

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

THE BYSTANDER

Pay
Boost
and read the
Dont borrow or read your neigh-
bors, help make this a great paper

XXII No. 37

DES MOINES, IOWA, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

Price Five Cents

Mr. Elmer Benton spent one day in
Sigourney, Ia., on business.

John Wright of Buxton spent one
day in our city on business this week.

Mr. W. Baker is still in the coal
business at 751 W. 9th street. Give
him your orders.

Rev. W. W. Ewing and wife spent
last Sunday in Bedford, Ia., where the
reverend preached.

Mrs. Chas. Comley of Webster City
is in our city this week visiting her
daughter, Mrs. Straughter.

Rev. S. Bates was sick last week but
is improving at this writing. Mrs.
Bates is quite sick with the la grippe.

Mrs. Ed Reeves received word that
her daughter, Mrs. Mary Jackson is
improving nicely, which is good news
to her many friends.

The Womens Suffrage club will be
held Monday night at 317 Locust street,
J. B. Rush's law office. Business of
importance, so members please be

Miss Margaret Emanuel returned
home last Saturday evening after
spending the winter in Minneapolis.
Her many friends are glad to see her
back.

Mrs. Anna Forrester and niece, Mrs.
Bertha Terrie have just returned from
Iowa City and Cedar Rapids where
they visited relatives and friends. A
pleasant time reported by both.

Hello, hello, for 414 2nd avenue East,
Call for Mr. John S. Thomas, The Sea
Food Merchant. Make shipment to
any place. Patronage solicited. Ad-
dress Jno. S. Thomas, Albion, Iowa.

The Mother's Congress will meet
Saturday afternoon at 825 13th street
with Mrs. C. C. Johnson. Dr. Booker
will give a health lecture. All mem-
bers requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison visited at
the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Law
Sunday. Mrs. Hutchison was enroute
to Oskaloosa, Ia., to the bedside of her
mother, Mrs. Fannie Wilson.

Mr. Wm. Tomlin and Mrs. Annie
Garrett were quite married Feb. 18th
at the home of the bride, 1060 11th
street. They will be at home after
April 1st on 13th street.

On Feb. 14th the Volunteers club of
1916 gave a valentine party at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. White, 762 W. 10th
street. The evening was spent by a
splendid program rendered by the
girls of the club. Words of encourage-
ment were spoken by many.

Madam Robinson, Hair Dresser and
Scalp Cleaner, of Hocking, Iowa, and
agent for Madam Walker's treatment
of the scalp, has practiced in Albion,
Hiteam and Hocking for the past year
giving satisfaction to all. Write her,
or give her a call. Hocking, Ia.

Albert George Greenlaw, the great
singer from Canada, who is with Dr.
Gordon conducting a series of revival
meetings at Plymouth Congregational
church, is stopping with Mr. and Mrs.
John L. Thompson, 1306 W. 20th St.

The Maple Street Baptist church is
planning a big rally for the first Sun-
day in May, at which time they expect
to raise \$1,000. They will begin the
erection of their new church immedi-
ately after this rally. Friends and
well wishers are cordially welcome to
assist in this effort.

Miss Ethel Smith of Thirteenth
street will be hostess to the Triple H
club Tuesday afternoon. The pro-
gram will be in charge of Mrs. Mc-

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,
Proprs.

Life of
Booker Washington
FOR SALE

Cloth Binding \$1.00
Library Binding \$1.50

Every Home Should Have One
Address
ENOLA V. THOMPSON,
Care Bystander Office

Dowell. The name of Mrs. Mayme
Jackson has been added to the roll.

Mr. Moriah Tabernacle, No. 567,
Daughters of Tabor, will give a leap
year party at their hall, corner of
Eighth and Mulberry streets, Wednes-
day evening, March 29th. There will
be plenty of fun and good time in the
nature of leap year pleasure. Friends
are invited.

**SURPRISE PARTY FOR MRS.
WILKINSON.**

On Wednesday evening, March 1,
Mrs. Maude M. Wilkinson, H. P. of
Mt. Moriah Tabernacle, was enter-
tained at a surprise party at her
home, 223 East Thirteenth street, in
honor of her birthday. The evening
was spent with music and games. A
dainty luncheon was served at the
close. The much surprised hostess
received flowers and useful presents.
Those enjoying the affair were Mes-
sames Kelley, Taylor, Walker, Nich-
ols, Dorsey, Roberts, Lee, Messrs.
Roy Walker, Anderson, Jackson, Wil-
kinson and Masters Teris Brown,
Preston and William Walker.

N. A. A. C. P.

Atty. S. Joe Brown, president, and
Jesse A. Graves, chairman of mem-
bership committee, made a trip to
Newton last Monday evening and wit-
nessed the production of the photo
play, "The Birth of a Nation," and
will have much of interest to report
to the executive committee when it
meets at the residence of the presi-
dent Monday evening, March 6th.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH REOPENED.

The many members and friends of
St. Paul's A. M. E. church will doubt-
less be pleased to learn that under the
supervision of Mr. C. C. Jackson, one
of the trustees, the damage done by
the fire has been completely repaired,
the building replastered overhead and
the interior repainted throughout. The
trustees have also purchased a new
Schiller piano, which will take the
place of the pipe organ until the new
building is erected, and have provided
new chairs and new floor covering so
that with the exception of the pipe
organ, which was ruined by the fire,
the church presents a better appear-
ance than before the fire.

Dr. J. A. Jefferson will give a lec-
ture at St. Paul's A. M. E. church on
Sunday evening on "Baby Welfare."
All mothers especially should hear
him, as well as others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of
the club workers of District No. 1 of
the I. S. F. C. W. clubs was held at
the home of the chairman, Mrs. Jessye
E. McClain on Saturday, February 26.
Practically every club in the district
was represented and strengthening
reports were made of activities along
all progressive lines. The reports
included Mrs. S. Joe Brown, state
president; Mrs. Martha White, state
treasurer; Miss Jessie E. Walker,
chairman of social service, as well as
the local officers, and Mrs. J. B. Rush,
as president of the home board. So-
cial service was discussed by Mrs.
Frank P. Johnson and woman suffrage
by Mrs. Harvey Brown. A poll
of those present on the suffrage ques-
tion showed every woman to be an
ardent suffragist.
Mrs. Jessye E. McClain, Chairman.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' CLUB.

On last Sunday afternoon at the Girl's
Social Center at 1058 5th street, the
following communication was read from
Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, president
of the National Training School for
Women and Girls, Lincoln Heights
Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23, 1916
High School Girls Club
Des Moines, Ia.

Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Directress

My Dear Friend:

This is to acknowledge the receipt
of your package containing five bath
towels and nineteen face towels. This
is a gift of the most practical kind and
will certainly add to our comfort.

For this evidence of your interest
in our work, please accept my genuine
appreciation.

That your efforts may meet with
all success and best wishes, I am
Yours for the highest development of
Christian womanhood.

Nannie H. Burroughs.

**THE
Typewriter Exchange**

Bargains in Rebuilt Typewriters

Underwood No. 4 visible.. \$35.00

Underwood No. 5 visible... 45.00

Oliver No. 3, visible..... 25.00

Oliver No. 5, visible..... 35.00

Monarch No. 2, visible.... 35.00

L. C. Smith No. 2, visible. 35.00

Smith Premier No. 10 " 35.00

Remington No. 10 " 40.00

Royal No. 1 " 30.00

Smith Premier No. 2..... 17.00

Remington No. 6..... 17.00

803 MULBERRY **HIPPEE BUILDING** DES MOINES IOWA

Proper Treatment for Eruptions.

For a long time Miss Lula Skelton,

Churchville, N. Y., was bilious and

had sick headache and dizzy spells.

Chamberlain's Tablets were the only

thing that gave her permanent relief.

**TO THE CITIZENS OF DES
MOINES.**

I am a candidate for municipal
judge. You know the importance of
this court. Perhaps 50 per cent of
all your cases in law will come before
this court. Therefore it is to your
interests to have a man on the bench
of the municipal court who in his
sympathies is as broad as humanity,
a man who in his interpretation of
civil rights regards all men as equal.
If elected to the municipal bench I
will see that every man who comes
before me, regardless of race or creed
or party, receives justice tempered
with sympathy and help. The judi-
cial bench should be a symbol of help
for the offender as well as a symbol
of protection for society. The inter-
ests of both society and the offender
should be guarded. I claim the sup-
port of the voters of Des Moines on
the basis of my humanitarian inter-
ests of both society and the offender
fail me. Your interests and my sym-
pathies are linked together, and you
cannot afford to separate them. I
am qualified to sit on the municipal
bench, especially qualified, as may be
easily seen by an examination of the
legal works I have compiled and
edited. I was selected by a commit-
tee of the legislature to compile the
supplement of 1913, containing all the
general and permanent Iowa laws en-
acted between 1897 and 1913. I also
edited the Index to the Code of Iowa
and Supplements. These works were
authorized and published by the state
of Iowa. My record is open. I in-
vite investigation. I respectfully so-
licit your vote.

Charles S. Wilcox.

CHAS. TEMPLE FOR BAILEIFF.

