Denmark in War Time

SCENE IN COPENHAGEN

IT is impossible now to go from Christiania to Copenhagen by boat, writes Mary Ethel McAuley, from Denmark to the Pittsburgh Dispatch. All lines for passengers have been stopped on account of the mines, so one must go through Sweden by rail and then cross the North sea at Helsingborg. If you go at night the trains are taken over on a ferry, one carload at a time. As the ride is 16 hours long we stopped all night at Gothenburg, the great Swedish seaport town and second largest town in Sweden. It is a great, bleak sort of a place, not interesting, but evidently progressive, for it is the first place in Europe where I have ever seen any extensive building going on, and large houses were going up everywhere. This town is where the great Gothenburg system of controlling the liquor traffic first sprang from. I expected to see a very model place, but, alas! we met six drunken men in three squares. Perhaps they were only sailors off duty.

The first thing we saw when he landed in Denmark was the Kronberg castle where Hamlet lived. It is a wonderful old place, standing right on the sea. The people around there say that on dark and moonless nights the ghost of Hamlet's father comes out and stands on the ramparts, and waves his long white-robed arms.

The ride from Helsingborg to Copenhagen takes about an hour and on the way is Fredriksborg castle, where Queen Alexandra of England stays when she is in Denmark. Her suite of rooms is shown to the public when she is not in Copenhagen. Denmark is a country of palaces and the Rosenborg and Amalienborg are among the most beautiful.

Copenhagen is absolutely full of visitors, and when we arrived we went to eight hotels before we could get a place at any price, and the prices at some of the hotels were as bad as in America. Ever since we have been here we have seen taxicabs full of strangers frantically driving around trying to get a place to sleep.

ROSENBORG PALACE

Copenhagen is a very dirty town. The city evidently tries to keep things cleaned up, and everywhere you see the sign "Spytning formudt." This does not mean spying forbidden as it at first seems, but merely spitting forbidden. Everybody here rides the bicycle, from the boy of six to the woman of seventy. The bicyclers take up all the street room and part of the sidewalk. They are very much like the taxis in New York city—they don't care whether they run over you or not.

Are Partial to Phones.

Next to bicycle riding the most popular exercise is telephoning. Everybody telephones all the time, and the little bells jingle everywhere. Every street corner has a telephone booth. These booths look like a cupboard standing on a table. When you want to telephone you step inside the table, put your head in the cupboard, close the doors and none of the outside noises can be heard. If you see a fine building in Scandinavia, it is not a bank, nor a hotel, nor yet a palace, but it is a telephone building central.

The food in Scandinavia is so different from that in America that many Americans become sick when they try to live on the same things that the natives do. They don't eat fruit and vegetables, but live on bread, fish and meat. The Danes are like the Norwegians, for they adore fish, and even eat fish sandwiches for breakfast. An American lady we know here in Copenhagen went to a dinner party and she was served with cold boiled codfish, and cold fish gravy tough as leather. She was polite and ate it, but as a result she was sick all day.

The Copenhagener likes to think himself very Bohemian, especially in his cafe life. The women also boast of being Bohemian, and a great many of them smoke cigars and drink whisky. One can often see a young woman enter a cafe, hang up her hat, flop into a chair and order absinthe and a cigar. The Danes are great drinkers and the wine they drink takes the place of the fruit we eat in America.

The Danish women are not nearly so attractive as the Swedish and Norwegian girls, and the women of Copenhagen are not so stylish as the girls of Christiania. In Christiania one seldom sees a fat man. There the men are all big and rather angular. Here in Copenhagen the men are inclined to be fat, and they are much shorter than the Norwegians.

Things are not very expensive here in Denmark, except the things that are imported from Germany. We paid 50 cents for a small leather strap and the salesman said that all the leather goods sold in Denmark were imported from Germany, and that the manufacturers of Germany were so busy making war material that they had no time to make straps. Fruit is, of course, very dear. A bunch of grapes costs a dime. In one window we saw displayed "American Cornmeal." It cost 10 cents for a cupful. The people don't buy it, and they would not know what to do with it if they did.

