SURVIVORS OF AN OCEAN TRAGEDY

These two members of the crew of the steamer Columbian, which was burned at sea, were picked up after they had drifted in a small boat for fourteen days, subsisting on hardtack and boot leather. Eleven of their shipmates drank salt water, went mad and died.

DO VALIANT SERVICE

"Veteran" Writes Interestingly of United States Marines.

Gallant Corps Is Older Than the Republic Itself, Having Been Organized by Act of Continental Congress in 1775.

By a Veteran.

Washington, D. C.—It was the campaign of the Allies against the Boxers in 1900. They had captured Tientsin by a hard three-day battle. A conference had been called of all the commanders to discuss the question of advancing or waiting for reinforcements. Gen. Robert Meade, in command of the United States marines, was ill and Col. Littleton T. Waller, then a major, was the junior officer of the representatives of many nations in the conference.

One by one the elder men gave their opinions that there was no pressing need of an advance and that the troops must have several more days of recuperating. Finally, Major Waller's opinion was asked and he stood up and said:

"Gentlemen, I don't know just what the rest of you mean to do, but the marines start for Peking at six o'clock in the morning."

The marines did start at six o'clock in the morning, taking the allies along.

This incident was recalled to my mind on seeing that Colonel Waller had been ordered East from the coast and is likely to get mixed up in the doings in Mexico. Waller's reply was typical of the gallant little corps which is older than the republic itself. An act of the Continental congress in 1775, a year before the Declaration of Independence, organized the corps along the lines of a similar British body.

Just one hundred years before the marines battered at the gates of the Forbidden city they did a heroic feat in Tripoli. In 1803 a detachment of these soldiers of the sea marched 660 miles across the African desert to subjugate the insolent tyrants of the Mediterranean. They pulled down the malodorous flag of the Tripolitans and hoisted the Star Spangled Banner over an ancient fortress before a horde which had in large number never seen it before.

The marine as a fighting man aboard ship is said by one historian to date back to the Persian empire. Marines are mentioned in connection with the battle of Lade, in the time of Darius I, king of Persia, about 495 B. C.

In the old days of engagements at close quarters the marines were the "cutlass crews." The fighting of naval battles at a range of five to ten miles has destroyed the usefulness of the slashing boarder, but there is plenty of work left for the soldier of sea and land. As Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, said recently:

"The marines and bluejackets have rendered valiant service at Vera Cruz. The marines as well as the bluejackets have proved their caliber, always understood by our own people as well as those of other nations. It is the marine who is always called upon to form the entering wedge, to blaze the trail in landing on foreign shores."

To illustrate the manifold services of the marine, let us take the example of Haggerty, one of the three marines who fell in the first day's fighting at Vera Cruz. He had been under fire at Samar and again at Peking. He had gone into action twice in Nicaragua and had had rifles aimed in his direction in Hayti.

Just one hundred years after their march to Tripoli the United States marines touched again on African soil, but on the peaceful mission of escorting a representative of the state department to the court of King Menelik of Abyssinia. They took a camel-back ride of several hundred miles.

Between the Peking expedition and this they also had a touch of excitement at Samar, Panama and Colon, and even while the detachment was crossing the Abyssinian sands another band of their comrades was aiding in quelling the insurrection of 1903 in Seoul, Cuba, Santo Domingo, Hayti.

The warships are manned by seamen or bluejackets, who, in time of need, must become soldiers for service ashore. The marine is not a soldier pure and simple. His uniform resembles that of a soldier, but he has an actual part in the manning of the ship, in that he has his regular duty aboard with a "battle station" to which he must spring whenever "battle stations" is sounded, and the ship goes into action.

Among other things the marine must possess good eyesight, for under modern conditions, with high-powered rifles, the greater part of land fighting would be done at a range of about a mile.

The training of the marines includes not only the signal drills, searchlight and heliograph practise in which the soldiers of the army are trained, but also the drills peculiar to the management of a ship of war, such as the use of the wireless wig-wag, signaling, semaphore signaling, and in many cases the handling of small boats.

PUTS STORES ON 5-DAY BASIS

Wanamaker Will Close Business Houses on Saturday During the Entire Year.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John Wanamaker, the great New York and Philadelphia merchant and former postmaster general of the United States, adopted the radical mercantile innovation of keeping his stores closed on Saturday all the year round, instead of merely giving his employes a half-holiday on

John Wanamaker.

