

# HAITI MAKING GERMANY PAY

## May Seize \$20,000,000 For a Debt of \$20,000.

### REVENGE MANY YEARS LATE

Diplomat Recalls How Little Nation Was Humiliated at the Hands of the Kaiser and How She Now Finds Herself in a Position to Collect the Debt With a Tremendous Rate of Interest.

In explaining why Haiti severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Solon Menos, Haitian minister to the United States, disclosed an interesting bit of diplomatic history. He shows how the kaiser is being forced to pay the penalty for acts of unwarranted frightfulness committed against the republic of Haiti twenty years ago.

In December, 1897, when Mr. Menos was minister for foreign affairs, the German emperor forced Haiti to pay \$20,000 and humiliated the nation by forcing profuse and ceremonial apologies under threat of bombardment of the National palace and the city of Port au Prince by German warships. Now Haiti may force the kaiser to pay \$20,000,000 in return. German financial interests in Haiti make it easy for this sum to be collected, it is explained.

#### German Attacks Police.

The trouble between Germany and Haiti started on Sept. 21, 1897, when Count Schwerin, the German charge d'affaires, came to Mr. Menos to protest against the arrest by the Haitian police of a German named Emile Luders. Luders' coachman, Dorleus Presume, had been caught stealing. When the police sought to arrest him the German attacked the police and was himself arrested.

Count Schwerin did not deny the justice of the acts of the Haitian authorities, but took the stand that no German should be made amenable to the law for ordinary people, especially if the German happened to be a man of Luders' standing.

Mr. Menos told Count Schwerin that he would do everything possible to protect Luders' rights, but that he could not disregard Haitian laws without an investigation. Meanwhile Luders was tried and found guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment.

#### Wakens President Sam.

Later Count Schwerin, in the full uniform of a ulian, galloped up to the imperial palace after President Sam had retired and demanded an audience. The count presented a demand from the kaiser for the immediate liberation of Luders, the dismissal of the judge who had sentenced him and the punishment of all the police instrumental in bringing about his arrest.

"In the name of my august master the Emperor William, I will wait until tomorrow noon for my reply," the count said upon leaving.

The Haitian authorities were astounded by this action. It was diplomatic usage for any foreign diplomat to communicate with the president through the minister for foreign affairs, and Menos felt deeply hurt.

#### New Ultimatum Sent.

Accordingly the Haitian authorities bowed to Germany's ultimatum, and Mr. Menos informed Count Schwerin. The count officially declared the incident closed, but within a few hours he received another cable from "his august master" which caused him to come post haste to Mr. Menos.

He had been premature in accepting Haiti's agreement to the ultimatum, he explained. A new ultimatum had just arrived. It demanded \$20,000 payment to Luders, an agreement by Haiti to give him special privileges, an apology by Haiti to the emperor and a ceremonial public apology to himself (Count Schwerin) by the president.

This put matters in a new light, for Haiti could not agree to pay indemnity for carrying out its own laws without humiliating itself before its own people and before the world.

While these deliberations were going on, Count Schwerin informed Mr. Menos that he was going aboard a German warship and would be heard from later. On Dec. 6 the German warships Charlotte and Stein arrived at Port au Prince cleared for action.

A note came from Count Schwerin, saying that diplomatic relations between Germany and Haiti were severed, and would remain severed until Haiti replied to orders which the government would get from the imperial naval commander, Thiele, on board the Charlotte.

Four hours were given Haiti to comply. After that "coercive measures" would be undertaken by the warships Charlotte and Stein. Haiti yielded, but has harbored thoughts of revenge ever since.

### YOUR PRESENT TO THE MARINE.

Make your present to the marine as compact and durable as possible, is the admonition of marine corps officials whose experiences in many campaigns have taught them the needs of the fighting man.

The important things are those that the marine actually carries into the trenches—metal cases for toothbrush and soap, razors, water tight match boxes, steel backed mirrors, and only articles that stand exposure to the weather are of value. Though of good quality, they should not be expensive, as such articles are frequently lost. Clothing boxes, kept in reserve billets back of the firing line, will hold articles not actually in use by the United States marines.

