# Hundredth Anniversary of William Lloyd The Giant's Kite Garrison's Birth

EXT Sunday is the centennial anniversary of the birth of Wil-liam Lloyd Garrison, temperance advocate and emancipator in the advocate and emancipator in the he public stavery struggle: and churches and so-cieties in all parts of the land will do Drunke these phonor to one of the greatest names these phonor to the state of the state of

agitator, the editor of the Liberator, the man who wis quartered in a Boston prison to protect him from the violence of a "respectable mob"; but not so com-monly is he known as a great temper-ance worker as well, who chose for the motto of his early paper, "Moderato Drunkenness." That, too, when the total abstinence cause was far more unpopular than it now is and when hatred and contumely were fikely to accompany its son had taken up this fight. Garrison in this work, which led to his greater crusade, is the Garrison that the W. C. T. U. will honser on the tenth of this month. William Lloyd Garrison was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, Docember 0, 1800, The surroundings of his youth and his inhortitances from his paper in this in heating of the surroundings of his youth and his inhortitances from his paper in the press. In the Journal of the Times heat out his views of the ques-tion and from the first advocated dis-ultion and from the first advocated dis-unon as the only remedy. agitator, the editor of the Liberator, the man who was quartered in a Boston prison to protect him from the violence of a "respectable mob"; but not so com-monly is he known as a great temper-ance worker as well, who chose for the motto of his early paper, "Moderate Drinking is the Down-Hill Road to

T. U. will honer on the tenth of this nonth.
William Lloyd Garrison was born in Newhyryport, Massachusetts, December 10, 1905. The surroundings of his youth and his inheritances from his parents were such as to nurture his hatred of injustice and his championship of the oppressed. His father was a sea captain of great bravery and skill and his mother was of the seet of persecuted Baptists. Hearing by chance, while yet a young with a traveling preacher of that seet, while has a to hear of the revival meetings and became one of them, thereby hearing a home with her Episcopalian parents, who felt she had disgraced them, if was at one of the revival meetings hat Abijah Garrison, a hundsome young with her beauty. She was dressed neatly in a blue habit, and Garrison, with the didressing her as "Miss Blue Jackst." Here with a nebuff, but when he for here with a nebuff, but when he for here with a nebuff, but when he for here with a nebuff, and there with a hereing with her company her home, a fluent and yearing. The young man was known as a fluent and pleasing letter-writer, such as the year and was in presented in the plan of his ready flow of worth and pleasing letter-writer, such as a pleasing, which had received to the individuation of his ready flow of worth and pleasing letter writer, and probably his son inherited from the plan of the ready flow of worth and pleasing letter writer, and probably his son inherited from the plan of his ready flow of worth and pleasing letter writer.

## Worked Up Through Ranks.

Worked Up Through Ranks. Like many mother leader, William Lloyd Garrison had to work up through the ranks. When he was but 3 years old his father suddenly descrited the denounced. As a result he was put into prison for inability to pay his fine, and he was approached through a libel multinstituted by a slave trader whom he denounced. As a result he was put into prison for inability to pay his fine, and his half-hearted adherents aban-doned him. During his imprisonment Garrison wrote a good deal of poetry, and it was at this period that he made the subse-quantantance of and started the subse-quent warm friendship with John G. Whittier, He was finally released by a payment of the flour habit, whoch was go detestable to his wife that he rhose to tenve before all sense of honor was so deteriable to his wife that he chose to leave before all sense of honor was lost. Lloyd's mother first appren-ticed him to a shoemaker, but the work was so distasteful to him that he spent most of his time thinking big thoughts and explaining justice and injustices to himself. He soon left shoemaking and tried cabinetmaking as a trade, and then the art of printing, and in this fast he had found what pleased him. In the

the art of printing, and in this has the had found what pleased him. In the printing office he supplied the educa-tion which his mother had been unable to give him. He learned to spell, learned the use of words, and finally felt the power and conviction of writ-ten words and so chose his own path of life. The papers on which he worked contained many anonymous articles from his pen, and even at that time he solary of the anti-slavery first first contribution, however, was not on a political subject. In May, 1822, he wrote over the signature "An Old Bachelor" an article entitled "Breach of the Marriage Promise," which professed he wrote over the alginute Al Od Bachelor' an article entitled "Breach of the Marriage Promise," which professed to be the reflections of a bachelor on reading the recent verdict in a breach of promise case in Boston by which a young man who had 'kept company with' a girl for two years and then refused to marry her was fined \$750. Garrison held that while a promise should not be broken the mere fact that a man had 'kept company with' or paid attentions to one of the oppo-site sex for a year or two was not con-clusive evidence of a promise or en-gagement, but rather indicated that he wished to be assured of the wisdom of his choice before taking the momentous step. The "old bachelor" of 16 con-cluded the article with some cynical re-marks on the vanity of women. marks on the vanity of women.