We present to our readers Chas.
Temple, city constable of Walnut
township of West Des Moines, who is
a candidate for municipal bailliff, un-
der the new law subject to primaries.
Mr. Temple is well known by the citi-
zens of Des Moines, having lived here
many years, and is a friend to the
colored people. He has always been
fair. His policy has been fair deal-
ings, and as to the public, if elected
he will not change that policy. He
stands on his present record as an of-
ficer, and solicits your votes on pri-
mary day.



**WALTER IRISH FOR MUNICIPAL
JUDGE.**

We are pleased to present to our
many readers a cut of Walter Irish,
who is a candidate for municipal
judge of Des Moines. He was born in
Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1863, edu-
cated in public schools, attended
Drake university law department, ac-
cepted in 1899 the same year he gradu-
ated. He has been court reporter for
the past thirty years in Polk
county, and perhaps one of the oldest
in point of continued service in Iowa.
Has never asked or held an elective
office before, and he feels that with
his many years of experience and
identification with courts of this
county that he would be a competent
person for the municipal bench. His
many friends solicit your vote for him.

For Diseases of the Skin.

Nearly all diseases of the skin,
such as eczema, tetter, salt rheum
and barbers' itch, are characterized
by an intense itching and smarting,
which often makes life a burden and
disturbs sleep and rest. Quick relief
may be had by applying Chamber-
lain's Salve. It allays the itching and
smarting almost instantly. Many
cases have been cured by its use. For
sale by all dealers.

BEDFORD, IOWA.
(Special to Bystander.)

Mrs. Daisy Martin of Red Oak is
visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D.
Keene.

Miss Theo. Moore of Red Oak came
Thursday to spend a few days with
relatives and friends.

Mrs. J. A. Ashford, who had been
in Red Oak for a few days to visit
her sister, Mrs. Martin, who has been
quite ill, returned home Wednesday,
accompanied by Mrs. Martin.

Rev. Ewing of Des Moines preached
two soul-stirring sermons Sunday.
While here he and his wife were the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Robin-
son.

The leap year box social at the
Baptist church Saturday night was
well attended and quite a neat sum
was realized.

Messrs. Fred and Adam Johnson of
Gravety were callers at the home of
Miss Helen Lucas.

Mrs. Georgia Howe still remains ill.

There will be a leap year box social
at the Methodist church March 11th.
Mrs. Finley from Maryville is here
for an indefinite stay.
Mrs. Willa Mae Harris of Marshall,
Mo., returned home last week.

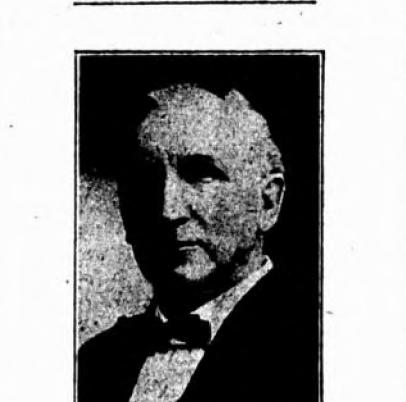
WILCOX FOR COUNCILMAN.

Mr. Ben B. Wilcox has announced
his name as a candidate for council-
man. Mr. Wilcox is at present one of
the justices of the peace of East Des
Moines. He was born in Van Buren
county, Iowa, in 1874. Attended the
public school. Came to Polk county
twenty years ago. He worked as a
coal miner for many years, being a
member of the miners' union at that
time. Was elected justice of the peace
two years ago, and had made a
good justice. Having come up
through life by hard knocks, he is in
a position to sympathize with the
common masses, and will no doubt
give justice if nominated and elected.



**JOHN W. BUDD FOR COUNCIL-
MAN.**

We take pleasure in presenting to
our readers the name of John W.
Budd, who is a candidate for council-
man. He was born in Black Hawk
county in 1870. Educated in public
schools, graduated from West Water-
loo high school and later took an en-
gineering course, from which he
graduated in 1894, and has worked
at his trade since that time. He has
worked as city engineer several years,
also had private office as engineer
several years. He is at present the
county engineer, varied experience
with the different departments of our
city and county would eminently fit
him to be a valuable man on the city
council. He is a true friend to the
colored race, and he is to all classes of
people, and his many friends solicit
your support in his behalf.



**MACKINNON FOR SCHOOL
TREASURER.**

We present this week the cut of
Mr. G. E. Mackinnon, president of the
Mechanics Savings bank, who is a
candidate for treasurer of the school
board in Des Moines. Mr. Mackinnon
is one of the active young men of
push and energy in our city and be-
long to many clubs. He stands for
everything that is good, high and
ideal in club and in business life. He
is one of the strong young business
men and would no doubt make a
splendid treasurer for our school
board, and I can present better his
position in a letter to the secretary
of the school board, which is as fol-
lows:

"Mr. A. L. Clinitie, Secretary, and
the Honorable Members of the Inde-
pendent School District of the City of
Des Moines, Iowa:

"Replying to a communication from
your honorable body, I beg leave to
state that some weeks ago my an-
nouncement was made as a candidate
for school treasurer I was then aware
you had received no encouragement
to the demand you made a year ago
for more modern and up-to-date meth-
ods in the handling of the financial
affairs of the school district. Believ-
ing the people recognize your de-
mands are just, I decided to place my
name before them with the assurance
that I will apply the same good busi-
ness principles to the conduct of their
business as are applied in the conduct
of a successful private business.

"In answer to your specific ques-
tions:

"First—At what rate and what per-
cent of the average daily balances in
your hands as treasurer will you pay
interest?

"Answer—I will pay 2 per cent in-
terest on the total of the average
daily balances.

"Second—Will you agree to cash
warrants of the district and not
charge interest thereon when there is
a net balance in your hands, consid-
ering all the funds of the district to-
gether?

"My answer is: Yes.

"Third—At what rate will you pay
interest on the insurance funds?

"Answer—Four per cent.

"I can also state I am assured of
the co-operation of several other
banks who will share in the handling
of the school board's business along
the lines here suggested.

"I am sure the people will approve
this new plan, for it would be very
poor business policy for a business
man to borrow money at 6 per cent on
a note if he had cash in his pocket
or money in the bank drawing but 2
per cent interest.

"Respectfully yours,
"G. E. Mackinnon."

OUR CITY PRIMARIES.

One week from next Monday the
voters that are qualified will be called
upon to select the different candidates
for all the offices of our great and
growing city and three school distric-
tors and the school treasurer. Upon
your judgment and discretion rest the
safety and kind of city administra-

Notwithstanding the general spread
of la grippe and sickness there have
been no deaths among our race here.

We are glad to see the progress of
The Bystander. Instead of statewide
it has become universal. Nobody can
afford to do without it. So subscribe
now for it of the agent.

Mt. Pleasant has had quite a wave
of revival meetings, with much suc-
cess and many souls brought to Christ.
The gospel team from Iowa Wes-
leyan college occupied the pulpit at
the A. M. E. church Sunday evening
in the absence of the pastor.

Mr. S. H. McCracken received word
of the sad death of his daughter-in-
law, Mrs. Sam McCracken, of Min-
neapolis.

**MR. BARRETT HAS ANNOUNCED
HIS CANDIDACY FOR SCHOOL
TREASURER FOR SECOND
TERM.**

In Mr. Barrett's reply to the school
board's public letter he calls attention
to the fact that it was he who first
offered to serve and did serve the dis-
trict without compensation, and he
also points to the economical and ef-
ficient manner in which the funds of
the district have been handled. Not
one cent has his office cost the tax-
payers, though on the other hand he
has collected and given the district
credit for thousands of dollars of in-
terest on balance. Mr. Barrett is ask-
ing a second term on his merit and
record he has already made. He says,
"The same influences that are oppos-
ing me now oppressed me two years
ago, and are the same interests who
have had the school funds under their
control for nearly a quarter of a cen-
tury. They fought hard to avoid giv-
ing up the office then and want back
again after only two years.

MAYER FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

Mr. S. G. Mayer has announced
himself as a candidate for municipal
judge. He was reared on a farm in
Adair county, Iowa. He is a gradu-
ate of Wesleyan college in 1895, and
from the Iowa State university law
school in 1897. He has practiced in
Polk county for about thirteen years,
having been thrown upon his own re-
sources to make his living. He is in
sympathy with the common masses
of people. His ancestors are of the
old abolitionist stock, which makes
him sympathize with the struggling
colored people, and if elected would
no doubt give equal justice, as he
will all other classes, and his friends
solicit your support.

**MACKINNON FOR SCHOOL
TREASURER.**

We present this week the cut of
Mr. G. E. Mackinnon, president of the
Mechanics Savings bank, who is a
candidate for treasurer of the school
board in Des Moines. Mr. Mackinnon
is one of the active young men of
push and energy in our city and be-
long to many clubs. He stands for
everything that is good, high and
ideal in club and in business life. He
is one of the strong young business
men and would no doubt make a
splendid treasurer for our school
board, and I can present better his
position in a letter to the secretary
of the school board, which is as fol-
lows:

"Mr. A. L. Clinitie, Secretary, and
the Honorable Members of the Inde-
pendent School District of the City of
Des Moines, Iowa:

"Replying to a communication from
your honorable body, I beg leave to
state that some weeks ago my an-
nouncement was made as a candidate
for school treasurer I was then aware
you had received no encouragement
to the demand you made a year ago
for more modern and up-to-date meth-
ods in the handling of the financial
affairs of the school district. Believ-
ing the people recognize your de-
mands are just, I decided to place my
name before them with the assurance
that I will apply the same good busi-
ness principles to the conduct of their
business as are applied in the conduct
of a successful private business.