## RULES FOR CORRECT USE OF STARS AND STRIPES

### Anniversaries on Which Flag Should Be Displayed—When It Should Fly at Half Mast.

The following compilation of facts and rules relating to the proper use of and respect for our flag gleaned from every authentic source, including high army officials, has been made:

Anniversaries on which the flag should be displayed at full staff: Jan. 3, battle of Princeton; Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday; Feb. 22, Washington's birthday; April 19, battle of Lexington; May 30, Memorial day; June 14, Flag day; June 17, battle of Bunker Hill; July 4, Independence day; Sept. 6, Lafayette's birthday; Oct. 12, Columbus day; Oct. 19, surrender at Yorktown; Nov. 25, Evacuation day; Dec. 25, battle of Trenton, and other legal holidays or special occasions.

In placing the flag at half staff it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff it should be raised again to the top. On Memorial day the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and at full staff from noon to sunset.

During time of war it is proper to display the flag continuously, but it is conducive to the spirit of economy and to a greater respect for the flag to lower it at night and as far as possible protect it from inclement weather.

The flag should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

The flag should be displayed from a staff or pole whenever possible. When it is hung on a wall or fastened to the side of a building or platform the union (the blue field of stars) should be at the upper left hand corner when the stripes are horizontal, and at the upper right hand corner when the stripes are vertical, as seen by the spectator.

The flag should never be allowed to touch the ground while being hoisted or lowered. Its folds should float freely and should be cleared whenever fouled.

The flag should be saluted by all present while being hoisted or lowered, and when it is passing on parade or in review. The spectator should rise if sitting, halt if walking, and standing at "attention," salute with the right hand in all cases, except that a man in civilian dress and covered should uncover and hold the headress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand.

When the flag is carried in parade with any other flag it should have the place of honor at the right. If a number of flags are carried the flag should either precede the others or be carried in the center above the others on a higher staff.

Nothing should ever be placed upon or against the flag.

Neither the flag nor a picture of it should be used for any advertising purposes whatsoever, nor as toys, fans, parasols, paper napkins, sofa cushions, nor as a cover for a table, desk or box, nor in any other debasing manner.

It is unlawful to trample upon, mutilate or otherwise treat the flag with insult or contempt or to attach to it any inscription or object whatsoever.

To salute with the hand: Raise the right hand smartly until the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headress (or forehead if the head is uncovered) above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight, at the same time look toward the flag or the person saluted. To complete the salute drop the arm smartly by the side.

# New American Marching Tune

## Philadelphia Choirmaster Writes Rousing Setting For One Of Our Old and Popular Songs.

### Battle Hymn of the Republic.

JULIA WARD HOWE. Solo or all voices in unison. RALPH KINDER.

With Spirit

1. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;  
2. I have seen Him in the watch-towers of a hundred circling camp;  
3. I have read a fier-y gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel;  
4. He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;  
5. In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath  
They have build-ed Him an al-tar in the even-ing dews and damps; I can  
"As ye deal with my con-temners, so with you my grace shall deal." Let the  
He is sif-ting out the hearts of men be-fore His judg-ment seat! O be  
With a glo-ry in His ho-som that trans-figures you and me; As He

loos'd the fateful lightning of His ter-ri-ble swift sword, His truth is marching on.  
He - ry, born of woman crush the serpent with His heel, Since God is marching on.  
swift, my soul, to answer Him! be lu - bi-lant, my feet! Our God is marching on.  
died to make men ho-ly, let us die to make men free, While God is marching on.

CHORUS

Glo-ry! Glo-ry Hal-le-lu - jah! Glo-ry! Glo-ry Hal-le-lu - jah!

Glo-ry! Glo-ry Hal-le-lu - jah! His truth is marching on.

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RALPH KINDER, for many years organist and director at Holy Trinity church in Philadelphia, has prepared a new and rousing setting of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which those who have heard it say is bound to make itself in a short time widely known and popular.

In an editorial in the Outlook recently Lyman Abbott made a forceful statement of the desirability of a setting of "The Battle Hymn" that should be distinctive and appropriate on churchly as well as on secular patriotic occasions, and to Philadelphia friends recently Bishop Brent expressed his feeling that the setting to "John Brown's Body," as used in the great commemorative service at St. Paul's, in London, when the bishop preached, did not comport with the solemnity of the occasion. That sentiment has been expressed by many others entitled to an opinion.

The new melody, which may be sung by many voices in unison or by solo voice with the chorus upon the refrain, has all the swing of the original marching tune which is associated with other secular words. Yet it will sound as well in a church as in community singing or upon the highway, for, while the music has infectious spirit, it has a devotional quality as well.

