the prospect in America.—Chicago Herald.

John Fraser came into town and found employment in a pressing club. He washed windows and did errands.

Commendation for the progress made by the colored race during the last 50 years in the face of strong race prejudice was bestowed by H. Martin Williams, reading clerk of the house, in an address before the Negro race conference at Mount Carmel Baptist church. Mr. Williams said: "You have faced it like men, and have made your way up in spite of the utmost difficulties."

Following the address of Mr. Williams, the conference took the form of a permanent organization with the election of Rev. W. H. Jernagin of Washington as president, and the election of other officers as follows: Rev. J. Milton Waldron and E. P. Cheek of New Jersey, vice president; W. M. Alexander of Baltimore, secretary; S. L. Carruthers, treasurer; W. A. Taylor, corresponding secretary; and W. D. Norman, chairman of the executive committee.

The organization, on the question of endorsing the Republican nominee for president, voted to appoint a committee of nine to wait upon Mr. Hughes and ascertain his views and purposes in regard to the colored race. The executive committee opposed the appointment of the committee and urged the immediate endorsement of Mr. Hughes.

President Jernagin, in speaking of the conditions among the colored race, said that in the last six months more than 500,000 colored persons had left the South for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and northwestern states to take the places of foreign laborers who have returned to their respective countries. He asserted the employers are more than satisfied with them as laborers and are willing to employ 1,000,000 more.

He said the leaders of the colored race feel that there are too many of their race in the South, and that every effort would be made to secure the migration of the surplus to northern and western states.

Chinese railroad embankments are protected from floods by planting them with native grass with tenacious roots that resist erosion.

A new steamship line has been started to transport lumber between New Orleans and Cristobal, Colon.

In a Pennsylvania town it was proposed to have Sunday baseball. The burgess declined to license unless the people approved, so boxes were placed in the churches on Sunday. The result was 900 favored and 200 opposed.

A Swedish engineer has found that an extract from sulphite lye, when powdered and made into bricks, can be used as a substitute for coal.

for 30 cents a day, which was fair wages. In his spare moments he watched the workers. Then he took up the iron. Soon he had a table and an iron, and was drawing a wage of \$1 a day. For all that he was just a pressing club Negro, Clement Richardson writes in the Southern Workman. Nobody thought of him as anything else. In a few years the owner of the business, a white man, died. Frazer bought the business.

As colored folk came in to bring and take back clothes, they inquired for a barber shop. Frazer fitted up a chair, bought a pair of clippers, and advertised for clients; that is, he at first cut hair for nothing. Then, as he mastered the art, he charged five cents, then ten cents, and so on till he reached the standard price of 25 cents.

Meantime he had bought a farm and a horse. He said: "I'll take this horse and land and make it pay for another place." Scarcely had he embarked on this proposition when a few choice acres of land on the west side of Auburn were put up for sale. Strangely enough, it was the land of Frazer's father's master. Frazer bought it. He put up a three-story building. He has abandoned the pressing club, but sells clothing. He still runs a barber shop in the rear of the store. His second floor is an assembly room for lodges and amusements. On the third floor he has an undertaking establishment.

A few paces from the store he has built a home. A little further on he has put up a hotel cottage, a rare place in the South, with clean, airy rooms, and up-to-date cooking and service.

Negro problems are to be considered as a part of the course in sociology at Howard university this year. Prof. Kelly Miller is to teach the first semester, and Dr. R. E. Parks, professional lecturer in sociology of Chicago university, is to teach the second semester of the subject.

In order that the course may be available for city school teachers and others interested the time has been set for three o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The course is to embrace such topics as growth, distribution and tendency of Negro population, segregation, occupation, crime, vital statistics, education, religious and benevolent organizations, and also the discussion of remedial agencies and the general progress of the race.

The advisability of naming colored bishops in the Protestant Episcopal church will be discussed at the general convention in St. Louis this month. A special commission of bishops, clergy and laymen, appointed at the 1913 convention to investigate the question, has completed its reports, one a majority favoring the naming of colored bishops, the other a minority report opposing the proposal.

The majority report, which includes the signature of the chairman, and bishops of North Carolina, Texas and Mississippi and the lay members from Virginia and Rhode Island recommends grouping the colored members of the church in the southern dioceses into one or more missionary districts over which colored bishops would be placed. The minority report is signed by the bishops of South Carolina and Georgia, Reverend Doctor Stires of New York and Judge Joseph Packard of Baltimore, who favor election of suffragan bishops for this work.

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This completed the examination of my luggage, and I was then told to go with another subofficer and submit to a personal examination. I was directed to go into a compartment and was told to take off all my clothing except my undershirt. I was also told to take everything out of my pockets and put it on a shelf. Banknotes were unfolded, one by one, to see that there was no tissue between; my watchcase was opened, so was a small metal case that I carry my subway tickets in. The outer and inner cases of my watch were opened. The pockets of my top-coat, coat, waistcoat and trousers were turned inside out, and fingers sucked over every seam. My boots and socks, drawers and shirt received the same careful attention previously accorded those in my trunk. The band around the hat I wore was pushed up and the sweatband was turned down.

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The examination of suspected women is, of course, conducted by woman inspectors, and I was told that cipher dispatches written on oil paper have sometimes been discovered, and that the examination is rigid in the extreme. In fact, American women who consider going to Germany before the end of the war must make up their minds in advance that they may possibly be subjected to an examination that to many would be humiliating.

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GERMANY TAKING NO SPY CHANCES

Correspondent Tells How He Was Searched When About to Leave Country.

MINUTE EXAMINATION

Every Article of Clothing Gets Close Scrutiny and Ordeal is Quite Humiliating for Women of Tender Senses.

FRANZ HUGO KREBS, in New York Times.

New York.—The examination which one has to undergo when entering or leaving Germany is very stringent and trying, and as the war continues is gradually becoming more rigid. A friend of mine who had come into Germany a few days before told me that on reaching Warnemunde tickets were given out, and that passengers were examined in the order of the number on the ticket; so I arranged matters with the conductor of the train from Berlin. He told me where to stand just before we reached Warnemunde, pointed out to me, when we arrived, the man who gave out the tickets—and I received No. 1.

Entering a building right by the train, I was told to go through a long room, and was halted at the door of another room and asked to produce my passport. After it had been carefully scrutinized I was passed into another room. There I found a porter with my grips and hatbox, and I was asked to identify my trunk. All my luggage was then placed on a wooden bench, and an officer and subofficer came over to take charge of the examination.

Search Was Thorough. I never pack my trunk; it had been packed by the chambermaid at the Hotel Bristol, on Unter den Linden, and when I left Warnemunde its appearance begged description. All my handkerchiefs, collars, shirts, drawers and socks were examined, one by one, to see whether any concealed papers could be located or whether anything was written on or sewed into them. Handkerchiefs were cut into strips, whiffs, drawers and socks were turned inside out, and always there was a careful and persistent search. Every crease was examined. My soap was cut in pieces and a stick of camphor which had been cut in two places when I came into Germany was cut in another place. First the grips were examined, and then the hatbox; then, tray by tray, everything in the trunk was gone over, my boots and slippers were examined with great care, and, fortunately, I had no boots that had been recently resoled or reheeled; otherwise they might have been ripped apart. This, I was told, is frequently done.

Coming into Germany the examining officer had torn out the stand in my hatbox, on which the hat rested, and had this fixed in Berlin, but I might better have waited until I returned to New York, because, as it was impossible for him to get his hands between the stand on which the hat rested and the side of the box, the examiner simply tore the stand out. The band of my silk hat was pushed up, to see whether anything was concealed underneath, and the cushion for brushing the hat was ripped open.

Special inducements have been arranged by congress to tempt young men to take up the service as a profession. Pensions and bonuses for long-time enlistments have been provided and the department's literature will call attention to the opportunities of the seaman to provide a nest egg against the incapacity of old age.

The 2,500 men a month needed will go partly toward the authorized increase and partly toward filling up the gaps created through honorable discharges. The department expects a considerable decrease in the percentage of men quitting the service, owing to the special inducements that are now being offered.

In recent years, recruits have been none too plentiful, as there is considerable ignorance as to how well the navy really pays and what chances it offers a young man to see the world and save money. The navy intends to dispel this ignorance.

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NEW INTERNATIONAL MATCH



Miss Marie Louise Rodwald of New York and Tuxedo, and prominent in society and war relief work, who is to wed Lieut. Allan Dyson Perrins of the Welsh Guards, England.

NAVY NEEDS MANY NEW MEN

Campaign for Recruits Planned by Officials to Show Young Fellows Advantages of Service.

Washington.—Plans for an active enlistment campaign have been put on foot by the navy department to procure the sailors and marines provided for in the recent preparedness legislation. More than 2,500 recruits a month will be required to bring the navy up to the 20,000 authorized increase in personnel.

Judging from the army's experience in the past few months naval officers realize they will have a hard time finding suitable young men. Even during the Mexican crisis army enlistments seldom were more than 3,000 a month.

The navy will immediately begin an educational campaign. Literature describing life on a man-of-war will be scattered nation-wide, and motion pictures portraying the romance of a sailor's life will be made. The navy intends to go into the rural districts, and there as well as in the big showhouses of the metropolitan sections will the life of Uncle Sam's guardians of the waves be thrown on the screens.

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In recent years, recruits have been none too plentiful, as there is considerable ignorance as to how well the navy really pays and what chances it offers a young man to see the world and save money. The navy intends to dispel this ignorance.

My evening hat was opened. Although it was bought in the United States, it seems that it had been made in Paris, and, as that fact was stamped inside, I had a feeling that it did not lend the care with which it was examined. In the bottom of my trunk there were about a dozen summer shirts; I had not worn them since the previous summer, and each had a piece of cardboard placed in it when laundered in order to hold the shirt in shape. The cardboard was taken out of each shirt and laid aside.

This completed the examination of my luggage, and I was then told to go with another subofficer and submit to a personal examination. I was directed to go into a compartment and was told to take off all my clothing except my undershirt. I was also told to take everything out of my pockets and put it on a shelf. Banknotes were unfolded, one by one, to see that there was no tissue between; my watchcase was opened, so was a small metal case that I carry my subway tickets in. The outer and inner cases of my watch were opened. The pockets of my top-coat, coat, waistcoat and trousers were turned inside out, and fingers sucked over every seam. My boots and socks, drawers and shirt received the same careful attention previously accorded those in my trunk. The band around the hat I wore was pushed up and the sweatband was turned down.

Next I was handed a paper to sign, stating that everything had been returned to me, and I was told that my examination was over.

The examination of suspected women is, of course, conducted by woman inspectors, and I was told that cipher dispatches written on oil paper have sometimes been discovered, and that the examination is rigid in the extreme. In fact, American women who consider going to Germany before the end of the war must make up their minds in advance that they may possibly be subjected to an examination that to many would be humiliating.

Cupid Wins Again. Bloomingdale, N. C.—Mrs. John Cooper's thrilling chase in an endeavor to stop her clopping daughter, Rose, ended when her automobile skidded and tossed her into a graveyard. She was unhurt, but her daughter was married.

Feeds Town With Fish. Middleton, Idaho.—As a result of a little angling in the Snake river early the other morning, Gilbert Hoskins brought home two sturgeons which

NO IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR

European Fight Has Put Stop to Flow of Big Human Tide to This Country.

BEST TYPES CANNOT COME

Germany, France and England Will Not Let Their People Leave When Peace Prevails, an Official Predicts.

New York.—Immigration at the port of New York continues to be fast locked by the European war. Even the shortage of labor, the exceptional prosperity and the high wages being paid have failed to stimulate emigration from those countries which have not placed an embargo upon it. Thus runs an article by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, in a recent issue of the World. Under the circumstances we would expect the vacuum created by the closing of the doors of Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Poland and Italy against emigration to have stimulated the flow from Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Portugal, whose gates are still open to the outgoing flood. This has not occurred.

For the four years prior to the war immigration averaged in the neighborhood of 900,000 a year at the port of New York. The first year of the war it fell to 243,000. The second year it fell still further, to 170,000. The outgoing flood has more than neutralized the incoming tide. The net loss through this port to our population during these two years was 20,793.

There is still some immigration from Italy, and a considerable immigration from Greece, although the immigrants from these countries are largely men over the military age and wives and children coming to this country to join husbands or parents. During the three months, May, June and July, 1916, 8,053 Greeks entered at the port of New York, 10,353 Italians and 4,063 Scandinavians. Should the war be extended over the entire Balkan peninsula, as now seems quite probable, southern immigration will be reduced to Italy and Spain.

Pure Conjecture After Close of War.

As to what will happen after the war, that is pure conjecture. It depends upon too many influences. Undoubtedly Germany, France and England, the most highly organized of the military countries, will keep their people at home. Wages are likely to be high, and the socialization of industry which has taken place will enable these states to regiment their soldiers much as they have done during the war. This is not true of Russia, Austria, Italy and the Balkans. And from these countries it is safe to assume a large immigration will come. These countries have suffered, most. They are less highly organized than the other powers. The burden of taxation in these countries has been very much greater. Should they lift the gates and permit their people to migrate, undoubtedly a very large, possibly a tremendous, immigration will follow the ending of the war from these countries.

How will the immigrants be financed in view of their poverty? Just as they have been financed in the past, for 80 per cent of those who come to America receive aid and assistance from friends and relatives already here. It is American money sent to Italy, Austria, Russia and Poland that stimulates emigration to this country; and in view of the general prosperity of the workers this aid will be freely granted at the close of the war.

Immigration is a pretty accurate mirror of industrial conditions. When this country is prosperous, when wages are high, immigration rises. When hard times intervene and men are out of employment, immigration falls.

Will Need Labor Abroad.

The same rule applies to Europe. When conditions are good men remain at home, for most of those who come to America would much prefer to stay in their native countries if the conditions of life were tolerable. All of those forces will be acting and reacting on one another at the close of the war.

