

## FORTUNES OF WAR

English Heroes Gain More Than Glory by Success.

WEALTH HEAPED UPON THEM.

Many Have Been Made Immensely Rich as a Reward For Winning Decisive Battles—Gifts That Were Bestowed Upon the Duke of Wellington.

According to Burns, glory is the soldier's only prize, and his health but honor, and in the eyes of most people the reward of heroism is indeed merely praise and medals. But many a great soldier has won a fortune from the successful campaigning, especially in the armies of Europe.

American heroes have been rewarded by private gifts of real estate and by the gift of public office, but except for the "prize money," which meant fortune to many an adventurous lad or man in the old days, the awards to American soldiers and sailors have been much smaller than those in England.

General Grant, General Sherman, General Lee—even George Washington, though he was made president—made no money from their successful campaigns. But for his services in the South African war alone the late Lord Roberts of England received from parliament a grant of nearly \$500,000 in American money. Added to that, an earldom was conferred upon him, and he was made a Knight of the Garter and appointed commander in chief of the army.

All this followed the reward of some \$25,000 for his services in Afghanistan, during which he made the famous march in twenty-one days from Kabul to Kandahar, which is still a "fable" among the men of the army.

The late Lord Kitchener also won a fortune by his successful campaigning, parliament awarding him \$250,000 for his service in South Africa and later adding to that \$150,000 for smothering the Khalifa in the Sudan, for which feat he also received his seat in the House of Lords.

The late Lord Wolseley received from parliament \$200,000 at various times and was also given a seat in the House of Lords for his triumphs on the battlefield, notably during the Ashanti war. But it was the Duke of Wellington whose victories brought in the greatest spoils, it having been estimated that his fighting resulted in a fortune of more than \$9,000,000.

His great victory at Assaye brought him a sword and a service of plate from the inhabitants of Calcutta valued at nearly \$20,000, while for winning the battle of Talavera he was made a peer and voted a pension of \$10,000 a year to continue through two generations.

His victory at Salamanca greatly added to this already substantial fortune, since he received after it the thanks of parliament, most royally backed up by a marquessate and \$500,000.

After the great campaign in the Pyrenees and the battles which sent Napoleon to Elba, Wellington was made a duke by his grateful country and was given a grant of \$1,500,000 and his income made up to \$85,000 a year.

In consequence, when the French emperor escaped from Elba and made that triumphant march that ended at Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington, returning a hero to London, perplexed all England with the problem of how to reward him. The highest honors and a great fortune had already been given him, but parliament added another \$7,000,000 to his wealth, and he drew in addition \$300,000 in prize money, and the king of Portugal presented him with plate worth more than \$50,000.

This is one of the greatest fortunes ever made in warfare—that is, by public gift.

Nor do the rewards that England gives her soldiers consist merely in flat sums of money or titles. In many instances they take the form of pensions, to be continued for several generations. Lord Napier of Magdalen received a pension of \$10,000 a year to extend during two lifetimes, and when Lord Raglan was killed in the great Russian war his wife was given \$5,000 a year and his son \$10,000 a year, while Viscount Gough, the hero of the Sikh war, received not only a pension of \$10,000 a year from the government but an equal sum from the Honorable East India company.

For the victory of the Nile, Nelson received a pension of \$10,000 a year to last through three generations. After the battle of Aboukir Bay he was made a peer, and a second \$10,000 pension was added. The Irish parliament at the same time granted him a pension of \$5,000 a year for life, while the Honorable East India company added its little gift of \$50,000 a year.

Lord Alcester, another great English soldier, was awarded a pension of \$10,000 a year, but had it changed for the flat sum of \$150,000.

The commuting of pensions was done on several occasions by famous generals. Lord Wolseley preferring \$125,000 down to the prospect of \$10,000 a year during his own and his son's lifetime.

Such pensions and rewards sound enormous compared with those of this country, but they show the value which Britons put upon valor and their belief in the old saying that to the victor belong the spoils.—Philadelphia North American.

Three friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.—Theophrastus.

## CHILDISH MODES.

How to Gown the Little Girl in the Summer Time.

Many of the style ideas for the elder fit into childish requirements very effectively, and modish materials and colorings appeal to the maker of children's clothes, although, of course, many of the loveliest stuffs are totally inappropriate for young folk.