The aim of the author was to produce a tune that should have plenty of fire and swing and still be so fundamentally simple as to recommend itself to the average musical capacity. In this aim he has emphatically succeeded, as any one who hears the music is aware at once.

Another version is for brass band or orchestra, and this was employed with great effect by Victor Herbert and his orchestra recently. Especially noteworthy in this instrumental version, which precedes the refrain of the vocal version with a stirring instrumental march, is the resolute and inspiring use of the trombones and the tuba. Mr. Kinder reveals himself here a master of the art of employing the brasses, even as he is a scholar of long experience in the expert handling of voices.

## DRINKS AND SMOKES PUSH ALONG H. C. L.

### Bill For Liquors and Cigars Highest Ever—Fair Ones Smoke Cigarettes.

The drink and smoke bills of the people of the United States were greater during the past fiscal year than ever before, the report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn shows.

For the year there were 164,665,246 gallons of distilled spirits produced from every source, yielding a tax return of \$186,563,055. This is an increase of 26,090,000 gallons over the preceding year.

Cigars of all descriptions and weight were produced amounting to 9,216,991,113—approximately 90 per cent—as compared with 8,337,720,530 for the previous year. There were 30,529,193,538 cigarettes manufactured during the year as against 21,087,757,978 last year. Even snuff went to new high levels of production, with 36,377,731 pounds, or an increase over last year of 2,200,000 pounds.

The taxes paid to the government on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff amounted to \$108,201,592, an increase of approximately \$15,000,000 over the previous year.

The production of beer, though exceeding that of the previous year, fell considerably below the high record of 68,000,000 barrels in 1914. Taxes were paid last year on 60,729,500 barrels at \$1.50 a barrel, and other taxes on brewers and retailers brought the total up to \$91,807,193 against \$88,771,104.

His Boat a Fish Trap. When Burley Peterman of Findlay, O., raised his launch, which had been sunk in the Blanchard river in order to close up several seams, he found that the boat had served as a seine, as there were several bushels of fish in it.

## NAMES OF YESTERDAY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

### Descendants of Those Who Made American History Are Ready to Fight Germany.

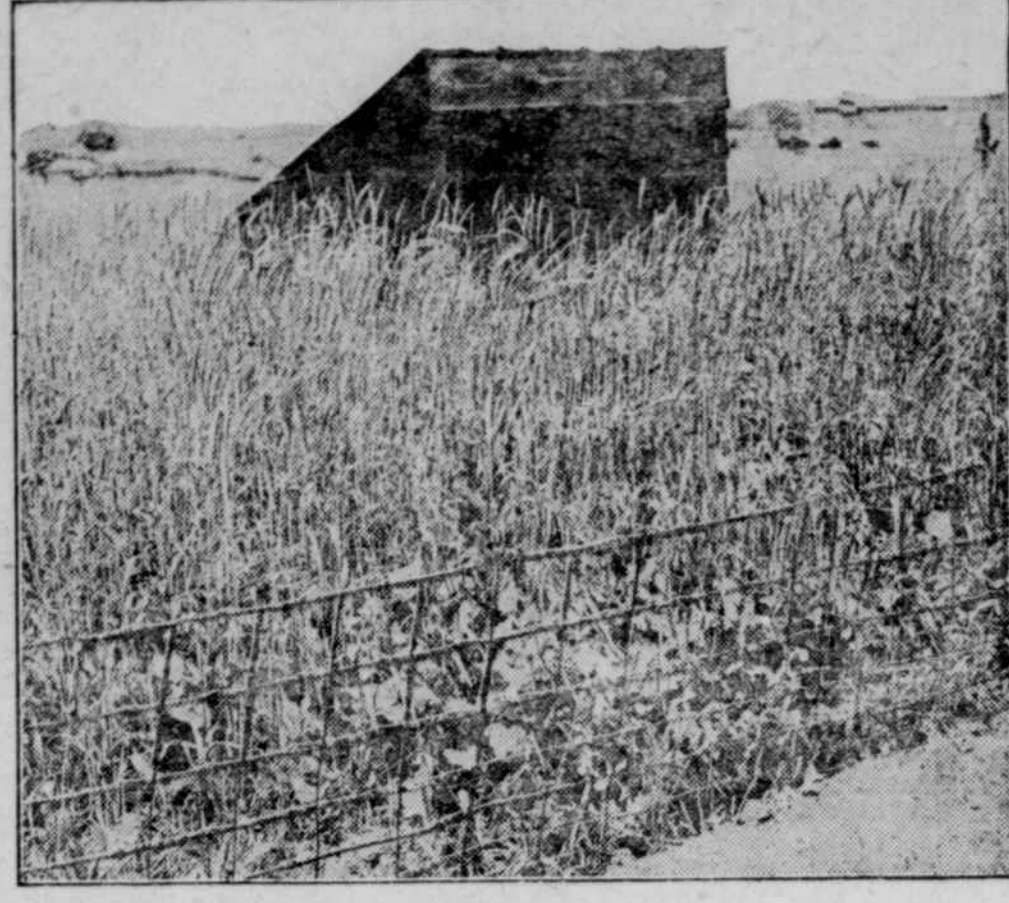
When our troops reach the land of "Somewhere" and get into action it is probable that the American people will read in the dispatches names which are familiar to every one who knows anything of the history of his country, says the Denver Rocky Mountain News. In the American army today are a Grant, a Lee, a Sheridan, a Longstreet, a Miles, a Wheeler, a Macomb, a Henry, a Stanley, a Buckner, a MacArthur, a Sumner and many other men whose fathers or grandfathers made war history between 1861 and 1865.