We asked if there were many people going to Berlin and the bureau said that the trains were crowded all the time, mostly with business men, who had been in Copenhagen trading. The trading that is going on is enormous, and the boats and trains are loading and unloading all the time. There is work for everybody, for besides the trade created by the war, they are turning a big boulevard into a canal. The people are not so gay as in other years with so much to do. The war has sobered them down.

Copenhagen is full of soldiers, officers, privates and generals, and proud is the maid that goes swinging along hanging on to the arm of an officer. While the officers are not so absolutely enchanting as the Viennese officers some of them look very nice. We passed the barracks at dinner time and we saw the privates down in the cellar of the building eating. If that is what they get in time of peace I wonder what the poor fellows would get if Denmark should get into war. They had the roughest kind of food which they seemed to be eating with a relish. Everywhere soldiers are training, but Denmark does not believe that there is any danger of her being dragged into the war

MEASURE OF TRUE LOVE

Necessary Always That It Before All Things Seek the Well-Being of Its Object.

Here is the solving secret; that love must seek the well-being of its object. Our result must always be ultimately measured in terms of well-being. True love, in words that Bishop Rhinelander used in his lectures at the General seminary last year, loves people for their good. In loving God we must seek what God requires for his good, for his satisfaction, the well-being of man. In loving man we must seek all that man requires for his real satisfaction, including his central need of God. But all that he requires, all his needs. We must have regard, as our Savior on earth had regard, for his whole nature, as well for the body as the soul. His was a sympathy far too unstinted, far too humane, far too divinely large, to pass indifferently by any of the needs and clamors of our conscious life. He sympathized with all creatures that could feel and did not ignore any of their feelings. If every hair of man's head is numbered, then no feeling of his heart is too common and too creaturely to be noted. To think less than that would be to impoverish and shrivel the sympathy of divine insight. It would be to ignore the fact that man's nature is both spiritual and physical. It would be to ignore the church's conception of the sacredness of the body and of its resurrection. It would be to ignore the eternal significance of the body and the blood. It would be to forget that God is present in nature and natural joys, that, in the words of St. Thomas Aquinas, he is the good of all things. It would be to ignore Christ's singularly keen sense of physical need—how he prizes the impulse to give but a cup of cold water to one of these little ones. He said, "I thirst." We may try to quench his thirst our selves, for "I am thirsty and ye gave me drink. . . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me."—Dickinson S. Miller, D. Sc.

Disgrace does not consist in the punishment but in the crime.—Alfieri.

WOMEN TEACHERS ARE IN MAJORITY

MORE LADIES EMPLOYED IN THE ART OF TEACHING THAN STRONGER SEX.

FAIR PEDAGOGUES IN LEAD

Men Deem Other Professions and Occupations More Remunerative.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Columbus, O.—Rapid falling off in the number of men teachers in Ohio and a proportionate increase in the number of women teachers, is shown in figures compiled by H. D. Swygert, statistician for the 1915 report of Frank W. Miller, state supervisor of public instruction. The reason ascribed for this is that the men deem other professions and occupations more remunerative.

The number of teachers employed in 1914-1915 was 30,556, as against 30,358 the year previous. The 1913 report shows 29,191; 1912, 28,459; 1911, 28,023, and 1910, 27,841. The new report will show 7,581 men teachers, as against 8,185 the year before and 8,640 in 1910. There were 22,975 women teachers in the state the last school year, as against 22,173 the year previous, and 19,201 in 1910. The teachers employed in 1914-1915 were distributed as follows: Cities—Elementary, 10,624; high school, 2,332; total, 12,956. Rural districts—Elementary 11,641; high school, 857; total, 12,498. Grand total, elementary, 25,533, and high school, 4,723.

URGE CURBING OF HUNTERS

And Mounted Police on the Highways — State Grange Meets.

Elyria, O.—The sessions of the State Grange were held in this city with an attendance numbering more than 1,000. Master L. J. Tabor gave his annual report, and stated that the grange had gained more than 700 members during the past year. All debts are paid and there is $33,000 in the treasury.