"In answer to your specific ques-
tions:

"First—At what rate and what per-
cent of the average daily balances in
your hands as treasurer will you pay
interest?

"Answer—I will pay 2 per cent in-
terest on the total of the average
daily balances.

"Second—Will you agree to cash
warrants of the district and not
charge interest thereon when there is
a net balance in your hands, consid-
ering all the funds of the district to-
gether?

"My answer is: Yes.

"Third—At what rate will you pay
interest on the insurance funds?

"Answer—Four per cent.

"I can also state I am assured of
the co-operation of several other
banks who will share in the handling
of the school board's business along
the lines here suggested.

"I am sure the people will approve
this new plan, for it would be very
poor business policy for a business
man to borrow money at 6 per cent on
a note if he had cash in his pocket
or money in the bank drawing but 2
per cent interest.

"Respectfully yours,
"G. E. Mackinnon."

OUR CITY PRIMARIES.

One week from next Monday the
voters that are qualified will be called
upon to select the different candidates
for all the offices of our great and
growing city and three school distric-
tors and the school treasurer. Upon
your judgment and discretion rest the
safety and kind of city administra-

tion that you will have. You, Mr.
Voter, be very careful in selecting the
men for office. Lay aside personal
friendship and vote for the man who
is the best qualified and most fitted
by experience, age and educational
qualification, for if we select good,
honest, successful men in their line
of work the chances are that we
will have a safe city government.
This week and next week we will run
the cuts and history of nearly all of
the candidates, so read and judge for
yourselves.



JENNEY FOR COUNCILMAN.

We take great pleasure in present-
ing to our readers the cut of John W.
Jenney, candidate for councilman of
Des Moines. He is one of the old suc-
cessful business men of the city, hav-
ing been in the grocery business for
twenty years. He was born in Clay-
ton county, Iowa, in 1866, came to
Polk county 35 years ago, and has
lived in our city ever since. He has
aided and seen the development from
a small town to a growing city, and
has never held an elective office. He
was secretary of the Iowa Humane
society for four years and two years
as chief of police. With the experi-
ence of twenty years in the grocery
business gives him the qualities of a
business man, four years with the hu-
mane society familiarizes him with
the needs of humanity, and two years
as chief of police acquaints him with
the criminal department of our city.

Mr. Albert Edward Greenlaw of
Toronto, Canada, the famous baritone
soloist, is in our city this week as
soloist for Dr. Gordon's revival meet-
ings, being held at the Plymouth
Congregational church. Prof. Green-
law is considered one of the finest
singers in Canada. He has a musical
studio there and is a graduate of Fisk
university. He was one of the famous
Fisk Jubilee singers many years ago.
We would advise everybody to hear
him while in the city. He sings two
solos every evening at each meeting
conducted by Dr. Gordon. He is a
fine specimen of an educated Chris-
tian manhood, and is a credit to our
race and to any race in his profession.

MASONIC NOTES AND NUGGETS.

On Official Visit.

On leaving the Capital City on
Tuesday for Waterloo, Iowa, to meet
my Wellington, Rev. Bess, W. M., and
his gallant army of thirty-one Mas-
ter Masons, a creature of mine less
than one year old. Really my eyes
did meet my Waterloo, for to my sur-
prise this small body of Masons
had done in less than one year. They
started out with no money, nothing.
Now they bought a lot 60x132 feet
and have just completed a large two-
story hall 24x52 feet long, completely
modern, lighted from basement to top
with electric lights, with kitchen, ante-
rooms, gas stove, chairs, altars and
light over all the altars. The first
floor is made for a store room and we
understood that it is promised to a
man to open up a grocery store. This
lodge has certainly set an example
for all of the lodges in this jurisdic-
tion, even old North Star, who wan-
dered forty years in the wilderness
before she purchased a home. The
men are all working in peace, love
and harmony and they have accom-
plished great things by so doing. We
had a fine meeting with the brothers.
They served a nice banquet about 1
o'clock. We initiated one candidate
and delivered a part of my lecture.
We found ourselves next evening
(Wednesday) the guest of Harry W.
Rose, Jr., W. M. of Dubuque, No. 29.
We met most all of the home mem-
bers. This lodge is growing and do-
ing well. We were served to a nice
lunch. Our next stop was with Mc-
Neill lodge. Rev. F. J. Nott is the W.
M., who royally entertained us while
there. At 6 o'clock we went to the
hall, where the ladies of Leach chap-
ter, No. 8, O. E. S., had prepared a ban-
quet for us Master Masons and visit-
ors. It was a beautiful sight, a table
about forty feet long with place cards
with the name of each visitor and
Mason present, beautiful flowers.
The banquet was served in six courses
and consisted of everything that we
knew of and many things we did not
know the name of. The visitors were
John E. Bradford, R. W. G. senior
warden, and Rev. H. K. Nicholson of
Davenport, and Rev. W. W. Williams.
We held a very instructive and in-
teresting meeting until 11:30, when we
were compelled to catch the last inter-
urban railway car for Davenport. Too
much praise cannot be given Rev.
Nott and his loyal brothers and sis-

ters in Clinton for the Masonic pro-
gress they have made. Bro. Culberson
was all smiles that evening. We next
stopped with Hiram, No. 19, of Davenport,
the guest of our G. B. W.,
John E. Bradford. Here we held the
official meeting in the afternoon, as
all of the members got off from their
work that afternoon

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

More than a quarter of a century ago, at Princess Anne, Md., on what was formerly an old slave plantation, was founded Princess Anne academy (eastern branch of Maryland Agricultural college). This school was established for the expressed purpose of the industrial training of the Negroes of the state of Maryland, as its name implies. Its beginnings were meager, but, like the biblical grain of mustard seed, it has grown and developed beyond the most sanguine hopes of its most ardent friends. Perpetuating forever the Booker T. Washington doctrine of efficiency and real accomplishment, we need only to cite the real work of this institution to commend it to its friends and those who have to do largely with its destinies for their favorable consideration. This limited space will not admit of any detailed account of the work of the various departments, but the following will at least serve to show the kind, grade and scope of the work done.

The agricultural department is well stocked with horses, Guernsey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Rhode Island Red poultry. The farm proper consists of 117 acres. About 100 acres are under cultivation, on which the following crops are growing. Wheat, rye, timothy and clover. The farm is tiled, drained, all open ditches closed. In addition to the regular academic course in agriculture, which all students must take before graduation, a special course has been arranged in order that more time may be given to those who feel the need of more work in special subjects.

The blacksmithing department is turning out such articles as andirons, flower stands, fire tongs, swings, wheelbarrows, chairs and many other articles too numerous to mention. All of the school vehicles are repaired in the shops, all horses shod and all other work on the premises in the blacksmithing line is done by the students of this department. As far as possible, they take up the study of the construction of the horse's hoof, the various causes for lameness, diseases of the hoof and the proper way to prevent these defects.

The printing department prepares all of the stationery for the school, including a monthly sheet for school news and the annual catalogue of 72 pages. This course completed entitles the student to a certificate. Graduates from this department have been offered as much as \$600 salary to begin with.

The department of domestic science and art gives full courses. All girls make their own graduating gowns, avoiding the merits of the course pursued. One of the graduates of this department is at present the teacher of domestic science in the high school of Baltimore city.

All of the heads of these departments with one exception are graduates of Hampton Institute, the cradle of industrial training for the Negro. This one exception, however, is a graduate of both the high and manual training school of Washington, D. C.

Certainly the faculty of 12 competent, conscientious, consecrated teachers would not be complete but for the liberally educated Principal T. H. Kiah, A. B. Principal Kiah has not only taught some of the more important subjects in addition to his superintendency of the work, but he has so familiarized himself with the

Sue Berta Coleman is a well-known teacher of her race. She has taught in the public schools in the county, and now is among the teachers employed by the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, and her success has been watched by many of her white friends.

The growth of the community work among the Negro women of this state has been noted with great interest. Through the medium of their clubs they have accomplished a splendid work among their members and stimulated greater efforts through their women over the state. The Federation of Negro Women's Clubs have done a splendid work for the Old Folks' home, near Graymont, this city, and the reform school at Mount Meigs. There has been for some time a mortgage on the Old Folks' home, which has been assumed by the clubs and not only the interest paid yearly by them, but a part of the original debt. At the general federation's annual meeting each club assumes its share of the indebtedness, and they have never failed, even through these hard times, to meet their obligation. When the illiteracy campaign was started the

Colored farmers control nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of land and buildings in the South. Yet they control only one-eighth of the land and buildings on all the farms of the South.

The Baltimore oriole, one of the most picturesque of the birds common in the northern United States, gets his name from his black and orange vestments, those being the colors of the Calvert family, of which Lord Baltimore, who settled the estate of Maryland, was then chief.

The only completed railroad in Ecuador is that between Guayaquil and Quito. A branch of this road to extend 190 miles from Curaray to Ambato is now under construction.

A western ranchman hurried from an automobile landed squarely on the back of a calf and was uninjured. But the poor beast suffered a broken back.