Major Ulysses S. Grant 3d is a grandson of the man of Appomattox. The two Lees now in the service are nephews of Robert E. Lee. Philip H. Sheridan is a son of "Winchester-Twenty-Miles-Away" Sheridan. The Longstreet of the present army is a son of the Confederate general, James Longstreet. The lieutenant colonels, majors and captains of the service who bear the names of Miles, Wheeler, Macomb, Henry, Stanley, Buckner, MacArthur and Sumner are sons of men who won military fame on one side or the other in the civil war. In addition to these, there is Major Thomas J. Christian, a grandson of "Stonewall" Jackson.

In the ranks of the new national army there will be thousands of men whose fathers or grandfathers fought either for the Stars and Stripes or for the Stars and Bars.

All Caught in Draft. Every male employee in the Louis J. Broslich grocery store in Elgin, Ill., and the proprietor himself were hit by the army draft, and unless at least two of them are exempted the store will be forced to close.

## RAPE MAKES EXCELLENT PASTURE FOR HOGS



AN ACRE OF RAPE AND RYE. When sown in September, or earlier, an acre of this kind of pasture affords, on the average, grazing for six 100-pound fattening pigs from the middle of October to May, provided a half ration of grain is used as a supplement.

By C. B. WILLIAMS, Chief, Division of Agronomy, N. C. Experiment Station, West Raleigh.

The rape plant closely resembles the ruta-baga during its early stages of growth; in fact, so close is this resemblance that often an experienced grower cannot distinguish between them. Its root system, however, is more like that of the cabbage. It likes cool weather and will grow during any portion of the year after severe freezing weather is passed. It will endure pretty severe cold weather in the fall and winter without being materially injured; in fact, it may be used for pasture after being frozen, provided stock are kept off while it is frozen. It does not make much growth during the hot, dry months of mid-summer. Under ordinary conditions the plants will attain a height of 18 inches to 2 feet or more. The Dwarf Essex variety of the crop is best suited for us under Southern conditions.

Possibilities of the Crop. Farmers are becoming more and more interested in the production of green crops for fall, winter and early spring grazing. Especially is this true of those who are engaged in the raising of hogs and poultry. For winter pasturage an acre or two of this crop will supply many tons of nutritious feed at the time of the year when green feeds are scarce. It has been fully demonstrated by repeated trials that an acre of rape properly seeded on good rich land will produce as much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre of land cultivated in corn. The rape can be grown much cheaper than the corn, as it will not require any cultivation, and the preparation of the seed-bed and seeding will be about the same for both. The hogs will harvest the rape crop, while the corn must be harvested by the farmer himself. It should be remembered, however, that the acreage of rape that can be profitably utilized for pasturage on the average farm is limited, it usually not being more than two or three acres.

