

St. Patrick's Day

I cannot write of Ireland's hills as I would write today,
For I am here and Ireland's there,
full half the world away;
And Ireland's lakes are emerald green and 'round her the green seas,
And I can't hear the colleen's call till on the Irish breeze
The way it killed to me, and I cannot see the downs,
Nor see the peat smoke rising from the chimneys of the towns.
The colleen's call and the high hills are half the world away,
And my heart will break in my breast when comes St. Patrick's Day.

She stood beside the low stone wall and sent her laughing call—
The mocking bird I hold so dear can't call like that, at all!
For there was a bit of honey and a bit of laughter, too,
A-singin' in the call and, oh, her eyes were Irish blue—
Her eyes are Irish blue, and, oh, I know they watch for me
Until the golden sun has sunk into the western sea!
And then I know she sends her call—and then she turns away—
And my heart will break in my breast when comes St. Patrick's Day.

A little lilt o' laughin' and a little lilt o' song—
And she is half the world away and all the days are long!
No love is like the love that swells within the Irish heart!
Her heart's with me, my heart's with her, however far apart!
And sometimes in the night I hear her call and call and call,
And sleep has gone from me and won't come back at all, at all!
And she is standin' on the hills and lookin' far away—
And, oh, my heart is like to break when comes St. Patrick's Day!

JUDD MORTIMER LEWIS.

HAVE ALWAYS FREELY GIVEN

Openhandedness a Characteristic of the Irish Race Wherever They Have Settled.

The following sentences are quoted from "The Old World in the New" (1914), by Edward Alsworth Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin:

"Along with their courage and their loyalty, the Irish did not bring the economic virtues. Charity visitors know that the Irish are often as openhanded and improvident as the Bedouins. They are free givers, and no people are more ready to take into the family the orphans of their relatives. The Irish are near the foot of the list of crime. Among a score or more of

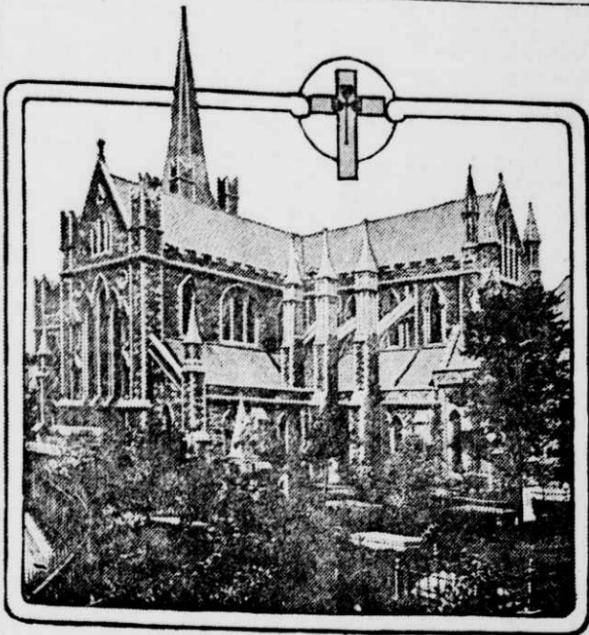


St. Patrick, From an Old Print.

nationalities, the Irish stand nearly at the foot of the list in the commission of larceny, burglary, fraud or homicide. Rape, pandering and the white slave traffic are almost unknown among them. No immigrant is more loyal to wife and child than the Irishman. As compared with their immigrant fathers, the proportion of laborers among the sons of Irishmen is halved, while that of professional men and salesmen is doubled, and that of clerks, copyists and bookkeepers is trebled. There is no drift into agriculture or into mercantile pursuits."

Came in Search of Peace.

With all deference to the comic traditions about the blackthorn stick and the shillalah, it was the quest of peace which brought the first group of Irishmen to America, and their first propaganda was for religious freedom, freedom of conscience, which encouraged the coming to the Maryland colony of the Quakers, the Puritans and the Nonconformists banished from other sections.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL AT DUBLIN.

MANY LEGENDS OF ST. PATRICK

Picturesque Variety of Incidents Crowded Into Life of the Great Apostle.