For the very small girls white is the accepted thing, and perhaps there is no great variety or novelty within the necessarily circumscribed limitations, but as soon as the little lady graduates into colors her wardrobe begins to offer more variety. If not greater distinctness.

There are mothers who dress their daughters entirely in white even beyond the years of babyhood—white pique, white linen, white wool, white lawn, batiste and mull—and the fad is a pretty one, but impractical for any whose purse is not well filled.

Practical little dresses in serviceable pique and linen are appearing in an almost inexhaustible supply, and many of them attain a certain dressy air, the style being in their hue and fineness of their details, for simplicity is the watchword here as elsewhere in the sphere of tasteful child clothing.

Many of these frocks of linen or pique are made on straight lines, having a narrow belt of the material or patent leather, fitting the figure loosely and placed at a low waist line. There are also many frocks made on the one-piece Russian lines.

Semimilitary effects in embroidery and buttons, such as have been used for certain smart blouses designed for grownups, are introduced with excellent effect down the fronts of some little one-piece frocks in white pique or heavy white linen, and pretty jumpers of linen or pique have front embroidered panels.

The Eton jacket or bolero model is always more or less a favorite idea with designers of children's garments, and this spring there are many frocks for the small girl as well as for older folks made with jaunty short boleros.

The little maid must have her barrel pockets, like everybody else. An attractive, flapper coat from Lanvin is made of blue serge cloth, with over collar and revers of white faille matisse silk, stitched in rows with blue sewing silk matching the blue serge cloth. The belt buttons at either side, and below the buttons hang the huge barrel pockets, which stand well out from the coat and give a smart bulging line.

## FLOWER FADS.

The Snapdragon is Coming into Fashion Just Now.

Fashions change even in flowers. There was a time when the fuchsia was all the rage. Then the dahlias had a time of immense popularity, and hundreds of new varieties were on the market.

Then came the turn of the chrysanthemum, but as it needed a house and a lot of attention it was soon left to the specialist, like the orchid.

Then came the great sweet pea boom. Anybody who had a garden at all filled it with sweet peas, and new varieties were called after every imaginable person of note on earth.

Now there is a new star—the snapdragon. People used rather to despise this flower. But, lo, the expert has taken notice of it, and it has suddenly become the rage. If the seed pods are clipped off they put out new shoots, which bear flowers until one imagines they are, like Teanyon's brook, going "on forever."

## FRENCHY DESIGN.

What Paris Sends Us For a Breakfast Coat.

Smoke gray chiffon is the fabric used for this beautiful garment. The front



is finely hand tucked, and femininely dainty ruffles of the chiffon adorn the collar and cuffs in double rows. A string belt of the fabric girds the waist loosely.

## A COLONY OF BEES.

Its Members, Their Product and the Heat of a Sting.

A colony of bees in summer consists of from 50,000 to 100,000 individuals. Each colony contains a queen, several hundred drones and the balance workers. The latter are neuter or undeveloped females, and they do all the work in the hive, gather their food from the flowers, which consists of honey and pollen. They also gather propolis, a resinous substance used to stop cracks and holes in the hive.

It is not generally known that honey is not thick and sirupy when first gathered. It is called nectar by beekeepers and looks like water. When first gathered it can be shaken from the combs easily.

Sometimes it is necessary to shake bees from a brood comb, and the bees as they fall are so deluged by the watery nectar that they look like the proverbial "drowned rats." This, however, does no harm, as they at once proceed to clean each other, and when bees clean up they do a good job. I have put out a dish from the table that was drenched with honey, and in a very short time it was as clean as though washed.

Many persons are very much afraid of the business end of the bee, and those who are not used to being stung suffer pain when stung. The sensation of a bee sting can be compared to the prick of a needle point in the flesh, and then try to imagine that while just under the skin the needle is heated white hot and held there for about five minutes. Beekeepers will agree that this statement is not overdrawn. Beekeepers working about the hives every day are seldom stung, as they know the habits of the bees and avoid their prod. In time one becomes more or less immune to the poison.—George Shiber in New York Sun.

## THE SINISTER DRUG MENACE.

How Society is Facing an Exceedingly Dangerous Human Element.

In rigorous effort to suppress the illegal sale and use of habit forming drugs the New York police are now arresting annually about 900 persons and securing 700 convictions. Of these fully 75 per cent have had previous police records, which include every crime in the statutes. This is an official statement, one of sinister portent. It means that law abiding society is facing a human element new and exceedingly dangerous—so grave, in fact, that one of the most important duties of the police lies in stamping out this traffic.

