

NOT MUCH OF A CREED.

He didn't have much of a creed,
And his doctrine was not very deep;
His faith wasn't one he could read;
In volumes expensive or cheap...

RETURNING FROM INDIA.

By One on Medical Duty in that Far Eastern
Country. The First Part of the Homeward
Bound Voyage.
FEBRUARY 17th, 1914.
Some place in the Bay of Bengal.

Dear Home Folk:
Wonder whether you have gotten all
the letters I have sent you. True, there
wouldn't be much lost if they did not
reach their destination, but would leave
you to guess how I arrived where I am.

The sea, so blue that even the sky is
jealous and is calling little fleecy white
clouds to its aid to enhance its usual
beauty, is as calm as a lake while away
out on the horizon line a few little white
caps are showing. A small steamer
sailed into view for a short time this
morning, but now, only the endless blue
meets your eye.

This boat—P. & O. S. S. India—is a
fairly decent one, although not un-
usually elegant, but my ship-mates—they are
a most interesting lot of folks. Of
course, it is second-class, and all nice
English people go first-class, so no doubt
there are many nice people beyond the
rail. I later learned that our side had
by far the most interesting lot of folks.

Colombo was indeed a charming place,
but hot and damp, and I am sorry
to say I was disappointed; my two years
in India have made me particular as to
what I may rave about.

The trip to Kandy was up amongst
mountains and it was very new to me
to see tropical verdure spread over most
beautiful mountain peaks and valleys.

der why I ever came this long way home
for I do get homesick for "my ain folk,"
especially when I can't carry to you any
of the many lovely presents I see in the
stores. I would like to carry home to
you the cream of all the curious find.

It is not the common you would like
out here, for they are common in-
deed, but you would like some of the
choice bits one sees everywhere.

Our table is one place you might find
interesting for there is a Jap, a Parsee, a
Scotchwoman, a Dutchman, from South
Africa; two English folks and myself;
could you imagine a more diverse com-
pany.

It is nearly time to quit. We reach
Pinang Thursday morning and I think
I'll mail this to you from there; it will
no doubt reach you some time.
(Continued next week.)

Hints To Vacationists.

Nature's siren song is calling the city
dweller. It lures to mountain, meadow,
lake or camp. The call is universal and
all who are free hasten to answer.

In selecting a place for a summer home
or a brief vacation it is well to observe
a few basic precautions and so avoid in-
curring illness which may result seri-
ously.

There are thousands of resorts, cot-
tages and camps where the defects in
sanitation present a genuine menace.
Certain things should be carefully ob-
served.

The water supply.
The disposal of sewage and garbage.
The milk supply, particularly if there
are infants or young children.

If the water supply comes from a well,
be sure that it is not located where it
will receive underground or surface
drainage from a barn-yard or outhouse.

Our Correspondents' Opinions.

This column is at the service of those of our people
who desire to express their views on any subject
of general or local interest. The "Watchman" will
in no way be responsible for their ideas or state-
ments. The real name of the author must accom-
pany all communications, but will be withheld
from publication when the request is made.

Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage.

Their belief in two things divide the
Suffragist from the Anti-Suffragist—it is
their belief in Democracy and their belief
in women.

We claim that the individual is the unit
of our government, and the Anti-Suffra-
gists claim that the family is the unit.

When the latter are confronted with
the fact of manhood suffrage they say
they do not believe in pure Democracy
but in representation.

What becomes of representation when
the vote of one man who stands for six
women in his family counts for as much
as the vote of the man who has no wom-
en to represent? We have much impure
Democracy, what we want is a govern-
ment founded on justice to all.

Below all the arguments of good and
bad laws, of good and bad women, of wet
and dry States if stories of what he said
or what she said, lies the belief, or lack
of belief in the rule of the people, and
the moral worth of womanhood.