EXPOSITION OF THE TRINITY

Something That the Druids Could Understand—His Ridding Ireland of Snakes Is of Course More or Less Mythical.

POPULAR tradition has surrounded the life of St. Patrick, whose festival all loyal Irish celebrate, with a more picturesque variety of incidents than has been the fate of any other saint. Whether they are true or not is a matter of little importance if the stories are good. They have to be good, for the Irish are the authors.

One of the most famous of the myths connected with St. Patrick, perhaps the most famous after the traditional expulsion of snakes from Ireland, is the story of how the saint became connected with the shamrock. When St. Patrick first began to talk to the heathen Irish of the Trinity they did not believe him till he picked a shamrock and illustrated the doctrine by three leaves growing on one stem. This concrete analogy appealed to the druids and most of them became Christians.

These druids were St. Patrick's worst enemies, and he was forced by their hostility to act in a manner somewhat inappropriate for a saint. He cursed their lands for them, so that they became waste and drear bogs; he cursed their rivers, so that no fish could live in them; he cursed their kettles, so that they would not boil, and finally he cursed the earth, so that it opened and swallowed them up.

His Most Famous Act.

The saint's most famous achievement was the ridding Ireland of snakes. The method he employed was novel at least. He simply called all the serpents together to the top of a mountain and compelled them to swallow each other until there was none left, but, as the Englishman said, that seems improbable.

A more authentic account is that he drove the snakes out by beating a drum, and that, in his enthusiasm, he knocked a hole in it, which an angel at once came and mended. One huge snake he is said to have chained in Lough Dilveen, and even to this day, every Monday morning, the spake calls out in good Irish:

"It's a long Monday, Patrick!"

St. Patrick seems to have taken a great delight in performing miracles. Once when he was in England he saw a leper who wanted to make a voyage in a certain ship, but the captain would not let him. St. Patrick took a stone altar which had been consecrated by the pope and threw it into the water. He then made the leper sit on the altar, which floated and kept up with the ship for the whole voyage.

Put Cross Over Right Grave.

He had a habit of setting a cross at the grave of a Christian whenever he could. In his travels one day he came upon two newly made graves at the head of one of which was a cross. St. Patrick stopped and asked the man in this grave what his religion was. The man replied he was a pagan.

"Why, then, is this cross placed at your head?" St. Patrick asked.

The man replied that his companion had become a Christian and that a mistake had been made in placing the cross. St. Patrick then corrected the error and went his way. But even St. Patrick made mistakes. He was once tempted to eat meat when it was not proper to do so. He got some pork, but hid it for a time and before he found an opportunity to eat it he met a man with a pair of eyes in the back of his head in addition to the usual ones in front. St. Patrick asked the meaning of this and the man replied that with the eyes in his face he saw such things as other men saw,

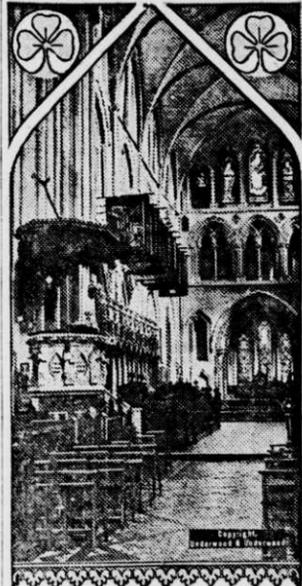
but with those in the back of his head he saw secret things and he now saw a monk hiding some fresh meat that he might eat it secretly. St. Patrick was at once stricken with remorse and prayed for forgiveness. An angel then appeared and commanded him to put the pork into water. This he did, and it was immediately changed into fishes.

His Memory Worshiped.

Such tales as these are told of by the Irish themselves with no hint of disrespect. They are merely the evidences of the all-pervading humor of this light-hearted people and should be taken in the same spirit by others. In spite of them the Irish worship the memory of St. Patrick above all other saints.