Ground has just been broken in London for a huge new permanent exhibition building known as the Palace of Industry.

work of every department that he could serve well as a substitute in the absence of most any teacher.

The motto of this institution of learning is training for service. The criterion of its educational propaganda is efficiency. If power from within is to result in the mortgaging of help from without; if the Negroes of the counties of Maryland are to qualify for the occupancy of a man's place; if they are to become a real indispensable part of this present-day industrial system, the popularity and importance of which increase commensurately with the passing of the years; if they are to become contributors rather than a menace to the highest and noblest citizenship of this state, the exigencies of the case warrants, may demand the maintenance, perpetuation and further development of this institution of learning.—J. U. King, in Baltimore American.

The inexperienced country colored girl who has no conception nor idea of the dangers she is to meet in a large city continues to come to town, and for her the Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women carries on a persistent work which improves steadily. In comparing the yearly number of girls traveling forth from the South by boat line the association finds that the number this year is not quite as large as in the past years. This it feels is due to two causes: first, the result of literature which it has sent South setting forth conditions in the northern cities intended to discourage immigration in large numbers; and, secondly, because boat lines are "carrying" more freight than formerly. One of the interesting cases of the year is that of a young girl only sixteen years of age coming from Sussex county, Va., going to Wildwood N. J., to join her mother, who had gone ahead to find employment for them both. Being poor, she could only send the girl her carfare. When the girl reached Philadelphia she was tired and hungry. The association's worker carried her to the Camden side where she later boarded a train for Wildwood, gave her her breakfast and a little carfare, so if she missed her mother who was to meet her at the station she might ride to the address given her. The girl was very grateful and after reaching Wildwood sent a very nice letter saying how grateful she and her mother were for the help. She said "I was so tired and hungry I would have gone with most any one if I had not met you."

"Titustown" is the name of a pamphlet dealing with the very interesting experiment being made just outside of Norfolk in the way of providing self-respecting Negroes with an opportunity to live healthy, normal lives. It is a simple story, outlining a successful venture in Negro home planning and community building, but it is a significant story in that it shows one solution of a difficult problem involving the issue of life and death not only for the Negro but also for his white neighbor. Copies of the report can be had from Hampton Institute.

Platinum thrown away by early Spanish explorers, ignorant of its value, often is found in excavating foundations for new buildings in Colombia, sometimes in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of a building.

Negro teachers began getting ready to help their race. We have kept in touch with their work through visits to their schools, their churches and their clubs—and sometimes to their homes.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

The high cost of living is producing many hardships in the great Russian city of Harbin, in northern Manchuria. The cost of boots is especially felt. A year ago they could be bought for \$4 or \$5. Now they cost \$9 to \$12, and are virtually out of reach of the Russian laborer, whose wages are \$15 to \$25 a month. With the thermometer at zero, Fahrenheit, laborers set off for the day's work with only the canvas shoes on their feet.

It is entirely proper that the world's most southern city, located in farthest Tierra del Fuego, in latitude 55, should bear the name sounding as much like winter wind as Ushuaia. There is also an appropriate suggestion of walling in the word, and the penal settlement of Argentina is located there.

The curious sight of great fields of fine cabbage heads, frozen stiff and ruined, greets the traveler through upper New York state's cabbage country around Genesee, the reason being that fall prices were less than the fertilizing value of leaving the vegetables upon the soil.

Year rings on the scales of fish are used in Norway and France to determine the age of sardines, whether they have reached their full growth and when they will spawn.

All the machinery and space for passengers and crew of a new English dirigible balloon are contained within it, the idea being to overcome wind resistance.

A good grade of paper can now be commercially made from the hop refuse of breweries, which has heretofore been thrown away.

India's coal production has passed the 12,000,000-mark annually and electrical machinery is being introduced into its mines.

LOSE 1,400 MEN
OUT OF 1,500 IN
ONE BATTALION

British Force Is Almost Completely Annihilated in Battle in France.

CORPORAL TELLS THE STORY

English Gunners Aim Badly, Dropping Shells in Comrades' Trenches, Which Become So Filled With Dead That Retirement Is All but Impossible.

New York.—It is doubtful if since the beginning of the war there has come to New York a discharged soldier in any of the armies engaged, whose record of actions and experiences qualified him to give as clear insight into the great struggles as can be seen in the story of the Second Royal Rifles. Corporal Williams enlisted at the beginning of the war and served in some of the most important battles up to last August. During that time he suffered three serious wounds and finally was discharged after months of suffering from gas poisoning. He has seen practically all there is to see for the men of the ranks in the land fighting, and he is able to tell a splendid and connected story of his part of the fighting.

Another factor in Mr. Williams' ability to tell what he saw is that he served in the British army for three years up to 1902 and that his observations are those of a soldier who knows the routine of army life and who is interested in nothing but the real action of a war and has an idea about when his own commanders are doing well or ill and what the caliber of the enemy is. In this connection it may be stated that he believes that the Germans can fight, that they have been guilty of some frightful atrocities and that among them are thousands of fellows who are heartless of the war, not for lack of courage but because of supreme good sense. Inclined to some Germans he has met in conflict are as fine as any men he ever cares to meet.

Battle of the Aisne. Mr. Williams left New York, after working here for three years, on August 5, 1914, and after enlisting was sent to a mobilization camp on August 29. His regiment was immediately sent to the front, and the first action they took part in was the battle of the Aisne. Mr. Williams was in Company C of the Third division of the Seventh brigade, and the sector in which they were stationed was a mass of chalk hills and caves. For fourteen days after they made the trenches they were exposed to a drenching rain, and as there was evidence of confusion in the handling of the forces they remained hidden away from an intermittent fire without advancing or taking definite action.

In the heaviest downpour of rain they would occasionally see Taubes floating high above them, making observations and since guns unsilenced for the work were turned upon them only one of the scores they saw was brought down. That one landed within two hundred feet of where Corporal Williams was stationed, and he saw it burn to ashes over the mangled crew, which fell with it. Soon after this incident the order to advance was given, with the arrival of reinforcements, but the Wiltshire Fusiliers and the Irish rifles could make no impression against the German position. They were confronted with a heavy fire and nearly three hundred men went out of action.

On October 3 the Rifles altered their position and were ordered to Bethune, where they waited for reinforcements and then advanced to Richebourg. It was here that Corporal Williams says he saw the first indication of the atrocities which refugees at all points complained tearfully of. He and a party of soldiers came to a farmhouse as five German Uhlans left it. The party opened fire and killed all but one of the Uhlans, and upon entering the house found a young woman who had been subjected to frightful atrocities for six days in the enforced presence of her aged mother.

Moved to Neuve Chapelle. The Rifles devoted two weeks to digging trenches in the village of Richebourg and then went to Neuve Chapelle and got into the hardest kind of a fight. They found trenches already dug for them as they had left trenches for others at Richebourg, and as they were exhausted they fully expected that a real rest awaited them.

"We got no rest, though," said Corporal Williams. "As soon as it was dark we were put at work stringing barbed wire entanglements—and the word passed around that the Germans were making ready and that our observers had reported that we were to be attacked in force that night. It was October 26, and I have good cause to remember it. At ten o'clock the artillery fire began and it was clear at once that the Germans had the range on the first try. We could hear the screams in the reserve trench as the big shells exploded, and we were crazy to advance or be killed or something. Inactivity becomes torture in

THINKS THE WORLD IS FLAT But Girl Must Go to School and Learn to Contrary, Rules Ohio Justice.

Chardon, O.—Despite the fact that her sect believes the world to be flat, Mary Miller, a Middlefield Amish girl, must go to school and learn the contrary. This was the decision of Justice Bridgen, after a bitterly fought suit to compel Joe Miller, her father, to send the girl to school. Jus-

the circumstances. Finally the range was shortened and the shells began dropping in the first trench, where I was. I saw a dozen men mangled by one about fifty feet from me and I was stunned myself. Right then the Germans stopped their artillery fire and charged.

"Our regiment was commended afterward for the fight we put up in the next twenty-four hours. We drove back the Germans in hand to hand fighting three times, and when the dawn of the third day came I looked about me and it seemed that everyone I knew lay dead or wounded. Of a battalion of 1,500 men just 100 remained. I had not been wounded, although I had bayonet thrusts in my clothes and a neat round hole through my ping pong hat, which is a mighty flat bullet creation.

"I afterward learned a great many of our men were killed by our own artillery, our observers having made a mistake in distance, with the result that scores of our own liddite shells were thrown into the trenches from the rear. If the men had known that there would have been all kinds of confusion, but as it was we were in a frenzy of excitement and viciousness and where shells came from or where they went was the least of our troubles. We were busy killing Germans individually.

Piled High With Dead. "Well, we were told to retire, but the trenches were piled so high with the dead and badly wounded that we could not make our way through the intersection trenches. I footed my way among the bodies of some of the finest boys I will ever know, and saw others gasping their last breath. There was nothing to do for them.

"Even after the engagement two or three liddite shells from our own artillery dropped into the outer end of the trench, and Captain Joe Davis, who later died next to me in action, saw them. He jumped up and tried to get into communication with the artillery, but finding the wires ineffective dashed back, deliberately exposing himself to the Germans, and told the artillery chief that his range was short.

"That is the kind of men we had in the Rifles. When there was something to be done I never saw a man shrink for an instant.