It comes with poor grace from one who
is opposing woman's ballot to lament
over the fact that men do not vote. Our
towns, our State, and our country need
both men and women who are alive to
their duty of making our land a better
place to live in, a better home, and who
should realize that our government has
to do with our lives, and should be made
clean and as good as we wish our homes
to be.

Taxation it is true is levied largely on
property but every individual helps pay
the taxes of our government in the prices
paid for food, clothes, and a place to live.

There is no reason that women should
be more partisan with the ballot than
without it, and in questions relating to
their interests they have shown them-
selves non-partisan in the States where
they vote. It was the women of Colorado
who elected Judge Lindsay in spite of the
opposition of the parties.

WOMEN CALM AS THEY FACE DEATH

Passengers Had Been Thinking of
Nothing but Possible Fate After
German Torpedo, and as Ship Was
Struck American Exclaimed, "By
Heavens, They've Done It!"

Oliver P. Barnard, the scenic artist
of the Covent Garden Opera, who told
of A. G. Vanderbilt's bravery and Fro-
man's stoicism, gave the following ac-
count of the torpedoing of the Lusitania:

"It was my rare fortune to be one of
four people who saw the torpedo of the
German submarine fired at the Lusitania
at a distance of probably
not more than 200 yards. I had just
come up from luncheon and was look-
ing across an uncommonly calm and
beautiful sea when I saw on the star-
board what at first seemed to be the
tail of a fish. It was the periscope of
our assailant.

"The next thing I observed was the
fast lengthening track of a newly
launched torpedo, itself a streak of
froth. We had all been thinking,
dreaming, sleeping and eating 'subma-
rines' from the hour we left New York,
and yet with the dreadful danger about
to descend upon us I could hardly be-
lieve the evidence of my own eyes.

"An American lady rushed up to
where I stood, exclaiming nonchalantly,
'This isn't a torpedo, is it?'
'I was too spellbound to answer. I
felt absolutely sick.

"Hit With Terrible Impact.
'Then we were hit. My impression
of the contact of the torpedo was that
it was an indescribably terrific impact,
though not marked by anything such
as the imagination might fancy in the
way of a roar.

"The torpedo must have penetrated
deeply into the side of the vessel and
exploded internally.

"The point of contact was about be-
neath the grand entrance to the sala-
oon, and the result of the explosion
was that it blew everything in that
immediate vicinity into smithereens.
Then the tremendous water tanks on
the funnel deck burst, releasing their
enormous contents and flooding every-
thing.

"The moment the explosion took
place the Lusitania simply fell over
just as a house, kept up by underpin-
ning, would topple the instant the
main props were pulled out.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.
When we are happy, we see those we love; in
sorrow, we turn to those who love us.—Cecil
Raleigh.

There is probably no woman who can-
not count in her wardrobe at least one
waist of the serviceable wash silk. To
the business woman wash silk is a boon
that has long been appreciated because
of its excellent laundering qualities and
its generally trim and unmissed appear-
ance. Until rather lately the wash silks
have been confined to the strictly tailor-
made waists, but since the shops have
been showing varieties of wash silks in
all sorts of weaves and patterns the
possibilities of uses for this ever practical
material have become more numerous.

The plain China silks and pale-colored
crepes de chine have always been con-
sidered washable, but they have also
been rather expensive. It is possible
now to get most gorgeous striped and
figured effects in the crepes de chine for
the same price as a good quality of the
so-called shirting silks. These striped
materials lend themselves admirably to
the modeling of very attractive waists.

Yokes, collar or cuffs made crosswise
of the goods, with the rest of the waist
made lengthwise, give a self-trimming
that is as effective as it is practical for
the wash tub. There is a tendency to
combine plain white silk with the striped
materials, either in the vest effect or in
the lining of turn-over collar and cuffs.

Whole dresses for spring and summer
wear are being shown made from the
plain or striped wash silks. Can you im-
agine anything cooler than a light green
and white striped silk made simply with
full skirt, short bodice and a girdele
of plain green to match the stripe? In
this same dress there is an underbelly
with full, long sleeves of Georgette crepe,
which, by the way, is a chiffon-like ma-
terial as washable as the silk.