If the European countries set themselves to rehabilitate the wastage of the war, to rebuild their roads and re-man their factories in order to recapture their trade, there may be a great demand for labor. If they should work out an agricultural program for cutting up the great stretches of feudal estates into small holdings, to be sold on easy terms, this too will tend to keep the people at home.

It is likely that an agricultural revolution will follow the war and that the old feudal system which still prevails almost all over Europe to the east of Berlin will be broken up, and individual homes like those of France will be provided for the people. If such a program as this should be carried out, and there is reason for believing that it is under contemplation, immigration to America might be permanently checked for many years to come. And quite as important, hundreds of thousands of foreign-born persons might leave the United States to acquire a home in their own country.

Couldn't Commit Suicide. Paterson, N. J.—Lorenzo Martino stood on the Morris canal towpath and pressed a revolver to his temple. The shot only singed his hair. He dived into the canal. A policeman hauled him out. Joseph is now reconciled to life.

Back Broken, Lived Two Years. Eastview, N. Y.—After living two years with a broken back, Henry Tolpeke is dead. He spent months in a plaster cast after an automobile mishap.

This Mother Patriotic. New York.—Another son, the thirteenth, has arrived in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Pietrosello. The proud mother is thirty-six years old.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Stand up right, speak thy thoughts, declare the truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere. They only live who dare. —Lewis Morris.

USES FOR TOMATO.

If you have never tried the combination of tomato with the tart apple in marmalade, you have something yet for which to live. You will never find any left over tomato soup in the spring no matter how much you prepare, for this soup may be served in such a variety of forms that it is always new.

When preparing soup use a quart of tomatoes, a pint of water, a slice of onion, a bay leaf, a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper and mace. Cook for 15 minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter, mixed with four of flour, cook together until smooth, then strain through a sieve; reheat and serve with croûtons.

Tomato Marmalade.—Peel and slice four quarts of firm, ripe tomatoes; add four pounds of sugar, the juice and pulp of six large lemons and a cupful of raisins. Put these in a kettle in layers and cook one hour until it is quite thick. Put in jelly glasses or jars; cover with paraffin.

Tomato and Apple Butter.—Take seven pounds of ripe tomatoes, four pounds of light brown sugar, one-half cupful of strong vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, cinnamon, ginger and cloves. Slice the apples without peeling, cut up the tomatoes and cook in a half pint of water until tender. Then press through a colander, add the sugar and vinegar and boil until thick. Add the spices to the vinegar and can while hot.

Canning Tomatoes Whole for Salad.—Wash the tomato, removing the stem but not the peeling; be sure that they are firm and not over-ripe and of a size that will slip into the jar without crushing. Drop them or dip them in a wire basket into a kettle of boiling water a moment to boil so that they are scalded through, then carefully transfer them to the jar and fill up with boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt added to each jar. Seal and in the winter they may be used as fresh tomatoes, sliced for salad, or otherwise served.

Tomatoes stuffed with various fillings make a most appetizing salad.

When you have that tired feeling, When you feel inclined to shirk, Try to use the cause concealing, What you need is some more work.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

These are some of the dishes that will taste like "those that mother used to make."

Pot Roast of Beef.—Wipe one and a half pounds of beef, cut from the forequarter and cut in half-inch cubes. Put in a casserole dish and add one sliced onion, eight slices of carrot, two sprigs of parsley, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and a half teaspoonful of pepper corns. Add two cupfuls each of boiling water and tomatoes. Cover and bake in a slow oven three and a half hours. One-half hour before serving time, thicken with three tablespoonfuls of butter mixed with the same amount of flour. Remove the onion, carrot, pepper corns and parsley and add a cupful of peas. Serve hot, on the croquettes.

Ohio Pudding.—Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of sugar, three and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; cut in a third of a cupful of butter. Beat one egg, and add a cupful of milk. Combine the mixtures, beat vigorously; turn into a buttered mold, cover and steam two hours.

Ohio Sauce.—Cream a half a cupful of butter, and gradually beat in a cupful of brown sugar. When the mixture is well blended add four tablespoonfuls of thick cream, a little at a time, then add two tablespoonfuls of chopped pecan meats, two tablespoonfuls of chopped dates, and a half teaspoonful of lemon extract.

Prune Ice Cream.—Cover a cupful of prunes with cold water and let stand overnight. Cook in the same water until tender in the morning, remove the stones and put the fruit through a strainer. Add a cupful of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a pinch of salt and one and a fourth cupfuls of heavy cream whipped. Freeze as usual.

Rice Croquettes With Cheese Sauce.—Make seasoned rice into croquettes and add a cupful of grated rice to a thick rich cream sauce. The sauce may be made with rich milk as the cheese will add richness to the sauce. Serve hot, surrounded with dumplings.

Boston Brown Bread.—Take a cupful of corn meal, two cupfuls of rye meal, a teaspoonful of salt, a half cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda and a pint of sour milk; beat well to-

gether and steam three and a half hours, and bake a half hour.

Next to the message of the stars and the sea and the great wide spaces of unfenced nature; next to the glimpses of transfiguration that come to us in great human love and sorrow; I think that flower fragrance is one of the best influences to keep our natures from brutalizing under blows of necessity, from turning ashen gray in the fires that burn out our dreams.

FOOD WITH NO WASTE. Cheese is one of our foods that is absolutely without waste and as we realize the amount of waste in meat, we will come to appreciate the value of cheese. Cheese contains no cellulose as we find in vegetables, no grits and bones as waste in meat. Cheese because of its high nutritive value and being in such concentrated form if eaten hastily and in any amount, causes indigestion. The reason we serve hard crackers with cheese is to insure the thorough mastication of the cheese as we must of necessity chew the cracker in order to get it down.

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There are numberless methods of preparing cheese, as canapes, soups, entrees, omelets, souffles, with vegetables as escalloped dishes, and as dessert with a cracker and a small cupful of coffee.

Rice Croquettes With Cheese Sauce.—Cook a cupful of rice in two and a half cupfuls of milk and a teaspoonful of salt. When tender add the yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and a dash of paprika. Chill and roll into the desired shape. Roll crumbs, then in egg and water, dilluting the egg white with cold water, then roll in crumbs again and fry in hot fat, using the 40-second test.

Cheese Sauce.—Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add four of flour, and when well mixed add one and a half cupfuls of milk, a half teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika, and one cupful of chopped cheese.

Is not the sin of sin, unkindness? Because of it tears flow, hopes die, friendships are strained and hearts well nigh broken. Not to be kind widens the breach between rich and poor, labor and capital, the fortunate and the unfortunate. Just to be kind heartens the discouraged, strengthens the weak and makes heavy loads easy to carry.—J. Wilbur Chapman.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE. Just now the tomato is coming into its own, and for those who enjoy this vegetable-fruit anything new will be appreciated. As there is nothing new under the sun to everybody, old ideas redressed will no doubt be welcome. Those who do not know the pleasure of a dish of well-seasoned cooked tomatoes, served on well buttered toast, have yet to try that wholesome breakfast dish. One family can never get enough of the fruit put up to supply the demand just for this breakfast dish and for soup.

Take fresh, nice tomatoes which have been hollowed out; fill with fresh mushrooms, fried in butter for five minutes, with a seasoning of onion, celery salt and pepper.

Fried Tomatoes.—Select firm, ripe tomatoes and slice without peeling in half-inch slices, dip in beaten egg and crumbs and fry a delicate brown in a tablespoonful of olive oil. Season with salt and pepper and make a cream sauce in the pan in which the tomatoes were sauted. Serve on buttered toast with the cream sauce poured over.

Canning Tomatoes for Salads.—Here is another recipe which is highly recommended and sounds worth trying: Take perfectly sound, not quite ripe tomatoes from the vines, leaving a half-inch of the stem on each. The tomatoes must not be bruised or cracked. Put a layer of clean grape leaves in the bottom of a large glass jar, then lay in a layer of tomatoes and more grape leaves until the jar is filled. Fill with hot water; if not obtainable, add time-water to make it hard. On the top of each jar pour a half-inch of olive oil to keep out the air; cover tightly and keep in a cool place. In two or three weeks examine the fruit and renew the water and oil. This should be done when any fruit is taken out also.

Tomatoes scooped out and an egg dropped into the cavity, seasoned and baked until the egg is set, is a dish well liked, though not new.

Word of Different Meanings. A "rookie" is a man who is learning to be a soldier—the "raw recruit." The term is English. The word "rook" used to be used for a variety of things. A gambling den was a rook. So was a barracks. The frequenter of either became a "rookie."

Transmutation. "Do you think you can turn the baser metals into gold?" "Undoubtedly—if you can guess which way the steel market is going."

Of Little Use on the Earth. There are two kinds of men who never change their opinions—fools and dead ones. The man who will not learn from another is a

HOW THE BRITISH BROUGHT DOWN TWO MIGHTY ZEPPELIN RAIDERS

London Turned Out in Its Night Clothes to Watch Thrilling Spectacle of Battle Between Great Airships From Germany and Flock of Defending Aeroplanes and Land Guns—People Showed No Fright, and Millions Cheered When One Invader Shot to Earth, a Mass of Flames.

London.—The most formidable air raid of history apparently has been in the same time the greatest failure. Previous raids on England carried out by two or even one airship have exacted a far more severe toll of life and wrought tremendous damage as compared with what was done by the fleet of 13 Zeppelins which came to London early one morning recently, while, on the other hand, for the second time in the history of the present war two of the mighty Zeppelins were actually brought down and one was destroyed. On one other occasion a Zeppelin was forced to come down and was lost in the Thames, but this time the airships actually met their finish through the good work of the British Flying Corps, after what was beyond a doubt the most thrilling battle in the air which has ever occurred.

What the Airships Did.

The sum total of casualties and damage caused by the 13 Zeppelins is as follows:

- Killed—Thirty persons.
- Injured—About 100 persons.
- Twenty-five houses and some out-buildings slightly damaged in the Metropolitan police area.
- Two water mains cut.
- A number of cottages and a church damaged in other areas.
- A fire at some gas works.
- Remarkable scenes were witnessed in London while the anti-aircraft guns were blazing away at the raiders. From the roof of the Savoy hotel, the correspondent obtained a perfect view of the airships brought down. They presented a wonderful sight, caught in the glare of more than a dozen searchlights, illuminating them from every angle. The light flashed as a signal of the victorious airman was plainly discernible above the destroyed raider and a minute later flames were seen burst forth from the huge airship, while shells were bursting all around it. The giant machine, now only a mass of flames, fell rapidly, meteoriclike, to the ground, but so great was its height at the time when it met its doom that it fell seemingly slow.

Throngs on Streets.

In London theaters, restaurants, cafes and bars close promptly at midnight under the new Defense of the Realm regulations, but although it was after two o'clock in the morning the streets were packed and a wild war of cheers hailed the fall and destruction of the unwelcome raider. Hurrying from the roof to the ground floor of the hotel, the correspondent, although having already seen over air raids on London, witnessed never-to-be-forgotten scenes. Staircases and corridors were thronged with people aroused from their slumbers, but few indeed were those who displayed the slightest sign of fear.

Women, who shortly before midnight had been dancing in the ballroom of the Savoy, elaborately gowned and jeweled, were clumping on the stairs in scanty night attire. Of men there were few to be seen. In private cars, taxis or even afoot they had already started for the spot where the remains of the Zeppelin and the bodies of its crew were then being consumed by the flames.

The Little Suburb of Cuffley, near Enfield, about eighteen miles from the center of London, where the Zeppelin set its fate, jumped into sudden fame and became the scene of a continuous pilgrimage of sightseers from all parts of the metropolis.

Those who expected to carry off souvenirs of the event, however trifling, were disappointed, for every particle of the wreckage that had escaped the attention of early collectors had already passed into official custody.

Flock to the Scene.

The scenes at Cuffley were of a remarkable character. Hundreds of thousands of persons flocked to see the wrecked raider, and such was the congestion on the local railway that an order had eventually to be issued that all bookings must cease. When night came hundreds were stranded and many made the return journey partly on foot. The superintendent of aircraft construction and other high officers connected with the flying services were early upon the scene and spent a considerable time inspecting the machinery parts of the Zeppelin which had to be then recovered. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, was among the first to inspect the wreckage. The airship came to earth with such force that much of the machinery, including the engines, each of which weighs a quarter of a ton, was deeply buried in the earth. The work of digging these valuable parts of the debris out proceeded until dusk. As each piece of machinery was recovered it was carefully inspected and a large number of cases photographed from different angles by a special staff of official photographers.

Sent Woman Cigars.

Milwaukee.—Former Federal Judge Pitkin still has an office in the federal building, and goes up there frequently. The other day he carefully wrapped a book, intending to send it to a woman in Maine, but did not address

Forgetting that it was not addressed.

He laid it on the table in the court messenger's room, thinking that "John" messenger, would mail it for him. In the meantime, a package of cigars intended for Judge Jenkins, and the

Afterward it was carefully placed in one of the motor lorries for removal.

Tells of Finding Bodies.

A special constable gave a thrilling account of the tragedy. "When I reached the spot," he said, "the Zeppelin—a mangled mass of ruins—was still a seething furnace, with tongues of hissing flames licking the framework, and reducing it to molten metal. So fierce was the heat that it was at first impossible to approach to close quarters. Pails of water had to be fetched from a pond in a field some distance away to cool the remains, and the work of extricating the bodies was proceeded with.

"That of the commander of the Zeppelin was first discovered. His left hand was still resting on the steering wheel, but his right hand had been torn away.

"Close by, the charred remains of six other members of the crew were with difficulty extricated from the wire entanglement to which the skeleton of the fabric had been reduced, and were taken to the outhouse of a neighboring inn. Upon the hand of one was found a diamond ring.

