

STORIES OF AMERICAN LIFE

Sweeney's Have Their Own Little Ways



CHICAGO.—Mrs. William Sweeney of 114 North Paulina street, who had shot and wounded her husband, was freed on \$1,000 bail after being in custody about two hours.

"Well, he's my husband," she explained to the Warren avenue police. "I can shoot him if I want to, but I don't want to. He's my own man. I guess the Sweeneys can take care of their own affairs."

"Everything is all right, officers," said Mr. Sweeney. "I'm not badly wounded. She just shot at me. I wouldn't let her carve me up with a butcher knife. I don't want her arrested. All I ask is to get me to a hospital."

The police took Sweeney to the hospital and his wife to the police station. In about two hours the telephone rang.

"Lieutenant, this is Attorney James O'Brien," said a voice. "You are not

going to hold that poor woman any longer, are you? Why don't you send her home?"

"Hm-m. I knew you when you wanted to hang a woman for shooting her husband," said the lieutenant. "They used to call you the hanging prosecutor. Not on your life will I turn her out."

O'Brien and Attorney John Prystalski applied for a writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Charles A. McDonald ordered Mrs. Sweeney produced in court.

"I should not be surprised if he were to blame," said Mr. Sweeney. "Our hard luck. Maybe he's got up everything that Mr. Man gives to his poetry. He's so strong and big. Very likely he takes it away from these poor things."

"No it isn't Mr. Dog who is to blame if I am a guesser," said Mr. Fox, sitting on the edge of his chair, with impatience. "Who's it, Mr. Fox? Tell us that!"

"When Mr. Fox had been to fill his pipe, he said: 'It is Mr. Stout and family. Yes, that whole stuck-up family are to blame, and when I think of that miserable, sneaking lot I think I should do something desperate.'"

"But I do not see how they take away our supply," said Mr. Coon. "I have never seen them around here."

"No, of course not," said Mr. Fox. "But don't you know that the whole Stout family has now white coats, and that it can get around in the snow without being seen much easier than it can, be either of you fellows?"

"That Stout family," said Mr. Fox, "when I was a youngster used to be called the weasel family, and when they are not dressed in those line white coats of theirs they wear a very homely brown one, and are a very common-looking family; so they need not put on airs with us."

"I thought of a plan to drive away that Stout family," said Mr. Fox, "but I must have some help, and there is no chasing in it; so you two need not get uneasy."

"I want you to go with me up to Mr. Man's barn. There are plenty of rats in there, and there is also a big pile of black paint, and that is where we put it over Mr. Stout and family."

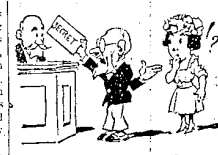
"Just what happened (told the barn Mr. Fox and his friends never knew. But when the Stout family came out they could be plainly seen against the white snow, for every one of that family was black."

Whether the farmer trucked them by the paint or whether they felt so disgraced by having their line white coats spoiled, they disappeared forever. However, their disappearance from around those pigs and the farmyard was not so carefully guarded after that.

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Broke His Promise to Keep Her Secret

MINNEAPOLIS.—That a husband's solemn promise, made during courtship, to keep secret his wife's confession of a youthful indiscretion, had been broken to gain his ends in a divorce suit was charged by Mrs. Evelyn Vandenberg against William H. Vandenberg. The accusation was made in a lengthy deposition, received from London, where the wife is now living.



The indiscretion, she admits in the document, involved a German army officer. She told Vandenberg about the affair before their marriage February 2, 1913, in London, and she says he promised on his honor not to violate her confidence.

He expressed sympathy for her girlhood error, and begged her to marry him in spite of her earlier infatuation and the fact that a child had been born.

Admission of the indiscretion came when, among questions submitted by Mrs. Vandenberg to answer by deposition, was included one asking pointedly about the German army officer.

The deposition of Mrs. Vandenberg is supported by affidavits submitted by her mother, Mrs. Sarah Gellie; a friend, Catherine Edward Van Dyke; a barrister, Henry North Lewis, and

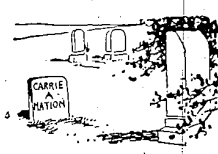
Dr. Godfrey De Bee Turle. The depositions were taken by Jocelyn Brangden, a commissioner of Suffolk, England.