The danger is by no means confined to large cities like New York; it is probably growing in towns and villages all over the country. Police investigations have revealed an appalling increase of drug addicts. More than one-half of those confined in the city prison, the Tombs, were victims. Men and women following virtuously every business, trade and profession were included. Even school children became addicted to the habit of using these drugs.

It is with full knowledge of such occurrences that the police are doing everything possible to stop illegal traffic in drugs. Criminals of this class present a problem even more difficult than the old time bank robber and general crook. The police may arrest 1,000 offenders annually, but the problem will not be solved until boys and girls are taught the terrible results which follow upon the use of habit forming drugs. It is at this point that teachers of physiology and personal hygiene must lend powerful co-operation.—Century Magazine.

## Skating Hottish Him.

Of all the sights a Japanese student at Missouri university has seen in this country the one most wonderful to him is skating, and to the list of things he intends learning while in the United States is the art of gliding over real ice. In Japan, he told the Missourian, he never had seen any ice thick enough to skate on, though in the mountain regions there ice does form on the lakes in sufficient amount to afford a chance for skaters.—Kansas City Times.

## Coin Profiles.

Where a face is used on a piece of money it is always in profile, because the cameo is more readily struck with the die in that manner, and if a full or three-quarter face were represented the use of the gentleman or lady would get damaged in circulation and produce a ridiculous effect.

## Not Thorough.

"Biggles affects to be a regular caveman."  
"Yes," replied Miss Chynne. "But he doesn't carry out the idea. His clothes are sufficiently out of style to be annoying without being prehistoric."  
—Washington Star.

## Operations and Operations.

"After all, success is merely a matter of environment."  
"As for example?"  
"Well, the greatest surgeon might possibly be a dismal failure, operating on the Stock Exchange."  
—Boston Transcript.

## Her Sacred Word.

"Not going to Alice's luncheon? But you gave your sacred word."  
"So I did, and I'd go in a minute if my dress had come home."  
—Harper's Bazar.

## A Specialist.

"Pa, what's a specialist?"  
"A man who has discovered which of his talents will bring him the most money, my son."  
—Boston Transcript.

Never mind where you work. Let your care be for the work itself.—Spurgeon.

## SATIN COAT.

Silky Materials Are All the Go For Wraps.



COOL ELEGANCE

One of the season's fads is silk, pongee or satin topsuits, especially appropriate now for motoring. This picture is navy blue meteor natty belted, with a huge sailor collar topped by one of white organza and picturesquely but trimly.

## AVOID WASTE.

Little Economies in Kitchen Pointed Out in Brief Warning.

The housewife must remember that when trying to save the little things one usually discards there must be system. Have a definite place for bits and look them over constantly.

Beware also these little wastes, as they mount up into many dollars:

Dried fruits left unprotected to grow wormy.

Good sheets used for the ironing table.

Flacons wiped on the ironing sheet instead of cloth or paper.

Napkins used for dish towels and dish towels for holders.

Soap left to waste in dishwater.

Soup set away covered while hot to sour.

Mops and brooms not hung up and carpet brooms used to scrub with.

Tin dishes or wash boilers set away wet to rust.

Wooden pails and washtubs left dry to fall apart.

Real kitchen preparedness means looking after every little leak.

## KNIT YOUR BIT.

How to Make Three Useful Articles For Sailors.

The word has gone forth that a warm sailor is better than a cold one. This is no sentimental catch phrase; it is a literal physiological fact. A warm sailor can work and fight with a steady nerve, with an increased physical efficiency, with a higher courage, for the effect of warmth is to stimulate.

Now, then, what can you, as a woman, do about it? You, a woman with a pair of knitting needles, can keep at least one sailor warm. And remember, the sailor that you keep warm is going to be a better defender of your flag.

The government supplies many of his wants, but there are three articles not supplied, and these are the sleeveless knitted jacket, the muffler and the wristlets. He will use them when he is doing exposed work this may be laying a mine or serving on picket duty or in submarine and patrol boat service. The comforts committee of the Navy League of the United States, with headquarters in Washington and at 529 Fifth Avenue, New York, will help you to form an organization for knitting or to purchase wool or will receive your finished articles that you've made alone in odd times when Susie was queuing in the bathtub or Johnny busy feeding the rabbits. But if you are going to knit do it according to directions. Here they are:

The Muffler—Cast on 30 stitches. Plain knitting for fifty-eight inches No. 5 celluloid needle. One-half pound dark blue knitting yarn.