He recommended mounted police for protection of the farmers on country roads from the speeding automobiles; more activity along temperance lines, and more stringent laws against the city hunter on country lands, stating that many farmers have had their lives threatened by hunters.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES

Propose to Organize Rifle Companies Among Members.

Cleveland, O.—At a meeting of state officers of the uniform rank of the Knights of the Maccabees here plans were discussed for organizing rifle companies throughout Ohio. Fifty officers were in attendance.

Membership in the National Rifle association has been procured by the Maccabees and Maj. Gen. William H. Sleizer, of Cleveland, supreme division commander, explained that the federal government will supply one regulation gun for each five men in a company for range shooting.

GAME PRESERVE IS PLANNED

Appeal Is Issued To Hunters To Feed Quail.

Cincinnati, O.—J. W. Kirgan, president of the Southwestern Ohio Fish and Game Protective association, started a movement for game preserves in Hamilton county and other parts of the state. He is a member of the state agricultural commission. Deputy Game Warden Louis J. Kuertz issued an appeal to Hamilton county hunters to feed quail.

PRINT FIRST STATE REPORT.

Mansfield, O.—The first copy of an annual report of the state board of administration to be printed by prison labor is in the hands of the printers at the Mansfield reformatory. Heretofore this report has always been printed at a considerable cost to the state. Hundreds of copies are printed each year, and copies sent to all state officials, representatives, senators, the press and the managing officers at other out-of-state institutions. An unusual amount of state printing is also being done at Lancaster.

MERGER OF HOME GUARDS.

Van Wert, O.—A suit in equity was filed in the common pleas court and a temporary injunction was granted by Judge Allen, restraining all payments excepting policy claims from Home Guards of America funds. The action was brought by W. A. Marker, a member, in behalf of all other members, against the supreme officers of the American Insurance union in an effort to set aside the merger of the two societies alleged to have been fraudulently made at Canton last August.

FOUR PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Steubenville, O.—Acting upon the verdict of Coroner William Herb, of Jefferson county, holding both the Glen's Run Coal Co. and employes responsible for an accident which resulted in the death of three men and serious injury to two, Jefferson county authorities placed four men under arrest, charged with violation of the Ohio state mining laws. The state mining commission may make a sweeping investigation of all mines in Eastern Ohio

CONSTANT GAIN IS MADE

School Buildings in State Number 12,339—Figures Made Public.

Columbus, O.—How much is Ohio's public school property worth in dollars and cents? Here is the answer: $101,241,108. Some princely amount for a state to spend for the education of its school youth, is it not? These figures are official. They cover the year which ended August 31, 1915, and were prepared by Prof. H. D. Swygert, statistician in the state department of public instruction.

Vast as this sum is, it does not include nearly all expended by the state for education. It does not take in what is paid in salaries to the army of 30,000 or more teachers who toil in these schools, or what is paid out for the establishment and maintenance of the state's colleges, normal schools and universities. Ohio in no wise has been parsimonious in providing for education.

Of the more than $100,000,000 invested in school buildings, lands and equipment, $65,215,247 was spent in cities, $17,781,278 in villages, and $18,244,583 in the rural districts. The grand total shows a gain in expenditures over the year before of more than $6,000,000, indicating that during the year just closed such a sum was spent for new schools and for new improvements to old buildings.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES

Newark, O.—William Warthen, one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers in the country, was killed in a runaway accident near Utica.

Marysville, O.—John Schwartzkopf suffered a heart attack while hauling fodder and fell off the wagon, tearing his right ear off, which physicians sewed on again.

Steubenville, O.—William Criss, 35 engineer, was instantly killed at the La Belle iron works, when his head was crushed between the base of a crane and a car.

Steubenville, O.—Tuesday, January 4, 1916, is the date set by council for the wet and dry fight to determine whether or not Steubenville remains dry for another two years.

Springfield, O.—Announcement was made that the oldest brewery in the city, known as the "Blue Head," is to be abandoned as soon as its present supply has been exhausted.

Toledo, O.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the blacksmith shop at the Pennsylvania yards just beyond Southeast Toledo. Pennsylvania officials estimate the loss at $15,000.