"Four engines were taken from the crumpled airship, together with a clock, which survived intact, the hands stopping at ten minutes past three."

Saw the Raiders.

The arrival of the German raiders over the suburbs of London is related as follows by one who saw the destruction of the airship from one of the heights of Cuffley, where the raider came to grief.

"Some time after midnight the silence was broken by the deep boom of guns. Occasionally the boom was pierced by gun flashes. The boom of the guns found an answering echo along the hills and valleys in the distance. For a time nothing could be seen to justify the unwonted activity. Gradually our ears caught the sound of a dull droning noise overhead. It came nearer, getting louder and louder, until it resembled the roar of a fast traveling train.

"I swept the skies with my glasses. The outline of an airship was faintly discernible crossing out of the mist from east to west. It hovered about for a while as though the crew were trying to find their bearings. Suddenly it began to bear north. It swerved shortly and moved rapidly westward again, turning later and making straight for the south at a high speed. "Once more it turned east until it came astride the main road to —, when it bore steadily along parallel with the road.

Searchlights Shine Out.

"Meanwhile searchlights were played east, west, north and south of the road; their range stretching far out like the tentacles of an octopus. So far the raider had managed to evade the light. Now, however, one ray fell full across its path. It lighted the airship up beautifully, making it look like a monster silver-scaled fish. Other rays were concentrated and began to play on the monster. The sky was now one blaze of revealing light in the vicinity.

"In vain did the Zeppelin move about, hither and thither, seeking a way of escape. Everywhere the raider was pursued by those fatal rays. The shells began to play around the airship. Shells burst all around. Some got very close. The airship made a quick maneuver as though to escape northward, but the pitiless searchlight followed and the raider was caught between two powerful rays and lined against a dark bank of clouds.

"That was the beginning of the end. There was a gun flash, followed by a roar. The raider was struck. Through my glasses I could plainly see it reel and rock under the hit. Then it began to descend earthward, very slowly. It could not now escape the rain of missiles. After the next hit the rear part of the Zeppelin broke into flames.

"The ship then floundered about in the air as though its crew had lost control of it. It was now one mass of flame, looking like a blazing house suspended in midair. There was no question of escape. Its descent quickened, and finally it crashed to earth less than a mile from the height on which we had watched.

Crew in Midst of Flames.

"As it approached the ground the figures of the crew could be seen wreathed about by flames. Two of them either fell or jumped from the airship when it was about two hundred feet above the ground. While the blazing raider was suspended helpless in the air three loud explosions were heard in rapid succession. It was after the last of these that the final earthward plunge was made.

"The fight was watched by crowds on the hillside for miles around. As the monster took her final plunge, round after round of cheers blended with the boom of the guns.

An occupant of one of the very few houses situated in the district where the Zeppelin fell says:

"Suddenly the Zeppelin assumed a perfectly perpendicular position, and a tremendous flame burst from her, traveling from the bottom to the top. It was for all the world like applying

messenger arrived as well. He took the box of cigars into the judge, whereupon the judge, thinking it was the book package, addressed it to Maine and it was sent off.

Later the box of cigars was returned from Maine.

Another Trick of Fate.

Rochester, N. Y.—John Whitaker, who returned recently unharmed after a year's service in the trenches in France, suffered concussion of the brain in a football game here recently.

a match to a new incandescent gas burner. She slid down toward the ground, and it all happened in about fifteen seconds.

"I made for the spot where she fell, and found her a huge heap of broken metal. There was smoldering in some places. Shortly afterward the fire brigade arrived on the scene and the hose was played on her for some time."

Sees Zeppelin Fall.

Another eye witness says: "I saw a Zeppelin completely focussed by several powerful searchlights. It appeared to be at a great height, but it seemed that it must be at any moment, so splendid was the marksmanship of our gunners. Presently the Zeppelin disappeared in the low-lying clouds, and while the searchlights continued to play on the spot where the Zeppelin had been focussed a glow spread over the sky and gradually extended and increased in its intensity until the whole heavens were illuminated.

"In the center of this magnificent glow was a huge flame, which soon became larger and larger. It was quickly apparent that the Zeppelin was well aflame. The airship tilted at an angle of some 80 degrees, and in a few seconds the configuration extended the full length of the airship. Almost as suddenly the huge blaze subsided into a dull red glow, and the spectacle was at an end."

Yet another spectator saw it thus:

"The air was full of the reports of anti-aircraft guns and falling bombs. Suddenly, a great blaze of light appeared in the sky at an altitude of many thousands of feet. A great column of flame shot up, and a great cloud of smoke could be seen rolling above the fire. The flames shot up hundreds of feet.

"As the raider slowly fell to the earth its appearance suggested a huge fiery parachute. The blazing mass gathered speed as it fell while the flames alternately expanded and contracted. By the time the airship was within a thousand feet of the ground all the gas had apparently left the bag, and only the solid framework and the gondolas containing the wrecked engines and the scorched and lifeless bodies of the crew reached the ground."

Centered in Light Ball.

Another watcher on a hill north of London thus describes the plight of the Zeppelin before it was hit: "When the guns opened fire the Zeppelin had already been centered in the ball of light created by the myriad arms of pale lights which shot up suddenly from the darkness of the city. The Zeppelin was at a great height—so great, indeed, that it seemed just like a bar of polished steel, about the thickness of an engine piston rod, and there it remained, apparently motionless and undecided, which way to go, while the guns peppered it without cessation.

"Shells burst around it, in front and behind it, above and below it. It made to turn as if in the direction of the coast, but a shell burst ominously near its nose and caused it to swing round in the opposite direction. Its tail dipped and it made to ascend still higher, when a shell burst directly over it. Another descent was necessary, and three shells burst simultaneously below it.

"Behind it and in front of it two shells burst at the same time. The Zeppelin wriggled like some leviathan in the coils. It seemed impossible for it to go north, south, east or west, and there it stood for a second or two, helpless to move, with the shells bursting all around it."

Aeroplanes in Pursuit.

One who witnessed the end from a country lane on the northern outskirts of London at a distance of eight or nine miles heard the Zeppelin pass over first and then aeroplanes in pursuit. He said: "If there was no explosion from bombs the lack of noise from this source was made up by the whirr of aeroplanes in pursuit. They took up the chase through the white fog. The Zeppelin flew off and darkness once more reigned.

"Then the country became as light as day and a glow of red illuminated everything. For a few moments the flame was so intense that it was easy to read the print of newspapers, and the objects in the thick fog were magnified two or three times their usual size. It was a fantastic scene. A roar followed and darkness again fell. A moment later the whole scene was again enacted and then the countryside was once more swallowed up in darkness."

A flying officer said the destroyed Zeppelin appeared to him to be larger and longer than the usual type although he was not in a position to say that it was a super-Zeppelin.

The second Zeppelin, slightly damaged, came down near the coast. The crew of 22 was taken prisoner. The machine has been removed to an east coast arsenal.

Reports given out by the official press bureau stated that 30 persons had been killed during the raid and about 100 injured. The property damage amounted to about \$1,000,000.

Hunting Crows; Hurt Himself.

Middletown, N. Y.—George Neill, a farmer of Jeffersonville, took his gun and went out to shoot crows which were raiding his cornfield. As he was about to raise his gun to fire at a crow the weapon was discharged, sending the charge into his foot and shooting off one of his toes, besides badly injuring his foot. The farmer then harnessed his team and drove several miles to have a surgeon dress the wound.

Auto Horn Alive.

Trenton, N. J.—James B. Breese has trained his prize Dalmatian dog to act as an auto horn. The dog sits on the front seat of the machine, and whenever his master nudges, the dog barks furiously.

Should Study Chemistry.

New York.—To help his roommate Samuel Yacovite put calcium carbonate in his bath water. The gas jet was lighted. The blast that followed shattered every window in the house and sent Samuel to the hospital.

FOR NARROW ALLEY

Special Door That Makes Admission to Garage Less Difficult.

HAS ITS OPENING AT SIDE

Chief Part of Its Construction Is a Platform Supported by Wheels, Running on a Curved Track—Cost of Building Not Great.

The problem of building a garage that is accessible to one driving a motor even though it opens on an alley so narrow that a car cannot back out of the structure, has been solved by designing a door at the side instead of the end of the garage. The hinged edge of the door is farthest from the alley. Projecting from, and fastened to, the inner side of the door near its free edge is a platform that lies close to the ground and is supported



This Side Door, to Which a Low Platform Supported by Wheels Is Attached, Makes a Garage Facing on a Narrow Alley Easily Accessible.

by wheels that run on a curved track embedded in the ground. To put up a car, it is driven through the open door until its hind wheels rest on the platform. The door is then swung around, carrying the rear of the car with it. By reversing the procedure the car can be backed into the alley easily. The cost of constructing this door is not great.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

WHERE THE POWER SHOWS

Heavy Trucks That Are So Much Used for Commercial Purposes Effect Immense Savings.

Nowhere is the automobile vehicle displayed in a higher degree of efficiency than in the big power-driven coal trucks and the wagons for the conveyance of building materials, now so common. The big coal truck carries four, six, ten times the load of the old-time one-horse coal cart, and goes and comes four times as fast, and it's just the same with the brick and sand wagons.

Here was a big wagon loaded with brick coming up the street at a good smart clip to swing out in front of a building under construction, and there, with ample power, to back up to just where they wanted the brick dumped.

There the driver starts the automatic tilting mechanism, and in a minute he has dumped his big load and is off for another, with that tilted wagon body setting down into position again as he disappears down the street; really an engaging illustration of the big power-driven wagon as it is seen in action.

Sand Sprays Prevent Skidding.

A sandbox for motor trucks and automobiles, operated in a manner similar to the sandbox of locomotives, but which spreads the sand sideways to prevent skidding, is one of the latest inventions. On either side of the car, below the running board, are sandboxes connected by piping with a compressed air cylinder situated at the back of the car under the seat. Air is compressed by a simple attachment to the driving shaft of the car. This and the discharge of sand are controlled by a lever from the driver's seat. The compressed air forces out the sand, which is thrown against curved screens that depend from a running board immediately in front of the wheels. The screens reflect back the sand, throwing it to each side and thus making a sand track sufficiently wider than the wheels as to make it virtually impossible for these to skid. The invention promises to be cheap enough to come into common use, and ought to be useful on icy surfaces.

Caring for the Car.

Realizing that the good appearance of their cars in owners' hands has much to do with popular impression concerning their qualities, a number of manufacturers are supplying cans of body polish as regular equipment. Dealers' instructions and even letters to new owners emphasize the importance of taking proper care of the finish of the car, especially through the consistent use of a preparation that is designed to preserve its luster.

Speeding in Rio de Janeiro.

Claim may be made that nowhere in South America do automobiles run so rapidly as in Rio de Janeiro, and in few other cities are they as numerous. The many circular and gradually lengthening boulevards in and about the Brazilian capital prove ideal tracks. There is a speed limit, but it is rarely observed, and double drive ways diminishing the danger of collisions, but of course not entirely preventing them.

New Puncture-Proof Tire Idea.

One of the newest ideas in puncture-proof auto tires is designed upon the same principle that re-enforced concrete structures are built. A framework is manufactured in tube form from strong elastic vegetable fiber. A special substance is then poured in to fill up the frame while hot. It solidifies in cooling and becomes elastic and strong enough to resist most road bursters. It is claimed to be more durable than the rubber tire and also more elastic. The construction of the filling is a trade secret.

Gasoline Economy.

Most drivers of automobiles use more gasoline than their cars need. Instead of cursing the Standard Oil pirates, spend half an hour in ascertaining how little gasoline you can use without loss of driving power. One must learn this for himself, as the sellers of gas seem not to know, and assuredly do not care.—Chicago Tribune.

Use Clean Water.

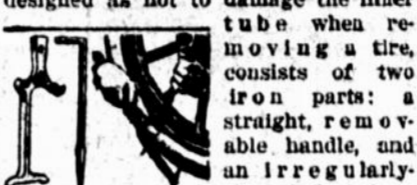
Don't put dirty water in the radiator. You will ruin the system.

HANDY TIRE REMOVER

SIMPLE TOOL DOES WORK WITHOUT CAUSING DAMAGE.

Would Seem Destined to Have Place in the Equipment of All Automobile Drivers.

An automobile-tire tool which is so designed as not to damage the inner tube when removing a tire, consists of two iron parts: a straight, removable handle, and an irregularly-shaped bar having a double curve in its center. From one side of this curve extends a large irregular hook; from the opposite side a small hook. To remove a tire, the wheel is jacked up about two inches and with the aid of the handle as a pry, the large hook is worked under the tire until it engages the rim. The handle is then inserted in its socket at the end of the tool and pressed over against the hub. By turning the wheel back and forth the lower end of the tool is made to strike the earth repeatedly, gradually forcing the tire off. To replace the tire it is deflated and partly put on by hand. Then the small hook on the tool is inserted to engage the wheel rim. By turning the wheel back and forth as before, the tire is gradually forced into position.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



By turning the wheel back and forth as before, the tire is gradually forced into position.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

SPEEDWAY RACING A BORE

Writer Thinks Crowds Are Drawn to Them in the Hope of Seeing a Smashup.

How far wrong was the autist who once remarked that most folk are drawn to automobile speedway races by the hope of seeing someone killed? It is the thrills it generates; the science it calls into play or the pleasure it affords that usually draw crowds to athletic contests. But long-distance speedway racing is the one so-called sport that is almost devoid of sensations; it is a contest where the spirit of contest seems almost totally absent; a spectacle that provokes no real excitement after the first few minutes. It becomes a monotonous thing to watch long before the end has been reached.

And yet year after year thousands of persons attend these speedway races. True the major portion of each crowd witnesses such races for the first and last time. It comes to see what can be seen—and it never comes back. Its place is taken the next year by another "once-but-no-more" crowd. But there are "repeaters"; some persons do go back year after year to see the speed demons in their races against time—and against death.