Nothing betrays lack of daintiness in
personal care more than neglect of the
hands and nails. A pretty hand is a
great beauty asset, and one to be desired
by every woman who values her good
looks. Of course it is more difficult for
some women to keep their nails clean
and their hands soft and white and free
from blemishes than others. The house-
wife who does her own work, continually
dipping her hands in soapy dishwater,
cannot expect to attain the beauty and
refined texture of skin possible to the wom-
an whose hands are idle all day. How-
ever, she can at least keep her nails and
hands clean, and cleanliness is imperative
to the woman who longs for the least
vestige of beauty.

Never wash the hands except when
you have time enough to do it thor-
oughly. Constantly rinsing them in cold
water drives the dirt in and ruins the
texture of the skin, making it rough,
coarse and red. When exposed to hard
usage, as in the daily routine of house-
work, instead of frequently washing the
hands in water, rub in a few drops of oil.
This will cleanse them and protect
the flesh from growing callous.
Lemon juice will remove stains.

When summer days approach leghorn
hats with masses of pink roses and beau-
tiful laces will be the choice of the char-
mingly attired woman. Many of these
models are turned up in the rear, and
their picturesque lines are accentuated
by the streamers of soft silk. Attractive
creations are also developed with broad
brims of French crepe on which are
embroidered dainty flowers in delicate
colored silks. Even the quaint poke and
other modes favored by the Empress
Eugenie will find expression in the new
leghorn models.

Foreign fashion experts say that the
prompt acceptance of the full skirt by
American women has made its success
certain. Paris had such models ready
just before the outbreak of the war, but
the best London dressmakers did not
think the women of England were ready
for so novel and radical a change. From
the tight skirts of the last few seasons to
a skirt six yards around is about as revo-
lutionary a change as is possible. Why
couldn't the fashion makers have stopped
about half way? The change will be ac-
ceptable to manufacturer and merchant,
but, as a London costume points out,
it will fall hard upon many women who,
because of the financial stress of the
war, hoped to make last year's dresses
serve for this spring and summer. Why
not do so anyway?—Leslie's.

FARM NOTES.

—Red clover has been justly ranked
as the principal foundation of a perma-
nent system of agriculture in the north-
ern and eastern parts of the United
States, according to the department's
office of Forage Crop Investigations.

This is due to its high feeding value, its
effect upon the soil, and the ease with
which it may be employed in rotations.
Under ordinary conditions red clover
is a biennial, although special strains are
truly perennial. In pastures where it
has been kept from seeding, certain
plants have been known to live for three
or four years.

Clover makes an excellent pasture for
all kinds of live stock. Care, however,
must be exercised not to turn sheep or
cattle in a clover meadow when they are
hungry or when it is wet with rain or
dew, since bloating may occur. If but
one crop of hay is cut, considerable pas-
ture is furnished during the summer and
autumn, but if two crops of hay or one
crop of hay and one crop of seed are
harvested little pasture will result.
Clover will furnish some pasture the fall
of the year if it is sown, although it should
be pastured lightly.

Red clover produces satisfactory yields
of hay throughout the clover area. Either
two crops of hay or one crop of hay and
one of seed may be produced in the same
season. Since mammoth clover produces
but one crop a season it may be pas-
tured until the first part of June. As
soon as the stock is removed the mea-
dow should be clipped so that the plants
will make a more even growth.
Clover hay is a very nutritious feed, being
rich in protein and for this reason makes
an excellent forage for growing animals
and milk cows.

Red clover makes excellent green feed
for milk cows. The average yields of
green matter of red clover vary from 6
to 12 tons per acre. The season for soiling
may commence about 10 days before
the plants come into bloom and continue
as long as the plants remain green.
Bloating does not occur when clover is
fed in this manner, but it must not be
wet with dew or rain when cut, nor
should it be wilted.