Mansfield, O.—Fire caused by an overheated stove destroyed Mansfield's public market house. All of the stalls had been heavily stocked in anticipation of the Saturday trade. The loss is $15,000.

Napoleon, O.—Mayor A. R. Russell, of Hamler, a practicing physician, committed suicide in his office by firing three shots from a revolver into his head. Mental derangement due to overwork was given as the cause of his act.

Cincinnati, O.—Gabriel Sullivan, a striking painter, arrested in connection with the shooting to death of James Shall, a non-union painter at the Christ hospital annex, confessed, according to the police, that he fired the shot which killed Shall.

Nelsonville, O.—John Chishire, 40 years old, married, a farmer residing near this city, was fatally injured when driving home. His horse became frightened and ran in front of a car on the Hocking Sunday Creek Traction road. The carriage was demolished and Chishire crushed to death.

Middletown, O.—As the city's contract with the Middletown Gas and Electric Co. for furnishing natural gas expires in December, this year, City Attorney W. G. Palmer was ordered to visit Columbus and obtain from the public utilities commission a report with reference to the status of the company.

Columbus, O.—The Ripley Brick Co., of Ripley, O., filed a petition with the Ohio public utilities commission complaining of the rates for brick shipments from Ripley to Cincinnati on the Ohio River & Columbus railway and on the Norfolk & Western railway. It is charged that the rates are excessive and unreasonable.

Toledo, O.—Representatives of union engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Pennsylvania met here and decided to join in the demand to secure the eight-hour day for railroad workers in the United States and Canada. The proposition will be submitted in January to a vote of the various brotherhoods.

Kenton, O.—R. W. McLaughlin, 75, blind for ten years, submitted to an operation for a cataract, and his sight was restored. In the meantime his wife became ill and died. Laughlin recovered his sight just in time to see the body of his wife before she was interred.

Marion, O.—Chief of Police McDonough announced that federal officials would arrive here to assist in an investigation of the alleged operations of a Black Hand band in this section of the country.

Columbus, O.—It was announced that the Ohio staff at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco has been disbanded, and that Directing Commissioner Newton M. Miller is on his way to Ohio.

Springfield, O.—Dr. Robert Bruce House, for 28 years a practicing physician in this city and prominent in state medical circles, died after an hour's illness of indigestion. Dr. House was 69 years of age. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan.

Problem Balked Philosopher.

It is curious to recall that Herbert Spencer hoped to take out a patent for a "flying machine." Only, he had given up as hopeless the problem since solved by the aeroplane, regarding it as impossible to carry the motor-engine and motor-power required for a long flight. His idea was suggested by the principle of the kite, and involved the drawing through the air of an inclined plane by iron wire-cords attached to an endless rope moved by stationary engines.

Had Him Beat.

Geraldine — "The girl who just passed is the one Percy thinks is a great beauty." Gerald—"Indeed! How much is she worth?" Geraldine — "About $50,000." Gerald—"Is that all? Then Percy can make a dollar go farther than I can."—Judge.

An Exception.

"A heap of advice kin be put to bad use," said Uncle Eben. "Dat motto 'Try, try again' oughtn't never to be told to a kickin' mule."

The Virgin Birth of Jesus

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
Dean of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Behold a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Immanuel, which, being interpreted, is, God with us.—Matthew 1:22.

The blessed season of the year has approached again when, in a peculiar sense, we contemplate the nativity of our Lord and Savior. The fact that there is no certainty as to the exact month, or day of the month, when he was born will never militate against the observance of the 25th of December as Christmas day. Would that it were observed with more reverence than it is, and with more thought of him than of Santa Claus, the pagan god, in whose name the world passes round its gifts. Nevertheless, it is of him that his people think, and they are glad of a special opportunity to press his name and his claims upon all who will give heed to them.

Was He Born of a Virgin?