It should not be imagined, however, that the traditions concerning the patron saint of Ireland are all humorous. Some of them embody that sense of the beautiful which is also an Irish characteristic. One of the most attractive of these tales is that of St. Patrick and the king's daughters.

In the year 433 he celebrated Easter by converting many thousands of the inhabitants. After the termination of the services he went to Tara to try to convert the king. But the king would



Interior of St. Patrick's.

have none of the new religion, and St. Patrick's life was in danger. In despair he was departing from the town when he passed a fountain near which were two fair maidens. The maidens, full of wonder at St. Patrick's white garments, asked him who he was.

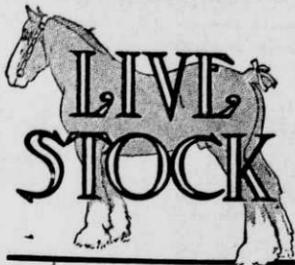
Brought King Into Fold.

St. Patrick told them he was a bishop of God and expounded the principles of Christianity. They were delighted with his discourse and became converted at once. Then they asked St. Patrick to return to Tara, where their father was king.

St. Patrick, much surprised to hear that the two maidens were daughters of the king he had just visited, accompanied them back to the castle. Here the king was persuaded by the princesses to accept the new religion. The next day 12,000 of the people followed the example of their king and princesses.

Ireland's Patroness.

The first day of February is the anniversary of St. Brigid, or Briget, the "patroness" of Ireland and of Fleet street. She was the beautiful daughter of an Irish bard, and her story seems to have fired the Celtic imagination. Wherever the early Irish missionaries wandered in western Europe, from Cologne to Seville, churches or abbays will be found dedicated to her honor, and wherever the "extiles of Erin" may migrate the name of Bridget marks a woman of Irish race. The spire of her church in Fleet street has been repeatedly struck by lightning and is now much reduced in height, but remains one of the three tallest steeples in London.—London Chronicle.



KEEP YOUNG HORSE GROWING

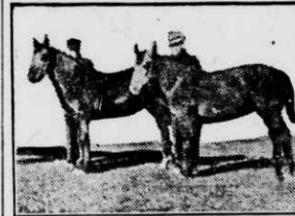
Good Practice, When Not Carried to Extremes, to Allow Colts to Rough It in Winter.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Colts that are kept growing make the best horses. Some farmers allow their young horses to "rough it" through the winter and, although this is a good practice when not carried to extremes, if the feeder is not careful it may give the colt a setback which permanently retards its development.

Feeds that will promote growth should be supplied. Good, clean clover hay is palatable and slightly laxative. Timothy hay commonly is fed. Well-cured alfalfa hay free from dust is one of the best roughages for growing, but because of its relatively high protein content it generally is economical to supplement it with other roughage such as timothy, mixed hay, or corn fodder. Besides lending variety to the ration such a method of feeding alfalfa would offset any likelihood of kidney or bowel irregularities. Sheaf oats can be used to good advantage to supplement other roughage. The animals should not be allowed to gorge themselves on dry feed. They should be given only what they will clean up readily, but at the same time enough feed should be supplied. Oats, corn and peas, preferably fed ground, are suitable grains. Bran, oil meal or gluten feed will add protein and leud variety. Cottonseed meal should not be fed to foals. Appropriate grain rations for the first winter are: Two parts corn, five parts oats, three parts bran and one part oil meal; or four parts oats, one part corn and one part bran.

Silage should not be fed to foals to any considerable extent. Sliced roots, such as carrots and sugar beets, are very palatable and have a cooling effect on the digestive system. The quantity of feed generally should be regulated by the appetite, although oc-



Splendid Young Fillies.

asionally the appetite may be too ravenous to be a good indication. The general condition of the colt and the droppings should be observed daily. Usually not over one pound of grain per 100 pounds of live weight should be fed until the animal is two years old. A liberal supply of salt and good water and plenty of fresh air and exercise are essential for the proper development of young horses. Idleness succeeding exercise will cause constipation. It is often said that a horse is made during his first winter. Certainly this is a critical time in the animal's life, and at no other age will proper feed and attention do as much to make of him a good horse. If stunted during the first winter he never will gain proper size and shape.