"Well we were ordered, what was left of us, back to Richebourg, and that was another trick of fate which held us from death. Two days later we returned to the identical spot to find that two companies of men who had been there had been annihilated, with the exception of one man, Rodney McDermott. The Prussian guard had swept over in the night, and there were no reinforcements to back the boys up. I knew how they must have waited for them, for we were always hearing of 'relief,' and it always seemed hours before it came.

"We would be crouching in a trench, knowing from the observers' reports that we were outnumbered twenty to one, and we would be told that the 'relief' was coming up within an hour. Two hours would pass and we all the time waiting for the creeping figures of the men of the reinforcements to come into the dim light of the night. And then when they did come sneaking along in single file through the intersection trenches it would be mightily good to hear the first one say, 'Northumberland Fusiliers; have you been waiting long?' Just afterwards, but the most welcome shadows in the world.

Sent on a Scouting Trip.

"I had an interesting experience at Neuve Chapelle on October 29. You have no idea how little a man in the ranks knows about what is going on around him or whether his army is doing well or ill. I was sent with three other men into Neuve Chapelle to see if the Germans held it or what the situation was. The town was afire. We passed through the stretch where the big 'Jack Johnsons' were sending shells at a mistaken range and hurried along down into the outskirts of the town.

ACTIVE IN CAPITAL SOCIETY



Mrs. Gerald A. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson of the United States marine corps, is one of the most active of the women in the army and navy catering in Washington and has taken a large part in the social activities of the season.

Justice Bridgen decided the case in favor of the state and fined Miller five dollars and costs. Motion was made for a new hearing. Middlefield Amish men will back Miller in fighting the case.

To Make Your Nails Shine. An excellent liquid polish for the nails is made of two drams of diluted sulphuric acid, one dram of tincture of myrrh, and rose water enough to make four ounces. Dip the nails in this solution, wipe and polish with a chamolite skin.

town. We saw some of the Wiltshire boys darting around among the buildings, and asked them if the allies had it. They didn't know, but they said they had seen more Germans around shooting than should be permitted in a well captured town. They suggested that it was a good idea to sneak around for a while until we found out where the deuce had the town, anyway. We had an idea that the allied forces had the upper hand.

"We were concealed at the side of a deserted building when a big, tall German private came slowly along, looking about carefully and with gun ready for action. We were going to shoot him, but he saw us just as we saw him, and he stood still undecidedly. We captured him and then were not sure what we had better do with him. He seemed to be altogether too decent a chap to kill somehow. We asked him who he was and he said he was a railway clerk and a mighty decent fellow. He talked of the German outrages and told us he had nothing to do with the act of any individuals and that the German army was as a whole a 'cracker-jack' and the best he had seen, bar none. He made us laugh. He surely thought little of the allied forces but less of war itself.

Indian Troops Arrive. "On November 3 the Gurkha Sikhs arrived and although they were the oddest looking set of soldiers I ever laid eyes on, they were welcome enough and showed up mighty well in action.

"When we moved up to Hooge we had our first experience with trench mortars and hand grenades. I was a bomb man and it was here I received my worst wounds. We were advancing during a trench action and I, with a bomb carrier behind me, was following two men by bayonets, who indicated where the bombs were to be thrown. I had just thrown one over a trench side when a shell burst near me and killed two men. It opened a great hole in my side and tore a strip out of my leg. I lay there for eight hours and woke up in the Lister institute, at Bethune, where I had been for two days. I stayed there a month and then returned to London for an operation. It was the end of December and I did not get back into action until the following March.

"But when I did get back I saw some of the most terrible warfare I ever hope to know of. We first went to Kemmel, and after a brief, but almost pleasant, rest we took part in the fighting at Hill No. 60, and let me state that it was terrible fighting. When we got to Kemmel, though, we found our first trench was less than thirty yards away from the German trenches, and the German lads kept throwing things over at us. They were Saxons, and they frequently inquired why Anglo-Saxons and Saxons should fight. Then they would shout over and tell us not to get 'fresh.' They never took the initiative in throwing grenades, but when one was thrown over from our trenches they would throw back about ten to answer it.

"It was a gruesome place to be, for there had been many charges and hundreds of the dead lay out between the lines."

WANTED GREEN IN SHIRT

McKee Wrecked Store Because Clerk Showed One With Orange Stripes.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Lemme see something nifty in shirts—something with a classy green stripe," said Dan McKee of Soho street, as he cruised into the men's furnishing store of Emil de Santis, in Webster avenue. The lone clerk evidently did not notice all the specifications of McKee's order, and listlessly drew out at random the first box of shirts his hand touched. Picking the top shirt out, he laid it before McKee.

"There's something nice," he began.

"Oh, is it?" yelled McKee.

Things happened in rapid succession for a few minutes, during which the clerk ran for a policeman. A showcase was smashed and haberdashery strewn about the floor.

"McKee," asked Magistrate Sweeney at the hearing the next morning, "like on earth made you try to wreck that store?"

"I asked for a green-striped shirt, judge."

"Well?"

"And that fellow handed me a bright orange one."

"I see," said Sweeney. "But I'll have to make it thirty days."

WASHED FEET IN DISHPAN

One of the Grievances Raised by Woman in Her Suit for Divorce.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Elsie Vail in relating her domestic troubles to Circuit Judge Shields said that one of the things which displeased her was that her husband, George N. Vail, was in the habit of washing his feet in the dishpan. When she objected, Mrs. Vail testified, Vail's mother, with whom the Vails were living, took her son's part, and said that her son had always washed his feet in the dishpan before his marriage.

California Walnuts.

California produces more than 20,000,000 pounds of walnuts annually, and soon the largest establishment in the world for handling and cleaning these nuts will be in operation in that state.

Perspiration Stains.

Perspiration stains may be removed from white blouses without any trouble if they are soaked before washing in cold water, to which a little carbonate of soda has been added.

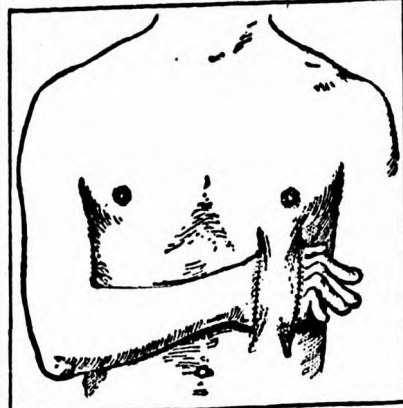
HIS HAND RESTORED

Chicago Youth Saved to Life of Usefulness.

Operation Performed by Celebrated Surgeon Is Considered One of the Most Remarkable of Which There Is Any Record.

A young man who had been severely burned by an explosion of gasoline went to Dr. John B. Murphy at Mercy Hospital in Chicago to see if his hands could be made useful again. So badly burned were they that their backs were a mass of hard scar tissue, which caused the fingers to retract and made it impossible to bend the fingers or close the hand.

In the December number of the "Clinics of John B. Murphy" is an account of the extraordinary skin grafting operation by which Doctor Murphy restored power to the right hand. First he cut away all the scar tissue from the back of the hand right down to the sheaths of the tendons. Then he prepared a skin graft in the following way: He cut two deep slits in the skin



Dr. John B. Murphy's Method of Grafting Skin on the Back of a Hand.

and fat of the left side of the chest and abdomen, beginning about an inch below the nipple. He cut right down to the sheath of the rectus muscle, so as to include in the flap as much fat as possible, remarking to his students that it would be a failure unless plenty of fat was included. He brought the edges of the skin together underneath the flap and sewed them, leaving the flap like a bridge.

He inserted the patient's hand under this bridge, with the palm against the abdomen and the raw surface of the back in contact with the under surface of the flap, and sewed the edges of the skin of the hand wound to the edges of the skin of the flap.

He fastened the arm to the body with strips of adhesive plaster so that the patient could not move it. The wound was covered with plain sterile cotton so as to prevent infection.

Three weeks later it was found that the graft had taken perfectly. It was then cut away from the body and the patient was discharged, with instructions to return in about eight months, when Doctor Murphy intends to perform another operation—elongating the tendons, which have contracted. The left hand is to be treated in a similar way.

Seven Joys of Reading. In "The Seven Joys of Reading," Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the Library school, New York public library, names the joy of familiarity first of all.

"The joy of familiarity comes not alone from novels and poems. You can turn at the right moment—and there are mental as well as physical settings for such enjoyments—to many an essay the pages of which show that that is where the book has been opened most often.

"Don't say that you have not, more times than one, on a cold winter Sunday when dinner is later than usual, used 'The Dissertation on Roast Pig' as an appetizer. Or that you have not found satisfaction for an oft-recurring mood of wanting you know not what in some perfect piece of writing such as Pater's 'Child in the House.' Or that, feeling limp and languid, you have not, time and again, breathed in Emerson's 'Self-Reliance' like a draft of salt sea air."

This Youth Diplomatic.

James and his mother were my guests for several weeks. One evening James came to the dinner table in no pleasant humor, and, after looking around at the food, remarked, "You call this dinner? Not a thing I like. Where's the jelly?"

He was sent away in disgrace. He and I are staunch friends, so the next evening he tried to make amends for the words he thought hurt my feelings. He was scarcely seated at the table when he began: "This is what I call a reg'lar dinner. Everything's fine. You're some cook."

Pacing Records.