It is the feature of his virgin birth that our text emphasizes, and that we have chosen to dwell upon in this discourse. Some of the destructive critics of the Bible as they are called, deny this. They are those who would empty it of the supernatural altogether and hence destroy faith in it as a divine revelation. Why they deny it is simply because they do not want to believe it. They have no proof to the contrary, but have just made up their minds that it is not so. Our proof is the statements of the Bible. The earliest promise of a redeemer in Genesis 3:15 foreshadows it. The prophet Isaiah predicts it in chapter 7 of his prophecy at verse 14, and both Matthew in this place, and Luke in the first chapter of his Gospel, verses 26-35, corroborate it.

Of course, it need not have been so. We do not say that God might not have brought his son into the world some other way, and that he still might have accomplished redemption for us; but if we quote the record at this point, we make ourselves liable to be questioned at any point, and then the door is open to deny Christ and to deny redemption altogether.

Reasonableness of It.

When you come to think of it why should not the Son of God have been born in just this way? If he were a pre-existent Divine Person as we know him to be, then some kind of a birth were necessary. It must have been by natural generation or of a virgin, and how could it have been in the natural way on account of sin? Jesus must be sinless to be a Savior of sinners, and how could he be sinless unless he had a virgin birth?

Oh, what a mystery this is! God clothing himself with our nature—that is the meaning of "Immanuel." And yet while the two natures in Christ are united they are not identical. There was a time simply when deity became man, it was not so eternally. And yet notwithstanding this union there is no human nature in God. Men are by nature human and only human, for there was only one incarnation of the divine, and that was Christ.

Meaning of the Two Natures.

But it was necessary that Christ should be human, else how otherwise could he have sympathized with us in our infirmity, and borne our sins in his own body on the tree? And it was necessary that he should have been divine, for how otherwise could his death have had sufficient efficacy for such redemption?

Oh, who will receive him today by faith as the divine-human Savior? This is to know the peace and joy of salvation, and to enter upon the new year no longer as a servant of sin but as a servant of righteousness and of God.

And was there ever greater urgency than now to do this? The awful commotion in the world cannot be without meaning for the future; and perhaps the very near future.

But it is not only in the likelihood of sudden death to thousands upon thousands of our fellow men that we find urgency for this appeal, but in an event of much greater moment that stands back of all these things, and that is the coming of our Lord. He who came the first time as a babe and cradled in a manger, will come the second time, as the glorified Son of God and riding upon the clouds of heaven. He came before to save, he will come again to judge. "Unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation," as we read in Hebrews 2:28. But unto them not looking for him, but instead, crying "Peace and Safety;" i. e., peace and safety in the world's methods of bringing it about, will find "sudden destruction coming upon them, as travail upon a woman with child, and they shall not escape." We read this in Paul's second letter to the Thessalonians at the fifth chapter. Would to God that more would read it, and believe it.

Doing the Will of the Lord.

The will of the Lord be done! Use that godly prayer continually, and teach your children and family to say the same day and night. And not only say it with their tongues, but also with your heart and mind, and joyfully submit your will to God's will in very deed, knowing and believing assuredly that nothing shall come to you or any of yours, otherwise than it shall be his almighty and fatherly good will and pleasure, and for your eternal comfort and commodity.—John Careless.

Lines to Be Remembered.

Beauty is God's handwriting, a wayside sacrament; welcome it, then, in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower; and be sure that yet gayer meadows and yet bluer skies await thee in the world to come.—Charles Kingsley.

In proportion as our own mind is enlarged we discover a greater number of men of originality. Commonplace people see no difference between one man and another.—Pascal.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 26

JEHOVAH'S GRACIOUS PROMISES TO ISRAEL (REVIEW).

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Jehovah is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and abundant in loving kindness.—Psa. 103:8 R. V.

The burden of punishment descended upon Israel, not because of the vindictive character of Jehovah, but because of the persistent pursuit of sin on the part of the nation.

The lessons of the past quarter extend from the latter days of Elijah, about 906 B. C., to the fall and captivity of Israel (the northern kingdom) B. C., 722 (Beecher), a period of 180 years. Some contend that the lesson for November 14, Daniel at the King's Court, is chronologically the last and ought to have been put at the end of the series. During the past quarter we have studied about six kings, Ahab, Joash, Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Nineveh, Uzziah and Hoshea; also six prophets, Elijah, Elisha, Daniel, Jonah, Amos and Hosea; and one soldier, Naaman.