During the second winter the feed and management should be nearly the same as for the first winter, except that the quantity of feed should be increased somewhat, the colt tied up in his stall and handled frequently. Education by gentle and careful but firm handling at this age will save later much strenuous labor.

BOAR IN PROPER CONDITION

Good Judgment Is Necessary and Extremes Are to Be Avoided—Vigor Is Essential.

It requires good judgment to keep a boar in the best possible condition. Extremes are to be avoided. The over-fat boar is not satisfactory, and a half-starved one cannot transmit vigor and constitution to its young.

SALT FOR SHEEP IN WINTER

When Feeding for Lamb Crop It Is Well to Remember That You Are Feeding for Wool.

Sheep need a little salt winter as well as in summer. Remember that when you are feeding for the lamb crop you are also feeding for wool. A well-fed, well-nourished ewe will shear a heavy fleece.

SOW'S FEED OF IMPORTANCE

Animal Requires Something Besides Meal—Give Her Roots, Alfalfa or Red Clover Hay.

As in the case of the boar, the sow requires something besides meal, and the furnishing of some such feeds as roots, alfalfa or red clover hay, is even more important than in feeding the boar. Skim milk is also excellent when it can be had.

IDAHO BUDGET

The Caldwell Development league has agreed to supply funds for furnishing apples gratis to soldiers and sailors on passing troop trains.

Kilpatrick Brothers have just finished harvesting their ice crop at Pí-cabo. They have shipped twenty cars to various Idaho points.

It is expected that work will soon be taken up on the state highway from the Washington county line to Council. Another crew will work between Tamarack and Fruitvale.

Phil Sheridan post, G. A. R., at its regular meeting at its headquarters in Boise, last week, went on record in favor of more drastic measures to stamp out pro-German propaganda and activities.

The state W. C. T. U. and the State Congress of Mothers sent a telegram to President Wilson, asking that leniency be extended the four American boys sentenced to death for sleeping while on sentry duty in France.

Steps have been taken by the federal department of justice at Boise to have Adolph Mayer interned. He is the alien enemy who left Bonners Ferry to evade the registration of alien enemies in Idaho and went to the Mexican border.

Mrs. Sarah Huntley of Spencer, whose age was said to be over 100 years, was found dead in her hovel by a party of cowboys. A part of the body had been eaten away by the dead woman's former pets, a pack of hounds.

When the ranch home of Ed Washburn, near Emmett, was destroyed by fire, their 18-month-old babe was fatally burned and a 2-year-old child seriously burned, the mother sustaining serious burns in an endeavor to save her children.

Otto Lofgren, who brought suit to recover damages in the sum of \$3000 for personal injuries received last July when a scaffolding on which he was working collapsed at the postoffice building at Boise, has been awarded \$2000 damages.

Jim Ballard, or Chief Red Shirt, one of the best known Bannock chiefs, died recently on his ranch near Ross Fork. He was more than 70 years old and is survived by a wife and son. Jim Ballard figured prominently in the affairs of the early days.

More than \$350 was collected in the special tag day drive staged at Caldwell by the finance committee of the Caldwell Red Cross chapter and its auxiliaries. The business district was thoroughly canvassed by beives of young women of the high school and the College of Idaho.

The aim of the war savings committee is to get districts in which every child in the district is a member of the thrift stamp club, and the Sugar-Salem district has notified the Boise headquarters that it can qualify. This district has 700 pupils, sixteen teachers and three school buildings.

General Pershing has reported the death of Alex Trowbridge of Gooding, from the effects of pneumonia. Private Trowbridge was 20 years old, and was one of the largest and most powerfully built men in Company K of the former Second Idaho, weighing about 225 pounds and about 6 feet tall.

A judgment given Mark Hindman against the Oregon Short Line by the district court in Washington county was sustained by the state supreme court last week. Hindman brought a damage suit against the railroad and recovered because it had failed to keep up a fence along the right-of-way.

