AMONG SOCIAL CLUBS.

D. A. R.

The April meeting of Wendell Wolf Chapter, D. A. R., as held last Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Ada Mills Payne, in Rhode Island avenue, with Mrs. Payne and Miss Jessie Francis Hayden hostesses, and the regent, Miss Bertha Frances Wolfe, presiding.

During the business hour the chapter voted to present the sum of $50 to Memorial Continental Hall, to have the name of the regent, Miss Wolfe, inscribed in the "Book of Remembrance."

Two scholarships in Davenport College at Lenoir, N. C., were voted to two girls, both lineal descendants of Rev. John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Two new members were elected, Mrs. Earnest L. Thurston, and Mrs. Orrin Kellogg.

The ways and means committee reported that the tickets were out for the forth coming benefit which is to be given at the Columbia Theater Monday evening, May 4, the play to be "Bunty Pulls the Strings." The sum derived from this benefit is to be applied to the scholarships of the mountain girls.

The address of the evening was made by Mr. Andrew Jordan Green, on "The Name and Fame of John Paul Jones." It was an able address, replete with information presented in a pleasing manner tending to prove that John Paul Jones was the "father and founder of the navy."

The musical numbers by Miss Thelma Payne, soprano soloist, with Miss Dorothy Lange at the piano were, "Can't You Hear Me Calling," by Gardner; "Lindy," by Neidlinger, and "Three Green Bonnets," by Page.

Mrs. Wallace Streatore reading "Why Mary Left the Baptists" was so much enjoyed that she responded with "The Negro Preacher's Version of the Good Samaritan" and "The Flag."

As this was the fourth anniversary of Wendell Wolfe Chapter, greetings and congratulations were given by Mrs. Henry L. Mann, vice president general, in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. Gaine M. Brumbaugh, registrar general; Mrs. Mary Beach, regent of Monticello Chapter; Mrs. Charles W. Brown, regent of Livingston Manor Chapter, and Mrs. Isaac Pierson, District chairman of the Children of the American Revolution.

During the social hour refreshments were served.

Other guests were Mrs. Ernest L. Thurston, Mrs. Orrin Kellogg, Miss Myrtle Clayberger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Roseberry, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Dr. J. W. Pollock, Mr. Paul Roundy, Mrs. Anna B. Smith, Miss Kilgore, Mrs. Gheen, Miss Gheen, Mrs. Andrew Luke, Miss Luke, Miss Mary W. Burton, Mrs. T. C. Homiller, Miss Porter Smith, Miss Forrest Smith, Mrs. Clara A. Stine, Mrs. Elvene M. Stockton, Miss Stockton, Miss Rebie Hamer, Miss Jessie Frances Hayden, Misses Katherine and Elva Whitcomb, Mrs. Ruth Parker, Mrs. Hiram Reinap, Misses Carrie and Eugenia Shipley, and Miss Alice Evans.

The regular monthly meeting of Continental Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the Rochambeau Monday evening, Miss Mary W. Durham, hostess. The regent, Mrs. George Marsh, presided. Reports were given and an appropriation made for Memorial Continental Hall, which will be presented at the twenty-third Congress. Col. Hopkins, president of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, gave a talk on "Heroism," and the historian, Dr. Alice Burritt, read a historical paper on Count Rochambeau," which seemed peculiarly appropriate.

A musical program was rendered under the direction of Miss Chenoweth by Mrs. Melville D. Lindsay, soprano; Mr. Melville D. Lindsay, violin; Dr. Clifton P. Clark, tenor; Mr. Donald H. Freeze, piano, and Miss Lillian Chenoweth, contralto. Miss Minnie Bailey played the accompaniments for the two songs sung by Miss Chenoweth. All responded to encores. Refreshments were served by the hostess. Among the guests present were Miss Dorinda E. Rogers, Mrs. B. A. Heim, Miss Carrie M. Davis, Mrs. W. E. Callender, Mrs. N. E. Ives, and Mrs. J. G. Vivion, of Galesburg, Ill.

ACTRESS SAYS "MILLION DOLLAR KID" BEAT HER.

GRACE LA RUE AND HER HUSBAND, BYRON CHANDLER.

