

RUSSIA CONTINUES TO MAKE PROGRESS

NOW HOLD PRINCIPAL CHAIN OF THE CARPATHIANS—ARE DESCENDING SLOPES.

WEATHER CONDITIONS BAD

Austro-Germans Continue to Bring Up Re-enforcements, But Russians Are Confident.

London.—The Russians in the east, like the French in the west, apparently are making progress in the capture of important points before undertaking a general forward movement. They now hold the whole principal chain of the Carpathians and at some points are descending the southern slopes and are approaching. If they are not already in, the Ussok Valley, south of the pass of that name.

Fighting is going on under difficult weather conditions. The ground is covered with snow, which is commencing to soften. The Austro-Germans continue to bring up re-enforcements, but the Russians appear to have confidence in their ability to handle the task, for simultaneously they are showing considerable activity both on the Eastern Russian frontier, where they claim success over the Germans, and south of the Vistula, where the Germans say they have repulsed a Russian attack.

The allied fleet has, according to official reports, been bombarding the Dardanelles forts from the Gulf of Suez. This doubtless is being done to prevent the Turks from repairing the forts, for it is not believed here that the big attacks will be resumed until the land forces arrive.

Reported in Good Condition. Washington.—Secretary Daniels declared that the last reports to the Navy Department as late as March 1 showed the ill-fated submarine F-4 to be in good condition. Naval officers and department officials said the truth about the boat's condition at the time she started on her last cruise probably would not be known until she was raised and examined.

Royal Baby Born. Berlin.—Crown Princess Cecilie gave birth to a daughter. The mother and child are doing well. The crown princess, who is a daughter of the late Friedrich Franz III. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, married Friedrich William, the German crown prince, in June, 1905. They now have five children, four boys, the eldest boy 9 years old, and one daughter.

Inquiry into Wage Conditions. Chicago.—The first government inquiry into wages and conditions of employment of sleeping car porters and conductors was made here by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. L. S. Hungerford, general manager of the Pullman Company, was questioned by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission.

McCombs to Arkansas. Chicago.—Wm. F. McCombs of New York, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who stopped in Chicago on a personal business trip to the West, expressed the opinion that the recent Republican majority victory in Chicago was due entirely to local issues and would have no bearing on the presidential election next year.

Old Steps Torn Away. Washington.—Stone masons have begun tearing up the historic steps leading to the main entrance to the capitol. The sandstone has failed to endure the grind of footsteps during a century and will make way for new marble slabs.

For Bank Guarantees. Washington.—Attorney General Gregory has approved a plan for guarantee of national bank deposits which does not require new legislation and does not threaten banks run on sound lines with payment of losses incurred through bad banking in other institutions.

Won't Talk Over Phone. Washington.—President Wilson declined to make a speech over the telephone to members of the St. Paul Traffic Club, because he could not make "a good long distance speech."

Wave of Prosperity. Washington.—A wave of general prosperity and good business is reaching over the entire United States, according to administration officers who have kept a close finger upon the business pulse of the country.

Panama Customs Laws. Washington.—The new customs laws of the republic of Panama probably will not be ratified by the United States, as required by the Taft agreement made with Panama in 1904.

Would Save Time of Congress. Washington.—The saving of time in both houses of Congress is one of the problems which will engross legislators when they return to their duties here at the outset of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Profit in "Buy-A-Bale." St. Louis.—Those who bought a bale of cotton at \$50 last fall in order to help the small cotton grower have profited \$1.50 on their investment, it was announced by the committee in charge of the movement.

Wilson Invited to Reunion. Washington.—Gov. J. Taylor Elliott of Virginia invited President Wilson to attend the United Confederate Reunion at Richmond on June 1, 2 and 3.

RENEGADE PIUTES CAPTURED



Group of the renegade Piutes and their captors. The band was captured in Utah after a stiff fight with the posse.

RIDES WITH DEATH

Bearer of War Dispatches in Constant Peril.

Letter From French Soldier Relates Narrow Escapes of Friend Who Makes Frequent Trips to the Trenches.

New York.—The danger undergone by a messenger carrying dispatches from the war office to the front is told in a letter received by Robert Stovold of this city from his brother in the French army. The letter says, in part: "George and the duke are also in the army now as interpreters. They are with General French and the English army all of the time. Harry is engaged to take officers with dispatches from the war office to the front three and four times a week. He sees George often.

