WORLD'S EVENTS TERSELY *and* BRIEFLY TOLD

European War News

The American oil tank steamer Gulflight, which was torpedoed off the Scilly islands, was attacked without warning by a submerged submarine, according to Second Officer Paul Bower of the Gulflight, whose home is in Chicago and who arrived at Plymouth, England, with thirty-two members of the crew.

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News of the sinking of seven more vessels by German war craft was received in London. The Norwegian steamers were torpedoed and sunk in the North sea, by submarines and a Swedish steamer met with the same fate, also in the North sea. In addition two British trawlers were destroyed by submarines.

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The official statement of the war office at Berlin that the Germans have broken through the Russian front in western Galicia, capturing the Russians across the Dunajec, has caused a great outburst of jubilation in Berlin. The city is decorated and noisy crowds fill the streets.

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Direct information from the German embassy at Rome confirms the reports that negotiations between Austria and Italy have been broken off. The excitement in the city is growing. Premier Salandra unexpectedly called a meeting of the cabinet. It was announced that, "owing to the international situation," the king and his ministers would not attend the Quarto celebration.

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Word was received at Amsterdam that Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia visited Antwerp and inspected the German defenses there, after which they returned to Luxemburg.

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Major General Hughes, the Canadian minister of war, issued a statement at Ottawa, Ont., confirming the report that 6,000 Canadians were killed, wounded or captured in the fighting at Ypres.

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The American oil steamer Gulflight was torpedoed in the English channel by a German submarine. Her captain died of heart disease from the shock and two members of her crew of 36 were drowned. The Gulflight, a 3,302-ton ship, owned by the Gulf Refining company of Texas, was bound from Port Arthur, Tex., to Rouen with a cargo of naphtha. The vessel was towed to shore and beached.

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Capture by the Germans of a Polish village is claimed in Berlin, as well as the occupation of a Russian position near Sochaczew, on the Warsaw front.

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The British steamer Fulgent was sunk off Skelling Rocks, southwest of County Kerry, Ireland, by a German submarine. The master was shot and killed. Part of the crew was rescued by a trawler.

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In a small naval engagement in the North sea a British torpedo-boat destroyer and an English trawler were sunk and two German torpedo boats were sent to the bottom after a running fight, according to an announcement made by the admiralty at London.

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The American steamer Cushing, from Philadelphia, arrived at Rotterdam and reports having been attacked by German airmen in the North sea. The airmen dropped two bombs, but no damage was done.

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The town of Maidos, five miles above the narrows of the Dardanelles, has been bombarded and is in flames; two towns have been captured from the Turks and three other towns occupied by British, while a Turkish transport has been sunk, according to an admiralty report issued at London.

Domestic

The Missouri supreme court at Jefferson City, Mo., overruled the motion for a rehearing in the case of the state against several packing firms on a charge of violating the state antitrust laws. In the original suit the packers were fined $25,000 each, and this decision they have sought to have set aside.

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The jury returned a verdict at Trinidad, Colo., pronouncing John R. Lawson, labor leader, guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing penalty at life imprisonment, for the killing of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff, in a battle with strikers October 25, 1913.

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Two fives were lost in a fire that destroyed a shed on the North Riverside road near Purdue university.

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Eighteen hundred bridge and structural iron workers went on strike at Chicago. Refused raise in wages.

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Lloyd Whitworth was stabbed to death in the parlor of the home of Helen Mancell at Whitehall, Ill., by Elton Thorpe, seventeen years old. The two were rivals for the girl's affections.

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An estate valued at about $1,500,000 was left by John Cudahy, the packer, according to his will, which was offered for probate at Chicago. The entire estate is bequeathed to his widow and four children.

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The Western railroad arbitration board handed down its award at Chicago in the case of 66,000 engineers and firemen who had asked 10 per cent increase in wages and changes in working conditions.

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The retail dry goods firm of W. H. Albrecht & Co. of Terre Haute has filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing liabilities of $75,000 and assets of $65,000.

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The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, in session at Des Moines, Ia., accepted the overture of church unity made by the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

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Danville, Ill., was voted dry by the city council for the first time in the history of the city. Seventy-three saloons were put out of business.

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Forty thousand or more head of sheep, valued at about $400,000, perished in a snow and wind storm in northeastern Oregon.

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Secretary Bryan declared in an address under auspices of the National Abstainers' union at New York that the European war had developed that even patriotism was no match for the appetite which alcohol cultivates in its victims.