A good method of review would be to have assigned to different scholars or classes each of the foregoing personages and to give a report of his chief characteristics. Material for such a review is easily accessible. Another method of review would be to take up the lessons serially and in connection with each read some appropriate Scripture verses that will serve to emphasize or to illustrate the chief fact of each lesson.

Lesson I. The weak King Ahaz (strong in his perversity) is easily persuaded to do evil in order to gratify his covetousness. Elijah at God's command goes to meet Ahab who cries out, "Hast thou found me, O my enemy?" In reply Elijah delivers God's word; that word to us is found in Ex. 20:17. (Let each Scripture reference be read in full.)

Lesson II. The veteran champion Elijah is about to go home and his more youthful follower, Elisha, has one chief desire (see II Kings 2:9), which persistently followed is abundantly rewarded. The lesson for us is found in the master's prayer, John 14:16.

Lesson III. The stricken soldier, Naaman, at a child's suggestion, appeals to God's prophet, Elisha, for healing. He is directed how he may be cured and after some hesitation returns home cleansed. The lesson for us is that of being faithful amid life's experiences and of doing and living for others (see also Romans 12:20, 21.)

Lesson IV. The servant of Elisha is very much excited. King and camp are in despair, yet the prophet is not disturbed. Why? Let us read II Kings 6:17. Remember that Jesus, the master of men, refused to avail himself of like angelic assistance in his great battle concerning sin (See Matt. 26:53). Christanity is a religion of love, not of force.

Lesson V. The faithful priest preserves the rightful king, Joash, and makes a covenant between him and the Lord, viz., that prince, priest and people "should be the Lord's people" (II Kings 11:17). Through the merits of our high priest there has been made a better, even an everlasting covenant (Heb. 13:20, 21).

Lesson VI. Again refers to the good king, Joash. The neglected temple is restored and refurnished through the liberality of the people. This temple is a type of our bodies, which are spiritual temples (Eph. 2:22), and the lesson for us is not only the care of the body, but of liberality towards the work and worship of God's house

Lesson VII. This is the lesson which is chronologically out of order, but is used for its temperance application. Daniel, the clean youth, staked his life and position upon obeying the word of God (Dan. 1:8). The lesson for us is the exhortation of the apostle Paul (Eph. 5:13-17, see also I Pet. 5:8).

Lesson VIII is the foreign missionary lesson. Jonah's life story is not a flattering one, yet when he faithfully proclaimed God's word it wrought a marvelous transformation in great and wicked Nineveh. (Read carefully Matt. 16:10 and Isa. 55:10, 11). We are to herald, witness to the truth and leave the results with God.

Lesson IX presents Amos, the sturdy prophet of civic and moral righteousness, the great messenger of the "righiness" of things (Amos 5:14). The gist of this lesson for us will be found in the words of Jesus (Matt. 6:33), which message we must deliver to all men in the home land even as it was important for Jonah to go to a foreign land.

One of the chief criticisms and difficulties of foreign mission work is that so-called Christian lands fall so far short of the teachings of Jesus.

Lesson X. Uzziah is that king who could not withstand prosperity and who, in the development of his pride (II Chron. 26:5, 16), assumed to disobey the word of God and brought upon himself a sad punishment.

God's warnings are many; one for us is found in James 4:6.

Lesson XI. Enter Hosea. Let the entire school state the message of the prophet to the people of Israel, "I will heal their backsliding. I will love them freely" (Hosea 14:4). Then let all recite the "little gospel" (John 3:16) "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Mr. Spurgeon once saw a weather cock bearing the motto, "God is Love."

"Is that because God is so changeable?" he asked.

A friend replied, "No, but which ever way the wind blows, God is love."

Charity.

As regards charity, a man might extend to others the ineffable tenderness which he has for his own sins and errors because he knows the whole history of them. And though, taken at a particular time, they appear very large and very black, he knew them in their early days when they were playfellows instead of tyrant demons.—Helps.

