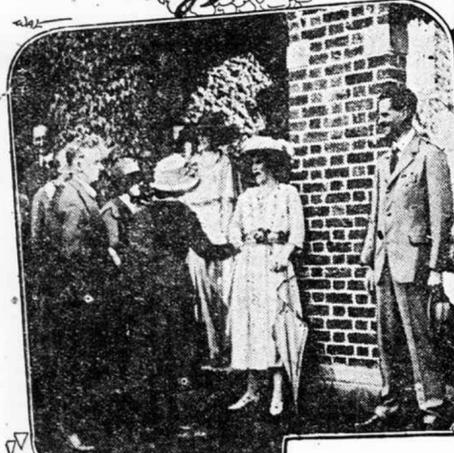


The Astonishing Lady Astor



BACK IN OLD VIRGINIA!
Painted by Underwood & Underwood

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN
The astonishing Lady Astor! "Astonishing" is right. She is astonishing in herself. She is more astonishing in her career and positions. And she is still more astonishing by reason of her recent visit to her native land.

While this clever and vivacious lady member of the British parliament was flitting about the land where she was born, enlightening our ignorance, preaching Anglo-American "hands across the sea" and telling us we must join the League of Nations to be saved, we pretended we were being kidded by an expert. We were content to get enjoyment out of it—and let it go at that. Now that this pleasing lady Britisher has returned to the land of her adoption and conquest we are just beginning to realize how astonishing was her visit.

In consequence American statesmen, in and out of congress, are using the astonishing Lady Astor as an object lesson. And debate in congress over the League of Nations and naturalization legislation is enlivened by many a reference to Nancy, Lady Astor, born Langhorne in 1879 at Mirador, Greenwood, Virginia, U. S. A.

Take, for instance, the Shortridge naturalization bill providing for the registration and education and Americanizing of immigrants. One of the features of this bill is that it permits an American woman marrying a foreigner to retain her American citizenship. The idea is to equalize before the law the position of the American man and the American woman in this respect.

Secretary of Labor Davis "points with pride" to this bill. Opponents of the bill "view with alarm" the citizenship provision. What's more, they point a finger at Lady Astor as a horrible example of what happens when an American woman marries a foreigner.

American women, the latter contend, sentimentally adopt the land of their husbands when they marry abroad. Certainly this is the case with Lady Astor. She admits it, and she is to the extent of fifty-fifty. After all, the fact is, it is evident that she is wholly English.

Lady Astor is probably at this moment the most talked about woman in the world. Here are some of the main reasons:

She was born an American citizen and is now the wife of a viscount in the British peerage, a naturalized Englishman who was born in New York City of American parents and is immensely wealthy.

She is sure of immortality for she will go down to history as the first woman to take a seat in the British parliament, where as a member of the house of commons she practically outranks her husband, a member of the house of lords.

As a member of the house of commons she has introduced a bill to repeal the "law of coercion," which dates back to 712 A. D., which assumes that a woman is obliged to do whatever her husband directs and which just now is a topic of discussion all over England.

Moreover, Lady Astor finds time for family duties. A misguided and uninformed opponent at a political meeting undertook to heckle her—as they say in "dear old England," "y'know"—by yelling: "Why don't you



LADY ASTOR
Painted by Underwood & Underwood

stay home and raise some children?" "I've six already," replied Lady Astor, "and I haven't quit yet."

Add to these things the incidents of her American tour—her warm reception, her clever addresses, her call upon congress, her visit to Mirador, her smart sayings, her faultless playing of her British role, and her successful missionary work!

Is it any wonder that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt—who is pretty well known herself—introduced her at the Baltimore Pan-American Conference of Women as the "best-known woman in the world"?

And isn't she the astonishing Lady Astor?

And Lady Astor, with the intelligence of the well-born American woman, realizes how astonishing she is. She put it this way in one of her public addresses:

"I am not a person but a symbol—a sort of connecting link between the English-speaking people, a frail link perhaps, but a link that is stronger than it looks. It is a strange thing of parliament should have come from England's first colony. I doubt if the first English woman to land in Virginia was less expected on these shores than the first Virginia woman to land in the house of commons was expected on that floor."