Automobile road racing has its thrills. Dash races on a speedway create some real shivery feelings along the spinal column. Both are real contests where the man element actually enters; where a race is a race. But those 100 or 200 or 300 mile races around a speedway are nothing but professions; little more than tests of motors and tires; a bore to most of us.

And yet there are some people who attend all the big speedway events. What draws them there? Was the man right? Is it that morbid hope of seeing a frightful smashup urges them through the gates and into the stands?—Exchange.

MAKES EXHAUST GASES WORK

By a Whirling Motion Carbon Particles Are at Once Removed From the Electrodes.

Differing from all other spark plugs, this new device relies on the whirling motion of the exhaust gases to remove carbon particles from the electrodes as soon as formed. One of the electrodes is shaped like a propeller, lying horizontal. The other electrode is a round rod in the center of the propeller-disk electrode. The gases are exhausted from the spark-plug recess with such force as to whirl them around and between the two electrodes, carrying all carbon particles with them.—Popular Science Monthly.

Flushing Does Not Remove Scale.

Flushing a radiator and cooling system does not remove the scale and slime left there by the water. Take two pounds of washing soda, dissolve with hot water and pour into radiator through strainer as it dissolves. When this is done run the car three or four hours and then drain cooling system. Do not allow it to cool in radiator. Then fill with fresh water. If the engine has just been overhauled, the pump is probably in good condition; this will be shown by heat descending in radiator. If bottom is hot while top is hot the pump has failed.

Hissing Valves.

Of course when you hear hissing that comes from escaping compression you naturally think of valve grinding. But it does not always follow. A small piece of grit may become fastened to a valve head surface and prevent the valve from seating tightly, or a variation stem adjustment by vibration may cause the valve to seat imperfectly, and in either case there will be a hissing sound.

CONSIDER THE PALOX

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Every plant tells us that there is an element in the world that leads to the enjoyment of speculation and chance. For the gratification of this instinct I do not know any more interesting study than the plox when one resorts to seeds for the growth of plants. Of course, the staid, regular garden worker will resort to cuttings, because no one can guess, even approximately, what will come from the seed venture.

But there is a lot of fun in taking the seeds and watching the results. They may be anything from a perverse and wayward floral child to the light of the garden when it is left to first principles for its start in life.

The plox Drummondii is the first parent of the family. It was found growing wild in Texas back in 1834, and since that time it has grown in popularity. Essentially a garden flower, it fully justifies the use of the Greek name because it is literally a flame of light. There is no question but that it is far better for having been planted in the fall. At the first hint of spring it will start its growth, and the hard treatment of a rough winter will not serve to deter it in its determination to help brighten the world. The one thing that plox will not stand is heavy clay soil. Planted along walls and hedges, with borders and in places where the irregular size of the plants affords a certain amount of life to the garden vista than the simple plox.

JAPANESE GARDENS POPULAR

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN

Just another way of saying that one may make a pretty garden with comparatively little to put in it is the attention to the Japanese idea of a value of space in decorative effect. It is shown in the Japanese garden, which, during this fall, is coming into considerable vogue. Nippon art has long taken the garden as its chief working ground. When travelers, pushing curiously through the door that Commodore Perry kicked open, to the untold benefit of the unwilling natives, first knew the island empire, they called it the Flowery Kingdom.

On all sides were to be found little gardens—the individual effort of Japanese town dwellers. What most gained attention was the fact that these bright spots, giving a colorful effect to the entire communities, were made by smartly placing a very few plants and flowers in artistic vessels, and by relieving the blank spaces with funny figures, carved to represent men or animals.

The wooden frog in the center of the little Japanese plot had all of the space it needed, and the few others scattered about in seemingly careless, but actually very careful, arrangement, managed to fit into the plan to leave the impression of a lot of color where really a handful of flowers gave the effect. The same idea was to be found in their houses, where one daring, colorful drawing had an entire wall to itself, forcing the unoccupied space to take on a decorative task that would not have been esteemed possible in other lands. One of the popular figures of the Japanese garden that is being very much used because it so truly represents a real Japanese idea, is the stone lantern, carved in numerous styles, from the roughly chiseled effort of a mere amateur to the most elaborate design of a skilled artisan.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubs

Their Care and Cultivation



Among the Most Satisfactory House Plants for Winter Are Palms and Clinging Vines.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Among the most beautiful and satisfactory house plants for winter are palms. They are very strong and hardy, and with the observation of a few simple rules can be kept green and vigorous all winter. More palms are killed by overheating than by cold. They should have a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees. If it is not convenient to have any room in the house kept as cool as this, stand them in the corner farthest from the radiator, as close as possible to the light, but not in the glaring sun.

The worst enemy of the plants is dust. Owing to its smooth leaves, the palm can be readily kept free from this. Its leaves should be washed with a soft sponge and lukewarm water.

The watering of the plants is of great interest. The great danger is that the housewife will be too generous in this respect. It is difficult to give a definite rule. Generally speaking, the earth in the pot should be kept moist, but not wet. If the room is kept at high temperature, the plant will require more water than in a cool place. But winter should be a time of rest for the plant. It should not do much growing, and therefore nourishment and water should be given sparingly. It is easy to soak the soil of a plant, but hard to dry it, once thoroughly wet.

Neither a palm, or any other plant, should ever be put in a glazed pot. If an ornamental pot is desired, the earthen pot should be set inside. A porous pot absorbs and evaporates the moisture, while in a glazed pot the earth grows sour and unfit for even very hardy plants. There should be a hole in the bottom of the pot, over which a stone, a bit of broken crockery or something similar should be laid. This will keep the earth from filling it up, and the surplus water will trickle out beneath. A few lumps of common charcoal at the bottom of the pot will prevent the roots from rotting, and powdered charcoal mixed with the earth has the same effect, keeping the bottom from turning sour.

Having temperature and moisture right, the next enemy of the plant is parasites, such as fungi and insects. Many little insect pests infest the palm. Some of these are destroyed by washing the leaves with a sponge and soft brush, using clean water only. Those that cannot be destroyed in this way, such as scales, can be quickly dispatched by tobacco juice diluted with water. Any tobaccoist or cigar manufacturer will give you all the ribs of tobacco leaves you want. Put a handful of these in a quart of water and boil. Wash the leaves with this, and if you put in a little whale-oil soap, it will be more effective. Of course, there are many insecticides used by florists, but this is a cheap, simple remedy, which is just as effective as any other. Being a vegetable poison, no great care is required in handling or using the tobacco juice, whereas Paris green and other mineral poisons should be applied with the greatest precaution, as even a slight overdose will scorch the leaves and thereby ruin the plant.

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AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

One of the outstanding developments of the last few years is the growth of racial consciousness. The latest Negro Year Book reflects this. Not only are the exploits of the heroes of the race recorded but also the individual wealth of Negroes is described with pride.

For example, the rise in the price of oil is said to have boosted the income of Sarah Rector, a young girl of Taft, Ohio, to \$500 a day. As the descendant of a Creek freedman, she happened to be allotted a piece of land in the oil district. Single taxers would hardly share in the enjoyment of this record. But it has its significance in a cumulative way.

Says Monroe N. Work, editor of the volume:

"Through purchases and increases in values, property holdings of Negroes of the country increased during the year by probably \$30,000,000. It is estimated that on the basis of actual values and including exempted and nontaxable property the total wealth of the Negroes of the United States is about \$1,000,000,000. They own 21,000,000 acres of land, or more than 32,000 square miles, an area greater than that of the state of South Carolina."

This private accumulation and public emphasis on the power of property is the Negro's answer to the white man's spacially concerning his plight. Rapidly the mere possession of wealth is doing for the Negro what the white man's conscience has failed to do. Racial consciousness is the beginning of racial self-reliance.

In an immense variety of ways the Negro is using his own resources to push forward his race, and, too, from many sources he is being aided. Julius Rosenberg, among others, has been interesting gifts to the rural schools.

All this activity, the training of the Negro for more and more important services, is bound to have its consequences. On the one hand segregation is increasing—since 1911 13 cities and towns have adopted segregation ordinances—and on the other hand the Negroes are shaped by the schools and other institutions to share in the manifold efforts of the country. Here, in truth, is a genuine conflict of forces.

What is the solution? Is it that of the Brazilian statesman who was quoted by Colonel Roosevelt as follows?

"You of the United States are keeping the blacks as an entirely separate element and you are not treating them as human beings. You are not respecting them as a menacing element in your civilization, permanent, and perhaps after a while a growing element. With us this tends to disappear, because the blacks themselves tend to disappear and to become absorbed. In a century there will not be any Negroes in Brazil, while you will have 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 of them."

Negroes are being absorbed in the United States, despite our hostility to miscegenation. The number of mulattoes steadily increases and the number of blacks decreases, despite the widespread laws forbidding intermarriage between the races. Unless the Negro's attitude toward this absorption changes, the gradual disappearance of a colored race seems to be the prospect in America. —Chicago Herald.

John Frazer came into town and found employment in a pressing club. He washed windows and did errands

for 30 cents a day, which was fair wages. In his spare moments he watched the workers. Then he took up the iron. Soon he had a table and an iron, and was drawing a wage of \$1 a day. For all that he was just a pressing club Negro, Clement Richardson writes in the Southern Workman. Nobody thought of him as anything else. In a few years the owner of the business, a white man, died. Frazer bought the business.

As colored folk came in to bring and take back clothes, they inquired for a barber shop. Frazer fitted up a chair, bought a pair of clippers, and advertised for clients; that is, he at first cut hair for nothing. Then, as he mastered the art, he charged five cents, then ten cents, and so on till he reached the standard price of 25 cents.

Meantime he had bought a farm and a horse. He said: "I'll take this horse and land and make it pay for another place." Scarcely had he embarked on this proposition when a few choice acres of land on the west side of Auburn were put up for sale. Strangely enough, it was the land of Frazer's father's master. Frazer bought it. He put up a three-story building. He has abandoned the pressing club, but sells clothing. He still runs a barber shop in the rear of the store. His second floor is an assembly room for lodges and amusements. On the third floor he has an undertaking establishment. A few paces from the store he has built a home. A little further on he has put up a hotel cottage, a rare place in the South, with clean, airy rooms, and up-to-date cooking and service.

Negro problems are to be considered as a part of the course in sociology at Howard university this year. Prof. Kelly Miller is to teach the first semester, and Dr. R. E. Parks, professional lecturer in sociology of Chicago university, is to teach the second semester of the subject.

In order that the course may be available for city school teachers and others interested the time has been set for three o'clock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The course is to embrace such topics as growth, distribution and tendency of Negro population, segregation, occupation, crime, vital statistics, education, religious and benevolent organizations, and also the discussion of remedial agencies and the general progress of the race.

The advisability of naming colored bishops in the Protestant Episcopal church will be discussed at the general convention in St. Louis this month. A special commission of bishops, clergy-men and laymen, appointed at the 1913 convention to investigate the question, has completed its reports, one a majority favoring the naming of colored bishops, the other a minority report opposing the proposal.

The majority report, which includes the signature of the chairman, and bishops of North Carolina, Texas and Mississippi and the lay members from Virginia and Rhode Island recommends grouping the colored members of the church in the southern dioceses into one or more missionary districts over which colored bishops would be placed. The minority report is signed by the bishops of South Carolina and Georgia, Reverend Doctor Stires of New York and Judge Joseph Packard of Baltimore, who favor election of suffragan bishops for this work.

Commendation for the progress made by the colored race during the last 50 years in the face of strong race prejudice was bestowed by H. Martin Williams, reading clerk of the house, in an address before the Negro race conference at Mount Carmel Baptist church. Mr. Williams said: "You have faced it like men, and have made your way up in spite of the utmost difficulties."

Following the address of Mr. Williams, the conference took the form of a permanent organization with the election of Rev. W. H. Jernagin of Washington as president, and the election of other officers as follows: Rev. J. Milton Waldron and E. P. Cheek of New Jersey, vice president; W. M. Alexander of Baltimore, secretary; S. L. Carruthers, treasurer; W. A. Taylor, corresponding secretary, and W. D. Norman, chairman of the executive committee.

The organization, on the question of endorsing the Republican nominee for president, voted to appoint a committee of nine to visit upon Mr. Hughes and ascertain his views and purposes in regard to the colored race. The executive committee opposed the appointment of the committee and urged the immediate endorsement of Mr. Hughes.

President Jernagin, in speaking of the conditions among the colored race, said that in the last six months more than 500,000 colored persons had left the South for New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and northwestern states to take the places of foreign laborers who have returned to their respective countries. He asserted that the employers are more than satisfied with them as laborers and are willing to employ 1,000,000 more.

He said that the leaders of the colored race feel that there are too many of their race in the South yet, and that every effort would be made to secure the migration of the surplus to northern and western states.

Chinese railroad embankments are protected from floods by planting them with a native grass with tenacious roots that resist erosion.

A new steamship line has been started to transport lumber between New Orleans and Cristobal, Colon.

In a Pennsylvania town it was proposed to have Sunday baseball. The burgess declined to license unless the people approved, so boxes were placed in the churches on Sunday. The result was 900 favored and 200 opposed.

Snow took the place of Waters in Main street, Winsted, Conn., when Mrs. J. H. Snow moved from the Higgins place to the Pierre house, while Henry H. Waters moved from the Pierre house to the Higgins place.

GERMANY TAKING NO SPY CHANCES

Correspondent Tells How He Was Searched When About to Leave Country.

MINUTE EXAMINATION

Every Article of Clothing Gets Close Scrutiny and Ordeal Is Quite Humiliating for Women of Tender Senses.

FRANZ HUGO KREBS, in New York Times.

