

# WHO'S WHO - and WHEREFORE

## AN AMERICAN MYSTIC



Francis Grierson, the American mystic who was brought up on the prairies of Illinois, is recognized today as one of the most mysterious and enigmatic figures in the world. He is able to do things that lead to the belief that he is something more than human. His prophetic gifts have astounded the greatest of living scientists; he can sit at the piano and for hour after hour improvise the most beautiful of music, to the wonder and delight of the world's greatest musicians; his writings in English and French, both prose and poetry, have won the warm praise of the most exacting critics.

Born in England, Grierson was reared in Illinois, and as a youth made his debut as a musical prodigy in Paris. Because of his wonderful improvisations he became at once the musical celebrity of the day and was heard and feted in most of the capitals of Europe. Later in life he gradually abandoned music for literature, and he has written some notable books. One of the best of them is "The Valley of Shadows," which has been called a picture of the heart of America in the period immediately preceding the Civil war.

Many of this strange man's utterances have been startlingly prophetic. He foretold the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the wars of Japan with China and Russia, the Boer war and the present great conflict. He has now been making predictions as to the results of this war. What England wins, he says, will be dearly paid for; what she loses will be lost forever. If the allies win England will have to fight Russia. In the meantime Japan will strike when the moment arrives heedless of any neutrality that may exist.

## TRAVELS A LONG BEAT

Harry J. Christoffer is a policeman whose beat is 1,500 miles long and more than 1,000 miles wide. His day trip is three months long, for he patrols a district in the land of the midnight sun. And when he comes home on a furlough it costs him nearly \$500. Actually, Mr. Christoffer is chief warden of Alaska for the bureau of fisheries. After two years of duty in the far North he came to Washington recently to spend two months resting and compiling his report.



Mr. Christoffer is well known in Washington from the time he spent there as a scientific assistant at the bureau of fisheries. When the work of protecting the fur-bearing animals of Alaska was undertaken by Uncle Sam, he volunteered to assume the task of being the chief warden of Alaska. He chose to deal with the animals of the interior, while his assistants are stationed along stretches of the bleak coast where they also look after the salmon and seal fisheries. Mr. Christoffer's principal work is in protecting and developing the new industry of breeding the silver gray fox, which many Americans now are embarking upon in Alaska, in the hope of duplicating the profits already made at that enterprise by Canadians. A silver gray fox is worth \$1,000 or more, and in a wild state these animals breed at the rate of four or five a year. So far, when brought into captivity, they have not been bred that rapidly.

## MRS. PALMER'S "PRINCIPALITY"



Mrs. Potter Palmer of Washington and Chicago and her father, Col. H. H. Honore, who is ninety-three years old, are developing their "principality" in southern Florida. Mrs. Palmer has the largest plantation in the state. Twenty experienced real estate men are working under Colonel Honore, and none is more alert than he.

"I expect to make a fortune," he said, "out of my property in southern Florida, which I intend to hold for 20 years."

Colonel Honore, who is a Kentuckian, has approached the century mark without a care line on his smile-wreathed face and confidently expects to realize this dream of longevity.

Mrs. Palmer, social queen of two continents, never allows a day to pass without indulging in a tramp of eight miles or more on the beach that adjoins her vast estate near Sarasota, unless she is hunting pirate treasure.

Thousands of acres of gulf-bordering land owned by Mrs. Palmer were infested more than a century ago by pirates, including the Spanish terror, Gasparilla, who erected a stronghold on Gasparilla Isle, site of the thriving port of Boca Grande, from which he and his band of high-sea cutthroats sallied forth in search of defenseless merchant ships.

## "BUG" THAT MADE GOOD

In a shop at Rosebank, Staten Island, one evening recently Albert S. Janin, cabinetmaker, took off his apron, walked up to the foreman and resigned the job he had held for 14 years, as his fellow workmen crowded around with beaming faces.

"Congratulations, Al," said the foreman, and from somewhere in the crowd spoke one of Janin's intimates: "The 'Bug' has made good. Whaddaya know about that?"

