

# WHO'S WHO—and WHEREFORE

## AN AMERICAN MYSTIC



Francis Grierson, the American mystic who was brought up on the prairies of Illinois, is recognized today as one of the most mysterious and enigmatic figures in the world. He is able to do things that lead to the belief that he is something more than human. His prophetic gifts have astounded the greatest of living scientists; he can sit at the piano and for hour after hour improvise the most beautiful of music, to the wonder and delight of the world's greatest musicians; his writings in English and French, both prose and poetry, have won the warm praise of the most exacting critics.

Born in England, Grierson was reared in Illinois, and as a youth made his debut as a musical prodigy in Paris. Because of his wonderful improvisations he became at once the musical celebrity of the day and was heard and feted in most of the capitals of Europe. Later in life he gradually abandoned music for literature, and he has written some notable books. One of the best of them is "The Valley of Shadows," which has been called a picture of the heart of America in the period immediately preceding the Civil war.

Many of this strange man's utterances have been startlingly prophetic. He foretold the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the wars of Japan with China and Russia, the Boer war and the present great conflict. He has now been making predictions as to the results of this war. What England wins, he says, will be dearly paid for; what she loses will be lost forever. If the allies win England will have to fight Russia. In the meantime Japan will strike when the moment arrives heedless of any neutrality that may exist.

## TRAVELS A LONG BEAT

Harry J. Christoffer is a policeman whose beat is 1,500 miles long and more than 1,000 miles wide. His day "trip" is three months long, for he patrols a district in the land of the midnight sun. And when he comes home on a furlough it costs him nearly \$500. Actually, Mr. Christoffer is chief warden of Alaska for the bureau of fisheries. After two years of duty in the far North he came to Washington recently to spend two months resting and compiling his report.



Mr. Christoffer is well known in Washington from the time he spent there as scientific assistant at the bureau of fisheries. When the work of protecting the fur-bearing animals of Alaska was undertaken by Uncle Sam, he volunteered to assume the task of being the chief warden of Alaska. He chose to deal with the animals of the interior, while his assistants are stationed along stretches of the bleak coast where they also look after the salmon and seal fisheries. Mr. Christoffer's principal work is in protecting and developing the new industry of breeding the silver gray fox, which many Americans now are embarking upon in Alaska, in the hope of duplicating the profits already made at that enterprise by Canadians. A silver gray fox is worth \$1,000 or more, and in a wild state these animals breed at the rate of four or five a year. So far, when brought into captivity, they have not been bred that rapidly.

## MRS. PALMER'S "PRINCIPALITY"



Mrs. Potter Palmer of Washington and Chicago and her father, Col. H. H. Honora, who is ninety-three years old, are developing their "principality" in southern Florida. Mrs. Palmer has the largest plantation in the state. Twenty experienced real estate men are working under Colonel Honora, and none is more alert than he.

"I expect to make a fortune," he said, "out of my property in southern Florida, which I intend to hold for 20 years."

Colonel Honora, who is a Kentuckian, has approached the century mark without a care line on his smile-wreathed face and confidently expects to realize this dream of longevity.

Mrs. Palmer, social queen of two continents, never allows a day to pass without indulging in a tramp of eight miles or more on the beach that adjoins her vast estate near Sarasota, unless she is hunting pirate treasure. Thousands of acres of gulf-bordering land owned by Mrs. Palmer were infested more than a century ago by pirates, including the Spanish terror, Gasparilla, who erected a stronghold on Gasparilla Isle, site of the thriving port of Boca Grande, from which he and his band of high-sea cutthroats sallied forth in search of defenseless merchant ships.

## "BUG" THAT MADE GOOD

In a shop at Rosebank, Staten Island, one evening recently Albert S. Janin, cabinetmaker, took off his apron, walked up to the foreman and resigned the job he had held for 14 years, as his fellow workmen crowded around with beaming faces.

"Congratulations, Al," said the foreman, and from somewhere in the crowd spoke one of Janin's intimates: "The 'bug' has made good. Whaddya know about that?"

That afternoon word had been received from Washington that the board of examiners-in-chief of the patent office had decided unanimously that the man who made the hydro-aeroplane possible was not Glenn H. Curtiss, but Albert S. Janin, the poor cabinet-maker of Staten Island.