New York.—The examination which one has to undergo when entering or leaving Germany is very stringent and trying, and as the war continues is gradually becoming more rigid.

A friend of mine who had come into Germany a few days before told me that on reaching Warnemuende tickets were given out, and that passengers were examined in the order of the number on the ticket; so I arranged matters with the conductor of the train from Berlin. He told me where to stand just before we reached Warnemuende, pointed out to me, when we arrived, the man who gave out the tickets—and I received No. 1.

Entering a building—right by the train, I was told to go through a long room, and was halted at the door of another room and asked to produce my passport. After it had been carefully scrutinized I was passed into another room. There I found a porter with my grips and hatbox, and I was asked to identify my trunk. All my luggage was then placed on a wooden bench, and an officer and subofficer came over to take charge of the examination.

Search Was Thorough.

I never pack my trunk; it had been packed by the chambermaid at the Hotel Bristol, on Unter den Linden, and when I left Warnemuende its appearance beggared description. All my handkerchiefs, collars, shirts, drawers and socks were examined, one by one, to see whether any concealed papers could be located or whether anything was written on or sewed into them. Handkerchiefs were entirely unfolded, shirts, drawers and socks were turned inside out, and always there was a careful and persistent search. Every crease was examined. My soap was cut in pieces and a stick of camphor cut that had been cut in two places when I came into Germany was cut in another place. First the grips were examined, and then the hatbox; then, tray by tray, everything in the trunk was gone over. My boots and slippers were examined with great care, and, fortunately, I had no boots that had been recently resoled or reheeled; otherwise they might have been ripped apart? This, I was told, is frequently done.

Coming into Germany the examining officer had torn out the stand in my hatbox, on which the hat rested. I had this fixed in Berlin, but I might better have waited until I returned to New York, because, as it was impossible for him to get his hands between the stand on which the hat rested and the side of the box, the examiner simply tore the stand out. The band of my silk hat was pushed up, to see whether anything was concealed underneath, and the cushion for brushing the hat was ripped open.

Suspect Paris Hat.

My evening hat was opened. Although it was bought in the United States, it seems that it had been made in Paris; and, as that fact was stamped inside, I had a feeling that it did not lessen the care with which it was examined. In the bottom of my trunk there were about a dozen summer shirts; I had not worn them since the previous summer, and each had a piece of cardboard placed in it when laundered in order to hold the shirt in shape. The cardboard was taken out of each shirt and laid aside.

This completed the examination of my luggage, and I was then told to go with another subofficer and submit to a personal examination. I was directed to go into a compartment and was told to take off all my clothing except my undershirt. I was also told to take everything out of my pockets and put it on a shelf. Blankets were unfolded, one by one, to see that there was no tissue between; my matches were opened, so was a small metal case that I carry my subway tickets in. The outer and inner cases of my watch were opened. The pockets of my topcoat, coat, waistcoat and trousers were turned inside out, and fingers passed over every seam. My boots and socks, drawers and shirt received the same careful attention previously accorded those in my trunk. The band around the hat I wore was pushed up, and the sweatband was turned down.

Next I was handed a paper to sign, stating that everything had been returned to me, and I was told that my examination was over.

The examination of suspected women is, of course, conducted by woman inspectors, and I was told that cipher dispatches written on oil paper have sometimes been discovered, and that the examination is rigid in the extreme. In fact, American women who consider going to Germany before the end of the war must make up their minds in advance that they may possibly be subjected to an examination that to many would be humiliating.

Cupid Wins Again.

Bloomington, N. C.—Mrs. John Cooper's thrilling chase in an endeavor to stop her eloping daughter, Rose, ended when her automobile skidded and tossed her into a graveyard. She was unhurt, but her daughter was married.

Feeds Town With Fish.

Middleton, Idaho.—As a result of a little angling in the Snake river early the other morning, Gilbert Hoskins brought home two sturgeons which

Upped the beam at 120 pounds when dressed. Something like three-fourths of the town's population feasted on sturgeon that evening. An exhibit of the big fish attracted a lot of attention and most of those who viewed them during the afternoon carried away generous slices for supper.

This Mother Patriotic.

New York.—Another son, the thirteenth, has arrived in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Pietropello. The proud mother is thirty-six years old.

NEW INTERNATIONAL MATCH



Miss Marie Louise Rodwald of New York and Tuxedo, and prominent in society and war relief work, who is to wed Lieut. Allan Dyson Perrins of the Welsh Guards, England.

NAVY NEEDS MANY NEW MEN

Campaign for Recruits Planned by Officials to Show Young Fellows Advantages of Service.

Washington.—Plans for an active enlistment campaign have been put on foot by the navy department to procure the sailors and marines provided for in the recent preparedness legislation. More than 2,500 recruits a month will be required to bring the navy up to the 20,000 authorized increase in personnel.

Judging from the army's experience in the past few months naval officers realize they will have a hard time finding suitable young men. Even during the Mexican crisis army enlistments seldom were more than 3,000 a month.

The navy will immediately begin an educational campaign. Literature describing life on a man-of-war will be scattered nation-wide, and motion pictures portraying the romance of a sailor's life will be made. The navy intends to go into the rural districts, and there as well as in the big showhouses of the metropolitan sections will the life of Uncle Sam's guardians of the waves be thrown on the screens.

Special inducements have been arranged by congress to tempt young men to take up the service as a profession. Pensions and bonuses for long-time enlistments have been provided and the department's literature will call attention to the opportunities of the seamen to provide a nest egg against the incapacity of old age.

The 2,500 men a month needed will go partly toward the authorized increase and partly toward filling up the gaps created through honorable discharges. The department expects a considerable decrease in the percentage of men quitting the service, owing to the special inducements that now being offered.

In recent years recruits have been none too plentiful, as there is considerable ignorance as to how well the navy really pays and what chances it offers a young man to see the world and save money. The navy intends to dispel this ignorance.

THIS DOG WAITS ALL NIGHT

Stands Guard Over Well Where He Thought His Master Was—Stays Until Owner Appears.

Petersburg, Ind.—Strother Ingler, a young farmer living near Union, Pike county, took his bird dog to the home of his father, Arnold Ingler, about two miles away, and on his return home stopped at an old well by the road to draw a bucket of water. The dog went into a nearby field.

A friend who saw Ingler at the well asked Ingler to ride home in his buggy, and Ingler stepped from the well curbing into the buggy, but forgot to whistle for his dog.

A few minutes later the dog returned, and not finding Ingler, looked into the well. His nose followed the well rope, and he howled and tried to attract the attention of the Ingler family. Ingler's father saw the dog, but paid no attention to his barking. It rained all that night, but the dog sat beside the well, and in the morning again barked continually. The dog did not leave until its master came to get it in the afternoon, after his father had telephoned to young Ingler and told him of the dog's behavior.

Crowd of Old Ones.

Echo Lake, Pa.—The ages of twenty guests at the annual luncheon of the Octogenarian Association of Monroe county totaled 1,007 years.

Couldn't Commit Suicide.

Paterson, N. J.—Lorenzo Martino stood on the Morris canal towpath and pressed a revolver to his temple. The shot only singed his hair. He dived into the canal. A policeman hauled him out. Joseph is now reconciled to life.

Back Broken, Lived Two Years.

Eastview, N. Y.—After living two years with a broken back, Henry Tolpette is dead. He spent months in a plaster cast after an automobile mishap.

NO IMMIGRATION AFTER THE WAR

European Fight Has Put Stop to Flow of Big Human Tide to This Country.

BEST TYPES CANNOT COME

Germany, France and England Will Not Let Their People Leave When Peace Prevails, an Official Predicts.

New York.—Immigration at the port of New York continues to be fast locked by the European war. Even the shortage of labor, the exceptional prosperity and the high wages being paid have failed to stimulate emigration from those countries which have not placed an embargo upon it. This runs an article by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, in a recent issue of the World. Under the circumstances we would expect the vacuum created by the closing of the doors of Germany, England, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Poland and Italy against emigration to have stimulated the flow from Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Portugal, whose gates are still open to the outgoing flood. This has not occurred.

For the four years prior to the war immigration averaged in the neighborhood of 900,000 a year at the port of New York. The first year of the war it fell to 243,000. The second year it fell still further, to 176,000. The outgoing flood has more than neutralized the incoming tide. The net loss through this port to our population during these two years was 20,738. There is still some immigration from Italy, and a considerable immigration from Greece, although the immigrants from these countries are largely men over the military age and wives and children coming to this country to join husbands or parents. During the three months, May, June and July, 1916, 8,056 Greeks entered at the port of New York, 10,355 Italians and 4,093 Scandinavians. Should the war be extended over the entire Balkan peninsula, as now seems quite probable, southern immigration will be reduced to Italy and Spain.

Pure Conjecture After Close of War.

As to what will happen after the war, that is pure conjecture. It depends upon too many influences. Undoubtedly Germany, France and England, the most highly organized of the military countries, will keep their people at home. Wages are likely to be high, and the socialization of industry which states to place in the hands of soldiers much as they have done during the war. This is not true of Russia, Austria, Italy and the Balkans. And from these countries it is safe to assume a large immigration will come. These countries have suffered most. They are less highly organized than the other powers. The burden of taxation will be heavy, while the devastation in these countries has been very great. Should they lift their gates and permit their people to migrate, undoubtedly a very large, possibly a tremendous, immigration will follow the ending of the war from these countries.

How will the immigrants be financed in view of their poverty? Just as they have been financed in the past, for 80 per cent of those who come to America receive aid and assistance from friends and relatives already here. It is American money sent to Italy, Austria, Russia and Poland that stimulates emigration to this country; and in view of the general prosperity of the workers this aid will be freely granted at the close of the war.

Immigration is a pretty accurate mirror of industrial conditions. When this country is prosperous, when wages are high, immigration rises. When hard times intervene and men are out of employment, immigration falls.

The same rule applies to Europe. When conditions are good men remain at home, for most of those who come to America would much prefer to stay in their native countries if the conditions of life were tolerable. All of these forces will be acting and reacting on one another at the close of the war.

If the European countries set themselves to rehabilitate the wastage of the war, to rebuild their roads and repair their factories in order to recapture their trade, there may be a great demand for labor. If they should work out an agricultural program for cutting up the great stretches of feudal estates into small holdings, to be sold on easy terms, this too will tend to keep the people at home.

It is likely that an agricultural revolution will follow the war and that the old feudal system which still prevails almost all over Europe to the east of Berlin will be broken up, and individual homes like those of France will be provided for the people. If such a program as this should be carried out, and there is reason for believing that it is under contemplation, immigration to America might be permanently checked for many years to come. And quite as important, hundreds of thousands of foreign-born persons might leave the United States to acquire a home in their own country.

Word of Different Meanings.

A "rookie" is a man who is learning to be a soldier—the "raw recruit." The term is English. The word "rook" is used to be used for a variety of things. A gambling den was a rook. So was a barracks. The frequenter of either because a "rookie."

Transmutation.

"Do you think you can turn the baser metals into gold?" "Undoubtedly—if you can guess which way the steel market is going."

Of Little Use on the Earth.

There are two kinds of men who never change their opinions—fools and dead ones. The man who will not learn from another is a stiff-necked old mose-back sitting on the rail of progress.

Suggestions.

There are various ways of being a good citizen, such as not beating one's grandmother and not keeping a dog that is a nuisance to one's neighbors. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Stand up right, speak thy thoughts, declare the truth thou hast, that all may share; Be bold, proclaim it everywhere. They only live who dare. —Lewis Morris.

USES FOR TOMATO.

If you have never tried the combination of tomato with the tart apple in marmalade you have something yet for which to live. You will never find any left over tomato soup in the spring no matter how much you prepare, for this soup may be served in such a variety of forms that it is always new.

When preparing soup use a quart of tomatoes, a pint of water, a slice of onion, a bay leaf, a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper and mace. Cook for 15 minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter, mixed with four of flour, cook together until smooth, then strain through a sieve; reheat and serve with croissants.

Tomato Marmalade.—Peel and slice four quarts of firm, ripe tomatoes; add four pounds of sugar, the juice and pulp of six large lemons and a cupful of raisins. Put these in a kettle in layers and cook one hour until it is quite thick. Put in jelly glasses or jars; cover with paraffin.

Tomato and Apple Butter.—Take seven pounds of ripe tomatoes, four pounds of light brown sugar, one-half cupful of strong vinegar, a teaspoonful of salt, cinnamon, ginger and cloves. Slice the apples without peeling, cut up the tomatoes and cook in a half pint of water until tender. Then press through a colander, add the sugar and vinegar and boil until thick. Add the spices to the vinegar and can while hot.

Canning Tomatoes Whole for Salad.—Wash the tomato, removing the stem but not the peeling; be sure that they are firm and not over-ripe and of a size that will slip into the jar without crushing. Drop them or dip them in a wire basket into a kettle of boiling water a moment to boil so that they are scalded through, then carefully transfer them to the jar and fill up with boiling water with a teaspoonful of salt added to each jar. Seal in the winter they may be used as fresh tomatoes, sliced for salad, or otherwise served.

Tomatoes stuffed with various fillings make a most appetizing salad.

When you have that tired feeling—When you feel inclined to shirk—'Tis no use the cause concealing—What you need is some more work.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

These are some of the dishes that will taste like "those that mother used to make."

Pot Roast of Beef.—Wipe one and a half pounds of beef, cut from the forequarter and cut in half-inch cubes. Put in a casserole dish and add one sliced onion, eight slices of carrot, two sprigs of parsley, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and a half teaspoonful of pepper. Add two cupfuls each of boiling water and tomatoes. Cover and bake in a slow oven three and a half hours. One-half hour before serving time, thicken with three tablespoonfuls of butter mixed with the same amount of flour. Remove the onion, carrot, pepper corns and parsley and add a cupful of peas. Serve hot, on the croquettes.