A life of faith is not a golden thread in a web of scarlet, but a golden web with a scarlet thread.

Santa From the South

By DeLusle Ferree Cass

While the newspapers throughout the United States were busily announcing the warlike operations of Gen. Sancho Fernandez here, there and elsewhere that December, it was a fact that the revolutionary dictator of Mexico was really in Washington, D. C., where he had been peremptorily summoned by the president.

His conference at the capitol was short and very much to the point. It was pointed out with painful decisiveness to the Senor General Fernandez that hereinafter he would have to make his ragged army respect the rights of U. S. A.

The pill that General Fernandez was thus made to swallow was not sugar coated, but it unquestionably did him good. He went down the White House steps that day before Christmas a sadder and a wiser man. However the dictator of Mexico was a philosopher.

General Fernandez muffled his face deep in the soft warmth of his fur-collared greatcoat and started off down the avenue.

By and by he came to the business district where throngs of last-minute shoppers were bustling about. Snow had begun to fall heavily—great fleecy flakes that filled the whole air and, supplementing the gay holiday decorations and shouts of street hawkers, gave the scene an air of fairylike unreality.

The jolly, free-handed Christmas spirit was contagious, but it made him feel very lonely. He wanted a comrade—someone, anyone, in all this big, busy city, who would hail him simply as a friend and not as the celebrated General Fernandez.

He came to a street corner where he heard his own name shouted in a shrill, childish voice close by.

"Huxtree there, people! Huxtree polper! Spend a cent and read all about General Fernandez the Mexican butcher! He's murderin' women and babies down there right now! Big battle at Guaremo; three hundred killed! Huxtree here, all about the bloody General Fernandez!"

At first the dictator scowled; then smiled queerly and approached the ragged waif at the newsstand. She was blue with cold and a-shiver beneath scanty rags. Below an old shawl, her thin, prematurely-aged face looked wan and pinched.

Genuine pity—an unusual thing in the dictator—seized him as he surveyed her.

"Do you really believe that this General Fernandez is as bad as all that?" he asked her with a whimsical half-smile.

The street waif stared up at him suspiciously.

"Gwan away from here, you dude! Can't y' see I'm tryin' to sell my poipers? Tonight's Christmas eve an' I wanna sell out so as to go in one of the big stores an' see Santy Claus."

"How many papers have you left to sell, little girl?"

"Twenty-one."

"I'll take them all. Here's a quarter. You can keep the change."

"Whadda y' doin' this fr?"—still suspicious.

The great General Fernandez smiled at the waif sadly, indulgently.

"Child, I'm a stranger here and I'm ever so lonely. Everybody else has a welcoming home tonight—has someone to whom he can give presents and know that they'll be appreciated. It's Christmas eve and I too want to forget myself for a while and play Santa Claus for somebody."

"If I really thought y' meant all that," muttered the waif skeptically, "I'd say, why not practice some o' y'r good intentions on me. Lordy knows, I need 'em."

The dictator's face became radiant. He laughed whole-heartedly as he had not done before in years and took one of the wee girl's half-frozen hands hands kindly within his big gloved one.

"It shall all be just as you say," he cried, much to her astonishment. "Come along with me now—first somewhere to get you a warm coat and hood and some furry mittens. Then we'll go to a fine restaurant. And after you've eaten every bit you can hold, we'll go see the toys and you can pick out your own present."

"Y'r not kiddin' me, mister?"

"On my honor, no."

"Then, if it's all the same to you, let's hit the toy departments first. I've had m' eye on a big yellow-headed doll—real hair it is, too!—there in the Emporium f'r six months."

"We'll do just as you say, kiddie, but on one condition."

"What's that, mister?"

"You must tell me that you don't believe all the things you said about General Fernandez of Mexico."

"I'll call him Santa Claus if that'll suit y' any better, mister."

"Under present circumstances that name strikes me as quite appropriate for him," murmured the dictator. "Let come on now. It's going to be a really merry Christmas after all."

Foresighted.