total abstinence. He was only 25 ; old. At that time it was the custo serve wine at all the best houses serve wine at an ins out incouls read there was an uphill and unpopular read before him. It was in this paper that he published his radical motto—"Mod-erate Drinking Is the Downhill Road to Drunkenness." All his editorials in both these papers were set up by Garrison himself, without being first written in manuscript, and the ability to think with clearness and precision which he thus acquired stood him in good stead in later years. The redition situation at this time

Partnership With Lundy.

Partnership With Lundy. The only other organ publishing sim-liar sentiments was Genius of Univer-sal Emancipation, published in Baltimore by Benjamin Lundy. It, however, ad-vocated a more conservative policy, condemning the practice of holding slaves, but looking to their gradual emancipation. Of course, the two men came together in the course of time and a partnership was formed. Garri-son assumed the editorship and gave the paper a radical and aggressive pol-ley. He demanded immediate emanci-pation and would accept no compromise. For some time Garrison and Lundy con-tinued the paper, presenting articles from both signed with their own names. The new policy, with the forceful ar-guments of Garrison, its unqualified demands and plain statements, alarmed the southern neighborhood and Garri-son began to be feared as a dangerous enemy. The mild converts to Lundy's son began to be feared as a dangerous enemy. The mild converts to Lundy's teachings became scared at Garrison's decisive measures and deserted the paper. They feared his methods had been too extreme, but that he was right was amply proven, for within a year abolition was being discussed all over the country as a live issue. The audacious man had to be stopped, and he was approached through a libel suit instituted by a slave trader whom he denounced. As a result he was pit into prison for inability to pay his fine, and his half-hearted adherents aban-doned him.

of Garrison. After the release he traveled through

After the release he training, but was coldly received, except by the Quakers, who were always first to champion the slave. He finally returned to the pub-lishing field and started his famous

After the release he traveled through the northerm office researce here the guarders, who were always first to champion the slave. He finally returned to the publ-lishing field and started his famons paper. this organ was detrimental to the commercial interests of the south. **Vigorous Fight Begins.** The same year the southern press be the source of the fight. He was the founder of the New England Anti-forton were make constantial to save him from the same strong. In 1835 (his before sailing for Eng-struggie. He is identified closely with event and many similar ones hat the south was source strike a source of a "respectable mob." This for the source of a "respectable mob." This for the source of a "respectable mob." This file is the for the was confined for prepare the public mind for this step. And to secure the cooperation of Eng-lish a boiltionists, before sailing for Eng-lish aboiltionists, he met Helen Benner in the same year the by tengers mob. This founder of the New England Anti-file is the for the source of a "respectable mob." This for same year the source of a "respectable mob." This file is the for the was the for the source of a "respectable mob." This file is the for the was the source of a "respectable mob." This file is the for negroes in New Haven. In 1833, just before sailing for Eng-lish aboiltionists, he met Helen Benner in the source shift were the to the source the cooperation of Eng-lish aboiltiones is a northe was response or many is an error by tengers me comparison provide the source the cooperation of Eng-lish aboiltiones is no the source for negroes in New Haven. In 1833, just before sailing for Eng-lish aboiltiones is no the source for negroes in New Haven. In the same field allow from the source for the source for the source of a "respectable be by tengers the source for one of the source of the

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Busy Lives of Rich Men's Sons

theatre collection, which is one of the finest in existence. But it is the rescue work that occupies him chiefly. He has HE sons of rich men are rarely idle whatever the extent of their family fortuines may be a secretary to help him. Every du If there is nothing here that a them, they make a business of Foxhall Keene is an example of there in search of help.

