

LINCOLN

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY, in Chicago Interior

The hour was on us. Where the man?

The fateful sands unfaltering ran,
And up the way of tears
He came into the years,

Our pastoral captain. Forth he came,

As one that answers to his name,
Nor dreamed how high his charge,
His work how fair and large,

To set the stones back in the wall,
Lest the divided house should fall
And peace from men depart,
Hope and the childlike heart.

We looked on him. "Tis he," we said,

"Come crownless and unheralded,
The shepherd who will keep
The flocks, will fold the sheep."

Unknightly, yes, yet 'twas the mien
Presaging the immortal scene,
Some battle of His wars
Who sealeth up the stars.

Not he would take the past between
His hands, wipe Valor's tablets clean,
Commanding greatness wait
Till he stand at the gate;

Not he would cramp to one small head

The awful laurels of the dead,
Time's mighty vintage cup,
And drink all honor up.

Not flutter of the banners bold
Borne by the lusty sons of old,
The haughty conquerors
Set forward to their wars.

Not his their glare, their pageantries,
Their goal; their glory was not his.
Humbly he came to keep
The flocks, to aid the sheep.

The need comes not without the man.

The prescient hours unceasing ran,
And up the way of tears
He came into the years,

Our pastoral captain, skilled to crook

The spear into the pruning hook,
The simple, kindly man,
Lincoln, American.

Inspired by Lincoln's Words

IN a letter to the New York Times Mortimer Lampson of Mountain Lakes, N. J., late assistant surgeon Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Army of the James, told how a few words from Abraham Lincoln in the White House aided him in serving the Union in civil war days. Mr. Lampson wrote:

I remember how I thrilled as I met those deep brooding eyes looking down at me. What he said I could never accurately remember, but it was in substance nearly as follows:

"Well, my young friend, what are you doing for your country in these days?" There was considerable more to the interrogation, but I was so startled that I became almost speechless.

Recovering myself, I told him that I was very desirous of serving my country that my ancestors had fought to establish a free and independent nation; that I was a young medical student, and that I was in Washington to undergo an examination for appointment as medical cadet and hoped to pass the ordeal. He then put his hand very kindly on my shoulder, still keeping my hand, and patted me and said:

"That is right. You will never regret it." And again: "That is good! Every young man should do something. You will be proud in the future. I wish you every success now and in the future."

With another pat on my shoulder I passed on, how or whether I could never remember. I know that I was much elated and full of courage. I went at once to the office of the examining board, where I was placed on the rack. But now, strange to say, the answers to the questions seemed to be on the end of my tongue almost before they were finished, although the examination was a pretty stiff one. But my troubles were over, and my mind worked as though just oiled up. I was released finally, after a couple of hours, with a complimentary observation and told to present myself at the surgeon general's office the next day. I did so and was informed that I had passed.

That is my story, and it is not much. But so long as I live I shall continue to thrill with pride when I recall that hot July day when Abraham Lincoln, one of the great figures of history, put his hand on my small shoulder and wished me luck.

STORY OF NOTES ABOUT U BOATS

How Lansing and Von Bernstorff Conducted Negotiations.

BEGAN IN FEBRUARY, 1915

Germany Then Announced Intention of Making Zone Around British Isles the Scene of War Operations—Crises Arose Over Lusitania, Sussex, Persia and Other Vessels Attacked.

With two such masters of diplomacy in Washington as Count Johann von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, and Robert Lansing, secretary of state, it was certain that the critical situation arising out of the

German order for unrestricted U boat warfare would be conducted with the utmost skill.

The negotiations conducted by the two nations in the matter of the use of submarines by Germany cover the following dates:

Feb. 4, 1915.—German government announces that on and after Feb. 18 all waters around Great Britain will constitute a war zone and merchant vessels found therein will be subject to attack.

Feb. 10.—United States formally warns Germany she will be held to "strict accountability" if American citizens suffer as result of new policy.

May 7.—The Lusitania sunk, with loss of 1,200 lives, including 115 Americans.

May 13.—United States sends note of protest against sinking of the Lusitania, declaring it "will not omit any word or act necessary to its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of American citizens."