The following pacing records were established by Dan Patch, and have not since been broken by any other horse: Half mile at Memphis, Tenn., 1903, time 56 seconds; one mile, at St. Paul, Minn., 1906, time 1 minute 55 seconds; one mile, on half-mile track, at Allentown, Pa., 1905, time, 2:02; one mile, with high-wheel sulkey, at Macon, Ga., 1903, time, 2:04½; two miles, at Macon, Ga., 1903, time, 4:17.

The Irony of Fate.

"Alas!" sighed the long-haired passenger, "how little we know of the future and what it has in store for us."

"That's right," rejoined the man with the moth-eaten whiskers in the seat opposite. "Little did I think when I carved my initials on the rude desk in the little red schoolhouse some forty years ago that I would some day grow up and fall to become famous."

Bright Boy.

Her Father—So you want to marry my daughter, eh?

Her Sutor—That's the idea.

Her Father—What are you going to live on?

Her Sutor—I was thinking about twine on 'em.

HAS HIS OWN PREFERENCE

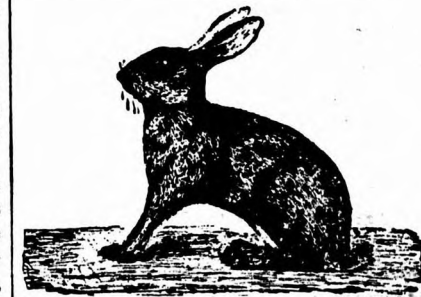
Native of India Objects to the Flute, but Delights in Playing the Vina.

I had thought China was a queer place and that the Chinese had queer customs, but China can't entertain on the same afternoon with India, Homer Croly writes in Leslie's. If someone had told me about their manners and customs before I got to India I would have laughed courteously and set him down in my little book. There are some things that a Hindu will do and some that he will not do; work is placed prominently on the latter list. One thing that a Hindu will not do is to play the flute. He would rather go to a flogging post than dash off a selection on a flute. But he will play a stringed instrument, called a vina, similar to the instrument played by David in the tent of Saul. This instrument looks as if it had originally been intended as a carpet stretcher, but had fallen into the hands of a musically inclined person who had borrowed a couple of piano wires and was determined to lower rents. After hearing an able-bodied Hindu pick on an instrument of this kind one can't help wishing that they would put it in the same class with the flute. A Hindu's idea of music is to make all the noise he can. He doesn't care anything about rhyme or rhythm; all his energy is expended in volume. Hindu musicians are all large, splendidly muscled fellows, who play as if they were going to gymnasium regularly. When one hears them playing on a vina one can't help wondering how David ever came to make such an impression on Saul.

USE FOR THE BELGIAN HARE

Little Animal May Be Made an Exceedingly Valuable Source of Food Supply.

The Belgian hare is one of the best rabbits for table use. It weighs more than most breeds, develops very rapidly, and the quality of the meat is superior to all the others. The Flemish giant is a Belgian hare bred exclusively for large size, but with the result that the meat is coarser and less delicate in flavor. These characteristics are regarded by some persons as desirable, but this is largely a matter of individual taste. Most people would prefer the white, finer-grained flesh of the original Belgian hare. It should be remarked, however, that much of the excellence of the rabbit as food depends upon its cooking. As often prepared, it is



Belgian Hare.

dry and insipid; while in the hands of an experienced cook it becomes all that the most fastidious taste can wish. An especial requirement in cooking the Belgian hare is that none of the natural juices of the meat be lost in the process.

Fringes of the Fleet.

Recently Rudyard Kipling visited the fringes of the great battle fleet, the Unities, Claribels, Stormcocks, once humble trawlers, now "On His Majesty's Service" and proud of their new positions; the E-1's, E-2's, E-3's, hog-backed submarines, and the long, low destroyers, the spies of the sea and always in closest touch with the enemy.

It is this fleet that keeps watch for submarines, sweeps channels clear of mines, patrols the coast for enemy cruisers.

It keeps the sea in all weather, scorns "Fritz's" hidden dangers, traps his unwary U-boats. It is unheralded work, dangerous, but well done. Thanks to it, the great commerce of England goes on almost unmolested.

In "The Fringes of the Fleet," a small volume similar to his "France at War," Mr. Kipling now describes the work of this heterogeneous but picturesque fleet.

Complex Melting Pot.

Hawaii's extraordinary complexity of races, brought about by induced immigration to meet the economic needs of the planters, makes the islands most interesting for study of problems of state, education and religion. Just as on the mainland, recently, some of the more perplexing phases of contiguity of persons of varied culture have been apparent, so in the Pacific outpost it is becoming necessary to know just how far there is unification and loyalty to a distinctly American ideal. There are 92,000 Japanese in the islands. If adults among them seek naturalization, as one now does with insistency, will they be admitted? So recognized, would they be welcomed to California? What would Japan consider the status of such men to be, Japanese or American?—Christian Science Monitor.

Griefs for Dead Horse.

Her grief over a dead horse which she saw in East Thirtieth street cost a woman, who said she was Miss Mary Elliot, a trip to police station. The policeman who made the arrest thought the mourning was a menace to traffic, as it caused a crowd to collect.

Miss Elliot explained she entertained a great affection for horses, and declared she was merely "trying to find the pulse of the dead horse" in the hope of finding traces of life.

Captain Sexton, who was in charge of the desk at the police station when she was brought in, said he had a similar feeling of pity for dumb beasts, but said that such sentiment could not be permitted to obstruct traffic in the streets. However, the woman was discharged.—New York Dispatch Philadelphia North American.

SENEGAL TROOPS READY AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT



Anticipating that Germany's next great drive will be into Egypt, with the capture of the Suez canal as the objective, Great Britain is concentrating men, ammunition, food and supplies to block such a possibility. This photograph shows troops from Senegal at the railway station in Alexandria.

CUTS STEEL OUTPUT

Shortage in Ferro-Manganese Is Becoming Serious.

Many Important Plants Threatened With Enforced Curtailment—South American Ore Largely Controlled by Allies.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The seriousness of the shortage in the United States at the present time of ferro-manganese as an alloy in making steel is disclosed by reports that unless the situation is speedily relieved many important steel works will have to curtail the production of raw steel, while not a few of the smaller open-hearth plants will have to suspend operations entirely. Pittsburgh reports intimate that manganese prices may be expected to reach the unprecedented figure of \$200 a ton or even more.

Manganese is used as an alloy for steel employed in work which requires that the metal shall possess both hardness and durability, such as rock-crushing machinery, railway crossings, mine-car wheels and safes. Manganese bronze propellers have in recent years been fitted to nearly all high-speed warships and express steamships. Propeller blades made of manganese composition will bend under a blow, but seldom break, and frequently all that is necessary to make a bent manganese blade good is to hammer it back into shape. The blow that would snap clean off a steel blade of a propeller only suffices, usually, to bend one made of manganese.

While there have been scattered deposits of manganese ore found in the United States, the supply is unstable, and it may be said that practically all the manganese used in steel making in this country is imported.

The principal sources of supply of manganese ore are India, South America and Russia. Between the years 1910 and 1914 the United States imported manganese ore in values of \$1,592,073, for 1910; \$2,196,661, in 1913, and \$1,841,451, in 1914. In 1914 Brazil sent to the United States 72,189 tons, British India 115,685 tons and Russia in Europe 34,810 tons, and Russia in Asia, 63,230 tons. In 1912 the Russian Black sea ports forwarded directly to the United States 87,753 tons. This source of supply has now been entirely cut off owing to the closing of the Dardanelles.

The United States Steel corporation

MRS. CHARLES A. HOLDER



Mrs. Charles A. Holder is the wife of the newly-appointed trade adviser to the state department. She is a new and charming addition to Washington social circles. Doctor Holder is one of the ablest members of the consular service and succeeded Robert F. Rose.

GERMAN WOMEN SELL HAIR

Mother and Daughter Send Tresses to the United States to Aid Soldiers.

Denver, Colo.—To obtain funds for wounded German soldiers they are nursing in a military hospital conducted by their husband and father, Mrs. Louis E. Ries of Karlsruhe, Germany, and her daughter, twenty years old, have sent their hair to Mrs. Francis Bode, Mrs. Ries' sister here, for sale.

ST. CYR AND HIS WIFE



Jean Harold Edward St. Cyr's marriages to society women who were double, or nearly double, his age, has astonished society of two continents. His first wife was Mrs. Caroline Redfield, who died a year ago last January. During the following April he married his present wife, who was the widow of James Henry ("Silent") Smith, the millionaire. St. Cyr is a man of many graces and social accomplishments, he is said to be John Henry Edward Thompson of Waco, Tex., formerly a newsboy, hotel clerk, haberdasher's salesman and chorus man.

Manganese steel contains about twelve per cent of manganese and 1.50 per cent of carbon. The alloy was first known as "Jadfield" manganese steel. Its ductility is effected by the rate of cooling. Sudden cooling makes the metal extremely ductile, while slow cooling makes it brittle. In this respect the behavior is the opposite to that of carbon steel. The great hardness of manganese, however, is effected by the rate of cooling.

In the shortage of manganese in the United States at the present time steel makers are as much concerned over the question of future supply as they are at the prospect of immediately advancing prices.