If there is nothing here that interests them, they make a business of sport. Foxhall Keene is an example of successful devotion to sport. In one form or another it has kept him happly employed all his life. He has made himself a champion in every field of sport from billiards to cross country This office is in the front basement his residence and his neighbors h grown accustomed to the ragged is that gathers there every day.

William Lloyd Garrison, Whose Centenary Will Be Celebrated Next Sunday.

# Signed Articles A. O. B.

Signed Articles A. O. B. Differentiation of him, stood "riveted to the spot," bidding him farewell with adness, feeling that she might never some with the abbreviation of him, newly-assumed title, "A. O. B." For a year his contributions continued thus secretly and the editor was so pleased with them that he wrote through the postoffice, requesting a meeting. The apprenticeship was ended when afterward he started the publication of his own paper, "The Free Press," in his field was too small or the tone too high and the publication did not meet with the success the young enthusiast had hoped for, so he transferred his activi-ties to Boston, where he published "The National Philasthropist"—the first pre-per ever established to teach the even of intemperance and the new gospel of

founder of the New England Anti-Slavery society, which was unsuccessful and very short-lived, and attempted to establish a college for negroes in New

establish a college for negroes in New Haven. In 1833, just before sailing for Eng-land to secure the cooperation of Eng-lish abolitionists, he met Helen Benson in Providence, Rhode Island, The name of, William Lloyd Garrison long had been a household word in the home of her father, who was president of the New England Anti-Slavery society, and was an advocate of abolition, but held his views unassumingly and quietly, though ready to speak and fight for the great cause whenever there was need. His daughter had formed a grand con-ception of the man who was leading the fight of the nation, and evidently the reality was not disappointing to her. They met 'again the next day at her brother's store and he was deeply im-prossed by her "sweet countenance and pleasant conversation." and she, who had "found him to surpass even her imagination of him." stood "riveted to the spot," bidding him farewell with sadness, feeling that she might never see him again. Both remained in each other's home, and before long he had won har for his bride.

Garrison, besides being celebrated to-day as a hero by temperance organiza-tions, might well be glorified by the equal suffrage associations. He was one of its earliest champions. About this time a division was caused in the American Anti-Slavery society by the appointment of a woman on the busi-ness committee. The press took ad-vantage of the disturbance to heap more contumely on the head of Garrison, but the worst effect on him personally was the allenation from men with whom he had worked in harmony for years. Arthur Tappan, who had been his means of release from the Baltimore prison, was one who now deserted, but Garri-son stood firm for the privilege of women. One of his fellows in the fight was Wendell Phillips, who has delivered strong orations on the subject. In 1840 Garrison was appointed one of America's delegates to the World's Anti-Suffrage convention in London, but finding on

convention in London, but finding on his arrival that America's women dele-gates had been excluded, he refused to enter it and sat in the gallery as a

# Lost Caste With Clergy.

spectator.

I Lost Caste With Clergy. Garrison next found himself in dis-tayor with the clergy with whom he never was particularly popular because of his fearless denunciations of the in-to on is fearless denunciations of the in-consistency between their preaching and their countenancing of slavery. Now, bowever, he was accused of atheism be-a cause he refused to identify himself with any one sect to the exclusion of all to others. He expressed liberal views about the holiness of the Sabbath and procialmed the absurdity of breaking all the other commandments of love and a kindness to make one keep the fourth, and of professing to be a good Chris-tian when all one's life one had been is a vellowish hazel, with fine teeth, rather the other commandments of love and a kindness to make one keep the fourth, and of professing to be a good Chris-tian when all one's life one had been is a vellowish hazel, with fine teeth, rather the other commandments of love and a kindness to make one keep the fourth, and of professing to be a good Chris-tian when all one's life one had been is a vellowish hazel, with fine teeth, rather the term of the absurdity of breaking all the other commandments of love and a kindness to make one keep the fourth, and of professing to be a good Chris-tian when all one's life one had been is a vellowish hazel, with fine teeth, rather the solution of the subschild with a solution the solution of the settient the solution the