The story of Lady Astor reads like a fairy tale.

When she and Lord Astor married in 1906 she was the widow of Robert Gould Shaw. He was the oldest son of William Waldorf Astor, who was born in New York City in 1848, became a naturalized British subject in 1869 and was then engaged in spending many of his inherited millions in a frantic effort to secure a British title.

The world was startled when it was announced that the American expatriate, struggling for social recognition in England, had consented to the match. Of course everybody knows of the conquest of England by the American heiress. But here was "Young Astor" marrying an American widow, twenty-seven years of age and penniless in comparison with the Astor millions!

It was as if a fairy godmother had waved a magic wand. But this was only the beginning. The fairy godmother went right on waving her magic wand in behalf of "Young Astor's" wife.

In 1916 William Waldorf Astor was

created a peer. A year later his rank was raised from that of baron to viscount. In 1919 he died. Succession to the title threw "Young Astor" out of the house of commons into the house of lords. With the fall from power of Asquith—the principal obstacle to votes for women—came the extension of the suffrage. Just in the nick of time for Lady Astor.

"I'm here because the women have the vote," said Lady Astor at the Baltimore conference. "Think what a disaster for the world if I had been hidden in a two-room cottage instead of the house of commons," she added with a laugh of mockery.

Now, as to this "first woman in parliament" business—again the magic wand of the fairy godmother is much in evidence. In the "Coupon" election of November, 1918, there were at least four important women candidates for the commons. Three of these were: Mrs. Despard, a sister of Lord French who had spent her life relieving the English poor; Mary MacArthur, leader of trade unionism for women; the redoubtable Christabel Pankhurst of militant suffrage fame. All of these women got a large vote and two of them nearly secured election.

The fourth was a lady of Irish blood, a Gore-Booth by family and by marriage the Countess Markievicz. The countess was elected. She thus beat the viscountess to it by 12 months. But the countess was Sinn Fein and refused to take her seat in parliament. A year later Lady Astor was elected—and did take her seat.

Lady Astor's "coercion law bill" is a story in itself. Briefly, it's this: The English are horse-race enthusiasts. Even King George has his racing stable and probably would give his crown to win the Epsom Derby. And everybody plays the races. The Peels—Capt. Owen Peel, twenty-eight, member of a historic English family, war veteran, and Violet Margaret Florence Jardine Peel, his young and beautiful wife, daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Jardine—got the winner of a race by telephone, back-dated a lot of betting telegrams to several hookmakers and "won" \$15,000. Some of the bookmakers paid the Peels \$11,000; the others charged fraud. Relatives of the Peels repaid the \$11,000, but the government, which runs the telegraph, prosecuted the Peels. Captain Peel was convicted and sent to prison for a year. His wife was shown to be equally guilty, having participated actively in the fraud. Nevertheless, Mr. Justice Darling instructed the jury to find Mrs. Peel not guilty and she was set at liberty.

The court ruled in accordance with the "law of coercion," which dates back to King Ina of the West Saxons, who reigned in 712; King Canute, 900 years later, enacted a similar law. This law presumes the wife to be the property of her husband and subject to his commands.

The Peel case shook England in two ways. The Peels committed the unpardonable sin in English society—cheating at cards or betting.

But that shock was mild compared to that suffered by the women when they learned that—though citizens and voters—they were still in the eyes of the law the property of their husbands and incapable of independent action. There was an outburst of protest which still continues in the press, on the platform and in social gatherings. There is "a quiver of feminine indignation" from Land's End to the Border.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JULY 9 DANIEL INTERPRETING NEBU- CHADNEZZAR'S DREAM

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 2.
GOLDEN TEXT—The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign forever and ever.—Rev. 11:15.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Isa. 9:6, 7:13, 44:5; John 18:33-37.
PRIMARY TOPIC—How God Answered Daniel's Prayer.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Daniel Reveals the King's Dream.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Daniel Met a Severe Test.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—God's Word—Kingdom; Its Nature and Method.