New York, April 18.—Byron Chandler, known on both sides of the Atlantic as "The Million Dollar Kid," has filed a $25,000 bond to insure his presence in the Supreme Court when his actress-wife, Grace La Rue, brings to trial her suit for separation. She charges her husband with such cruelty that her body was "a mass of bruises," so bad as to prevent her appearing on the stage in an evening gown. In her suit Miss La Rue says she married Chandler in August, 1909, and toured Europe with him on their honeymoon. He lived up to his reputation as "The Million Dollar Kid." The day after the wedding he imported three automobiles, importing one at a cost of $11,000. He loved games of chance, and was known as a "good loser" at the famous European gaming resorts. The "Kid" denies all of his wife's allegations.

L. A. W. P.

The social meeting of the League of American Pen Women for the current year was held at the Raleigh on Wednesday evening, the president, Mrs. Annie A. Wilder presiding.

The program on "Music and Poetry," under the direction of Mrs. Virginia King Frye and Mrs. Rachael Tongate Beck, was strictly a league program, the poetry being original work of the league members and all the musical numbers being given by league artists, thust giving the visiting friends of the leaguers an opportunity to see what really fine work they are doing along these two lines.

The musical program was as follows: "Tarentella" (Johnson) and "The Sextet from Lucia," for the left hand alone (Donizetti), Mrs. T. A. Whitworth; "A Waltz" (Chopin), "The Raindrop Prelude" (Chopin), "A Day in Venice" (Nevens), and "Traumerei" (Schumann), Mrs. Theodora Cunningham, and "While Love Is King" (Dudley Buck), "The Wind" (Straus), "A Lover's Envy" (Hawley), and "The Parting Rose" (Ponteus), by Mrs. Bertha Lincoln Huestis.

The following poems were recited by their authors: "A Sonnet of the Western Sunset," by Mrs. Annie A. Wilder; "To Salutamus," a poem written on the reunion of the League at Jamestown in 1907 by Miss Anna B. Patten; "The Artist's Ideal," by Mrs. Mary V. Johnston and "The Lunetta," and "Washington City," an Oriental and an Occidental word picture by Mrs. Rachel Tongate Beck.

Among those present were Mrs. Theodora Cunningham, Mrs. Paul Beck, Mrs. W. W. Frye, Mrs. Leigh Chalmers, Mrs. Anna Sanborn Hamilton, Mrs. Edward Arlington Barker, Miss Jessie A. Griswold, Mrs. George F. Beach, Mrs. Georgiana Rogers, Miss Carter, Mrs. Florence W. Day, Mrs. Champ, Miss Bachelder, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Mertens, Mrs. Charles G. Abbot, Mrs. Willard Moore, Mrs. Conolly, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. A. B. Barton, Mrs. G. H. Gray, Mrs. D. S. Corsar, Miss Stowe, Miss Anna B. Patten, Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Irving Bogg, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand B. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. Huestis, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Francis Johnston.

Readers' Club.

The Washington Readers Club is preparing for its annual dinner in commemoration of Shakespeare's birthday. They expect to make this eclipse all previous dinners. It will be held at the Raleigh Hotel the evening of April 28, five days later than the date usually ascribed to this immortal birthday. Instead of the customary toasts, the club will have as its guests Hon. Julius Kahn, member of Congress from California, himself a former actor of distinction, who will give personal reminiscences of Booth and Barrett together with favorite selections as rendered by these famous actors; Rev. Earl Wilfley in a Shakespearean critique interpersed by noted selections; and Shakespearean songs rendered by the best talent obtainable.

The banquet committee is composed of Mrs. Maude Howell Smith, chairman; Mr. Claude N. Bennett, Miss Lucy Feagin, Mr. Willey O. Ison, Mrs. Bertha M. Tilden and Mr. Maurice Jarvis.

New Hampshire Association.

The New Hampshire State Association held its April meeting at 522 Sixth street northwest last Monday evening and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. The attendance was the largest of the year, it being necessary to seat many visitors in the hallway. The program contained many interesting numbers which were well received. A character dance "When Grandmother Did the Minuet" was given by Antonette Loetsch and Helen Kellogg, who were dressed in costumes of George and Martha Washington. Mrs. Carrie E. Kent recited "The Quaker Widow" and Mrs. Fred McIntire sang "Sweethearts" and "Our Old New Hampshire Home." A poem "Doroth Ring," was recited by Miss Fannie Reynolds.