"We put it over, didn't we, mother?" Janin said that evening, affectionately patting his wife. "If it hadn't been that she stuck to me, when all the rest were poking fun and scoffing—I never would have made it. The best part of this invention is that, unlike a whole lot of others, it's going to bring us money—lots of it."

"What will I do with the money? The first thing will be to get a home of our own with plenty of ground around it for the kids to play. No more of these flats for us. But we are going to stay right here in Rosebank, where my wife and I were born and brought up. You know we were sweethearts, even at old public school No. 13, around the corner. Most of the kids are now going to that same school. The oldest girl, Antonette, who is now fourteen, can realize her ambition to go to normal school and take up teaching, if she wants to—but she don't have to now."



## ONE OF AUSTRIA'S GREAT SIEGE GUNS



This is one of the big Austrian guns which have been used with such great effect against the Russians. Several soldiers are seen bringing a 500-pound shell along wooden tracks to be loaded into the gun. Below, at the right, is a view of Austrian trenches.

## NOW GERMANY'S IDOL

Interesting Sidelights on Career of Von Hindenburg.

Brother of Great Field Marshal Writes His Biography—Served in War of 1866 and in Franco-Prussian War.

By STEVEN BURNETT. (International News Service.) Berlin.—Some interesting sidelights on the career of Field Marshal von Hindenburg are contained in a biography of the leader of Germany's eastern forces just issued by his brother, who takes the pen name "Bernhard von Burgdorf."

The future hero of all Germany fought through the war of 1866 and later the Franco-Prussian war. Included in the book are letters sent by Von Hindenburg to his parents from the front. Shortly before the beginning of the war of 1866, Hindenburg wrote:

"It is high time for the Hindenburgs to smell powder. Our family has been singularly neglected in that respect." Less than a week later he wrote: "Sorry as I am for not having had an opportunity to see you once more before going to the front, I am happy, on the other hand, when I look into the future, so full of promise and real life. For a soldier war is the normal thing, and I know that God watches over me."

"If I die it will be the most beautiful and most honorable death; if I am wounded I will have done my best and if I return unharmed so much the better!"

In another letter written a few days later Hindenburg says: "My highest aim has been reached; I have smelled powder; I have heard the bullets whistle, all kinds of them, grenades, shrapnel, rifle bullets. I have been slightly wounded and therefore am an interesting personality! I captured five cannon! Hurrah! "Above all, however, my beloved parents, I have experienced God's love and mercy; to him be glory unto eternity. Amen!"

Soon after this was written Hindenburg came within an inch of being killed. He describes his experience as follows: "A bullet pierced the eagle on my helmet, struck my head without wounding me severely and came out behind the eagle. I fell unconscious; my men gathered around me, thinking me dead. Half an inch deeper and the bullet would have penetrated into the brain and I would be lying on the battlefield."

A vivid description of the feelings of a soldier during his first battle is given in another letter as follows:

"If I had to describe the feelings that permeated my soul just before the battle I would say they were these: First, a certain joy that at last one is to smell the powder, then a heart-tugging timidity and doubt whether, as a young soldier, one will do his duty sufficiently and come up to expectations."

"Then if you hear the first bullets whistle (they are always accompanied by thundering 'Hurrah!') you are carried away by enthusiasm; a short prayer; a thought of the loved ones at home and of the old name—then: Forward!"

"With the increasing number of wounded around you the enthusiasm yields to a certain cold-bloodedness or even indifference. The real excitement does not come until after the battle, when one has to see the horrors of war in their most ghastly form; to describe this is impossible. My pen revolts. Later there will be a chance to tell about this or that striking feature."

## SUES WIFE FOR HER SAVINGS

He Wants Half of \$12,000 She Has Laid By in Thirty-Six Years of Married Life.

Jersey City.—James W. Donnelly, one of the oldest engineers on the Pennsylvania railroad, appeared as complainant before Vice-Chancellor Stevenson to compel his wife to turn over to him half of the \$12,000 she has saved during their 36 years of married life. Donnelly says that sum was stored up by Mrs. Donnelly out of money he gave her, and, according to an agreement made on their wedding day, he is entitled to one-half.