Saturday throughout the summer months. Coincident with the adoption of this five-day work policy for the Wanamaker stores, Mr. Wanamaker issued an invitation and a challenge to the proprietors of stores in New York, Chicago and the other large cities of America to join with him in a similar restriction of working hours. This innovation means that the several thousand employes of the Wanamaker stores will draw a seven-day wage envelope for five days of labor.

Falls Three Stories; Injuries Slight.

Bayonne, N. J.—For the second time within a year Mary Matuskefsky, eleven, fell three stories while walking in her sleep and sustained only a slight injury to her right foot.

Thrashes 56-Year-Old Son-in-Law.

Boston.—Michael Sullivan, ninety-one, thrashed his son-in-law, Thomas Dossett, fifty-six, when the latter criticized the manner in which Mrs. Dossett prepared dinner.

Keeps Headless Frog Alive.

New York.—Dr. George E. Crile, explained to the New York Medical society how he kept a frog alive 11 hours by blood transfusion after cutting off its head.

WAR HORRORS TOLD

Greeks, Bulgars, Servian and Turks Accused of Massacre.

Soldiers Shown to Have Burned Men Alive—Appeal Is Made to Nations by Commission of Inquiry of Carnegie Endowment.

New York.—Atrocities inflicted on defenseless men, women and children by Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks and Servians during and after the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 are recounted in detail in a report made public by the Balkan commission of inquiry of the Carnegie endowment for international peace.

The document tells of the annihilation of one entire population of 15,960 persons, of the burning of men alive by hundreds, of the violation of the widows, of the hanging of women to trees, of the butchery of men in groups of 300 or more and of the gouging out of the eyes of babies and their mothers.

After pointing out the effect of the atrocities of the people that survive, leaving moral and social chaos, the commission contends there is small chance of lasting peace in the Balkans.

It closes its report with conjecture as to Macedonia's future, and says:

"What, then, is the duty of the civilized world in the Balkans, especially of those nations which by their location and history are free from international entanglements?

"It is clear in the first place that they should cease to exploit these nations for gain. They should encourage them to make arbitration treaties and insist on their keeping them. They should set a good example by seeking a judicial settlement of all international disputes.

"The consequences of the recent war, economic, moral and social, are dreadful enough to justify any honest effort by any person or by any nation to alleviate the really distressing situation."

The report is in seven chapters and clears up much of the mystery of atrocities reported while the Balkan nations were involved in strife, either with the Turks or among themselves. Everywhere the commission found desolation, wretchedness and social and moral disintegration.

In this indictment brought by the commission against all contending forces no one of the Balkan nations is spared. Atrocities committed on noncombatant Moslems in Macedonia surpassed in many instances the crimes of the dark ages.

The barbarous acts and inhuman reprisals performed by Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks against one another would seem incredible if they were not supported by unquestionable evidence.

The commission gives three causes for the war which followed the demand of the allies for autonomy of the European vilayets and redivision according to nationality. These were the weakness and want of foresight of Turkey, the powerlessness of Europe to impose on a constitutional Turkey the reforms it had introduced into an absolute Turkey, and the consciousness of increased strength which alliance gave the Balkan states.

The occupation of Macedonia by Greeks and Servians and the threatened decapitation of the Bulgarian nation fostered discord among the Balkan allies which had not been stifled by treaties, the terms of which were in continual dispute.

Alleged Bulgarian violations of treaties and Servian transgressions, followed by mutual demands for concessions and extensions of frontier, precipitated a war among the allies which for wanton cruelty and wholesale demolition is almost unparalleled.

In commenting on the Bulgarian-Servian country the commission says: "The things we have described, horrible as they are, are evidence of an abnormal condition which cannot continue."

The report, with a preface by Nicholas Murray Butler, is the work of the following members of the commission:

Dr. Josef Redlich, professor of public law in the University of Vienna, Austria.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and M. Justin Cedart, lawyer and member of the chamber of deputies of France.

Dr. Walther Schucking, professor of law at University of Marburg, Germany.

Francis W. Hirst, editor of the Economist, and Dr. H. N. Brailsford, journalist, of Great Britain.