The Wristlets—Cast on 32 stitches Knit 2, pur 2 for 12 inches. Sew up leaving 2 inch space for thumb 3 inches from top. No. 3 bone needles. One bank gray knitting yarn.

The Sleeveless Jacket—Cast on 80 stitches. Knit 2, pur 2 stitches for four inches. Knit plain until sweater measures 23 inches. Knit 28 stitches, bind off 24 stitches for neck. Knit 28 stitches. Knit 10 rows on each shoulder, cast on 24 stitches. Knit plain for 19 inches. Pur 2, knit 2 stitches for 4 inches. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armholes. No. 5 celluloid needle. Three-fourths pound gray knitting yarn.—By Sarah Comstock of the Vigilantes.

## PRESIDENTS RE-ELECTED.

Mr. Wilson Made the Tenth Four Vice Presidents Re-elected.

Woodrow Wilson is the tenth president to be elected for a second term. The other nine were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley. Thomas Riley Marshall is the first vice president to be inaugurated a second time since the present system of party conventions came into use. Actually he is the fourth man to hold the office a second time.

John Adams was twice elected vice president to serve with George Washington; Daniel D. Tompkins served through the terms with President Monroe. John C. Calhoun was twice elected vice president on tickets with John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson and served until his resignation near the end of his second term in 1832.

March 4 has fallen on Sunday three times in an inauguration year. President Monroe, acting on the advice of Chief Justice Marshall, set a precedent and took the oath on Monday, March 5. General Zachary Taylor followed this precedent when he was inaugurated in 1849. March 4 again fell on a Sunday, and he postponed taking the oath until the following Monday. President Hayes, however, took precautions against any opportunity for a charge of irregularity. The final vote of the tribunal which gave to him the high office and thus ended the Tilden-Hayes controversy was announced on Saturday, March 3, 1877. Mr. Hayes at once took the oath.

The form of a president's inaugural address largely devised by George Washington, and like most all of his work, stood the test of time. The ceremony was conceived when the forefathers were in the throes of a great revolution, and they intended it to be distinctly American. Through the lapse of more than a century virtually no change has been made in the actual ceremonies, although elaborate and beautiful accompaniments have been added.—New York Times.

## WHY NOT WALK IT OFF?

Try This Man's Scheme When You Have a Fit of Depression.

"On my desk, between the calendar and the clock," said Mr. MacKlickerton, "I have placed a little card with this on it, 'Now Get Out and Walk.'"

"I used to carry that card tucked away in my hat, but then I never thought of it when I needed to. Now I have it where I can't fail to see it several times a day, where it is kept practically always in mind."

"I suppose the best of us have periods of depression, times when we sink, if not into a slough of despond, at least into a state in which we lose cheerfulness and energy, a state in which we can accomplish little and what we do is of no account."

"I can shake off all mental ills and stare off pretty much if not quite all of a bodily nature, too, just by walking. After I have once got fairly started I shed troubles at every step till they are all gone. From a good brisk walk I come back always refreshed, invigorated, renewed."

"I always knew that I could have walked off one of those fits of depression any time, but the trouble was that I never thought of doing this when the depression was on. And then I struck the card plan."

"Now when I begin to get dull and sluggish, with things dragging and going hard, I am not permitted, as I once was, to slide insensibly down to the bottom of the decline. My eye is sure to light on that sign, and I drop things right where they are and get out and walk."

"And it works every time."—New York Sun.

## Paste and Mold.

Mold is a vegetable growth induced by the proper amount of heat and moisture. Bottles of library and office paste so generally used in offices are likely to be covered with mold, particularly where the paste is not used very often. As with many other plants, too much water will check the growth of mold. Keep the top of the paste covered with water and the mold cannot increase.—New York Sun.

## Not Americanisms.

Those "characteristic Americanisms," such as "take it from me," "the real stuff," "biker," "sure thing," and so on, have been traced to Sheridan, Thackeray, Smollett, Dickens and others and are in common use in Great Britain, while there appears to be little question that Aristobolus was the first to use the expression, "We take the cake."

## Making Him Happy.

"When I die," said the husband, "I want you to have this sentence placed on my monument. There are peace and quiet in heaven."  
"I think," rejoined the wife, "it would be more appropriate to say, 'There were peace and quiet in heaven.'"  
—Indianapolis Star.