On September 23, 1870, Hindenburg wrote:

"We are still before Paris in our old position, from which we can hardly move forward on account of the forts. The decisive attack, to my mind, must come from the west, from Versailles toward the Bois de Boulogne. Today the good defenders of Paris are shooting salvos of bombs—of course without hitting anyone or anything. The good people at least want to have done everything to defend themselves. If I had not so much to do life would be quite comfortable in the trenches. The only thing we are in need of is candles."

## CHICKEN WEARS WOODEN LEG

Men Supplied by Its Owner With Good Working Substitute for Broken Member.

Sandusky, O.—A Milan hen, according to information coming from what is considered a reliable source in the town east of here, famed as the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, finds a wooden leg every bit as useful as the genuine article. The hen is owned by Leonard O'Dell, Lake Shore Electric conductor, who carved the leg out of a piece of hickory with a pocketknife and fastened it with plaster of paris and bicycle tape. The hen broke her leg trying to scratch gravel while the mercury was ten degrees below zero.

## SOUNDS LIKE BUILDING WORK

New York.—A correspondent writes that ordinary firing at the front sounds like a piece of big construction work in New York, blasting being like the cannon fire, hammer striking a girder like a rifle shot, and the hydraulic hammer like a machine gun.

## FIRST AID TO "CHAIRLADIES"



Mrs. Urquhart Lee has adopted a rather unique vocation for a woman, but one that seems to yield rather large returns and performs a service that is in demand. She teaches parliamentary procedure and renders first aid to the distracted chairmen, or "chairladies," of feminine organizations. Miss Anne Morgan retains her services as parliamentary adviser by the year, but just at present she is teaching some of the most prominent Washington women how to "run things." Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmadge, Mrs. Edward Douglas White, Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis and Mrs. Charles Sumner Hamilton are among her pupils at present and a list of the students at her class reads like a "rage from the social register."

## BOYS PLAY WITH MINE

London.—Little boys tampered with a mine washed ashore at Katschoek, North Beveland Island, and it exploded, killing five persons.

## SAVED \$50,000 ON \$150 PER

Binghamton, N. Y.—Peter Burke, who conducted a trucking business for 35 years at which he had never made more than \$150 a day, died at the age of sixty-five. Now it is discovered he had saved \$50,000.

"No, I never got much of a chance to talk at our supper table," said Donnelly. "Just because we lived under the same roof don't think the dove of peace always perched on the peak." Mrs. Donnelly said he had given her the money to do with as she saw fit. Decision was reserved.

## SUBMARINES IN RAID

Lone German Craft Sinks Five Ships in 24 Hours.

Undersea Raider Operated in British Channel and Gave Each Crew Ten Minutes to Leave Their Ship Before Using Bombs.

Berlin.—The German submarine, U-29, made a recent raid on British shipping off the Scilly Islands and within 24 hours sunk five ships and damaged two merchantmen so badly that they were abandoned by their crews. The commander of the submarine gave the crews of most of the steamships time to leave their vessels, and in some cases towed the ship's lifeboats with the crew to passing steamers by which they were carried to port.

Members of the crew of the Auguste Consul, who were landed at Falmouth, stated that the German commander informed them that he had been six days from his base at Cuxhaven and was planning to return after completing the work of destruction near Scilly islands. He declared his boat would be replaced by another undersea raider.

The British steamship Adenwen was torpedoed by the U-29 in the British channel, 25 miles off Casquets. Next came the torpedoing of the Auguste Consul. On the next day the U-29 claimed three victims in short order. They were the Indian City, the Headlands and the Andalusian. The Florizan and Hartdale were wrecked so badly that they were abandoned by their crews and sank later. When last seen the craft was pursuing a steamer out to sea. It is believed the submarine continued on its journey for Cuxhaven.

In the destruction of the British ships it is believed bombs were used, especially on crafts from which the crews were taken by the Germans. The bombs are far smaller than the regular torpedoes and a far greater number can be carried.