I. Nebuchadnezzar's Dream (vv. 1-13).

This dream made a tremendous impression upon the king's mind, but he had forgotten its content. He urgently demanded of the wise men that they make known the dream and its interpretation, promising great honor and rewards if they made known and interpreted the dream, and woe and disaster if they failed. These miserable deceivers tried to gain "time" by insisting that the dream should be made known in order that they might interpret it. Because of their failure the king was very furious and commanded all the wise men of Babylon to be slain. This action seems to be severe, but in view of the fact that these deceivers made their living by preying upon the credulity of the people it was but just that they either make good or be cut off.

II. The Revelation of the Dream (vv. 14-35).

When the decree was in process of execution Daniel was sought out to be slain. He sought an interview with the king and obtained time. Note:

1. The prayer meeting in Babylon (vv. 14-18). Daniel was the leader in that prayer meeting. He called his fellows together and most definitely prayed to God. Their lives were at stake; their need was great.

2. Daniel's ascription of praise to God (vv. 19-23). God heard their prayer and Daniel responded in lofty strains of praise to God.

3. Daniel before the king (vv. 24-30). Because he had been with the Lord and had obtained wisdom, he was confident and calm before the great king. Though thus honored with his wisdom from God he behaved himself with becoming humility.

4. The content of the dream (vv. 31-35). Daniel made known to the king that in his dream he had beheld a great image with a head of gold, breast and arms of silver, belly and thighs of brass, legs of iron and feet part of iron and part of clay. He beheld the image smitten by a stone and the stone became a great mountain.

III. The Interpretation of the Dream (vv. 36-46).

1. The head of gold represented the Chaldean monarchy with Nebuchadnezzar as its head (vv. 37, 38). With the accession of Nebuchadnezzar to the throne, the times of the Gentiles began.

2. The breast and arms of silver represented the Medo-Persian empire (v. 39). The Medo-Persian power was a kingdom inferior to the Chaldean.

3. The belly and thighs of brass represented the Grecian empire under Alexander the Great (v. 40).

4. The legs of iron represented the eastern and western divisions of the Roman empire. (2) The feet of iron and clay represented the two elements of human government, which inhered in the Roman empire and are present today in all forms of government, namely, absolutism and socialism, or imperialism and democracy. These elements have no coherency. The admixture of the iron with miry clay represents the mingling of the seeds of men, the intermarriage of the royal houses. This has characterized all the nations of the earth, indicating their efforts to unite the ruling families of the earth by means of intermarriage.

5. The stone cut out of the mountain (vv. 44, 45). This is the kingdom of heaven so graphically set forth in the New Testament, for the kingdom of heaven is the kingdom which the God of heaven shall set up. (1) The stone is Christ (Isa. 28:16; Matt. 21:42-44). (2) When did the stone strike? The impact of the stone was upon the feet of the columns (v. 34). This shows that it did not strike at Christ's first coming, for the Roman empire was a unit at that time; not even the division of the empire as represented by the two legs had taken place as yet. The stone smiting the feet shows that the stone will strike when the Roman empire shall have been divided up into ten kingdoms. (3) The kingdom of heaven is thus seen to be brought into realization through a great catastrophe. The end is not by gradual and peaceful extension through preaching the gospel, but by a crushing blow. The stone does not fill the earth by crowding the colossal out, neither by securing its submission to God, but by destroying it. Gentle dominion shall end in a crash; upon its ruins shall be built the kingdom of heaven. The action of the stone is of judgment, not grace. The text plainly says it is "after" the stone has done its smiting work that it becomes a great mountain and fills the whole earth (see Psalms 2: 5, 6; Zech. 1:4-9). Just as the first part of this dream was literally fulfilled, so shall the last part be fulfilled. Messiah's kingdom shall be a real and literal kingdom.

The Last Best Fruit.

The last best fruit which comes to aid perfection, even in the kindest, out, is tenderness toward the hard or unobedient toward the unobedient; a warmth of heart toward the cold; a philanthropy toward the misanthrope.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

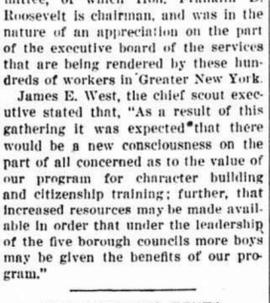
LEADERS' "GET TOGETHER"

A "Get-Together and Camp Chow" was held recently under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. This was an affair entirely for men who are devoting time and interest to boy leadership. Approximately 1,500 were assembled at this meeting which is said to have been the largest and most significant gathering of volunteer workers in behalf of boyhood ever brought together in any place in the world.