The state land board expects to take formal action on the Hollister lands in Twin Falls county March 18. The board will vote at that time upon recommendations contained in a report filed with it by R. S. Madden. After examining title to the lands Mr. Madden suggested that certain tracts be patented.

Suit has been filed by the Pullman company against the state board of equalization to recover on charges that the members of the state board willfully and intentionally ignored and disregarded the plain terms of the laws of the state of Idaho and fraudulently fixed a fictitious and speculative value upon all of the property of the plaintiff without the state of Idaho as a basis upon which the company was assessed for taxes.

One hundred and fifty-one dozen rabbits, enough to fill 41 large boxes, were killed by the Caldwell Commercial club, in a drive held in the Lake Lowell vicinity. The carcasses were disposed of to a Portland firm at the rate of \$1 per dozen, and the proceeds were given to the Red Cross.

Some weeks ago the telephone company boosted rates at Pocatello to \$5, a charge made in towns having populations ranging from 10,000 to 50,000. The business men in Pocatello are fighting the advance.

More than \$4250 has been raised by the Northwest Nazarene college toward the \$10,000 fund, which it purposes to raise for the construction of additional buildings at Nampa.

Charles Herbert Anderson, for many years a resident of Idaho Falls, was found dead in bed in a rooming house in Dillon, Mont. An examination showed a bullet hole in the temple and another in the left breast. It is suspected that he was murdered.

Boise has lost its national guard company to Pocatello. The Boise organization had a membership of 85, but 110 men were waiting to be mustered into the state's service at Pocatello. The capital city may get a company yet, but it will be forced into a second battalion.

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WELL TO KNOW WHAT TO SKIP

Advice to Readers Is Worth Pondering—Man Who Waited Many Years to Finish Book.

"Reading should be a joy, not a penance," said Mr. Pett Ridge, at the Mansion house, after distributing prizes and certificates to pupils of the city of London college.

"Above all," he added, according to the Daily Chronicle, "learn to skip. Skipping is an exercise which prevents obesity of the mind."

Mr. Pett Ridge told some amusing stories. "In a military hospital," he said, "a man asked me whether I could get him 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.' He said, 'I began it 20 years ago. I borrowed it from another man. Somebody pinched it from me when I was half way through it, and I've never had a chance of getting to the end of it.' I found the book for him. He said, 'I'm very glad to have it. I began it 20 years ago—' I said, 'Yes, but you've read a large number of books since then, haven't you?' The man replied, 'Oh, no; I never tried another.'"

Another story was of the agent of a pill and ointment firm who was sent into a foreign country. As a first step toward business he compiled a long list of complaints, beginning with "Asthma" and ending with "Zymotic diseases." His goods, he said, would cure these ailments, and then, as a sort of postscript, he added: "If there should be any complaints existing in this country which are unknown in England, the pills and ointment will cure them also."

Abolition of Titles.

One of the recent news items from Petrograd is that "all class titles, privileges and distinctions" have been abolished, so that it may be surmised that conditions in Russia are the same as those wittily described in the old French story. M. de Saint Cyr having applied for a passport, in the days of the French Revolution, is asked his name.

"What is your name?"
"M. de Saint Cyr."
"There are no more Monsieurs."
"Very well; De Saint Cyr."
"There are no more De's."
"Good. Saint Cyr, then."
"There are no longer any Saints."
"Then I am simply Cyr."
"No, for there are no sires; kings are abolished."

Improving on Nature.

One by one nature is being made to surrender her secrets to man by the steady progress of science. Not only is her most sacredly guarded secret—how earth was made, of what its rocks and minerals are composed—now being solved, but actual rocks and minerals are being reproduced by artificial means, reproduced in a much purer form than they were originally made by nature. The place at which these wonderful experiments are being conducted is the Carnegie geological laboratory, a part of the Carnegie institute of Washington.

And Many Do.

"But I'm a free born, American citizen," protested the man who was criticizing the government for its war policy.

"I don't deny that, my friend," replied the thoughtful person, "but in these days and times even a free born, American citizen can talk too darned much."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Optimistic Thought.

He who reforms himself has done more toward reforming the public than a crowd of noisy, impotent patriots.