Ohio Pudding.—Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of sugar, three and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt; cut in a third of a cupful of butter. Beat one egg, and add a cupful of milk. Combine the mixtures, beat vigorously; turn into a buttered mold, cover and steam two hours.

Ohio Sauce.—Cream a half a cupful of butter, and gradually beat in a cupful of brown sugar. When the mixture is well blended add four tablespoonfuls of thick cream, a little at a time, then add two tablespoonfuls of chopped dates, and a half teaspoonful of lemon extract.

Prune Ice Cream.—Cover a cupful of prunes with cold water and let stand over night. Cook in the same water until tender in the morning, remove the stones and put the fruit through a strainer. Add a cupful of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a pinch of salt and one and a fourth cupfuls of heavy cream whipped. Freeze as usual.

Rice Croquettes With Cheese Sauce.—Make seasoned rice into croquettes and add a cupful of grated rice to a thick cream sauce. The sauce may be made with rich milk as the cheese will add richness to the sauce. Serve hot, surrounded with dumplings.

Boston Brown Bread.—Take a cupful of corn meal, two cupfuls of rye meal, a teaspoonful of salt, a half cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of soda and a pint of sour milk; beat well to-

gether and steam three and a half hours, and bake a half hour.

Next to the message of the stars and the sea and the great wide spaces of unenclosed nature; next, to the glimpses of transfiguration that come to us in great human love and sorrow; I think that flower fragrance is one of the best influences to keep our natures from brutalizing under blows of necessity, from turning ash-gray in the fires that burn out our dreams.

FOOD WITH NO WASTE.

Cheese is one of our foods that is absolutely without waste and as we realize the amount of waste in meat, we will come to appreciate the value of cheese. Cheese contains no cellulose as we find in vegetables, no gristle and bone as waste in meat.

When preparing soup use a quart of tomatoes, a pint of water, a slice of onion, a bay leaf, a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper and mace. Cook for 15 minutes, then add two tablespoonfuls of butter, mixed with four of flour, cook together until smooth, then strain through a sieve; reheat and serve with croissants.

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GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Just now the tomato is coming into its own, and for those who enjoy this vegetable-fruit anything new will be appreciated. As there is nothing new under the sun to everybody, old ideas redressed will no doubt be welcome. Those who do not know the pleasure of a dish of well-seasoned cooked tomatoes, served on well buttered toast,

have yet to try that wholesome breakfast dish. One family can never get enough of the fruit put up to supply the demand just for this breakfast dish and for soup.

Take fresh, nice tomatoes which have been hollowed out; fill with fresh mushrooms, a frying in butter for five minutes, with a seasoning of onion, celery salt and pepper.

Fried Tomatoes.—Select firm, ripe tomatoes and slice without peeling in half-inch slices, dip in beaten egg and crumbs and fry a delicate brown in a tablespoonful of olive oil. Season with salt and pepper and make a cream sauce in the pan in which the tomatoes were sauted. Serve on buttered toast with the cream sauce poured over.

Canning Tomatoes for Salads.—Here is another recipe which is highly recommended and sounds worth trying: Take, perfectly sound, not quite ripe tomatoes from the vines, leaving a half-inch of the stem on each. The tomatoes must not be bruised or cracked. Put a layer of clean grape leaves in the bottom of a large glass jar, then lay in a layer of tomatoes and more grape leaves until the jar is filled. Fill with hard water; if not obtainable, add lime-water to make it hard. On the top of each jar pour a half-inch of olive oil to keep out the air; cover tightly and keep in a cool place. In two or three weeks examine the fruit and remove the water and oil. This should be done when any fruit is taken out also.

Tomatoes scooped out and an egg dropped into the cavity, seasoned and baked until the egg is set, is a dish well liked, though not new.

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HOW THE BRITISH BROUGHT DOWN TWO MIGHTY ZEPPELIN RAIDERS

London Turned Out in Its Night Clothes to Watch Thrilling Spectacle of Battle Between Great Airships From Germany and Flock of Defending Aeroplanes and Land Guns—People Showed No Fright, and Millions Cheered When One Invader Shot to Earth, a Mass of Flames.

London.—The most formidable air raid of history apparently has been the same time the greatest future. Previous raids on England carried off two or even one airship have exacted a far more severe toll of life and property than that which was done by the fleet of 13 Zeppelins which came to London early one morning recently, while on the other hand, for the second time in the history of the present war two of the mighty Zeppelins were actually brought down and one was destroyed. On one other occasion a Zeppelin was forced to come down and was lost in the Thames, but this time the airships actually met their finish through the good work of the British Flying Corps, after what was beyond a doubt the most thrilling battle in the air which has ever occurred.

The real story of the raid and the battle in the air cannot be told, at least for the present, and all attempts to describe what happened during the night must be limited to the accounts which are sanctioned for publication by the official press bureau.

What the Airships Did.

The sum total of casualties and damage caused by the 13 Zeppelins is as follows:

Killed—Thirty persons.
Injured—About 100 persons.
Twenty-five houses and some outbuildings slightly damaged in the Metropolitan police area.

Two water mains cut.
A number of cottages and a church damaged in other areas.
A fire at some gas works.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed in London while the anti-aircraft guns were blazing away at the raiders. From the roof of the Savoy hotel, the correspondent obtained a perfect view of the airships brought down. They presented a wonderful sight, caught in the glare of more than a dozen searchlights, illuminating them from every angle. The light flashed as a signal of the victorious airman was plainly discernible above the destroyed raider and a minute later flames were seen to burst forth from the huge airship, while shells were bursting all around it. The giant machine, now only a mass of flames, fell rapidly, meteoric, to the ground, but so great was its height at the time when it met its doom that it fell several slow.

Throngs on Streets.

In London theaters, restaurants, cafes and bars close promptly at midnight under the new Defense of the Realm regulations, but although it was ten after two o'clock in the morning the streets were packed and a wild war of cheers hailed the fall and destruction of the unwelcome raider.

Hurrying from the roof to the ground floor of the hotel, the correspondent, although having already seen three air raids on London, witnessed over-to-be-forgotten scenes. Strangers and corridors were thronged with people aroused from their slumbers, but few indeed were those who displayed the slightest sign of fear.

Women, who shortly before midnight had been dancing in the ballroom of the Savoy, elaborately gowned and jeweled, were camping on the stairs in scanty night attire. Of men there were few to be seen. In private cars, taxis or even, about they had already started for the spot where the remains of the Zeppelin and the bodies of its crew were then being consumed by the flames.

The little suburb of Cuffley, near Enfield, about eighteen miles from the center of London, where the Zeppelin met its fate, jumped into sudden fame and became the scene of a continuous thronging of sightseers from all parts of the metropolis.

Those who expected to carry off souvenirs of the event, however trifling, were disappointed, for every particle of the wreckage that had escaped the attention of early collectors had already passed into official custody.

Flock to the Scene.

The scenes at Cuffley were of a remarkable character. Hundreds of thousands of persons flocked to see the wrecked raider, and such was the congestion on the local railway that an order had eventually to be issued that all bookings must cease. When night came hundreds were stranded and many made the return journey partly a foot.

The superintendent of aircraft construction and other high officers connected with the flying services were early upon the scene and spent a considerable time inspecting the machinery parts of the Zeppelin which had to be then recovered.

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, was among the first to inspect the wreckage. The airship came to earth with such force that such of the machinery, including the engines, each of which weighs a quarter of a ton, was deeply buried in the earth. The work of digging these valuable parts of the debris out proceeded until dusk.

As each piece of machinery was recovered it was carefully inspected and a large number of cases photographed from different angles by a special staff of official photographers.

Sent Woman Cigars.

Milwaukee.—Former Federal Judge Jenkins still has an office in the federal building, and goes up there frequently. The other day he carefully wrapped up a book, intending to send it to a woman in Maine, but did not address

Forgetting that it was not addressed, he laid it on the table in the court messenger's room, thinking that "John" the messenger, would mail it for him. In the meantime, a package of cigars arrived for Judge Jenkins, and the

messenger arrived as well. He took the box of cigars into the judge, whereupon the judge, thinking it was the book package, addressed it to Maine and it was sent off.

Later the box of cigars was returned from Maine.

Another Trick of Fate.

Rochester, N. Y.—John Whitaker, who returned recently unharmed after a year's service in the trenches in France, suffered concussion of the brain in a football game here recently.

a match to a new incandescent gas burner. She slid down toward the ground, and it all happened in about fifteen seconds.

"I made for the spot where she fell, and found her a huge heap of broken metal. There was smoldering in some places. Shortly afterward the fire brigade arrived on the scene and the hose was played on her for some time."

Sees Zeppelin Fall.

Another eye witness says:

"I saw a Zeppelin completely focussed by several powerful searchlights. It appeared to be at a great height, but it seemed that it must be hit at any moment, so splendid was the marksmanship of our gunners. Presently the Zeppelin disappeared in the low-lying clouds, and while the searchlights continued to play on the spot where the Zeppelin had been focussed a glow spread over the sky and gradually extended and increased in its intensity until the whole heavens were illuminated."

"In the center of this magnificent glow was a huge flame, which soon became larger and larger. It was quickly apparent that the Zeppelin was well aflame. The airship tilted at an angle of some 80 degrees, and in a few seconds the conflagration extended the full length of the airship. Almost as suddenly the huge blaze subsided into a dull red glow, and the spectacle was at an end."

Yet another spectator saw it thus:

"The air was full of the reports of anti-aircraft guns and falling bombs. Suddenly a great blaze of light appeared in the sky at an altitude of many thousands of feet. A great column of flame shot up, and a great cloud of smoke could be seen rolling above the fire. The flames shot up hundreds of feet."

"As the raider slowly fell to the earth its appearance suggested a huge fiery parachute. The blazing mass gathered speed as it fell while the flames alternately expanded and contracted. By the time the airship was within a thousand feet of the ground all the gas had apparently left the bag, and only the solid framework and the gondolas containing the wrecked engines and the scorched and lifeless bodies of the crew reached the ground."

Centered in Light Ball.

Another watcher on a hill north of London thus describes the plight of the Zeppelin before it was hit:

"When the guns opened fire the Zeppelin had already been centered in the ball of light created by the myriad arms of pale lights which shot up suddenly from the darkness of the city. The Zeppelin was at a great height—so great, indeed, that it seemed just like a bar of polished steel, about the thickness of an engine piston rod, and there it remained, apparently motionless and undecided which way to go, while the guns peppered it without cessation."

"Shells burst around it, in front and behind it, above and below it. It made to turn as if in the direction of the coast, but a shell burst ominously near its nose and caused it to swing round in the opposite direction. Its tail dipped and it made to ascend still higher, when a shell burst directly over it. Another descent was necessary, and three shells burst simultaneously below it."

Behind it and in front of it two shells burst at the same time. The Zeppelin wriggled like some leviathan in the coils. It seemed impossible for it to go north, south, east or west, and there it stood for a second or two, helpless to move, with the shells bursting all around it."

Aeroplanes in Pursuit.

One who witnessed the end from a country lane on the northern outskirts of London at a distance of eight or nine miles heard the Zeppelin pass over first and then aeroplanes in pursuit. He said:

"If there was no explosion from bombs the lack of noise from this source was made up by the whir of aeroplanes in pursuit. They took up the chase through the white fog. The Zeppelin flew off and darkness once more reigned."

"Then the country became as light as day and a glow of red illuminated everything. For a few moments the flame was so intense that it was easy to read the print of newspapers, and the objects in the thick fog were magnified two or three times their usual size. It was a fantastic scene."

A roar followed and darkness again fell. A moment later the whole scene was again enacted and then the country-side was once more swallowed up in darkness."

A flying officer said the destroyed Zeppelin appeared to him to be larger and longer than the usual type although he was not in a position to say that it was a super-Zeppelin.

The second Zeppelin, slightly damaged, came down near the coast. The crew of 22 was taken prisoner. The machine has been removed to an east coast arsenal.

Reports given out by the official press bureau stated that 30 persons had been killed during the raid and about 100 injured. The property damage amounted to about \$1,000,000.

Hunting Crows; Hurt Himself.

Middletown, N. Y.—George Nell, a farmer of Jeffersonville, took his gun and went out to shoot crows which were raiding his cornfield. As he was about to raise his gun to fire at a crow the weapon was discharged, sending the charge into his foot and shooting off one of his toes, besides badly injuring his foot. The farmer then harnessed his team and drove several miles to have a surgeon dress the wound.

Auto Horn Alive.

Trenton, N. J.—James B. Breeze has trained his prize Danian dog to act as an auto horn. The dog sits on the front seat of the machine, and whenever his master nudges, the dog barks furiously.

Should Study Chemistry.

New York.—To help his rheumatism Samuel Yacovitti put calcium carbide in his bath water. The gas jet was lighted. The blast that followed shivered every window in the house and sent Samuel to the hospital.

FOR NARROW ALLEY

Special Door That Makes Admission to Garage Less Difficult.

HAS ITS OPENING AT SIDE

Chief Part of Its Construction is a Platform Supported by Wheels, Running on a Curved Track.—Cost of Building Not Great.

The problem of building a garage that is accessible to one driving a motor even though it opens on an alley so narrow that a car cannot back out of the structure, has been solved by designing a door at the side instead of the end of the garage. The hinged edge of the door is farthest from the alley. Projecting from, and fastened to, the inner side of the door near its free edge is a platform that lies close to the ground and is supported



This Side Door, to Which a Low Platform Supported by Wheels is Attached, Makes a Garage Facing on a Narrow Alley Easily Accessible.

by wheels that run on a curved track embedded in the ground. To put up a car, it is driven through the open door until its hind wheels rest on the platform. The door is then swung around, carrying the rear of the car with it. By reversing the procedure the car can be backed into the alley easily. The cost of constructing this door is not great.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

WHERE THE POWER SHOWS

Heavy Trucks That Are So Much Used for Commercial Purposes Effect Immense Saving.