Miss Ruth Hildrith, dressed in a costume of Lady Wentworth's period, gave a very interesting reading on "Lady Wentworth." A character song by Pauline Graff was well rendered. Representative R. B. Stevens was present and entertained the gathering with an account of some very interesting experience as a young lawyer and farmer in Northern New Hampshire. As his advocacy of woman suffrage was so well known throughout the State, he said that he considered his election to Congress as an indorsement of that movement by the voters of New Hampshire. Judge George Hazelton followed Mr. Stevens with an entertaining talk on his early life in New Hampshire. Several selections were rendered during the evening by "Ye Auld Time Choir." At a business meeting officers were nominated for the ensuing year and their election will take place at the next meeting, which will be held the second Monday in May. Refreshments were served and a general social time enjoyed.

Capitol Hill Literary Society.

The Capitol Hill Literary Society met Monday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Frear, 223 Eighth street northeast. The feature of the evening's entertainment was a literary and musical program. The society was called to order with the president, Mrs. Marion Guild Walporte, presiding, who also had charge of the program. The subject selected for discussion was the "Monroe Doctrine," and the principal address was delivered by Dr. James McKee. Others who spoke were Capt. J. E. Hart, president of the society, Mrs. Walporte, Mr. James G. Kent, and Representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin.

The musical program included a piano solo by Miss Cecil Sale; vocal solo, by Mr. Lemuel Warner, accompanied by Mrs. Warner; recitation, by Prof. Midditon Smith; vocal solo, by Miss Del Gilbert, accompanied by Miss Cecil Sale; vocal duet, by Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Frear, accompanied by Representative James A. Frear; piano duet, by Mrs. Lemuel Warner and son, H. Ellsworth Warner; piano trio, by Mrs. A. H. Frear, Jennie Benson, and Mrs. E. V. Carr.

Those present included Mr. Prestiss D. Sale, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gordon, Virginia L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Warner, Representative and Mrs. James A. Frear, Mattie L. Ewing, Miss Cecil Sale, Miss Ruth Ayler, Miss Carrie H. Sale, Mr. Philip A. Frear, Miss Louise Farrow, Miss Lois V. Wilcox, Mr. H. Ellsworth Warner, Capt. J. E. Hart, Mrs. Philip Buettner, Dorothea Buettner, Miss Marie McElroy, Mrs. M. M. Farrow, Mrs. Anna L. G. Norris, Miss Carrie I. Isham, Mrs. A. H. Fought, Miss Fought, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Kent, Mrs. Jennie Benson, Mr. Midditon Smith, Dr. James McKee, Howard B. Richardson, Mr. H. N. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Carr, Mr. J. W. Davis, and Mr. William G. Hunter. Refreshments were provided by the committee, composed of Mr. William Huner, J. W. Davis, Dr. James McKee, and Mr. A. H. Frear.

The closing meeting of the society and the election of officers will be held at the home of the president, 1151 Park place northeast, on Monday evening, April 27. The subject to be discussed will be the "Canal Free Tolls Bill."

The Anthony League.

Last Tuesday at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of the Congressional committee of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, gave an informal talk during the Anthony League's "at home" hour at the Portner. At the same hour next Tuesday the public is invited to hear Mrs. R. T. Beck, at one time president of the American Penwomen's League, who will tell the "Story of the Builder."

One of the most enthusiasti cclasses being conducted by the league met as usual last Tuesday night to study Esperanto, under the splendid leadership of Mrs. Sarah J. Moore. The students find the language so fascinating that the allotted one hour for study is usually extended into nearly two. The league is proud of the progress being made by this class.

Interest continues to grow in the concert to be given at the Cairo April 29. Miss Clarine McCarty, pianiste, has prepared an attractive program and will be assisted by Mrs. Edward E. Clement, soprano, and Mr. Edwin Callow, barytone.

Catholic Woman's Christian Art Circle.

The Catholic Women's Christian Art Circle held its monthly meeting on Monday evening at the Carnegie Library, Mrs. Margaret L. Coope, directress, presiding. The subject of the evening was "Saints of the Home," delivered by Miss Anna Maisak.

"Saint Martha," the especial patroness of good housekeeping, "Saint Monica" (mother of Saint Agustine), the model of perseverence and prayer; "Saint Veronica," with the sacred towel, and the "Three Marys" were some of the saints chosen, whose lives were portrayed in art and story as reflecting models of the Christian home.