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The senate of the Wisconsin legislature passed for the second time the antitipping bill, which had been vetoed by the governor.

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A complaint was filed at Milwaukee under the so-called "discovery" statute of Wisconsin to obtain information to determine whether the Allis-Chalmers company entered into a conspiracy with the Bethlehem Steel company to manufacture and ship shrapnel shells to European belligerents. The complaint was filed by Samuel Pearson.

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Lighting struck a gasoline storage tank at Sandoval, Ill., and destroyed the tank containing seven thousand gallons of gasoline, together with several buildings. The loss was $100,000.

Washington

President Wilson, Secretary of State Bryan and the international law experts of the department at Washington have decided to suspend judgment in the case of the American tank ship Gulflight, which was torpedoed off Scilly island, with the death of Captain Alfred Gunter and two sailors.

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A total of 142 foreign-built vessels of 500,705 gross tons have taken advantage of the ship registry law of last August to register at Washington as vessels of the United States and engage in foreign trade under an American flag. The value of these vessels is $32,000,000.

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Postmaster General Burleson announced at Washington that mail facilities would be extended to 1,000,000 new rural patrons before July 1, through readjustment without increasing the present cost of service. Motor vehicle service will be inaugurated at postal centers.

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Having enacted his role of godfather to "Baby" Sayre, President Wilson returned from Springfield, Mass., to the White House. The new name for the baby is Francis Woodrow Sayre, sharing the name of his distinguished grandparent.

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General improvement in business conditions, with "returning confidence," is announced in the federal reserve board's digest of reports at Washington of agents in the 12 reserve districts into which the country is divided.

Mexican Revolt

Jack Mayes of San Francisco was killed at Aguas Calientes in making a test flight of one of the aeroplanes purchased for the Villa army.

Sporting

Benny Kauff, former Yankee castoff and later Brooklyn star, leaped to the New York Giants and tied up a game at the Polo grounds at New York. Manager of Boston Braves declared Kauff was an "outlaw." Kauff finally ousted from field and the Boston team won, 10 to 8.

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Personal

Thomas A. Edison has been voted the American who has done the most to benefit mankind and is to receive the civic forum medal of honor for distinguished public service.

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Rumors of a possible engagement between Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph company, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, which was started in New York city, have been renewed in Washington.

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Foreign

Canada has stopped the shipment of grain from that country, and the closest restrictions will be enforced. Exports cannot leave Canada for the United Kingdom or the United States unless specified consignees are named; nor to any foreign country unless under Ottawa permit.

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By a vote of 89 to 5 the house of commons adopted the Lloyd-George plan, which doubles the duty on all liquor. In areas producing materials of war and in some camp areas the government is to have complete control of the saloon and drink. The new taxes go into effect at once.

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China has replied to the Japanese demands in a note which, while complying with some of demands, definitely refuses to accede to others, including the most important, embodied in what is known as group 5.

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The International Congress of Women concluded its sessions at The Hague. At the final meeting there was adopted a proposal to send delegations representing the congress to the president of the United States and to the heads of all the European powers for the purpose of demanding immediate cessation of the war.

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General von Kluck of the German army, who was wounded last month, is now on the road to recovery, according to the Hamburg Nachrichten.

Diese Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatze des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Der Mittelpunkt des Interesses an den Vorgängen auf den verschiedenen Kriegsschauplätzen hat sich wieder einmal verschoben und ist von Osten nach Westen abgerückt. Vor einer Woche noch konzentrierte sich alles Interesse auf die Karpathen, heute konzentriert es sich auf Flandern und die belgisch-französische Grenze, wo die Deutschen einen mächtigen Vorstoß begonnen haben, einen so mächtigen, daß die Alliierten wieder einmal von der Sorge erfüllt sind, daß der deutsche Ansturm einen Durchbruchsversuch nach den französischen Hafenstädten bedeute.

Die deutschen Truppen sind gleich im ersten Vorstoß an das südliche Ufer des Yserkanals bei Ypern gelangt. Nach den Meldungen donnert der begreifliche Vormarsch fort und im Sturm erobert wurden die Ortschaften St. Julien und Kesselaere sowie die Feste von Solaere südlich von St. Julien. Nunmehr rücken die Deutschen gegen Gheluvelt vor. Allerdings sagen sowohl französische als auch englische Berichte, daß der Vormarsch der Deutschen bereits aufgehalten erscheint, während aber diese Berichte in ganz allgemeinen Ausdrücken gehalten sind, geben die deutschen Berichterstatter genau die Namen der eroberten Ortschaften an, so daß, wenn man auch von der sonstigen Verlogenheit der Berichte von Paris und London und der Wahrhaftigkeit jener aus Berlin absieht, die deutschen Nachrichten unter allen Umständen glaubwürdiger erscheinen.