The Vandeborgs were married in London as the culmination to a romance which began in Switzerland while the Minneapolis man was touring Europe.

After the separation less than two years later, the husband began two divorce actions, one in 1910 and one in 1920. The latter was dismissed and is given the former that is one the best.

Vandenberg is a son of former Judge William H. Vandenberg of the State Supreme court. He is an attorney and has been an unsuccessful candidate for the Supreme court. He is sixty years of age and his wife thirty-eight.

Marble Above Mrs. Carry Nation's Dust



BELTON, MO.—About two years before her death, Mrs. Carry A. Nation wrote a will in which she said: "Some day I will lie under the shade of a tree, and I want these words on the marble above my dust: 'She hath done what she could.'"

For nearly ten years the long face of a woman has lain under the shade of a tree, but as yet there is no marble above her dust. But for the white painted pine-board at the head one would not know that anybody is buried beneath the greenward for the earth is not mounded. The board, about fifteen inches high and a foot wide, bears the name "Carrie A. Nation" in thin lines of black paint.

Even that is a typographical error, so to speak. Mrs. Nation insisted that the true spelling of her first name was "Carry." Her middle initial was A. but she wrote it without the period, thus making her full name appear thus: CARRY A. NATION.

Which, by the way, was exactly what Mrs. Nation wanted to do and tried hard to do—carry a nation against the saloon. Standing by her neglected grave here in the little town cemetery of Belton, one wonders just what Mrs. Nation would think and what she would say, and what she would do, could she return in the flesh and find America saloonless and her own grave minus a monument.

Some of the good women of this little town down here in Cass county, 38 miles south of Kansas City, have reviewed their efforts to place a monument over the dust of Carry Nation, so that the epitaph she wanted to be carved on the marble. The woman want about \$5,000 if they can get it, but they will take less or more. What ever sum they get, it is their determination that Carry Nation's grave shall be marked with enduring marble.

Gotham Smart Set Going Into Business

NEW YORK.—The fun of having a job is society's all-absorbing idea. The latest of Dives' daughters to show her economic freedom is Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, who has signed a contract to appear in motion pictures. She is no plowman from the social ranks in the world of work. The trail has been blazed before her by not a few of her own set.



Miss Symphora Bristol, for instance, takes her place at her desk in the office of a well-known magazine each morning promptly at nine.

Mrs. William Laimbeer, who was Miss Nathalie Schenck, is now better known in banking circles than in the social ones where only a few years ago she was a leader.

Mrs. Charles Martin, one time Alice Potter of Newport, has wearied of society and is engaged in the photograph business in a prominent Fifth avenue studio.

One of the women you would least expect to be in trade is Mrs. Charles Delaney Oelrichs, in the perfume lost era.

Miss Katherine Force, sister of Mrs.

William K. Dick, has been in the real estate business for a year and a half.

Miss Ethel Carhart is on the staff of a well-known decorator, while Miss Agnes Duryea and Mrs. A. Sydney Carre report daily at a big department store.

It is Julia Hoyt, however, who has the right to lay claim to being the first distinguished daughter of New York's social world to embark upon the career of a movie actress.

Lady Diana Manners and one or two other noted English women have acted for the screen and some American women of social prominence have appeared on the legitimate stage.

THE FARMING ENTERPRISE

MR. FOX AND THE STOUTS

IT WAS winter time in the woods, and the four-footed club sat around the fire baking over their affairs, for they had cooked the last turkey and the last of the wood was now burning.

"In all my long experience," said Mr. Fox, "I have never known food to be so scarce, and what there is of it is so poor I doubt sometimes if Mr. Man can be feeding it to his fowl as he should."

"I think Mr. Man gets more than his share," said Mr. Coon, "for he seems strong enough. He can run just as far as ever I can see."

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ting black in his chair and taking from his mouth his corn-cob pipe, "but I think I can tell you who is to blame for our not having anything in our pantry."

But Mr. Fox wished to be asked, and did not stop smoking until Mr. Coon could stand it no longer, and asked: "Who is taking our food? Tell us, if you know."

"Well, perhaps I should not say he is taking it right away from us, but certainly if he and his family were not around we would have no trouble in getting plenty to eat."

HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

THE USE OF "THE."