That afternoon word had been received from Washington that the board of examiners-in-chief of the patent office had decided unanimously that the man who made the hydro-aeroplane possible was not Glenn H. Curtiss, but Albert S. Janin, the poor cabinet-maker of Staten Island.

"We put it over, didn't we, mother?" Janin said that evening, affectionately patting his wife. "If it hadn't been that she stuck to me—believed in me, when all the rest were poking fun and scoffing—I never would have made it. The best part of this invention is that, unlike a whole lot of others, it's going to bring us money—lots of it."

"What will I do with the money? The first thing will be to get a home of our own with plenty of ground around it for the kids to play. No more of these flats for us. But we are going to stay right here in Rosebank, where my wife and I were born and brought up. You know we were sweethearts, even at old public school No. 13, around the corner. Most of the kids are now going to that same school. The oldest girl, Antonette, who is now fourteen, can realize her ambition to go to normal school and take up teaching, if she wants to—but she don't have to now."



## W. S. FALLIS STATE HIGHWAY ENGINEER

COMMISSION ORGANIZES ACCORDING TO PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

The State Highway Commission, formally organized here under the provisions of the special act of the recent Legislature that provides \$10,000 a year for the operations of the commission, selected W. S. Fallis of Henderson as state highway engineer, in charge of the highway work of the state under the direction of the commission. Quarters for this new division of state work will be equipped at once and the work of the commission got under way.

Mr. Fallis is an experienced highway engineer who has had special service in many sections of the state and has been for a long while closely identified with North Carolina highway construction. He built the famous highways in Franklin, Youngs county and Leesville sections of Vance county, and has given expert assistance in road building in Columbus, Wilson, Cherokee, Edgecombe, Henderson, Granville, Polk, Rockingham, Onslow, New Hanover, Durham and other counties.

The work that the commission will undertake through its new highway engineer is co-operation with counties in the way of expert assistance in road building. There are already 20 counties that have "spoken" for such assistance. Assistant engineers are to be called into the service as required to meet the demands made upon the new division.

The organization of the commission was perfected with the designation of Governor Craig as the chairman and Col. Benehan Cameron as chairman pro tem and active head of the commission. Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt is secretary, and E. C. Duncan, W. C. Riddick and Doctor Pratt as special advisory committee to co-operate with the engineer in the details of the work. The other members of the commission are Guy V. Roberts and Prof. T. F. Hickerson, the latter being the member from the engineering department of the State University. Prof. M. H. Stacy was first named for this place on the commission, but he could not serve and Professor Hickerson was named in his stead.

## Blair Named Deputy Collector.

Statesville.—Collector A. D. Watts, appointed Mr. R. Kent Blair, a druggist of Charlotte, as a traveling deputy collector for the Fifth District of North Carolina, this position recently having been provided for on account of the Harrison anti-narcotic law. The compensation will be \$1,600 per annum and the traveling expenses, \$800. Mr. Blair will be assigned to duty under Revenue Agent Chapman, with headquarters at Greensboro, and will probably have as his territory, Western North Carolina. There were numerous applications for this position, but the job required a man with certain knowledge of drugs, etc., therefore it was necessary that the job hunt the man instead of the man hunting the job. Mr. Blair was recommended as a splendid man and one who would be able to handle the work required in a satisfactory manner.

## Name Mt. Mitchell Commission.

Commissioner Craig announces the appointment of the special commission provided by the recent legislature to purchase the summit of Mt. Mitchell to preserve its native forest as a public park. There is an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose. The commission consists of G. T. Deyton, of Green Mountain; W. F. Watson and M. C. Honeycutt, of Burnsville; Wilson Hensley, of Ball Creek, and T. Edgar Blackstock, of Asheville.