Men's Club of St. Mark's.

Last Thursday night, the annual gathering of the men, their wives and lady friends, under the auspices of the Men's Club of St. Mark's Church, was held on Capitol Hill, and it was a marked success.

Two of the important features of this club, are the annual turkey dinner in December, which is presided over by the ladies, and the ladies' night, which is given as a partial return of kindness the members of the club receive from the ladies and that a better and closer fellowship may be cultivated among the members and their families.

The meeting was formally called to order by the president, Mr. D. W. Gall, who dwelt upon the accomplishments of the club, in its wto years of existence, and while his talk was in a pleasant strain, yet he emphasized the importance of membership in such organizations, and that men made better husbands, better sons, and better neighbors by their associations in such organizations, in fact, he advised the young ladies present, in selecting a husband, to make it important that her intended should be a man of good standing in some respectable club, like St. Mark's Men's Club, or one of the standard fraternal organizations, as the man who is a practical fraternalist must be a good man.

Mr. D. M. Lee, the vice president, acted in the capacity of master of ceremonies, and through his polite introductions the following entertainment was given: Song, Mrs. Buelah Luxen Brown, accompaniment by Miss Zelda Miller, which was received by such applause that they responded gracefully to an encore. Mr. Robert Johnschen, next treated the club to one of his popular songs, with Miss Zelda Miller accompaniment. Miss Ellis was then introduced, for a recitation, and she was compelled to respond to an encore, which was as attractive as the first. Mrs. John Hillers rendered a recitation, which was both pleasing and instructive. She also responded with a second selection. Mr. Eddie Tyler rendered several amusing recitations.

The rector, Rev. C. R. Stetson, who has done so much to encourage the club, was present, and added very materially to the pleasure of the evening. Under his pastorate, the interest in the church, and its various branches of aids have grown and prospered.

Miss Zelda Miller has rendered very material aid to the club on several occasions, but more especially on this, was her services appreciated. She is a pianist of rare ability as well as an able accompanist.

The next meeting of the club will be held in the parish hall of the church, on the third Thursday in May, when Corporation Counsel Conrad H. Syme will give the address.

The Order of Washington.

There was a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Order of Washington last Monday night at 2122 P street northwest. In the absence of Commander Stockton, Vice Commander Ethelbert Fairfax presided. Mr. Archie Lee Talbott, of Maine, was elected seventh vice commander and Mr. James Marion Johnston eighth vice commander; Mr. Charles Neil MacBride, vice commander for the District of Columbia. Mr. Charles Campbell Washington was elected secretary general.

Among those present were Dr. J. C. R. Bulloch, Messrs. William M. Conrad, William Dickson, vice commander for California; Dr. Brown, Daniel Smith Gordon, Ethelbert Fairfax, Thomas Campball Washington, and Gaston Bulloch.

Dr. Bulloch entertained the company and served a collation. This order is a patriotic one, depending on ancestry of distinction in colonial times.

Excelsior Literary Club.

The Excelsior Literary Club was entertained last Tuesday by Mrs. M. M. Gordon, Eighth street northwest. Miss Flora J. McCreery, president, in the chair. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Edna Wilcox, of Courtland, N. Y., and a duet by Miss Wilcox and Mrs. Warner. Mrs. J. Edson Briggs read an interesting paper on the life of Thomas Campbell, the author of "Pleasures of Hope," and Mrs. Arabella Alexander on "Monasteries and Abbeys of Scotland." Delegates to the annual election of officers of the D. C. F. W. C. were elected. A large attendance responded to roll call with appropriate quotations, and during the social hour the hostess served refreshments, assisted by Mesdames Ewing, Warner, Webb and Bowen.

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Last Tuesday evening Washington Camp, No. 266, Sons of Confederate Veterans, held its regular monthly meeting and elected delegates to the annual reunion, which is to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., May 6 to 9. The delegates elected are Messrs. J. Roy Price, commandant of the camp; F. R. Fravel, Clarence J. Owens, Lloyd T. Everett, and Mr. Jones.

Ever Hear of Such Things?

New York, April 18.—"Forget the tango and be up at 4 a. m. milking cows," is the advice of Susannah Peate, of Chester, England, to American girls if they want fine complexions. Miss Peate does it and shoes her own horses, too.

