

# 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 trick 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. Honore, 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 Honore, 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 Honore, 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 Saratoga, 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. Whaddaya now 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 I. 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—believed in 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—gobs 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, Antoinette, 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."



## COWPEA IS VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS CROP



Cowpea Plant, Showing Ripe Pods.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Any system of agriculture which does not include some leguminous crop will ultimately lessen the productivity of the soil and make necessary the purchase at considerable expense of fertilizers containing nitrogen. On the other hand, the proper use of leguminous crops will maintain or even increase productivity. At the present time the cowpea is probably the most valuable legume for the cotton belt. It is to the South what red clover is to the North and alfalfa to the West.

Not only does the cowpea benefit the soil by adding nitrogen to it, but it can be made to supply southern markets with much of the hay which is now shipped in from the North and West. Thus it aids in the production of live stock, without which it is impossible to secure the maximum returns from any farm.

These facts have been familiar to progressive farmers for years, but the high price of seed in the past prevented as widespread a use of the crop as was desirable. Improved machinery, however, has now done much to remove this difficulty and may well do more in the future. When harvested for seed, the crop should be cut with a mower or self-rake reaper when half or more of the pods are ripe. After it has become thoroughly dry, it may be thrashed with an ordinary grain separator, with some modifications, or with a two-cylinder cowpea thrasher, or with a one-cylinder special machine which a number of ingenious devices make the most satisfactory of all.

Exclusive of the crop's value in improving the soil, cowpeas are most useful as hay. Good cowpea hay has a high percentage of digestible protein—nearly four times that of timothy hay—and as a feed is very nearly as valuable as alfalfa or wheat bran. When it includes a fair number of ripe peas it has been found satisfactory when fed alone to stock at work, and can be used very successfully as a maintenance ration for horses, mules, cattle, sheep and even hogs. When corn and cottonseed meal are high priced, experiments indicate that cowpea hay can be substituted to advantage. In the production of milk and butter it appears that one and one-fourth pounds of chopped pea hay is equivalent to a pound of wheat bran and three pounds to one of cottonseed meal. Splendid results are also obtained from feeding the seed, either whole or in broken pieces, to poultry, though at the prices that have hitherto prevailed this is scarcely practicable.

In the production of cowpea hay difficulty is sometimes experienced in curing the large growth of succulent vines. For this reason cowpeas are frequently grown in mixtures, a practice which makes the curing much easier. Sorghum is a favorite crop for this purpose and its use usually results in increasing the yield of hay considerably. Millet, soy beans and Johnson grass are also used.

At present, however, cowpeas are most frequently grown with corn, since the farmer secures in this way a corn crop, sufficient seed for the next season, and either a hay crop or a certain amount of grazing for his stock. On many dairy farms the cowpea is grown with corn in order to make ensilage, for which it has proved excellent. Though it is sometimes advisable, the use of cowpeas for pasture is not, as a rule, the best farm practice. Unless care is exercised, bloating, especially in bad weather, may result. The small expense involved is a powerful inducement, and when the hay is grown with corn it is frequently grazed by hogs.

Detailed information in regard to the planting and harvesting of the crop is contained in farmers' bulletin 318, "Cowpeas," of the department of agriculture, which will be sent free on request. The bulletin also discusses the merits of the various varieties, and suggests the use of the crop in some of the following rotations:

(a) Cotton, three years; corn and

cowpeas fourth year, and then cotton again. This is all right on the better soils of the South, but the cotton should be planted only two years in succession on the poorer soils.

(b) Wheat or oats with cowpeas each season after the removal of the grain crop, the land being seeded to grain in the fall, making two crops a year from the same land.

(c) Cotton, first year; corn and cowpeas, second year; winter oats or wheat, followed by cowpeas as a catch crop, third year, and then cotton again.

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## FEED COTTONSEED TO HOGS

Hoard's Dairyman Says No Uniformly Successful Method of Feeding Has Yet Been Found.

In response to the query "What experience have you had in feeding cooked cottonseed to hogs and young pigs?" Hoard's Dairyman makes the following reply:

We have had no experience in feeding cooked cottonseed, nor do we recall any experimentation along this line. No uniformly successful method of feeding cottonseed or cottonseed meal to swine has yet been found. The poisonous effect of cottonseed meal is said to be due to its content of phosphoric acid, which is developed when the seed is subjected to great heat. Reasoning along this line we would be inclined to believe that cooked cottonseed would not prove a safe feed for pigs. However, the Louisiana station states that its experiments do not uphold this theory, and that the poisonous effect of the cottonseed is due to some other factor whose virulence is decreased by heating. The seed is held to be more poisonous than the meal. It is probably safe to feed cottonseed meal when it does not constitute more than one-fifth to a quarter of the grain ration and is fed at this rate for not more than thirty days.

## SUBSOILING MAY BE HARMFUL

Increase in Yield Does Not Pay for Work Done—Bad Practice to Advocate, Says Expert.

(By O. O. CHURCHILL, Oklahoma Experiment Station.) The practice of subsoiling is receiving a good many notices in the press at this time. It is advocated particularly on tight soils and under drought conditions.

A good many of the stations in different parts of the United States have conducted many experiments to determine the benefit derived from this practice. Very seldom, if ever, does the increase in yield pay for the work done, and we, therefore, advise against subsoiling under most conditions. In some cases subsoiling may even be harmful.