The work of the U-29 was watched by scores of people off Biddeford, within sight of Hughtown, on St. Marys Island. Immediately after the craft was sighted patrol boats were sent out, but as they approached the submarine the latter submerged itself and was seen a few minutes later more than two miles away. In this manner it proceeded in its work of destruction, outmaneuvering the slow merchantmen as they sought to zig-zag out of the course of the speedy raider.

## GIRLS GIGGLE AT 'HANDS UP'

Highwayman's Command Strikes Young Ladies as Being Excruciatingly Funny.

Spokane, Wash.—The command of a highwayman to throw up their hands was so excruciatingly funny to the Misses Elsie and Emily Bergman that they giggled and passed on. They were going north on Hamilton street, near Mission avenue, when confronted by the man with the gun at 11:15 o'clock at night.

"I mean it," he declared. "I'll dump it in your hand," said Emily, emptying her purse. He refused to take the two cents that comprised Elsie's resources. The girls were still giggling when visited by Chester Edwards, city detective, at their residence, No. 1405 Hamilton street.

## POINTS ABOUT EMPIRE FROCK

Age of Wearer and Lissomeness of Figure Are Two Things to Be Considered.

There are two weighty things to consider before accepting the fashion for the empire effects in evening frocks. One is the age of the wearer and the other the lissomeness of the figure.

Josephine, the woman who created the style in order to show off her perfect figure, was certainly no longer young when she became the glass of fashion for not only France, but the world. She believed that the empire lines hid whatever marks the years had traced upon her physique, but somehow the woman of today, and especially of America, does not grow old in the same manner as Josephine did.

## FOR DANCING FLOOR

WHIPE TAFFETA FROCKS WILL SUIT THE YOUNG GIRL.

Should Be Acceptable Both to the Wearer and Her Mother, Generally Rather Difficult Thing to Accomplish.

Fourteen and fifteen are sort of between-season ages for the growing girl. She is neither a little girl nor a big one, and her clothes must necessarily express a similar "half-and-half" aspect for consistency's sake. If they are too childish she herself won't like them, and if they are "grown-up" mother won't like them, so nothing remains but the usual happy medium, which, it must be admitted, is not always judiciously chosen.

In the matter of a dancing or party frock we feel confident in presenting in the accompanying cut, the very delectable little white taffeta frock, which seems in all respects possessed of the several features that will com-



Youthful Dancing Frock.

ment themselves both to the youthful wearer and the motherly board of censors—thus killing the usual number of birds in the usual way.

It has a simple little gullebe blouse of white chiffon or net with tiny self-ruffles to finish the sleeve and V-neck. Over this is worn a straight shallow bodice of the taffeta with shoulder straps cut in one and corded on the edges. At the waist—a high one—it is held in under a line of white and yellow marguerites.

The skirt is gathered full and trimmed with ruffles set on in sections, one about the hips, another below the knees, and a deep one to complete the skirt length. All are applied under a covered cording which makes a pretty finish. A cluster of marguerites trims one side of the skirt. Another very dainty version of this design can be evolved through the use of palest pink taffeta with velvet panels for a belt and skirt trimming.

## STRAIGHT GIRDLIS IS HERE

Tendency Marked in All the Latest Designs That Have Seen Bent From Paris.

The newest designs sent over from Paris as forerunners of the spring and summer styles show a marked tendency to straight girdles passed around the figure directly at the line where the old waist used to be before we allowed the natural largeness of the figure to have its fullest development there. These belts could not be worn, with the frock or skirt and separate blouse that shows a small decrease of size between the bust and the hips.

White or light muslin frocks have a belt of three-inch black velvet ribbon which is a decided return to the days when small waists were in fashion. The empire line is also accentuated in evening frocks and short jackets, but one does not yet see it on day frocks. The individualist may try it out, but the average dressmaker is content to work out the return to the normal waist, which is no slight problem in itself.

You may think that the problem of the women who must get a small waist is the most difficult one, as flesh has a way of remaining where it has gained a strong hold, but after all, the corsetiers faces the worst of the work. Unless she knows how skillfully to handle the shaping of a corset and can contrive to give it a flexible appearance at the normal waist line, the work of the dressmaker is in vain and the task of the woman who wants a small waist is almost impossible.