Prof. Paul Milyoukoff, member of the Russian domain.

Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, professor in teachers' college, Columbia university, New York.

Thinks Wife Has Evaporated.

New York.—Because he has heard nothing from his wife in years, Frank D. Jackson, husband of Mme. Diss De Barr, the Swami, is convinced that she has evaporated. She had the power of dematerializing, says Jackson.

Nearly Asphyxiates Family.

Chicago.—Louis Wolff, nine, while hastily undressing for bed, tossed off his stocking. It caught on a fixture, turned on the gas, and members of the family were found nearly unconscious a short time later.

Couple Needed Good Spanking.

New York.—Refusing to separate a young couple on the husband's request, Justice Blanchard declared that they needed a "good spanking," not a separation.

FINEST OF LINGERIE

UNDERTHINGS ARE OF DAINTIEST POSSIBLE MAKE.

Delicate Combination Slip That May Be Made Up Either in Crepe de Chine or Fine White Batiste —Easy to Copy.

Although underthings are as conspicuously negligible as possible, they receive more consideration than ever. It is important not only that each separate article shall incorporate the minimum of weight and bulkiness, but also that the lines of it shall be quite perfect. Just now, when empire effects hold sway, similarly waist lines of undergarments are raised, and, of

Alluring Empire Slips Are Worn Under Lacy Frocks.

course, there is no great amount of fullness in petticoats to interfere with the "hang" of a skirt.

Every one knows the inconvenience experienced in adjusting the regulation corset cover to the low-cut evening gown. Greatly preferable is a model that consists merely of a straight strip, with eyelets along the top through which is threaded a narrow tape of elastic. If the design of the gown permits it, bebe ribbon may be tied over the shoulders and a satin ribbon substituted for the elastic, which will not then be required.

All sorts of pretty conceits are being shown in the fascinating specialty shops in Vienna, in bodice and petticoat slips to wear under transparent lacy dresses, and in themselves they are so charmingly dainty that it would seem a shame if they didn't show just a little bit through the veiling of one's gown.

For example, there is this very quaint and delicate combination slip of the sketch, which is made up either in crepe de chine or finest white batiste. The short-waisted bodice is taken in to a narrow shirred belt and is topped by a narrow heading of itself, formed by running a fine elastic through an inner stitching of the hem. The shoulder straps and arm shields are of fine net puffing and they are caught to the cover under flat chiffon roses. The fastening is down the center back, made invisible by the use of very small snappers under the flap.

The petticoat has its upper portion only of the crepe de chine, for the remainder of the length is composed of strips of lace and bands of net puffing. The finishing ruffle is of net, and this continues up the side slashing and is topped by two chiffon roses.

Naturally these elaborate underthings are exorbitantly expensive in the shops, but if one is at all handy at sewing they are really quite simple to make and can be turned out at little expense. Anyway, it seems as if every woman should treat herself to one, or possibly two, of these lovely slips just to keep specially for her finest frocks, for in these days of delicate lacy outergarments fine lingerie is absolutely necessary.

If the model I have sketched seems just a little elaborate for your own particular requirements it can readily be copied in plainer materials and made quite as attractive and effective. But I really couldn't resist sketching the very prettiest one to be seen in one of these alluring little Viennese white shops.—Lillian E. Young, in the Washington Star.

PARTY FAVORS WORTH WHILE

Really Useful and Pleasing Trifles May Be Devised for Both Men and Women.

A few of the really useful favors which may be provided for a small party are well worth considering.

For the girls there are the daintiest possible card cases of pasteboard covered with pale-toned Japanese crepe and decorated with a hand-painted flower design, that cost very little whether made at home or made to order. Then there are the work bags in Bulgarian colors that can be made of the blue and red wide ribbons which have recently gone out of fashion for sashes and girdles, but which are the prettiest materials imaginable for "fancy" things.

Any girl will gladly welcome a favor in the shape of a narrow-stemmed, tall Chinese vase in blue and white or blue, red, green and black, for it makes an ideal receptacle for hat pins when not needed for the single fresh flower which should be on every daintily-equipped dressing table.

It is also a good idea to give single teacups and saucers in oriental ware, because nearly every girl is now collecting a harlequin set.