## Enlarges Report of Markets.

The division of markets, state department of agriculture, has made a new departure in adding to its weekly market report of prices in all sections of the state such produce as grain, butter, eggs, beans and cow peas. The weekly report shows prices of eggs on the larger markets 20 cents and prices as low as 12 in some of the small and more remote markets. Butter ranged from 25 to 35 cents for North Carolina creamery butter; cow peas \$1.50 to \$2; soy beans \$1.50 to \$2.30; corn around \$1 per bushel.

## Many Applications for Clerkship.

Numbers of applications have come into Secretary of State Bryan Grimes for the state grant clerkship made vacant by the sad death of George W. Norwood. However, it is likely that there will be no appointment to this vacancy until Corporation Clerk W. S. Wacancy decides whether he will accept the legislative librarianship tendered him by the State Historical Commission. If he accepts the new place then Mr. Joseph E. Sawyer, now automobile clerk in the Department of State, will be promoted to the place.

## Delegates to Commercial Congress.

Delegates were appointed a few days ago by Governor Craig to represent this state at the sixth annual session of the Southern Commercial Congress to be held in Muskogee, Okla., April 26 to 30. They are: A. E. Tate, High Point; Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge, Rocky Mount; W. J. Shuford, Greensboro; J. P. Sawyers, Asheville; J. B. Blades, Newbern; F. P. Alspaugh, Winston-Salem; Clarence Poe, Raleigh; Dr. H. G. Alexander, Mecklenburg county, and Gen. J. S. Carr, Dupont.

## Make Survey of Beef Cattle.

The North Carolina Beef Breeders and Feeders' Association has a plan to make a Beef Cattle Survey of the state and to this end it will make use of the rural schools of the state. Several valuable prizes are offered as an exceptional inducement to the school children to enter the survey. The association has sent out the following addressed to the rural school children of North Carolina:

"The North Carolina Beef Breeders and Feeders' Association wants to secure accurate information about all the farmers in the state who are now producing or feeding beef cattle, or who are in a position to do so.

"We believe that beef cattle can be grown and fattened for market in North Carolina as cheaply as in any other state in the Union, and that in a few years time the responsibility for producing a large part of the meat supply of America will fall on the Southeastern states.

"Several valuable prizes will be offered for the best prepared and most complete beef cattle survey made by any school boy or girl in his or her district obtaining this information.

"If you want to enter this contest, estimate the number of farmers in your school district from whom you can get the information we desire, and then write to R. S. Curtis, West Raleigh, N. C., telling him the number of blanks you will need (that is, one for each farmer.) Additional blanks will be provided later, if you need them, but do not write for more than you really need. A record will be kept of your name and the number of blanks you apply for, and the number they will be scored against you.

"The enclosed blank will show you what is wanted. The answers must be as short and concise as possible. When you send the survey blanks in, you must get the enclosed blank letter, signed by your teacher, stating that you are a regular scholar, and that, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, you obtained all the information yourself.

"The completed blanks must be sent to R. S. Curtis, at West Raleigh, N. C., before September 1, 1915."

The banks referred to give an elaborate array of questions, answers to which the school children participating in the contest will give.

The list of prizes follows:

N. C. Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association, West Raleigh, N. C., one pure-bred bull calf.

Sand Hill Board of Trade, Aberdeen, N. C., one pure-bred Berkshire boar.

Animal Industry Division, West Raleigh, N. C., one \$25 Live Stock Library.

Dr. D. H. Hill, A. and M. College, West Raleigh, N. C., \$10 worth pure-bred poultry, any breed desired, as recommended by Office of Poultry Investigations.

Five individual prizes consisting of recent books on livestock.

## Names Board of Navigation.

Governor Craig issued commissions to members of a board of navigation and pilotage for the port of Wilmington under the provisions of the act of the recent act of the legislature that changed the law so that there shall be one member from Southport and four from Wilmington. Those appointed are: William St. George, Southport; James Sprunt, J. W. Harper, H. G. Smallbones and Thomas F. Wood, Wilmington.

## Dr. Joyner Returns From Florence.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner has returned from Florence, South Carolina, where he delivered an address before the South Carolina Teachers' Association in progress there. Dr. Joyner is one of the men in North Carolina who are always in demand for addresses out of the state.