Nowhere is the automobile vehicle displayed in a higher degree of efficiency than in the big power-driven coal trucks and the wagons for the conveyance of building materials, now so common. The big coal truck carries four, six, ten times the load of the old-time one-horse-tow cart, and goes and comes four times as fast, and it's just the same with the brick and sand wagons.

Here was a big wagon loaded with brick coming up the street at a good smart clip to swing out in front of a building under construction, and there, with ample power, to back up to just where they wanted the brick dumped.

"There the driver starts the automatic tilting mechanism, and in a minute he has dumped his big load and is off for another, with that tilted wagon body setting down into position again as he disappears down the street; really an engaging illustration of the big power-driven wagon as it is seen in action."

Sand Sprays Prevent Skidding.

A sandbox for motor trucks and automobiles, operated in a manner similar to the sandbox of locomotives, but which spreads the sand sideways to prevent skidding, is one of the latest inventions. On either side of the car, below the running board, are sandboxes connected by piping with a compressed air cylinder situated at the back of the car under the seat. Air is compressed by a simple attachment to the driving shaft of the car. This and the discharge of sand are controlled by a lever from the driver's seat. The compressed air forces out the sand, which is thrown against curved screens that depend from the running board immediately in front of the wheels. The screens reflect back the sand, throwing it to each side and thus making a sand track sufficiently wider than the wheels as to make it virtually impossible for these to skid. The invention promises to be cheap enough to come into common use, and ought to be useful on icy surfaces.

Caring for the Car.

Realizing that the good appearance of their cars in owners' hands has much to do with popular impression concerning their qualities, a number of manufacturers are supplying cans of body polish as regular equipment. Dealers' instructions and even letters to new owners emphasize the importance of taking proper care of the finish of the car, especially through the consistent use of a preparation that is designed to preserve its luster.

Speeding in Rio de Janeiro.

Claim may be made that nowhere in South America do automobiles run so rapidly as in Rio de Janeiro, and in few other cities are they as numerous. The many circular and gradually lengthening boulevards in and about the Brazilian capital prove ideal tracks. There is a speed limit, but it is rarely observed, and double drive-wheels diminishing the danger of collisions, but of course not entirely preventing them.

New Puncture-Proof Tire Idea.

One of the newest ideas in puncture-proof auto tires is designed upon the same principle that re-enforced concrete structures are built. A framework is manufactured in tube form from strong elastic vegetable fiber. A special substance is then poured in to fill up the frame while hot. It solidifies in cooling and becomes elastic and strong enough to resist most road bruises. It is claimed to be more durable than the solid rubber tire and also more elastic. The composition of the filling material is a trade secret.

Gasoline Economy.

Most drivers of automobiles use more gasoline than their cars need. Instead of cussing the Standard Oil plates, spend half an hour in ascertaining how little gasoline you can use without loss of driving power. One must learn this for himself, as the sellers of cars seem not to know, and assuredly do not care.—Chicago Tribune.

Use Clean Water.

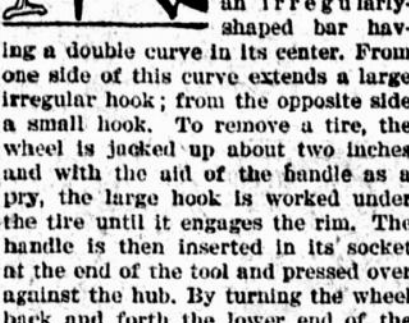
Don't put dirty water in the radiator. You will clog the system.

HANDY TIRE REMOVER

SIMPLE TOOL DOES WORK WITHOUT CAUSING DAMAGE.

Would Seem Destined to Have Place in the Equipment of All Automobile Drivers.

An automobile-tire tool which is so designed as not to damage the inner tube when removing a tire, consists of two iron parts: a straight, removable handle, and an irregularly-shaped bar having



ing a double curve in its center. From one side of this curve extends a large irregular hook; from the opposite side a small hook. To remove a tire, the wheel is jacked up about two inches and with the aid of the handle as a pry, the large hook is worked under the tire until it engages the rim. The handle is then inserted in its socket at the end of the tool and pressed over against the hub. By turning the wheel back and forth the lower end of the tool is made to strike the earth repeatedly, gradually forcing the tire off. To replace the tire it is deflated and partly put on by hand. Then the small hook on the tool is inserted to engage the wheel rim. By turning the wheel back and forth as before, the tire is gradually forced into position.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

SPEEDWAY RACING A BORE

Writer Thinks Crowds Are Drawn to Them in the Hope of Seeing a Smashup.

How far wrong was the autist who once remarked that most folk are drawn to automobile speedway races by the hope of seeing someone killed? It is the thrills it generates; the science it calls into play or the pleasure it affords that usually draw crowds to athletic contests. But long-distance speedway racing is the one so-called sport that is almost devoid of sensations; it is a contest where the spirit of contest seems almost totally absent; a spectacle that provokes no real excitement after the first few minutes. It becomes a monotonous thing to watch long before the end has been reached.

And yet year after year thousands of persons attend these speedway races. True the major portion of each crowd witnesses such races for the first and last time. It comes to see what can be seen—and it never comes back. Its place is taken the next year by another "once-but-no-more" crowd. But there are "repeaters;" some persons do go back year after year to see the speed demons in their races against time—and against death.

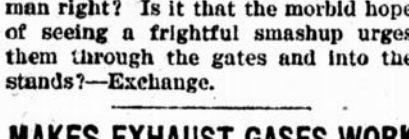
Automobile road racing has its thrills. Dash races on a speedway create some real shivery feelings along the spinal column. Both are real contests where the man element actually enters; where a race is a race. But those 100 or 200 or 300 mile races around a speedway are nothing but processions; little more than tests of motors and tires; a tiresome exhibition to an extreme.

And yet there are some people who attend all the big speedway events. What draws them there? Was the man right? Is it that morbid hope of seeing a frightful smashup urges them through the gates and into the stands?—Exchange.

MAKES EXHAUST GASES WORK

By a Whirling Motion Carbon Particles Are at Once Removed From the Electrodes.

Differing from all other spark plugs, this new device relies on the whirling motion of the exhaust gases to remove carbon particles from the electrodes as soon as formed. One of the electrodes is shaped like a propeller, lying horizontal. The other electrode is a round rod in the center of the propeller-disk electrode. The gases are pulled through the spark-plug recess with such force as to whirl them around and between the two electrodes, carrying all carbon particles with them.—Popular Science Monthly.



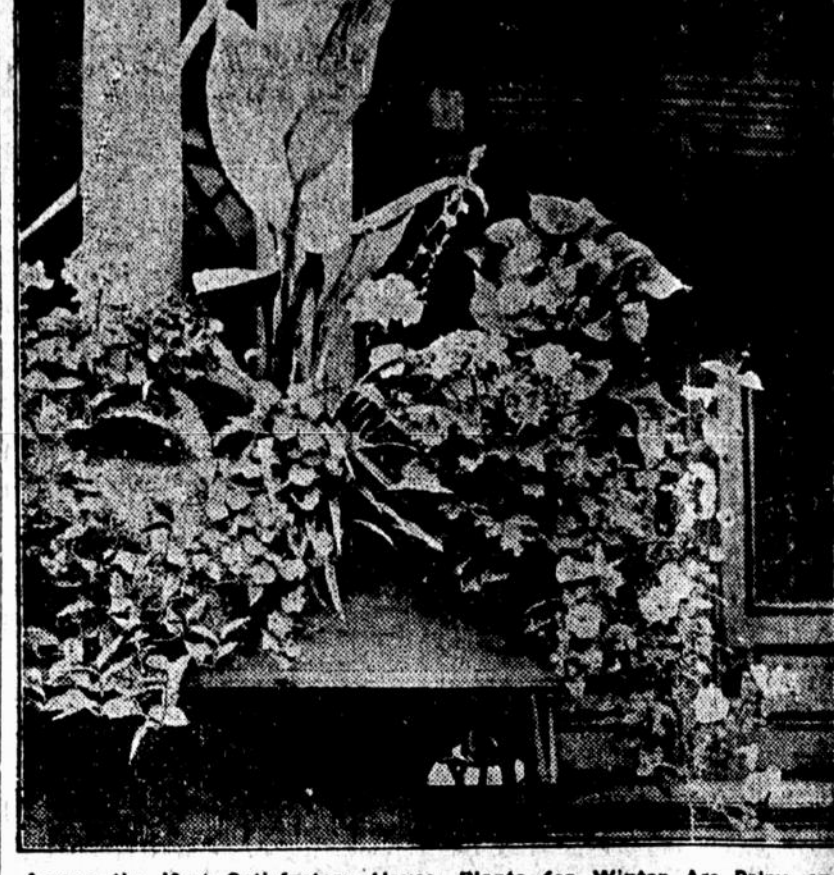
Flushing Does Not Remove Scale. Flushing a radiator and cooling system does not remove the scale and slime left there by the water. Take two pounds of washing soda, dissolve with hot water and pour into radiator through strainer as it dissolves. When this is done run the car three or four hours and then drain cooling system. Do not allow it to cool in radiator. Then fill with fresh water. If the engine has just been overhauled the pump is probably in good condition. This will be shown by heat descending in radiator. If bottom is cool while top is hot the pump has failed.

Hissing Valves.

Of course when you hear hissing that comes from escaping compression you naturally think of valve grinding. But it does not always follow. A small piece of grit may become fastened to a valve head surface and prevent the valve from seating tightly, or a variation stem adjustment by vibration may cause the valve to seat imperfectly, and in either case there will be a hissing sound.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery Their Care and Cultivation



Among the Most Satisfactory House Plants for Winter Are Palms and Clinging Vines.

HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Among the most beautiful and satisfactory house plants for winter are palms. They are very strong and hardy, and with the observation of a few simple rules can be kept green and vigorous all winter. More palms are killed by overheating than by cold. They should have a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees. If it is not convenient to have any room in the house kept as cool as this, stand them in the corner farthest from the radiator, as close as possible to the light, but not in the glaring sun.

The worst enemy of the plants is dust. Owing to its smooth leaves, the palm can be readily kept free from this. Its leaves should be washed with a soft sponge and lukewarm water.

The watering of the plants is of great interest. The great danger is that the housewife will be too generous in this respect. It is difficult to give a definite rule. Generally speaking, the earth in the pot should be kept moist, but not wet. If the room is kept at high temperature, the plant will require more water than in a cool place. But winter should be a time of rest for the plant. It should not do much growing, and therefore nourishment and water should be given sparingly. It is easy to soak the soil of a plant, but hard to dry it, once thoroughly wet.

Neither a palm, or any other plant, should ever be put in a glazed pot. If an ornamental pot is desired, the earthen pot should be set inside. A porous pot absorbs and evaporates the moisture, while in a glazed pot the earth grows sour and unfit for even very hardy plants. There should be a hole in the bottom of the pot, over which a stone, a bit of broken crockery or something similar should be laid. This will keep the earth from filling it up, and the surplus water will trickle out beneath. A few lumps of common charcoal at the bottom of the pot will prevent the roots from rotting, and powdered charcoal mixed with the earth has the same effect, keeping the bottom from turning sour.

Having temperature and moisture right, the next enemy of the plant is parasites, such as fungi and insects. Many little insect pests infest the palm. Some of these are destroyed by washing the leaves with a sponge and soft brush, using clean water only.

Those that cannot be destroyed in this way, such as scales, can be quickly dispatched by tobacco juice diluted with water. Any tobaccoist or cigar manufacturer will give you all the ribs of tobacco leaves you want. Put a handful of these in a quart of water and boil. Wash the leaves with this, and if you put in a little whale-oil soap, it will be more effective. Of course, there are many insecticides used by florists, but this is a cheap, simple remedy, which is just as effective as any other. Being a vegetable poison, no great care is required in handling or using the tobacco juice, whereas Paris green and other mineral poisons should be applied with the greatest precaution, as even a slight overdose will scorch the leaves and thereby ruin the plant.

CONSIDER THE PALM

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Even moralists tell us that there is an element in all mankind that leads

to the enjoyment of speculation and chance. For the gratification of this instinct I do not know any more interesting study than the phlox when one resorts to seeds for the growth of plants. Of course, the staid, regular garden worker will resort to cuttings, because no one can guess, even approximately, what will come from the seed venture.

But there is a lot of fun in taking the seeds and watching the results. They may be anything, from a perverse and wayward floral child to the light of the garden when it is left to first principles for its start in life.

The phlox Drummondii is the first parent of the family. It was found growing wild in Texas back in 1834, and since that time it has grown in popularity. Essentially a garden flower, it fully justifies the use of the Greek name because it is literally a flame of light. There is no question but that it is far better for having been planted in the fall. At the first hint of spring it will start its growth, and the hard treatment of a rough winter will not serve to deter it in its determination to help brighten the world. The one thing that phlox will not stand is heavy clay soil. Planted along walls and hedges, with borders and in places where the irregular size of the plants affords a certain life to the garden vista than the simple phlox.

JAPANESE GARDENS POPULAR

By ELIZABETH VAN BENTHUYSEN

Just another way of saying that one may make a pretty garden with comparatively little to put in it is to call attention to the Japanese idea of the value of space in decorative effect.

It is shown in the Japanese garden, which, during this fall, is coming into considerable vogue. Nippon art has long taken the garden as its chief working ground. When travelers, pushing curiously through the door that Commodore Perry kicked open, to the untold benefit of the unwilling natives, first knew the island empire, they called it the Flowery kingdom.

On all sides were to be found little gardens—the individual effort of Japanese town dwellers. What most gained attention was the fact that these bright spots, giving a colorful effect to the entire communities, were made by smartly placing a very few plants and flowers in artistic vessels, and by relieving the blank spaces with funny figures, carved to represent men or animals.