The "Get Together" was given under the auspices of the executive board of the national council through the courtesy of John McE. Bowman, president of the Commodore, and individual members of the executive board, who personally stood the expense. The gathering was composed of all adult scout workers of Greater New York, which means members of the executive board, the scoutmasters of every troop, the council members of the five different boroughs, scout executives, the troop committeemen of each individual troop, and other volunteer workers. It was held in the interest of the Greater New York committee, of which Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt is chairman, and was in the nature of an appreciation on the part of the executive board of the services that are being rendered by these hundreds of workers in Greater New York.

James E. West, the chief scout executive stated that, "As a result of this gathering it was expected that there would be a new consciousness on the part of all concerned as to the value of our program for character building and citizenship training; further, that increased resources may be made available in order that under the leadership of the five borough councils more boys may be given the benefits of our program."

"THE WINNING TENT"



The picture shows one of the feats of the last season's field day exercises at Alexandria, La., in which scores of boy scouts participated. This was only one of the many numbers on the program that proved so successful.

A SCOUT IS HELPFUL

During a ferocious blizzard in Mason City, Iowa, last winter an old gentleman was so unfortunate as to lose his glasses in a gust of wind which carried them to the street. Nearly blinded by the storm and helpless without the very equipment he sought, he fumbled in vain in the snow when a boy scout offered his aid. Seeing that the old man was suffering from the cold the boy insisted on his going into a building to get warm while he continued the search. It was nearly an hour before the scout found the glasses and when he did he refused the proffered tip. It was all in the day's work for him.

PUEBLO SCOUTING ON ITS FEET

When last summer's flood disaster overtook the city of Pueblo it looked as if scouting would suffer locally for want of funds to carry on the work. But the contrary has been true. Not only was a considerable sum donated immediately by scout troops all over the country, but the city of Pueblo itself has stood solidly behind the movement to the extent of providing a fund of \$8,000 for the 1922 work, a backing which was won, more than a little, by the remarkable heroic service of the local scouts during the disaster.

SCOUTS' GOOD TURNS

Scouts of Johnson City, Tenn., have been doing a good turn to future generations by planting trees in the various school yards of the city.

Olympia, Washington, Boy Scouts have just completed a record time clean-up of the city, having completed the job in thorough style nearly a day before the scheduled time for finishing it. E. A. McClarty, superintendent of the water division, who was in charge considers the achievement a remarkable one.

Two scouts of Missoula, Montana, pulled a drunken man from a river and rendered first aid when they got him ashore.

Honolulu scouts as well as their brothers in the states stand ready to render community service whenever it is needed. A new task assumed by these boys is the direction of traffic at railroad intersections and the wearing of special police of violation wheel design badge bearing insignia of a horse's head and a shield.

WHO FOUND HER PHOTO?

Picture of Indiana Beauty, Lost on Battle Fields, Badly Wanted by the Owner.

What member of the army, navy or the dusty engineers, or the quartermaster corps, marine corps, tank corps, medics or ball on corps, etc., etc., who served overseas during the World War ever found a photograph similar to the one reproduced here? If that member of the etc., etc., will surrender it to its owner, who prizes it most highly for sentimental reasons, naturally, two hearts will beat violently as one.



The photograph is that of Miss Harriet Flinn of Indiana. It was carried next to her heart by her soldier sweetheart, and in the well-known tumult and confusion of a battle around Chateau Thierry, or at St. Mihiel, or in the Argonne, or while his baggage was being very considerably cared for some place far back of the lines, the photograph was lost. Men who went through the same mill will know that neglect didn't lose the photo, but, as some one has so well said, but few girls got into those battles.