The men will like the latest thing in oriental neckwear, the brown and white ties of Tanryoka crepe de chine which can be home-made from the pattern procured by buying one shop specimen. If it is too much bother to make these ties, the party hostess may provide watch guards in plain and substantial black silk ribbon. These guards are exceptionally good-looking and smart.

If there is to be only one sort of favor, provide bridge sets consisting of two packs of cards and a score pad, leather case inclosed. Everybody plays auction these days and everybody likes to own an individual bridge outfit.

NEWEST VESTS AND COLLARS

Severe Little Fitments of Pique Give Charming Effect to Almost Any Kind of Costume.

The extreme value of the white linen waistcoat front of pique has been proved, especially when fitted with the stiff outstanding pointed collar.

With navy blue gowns, black and white check coats and skirts, in fact, with all and every material, these rather severe little fitments are indescribably attractive. They look so fresh and crisp, and are so easily renewed, although they are naturally a little trying to brunettes.

Quite a number of black and white and dark blue and white check coats and skirts are specially ordered, and one was planned so simply, and yet so attractively, it certainly deserves description. The skirt was arranged with some loose, shallow folds in the immediate center front, that seemed to mysteriously melt away into nothing at the sides, the whole silhouette being kept very straight and slim. And the coat was just a loose, vague little affair, hip length, and closing with one large barrel-shaped cut jet button just at the waist, and so revealing one of the above-described vests and stiffened collars.

SMART FOOTWEAR

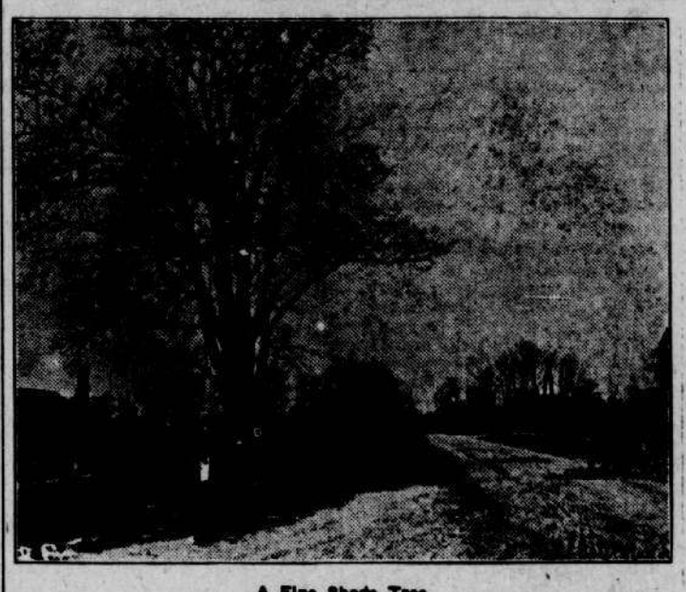
Like the fashionable frock of the season, the smartest footwear shows a combination of materials and a brightness of coloring that makes it unusually attractive. In this colonial patent leather is combined with gray suede in the slender long shape that prevails this year. Simulated straps cross the tongue, and are held at one side with gray pearl buttons, in suggestion of the fashionable buttoned effects in boots and low shoes. With an afternoon frock of black or gray, as well as in colors, here is a proper finish.

Color Contrast.

The color contrast is a marked feature of dress at the moment, and if it cannot be obtained in any way the flower at the waist or tucked into the corsage accomplishes it. A deep red rose, a golden chrysanthemum, a purple peony will lend just the contrasting touch desired.

Peacock feathers are now being gilded before they are poised on hats of gold or blue hemp.

PLANTING TREES FOR SHADE IN SUMMER



A Fine Shade Tree.

(By L. M. BENNINGTON.)

In deciding what trees to plant about the house for shade, I want to call attention to two varieties, one of which is quite well known. The first is the Japanese walnut. This tree from the Orient was first imported about ten or fifteen years ago and is rapidly growing in popularity wherever it has been tested.

It does not bear much resemblance to our native kind, differing in leaf and manner of growth. It does not start many limbs and they are thick, stubby and blunt. When bare of leaves its appearance is not very prepossessing or graceful, but when in leaf it will compare in beauty with any of our shade trees, and is sure to attract the admiration of every observer of tree life.