New York, April 18.—Two boys charged with stealing a $150 diamond brooch told the police that they traded the brooch with a barber for two shampoos.

Passaic, N. J., April 18.—After shouting his intention, Andrew Kopac outdistanced a large crowd in a four-square run to the river, jumped in, and drowned.

ATTACKED ON SEA OF GALILEE.

American Teachers Robbed by Turkish Brigands.

Constantinople, April 18.—It was reported to the United States Embassy here today that several American teachers from the Beirut American College were attacked and robbed by brigands, and one of them wounded by a bullet, while they were on an excursion on the Seca of Galilee.

The American Ambassador immediately called the attention of the Turkish government to the outrage and asked that the brigands be punished and the stolen property recovered.

The naval wireless station at Newport, R. I., recently received messages exchanged between two stations in Argentina, 6,000 miles distant.

Try Our Latest Tea Triumph—

"Orange Label," a most delightful blend of India and Ceylon. Much more refreshing than green tea and goes further.

1/4, 1/2 or 1 lb. tins **Ridgways Tea** Sixty cents a pound

Large trial size package, 10 cents

THE WAR DAY BY DAY

Fifty Years Ago.

April 19, 1864—The Confederate Ironclad Ram Albemarle Attacked a Federal Squadron in the Roanoke River, Sinking the U. S. S. Southfield, and Joined in an Attack Then in Progress on Plymouth, N. C.—Death of Lieut. Commander Charles W. Flusser.

(Written expressly for The Herald.)

Fifty years ago today the Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle, which had been recently completed on the Roanoke River in North Carolina, appeared among a small squadron of Federal vessels off the town of Plymouth on the Roanoke River, attacked them and sank the U. S. S. Southfield, whose captain, Lieut. Commander Charles W. Flusser, U. S. N., was killed in the action.

The appearance of the Albemarle caused consternation at Plymouth, for the garrison there had been fighting Confederate troops for two days, and with the Albemarle in the river the surrender of Plymouth was inevitable.

The Federals had no ironclad vessels in the waters of North Carolina and the fate of the Southfield showed that their wooden gunboats could not cope with the ram.

They might be destroyed by the Albemarle one by one. The ram might then co-operate in an attack on Newbern. This was the most important point in Federal hands in North Carolina, and Gen. Grant had recently ordered that it be "held at all hazards." In Confederate hands Newbern could be used as a port for blockade runners. The Albemarle might even keep the port open, once it was captured.

Such was the mischief that loomed up in Federal minds with the appearance of the Albetmarle at Plymouth.

A Formidable Makeshift.

For a vessel causing so much consternation the Albemarle was at best but a formidable makeshift. Her construction was of the crudest. She had been built of unseasoned pine timber in a cornfield at Edwards Ferry on the Roanoke, forty miles above Plymouth and thirty miles below Weldon, by Gilbert Elliott, a private contractor, from designs by Chief Constructor John L. Porter, of the Confederate navy. The work of construction was directed by Commander J. W. Cook, C. S. N., who afterward commanded the vessel. The hull was 122 feet long and forty-five feet wide, with a roof-like casemate or shield sixty feet long.

The construction was of timbers 8x10 inches, dovetailed together and covered with 4-inch plank. The armor consisted of two layers of 2-inch iron plating. The boat had a prow of oak timbers in the shape of a wedge, plated with iron.

The hull was designed to draw eight feet of water and was driven by two engines that were expected to develop 200 horsepower each.

The most striking thing about the vessel's construction was the fact that her builders had been able to complete her with the materials to be obtained.

Their greatest need had been iron for plating. Commander Cook ransacked the South to secure iron. Every sort of scrap that could be secured was used. The plates had been rolled at Richmond and fitted in a small blacksmith shop beside the hull on the river bank.

Boilers, engines, and other machinery were even more difficult to obtain, but a makeshift power plant was at last installed.

The Federals knew the ram was building, but made no efforts to destroy her.

When the Albemarle was launched the vessel was far from completion. Work was rushed on her day and night. Gen. Robert F. Hoke, who was then engaged in a movement against Plymouth, was anxious to secure the cooperation of the ram.

Down River Stern First.

When the Albemarle left the builder's yard on the evening of April 17 and dropped down to Hamilton, workmen were still busy on the hull. There were no living accommodations on board.