"Three times a week George has to take dispatches up to the firing line. This is a pretty risky job and he has had several narrow escapes. Once he had to jump out of his automobile and lie down for several hours while shells and bullets went whistling by over him. Another time as he was driving along with his automobile some Germans hiding in the woods fired at him. Fortunately they missed him, but several of the bullets struck the automobile.

"Another time a shell burst twenty yards from him, but by a miracle he was not touched. He was enveloped in smoke, however, the fumes of the shell making him feel sick and giddy. George, however, seems to think it great sport.

"Harry Collard in the trenches also has been in some of the thickest of the fighting. He is fighting there day and night. Although he has been in many of the bayonet charges, he has so far escaped unscathed. Let's hope it will always be thus. Bob's brother has not been so fortunate. He was wounded in the head by shrapnel and picked up on the battlefield insensible. He found himself in the hospital when he recovered. He is nearly well now, though, and hopes to return soon to have another smack at those Germans.

"What a terrible war this is, Bob. Several of my very dear friends have been killed, a few others wounded and one is now a prisoner in Germany. If it were not for the wonderful fighting of the English we would have suffered more. But by the time you get this letter you will be reading that the Germans are in full retreat." After relating the sufferings of the wounded and the hardships undergone the writer closes with the words, "I should just like to have the job of shooting that kaiser."

MISS ALICE GERSTENBERG



One of the youthful and extremely promising novelists and dramatists is Miss Alice Gerstenberg. After spending three years at Bryn Mawr college she decided that she wanted some "real work," as she sincerely put it, and launched into the literary field. As an author Miss Gerstenberg is not unknown to the American public, her "Unquenched Fire" and "The Conscience of Sarah Platt" having been favorably received.

In the dramatic field Miss Gerstenberg is known to the theater-goers by

SAYS ONE LEG IS BAROMETER

But She Doesn't Like It, and is Suing the City of Cleveland for Damages.

Cleveland.—It's no joke to have one good leg and another that persists in acting as a barometer. So declares Mrs. Hattie Felber, who is suing the city for \$10,000 damages.

She also objects to having to wear shoes two sizes larger than she has been accustomed to wear and to have

HOW THE KAISER APPEARS

Correspondent Writes Pen Picture of Emperor as He Saw Him at Front.

Berlin.—A pen picture of the kaiser appears in the Kreuz-Zeitung from its war correspondent with the German troops in Poland, who says: "The kaiser appeared with General Mackensen, and passed along in front of the officers and troops. I had not seen him since the time when at the beginning of the war he spoke to the crowd from the balcony of the castle in Berlin.

"For one moment I had formed the impression that he had become terribly gray in the campaign. That, however, was an error, which arose from the fact that his head protector, which he was wearing owing to the extremely cold weather, was gray. "The supreme war lord appears, on the contrary, extraordinarily fresh and elastic, even though the seriousness of these last months has left marks on his features, and a certain bitterness which formerly was not present comes into his voice when he speaks.

"When I saw him I could not help thinking of the kaiser parade in 1895 on the Spandau drill ground. How brilliant he then looked, how forceful, how confident in the future and victory!"

AUSTRIAN BAR IN PROTEST

Object to Restraining Refugee Lawyers of Galicia and Bukovina From Practicing.

Vienna.—A committee of the Austrian Bar association has recently drawn up a vigorous protest against the enactments of the government restraining the refugee lawyers of Galicia and Bukovina from the practice of their profession in lower Austria. The representations of the committee, which has behind it not only the prominent lawyers of Vienna, but of all the Austrian crownlands, received instant and hearty indorsement from the bar. The Austrian Bar association repudiated all sympathy with the illiberal policy of the state authorities, and by a three-quarters vote of its members, put itself on record against the proceedings disbarbing its colleagues from Galicia and Bukovina. Public opinion, too, keenly alive to the fact that the government is imposing disabilities on a part of its population which is suffering for its sake, is in emphatic accord with the stand of the lawyer's committee.

TO BE SOLDIER, EATS BEANS

Youth Who Tried to Enlist Three Times is Under Weight—Physician Advises Him.

Alexandria, Ind.—Paul Hogle, a high school pupil, who has had ambitions to join the United States army, returned from Indianapolis, where he made his third unsuccessful attempt to enlist under the Stars and Stripes. At Muncie the young man was informed six months ago that he was not old enough. When he tried to join the army at the Anderson recruiting station his parents objected. A few days ago he slipped away to Indianapolis. Everything went along fine until it came to the question of weight. He was five pounds under the prescribed weight. He has been advised by a local physician to confine his diet to beans to take on extra weight.

BELGIANS GIVEN BACK JOBS

Sign Declaration They Will Refrain From Acts Prejudicial to Germany.