THIS little word, which is called by grammarians the definite article, is often misused, being placed in sentences where it does not belong, and being left out where it should be used. Often such misuse causes misunderstanding of the meaning of the writer or speaker. For example, suppose you say: "The president and secretary of the lodge attended the meeting." This is correct if the officers of president and secretary are united in one person; that is, if there is one man who is both president and secretary. But if there are two men, one of whom is the president and the other is the secretary, the sentence should read: "The president and the secretary of the lodge attended the meeting." The article should be repeated; then there is no room for misunderstanding, the speaker or the writer is clear.

When we say, "The black and white horse," we mean one horse which is marked with the two colors; but when we say, "The black horse and the white horse," we mean two horses, one black and one white.

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"What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

By MILDRED MARSHALL

ELAINE

A SOUTHERN favorite is Elaine, that most poetic and harmonious of feminine names. Before the Civil war, every proud family of southern blood had an Elaine among its daughters, the Elaine Fitzhughs and Elaine Delanys were legion, each a "pet" of three counties and the despair of many a lover's southern gallant.

But Elaine was not born in the South by any manner of means. Her origin dates back to the days of old Helen of Troy, when the noble Helen, coming from the Greek legend, meaning light, was permitted to drop its initial "h" and become Ellen. In Cambria, however, she was too lacking in poetry to be popular and it was called Elaine. It occurred under that spelling in the registers of early times and thus explains the gentle Lady Elaine, mother of Sir Galahad, whom Tennyson makes his Lady of Shalott.

The name came to prominence again as Lady Elaine of the Round Table, Elaine the fair, Elaine the lovable, Elaine the ill-fated maid of Anstot, whose

Mrs. Lydig Hoyt



Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, formerly Miss Julia Robbins, the famous New York society lady, is one of the latest arrivals in "movie" stardom. She has consented to co-star with Norma Talmadge. Mrs. Hoyt has long been interested in affairs dramatic and has played leads.

A LINE OF CHEER

By John Kendrick Bango

CHEER UP, and you've slipped a good comfort. All life is cheer. And the sad comes unto all. Remember in your pain, that life who falls can always rise again. And though today be lost tomorrow's a new day. Hold fast to new goals remaining to be won. (Copyright, 1914.)

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

STATION ETIQUETTE

Powerful indeed is the empire of habit—Publius Syrus.

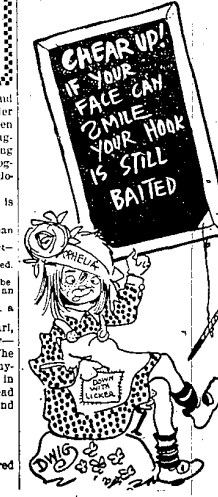
TO SAY that the well-bred person is on time when he takes a train might be unfair. But it is a fact the well-bred person does his best to be on time for others in his actions, and the person who comes into the station behind time, pushes by other people, runs into them with his traveling bag, summons a porter curtly and tries to push ahead of others at the ticket window, is acting in an inconsiderate manner. He is also making himself conspicuous, and the well-bred person does not attract undue attention to himself in public places.

It is nothing to be ashamed of if one has traveled but little, and some excellent folk have perhaps never once in a railroad train more than once or twice in their lives. Still, it is not unusual for them to feel that they want to appear to be at ease when we travel, and not to prove him by our manners that we have never been about before.

Your conduct in the railroad station should therefore be composed and unselfish. If you have time to spare, go away before train time it is quite all right to go to the newsstand and purchase a paper of magazines and read it; but there is no reason why you should have to be just in clothing gum, salted nuts and gum drops, weigh yourself, and blye your fortune told by one of the penny-in-the-slot machines.

chairs, pace back and forth in the station, delve in your traveling bag to see whether you remembered to bring your slippers, or ask the station attendants innumerable unnecessary questions about why the train is late. If you have been unable to get any lunch and really feel the need of nourishment, then you may be excused for eating a little milk chocolate while you wait, but remember that well-bred people do not eat in any public places save restaurants and other places, especially intended for that.