The wooden frog in the center of the little Japanese plot had all of the space it needed, and the few others scattered about in seemingly careless, but actually very careful, arrangement, managed to fit into the plan to leave the impression of a lot of color where really a handful of flowers gave the effect.

The same idea was to be found in their houses, where one daring, colorful drawing had an entire wall to itself, forcing the unoccupied space to take on a decorative task that would not have been esteemed possible in other lands.

One of the popular figures of the Japanese garden that is being very much used because it so truly represents a real Japanese idea, is the stone lantern, carved in numerous styles, from the roughly chiseled effort of a mere amateur to the most elaborate design of a skilled artisan.



pure enter, in most dell, fetal arrived in the last Thursday Showing the Beauty of the Standing of Nippon

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Entered at the postoffice as second class matter.

Rev. J. K. Ponder. We wish him much success in his new field of labor.

Mrs. Etta Bolden and Miss Bessie Ball are in Hot Springs, Ark.

Miss Viola Jackson spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Columbia.

We are glad to see Mr. D. P. Tymony out again, after quite an illness.

Mrs. W.B. Colman remains the same.

Mrs. Charley Enix of Rock Island, Ill., is visiting Mrs. Katie Dirk.

Miss Mattie Renfro of Jacksonville is a Moberly shopper.

Miss Pauline Washington is on the sick list.

Mr. Clyde Kizer was in Mexico Monday visiting his mother.

Mrs. O'Neal Johnson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Berch Barnes entertained a whist Wednesday night.

Mrs. Ollie Wright was seriously injured by her husband Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. James Brown have returned from Chicago, where they spent their honeymoon.

Dr. J. E. Jackson is able to be in his office again, after a short spell of sickness.

Mr. W. E. Boone and Mr. Gleason Grant visited the conference in Macon, Mo.

The Calendar club met with Mrs. Howard Tynony on Wednesday. All had an enjoyable time.

After a two-course luncheon was served, several cards were passed. The meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. Francis Atbury.

Mr. Sylvester Cooper has been suffering with his heart considerably since his best friend has been out of the city.

A large number of Moberlyites attended the conference at Macon.

When You Take Cold.

With the average man a cold is a serious matter and should not be trifled with, as some of the most dangerous diseases start with a common cold.

Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and get rid of your cold as quickly as possible. You are not experimenting when you use this remedy, as it has been in use for many years and has an established reputation. It contains no opium or other narcotic. Obtainable everywhere.

GALESBURG, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Garnett entertained at dinner Sunday, October 8, in honor of Mrs. Tinslee of Muscatine.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdett and Mr. and Mrs. Murphy of Monmouth motored over and spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. A. Hawkins.

Mrs. J. Sparks of Palmyra, Mo., and Mrs. P. Harris of Hannibal spent five days in the city, the guests of Mrs. B. Jackson, on route to St. Paul.

The Thimble Circle was entertained at the home of Mrs. Botts on Friday evening, October 9th.

Mrs. G. Lewis entertained Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. P. Harris at supper Friday, October 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Anderson motored from Monmouth to McComb and camped through Galesburg, en route home. Mr. Barnett's new car.

Mrs. F. Coleman entertained Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. P. Harris at dinner Saturday, October 7th.

Mrs. L. McGruder and children, McComb were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Schoots on Saturday, October 7th.

Mr. Jordan, traveling salesman for the Overton Hygienic Co., was in the city Tuesday. He was the guest of Mr. Charles Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis entertained ten couples Thursday evening at an autumn party. The well arranged decorations of ferns, roses and autumn leaves lend beauty to the scene. Various games were indulged in and several selections were given. Deinty refreshments were served. At a late hour the guests departed, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Davis delightful entertainers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mahon of Virginia have located in the city and purchased a home on Avenue B.

The D. D. C. C. will give a chicken pie supper at the home of Mrs. B. Jackson on Wednesday, October 11th on W. Berrien street.

Mr. J. Turpin of La Grange, Mo., is visiting relatives and friends.

Ruth L. Hamblin, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. B. Hamblin, was buried Saturday afternoon from the Kimb & West undertaking parlors. Burial was in Linwood cemetery.

Mrs. B. F. Brown of Knoxville was operated on at St. Mary's hospital Friday evening and is reported to be a serious condition.

Miss V. Elsworth, who is very ill, was removed to St. Mary's hospital. Those on the sick list are Mrs. Alicon, Mrs. McGill, Mr. B. Harman and Mr. B. Allison.

Wedding bells will ring again soon.

For Chapped Skin.

Chapped skin, whether on the hands or face, may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also unequalled for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by all dealers.

When in Ft. Dodge go to

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Quick Meals and Ft. Dodge

Prom Service.

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

The Art and Literary club met at the home of Mrs. Lela Horne Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Mary Horne favored the club with an instrumental solo. After business Mrs. Horne served a two-course luncheon. The club will hold their next meeting with Mrs. L. Thorpe.

Mr. Fred Perkins of Rock Island, Ill. visited relatives and friends in the city Tuesday. Mr. Perkins was enroute from Chilton, Mo., where he with his wife and Master F. Perkins had been visiting relatives of Mrs. Perkins. Quarterly meeting was held at Bethel A. M. E. church Sunday. Presiding Elder Ferris preached both morning and evening. The evening sermon was excellent.

The K. of P. Lodge will give an entertainment Thursday evening in the Moose hall.

Mr. W. A. Brown has moved his family from Buxton to the city. They will reside at 1401 S. 2nd street.

Rev. W. Bracco filled the pulpit Sunday evening at Mt. Zion Baptist church. Connection to the church Sunday morning was one, in the evening two.

The agent will call on subscribers next week. Please have your money.

BUXTON, IOWA.

Maurice E. Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Foster of Buxton, Iowa, was stricken with paralysis on September 27th and died September 30, 1916. Maurice was born in Charlottesville, Va., October 26, 1879, and came to Muchaknock, Iowa, with his parents at the age of 3 years, and there received his early schooling. He was married to Cornelia Smith and to this union was born a son and a daughter. In 1904 he became a Mason and later advanced to the 32d degree in that order. He became a member of the Mt. Zion Baptist church at Buxton. For two years previous to his last illness he was engaged in general mercantile business in Buxton. He leaves to mourn his loss a mother and father (who are among the earliest settlers of old Muchaknock), a wife, two children, one brother and a host of relatives and friends.

ALBIA NEWS.

Mrs. Andrew Smith visited over Sunday in Ottumwa.

Mrs. Mary Harris and Edith Harris attended the funeral of Mr. Frederick Parker in Des Moines last week. His many friends in Albia regret to hear of Mr. Parker's death.

Dr. and Mrs. Carter and a few others from Buxton attended the fall festival or homecoming in Albia one of the three days this week.

Lawyer Geo. H. Woodson and James Spens are attending several weeks' court in Albia.

Mrs. Tilla Putney and daughter, Mrs. A. A. Hocking were in Albia this week.

Mr. Harris Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Corthon and Mrs. Maud Stovall of Hiteman spent the week in Albia at the fall festival, also Mr. Bert Jones of Hiteman.

The members of the A. M. E. church gave a social at the church on Monday evening.

Mr. Charley Davis came up from Ottumwa and spent a homecoming day at the parental Monroe Davis home.

Mr. and Mrs. Young, former people who have made business trips to Albia, are in Albia again. Mr. Young at his old trade of auctioneering and Mrs. Young selling articles.

Mrs. Ray Grayson and family of Hocking spent the week of homecoming in Albia.

A number from Hiteman, Hocking, Buxton and surrounding towns were in Albia at the fall festival.

Rev. Dowden left Wednesday of this week to go to Sioux City to get his family.

The Young Ladies' club has appointed in their club two instructors, Mrs. Chas. Washington and Miss Sadie Lewis, and assistant, Miss May F. Davis.

Albia was full of visitors all this week.

Woman's club and Sewing Circle: President, Mrs. Robinson, Hocking, Iowa; vice president, Mrs. Delia Thomas, Albia; secretary, Mrs. Oscar Roper, Albia; assistant secretary, Miss Ada Davis, Albia; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Davis, Albia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hattie Bennings.

Young Girls' club: Honorable president, Mrs. Chas. Washington; president, Miss Jewett Lewis; vice president, Miss Finks, Hiteman; secretary, Miss Sadie Lewis; treasurer, Miss Frances Thomas. Members, 14.

HEALTH HINTS.

A. J. Booker, M. D.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side; Some great God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight, Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right, And the choice goes on forever 'twixt that darkness and that light."

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand, Ere the doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?

Thou the cause of evil prosper, yet 'tis truth alone is strong, And albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng

Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to ensheild her from all wrong." There is at this time in Iowa a supposed moral crisis pending.

The forces of temperance and moral construction claim that it is essential that all good people stand together for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

There may be divergent views on the question of personal liberty, but there can be consistent, logical, constructive, conscious opposition to liquor.

The Negroes of this nor any other community cannot afford to be allied with any force which does not tend for the betterment of conditions and people. Individuals have ever the right to do as they choose, but as a race and as communities we need to stand, in word and in deed for progress and reform. There is no middle ground on these propositions. The double-crosser and the jelly fish must clear out. We need to be more aware of moral lepers and filthy hyenas, who, although they will point with pride to a dollar not only put liquor but other drugs into the hands of the people to debauch themselves and innocent but morally unstable girls and men.

There may be some pathetic excuse for a person who pleads weakness and self-gratification, but surely there is

no place among the respectable of earth nor the nether regions for a peal singing dealer in dope and destruction. We must cut away from the men and the tendencies which are downward.

Let us when these moral crises come be so intrenched in honor and conviction that the world will know where we stand, and when they count the elect, whether we be present or absent, they will depend upon our being on the right side.

It is not a matter of who will win nor of who will lose when we come to take stand; it is and ought ever be a question of who is right.

OMAHA, NEB.

Mr. Alonzo Smith and Nettie Kellogg were united in marriage Saturday evening, October 1, at 8:30 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. Mamie Morrison. A delightful evening was spent. Among those present were Rev. Wilkerson and wife, Mrs. Henry Biddix, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Muriel Brown, Miss Musa Tann, Miss Cleota Thompson, Mr. Clarence Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Gregory and brother, Mrs. Smith and son, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and son and Mr. Jerry Elliott.

Mrs. L. A. Ervine left for Jersey City, N. J., Monday night.

Miss Camille Simpson left for Wilberforce college Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Everhart, Ak-sar-ben guest of Doris Thornton, left

Friday for their home in Red Oak, Iowa.

Mr. Eli Paul, who has been visiting his cousin, Miss Muriel Brown, left for St. Paul Tuesday morning.

Miss Muriel Brown and Elizabeth Martin were visiting church and friends in Council Bluffs on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Ward, sister and daughter of Council Bluffs were visiting Miss Cleota Thompson.

Mr. Dennison of the white Y. M. C. A. spoke at the Zion Baptist church Sunday evening on the progress of the Negro race.

The ministers exchanged pulpits on Sunday morning. Rev. Botts preached at the A. M. E. Rev. Osborne at Zion Baptist and Rev. Logan at Mount Moriah.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

(Special to Bystander.) Mrs. Emma Rutherford served dinner to a few friends on Wednesday evening, October 4th, her first wedding anniversary. She received numerous pretty and useful articles in cotton.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

Mrs. Susan Allen left Thursday for Albia, where she will visit friends.

Mrs. E. J. Penney left Monday morning for Mason City to be a guest in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Straton.

Sunday was quarterly meeting at Wesley Chapel. Rev. Wheeler filled

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Despondency. When you feel discouraged and despondent do not give up, but take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and you are almost certain to feel all right within a day or two. Despondency is very often due to indigestion and biliousness, for which these tablets are especially valuable. Obtainable everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED For our new book, Progress and Achievements of the Colored People. Showing the wonderful doings and new opportunities of our race, low price, many pictures, lightning seller, \$10.00 per day, ask for terms, write quick, Austin Jenkins Co., 8th St., Washington, D. C.

Woman's Crowning Glory is Her Hair Why not grow your hair by using Mme. M. Beard Hair Grower It removes dandruff, stops itching of the scalp and makes it grow long, soft and beautiful. Price 50c a box. Send stamp for pamphlet. MME. M. BEARD AGENTS WANTED 519 So 16th St. St. Joseph, Mo.

How Catarrh Is Contracted. Mothers are sometimes so thoughtless as to neglect the colds which their children contract. The inflammation of the mucus membrane, at first acute, becomes chronic and the child has chronic catarrh, a disease that is seldom cured and that may prove a life's burden. Many persons who have this loathsome disease will remember having had frequent colds at the time it was contracted. A little forethought, a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judiciously used, and all this trouble might have been avoided. Obtainable everywhere.

SCOTT'S SKIN WHITENER CREAM AND SCOTT'S SKIN WHITENER SOAP. PRICE 25¢ EACH. CLEARS THE COMPLEXION AND KEEPS IT FREE FROM PIMPLES. BLEACHES DARK SKINS. JAMES S. ROBINSON, MEMPHIS, TENN.

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Please Don't Jiggle the Receiver Hook. It Hurts Your Telephone Service. When you lift the telephone receiver from the hook, a small electric light signal glows in front of the operator. While the hook is up the light burns. If you press it down the light goes out. Move the hook up and down SLOWLY and the light flashes. This little signal on the switchboard is the same as any other electric lamp, a trifle sluggish in lighting up. You can turn the switch on the electric light over your desk or in your home so fast it will not burn. Try it. When you "jiggle" the telephone hook rapidly the result is the same, the tiny globe will not light up and consequently the operator does not get your signal. If the operator fails to answer in a reasonable length of time on your first call, or if you wish to recall her to get another number, move the receiver hook up and down VERY SLOWLY. IOWA TELEPHONE COMPANY