Its leaves are large and tropical in outline and make a dense shade. To all these qualities of a fine shade tree it adds the value of a nut tree. It bears a nut something like our native butternut in shape, but not so large. These nuts are borne in clusters and in great abundance and one of the best features of this tree is the very early age it comes into bearing, beginning at three and four years. It is a perfectly hardy and vigorous grower.

The second tree that I would recommend is the Downing mulberry or perhaps one of the several other so-called everbearing varieties, for I believe there is not a great deal of difference between them though the Downing is said not to be entirely hardy in the North.

It is a very rapid growing tree, which in itself is a valuable quality in a shade tree. Its leaves are large and make a fine shade and from every point of view it is a beautiful tree except, perhaps, that some might object that it bears fruit in abundance.

This quality, however, should make it prized all the more by the farmer. For a number of weeks it produces delicious berries that are the delight of the children and of the birds and fowls. Birds of all kinds may be seen in its branches feasting on the berries and making the yard cheerful with their presence and song, and the catbird and thrush, jay and mocking-bird are all willing not to seriously molest the more valuable cherries as long as they can get all the mulberries they want.

Molasses as Feed.

Molasses has about two-thirds the feeding value pound for pound of corn although an accurate comparison cannot be drawn because the one nutritive element in molasses is sugar. Molasses has a slight value owing to its palatability and that it makes other foods more palatable. It is doubtful whether one can afford to pay over 75 per cent as much per hundred pounds for molasses as for corn.

European Apple Canker.

European apple canker is becoming common in apple orchards in different parts of the coupntry.

The preventive is to adopt spraying as a settled policy, giving the orchards several sprayings every season, whether they seem to be required or not. Then the invisible spores of destructive diseases will be rendered harmless.

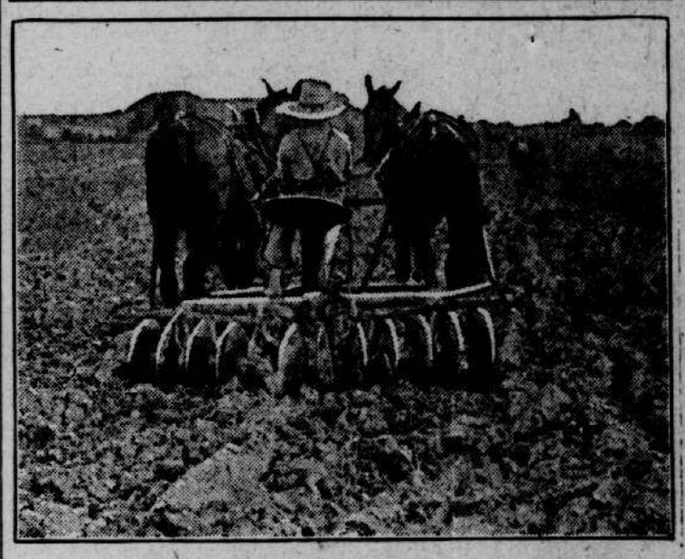
Cause of Roup.

Roup may generally be traced to want of cleanliness, lice, dampness or undue exposure to wet, cold weather or roosting in house while the windows are left open and there is a constant draft. The best treatment for roup is prevention.

Will Make Colt Thrifty.

Cooked roots, mixed with wheat bran or ground oats or barley occasionally, will go a long way in making a better and more thrifty colt.

SUCCESS WITH CORN REQUIRES MUCH SKILL



The Work of the Disk Harrow on Clover Sod for Corn.

So much has been said about seed-corn selection, breeding and quality, that this phase of producing a corn crop will not be discussed here. In a very large area the corn is already in the ground, and it is now the exact time when farmers should put into execution those practises which will tend to produce 75 bushels of corn grown on an acre that has been producing less.

While good seed is essential, it is not the only vital thing. We may have the best seed that can be produced, germinating test may be of the highest, but unless the plant receives the attention it must have, our crop will be a disappointment.

Good corn growing does not altogether lie in good seed, either. Different seed must be used on different soils, and after the crop is out of the ground, the everlasting fight against weeds begins. A shallow-grained corn will do better on light soil than will the deep, full-grained Dent variety.

Corn raising is as much of an art as stock raising, and aside from the marketing, requires as much skill. So much depends upon the seed and its relation as to the soil; the quality of the soil and its previous treatment; the preparation of the seed-bed and the cultivation of the plant from the moment it peeps through the ground.