We have been unable to find any records indicating that subsoiling will pay. It seems to us, therefore, to be a bad practice to advocate, even if in theory it does sound well.

Subsoiling is usually performed by an implement made of a straight blade with a shoe on the bottom. This implement is run in the bottom of the furrow and follows immediately after an ordinary plow. It does not turn the soil, but merely loosens it. It takes as much power to pull the subsoil plow as it does an ordinary plow.

Silo Saves Doctor's Bills. Silage makes the very best winter pasture for live stock and brings about more nearly than anything else summer conditions. The farmer with a good supply of silage will have little need for the veterinarian. When a pit silo can be had at a cost of fifteen to twenty dollars, each farmer should have one.

Menace to Dairy Business. The breeder who multiplies defects and perpetuates scrubby pedigreed stock is a worse menace to the dairy business than the man who keeps scrubs under their true colors.

Profitable Animal to Keep. Any animal that will fatten on the waste and destroy weeds is handy and profitable to have. The sheep will pay for its keep with its wool crop and give you a lamb or two that are worth five to ten dollars a year besides.

Valuable Pedigree. A pedigree is a great thing. It gives one a line on an animal's ancestry, but if the pedigree contains advanced registry records it is of still greater value.

## FOR DANCING FLOOR

WHITE 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 seem in all respects possessed of the several features that will com-



Youthful Dancing Frock.

mend 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 gumpie blouse of white chiffon or net with tiny self-ruffles to finish the sleeve end 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 festoons, 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 pannels for a belt and skirt trimming.

## STRAIGHT GIRDLER IS HERE

Tendency Marked in All the Latest Designs That Have Been Sent 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 with 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 corsetiere 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.

## 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 the young and slender all things are possible. One does not even have to suggest that truth in a dress epoch when every new style seems to be especially created for fortunate youth. But the women who

Again has a body blow 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-plaitings 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. Battleship 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 birds in orange and blue tones are applied over the inside surface of the parasol.

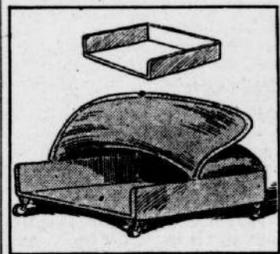
## COMFORT IN FOOT-WARMER

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, shirred 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.

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.

## For Sprains, Strains or Lameness

Always Keep a Bottle in your Stable

## HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrtle

For Galls, Wire Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc. Etc. Made Since 1846. Ask Any Druggist.

Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. G. C. Hanford, Syracuse, N. Y.

All Dealers

## The Wretchedness of Constipation

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

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliaryness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their work. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Wintersmith's Chill Tonic

not only the old reliable remedy for MALARIA

general strengthening tonic and appetizer. For children as well as adults. Sold in years. 50c and \$1.00 bottles at drug stores.

Parker's Hair Balsam

A toilet preparation of purest ingredients. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. Sold in 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

Dropsy Treatment

usually a few days relief, soon removes water and short breath, often gives entire cure in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent free. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to H. H. Green's Sons, Box 4, Chautauque, N. Y.

W. N. U., LITTLE ROCK, MO. 18-19

Sighted. Dorothy overheard her parents talking about Bible names.

"Is my name in the Bible?" asked. "No, dear." "Why, didn't God make me?" "Yes, dear." "Then why didn't he say something about it?"

Proper Surroundings. "I have called a conference of leading citizens to consider assisting starving of Europe."

"I'll provide a nice lunch for the who come."

"No; leave out the lunch. Let me feel how it is to be hungry. They appreciate the situation better."—Sas City Journal.

For Identification Purposes Only. "Gentlemen," began the speaker, thus putting himself on record with his auditors, flattering their vanity, though committing the crime of uttering a pale, white lie.

"Gentlemen," he repeated, thus bling it in, "I desire to call your attention to the four poems I about to recite."

A sub rosa groan escaped the cowered audience.

"Only the first of these poems," announced the speaker, "is mine. The other three are by Longfellow."

With an audible sigh of relief, audience settled back, prepared to endure the worst.

SOME HARD KNOCKS. Woman Gets Rid of "Coffee Habit."

The injurious action of coffee on the hearts of many persons is well known by physicians to be caused by caffeine. This is the drug found by chemists in coffee and tea.

A woman suffered a long time with severe heart trouble and finally her doctor told her she must give up coffee, as that was the principal cause of the trouble. She writes:

"My heart was so weak it could not do its work properly. My husband would sometimes have to carry me from the table, and it would seem as if I would never breathe again."

"The doctor told me that coffee was causing the weakness of my heart," said I must stop it, but it seemed could not give it up until I was nearly in bed with nervous prostration.

"For eleven weeks I lay in bed," she writes. "Finally my husband brought home some Postum and I took a glass of it and I felt better. I got well. Now I do not have any aches, nor those spells with heart. We know it is Postum that helped me. The Dr. said the day: 'I never thought you would what you are.' I used to weigh 120 pounds and now I weigh 110."

"Postum has done much for me. I would not go back to coffee. I believe it would kill me. I am at it. Postum must be prepared according to directions on package. It has a rich flavor and with Postum fine."

Name given by Postum Co., Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Health" in pkgs. Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be boiled. 15c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a savior. A teaspoonful dissolved in a cup of hot water and, when sugar, makes a delicious instantly. 30c and 50c tins. Both kinds are equally delicious. cost per cup about the same. "There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by