## Wants Land For Sheep Raising.

Commissioner of agriculture Graham has received a letter from Mr. G. W. Wishon of Larchmont, N. Y., who wishes to correspond with parties in this state for the purchase of a thousand acres or more of land suitable for sheep raising.

## Only Two-Thirds Cents Per Capita.

According to the Health Bulletin North Carolina's State appropriation for purposes of maintaining a state board of Health, a State Laboratory of Hygiene, and a vital statistics department, combined, is nearly one and two-thirds cents per capita.

## Insurance Licenses Expire.

Insurance licenses over North Carolina expired recently and into the State Insurance Department during the day poured a mass of mail matter, by way of renewals of licenses for insurance companies practicing in the state. According to Commissioner Young, North Carolina accommodates about twice as many insurance companies as any state in the Union for its size and population. But there appears thus far to be no evidence of cessation of activities of any of these companies in North Carolina.

## Well Pleased With Debating.

At the State Department of Education there is the deepest gratification expressed at the proportions to which the High School Debaters' Union of this state has grown during the three years that it has been in existence in its competitive efforts for the Aycock trophy which is provided by the University of North Carolina under the auspices of the two literary societies. This development is indicated by the fact that 250 high school debaters debated in nearly every section of the state the question of ship subsidy.

## Undecided on Librarian Job.

There is general satisfaction expressed here at the action of the State Historical Commission in their selection of W. S. Wilson for the new office of legislative librarian and Mr. Wilson is being urged to accept the place as probably the best-equipped man for the place that could be found. He has not decided yet what he will do as the new work will take him from a very agreeable place in the department of state that he has filled with the highest efficiency for a number of years.

## APPROVED STYLE OF BUNGALOW

Artistically Attractive and Most Comfortable Home for Small Family.

## HAS AMPLE CELLAR ROOM

That Part of Design a Necessity if Building is Designed for Northern Climates—Landscape Effect Given Most Careful Consideration.

## By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Bungalows require special architectural treatment in regard to details of construction. The pretty little bungalow known as Design No. 6658 possesses a number of typical bungalow features.

The selling value of a bungalow depends very much upon first appearance. If the little house is attractive from the street when a prospective purchaser makes a tour of inspection, interest is aroused which may develop into a keen desire to own the property. The same value is attached to appearances, possibly to a greater degree, when the owner selects plans and builds with the intention of making a permanent home.

There is a great deal of pleasure in first deciding what a person likes and then matching up the ambitions of the different members of the family against the savings account that has been growing for years for this special purpose.

A real typical bungalow appeals to everyone, but is especially suitable for young married people with small families. The bungalow style of architecture was brought to the farm sections of the United States from Africa. The original bungalows were low-down structures, small in dimensions on the ground, but quite ambitious in regard to roof surface. It is the wide-eaves expansion which accounts in a great measure for the particular style of building known as "bungalow construction."

The first bungalows built in southern California, where the rainfall seldom exceeds seven or eight inches per annum, had flat low-down roofs and were built without cellars. An attic is, of course, out of the question, because there is seldom more than three or four feet of space between the ceiling joists and the peak. This means that the early California bungalows were built close down on the ground with eaves that could almost be reached by stretching up one's arm.



The planting of the bungalow into foreign territory, however, has resulted in many characteristic changes. For instance, all bungalows in the North are built with cellars. In fact, a cellar under a bungalow in the northern sections of the country is the most important part of the house, because it furnishes storage that is especially valuable in a house that has neither upstairs or attic.

The depth of bungalow cellars varies according to the climate. A uniform height of basement or cellar ceiling has been established, because northern bungalows especially are heated by warm-air furnaces and the furnace pipes require 7 1/2 feet of headroom to give the proper slope for easy heating, but the depth of cellar wall below the lot line may vary with the amount of cold winter weather. The cooler the climate the deeper the cellar below ground.