Die englischen Berichte über diesen Teil des Kriegsschauplatzes fahren noch immer fort, die canadischen Truppen zu rühmen, die sich anfänglich hätten zurückziehen müssen, dann aber mit solcher Wucht vorgestoßen sind, daß sie fast alles verlorene Terrain und sogar die bereits verlorenen Geschütze zurückerobert hatten. Sogenda trifft überschwemmt mit Glückwunschdepeschen aus England. Die Absicht, die darin liegt, wird sofort klar, wenn man hört, daß Canada nun auch sofort beschlossen hat, weitere Truppenkontingente nach Europa zu schicken. Die Canadier sind in diesem Falle die Mäuse, die sich mit Speck fangen lassen.

Berlin. Das Armeehauptquartier veröffentlichte folgenden offiziellen Bericht:

Mit plötzlichem Anfturm rückten unsere Truppen längs einer Linie vor, die sich bis zu den Hügeln im südlich von Wilfen und östlich von Douai hinzieht. Gleichzeitig forcierten sie den Weg nach einem erbitterten Kampfe über den Kanal von Ypern bei Steenstraate und Het Sas, wo sie sich am westlichen Ufer des Kanals etablierten. Die Ortschaften Langemarck, Steenstraate, Het Sas und Pilken wurden erobert.

Die Deutschen halten Ltzerne besetzt, am Westufer des Yserkanals gelegen. Die Franzosen haben behauptet, daß sie es zurückerobert hätten. Auch das am östlichen Ufer des Kanals eroberte Terrain ist in unseren Händen geblieben. Die Zahl der von unseren Truppen eroberten Kanonen ist auf 45 gestiegen, davon vier englische.

Nordwestlich von Zannebeke dauern die deutschen Angriffe fort. Wir haben mehr als 100 Canadier gefangen genommen. Die Gesamtzahl der Gefangenen beträgt mehr als 5000. Darunter befinden sich Senegalneger, Engländer, Turkos, Hindus, Franzosen, Canadier, Zuaven und Algerier.

In der Champagne, nördlich von Beausejour, wurden zwei französische Angriffe zurückgeschlagen.

Auf den Höhen der Maas machten die deutschen Angriffe auf verschiedenen Gebirgssattein Fortschritte, bis die Höhe westlich von Les Eparges im Sturm genommen werden konnte. Mehrere hundert Franzosische Soldaten wurden gefangen genommen. Acht mehrere Maschinengewehre haben wird erbeutet.

In den Vogesen haben die Deutschen Hartmanns Weilerkopf zurückgewonnen. In dem Gefecht um den Besitz machten wir 11 Offiziere und 479 Mann von den Franzosen zu Gefangenen und erbeuteten sechs Minenwerfer und vier Maschinengewehre.

Waldbrände unter Kontrolle.

Philadelphia. Die Waldbrände, welche in vielen Teilen von Pennsylvanien und im südlichen New Jersey wüteten, sind zum größten Teile unter Kontrolle. Niedergehende heftige Regenschauer erleichterten die Bekämpfung des Feuers. Die Behörden, auch dem Umfange des Unheils keine bekannten Verhältnisse zu Rathen Forge, Va., seit Washington's einstigen Hauptquartier, worin sich viele wertvolle Gedenkstücke befinden, schienen eine Zeit lang von den Flammen bedroht, die einen auf eine Meile nahe kamen, wurden jedoch von dem Feuer nicht merklich ergriffen.

Bernstorff's Note beantwortet.

Washington. Die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten antwortete auf das fürstliche Memorandum des deutschen Botschafters Grafen Bernstorff, in welchem derselbe erklärte, daß falls das amerikanische Volk wirkliche Neutralität bewahren wünsche, es Mittel finden werde, den ausschließlichen Waffen- und Export an die Alliierten einzustellen, oder zum Mindesten seinen Exporthandel als Mittel benützen werde, um den legitimen Handel mit Deutschland, speziell in Lebensmitteln, aufrechterzuhalten.