Amsterdam, Holland.—A Brussels dispatch to the Telegraaf says that all former employees of the Belgian government in the post and telegraph departments, as well as other branches of the government, have resumed work after signing a declaration that they will refrain from acts prejudicial to Germany. A German administrator has been appointed for each department.

ATONEMENT

"I hate the smell of mothballs and there's the woman next door hanging up the clothes she has had put away with them." "Why object to that? She's doing you a neighborly kindness in airing your grievances."

But That's Serious. Some girls seem to slip along through life without any more serious worries than how to keep the shoulder straps of their evening gowns in place.

in One "Butt" of Ale. In one "butt" of ale there are 109 gallons.

"SOLOMON" ENDS BABY CASE

This Time in Person of New York Lawyer—He Foregoes the Sword.

New York.—May a child be held for board unpaid?

The question was asked of Magistrate Barlow, when Mrs. May Berghard, whose baby was born last August, summoned to court Mrs. Minnie Curtis because she had refused to give up the child until Mrs. Berghard paid \$10 arrears of board for the baby. On consulting the court Bible, Magistrate Barlow, in emulation of King Solomon in a similar case, glanced about for the state sword which should have been behind his chair. The court stenographer had taken it away to sharpen his pencil, and in default of anything bigger than a paper cutter Magistrate Barlow threw biblical instructions to the winds, and gave the child back to its mother.

ENGLISH WADING STOCKINGS



The British war office, after careful experiments, has adopted a new wading stocking for the use of the troops in wet or flooded trenches. The waders are light and strong and are absolutely waterproof. They are lined with wool and are worn on the bare foot inside the army service boot. During the experiments the soldiers suffered no ill effects from long periods of immersion of the feet in icy water.

PAYS FOR TURKEY HE STOLE

But It Took Him Twenty-Seven Years to Discover That the Act Was Sinful.

Atkin, Ark.—A. D. Stubbs of Carden Bottom, six miles south of here, received from the post office there a dollar and the following letter of explanation:

"A. D. Stubbs—Dear friend: Please find enclosed \$1 for one turkey I killed of yours twenty-seven years ago in the woods near the mouth of Petit Jean river. This turkey was taken to George Shoemaker's and we cooked it and ate it. I am serving God. Will you please forgive me for this sinful act? L. R. Eagan."

The letter was mailed at Kansas City. Mr. Stubbs remembers Eagan well, but was not aware of the killing of the turkey.

Mr. Stubbs at once applied the dollar to the cause of foreign missions.

"I'M ONLY 98," SHE SAYS

Arrested for Begging, New Jersey Woman Denies She's Too Old to Work.

Atlantic City, N. J.—"I had to beg. They all said I was too old to work. But I'm not," said Mrs. Edna Sheppard when arraigned before Recorder Gaskill on the charge of seeking alms on the streets.

"Well, you don't look exactly like a spring chicken. Just what is your age?" inquired the court.

"None of your freshness, young man. I'm only ninety-eight and I'm not ashamed to tell it either," was the reply.

"Prisoner discharged," was the verdict, after investigation had shown Mrs. Sheppard really was within two years of the century mark.

GETS ALONG WITH PART OF BRAIN

Paris.—Doctor Guepin has removed one-sixth of a wounded soldier's brain without the patient suffering serious consequences.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 18

THE SHEPHERD'S PSALM.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 23. GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is my Shepherd.—Ps. 23:1.

This is the most famous of the shepherd king's writings. Probably written in his later life, he borrows his figure from the experience of his youth. The relation of the lamb to David is a type to him of his relations to God. Israel's greatest poet had ample time for meditation in the days of his youth as he followed the occupation of shepherd. His playing on the harp is famous and he made the first official use of music in the worship of Jehovah (see I Chron. 15:15-24). The word "Psalm" is from the Greek, and first meant a stringed instrument. The Hebrew title of this book is "Praises." Of the 150 psalms David is expressly credited with 73. Praise of God is the central theme of all. Thanksgiving, trust, prayer and triumph each receive expression, and a large group are Messianic.

To fully study this, the sweetest of all psalms, we must consider it verse by verse.

(1) "My Shepherd." The lamb is David. The Shepherd is Jehovah. The time is man's natural time on earth. The rest is in the future. This Shepherd so provides that the lamb "shall not want." It is his business to care for his sheep. We are the sheep. Jesus is the Shepherd, and his sheep obey his voice (John 10:4, 5). We shall not want food, for drink, for grace, for quietness, for companionship, for guidance and for welcome back to the fold at the end of the day or in the time of storm.