As a soil-improving crop red clover can
not be excelled. By proper utilization
in rotations it is possible to maintain the
supply of nitrogen and humus in the
soil. Yields of grain crops have been in-
creased as much as 10 bushels to the
acre by turning under clover sod. Red
clover is sometimes used as a green ma-
nure crop. This is to be recommended
only where soils are very low in humus
and artificial fertilizers are used exclu-
sively.

Red clover is best adapted to deep,
well-drained clay loams and calcareous
loams, which are fairly rich in humus.
Sandy soils well supplied with humus
also produce good crops of clover. Soils
poor in lime will rarely produce good
crops of clover unless they contain an
abundant supply of humus. In the spring
addition of lime, however, most soils con-
sidered to be "clover sick" or "acid" can
be made to grow clover satisfactorily. As
most soils in the clover belt are becom-
ing "acid" it is recommended that all
soils be tested for acidity before being
planted to clover. The litmus paper test
is simple and fairly accurate. Weights,
however, should be based not on a single
test but on a number of tests with
soil collected in different parts of the
field. Two to four tons of finely ground
limestone or one to two tons of caustic
lime should be applied to "acid" soils.

Throughout the greater part of the
clover belt clover is seeded in the spring
on winter wheat or with spring grain. In
the southern part of the clover belt seed-
ing in corn at the last cultivation has
been successful. When red clover is
seeded on winter grain it is sown broad-
cast early in the spring when the ground
is honeycombed by freezing and thaw-
ing. If sown later when the ground has
been worked it is broadcasted and harrowed
or seeded as shallow as possible with
a disk drill. In the spring grain
sections red clover is sown at the same
time the grain is drilled. It is the prac-
tice in some locations to attach a grass
seedling attachment to the grain drill and
drop the clover seed either in front of
or behind the grain hose. If dropped in
front of the grain hose the drill will cov-
er it, but if dropped behind it should be
harrowed in. Care should be taken to
see that the seed is covered about one
inch in loam soils and one-half inch
in clay soils. It is important that the
seed be covered so that the young
plants will have sufficient moisture to
become established. It is recommended
on soils which are poor in humus to ap-
ply a dressing of straw or manure to the
winter wheat. This will help to control
washing and packing as well as the loss
of moisture. It may be the means of
establishing a stand which would other-
wise fail. Eight to ten pounds of seed
are usually sown to the acre.

Red clover should be cut for hay when
just past full bloom. At this stage the
maximum protein and dry matter is
present, the leaves are still intact, and
the stems green. The hay should be so
handled that it will reach the barn or
stack with the least possible exposure to
the weather and loss of leaves. It should
not be allowed to become too dry in the
windrow and should be cured in the
shock. The second crop of clover may
be cut for hay, pastured, or allowed to
mature for seed. If a seed crop is
to be harvested it should be cut
when nearly all of the heads have turned
brown or black. The mower, self-
rake reaper, or binder may be used to
cut the crop. When the mower is used
the hay should be raked and bunched
while damp to prevent shattering. It
should not be tied in bundles when the
binder is used.

108 AMERICANS IN 1,154 DEAD
ON LUSITANIA.
The following are the figures furnished
by the Cunard company and
United States Consul Frost at
Queenstown, Ireland, as to the loss
of life on the sunk Lusitania:

Every mother owes her child a good
constitution. It is better to be born
healthy than rich. With health all things
are possible, fame, riches, success. With-
out health riches are only a mockery,
opening the way to pleasures which can-
not be enjoyed. The health of the child
depends upon the health of the mother.
The health of the mother depends upon
herself. Healthy motherhood is enjoyed
by those who keep the delicate feminine
organs in a healthy condition by the use
of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It
nourishes the nerves and so relieves
nervousness, it strengthens the body and
makes the mind cheerful. It practically
does away with the pain associated with
the baby's advent. It makes weak wom-
en strong and sick women well.