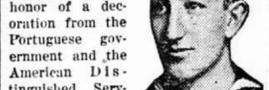
The photograph shown here was made from the same plate as the battle-scarred one that is being sought. The gentleman who found it, if any, may communicate with the Legion's headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind.

EIGHTEEN HOURS IN WATER

Philip Burger, Legion Man of Troy, Wears Decoration From Portuguese Government.

Spending eighteen hours holding to the edge of a life raft in icy water after saving a shipmate's life, made Philip J. Burger eligible for the unusual honor of a decoration from the Portuguese government and the American Distinguished Service medal. Burger was a second class gunner's mate on the American destroyer Jacob Jones, when she was torpedoed by a German submarine off Lands End, England, in December, 1917. Burger and the shipmate whose life he saved were among the few survivors picked up by a British warship after eighteen hours in the water.

He is now receiving vocational training in his home city, Troy, N. Y., and is a mainstay in the Noble Callahan post of the American Legion at Troy.



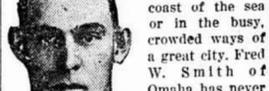
NO JOB, GIVES HIS BLOOD

Former Service Man of Omaha Aids Sufferer and His Own Family at Same Time.

The heroic spirit of man has not always been born under the shadow of awe-inspiring mountains, on the rock-bound coast of the sea or in the busy, crowded ways of a great city. Fred W. Smith of Omaha has never lived in the presence of those magnificent and noble works of God or man. In fact, his days have been spent on an unromantic Nebraska farm, in an Omaha packing plant and in the kitchen of a base hospital in France.

But these things have not kept him from being the true hero. Not long ago, when a man was dying in an Omaha hospital, and the doctors believed that a pint of human blood might save his life, Fred Smith went immediately to the hospital and offered to let as much blood as was needed be taken from his body. "It was strong and a little blood didn't mean much to me if it would save the other fellow's life," he said.

His act gained all the more commendation because he had a wife and two small children to support and was out of a job.



Carrying On With the American Legion

Tourist park for tired Fordsters is being built by the American Legion post at St. Louis, Minn.

To give the town a thorough cleaning and brightening up for the summer, each member of the Legion post of Villard, Minn., donated a day's work.

A new definition of the well-known army phrase "S. O. L." has been evolved by the Douglas county Legionnaires of Omaha, Neb. It is "Staying Outta Legion."

At Grant's Tomb in New York a tree has been transplanted from the dooryard of the General's old home in Missouri by the Legion and the American Forestry association.

The pennies of American school children will rebuild the war-wrecked village of Belleau, France, according to an appeal by Senator Overman of North Carolina. In Belleau Wood cemetery 2,000 American soldiers are buried.

The American Legion service bureau of Minnesota handled more than 21,000 government claims of ex-soldiers during 1921. Of these, 42 per cent were for compensation, vocational training, medical and hospital treatment.

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

THE MAN WITH DOUBLE BRAIN

Hayward Thompson, Memory Shocked During World War, Writes With Both Hands.

The majority of us do well to write legibly with either of our hands, but when a man is found who can write with both hands simultaneously, and more than that—when he can write forward with one hand and backward with the other, it is evident that he has a perfect right to the title of "Mystery Man." Hayward Thompson, an ex-service man in Denver, Colo., is just such a man. Due to a severe injury to his head, received during the war, he has what is known as a "double brain." One side of this brain directs the writing of one hand while the other side governs the other hand.



Thompson's memory reaches back only to the time when he left a hospital some months ago. He remembers nothing of his life before that time. It was through the veterans' bureau that he established his identity as Hayward Thompson. Of his family, former friends, his work and home before the war and his activities during the war, he has been able to learn nothing. The veterans' bureau and the Colorado department of the American Legion have been making every effort to help Thompson learn of his past.

THE REAL UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Child of Streets, Picked Up by Kind-hearted Brothers, Never Knew Who He Was.

Tragic though the story is of a soldier whose identity was lost after his life had gone out on the field of battle and whose cross in Flanders simply says, "Unknown Soldier," his story is not shot through with such pathetic glory as is the story of a lad who never knew who he was and who gave his life for a country in which he had never known a mother's love or a father's pride. Every mother who does not know just where her son is buried, weeps over the grave of the unknown soldier, thinking that perhaps he is her son. Over the grave of the boy who has always been unknown, there are no mourners.