There is a modification to this rule, however, for the necessity of carrying out the low-down construction. For this reason, when the cellar wall extends from two to four feet above the level of the lot, then considerable grading is done in front to bring the ground up within a foot or so of the level of the main floor.

On the other hand deep cellar basements require large windows to admit the necessary light. The bungalow effect in front is secured by grading the lot and planting flowers and shrubbery so that the ground may slope away to the back without affecting the architectural appearance of the bungalow from the street. Sloping the lot toward the back makes conditions right for a household workshop in the back end of the basement.

The same filling-in of the lot helps to keep the front end of the cellar cool for storage purposes. The best bungalow construction has a cross wall to divide the storage cellar from the laundry and furnace room so that the best possible use may be made of the basement cellar.

Another modification of the bungalow effect for rainy sections of the

country is in the pitch of the roof. Bungalows in climates of small rainfall have the traditional flat roof, but when the rainfall exceeds 20 or 24 inches then roofs are made steeper. The steeper roofs may be held down in appearance by the treatment of the gables, to a certain extent.

In this little five-room bungalow we have an artistic fascia. The peaks of the gables conform to bungalow ideas by introducing an artistic effect that is thoroughly in keeping with the subject. The windows and window frames also are in keeping with the oddities of bungalow building. Also the cellar windows are shaped in conformity with the larger windows, but do not follow too closely any one particular pattern.

The cellar windows are set in the siding of the house, the same as the larger windows that light the living rooms, which is one reason for the window family likeness.

Another bungalow feature is the manner in which the timbers are reached out from the gable ends of the house to support the wide roof projection; also the cornice trim at the gables is especially interesting because of the manner in which the fascia is cut at the peak and at the eaves.

The front porch is 17 feet by 8 feet, and is so protected by the overhanging cornice that it makes a very comfortable outdoor sitting room in summer. It is a typical bungalow porch with wide steps and heavy columns, which are fenced between with mission style of railing without spindles.

The chimney is rough stucco finish, the size and design of which is similar to the heavy porch pillars. The similarity includes the caps on the porch and the chimney top.

The plan of the rooms also is worked out in true bungalow fashion, with two bedrooms and a bathroom on one side of the house and the three living rooms on the other side. Whenever possible, the living rooms are laid out on the sunny side of the house, because so much more time is spent in the living rooms than in the bedrooms.

Provision is made for a stairway to the cellar going down from the kitchen. This stair is laid out with wide treads and easy risers, because the housewife makes a good many trips to the cellar and back while attending to the many household duties during the day. The value of an easy cellar stair is appreciated in a bungalow more than in the regular two-story house, because it is the only stair and more use is made of it.

The rooms in this bungalow are all good sized and carefully arranged for convenience and comfort. The living room is intended to embody a great deal of elegant comfort. It is 17 by 12 feet in size, well lighted and well ventilated, especially when the fire is burning in the fireplace. Such a room is bright and cheerful, even on dark days in the fall.

The bathroom is extra large, after taking out sufficient space for clothes closet and a linen closet.

A Modern Regulus. There are some bright rays to illuminate the darkness, despair and desolation of the war. It is related in the dispatches that a Frenchman in prison in Germany, learning that his mother was dying, wrote to the emperor begging leave to go to her bedside and pledging his honor that he would return to Germany by the first of March. The kaiser at once gave orders for the release of the prisoner on the terms he proposed. The Frenchman departed and was with his mother when she

died, and then he kept faith and went back to his prison. It is pleasant to see that the kaiser in the midst of the vast responsibility and toil with which he is charged takes time and thought for such acts of mercy and human kindness as this.—Baltimore Sun.