Harvesting at the proper moment, cribbing and marketing, all these things must have the proper relation to one another, or the crop will be a disappointment.

Rye for Brood Sow.

Rye is a safe feed for hogs of all ages and conditions and has a value of about 90 per cent that of corn. Soaking it for 12 hours makes it more easily masticated, so reduces the loss from incomplete digestion. Scattering it thinly upon a clean floor or turf is a further help as it enforces slower eating. However, grinding is a more efficient method of feeding.

Maintain Soil Fertility.

The first care of the farmer should be to maintain the fertility of the soil. To do this he must first know what is in it. The best way to do this is to learn how to test his own soil by growing various kinds of plants under various combinations of applied fertilizers. If he can learn farm chemistry, so much the better.

Using Disk Drill.

The disk drill is a good machine, but it is not for the farmer who farms by the calendar or by the moon. The drill, in order to do good work, must be used when the fields are reasonably dry. "Mudding it in" is out of the question when the drill is used.

When to Cut Oat Hay.

The best time to cut oat hay is generally considered when it is in the soft dough stage, or between the milk and the dough. In this stage the head will contain as much nutriment as possible, while yet leaving the straw in good condition and nutritious. If hay is cut too early the straw will not be as sweet as it should be. If the lower couple of joints sweeten up it is safe to expect that the whole stem is satisfactory for hay.

Wood for Summer Use.

Clean up the wood lot now. A very few acres will give several loads of wood that will be welcome to the housewife during the summer days.

MUCH GOOD IN BEAUTY PATCH

Idea of Her Grandmother Is Well Worthy of Adoption by the Woman of Today.

With a smile, a fan and a courtplaster patch a woman can do anything. Today woman has forgotten how to captivate by reserve and coyness. She pinks and reddens and blacks and whites her face like a mummer in the circus. Nothing is left to the imagination—unless it is how her face looks in a natural state. Her manners match her "assisted" complexion.

If women would keep their faces clean, well massaged and lightly touched with powder, adding a bit of black courtplaster to bring out the deliciacy of skin tones, they would not only be ten thousand times lovelier in appearance, but in mind and heart and spirit. It is hard to believe that men admire women who are obviously cosmeticked; they have simply grown used to seeing them and try to make the best of it.

Another point. With a courtpalster patch as her only aid, a woman can draw attention to her best feature and subordinate any facial defect she may have.

If her chin is sweet and dimpled let her stick the patch upon it. If her eyes are good it will not hurt them any to let the little beauty mark linger near one corner. If her mouth is her loveliest gift the dot should be placed near by. Even upon the brow or on the neck a tiny crescent of black will do its pretty work. All complexions are improved by it.

In short, let woman take a lesson from her great-grandmother in some things—especially her beauty patch.

If You Are Artistic.

If you have artistic tendencies, which are crying for expression, there is no better way to express yourself than in your personal appearance and the arrangement and decoration of your home. Make yourself and your home works of art. You will find this much more worth while than wasting a large amount of artistic vitality on second-rate china painting, sketching, modeling and the like.

TAKE JOY RIDE IN HEARSE

Women and Children Enjoy It as Spectators Stand Aghast at Strange Sight.

Spokane, Wash. — Fifteen miles across country in a hearse was the unique trip taken recently by a party of Spokane women and children after their automobile had broken down near Cheney, Wash.

While the stranded wayfarers looked sadly at their balky machine, S. M. Smith, a Spokane undertaker, came along with his automobile hearse. Mrs. William Pitman and daughter and Mrs. Frank Chapman and daughter gaily climbed into the hearse, leaving Mr. Pitman and Mr. Chapman to tinker with the machine. Raising the curtains within the hearse, the wayfarers enjoyed the trip to Spokane.

The big black vehicle rolled through country and villages while spectators looked aghast at the smiling faces of women and children that peeped out at them. When the hearse reached the suburbs of Spokane bystanders looked horror-stricken to see a party of four live persons emerge and get aboard a street car.

Drowned in Foolhardy Wager.

South Manchester, Conn.—Andrew and Frank Orloski wagered $1 with their brother, Stephen, that they could swim 150 yards from their rowboat and back. Frank was seized with cramps, clutched Andrew and both were drowned.