It is a significant fact that when the war was over Garrison insisted that there was no more to fight about. He withdrew his paper Liberator from pub-withdrew his paper Liberator from pub-friends." He was fond of art and mu-friends." He was fond of art and mu-It is a significant fact that when the there was no more to fight from pub-withdrew his paper Liberator from pub-lication and refused to remain a member of any anti-slavery societies. He wished then to enjoy the domestic life for which he was primarily intended but which circumstances had kept him from enjoying. He lived in Boston till 1864, then removed to a more retired life at Roxbury, Massachusetts. A Roxbury, Massachusetts. My goal of the was fond of the sure, he was led in his likes and dislikes more was led in his likes and dislikes more that the sure has been but give up largely after he reached man-har. Garrison died May 24, 1879, at the age of 74 years, at Roxbury, Massachu-

He had seven children, five of whom grew to maturity. The eldest was named George Thompson in honor of the great English emancipator who came over to lend his aid and was mobbed with Mr. Garrison while trying to lecture in ap unpopular cause.

for his health and to visit his two children there. He received marked at-tentions from noted assemblies and

and with four children yet living. He was buried beside his wife in the cemetery at Forest Hills. Mrs. Lucy Stone followed the body to the grave in recoghis aid and was mobbed with Mr. ison while trying to lecture in as pular cause. 1867 Mr. Garrison went to Paris his health and to visit his two oren there. He received marked at-ons from noted assemblies and ywhore people paid him bonor as everywhere people paid him bohor as one of the great men of the day. At St. James hall in London he was given a banquet at which all the most distin-Decoration day a few days later invoked special honor to "the great citizen whose name will forever be associated with the cause and the triumph of the con-test." In various northern and south-ern cities the colored population met in memory of the illustrious champion. The leading papers of the United States and Great Britain contained long editor-ials and biographical articles on the

ials and biographical articles on the founder of the anti-slavery movement.

was in business, but noted, we need that that he found little in life. Eugene Higgins, who is a large owner in great carpet industries, has not for years taken any active share in the management of this business, but he would never be considered a man who found it difficult to occupy his time. He spends most of his time on his yacht with congenial friends. He is never without the interest that an enthusiastic yachtsman finds in his favorite sport. Mr. Higgins is supposed to possess an income of more than \$200,000 and has during recent years spent most of it abroad, as he rarely comes to this country. Mr. Higgins is, like Mr. Keene, enough of an all-round sportsman to have other resources than his trips on the Varuna or his four-in-hands. He is a crack pigeon shot and

his trips on the Varuna or his four-in-hands. He is a crack pigeon shot and one of the best fencers that the old club, with its quarters in West Twenty-eighth street, ever knew. In the same way Frederic Gebhard, who has never been in business, has found in a rac-ing stable sufficient occupation to keep alive his interest in existence. At least two of the younger Vander-bilts find in horses sufficient to occupy much of their time. Alfred drives a four-in-hand frequently in the fall and winter seasons in New York and at Newport in the summer. Reginald, who has not, like Alfred, an office in the Grand Central station, has grown, so

Grand Central station, has grown so much interested in his stables that he goes even as far west as Kansas City to exhibit in the horse shows. He has no

to work and sought other interests have chosen different channels for the con-sumption of their time and money. Two of the Stokress decided that their chief interests lay in church and charitable

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# of "Africanders" rose against them. GERMANY'S SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

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high. In fact, life, property and the YONSIDERING that a long and

high. In fact, life, property and the honor of women are safer among these people, practically free from control as they are, than in too many well pelled areas in Europe. Though the Hereros and the Bushmen may been guilty of some arcesses, the "Hottentots" have conducted their war in a manner deserving of all praise. A typical instance is that of old Christian, who found his men looting a farm. Al-though short of provisions himself, he ordered the bulk of the property to be restored, naively saying. "How shall these poor people live if we take their food away?"—a consideration that has given but little concern to many re-nowned white military leaders. Only on occasions of extreme provocation have the warriors got out of hand, when, like the British troops in the Indian mutiny and the Japanese in the China war, they were stimulated to vengeance by the spectacle of murdered fellow countrymen. CONSIDERING that a long and bloody war of no small magni-tude has been raging for nearly two years in German South Af-rica, it is romarkable how little public attention it has received. Perhaps the term "Hottentots" as used for the rebels tends to mislead the public, and to sug-gest mere naked savages like the Mata-bels and the Masal, who oppose numbers typical mathematicance is that of oid Christian typical mathematicance is that of oid Christian is typical mathematicance is the thouse of the Statewest of the