Die amerikanische Note, die von Sekretär Bryan unterzeichnet ist, wurde im Staats-Departement verfaßt, ist aber schließlich vom Präsidenten Wilson selbst niedergeschrieben worden.

Nach einem Hinweis darauf, daß die vom Grafen Bernstorff gebrauchte Ausdrucksweise als eine Ansechtung des guten Glaubens der Ver. Staaten in Befolgung der Pflichten als neutrale Macht aufgefaßt werden könnte, nimmt die Note es als selbstverständlich an, daß eine solche Andeutung nicht beabsichtigt war und bemerkt dann, daß der deutsche Botschafter augenscheinlich unter gewissen falschen Eindrücken leide.

Es wird weiterhin erklärt, daß, während die Bestrebungen der Ver. Staaten zu irgend einem der Kriegführenden verständiger Weise nicht zum Gegenstand der Diskussion mit einer dritten Regierung gemacht werden können, die bereits veröffentlichte Korrespondenz der Ver. Staaten mit den Alliierten beweist, daß sich die amerikanische Regierung stetig weigerte, das Recht irgend eines Kriegführenden anzuerkennen, die unerlaubten Verfügungen auf See nach seinem Belieben abzuändern, sofern diese die Rechte und Interessen der Neutralen berührten.

Der Standpunkt der Ver. Staaten bezüglich der Frage des Waffen-Exportes wird wiederholt — nämlich daß ein Embargo auf Waffen während der Dauer des Krieges eine tatsächliche Verletzung der Neutralität der Ver. Staaten bedeuten würde.

Die Note hebt dann die freundschaftliche Gesinnung hervor, welche die Ver. Staaten immer gegen Deutschland zu beweisen wünschen, und schließt mit der Erklärung, daß die Neutralität der Ver. Staaten auf der festen Grundlage des Gewissens und guten Willen begründet sei.

Fleischkrawalle in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, via London. Nachdem die Regierung kürzlich alle Kleinverkäufer in einem Erlaß gewarnt hatte, das Fleisch nicht zu höheren Preisen als den von der Regierung vorgeschriebenen zu verkaufen, haben nun die Metzger von St. Petersburg einen Gegenzug unternommen, indem sie sich schlankweg weigern, Fleisch zu verkaufen. Die Metzgerläden waren die und leer und die Kauflustigen mußten wieder nach Hause gehen. Indem verschärften ihnen noch die Metzger, daß nicht einmal die Aussicht auf eine baldige Abhilfe vorhanden sei.

Begreiflicherweise kam es daher auch die und da zu Mißhelligkeiten, wenn begierige Fleischesser in die Läden eindrangen und die übertrafchen. Die Entdeckung machten, daß die Metzger mit Vorräten wohlversorgt waren. Einige Läden wurden demoliert, aber die Polizei machte weiteren Ausschreitungen ein Ende. Man will nun die Metzger gerichtlich zur Verantwortung ziehen.

Alle Läden die kein Fleisch verkauften, wurden polizeilich geschlossen. Metzger, die ihre Fleischvorräte bei Seite hatten, sollen bestraft werden. Die russische Regierung hatte sich laut ihrer Order zur Festsetzung eines Höchstpreises veranlaßt gesehen, da die Preise künstlich in die Höhe getrieben worden waren.

Polens große Not.

London. Sieben Millionen Polen, darunter zwei Millionen Juden, befinden sich in bitterer Not. Diese Erklärung wurde von dem bekannten jüdischen Philanthropen Herman Landau, einem Mitglied verschiedener hilfiger-Wohltätigkeitsvereine, abgegeben.

"Von diesen Notleidenden" sagte er, "befinden sich 5,500,000 östlich von der Weichsel und anderthalb Millionen westlich des Flusses. Die Juden sind noch ärmer als die Christen, weil der Boykott, der gegen sie vor dem Krieg eingesetzt hatte, tausende den Familienvätern an den Bettelstab gebracht hatte.

Ueberschwemmung in Texas.

Austin, Tex. Die Südwest- und Küsten sind über ihre Ufer getreten und haben die angrenzenden Täler überschwemmt, wobei 40 bis 60 Menschenleben verloren gingen, wohl hundert Fremilien obdachlos wurden und Mit Schaden den einer halben Million entstanden ist. Der Colorado-Fluß ist über die Ufer getreten. Von allen Seiten bemüht man sich den Bedrängten Hilfe zu bringen.

CHINA PREPARES FOR JAP ATTACK

TROOPS ARE CONCENTRATED FOR DEFENSE OF PEKIN.