And the consensus of opinion seems to be that the very well-bred people do not kiss in the station. At any rate, they do it without attracting any undue attention, and save such signs of devotion till they have reached home. To be sure, when we travel in continental Europe we see much kissing and embracing in the railroad stations—fathers embracing their grown sons and brothers with tears in their eyes kissing their mothers, though they have not have been separated, for many weeks. But we Anglo-Saxons avoid such over-demonstrativeness and the American way as well as the British way is to reveal as little as possible of our own personal affairs to others in the railway station. We can excuse the woman who weeps audibly in the station when she sees her dear ones departing if she is old or very much overwrought, but the young woman should do her utmost to avoid such demonstration of her feelings in the station. It makes it very much harder for those who leave her, and sometimes is painfully embarrassing. (Copyright, 1914.)



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

BY REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (© 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 5

MAKING THE NATION CHRISTIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 33:12; Prov. 14:34; Golden Text—Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people—Prov. 14:34.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 6:5; II. Psalm 73:57; PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus' Love for His Country; JUNIOR TOPIC—Loving and Helping Our Country; INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Loyalty to Our Country; YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Christian Principles in Law and Government.

Not "Making the Nation Christian," if the lesson committee please. Neither of the passages chosen for today's lesson has any bearing on the title chosen by the committee. However, they do set forth some important teachings regarding the nation, and the teacher should carefully bring out their vital meaning. The New Testament nowhere teaches that any nation will be made Christian in this dispensation; but rather that Christ is authorizing out from among the nations the people who shall constitute His church, showing that God's purpose is the salvation of individuals.

1. "Blessed is the Nation Whose God is the Lord." (Isa. 33:12).

This verse shows Israel's peculiar distinction: Israel is the only nation of which, in name even, it could be said that Jehovah was its God. He called this nation into being for a peculiar purpose. It was not a case where a nation chose God, but where God chose a nation for His own inheritance. It would be blessed to have an inheritance in God, but how infinitely more blessed to be God's inheritance! No nation can have Israel's unique place, but the nation which today gives God His rightful place in its affairs shall be singularly blessed. America has been singularly blessed in the times when she has acknowledged God. In the recent awful war when the national congress set aside a day of prayer, God heard the cry of His people and victory was given to the allies.

2. A Nation's Glory (Prov. 14:34).

The only fame for which a nation may justly be proud is righteousness, the rendering to all their dues. It is this that makes a nation great and influential. A nation that slanders its sacred covenants as "scraps of paper," becomes an outcast among the nations and eventually goes down to ignominious defeat. The nation that has no righteousness, the nation that has no right to exist, its standard has no right to exist.

3. Christian Citizenship (Rom. 13:1-10).

The believer in Christ is a citizen as well as a Christian. Intelligent Christians will show loyalty to the state as well as to the church.

1. The Christian's obligation to the state (vv. 1-7). This obligation is upon all Christians. The reason this obligation is universal is that civil government is ordained of God, and the rulers are His representatives. Society could not exist without government. It is God's purpose that man should live under authority. To refuse obedience to civil authority is to resist God.

(2) The spirit of such obedience (vv. 8, 9). It is to be conscientious, that is, it is to be regarded not merely as serving a good purpose, but morally right.

(3) The nature of this obedience (vv. 6, 7). (a) Payment of personal and property taxes. The citizens who enjoy the benefits of government are morally bound to support it. (b) Payment of duty upon merchandise and license fees. The business exchange between nations must be regulated. For such regulations expense is incurred, for which benefits the citizens should pay. (c) Veneration of magistrates. "Fear to whom fear." Those who fear God should venerate his representatives, that is, civil rulers. (d) "Honor to whom honor," that is, honor of civil servants because of the ministry they perform.

2. The Christian's obligation to his fellow citizens (vv. 8-10). Love is summed up in the word "love." Love is a perpetual obligation. The only debt that is right to one's neighbor is love. This love forbids defrauding in matters of property; it forbids going into debt where there is no reasonable certainty of being able to meet the obligation; it forbids defrauding in matters of moral purity. Where there is love, adultery cannot be committed; it forbids murder; it forbids stealing; it forbids coveting, for coveting means a desire for that which belongs to another; it forbids the working of any ill to one's neighbor.

The Lord's Sabbath.

And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily, my Sabbath ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that the Lord that doth sanctify you—Exodus 31:12, 13.

The Righteous Should Rejoice.

Be glad in the Lord and rejoice, ye righteous; and shout for joy, all ye that are upright in heart. Psalm 132:11.