On the morning of April 18 the ram left Hamilton. Progress was slow. In a few hours the machinery broke down. A portable forge had been brought along on a flatboat, and with its aid repairs were effected in six hours.

Another start being made, the rudder head broke off and the ram became unmanageable. Commander Cooke succeeded in proceeding by dropping down the river stern foremost with chains dragging from the bow to check the vessel's speed, the current being swift and the stream narrow and crooked.

At 10 p. m. April 18 the Albemarle anchored three miles above Plymouth. The great question now was, could the ram pass by the line of obstructions—piling and sunken hulks—that the Federals had put across the channel above the town.

No word had been received from Gen. Hoke and Mr. Eliot volunteered to go out in a small boat with a pilot to communicate with him and examine the obstructions. The two men in the boat found to their joy that there was ten feet of water over the obstructions, owing to the river being at freshet pitch. They proceeded in the shadow of the bank down the river and passed the Federal batteries, but did not remain to seek Gen. Hoke. Returning to the ship after midnight, they reported that the Albemarle could pass the obstructions, and at 2:30 in the morning the ram was again put in motion. Her commander was anxious to pass the Federal batteries above Plymouth and engage the enemy before daylight. Much would depend on good luck in the fight to follow. Not only was his ship hard to manage, but in his crew of about 160 men only twenty were seamen. There had never been any drill at the two heavy guns with which the ship was armed.

Below the obstructions in the river the Federals had a picket boat, the gunboat Ceres. On the approach of the ram this boat carried an alarm to the squadron at Plymouth.

Commander Flusser, senior officer present, at once made preparations to receive the ram by lashing together his two heaviest vessels, the Southfield and the Miami, both sidewheel steamers of about 750 tons. The Southfield carried a crew of sixty-one men and had seven guns. The Miami carried 134 men and eight guns. Both ships being of wood, their prospect of success in an engagement with the ram was small, but Flusser hoped to damage his antagonist by running her down.

Death of Flusser.

It was not yet daylight when the dim form of the Albemarle, lying low upon the water, could be seen emerging from the shadow of the bank around the bend of the river 300 yards above the position of the Federal ships. The ram had not been seen from the Federal batteries and not a shot had been fired at her.

Flusser ordered his two vessels ahead at full speed, but before they had gained headway the ram came at them, head on. She struck the Miami a glancing blow on the bow and her sharp iron prow crashed into the wooden planks of the Southfield.

At that instant Commander Flusser with his own hands discharged the heavy bow gun of his ship at the plated side of the ram. The great shell from the gun rebounded from the plating of the Albemarle and was thrown back upon the Southfield, exploding directly in front of Commander Flusser. A fragment of it struck him in the chest, tearing out his heart. Eleven men who had been near him were wounded, but only he was killed.

The gallant Flusser was one of the bravest young officers in the navy. A native of Annapolis, Md., he had spent his childhood in Kentucky and had become a midshipman in the navy at the age of fourteen. Although his associations had been largely with the South, he declined an appointment in the Confederate service at the beginning of the war. He was thirty years old. The United States government afterward honored his memory by naming a torpedo-boat destroyer for him.

Ram Near Disaster.

The shock of the blow from the ram had parted the lashings of the two Federal gunboats and their bows swung apart.

The Albemarle's prow was stuck in the hole in the hull of the Southfield, and the weight of the Federal steamer, which was sinking, depressed the ram until the water began to pour into the port of her forward gun.

For a minute it seemed as if the Confederate ship would go to the bottom of the river with her victim, but at the last instant of safety the ram backed clear.

The Southfield sank in three minutes, her crew escaping in boats and by jumping on board the Miami.

The Albemarle drew off to deliver another attack, but the commanders of the Federal ships retreated, leaving the ram in undisputed control of the river. The town now being under her guns, its surrender to the forces of Gen. Hoke was inevitable, and it capitulated on the following day.

The career of the Albemarle, thus auspiciously begun, did not mature in either the moral or material success anticipated by friend and foe.

On May 5 the ram, convoying a cotton-clad steamer, and a smaller boat, the Bombshell, started down the river. The Federals had assembled eight gunboats and with these began an engagement that lasted three hours, in the course of which the gunboat Sassacus ran into the Albemarle, delivering a heavy blow. The Bombshell was captured.