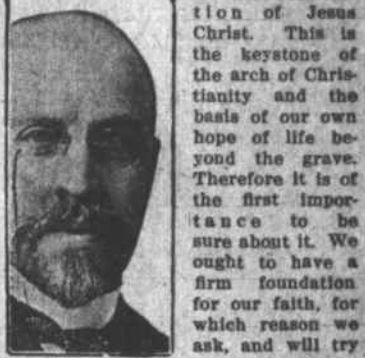
The Undraped Truth. Little Lemuel—Say, paw, what does a paper mean when it says, "further comment is unnecessary?" Paw—It usually means, son, that the writer doesn't know what else to say

## How We Know That Christ Rose From the Dead

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D., D.D. of Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

TEXT—Now if Christ be preached that he rose from the dead, how say some among you that there is no resurrection of the dead?—I Cor. 15:12.

At this season of the year our thoughts are turned more than usual to the resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is the keystone of the arch of Christianity and the basis of our own hope of life beyond the grave. Therefore it is of the first importance to be sure about it. We ought to have a firm foundation for our faith, for which reason we ask, and will try to answer, the question, How do we know that Jesus Christ arose from the dead?



Historical Monuments. Antiquarians say that the strongest evidence of an event of early times is a historical monument erected to establish it. Take our Fourth of July. What an ever-recurring proof it is of the Declaration of Independence put forth by our political fathers as the Magna Charta of our nation! We trace the history of this day from decade to decade until we reach the point when it first came to be. What then originated it, or what explanation shall be given for its observance at that time? There must be some cause adequate for such an effect, and we find it in that action of the continental congress.

Just so we have the first day of the week which we keep as one of rest and worship. All the people do not keep this day, but many do, who are called Christians. They are found in all nations and among all tongues. Moreover they have kept this day for nearly 2,000 years, and yet there was a time when it began to be. What originated it, what explains its coming into being? There must be a cause adequate for such an effect, and it is found in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead on that day. This proof is all the stronger when we recall that the first Christians were Jews, and that until that time they had always kept the seventh day of the week, and not the first. It must have been a revolutionary event indeed to produce a change like this.

The Testimony of Eye-Witnesses. But going further back, what ground have our Christian fathers for believing that Jesus Christ arose from the dead on that day? To mention only a single fact, they had the testimony of 514 eye-witnesses, mentioned by Paul in I Corinthians 15:6-8. One eye-witness might be mistaken, or two or three might be mistaken, but 514 hardly! And not when you remember that 500 of them saw him at once. And furthermore the post-resurrection appearances of Jesus Christ were many, for he remained upon the earth for six weeks. And not only were they many, but very intimate, if we may so express it. He walked and talked with his disciples, and he ate and drank with them. And he afforded them the evidence not only of the senses of sight and sound, but of touch, too. Thomas was directed to thrust his hand into the wound in the side of Jesus, and told to "be not faithless, but believing." The man who rejects such testimony is incapable of accepting any similar testimony to anything or anybody.

Personal Experience. And yet the man who truly believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, has evidence of a more intimate and satisfactory kind than either of those named. He has the witness in himself, for he himself is risen from the dead, not as yet physically, but in a spiritual sense. He has risen from the death of sin into the life of righteousness. He knows this to be a fact, and it is so great a marvel in his experience that the physical resurrection to follow is altogether removed from the region of uncertainty or doubt.

But how did this resurrection take place in his case? Simply by believing the testimony of God concerning the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is a great mystery, but the moment a man believes what God has said about his son who died for our sins and rose again for our justification, that moment he is born again, he is a new man, in a new world, with a new hope in his heart. You do not need to offer him further proof that Jesus Christ rose from the dead, he carries with him all the proof he requires in his own soul.

Once I was blind, but now I can see. The light of the world is Jesus. No power can effect this change in a man but God; and if God effects it when a man believes, that is all the testimony the man needs that his Son died and rose again. Why not try it for yourself? It costs nothing but the surrender of your will to God, but it is worth more than everything else you have in this world.

Tasted Death for Every Man. We see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor; that he by the grace of God should taste death for every man.—Hebrews 2:9.

We have more to do today than to make a living; we have to make a life. Let us not spoil the one in seeking to gain the other.—J. H. Jowett.

So long as mankind lasts there will be differences of opinion; but that is no reason why there should not be unity in diversity.—Lord Norton.