## TO BE IN VOGUE

To Be in Vogue in our skirts we must have a smooth, flat hip look, with a decided flare at the hem and, if the figure permits, the fullness should be accentuated at the sides and flattened at front and back. To distinguish this skirt from the one you wore seven years ago the dressmaker will probably accentuate the wavy look at the edge by a shallow scallop or a slight lifting at front or sides.

## Tulle

Tulle is as much used as ever. It has made itself a fabric of necessity, and it is difficult to imagine a change in styles great enough to change the position of tulle.

## Capes for Summer

Small military capes will be worn in the spring and summer.

Again has a body been dealt the woman who is stout. The large waist line was her hope to be fashionable, and if it is taken away what will she do to be rightly dressed?

## OLD STYLES IN PARASOLS

Quaint Fashions of Many Years Ago Seem to Have Returned Again to Favor.

The quaint styles of parasols used from 1820 to 1830 have again appeared. Shirrings, puffings, pipings, cordings and knife-platings are used in a variety of ways, to emphasize ribs, to outline gores and to form borders. Many odd shapes and rich color combinations are seen. Plain, severe styles, the most prominent being the sand tones, are seen only with tailored dresses. There is a tendency to combine materials. In dressy, fancy models, the sand tones are combined with bright colors. For instance, in one model of brilliant red there is a border and a piping between the shirred gores, in a rich sand color verging on gold.

A smart parasol developed in contrasting colors has a row of shirring between the gores, producing a leaf-like effect. A very pretty parasol has a border of sheer crepe in a contrasting color, looped in each section and caught with a flat button effect. Battledish gray is a favorite color, being used alone in tailored designs, and in combination with the new reds and blues in elaborate designs.

Many striking shapes are seen. Among these is one with wide gores of richly colored material and narrow portions in stripes or checks. A cluster of shirring appears at the edge. Of special interest is the return of flat Japanese and Chinese effects, both plain and richly embroidered. Japanese prints are in both silk and cotton. Many Japanese designs have dark borders, with here and there a delicate bit of hand embroidery in gold. Sometimes odd-looking velvet ribbons in orange and blue tones are applied over the inside surface of the parasol.

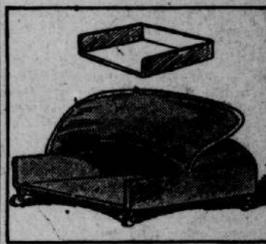
## COMFORT IN FOOT-WARMER

Designed for Days When Rain Creates a Chill Even in Hot Weather of Summer.

On a rainy, chilly day a foot-warmer is a great comfort to anyone whose occupation necessitates sitting still for a long while, and for an invalid who cannot move about it is especially useful. Here we give a sketch of an article of this nature that can very easily be made with a shallow wooden box of a suitable size and shape. In constructing it, the lid and front of the box are removed and the interior lined with any kind of soft, warm material or, better still, should it be handy, an old piece of fur.

The exterior of the box is smoothly covered with dark green art serge, turned over at the edges and underneath and fastened on with tacks, and this, by the way, should be done prior to lining the box. The cover is fastened on at the back and rather more than half way along each side and there is a large loose flap, bound at the edge with braid that may be pulled well over the ankles after the feet have been placed in the warmer.

Castors screwed on at each corner underneath the box will enable the foot-warmer to be easily moved about the floor without lifting it up. The small sketch on the right of the illustration shows the woodwork prior to being lined and covered, and indicates the shape and size of the box that



Foot Warmer.

should be used for this purpose. In the larger sketch, the lining of the foot-warmer is not shown and this has been done in order that the way in which it may be constructed can be clearly seen.

The cover should, of course, be made of some of the dark art serge and lined with fur if possible; for the use of an invalid, it is an added comfort if it can be made large enough to hold a small hot water bottle or even a muff-heater.

## Popular Gray

Gray is one of the most popular shades of the spring. It is cool and when it is becoming really charming. But there are many types of face and color that cannot stand gray and it should be worn, especially in the paler shades, only after careful thought.

have passed the thirty mark must be clothed also, and it is the women of forty or over who seem to dominate the world today, socially, and even sentimentally, so clothing for her must be taken into reckoning.

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