A tiny bundle of humanity was picked up in a Baltimore street some twenty years ago; it was a baby boy. When after a thorough search, no one was found who would claim him, he was taken to be reared by two brothers, who gave him the name of Edward John Evangelist Smith. When he was old enough, they sent him to Mount Saint Mary's school to be educated. In 1917, before the boy's education was finished, a Marine recruiting officer visited Mount Saint Mary's. His story of the country's need for men caused "Smith," as he had come to be known, to enlist. He went overseas and took part in every engagement in which the Fifth regiment was engaged. On the morning on which the armistice was signed, one of the last German bullets flying claimed "Smith" as its victim.

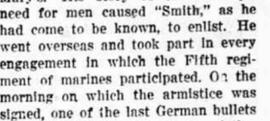
Wells Hawkes, "Smith's" captain, has started a fund to erect a monument to "Smith"; a child of the street, an unknown lad in school, the real unknown soldier!

WOUNDED ON ARMISTICE DAY

Buckeye Naval Officer Holds Distinction of Being Injured in Action After Close of War.

O. O. Rolf of Toledo, O., holds the unique distinction of being a United States naval officer wounded in action after the signing of the armistice which closed the World War. As a naval lieutenant and executive officer of a merchant ship, Rolf was severely wounded when his ship was fired on by a German submarine as it left La Palis, France, on the afternoon of November 11, 1918.

After several months in hospitals in England and on the continent, Rolf returned to America and resumed the practice of law in Toledo.



Soldiers Classed With Idiots

Soldiers and sailors, along with felons, idiots and insane people are denied the right of suffrage in certain states of the Union, it is pointed out by a writer in the American Legion Weekly. He quotes from the World Almanac, which says that because of their occupation, soldiers and sailors are not allowed to vote in the following states: Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia.

The New "Meanest Thief"

The right to the dishonor of being called the world's basest thief has passed from the one who robbed the blind man to the unknown who has aroused Paris, France, by stealing wreaths, flowers and other tributes from the tomb of France's unknown soldier. The room in which the tributes are kept formerly was open to the public, but since the thefts have been discovered it is double locked and chained and Parisians are demanding that a gendarme or other guard be kept on duty continually.

Sir Walter Scott

For a hundred and fifty years no other man forced so many of his contemporaries to read poetry that at least reasonably poetical. The man was great and the achievement no less so. There is an instinct toward popularity which comes from vanity and greed, and that is destructive to literature. There is another instinct toward popularity which arises from sympathy and a desire

Alexander's Lucky Stone

The wearing of a watch charm is said to have originated with the girdle stone, an ornament worn by many distinguished persons of antiquity. The girdle stone of Alexander the Great was reputed to be his victory stone and was worn through all his campaigns in the East. It lost it on his way home. When he stopped to bathe in the river Euphrates he laid his girdle on the bank. A green serpent came up in

only in self-defense. He is the unquestioned king of birds. There are many larger and more powerful than he, but none of them has the courage, the swiftness or the majestic carriage of the eagle. Ever since man was man the eagle has appealed to him as a creature of romance. Legends and fables about him abound in all languages. All the world over you will find the eagle as the symbol of nobility. The Indian chief wears a headdress of eagle's feathers as a mark of his high position.

This spot, which was near the original Garden of Eden, bit the stone off its fastening and dropped it into the river. It was not recovered. The stone is described as a great "prase." This according to the customary language of the Dark Ages, means a green stone. But whether the green stone was an emerald or a jade is not certain. It may even have been just a piece of chrysose, green in color, but Alexander thought the jewel brought him good luck. Certainly he had poor luck after its loss.

for public service. That was the attitude of Scott, and at bottom, while it may not conduce to the most perfect art, it was no ignoble mood and could result in nothing but benefit to mankind.—F. E. Pierce.

The Kingly Eagle

Eagles have been known to attack full-grown sheep and even stags; but the stories of their carrying off children should be taken with a grain of salt, for, like nearly all the creatures of the wild, the eagle will attack man

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