(2) "He leadeth me." "The Lord is my Shepherd because (a) he bought me; (b) he feeds me; (c) he leads me."—Robertson. To fully comprehend the deep significance of this psalm we must try to know the land of Palestine and the habits of eastern shepherds; how they feed their flocks, know them by name, and keep constant vigil against the danger of flood and wild beasts. The Lord is an individual shepherd, interested in the one as well as the whole, and as such attends to each individual's need. He provides a place for us to "lie down in pastures of tender grass;" he also causes us to walk beside "waters of quietness." He makes us to lie down at times and he knows where to lead, providing at the same time both food and drink. God's word is the richest pasture for the sheep of the Great Shepherd.

(3) "He restoreth my soul." The Shepherd revives our faintness. If the lamb is too weak, he carries it "in his bosom" until it is revived. Many are the ways he revives us. A word, a sentence, a paragraph, or an experience will oftentimes restore the sick, weary, sorrowful or sin-buffed child of God. He also leads—remember he does not drive—and his paths are paths of pleasantness and of peace. His paths are "right tracks," not the delusive ones of sin. We cannot walk in these paths without his leadership, without his strengthening rest, without the invigorating food and drink which is provided for us by the Good Shepherd. Jehovah does all of this for "His name's sake," not because of our merit, though of course he does guard and help his people for their own sakes, but they have a stronger security because of what he is himself.

(4) "Yea though I walk." Just as every need has and will be provided for (Phil. 4:19) even so will every fear be banished. The flock has passed beyond the "tender grass" and "waters of quietness" into new and strange experiences, into the "valley of deepest darkness," not alone the experience of physical death but all of life's experiences that are shrouded by thick, impenetrable darkness, for the Christian does not always walk in paths of light. Sometimes we scarcely see the Shepherd, but we may always hear his voice. Dark valleys may lie between two excellent pastures grounds even as Bunyan suggests in Pilgrim's Progress. Death is a shadow, not a substance, for the sting of sin has been removed (I Cor. 15:54-57). Why not fear? "For thou art with me" and he is stronger than any possible enemy. There are dangers which we cannot cope with, but as he is with us "we are able" (Isa. 43:2; Rom. 8:31; Heb. 13:5). The rod was used for defense and the staff for climbing, and the eastern shepherd still carries both. The staff is symbolic of the scepter—our Shepherd is also Sovereign (Acts 2:36). The written word, kind friend, or remembered promise may be the rod and staff of God.

(5) "My cup runneth over." Here the figure changes. Jehovah is now the bountiful host. What a feast he has spread! David as a shepherd and as a fugitive from Saul knew the pinch of hunger and the satisfaction of eating in peace, in the very presence of his enemies, man and beast. They that are Christ's have enemies (John 15:19; II Tim. 3:12), but as our Host he has spread a banquet in their very presence while the world goes on feeding upon the husks. He also anoints our heads with the "oil of gladness," the Holy Spirit (Acts 10:38; I John 2:20, 27 R. V.). For the ancient feast this anointing was an essential preparation.

Following it his cup was filled to overflowing. Only the overflowing life can bless others.

Our joys, our spiritual joys in Christ, are given in abundance that we may overflow to others.

MARKET BUTTER IN ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES



A Load of Cream at a Southern Creamery.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most of the surplus butter from the farm cow in the South is exchanged for groceries at the country store. On account of poor quality, unattractive packages, and irregular supply, the prices received for this butter are very low. Bulletins explaining how the housewife can make good butter and how to put it into attractive packages may be obtained without cost by applying to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Purchasers of butter like to buy from persons who can furnish it the year round. Usually the market for farm butter is oversupplied during the summer season. This is because cows generally freshen in the spring and thus furnish a greater supply of butter throughout the summer, when grass and green feed are abundant, than at any other time of the year. For this reason the price of butter is lowest in summer and highest in winter. To take advantage of these conditions farmers should have their cows freshen in the fall; this would tend to equalize the supply of butter throughout the year.

In many cases no great effort is made to find a good market for the farm butter. Too often nearby grocery stores are regarded as the only market possibility. Boarding houses, women's clubs, hotels and restaurants, and private families, not only in the home towns but in surrounding towns, should be canvassed and a sample of the butter exhibited. In this way a good market for farm butter may be secured if the butter is of good quality and can be supplied regularly.