The situation with reference to manganese is shared largely by high speed steel. Chromium and tungsten enter largely into the making of high speed steel, and the making of high speed steel tools has been to a very great extent a British industry.

The British government, it is understood, will not permit any high speed steel to be exported at present, and it is now well nigh impossible to obtain high speed cutting tools in this country.

The introduction of chromium and tungsten into steel mixtures yields a red hardness which makes it possible for tools to cut metals even when the temperature of the cutting tool under a high speed drive is raised to 600 degrees Centigrade, or 1,112 degrees Fahrenheit. This heat is occasioned by the friction under the high speed working. In consequence of high speed, steel machinists can cut down metal with a lathe nearly six times as fast as with carbon steel tools.

It has become the practice for women in Germany to sell their hair, and Mrs. Bode has already sold the hair of one of her little nieces for \$25 for the same purpose.

T. Hat Tipplers.

Cleveland, O.—Do you know that when you tip your hat you are inviting death? Deadly germs lurk in the air, waiting a chance to pounce on the exposed head of the gallant hat tipper, says Health Commissioner Ford of Cleveland.

FAMOUS INN PASSES

Old Three Pigeons, Dear to Shakespeare, Is Closed.

House Was Popular Resort for Poets and Dramatists of Elizabethan Era—Familiar to Readers of Dickens.

London.—One of the last, if not actually the last, of the old Elizabethan inns associated with the name of Shakespeare and his literary contemporaries, passes away with the closing of the famous Three Pigeons at Brentford.

Much of the old-timbered building, including its low-carved and paneled chambers, disappeared years ago, and now comes the order of the Middlesex licensing justices that the ancient hostelry must be closed.

The inn, which was owned by Messrs. Charrington & Co., well-known brewers, has been in occupation up to the last, and although not in a bad state of repair and having nothing against its record, it was decided that it now had become unnecessary.

When the place actually was built no one can tell. "It was as old as the hills," said one of the district officials, "but we can give no more definite date than that."

It is curious how popular the house seems to have been with poets and dramatists of the Elizabethan era, seeing that the old town appears to have been always a byword for its "dirt and ill odors." The town is constantly referred to by Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith and others on account of its dirt, and it is the subject of one of Doctor Johnson's most famous gibes.

And yet, whenever Shakespeare and his friends had nothing better to do, they seem to have turned their footsteps westward to Brentford and there held high revel at the Three Pigeons.

The house was the scene of some of George Peele's "Merry Jests," and Ben Jonson wrote, "We'll Tickle It at the Pigeons."

In Shakespeare's time it was occupied by one John Lowin, one of the tragedians who played at the old Globe theater.

Shakespeare not only refers to the town of Brentford in his plays, but specifically mentions in a sarcastic fashion the proptress of a neighboring rival house, the Red Lion.

The house also is referred to in Butler's "Hudibras" as the headquarters of highwaymen, and later traditions connect Dick Turpin with it. Up to quite recent times there were mysterious accounts of locked doors found unlocked during the night and specters at the foot of the beds of casual sojourners and shadows at the windows at night.

In more modern times Brentford and the Three Pigeons are familiar to readers of Dickens. It was through Brentford that Little Oliver Twist was made to tramp by Bill Sikes on his way to the burglary at Shepperton, and the inn itself is mentioned in "Our Mutual Friend."

PLUMBERS MUST NOT RIDE

Elkhart Union Forbids Them to Go on Bicycle for Short Tasks.

Elkhart, Ind.—"We walk!" has been the slogan of Elkhart journeyman plumbers since the passage of a rule by the union forbidding the use of bicycle or motorcycle in going to and from "short jobs."

The penalty is a \$5 fine. Men are permitted under the rule to ride to work for all-day tasks, and to use wheels at the noon lunch hour, but they must not make intervening trips on wheels. They may be passengers at any time in vehicles provided by their regular employers.

The rule was the result of a boast at a union meeting of one of the men that he had completed an unusually large number of "short jobs" during that particular day, chiefly because he used a bicycle.

Gasoline Is Ignited. Chicago.—A spark caused by friction from rubbing a fur muff ignited a bowl of gasoline and probably fatally burned Mrs. Moses Dalton.

Words That Live.

It was Baxter, chaplain in Oliver Cromwell's army, author of "The Saints' Rest" and other books, who dug up from an obscure seventeenth-century writer, Rupertus Meldenus, and made current coin these golden words: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; and in both, charity."

Life's Gradations.

At twenty years of age the will reigns, at thirty the wit, and at forty the judgment.—Gracian.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery—Their Care and Cultivation.



An Attractive Sunken Garden.

FIRST WORK FOR THE GARDEN

By E. VAN BENTHUYSEN.

To get both pleasure and profit from a garden one does not need a large variety of flowers and vegetables. I do the planting and much of the work in a plot of about one acre. The products include asters, dahlias, strawberries, tomatoes, celery, lettuce, string beans, etc.

March is none too soon to commence shaping one's plans for the garden. A good catalogue from some reliable seedman is necessary. The winter months are the time to study and plan out your scheme of garden. My experience has been that it is a mistake to try too many varieties of vegetables. Of peas, tomatoes and cabbage, select two varieties, one early, the other late. Of all the other vegetables I find one variety suffices.

Order your seeds early, for by the middle of March one can begin operations by sowing tomato, cabbage and celery seeds in boxes filled with earth.

Clear boxes make a good receptacle for starting plants. They are deep enough and a good size to stand on the window sill. Two hundred plants can be started in one box. The early cabbage and tomato should be planted first.

If you are going to try celery it should be among the first started. Do not cover the seed too deep. Follow the direction on the package as to depth.

Do not get discouraged about results, as celery seed germinates very slowly. Keep the top of the earth always moist and do not look for plants until the third week.

When they do show, give plenty of light, so that they will not be spindling. This also applies to cabbage and tomatoes. All of them will grow long, thread-like stems, which will be too weak to support themselves, unless given plenty of sunlight. The celery plants can remain in the cigar box much longer than any of the other plants that I have suggested for house planting. They grow slowly. The tomatoes and cabbage will soon need larger quarters.

As soon as the fourth leaf is under way, they should be planted into flats. Mine are about two feet square and three inches deep. I nailed them up myself, and any other woman with a

few boards, a saw and a hammer, can do as much. Once made, they will be good for several seasons. Do not fill with earth to the top.

By the time the plants are transplanted in the flats there will be many days when they can be placed outside for a few hours. This should be done whenever possible.

Bulbs plunged in ashes should be ready to bring to the window by this time.

HOME GROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

Nothing adds to the attractiveness of the home place more than thrifty vines, and for most places perennial vines are best. For temporary screens annual vines will do. Start the seeds indoors early and transplant frequently in order to make the plants stalky, and as soon as the ground gets warm they may be set out where they are to remain.

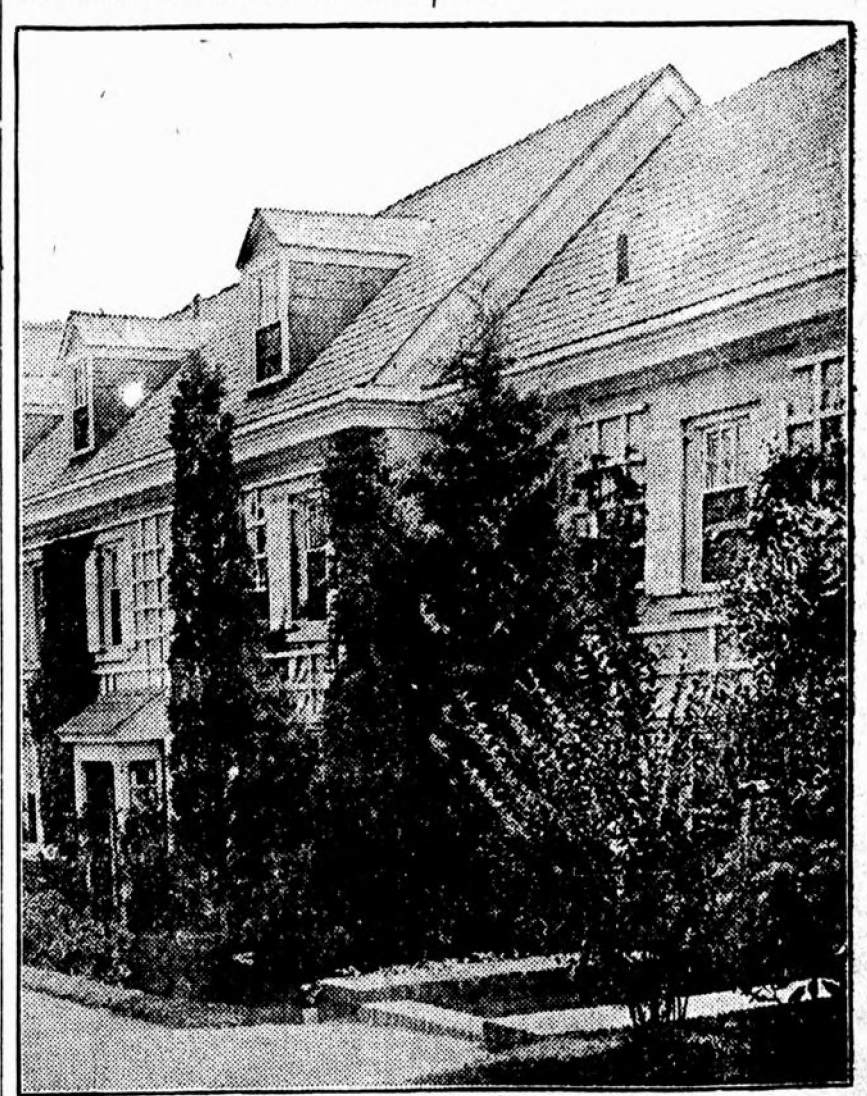
Many of these will grow but little at top for the first year, but will be making root growth and be getting ready to make top progress afterwards. Some of the shrubs and perennials, and even the biennials may give a scant bloom the first year, and some may wait for the first flowering for the third year.