Happy is the woman who has saved out some money for the after Christmas bargains.

The mistletoe could tell some funny tales had it the gift of speech.

Trust no secrets to a friend, which, if reported, would bring infamy.—Thales.

Work Demanded of Recruits.

The English recruit is expected to put every rifle shot into an eight-inch ring at 100 yards. The territorials must put 80 per cent of all shots into a 12-inch ring at that distance. The French soldier is required to put half of his shots into an 12-inch ring at the same range.

Rubber From Petroleum.

Artificial rubber has been made from Russian crude petroleum, which contains chemical elements similar to those in California oil.

FARMING IN THE PANHANDLE

Unequaled Opportunities for Those Skilled in the Raising of Grains and Live Stock.

Millions of acres of fertile Texas land along Rock Island Lines available for settlement to actual farmers. One wheat crop in a good year often pays for the whole farm.

J. C. Eshle of Groom, Texas, had 600 acres in wheat this season averaging 25 bushels per acre. A total of 15,000 bushels which sold at about $1 per bushel.

Stock raising and dairying pay a good profit every year. Ten dollar land produces the feed for fattening beef or pork.

Rock Island Lines have no lands for sale, but we have issued reliable, up-to-date information relative to farming opportunities in territory we serve and can give prospective settlers impartial, trustworthy data as to agricultural possibilities in Rock Island States Southwest. Homeseekers tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write me for full particulars at once. L. M. Allen, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island Lines, Room 719 La Salle Station, Chicago.—Adv.

Daughter's Idea.

Mrs. Brown was in the habit of introducing her big daughter as "This is Jane; she is only fifteen—you'd never think it, would you?"

At last the girl protested. "It's mean of you to tell everybody how young I am. I could have a lot better time if you didn't."

"Perhaps you could. But I don't propose to have people saying, after you've been out in society a couple of seasons, 'Don't tell me Jane Brown is only twenty—why, she was a grown girl years ago.'"

"Just the same," retorted the daughter, "you wouldn't like it if I introduced you to my friends as 'This is my mother. She's only forty-eight—you wouldn't think it, would you?'"—Judge.

ECZEMAS AND RASHES

Itching and Burning Soothed by Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Relief, rest and sleep follow the use of these supercreamy emollients and indicate speedy and complete healment in most cases of young and old, even when the usual remedies have utterly failed.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Truth for the Traveler.

Man at Ticket Office (purchasing transportation)—Can I stop over in Dubhurst on this ticket?

Agent—Well, this ticket is only good for so many hours, and there is no other train until after it expires. Before that time you will be kicking yourself because you did not keep on.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Heard in an Office.

"What is Jones spluttering about now?"

"Oh, whenever he gets into hot water he boils over."

Millions of particular women now use and recommend Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Many a woman has been able to reform a man by keeping him guessing.

A soft answer never turns away a book agent.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

An Ohio Case

Mrs. Laura E. Mook, 130 E. Maple St., Clyde, Ohio, says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that doctors advised an operation. The pain was terrible and for a year and a half I was helpless. My nerves were all unstrung and I wished for death. On a friend's advice I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they restored me to good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

CLEAN COWS—A device for keeping cows clean while in the stable. Send 50c for drawings and full specifications, practically no further expense. Anyone can make the device in a very short time. Money refunded if not as represented. Address THE SANITATION COMPANY, Brookwayville, Pa.

"SUNZUP," the new game with the million dollar name, offers Golden Holiday Harvest to agents and dealers. Sells for quarter. If you can tell time by looking at the sun, you can play "SUNZUP" well. Free samples. Address "TELMAX," Elkhart, Ind.

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FOR SALE Improved MICHIGAN FARMS. Send stamp today for list. O. L. Breese, 1 East Main Street, Battle Creek, Mich.

LADIES $5.00 to $10.00 WEEKLY at home. Spare time. Particulars FREE. J. C. GOODEN, 129 South 6th Street, Columbus, Ohio

40 ACRE FARM A-1 soil, location fine; necessary buildings; deal with owner. Price $3,500. L. M. Lamb, Brighton, Mich.