that of conquest, and the inhabitants naturally wished to see the claim made good. The Africander warriors were in due time defeated and driven across the border of Cape Colony, where they sur-rendered to a handful of Cape pollos. Captors and captives believed that the latter would be treated as prisoners of war, so the unfortunate Africanders were handed back to the Germans—only to be lined up, helpless, disarmed, and submissive, and ruthlessly slaughtered in cold blood. The present campaign there has naturally wished to see the claim made ors to act up to the spirit of "it, and

the rebels upon trees." Though the Germany had practically no other right scarcity of trees prevents the gallant to the greater part of the country than general from obeying the letter of his monarch's humane command, he endeav-

I als and blographical articles on the founder of the anti-slavery movement. Even the very publications which for-merly had caricatured and reviled him joined in the general eulogy. stubborn resistance of the rebels. The native of South Africa soon tires of a long war when the terms of peace are not too severe. But when surrender means death or other heavy punishment he will fight to the last like a rat at bay. Marengo tried to enter into nego-tiations with the Germans, as a result of which he has determined to send his women and children to British ter-ritory and with his band of warriors maintain the war to the last man. The terms of peace must have been harsh in-German line of an ative rebels. Last severities limited to native rebels. Last year two Englishmen named Fisher of which he has determined to send his women and children to British ter-ritory and with his band of warriors ritory and with his band of warriors of whites have been reported. of whites have been reported.

sport from billiards to cross country riding. He made it a rule to place him-self in the first rank of players in every new sport that became popular. He had been expert in racquets and later took up golf. He conquered that with ease. All the time he conducted a rac-ing stable on the side. Mr. Keene never was in business, but nobody ever heard that he found little in life. Wendell thrice a year makes a hard of the far western states, where many of the youths that he has rescued find homes and develop into useful citizens. Mr. Wendell does this all at his own Mr. Wendell does this all at his own expense and has never solicited aid from anybody, whether financial or otherwise, Thomas Pearsall Thorne lives in Paris and devotes himself to musical composi-tion, although he has not produced any of his works since his "Leonardo" failed here several years ago and cost the com-nover more than such experiments

here several years ago and cost the com-poser more than such experiments usually do, because Mr. Thorne had engaged an expensive company and pro-duced his opera in very elaborate fashion. He still makes music the work of his life, although he plays his compositions chiefly in his den drawing-room, to which he invites his friends to heat them.

Thomas Hugh Kelly, who inherited a large shore of the Eugene Kelly fortune, has never been in business but has de-voted much of us time in recent years

voted much of us time in recent years to Irish national purposes. It was he who several years ago backed a series of performances of Yeats' plays. Lloyd Warren, a younger brother of Whitney Warren, is an architect, but has devoted much time lately to furthering in this country the interests of the Beaux Arts society, H. S. Brooks, the old Yale sprinter, is, like Mr. Wendell, very much interested in settlement work, and, hav-ing no regular business, devotes all his time to it.

How to Brush the Rair.

Dr. George W. Spencer, writing in the American Physician on the care of the

American Physician on the care of the bair and scalp, says: "Boys and men think they have to have their scalps and hair scrubbed with scap and water and then dried by violent rubbing with a rough towel, or submitted to a most wonderfully hene-ficial preparation, called a shampoo, which leaves the scalp in a tender and congested condition favorable for in-fection and sensitive atmospheric changes.

congested condition favorable for in-fection and sensitive atmospheric onages. The cleaning of the scalp should be very carefully and teuderly performed, support of the finite sensitive and so of the finite sense with a mild each of the finite sense with a mild each of the finite sense with a wery dry towel, ontinuing until thoroughly dry; or, still better, dry it by faming. If any application is necessary to bring the hair thus dried into shape, dampen with a beharide of mercury solution 1-3,000. "Ordinarity this thorough cleaning meed not be fone oftenes than once a week and in the inferim the hair needs, only to be brushed with a soft brush without allowing the brush to sorabch the scalp. The scale. The still brush, and especially that most injurious of all brushes, the mili-stry brush, which is frequently used for months several times daily and if it has orgenes filled with dirf, can only be of great injury to the scale, because of the stores stilled with dirf, can only be of stores filled with dirf, can only be of stores soraching, as well as break-ing the hair."