In feeding experiments at the Alabama Station running for 147 days (November 9-April 5) with pigs weighing approximately 45 pounds each at the beginning of the experiment, it was found that the two lots of pigs fed on a ration of two parts of corn and one part of wheat shorts and allowed the use of a rape pasture during the period, produced pork on an average of 34.4 per cent less cost per pound, counting the cost of providing the rape pasture, than did another lot fed on the same ration and confined in dry lots. In other words, the lots fattened on rape pasture, supplemented with the necessary amount of the ration of corn and wheat shorts, made very satisfactory profit, while the lot fattened on the ration of corn and wheat shorts alone in dry lots afforded little or no profit.

Soil and Its Preparation. Rape is best adapted for growth on a deep, rich, mellow, loamy soil that is fairly well stored with humus. It does not do well on the very light sandy or stiff clay soils because they are deficient in organic matter. Any soil that will produce wheat and corn well will be found suited for the growth of rape. In preparing the land it should be well broken, then thoroughly harrowed into a fine, clean seed bed, as is usually done for turnips or ruta-bagas. If the land has a liberal application of manure the previous year, so much the better. On average land it will be well to apply broadcast over the land, just after breaking and before harrowing, about 300 to 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 3 to 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 per cent potash, and 3 to 4 per cent nitrogen.

Seeding. For the Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections, the spring seeding may be made during March or early in April, and the fall seeding any time between August 20 and October 15. In the mountain section the spring seeding will have to be made in April and the fall seeding during the latter part of July or early in August in order to get best results. The rape seed are

sown broadcast alone or with other crops like small grains and crimson clover. In sowing with small grains the rape seed sown broadcast and covered an inch deep and then the rape seed sown broadcast and lightly covered by means of a light smoothing harrow or brush. Where the rape is used alone, 4 or 5 pounds of seed per acre will be sufficient. A good seeding, when sown with oats, would be 1½ bushels of Red Rust Proof or Appler oats with about 2 to 3 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed. Rye at the rate of 2 pecks or wheat at the rate of 4 pecks per acre may be substituted for the oats if found desirable to make the substitution. Another mixture that has been found to give good results in supplying pasturage for hogs consists of a seeding made up of 2 to 3 pecks of rye, 5 to 6 pounds of crimson clover, and 2 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed. This latter mixture has proven particularly valuable for the mountain section for elevation less than 2,800 feet above sea-level. Usually with rape alone or seeded in the mixtures indicated above the grazing may be started usually within thirty to sixty days after seeding. Frequently during a favorable season the rape may be lightly grazed by pigs three to four weeks after seeding.

Precautions in Grazing. In pasturing rape the hogs should not be allowed on it until the plants are at least 10 to 12 inches high, for if pastured before this time the young plants will be likely to be pulled up and killed. Care should be exercised, too, that the number of hogs on the pasture is not so large as to keep the rape too closely grazed, for such would prove fatal to the plants and the life of the pasture would thereby be materially shortened. After being grazed, the plants should be given an opportunity to get well started into growth before being grazed again. By dividing the field into lots these may be pastured in succession. If sown on good land and properly handled one acre of rape will provide grazing for ten or twelve hogs for something like two or three months or more.

## PREPARING FOR A LARGER CROP OF WHEAT THIS YEAR

### FLOUR WILL BE HIGH NEXT YEAR AND FARMERS SHOULD INCREASE THEIR CROP.

By C. B. Williams, Chief Division of Agronomy, N. C. Extension Service, West Raleigh, N. C.

Indications are that the price of wheat, and hence, of flour, is to be high during the next year. This will naturally cause a planting of an increased acreage of this crop. Under normal conditions this would not be a promising situation under which to advise the growing of more wheat; but since Congress will in all probability fix a minimum price for standard grade wheat at primary markets of \$2.00 per bushel it certainly seems to be advisable this year.

In the Piedmont and mountain sections of the State, wheat growers should increase their acreage to some extent at least. Those who have not grown this crop previously in this portion of the State might do so with safety, and in all probability put in a few acres to good advantage to provide for the needs of the family.

On some of the more compact eastern soils, also wheat might be grown during the present high prices with fairly satisfactory results. Ordinarily we would not recommend the growing of this crop but very little, if any, in the Coastal Plain Section of the State because this portion of the State is not nearly so well adapted generally to it as the Western half. It is highly important that good seed shall be secured for planting purposes. Of the varieties that are commonly grown Leaps Prolific, Dietz Mediterranean, Fultz, Purple Straw, and Fulcaster have shown up in our tests to be the leading yielders.