RESISTANCE WILL BE WEAK

Government Seems to Expect That Japanese Will Make War on Account of Refusal of Ultimatum.

Pekin—Military preparations are being made for the defense of Pekin, according to Chinese officials, whose statements have been corroborated in other circles.

The government is making no preparations elsewhere than at the capital for defense, considering that the Chinese will be unable to oppose the Japanese should they make an attack.

It is asserted in high quarters that 100,000 troops have been concentrated in the environs of Pekin, but with sufficient ammunition for only a brief resistance.

Special police and military precautions have been taken throughout the city, especially around the winter palace, where President Yuan Shih Kai resides. The officials declare that they are suspicious that the Japanese may attempt a repetition of the Korean coup de'etat.

The situation, is considered awkward for some of the foreign legations, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them could oppose the entry of the Japanese into Pekin.

Telegrams received here from Mukden say that the Japanese bank and postoffice there have suspended business, that the Japanese reservists have been called to the colors, and that other civilians are concentrated in the railway zone.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the United States minister here, expresses the opinion that the missionaries and other Americans in the interior are in no danger whatever. He says the Chinese government will preserve order in the regions over which the Chinese hold control.

In spite of the belief which had prevailed in China for many years that Japan coveted control of the country, considerable surprise was caused by the report that Japan intended to issue an ultimatum to the government, as an outgrowth of China's refusal to concede all of Japan's demands.

LICENSE TROUBLES AT YALE

City Officials Are Mandamused By Applicant They Refused.

Yale—City officials are having a troublesome time with their liquor licenses this spring. The town is legally permitted to issue two licenses and these were awarded to D. Pasley and J. W. Harrington. Leslie Silverthorn, proprietor of the North End hotel, was refused a card.

Harrington failed to deposit his $500 with the county treasurer on time and forfeited his license. Silverthorn applied for his card. He was refused and the council went further, passing an ordinance placing the part of the city where his place is located in a restricted residence district.

The city officials have been mandamused by attorneys for Silverthorn and must appear in Judge Law's court May 10, when the whole matter will be reviewed.

Treasury Reaches High Mark.

Lansing—At the close of business last month the state treasury had reached high water mark, for the year, with $8,917,161 on hand, but within three months this will be practically all gone. Over $6,000,000 is in the primary school fund and will be distributed July 1, and the numerous deficiency appropriations for the various state institutions will eat up nearly all the rest.

Within a short time all state funds now on deposit in state and national banks, amounting to over $9,000,000, will be called in.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

London—Nell Forsyth, widely known manager of the Royal opera, Covent Garden, was drowned Thursday while fishing with his wife in the river Spey, near Grantown, Scotland.

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Tokio—Three attempts to float the American steamer Minnesota, which is aground at the entrance to the Inland sea of Japan, have failed. The Minnesota ran on a rock April 14.

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London—The British admiralty announced Friday that the German steamship Macedonia, which escaped from Las Palmas, Canary Islands a few weeks ago, has been captured, and is being taken to Gibraltar.

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Chicago — Negotiations between bridge and structural iron workers and the contractors were called off suddenly Friday afternoon, and the workers have been ordered not to return to their jobs on Saturday. The order to strike affects 1,200 men.

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New York—Edward L. Easton, president of the Columbia Graphephone company and a pioneer in the development of the talking machine, died Friday at his home in Arcola, N. J. He was 59 years old.

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Amsterdam—A telegram from Constantinople says that Prince Sabah Eddin, son of the late Sultan Murad, and one of the leaders of the Young Turks, is dead and that foul play is suspected. A month ago he made an impassioned appeal to the Sultan to cease a separate peace with the Allies.

The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubbery — Their Care and Cultivation

Beautiful Shrubs That Protect Bulbs.

WHEN TO PLANT BULBS

By MRS. JOHN FIELD.

Hardy bulbs should be planted as early in the fall as possible.

Dealers will not begin sending out bulbs much before the latter part of September. Early orders get the best bulbs.

The best soil for bulbs for the house is rich loam mixed with sand. If too heavy, add turfy matter to lighten it.

Always choose a well drained locality for your bulb seed. It not naturally so, put at least six inches of broken crockery, pieces of brick, old shoes, old bones, and the like in the bottom of the bed.

Never take bulbs out of the package the florist sends them in until you are ready to plant them. Do not leave them exposed to the light or air, as this will cause loss of moisture and weaken vitality.