## To Open a Sardine Can.

In opening a sardine can start the key in the ordinary way and, after giving it a few turns, insert the point of the ice pick in the key loop. With the pick acting as a lever the whole top of the can will wind off easily and without breaking the sardines.

## Artistic Success.

"So your son is succeeding considerably as an actor. Who is supporting him?"  
"I don't mind telling you that I am."  
—Baltimore American.

## Ilogical.

He—A woman is always illogical. She—How do you make that out? He—She can always remember her birthday, but never her age.

## My Guardian

By SADIE OLCOTT

My earliest recollections are of leaving home in the east and journeying to Colorado. We went part way by rail and the rest by stagecoach. Our home was on the stage road between Denver and Georgetown. My father was engaged in mining operations of one kind or another for ten or twelve years. My mother died at this time.

A short distance from where we lived an old lady kept house for her son, who had prospered in having bought a mine which turned out to be very valuable. His name was Henry Ashurst. As a little girl I used to look up to him as something very far above me. When I was fourteen years old my father struck a vein of ore which promised to produce a fortune. I remember seeing "certain holes that had been dug, but that was all I knew about the mine."

My father died suddenly before his mine was developed enough to be sure of its value. Before passing away he asked Mrs. Ashurst to take care of me and appointed Henry Ashurst my guardian. I was then fifteen, and Henry was twenty-eight.

By way of console me at the time of my father's death they told me that I was heiress to a large fortune in the mine my father had discovered. I was not consoled by the information, I was at an age where I could not appreciate the advantage of wealth. I only knew that I was alone in the world. At the same time I was fortunate in having a home with two such persons as Mrs. Ashurst and her son. They were both very kind to me, and I was assured that I was to remain with them always.

I was still a child in feeling, and my bearing toward my foster father was that of a child. Had he been my real father I could not have borne myself any differently toward him. I always kissed him good night before going to bed and on meeting him in the morning. He often went either to Denver or to Georgetown, and sometimes when he journeyed on horseback I went with him. I had my own horse.

I went to school in the east, but not for long, being homesick for those who had taken the place of parents to me, and when I returned I don't know whether they or I were more delighted at our reunion. Nevertheless, there was a different feeling between Henry and me. While I was gone from home I had changed from a child to a woman. There were no more father and daughter kisses mornings and nights, no more sitting on his lap while he told me stories. Besides, when he went away from home together, Mrs. Ashurst went with us.

It was not long after my return from school that I noticed anxiety on the faces of Henry and his mother. Something had gone wrong with them, but they did not tell me what it was. Nevertheless, I heard certain things that led me to believe that Henry had been investing the money he had made in certain properties that had turned out worthless, and he and his mother were impoverished. This information came to me about the time I reached my eighteenth birthday, which was the age when I could claim my property and release my guardian.

One day Henry Ashurst called me into the library. He was sitting at a desk with papers spread out before him. He placed a chair for me beside him and began to tell me about my property.

"I have now to give an account to you of my stewardship," he said. "I have been prudent in the management of your estate, preferring to lease rather than to let it should be worked by the owner. There are fourteen different leases, and they are at present paying royalties amounting to about \$20,000. The expenses that you as owner incur are about \$4,000, leaving you an income of \$16,000."

"And this is all mine; none of it yours?"

"Certainly. Your father and I were good friends, although he was older than I. He relied on me to take care of the property for you and make it pay you."

"Did he expect you to do this for nothing?"

"There was no provision made in the will for compensation of guardian."

"You were then well off, weren't you?"

"Yes."  
"And you have since met with financial losses?"

"I have."  
"I can't manage this estate," I said. "I must have a husband to manage it for me."

He winced at this and asked me if I had any one in view. I told him that I had. "There is a man whom I dearly love. I propose to turn over the management of my property to him at once. If I can win his love afterward well and good."

He was evidently much disturbed at this, but pulled himself together and said that all was ready for the transfer, and I had only to name his successor.

"I desire," I replied, "that you shall succeed yourself."

He looked at me with a puzzled expression. I snuggled up against him as I had done when I was a little girl and looked what I did not say. He understood and folded me in his arms.

"But"—he began.  
"No buts," I broke in.  
"What will the world say?"

"The world has nothing to do with the matter."

His mother was overjoyed when we announced what had occurred.