May 29.—Germany replies to American note complaining that the Lusitania was armed and carried ammunition for the allies.

July 24.—United States in new note says a repetition of acts in contravention of neutral rights must be regarded, "when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

Sept. 1.—German ambassador delivers to state department message stating, "Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of combatants, provided that the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."
Oct. 18.—United States declares Ger-

many's procedure of putting passengers and crews of merchantmen into small boats on the open seas does not satisfy the provisions of international law.

March 24, 1916.—Channel ship Sussex torpedoed; eighty killed or injured.

April 19.—American note declares unless Germany "immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations."

May 5.—Germany in reply says ships shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

Senatorial Courtesy.

Senatorial courtesy is a term applied to a custom which has grown up in the senate of not enforcing any rules or regulations looking to the closing of debate, the senate, as a whole, giving to each senator practically the right to discuss any question before the senate as long as he wants to. The term has, however, been extended not only to the courtesy of debate, but to denote the general tendency in the senate, irrespective of political differences, for the senators to be very kindly disposed to pet measures and projects of their fellows. By reason of senatorial courtesy there is no closure in debates.

Puzzling.

Millions—Do you think you will learn to like your titled son-in-law? Billions—I don't know. I can't tell where to place him in my expense account. He is neither a recreation nor an investment.

Iron in Plants.

Iron is the substance which gives the green appearance to foliage. It forms a constituent part of chlorophyll and is the green coloring matter which stains the bodies inside the cells of leaves, called plastids.

When the first organized food is being formed in the leaves from water and carbonic acid gas a certain amount of energy is required. This is obtained from the sun's rays, but the work of absorbing it is carried out by the chlorophyll. It requires very little iron for the production of all the chlorophyll found in a crop, and nearly all soils contain an abundant supply.—London Standard.

No Increment?

It was the first anniversary of the Pnoodies' wedding day, and the good wife had prepared a special dinner in honor of the occasion.

"Priscilla," said Pnoodies after the feasting was over, "that was the best meal I ever ate. You are worth your weight in gold."

"A year ago today, Claude," Mrs. Pnoodies answered, "you told me I was worth my weight in diamonds."

"Did I? Well, dear, this is your first annual—er—re-valuation."—Chicago Tribune.

Throne Jewels.

In the "gold pantry" at Windsor castle, one of England's chief royal palaces, is the gold tiger's head taken from Tipoo Sahib's throne in 1789. It is life size, and the teeth and eyes are of rock crystal. Another relic captured at the same time is the jeweled bird called the uma, shaped like a pigeon, with a peacock tail. The feathers blaze with precious stones, and a great emerald hangs from its breast. According to an old Indian legend, whoever owns this bird will rule India.

Pinto's Scheme.

It was Mr. Streeter, a London jeweler, who was instrumental in exposing the notorious old time swindler, Pinto, who claimed to have discovered the philosopher's stone. His method consisted in having a bag of gold dust concealed up his sleeve, from which, by an ingenious contrivance, he was able to squeeze the powdered metal unnoticed into the crucible. By this means he was able to melt a sovereign and produce three or four times its weight in metal.—London Mail.

Napoleon's First Love.

The little French town of Auxonne is not associated in the popular mind with Napoleon; but, as Miss Betham-Edwards reminds us in "Unfrequented France," he spent some years of his cadetship there. "In the Seane he twice narrowly escaped drowning, and here, too, as narrowly, so the story runs, marriage with a bourgeois maiden called Manesca. Two ivory counters bearing this romantic name in Napoleon's handwriting enrich the little museum."

Exercise Premeter.

"You say my husband needs exercise, but he won't take any, and I don't know how to make him," said a woman plaintively. "Is there any way in which we can force him to exercise?"

"Did you ever try on windy days making him wear a hat that will be sure to blow off?" asked the doctor.—Buffalo Express.

Peat Soga.

Peat is a vegetable formation, sometimes of a spongy character (when recent) and again of a kind approximating in composition to wood, while in some instances, at the bottom of bogs, it approaches lignite and even coal.

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