The scales of lily bulbs often become soft and flabby when exposed to the air, because of the evaporation of the sap, which is the life blood of the bulb. Such bulbs are weakened, and hardly worth planting. Put all bulbs in the cellar or in a dark, cool place until ready to plant.

Many plants will grow well in an ordinary window in winter, but the number that will soften freely under such conditions are few and need special preparation. Many failures are due to an unwise selection of plants, as well as to the extremes of heat to which the ordinary room is subjected.

September is a good time to root cuttings taken from soft wood plants, but the "bloomers" for the house should have been stopped and rooted last May or June. Cuttings taken as late as September of the new half ripened wood of many annuals and perennials will make nice house plants and some of these should bear flowers if well cared for.

Hardy bulbs may be planted among shrubbery, and these will give bloom at a time when the branches of the shrubbery are bare of foliage, lighting up the grounds wonderfully. The shrubbery will in turn serve to protect the bulb flowers and foliage from the destructive effects of early, cold rain storms and rough spring winds.

GENERAL FLOWER HINTS

Cut and file sod for pot culture in fall.

Weather seldom affects weeds adversely.

Heavy shade is often worse than strong sunlight.

Sow seeds for basket plants and window garden now.

Don't neglect the potted plants; water well and shade from the afternoon sunshine.

Many older, weaker branches from shrubs and roses that are done blooming, cut mulch roots.

Many plants will bear strong sunlight that would be badly damaged by the strong sunshine.

Prune out the branches of the dahlia to promote development of flowers; water well, and tie to stakes.

When shade is recommended, dark trees or dense shade are not meant. All plants require a good light.

Root geranium slips now. If you want winter bloomers. Keep growing vigorously, pinching off all buds until late September.

Cut flowers of annuals that seed freely and prolong the season of bloom, if allowed to mature seeds, they cease to bloom.

To root hardwood, shrubbery plants, cut just below the joint, as all slips should cut off close from the joint, whether soft or hardwood.

Do not make the mistake of potting for winter bloomers, plants that bloom only in summer. Some geraniums bloom more freely than others.

For potted plants that must have sunshine, set the pots in a jardiniere or set in a box with a packing of moss around them to encourage moisture.

Evaporation is rapid, if covers are few, the plants will become stunted from thirst. If too much rain, weeds must not be allowed to choke the plants.

All shrubby pot plants should be set in a sheltered place, out of doors, with good light, but some shade during the hot season, where strong winds cannot rack them.

Chrysanthemums Can Be Grown Indoors If the Right Soil and Temperature Are Looked Out For.

THE HOUSE PLANTS

By H. B. DORNER.

In the potting of house plants you can mix your own soil to suit yourself if you know the needs of the different plants. Take some old blue grass sod and pile it up until it rots, and you will have the ideal form of decayed vegetable matter for the principal constituent of all kinds of soil for potted plants. There are three kinds of potting soil, as follows:

For geraniums and the ordinary varieties of blooming plants—Three parts loam from the rotted sod, one part well rotted manure and one part sand if the soil is heavy.

For ferns, begonias and such foliage plants—Two parts loam, one part leaf mold or peat and one-half part sand if soil is heavy.

For palms or roses—Two parts clay loam and one part well rotted manure, and sand to suit the texture condition.

Use the finger test to learn if the plants need water; when the soil crumbles easily until dry it needs water; when it cakes readily there is too much water, so do not give the plants a little each day, but only water when needed. Never use a sprinkle on the end of a hose in watering all it causes the stream to pack the soil and injure the foliage.

To prevent your window plants from blooming only on the street side, turn them occasionally and you will have the blooms in the room as well. Do not give solanza plants as much light as for flowering plants; keep the ferns in a shady corner; a north window is a good place.

Use as any material only well rotted manure. To prepare liquid manure to be applied only after the ordinary watering has been done, take an ordinary barrel containing one-half bushel of fresh cow dung and if extra strength be required, add a couple of quarts of fresh hen manure and cover with water.

After it has been fermented thoroughly the coarse material will all settle to the bottom and you may fill the barrel with water and the solution is ready to be applied to your plants. An application every two weeks is generally all that is required for most plants.

For this process sand is generally used, or very light soil, as most favorable for the formation of new roots.

The geranium is perhaps the easiest to begin with and a good healthy top should be selected where wood has formed. Take a slip finger and cut below the joint.

Foliage plants are very easily propagated, and every woman can do her own work of this nature with great satisfaction.