Seeds of most of the desirable ornamental vines, shrubs, biennials and perennials germinate readily, while others are slow in sprouting, but if planted in good soil and allowed time the reward is sure.

We should inform ourselves on these subjects as much as possible before undertaking the work.

February and March is a good time to get our window boxes ready. In these boxes may be planted the seeds, together with many bulbous and tuberous-rooted varieties of plants. Many of our best seedmen sell trial orders very cheap, hoping to thus keep a customer by sending out good seeds and plants. Get your trial order from a reliable firm and study the catalogues, especially the directions on how to prepare the soil and the depth to plant the seeds.

Do not try to do anything about the garden in a happy-go-lucky way. Give time and thought to the planting. The result justifies your most intelligent care.



Nothing Adds to the Attractiveness of the Home Place Like Thrifty Vines.

SPRING WORK AMONG FLOWERS

If you want rosebuds for Easter, pot a few hybrids and ramblers and put them in the cellar. About the last of January, place in the window garden and keep the temperature at 50 degrees until the buds start, then give them ten degrees more.

Mend the walks about the house and garden, and if the fences need it repair them. Later the spring rush of work will prevent this.

PRETTY FLOWERING BULBS

Last summer I only had a dozen gladioli, Lemoines hybrid mixture, or butterfly gladioli. Their coloring was remarkable for its brilliancy and markings. This year I will add to these:

Six pearl tuberoses. One dozen meionanthus. One dozen tigridias. One dozen zephyranthus. Three or four dozen summer flowers for a border.

The KITCHEN CABINET

The world is so full of a number of things, I am sure we should all be as happy as kings.

—Stevenson.

FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

Desserts that are simple to make, economical and wholesome are always in demand.

Brown Sugar Pudding.—Mix four tablespoons of cornstarch with two cupsful of brown sugar and when well mixed add two cupsful of boiling water and a pinch of salt. Boil until the cornstarch is well cooked and simmer in a double boiler. Just before taking from the fire add a half cupful of walnut meats, broken in pieces. Serve cold with whipped cream.

Potato Chowder.—Cut a slice of salt pork in dice and fry brown in a soup kettle. Then add three medium sized potatoes and one onion, put through the meat chopper. Add salt and pepper and dredge with flour, cover with boiling water and simmer until tender. Add a pint and a half of hot milk, a small piece of butter and serve with toasted crackers.

Parisian Salmon.—Take a thick slice of salmon, tie it in a cloth and simmer gently in soup stock to which has been added a bay leaf, two chopped onions, a stalk of celery, one diced carrot, and some parsley. Place the fish when cooked on a platter and pour over it the following sauce: Place in a double boiler a cupful of milk, adding half a teaspoonful of beef extract, salt, celery salt and a tablespoonful of cornstarch, mixed with a little cold water. Cook well to cook the starch, then stir in a cupful of asparagus tips. Serve a border of mashed potato and small green peas around the fish with the sauce poured over the fish.

Oatmeal Soup.—Slice a large onion into one teaspoonful of melted butter and let simmer. Add one cupful of cooked oatmeal and cook until the onions are tender. Add a scant pint of milk and salt and pepper to taste. Strain, bring to a boil and serve hot with toasted crackers.

When making celery soup, stew the leaves rather than the heavy coarse stalks, as there is more flavor in them.

MAKING OF CROQUETTES.

Croquettes will never lose their hold upon us, for they are most delightful dishes when well seasoned and carefully drained after frying.

The tedious method of handling, dipping and rolling each one in crumbs may be done much faster if the croquettes are rolled in fours, dipped and crumbed in fours.

The egg can be thrown over four as quickly as over one. Then in frying have the fat at the right temperature for the mixture, brown a cube of bread in the fat. If it browns in forty seconds it is ready for cooked mixtures and sixty seconds for uncooked mixtures. When eggs are high a tablespoonful of water can be added to each egg without making any difference in the process, thus saving quite a little egg when making a number of croquettes. One good croquette maker says she uses as much water as egg and can see no difference.

The white sauce to use in binding croquettes should be thicker than the ordinary white sauce. Use a half cupful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, four tablespoonfuls of butter and a pint of milk. When the butter is bubbling hot, add the flour and when mixed pour on the milk; cook until smooth and thick.

Macaroni croquettes are most tasty. Mix cooked macaroni, broken in very small pieces, with a thick seasoned white sauce to which a little grated cheese has been added. Place in a cool place until firm, then dip in egg and crumbs and fry as usual.

Potato Croquettes With Peas.—Make the potato balls, scoop out the center and fill with seasoned peas cover and roll in eggs, crumbs and fry. Serve with a thick white sauce, garnished with parsley.

Salmon mixed with a chopped sour pickle, white sauce and seasonings, formed into croquettes makes another good supper dish. Serve with rice potato.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

To understand everything is to forgive everything.—Guatama.

Resolve to keep happy and your joy and you shall form an invincible host against difficulty.—Helen Keller

GOOD DISHES FOR LENT.

This is the season when we should appreciate our delicious cheese and use it in many combinations with vegetables for the main or chief dish of the meal.

Escalloped Onions With Cheese.—Roll until tender a dozen or more small sized onions, drain carefully and place in a fireproof serving dish, pour over a cupful and a half of finely chopped cheese, cover with buttered crumbs and place in the oven long enough to brown the crumbs. Too long or too hot a cooking will toughen the cheese.

Lentil Soup.—Wash a half pound of lentils and soak all night in a quart of water. Cut one medium sized onion in small pieces, also one turnip, one carrot and two stalks of celery. Cook these in a tablespoonful of butter for five minutes, add the lentils and water in which they were soaked and one teaspoonful of salt. Boil and skim, then simmer two hours. Rub through a sieve. Return to a saucepan, and bind with two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour with a cupful of milk.

Macaroni With Chestnuts.—Bake twenty chestnuts until soft, then pound in a mortar with pepper, salt and butter. Add a half pound of cooked macaroni, four tablespoonfuls of butter and a tablespoonful of onion juice, if too dry add a little milk, stir in a cupful of grated cheese, heat very hot and serve.

Fricassee of Onions and Potatoes.—Take a dozen small potatoes, peeled, and a half dozen small onions, also peeled. Place in a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of butter and cook five minutes. Add a cupful of water, salt and pepper and cook until the vegetables are tender. Mix together four tablespoonfuls of flour and a half cupful of milk, add to the vegetables, cook five minutes, beat an egg and add to the mixture. Arrange a ring of cooked spaghetti on a hot dish, sprinkle with grated cheese and bake in the oven until the cheese is melted. Serve with the vegetables in the center.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

A pretty as well as a tasty dish to serve with lamb or roast of meat is celery relish.

Celery Relish.—Place half a box of gelatin in a cupful of water heat a cupful of water and when the gelatin is soft add to it. While hot add the juice of two lemons, and a half cupful of sugar. Let cool, then add a tablespoonful of fresh grated horseradish, a dash of cayenne and color a light green with vegetable coloring. When almost ready to set pour into a mold with a cupful of chopped celery. Set on ice to harden and cut in squares to serve. This may be served on lettuce with a salad dressing making a most attractive salad.

Manhattan Apples.—Core and pare six or eight apples, cook in a cupful of sugar and a half cupful of water, turning often until the apples are tender. A good way to add to the flavor of this dish is to cook the apple peels in water to cover, strain and use that with the sugar for the syrup. If the apples have a red peeling it will make them a beautiful pink color. Have ready as many rounds of sponge cake as there are apples, brown in a little hot butter and on each place an apple, pour over the syrup and serve with whipped cream or simply with the apple syrup.

Newport Whips.—Stand a glass of raspberry jelly in a warm place where it will soften to a thick sirup. Beat the whites of two eggs until foamy, add the jelly, then gradually pour in a cupful of thick cream, stir in a half cupful of powdered sugar and beat all together with a large Dover egg beater or whip in a cream churn. Take off the froth as it rises and place in a sieve to drain. When no more froth appears arrange it in glasses placing a spoonful of the froth on top of each. Serve icy cold. One may make this with jelly, egg and a little sugar without the cream, beating just the same. Then serve with whipped cream if so desired.

Potato Croquettes With Peas.—Make the potato balls, scoop out the center and fill with seasoned peas cover and roll in eggs, crumbs and fry. Serve with a thick white sauce, garnished with parsley.

Salmon mixed with a chopped sour pickle, white sauce and seasonings, formed into croquettes makes another good supper dish. Serve with rice potato.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

A very thick white sauce, stirred thick with cheese, cooled, then molded into balls and dipped in buttered brown crumbs is a tasty dish.