The frequency of delivery will depend upon the demand of the trade.

of the largest number of farmers in the creamery. This furnishes a constant demand for cream, whether in large or small quantities. There are three ways of getting cream to the creamery or shipping point:

1. Each farmer may haul his own cream.
2. Farmers in a community may take turns in hauling their cream.
3. A man may be employed to haul all the cream regularly and each farmer may pay for this service according to the amount of cream he sells.

The third method is on the same principle as the rural free delivery of mail matter. Under this system the hauler at regular intervals comes to the farmer's door, gets the cream, and takes it to the creamery or shipping point. The cream is weighed, sampled, and poured into a carrying can in the wagon. The samples and records of weights are sent to the creamery. Routes may be established close to the creamery, and the cream delivered direct, or they may be established at distant points and the cream delivered to a central station for shipping to the creamery. Subroutes may radiate from points on the main route and thus cream can be collected from a wide area.

In communities in which interest in selling cream is just being aroused and where there is not cream enough produced to pay for having it collected each day, the cream can be kept from day to day and collected twice a week in winter and three times in summer. Where this is practiced the farmer must use ice to keep the cream as cold as possible, or place the cans in spring or well water. Unless extra care is taken to produce the cream in the most cleanly manner, and unless it is



A Fancy Container for a High Grade Product.

Often the farmer or some member of his family can without inconvenience deliver the butter to the purchaser. When those who have butter to sell can not deliver it to distant purchasers they should investigate the opportunities offered by the parcel post service.

Cream obtained by running the warm whole milk through a cream separator is a very convenient form in which to market the product of cows. Less equipment and labor are required for this method than if butter is made.

For handling cream it is necessary to have a separator, shipping cans, some appliances for heating water to wash utensils, and some means for cooling the cream.

Cream if not properly taken care of is easily spoiled. Directions for taking the proper care of milk and cream are described in a circular which is sent free by the department of agriculture.

Since the fat is the most valuable part, cream is usually sold according to the pounds of fat it contains. For determining the percentage of fat in cream the Babcock test, which is a simple process, is used. Small samples of cream are tested and the percentage of fat shown is multiplied by the weight of the cream from which the sample is taken. For example, if a sample of cream from a can containing 40 pounds is found to test 25 per cent, the pounds of butterfat are found by multiplying 40 by 0.25, which is ten pounds. The persons buying the cream generally do the sampling and testing.

Hotels, restaurants, railroad eating houses, soda fountains, and ice cream manufacturers offer markets for fresh sweet cream. Such markets require a high class product of uniform quality and a dependable supply delivered at regular intervals. This makes it necessary for farmers who supply such markets to have good transportation facilities.

The market for cream within reach

kept thoroughly cold at all times, this method is not advisable.

The shipping of cream compels the farmer to have a separator. The cost of the separator is often discouraged to the man who has only two or three cows, and who, but for this expense, could sell a small amount of cream. This, however, need not prevent the purchase of a separator, as some companies sell their machines for a small cash payment, the remainder to be paid in monthly or bimonthly installments. This enables the farmer to let the cows pay for the separator.

Again, in the case of several farmers living near one another, one separator, centrally located, can be used by all. The central separator offers a splendid opportunity for land-owners to encourage their tenants to keep cows. Even if the tenants have only small quantities of milk, it will bring more money in the form of cream than if the milk were churned and the butter sold. Carrying the milk to the separator is also less trouble than making the butter.

In sections where cream can be marketed, routes operated in some way as described are to be commended, and provided the cream is produced and handled properly, as the farmer to procure a steady cash income from his cows by providing a market at his door.

Early Start for Strawberries. Strawberry plants, like fruit trees, should be set at the earliest possible moment in spring. The variety selected should be one that has proved successful in your locality; if you experiment with new varieties let it be on a small scale. Remember, too, that the variety recommended as a good strawberry is not the best for home use. Some of the most delicious berries are those that stand shipping, but cannot be called for home consumption.

Incubators Always Ready. Incubators can be kept ready for hatching order, but not the best.

Dairy Business. The man who goes into the dairy business thinking that selecting cows and compounding balms and ointments is all he need to understand is sure to wake up a sadder and wiser man.

Keep Pigs Gaining. To keep the pigs gaining they must have perfectly dry and warm quarters, but this does not mean a hot house. The ventilation is equally important.

OLD-TIME NOTIONS

We should abandon some of our old-time notions and study the past, and compare her with the present cow. Then we may understand why the present cow needs better care and more liberal feeding than her ancestors.

MONEY FOR STOCKMAN

The stockman who has a fine new milch cow to sell every few weeks, at a good price, is surely going to save up money.