One of the ram's guns was broken at the muzzle by a Federal shot. Her steering gear became deranged, and, her smokestack being shot through, steam could be kept up only by burning oil, bacon and light woodwork.

Thus the ram hobbled back to Plymouth. This was her last engagement. The Federals blockaded her in the river by means of torpedoes and she remained tied up to the shore at Plymouth. On October 28, 1864, she was sunk by a torpedo planted against her side at night by Lieut. W. B. Cushing of the United States navy.

Tomorrow: President Lincoln commutes death sentences for desertion.

(Copyright, 1914.)

EXPRESS COMPANIES LOSING.

December, 1913, Receipts Less Than in Same Month of 1912.

According to a statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there was a decrease in the gross receipts of the express companies of the country in December, 1913, as against December, 1912, and also a decrease in revenue for the six months ending with December, 1913, as against the same period of the preceding year.

The figures indicate the loss to the companies, particularly for December, due to the competition of the parcels post. According to the statement, the gross receipts from operation of the express companies for December, 1913, amounted to $15,852,921, as against $17,341,660 in December, 1912.

For the six months ending with December, 1913, the gross receipts amounted to $86,281,953, as against $91,422,020 for the six months ending with December, 1912. For the six months of 1913, ending with December, the net operating revenue of the express companies amounted to $5,188,673, as against $6,096,379 for the same six months in 1912.

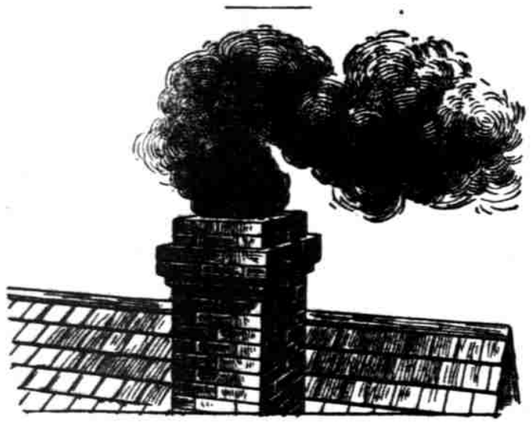
Operating income for the six months ending with December, 1913, amounted to $2,477,439, as against $3,358,192 for the six months ending with December, 1912.

$10,000 YEAR FROM "TALKIES."

It is said that Evan Williams, famous tenor, to be heard in a song recital at the Columbia Theater Tuesday afternoon, has an income of $10,000 a year in royalties just from his talking machine records. The company says Evan Williams' voice, on account of its power and purity of tone, is not surpassed by that of any other singer in the world for record making. Another great factor in the successful reproduction of his records is his wonderfully distinct enunciation.

Why Catarrh Bothers Your Nose and Throat

Living, Vital Facts For All Who Suffer With Any Form of Catarrhal Infection and Chronic Colds



Would a Salve in the Chimney Stop the Smoke? Where's the Fire?

Everywhere people marvel at the results of S. S. S. in overcoming catarrh. To the mind not versed in the wonders of the human body it will be interesting to understand why this most famous of all blood purifiers, S. S. S., has such a remarkable influence in clearing the nose, throat and air passages of catarrh.

Your nose, as are all the important cavities of the body, is lined with mucous membrane. So is your throat and even your skin covering is a modified form of mucous tissue. Now, all toxins or blood impurities are eliminated by way of this membrane. Stomach distress, intestinal bloating, liver engorgement, kidney weakness, sore lungs and bronchial tubes that produce cough; an irritated bladder, diarrhoea and other bowel troubles all may be and often are inflamed and involved in a general state of disturbance which is recognized as catarrh. And it is through their mucous membranes that the impurities or hypersecretions of mucus must be eliminated. In such an event it is often necessary that these secretions be prepared by some internal medicinal influence or action before they can be effectually gotten rid of. And if not so prepared for elimination they are usually deposited in some vital parts and remain as points of concentration for various forms of chronic inflammation.

Now, the action of S. S. S. is to so prepare the various blood impurities for elimination that they are readily seized upon by the mucous membranes for expulsion. And if S. S. S. were more generally used as a membraneous catalytic there would be no catarrh.

But along comes LaGrippe and "Bad Colds," all the mucous membranes are involved and the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs being closely allied in the process of burning up impurities these become clogged hence catarrh, bronchitis, chronic sore throat, pneumonia, cough, and then the general involvement of the stomach, kidneys, bladder and all other organs of the body.

Cough remedies, nose greases and throat tablets, gargles, sprays and so on are merely salves on a smoking chimney.

The fire may be down in the stomach or in the liver or in the kidneys.

The very fact that the nose is constantly pouring out or is plugged up with mucus must convince anyone that the supply is coming from many deeper sources.

This explains why local treatment for catarrh is and always has been a total failure. The action must be internal and there are ingredients in S. S. S. which not only eliminate catarrhal impurities by way of the mucous membranes but they put a stop to their seeking the point of concentration in the nose and other parts of the breathing apparatus.

These facts have been demonstrated for many years and are known to thousands in every community where catarrh abounds. But people cannot seem to shake off the notion that the nose is the seat of trouble. The nose is merely an outlet, the same as the bladder, bowels, skin and the expulsive process of the lungs.

Urge yourself to get a bottle of S. S. S. today. Get your mucous linings in order and not only will catarrh disappear, but away goes a myriad of other symptoms that usually distress nine people out of ten. S. S. S. is guaranteed absolutely vegetable, no acids, no minerals, no poisonous substance of any kind—just a remarkable blending of the most potent, most searching, most powerful blood purifiers known to man.

Do not permit anyone to substitute anything else for S. S. S.

Send for an interesting book on catarrh.

There are many people so discouraged over blood impurities that they will find a new lease of life by consulting freely our Medical Department. Write to The Swift Specific Co., 605 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Don't Let Your Truss Make Operation Necessary

Operation for rupture would hardly ever be heard of if it weren't for the mischief done by elastic and spring trusses.

Mighty few people ever have to be operated on when FIRST ruptured.

But wearing the make-shift trusses year after year is sooner or later almost sure to make work for the surgeon.

You know that from your own experience—you know you're worse now than a year ago—probably getting worse all the time.

If you keep on that way, how long will it be before you'll have to undergo a dangerous and expensive operation?

Aren't you willing to let us prove by a sixty-day demonstration—how you can save yourself from all that?

Especially when you can make this sixty-day test without having to risk a penny?

60 Days' Trial to Prove How Good It Is.

Here is something—a GUARANTEED rupture holder which has saved thousands of people from ever having to be operated on.

It has so thoroughly proved its merits that we are willing to SEND IT ON SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL.

We'll make it especially for your case—make it to your measure—and practically LEND it to you just for a test.

If it doesn't keep your rupture from coming out or from bothering you in any way, then you can send it back and it won't cost you a single penny.

Don't Send Any Money.

Simply write for our free book—that will tell you everything you want to know.

It shows how our guaranteed rupture holder is made on an absolutely NEW PRINCIPLE. How it instantly and automatically PROTECTS YOU AGAINST EVERY STRAIN so your rupture can't possibly be forced out. And how in ADDITION it provides the ONLY WAY EVER DISCOVERED FOR OVERCOMING THE WEAKNESS which is the real CAUSE of rupture.

The book tells how our guaranteed rupture holder—the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—is so beneficial that physicians in all parts of America now recommend it instead of advising operation. How it has completely cured thousands of people whose cases seemed almost hopeless. How it does away with the curse of belts, leg-straps, and springs. How it is perspiration-proof and waterproof and will hold in the bath. How you can try it sixty days without having to risk a penny, and how little it costs if you keep it.

This Free Book Is Full of Facts Never Before Put in Print.

This book sums up all we have learned about rupture during forty years of experience.

Shows just why elastic and spring trusses are the maltured man's worst enemies.

Exposes the humbug "appliances," "methods," "plasters," etc.

Explains why operation is nearly always a needless gamble with death—and why, even if you manage to live through it, you may have to keep on wearing a truss.

It shows why sixty days trial is the only safe way to buy anything for rupture and how the Cluthe Truss is the only thing you can GET on such a long trial, because the only thing GOOD enough to STAND such a test.

Don't fail to get this book—don't put it off—the minute it takes you to write for it may free you from rupture troubles for the rest of your life.

This Brings It

Box 842—Cluthe Company,

125 East 23d St., New York City.

Send me your Free Book and Trial Offer.

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Address.....