

FORGOTTEN GRAVES TENDED BY SERBS

Many Fall Victims to Dread
Typhus and Few Americans Visit Graves

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—While America's soldier dead in other lands receive the constant care of their own kindfolk, four American men who gave their lives to Serbia rest in Yugo-Slav soil, almost unknown and forgotten by their own countrymen.

Americans seldom come to honor the grave of Captain Walter H. Fox of Waconoma, Ill., who, as a member of the United States army medical corps died while fighting typhus in Serbia in 1915. He lies in the national cemetery at Belgrade in a vault donated by the Serbian government. In memory of his sacrifice the Serbians have named one of the principal streets in Belgrade "Rue de Capitaine Fox."

Second on Serbia's foreign roll of honor but seemingly unnoticed by his countrymen, is Captain Harold V. Aupperle of Grand Junction, Colo., who succumbed to typhus in Novo Varosh, Serbia, only a few months after Captain Fox perished. His grave overlooks the peaceful Sava River, at Belgrade, and his tombstone bears the simple inscription, "He Died for Serbia." His grave is shaded by Linden trees, and all around bloom red poppies planted by Serbian women and children whom Captain Aupperle helped as a member of the American Red Cross.

In a little town called Ghevshell are the graves of Dr. James H. Connelly of New York, who lost his life in the epidemic of typhus which scourged Serbia in 1914-1915. His name is inscribed on the records of the Serbian government as "a martyr to the cause of humanity." Serbian war widows keep the grave green and fragrant with flowers, but through all the 13 years since the American physician perished none from across the ocean has honored his tomb.

Least of the group who fell in the service of the stricken Balkan state is Dr. William Magruder of Baltimore, who, after curing thousands of cases of typhus, fell a victim himself to the dread disease. The Serbians have not forgotten him, and children of Ghevshell come each week to the cemetery, bearing evergreens and flowers for his grave.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN AMERICAN CHURCHES

(Continued from Page One)

at storm raging within his breast. His knees shake, his voice quivers, his eyes brim with tears. The little speech he has prepared is forgotten. Apparently he is unable either to remember the appeal he meant to make or to extemporize a substitute. With apprehension, and with sympathy, the congregation await the end of a rather awkward and an altogether pathetic incident.

But suddenly, so unexpectedly that he startles the watching throng, there comes a change. As one transfixed, the young Oriental stands before his Western audience. His knees become firm, his voice strong. For fifteen minutes he holds his hearers in the hollow of his hand, so completely does his fervor possess them, so fully does he reveal to them his heart. No one had suspected that a dramatic incident of historic importance was at hand, hence no one makes a record of the address. But no one present ever could forget the scene. The speaker is carried far by the currents of feeling that for years have flooded his heart. He refuses to take his seat until his appeal is answered. He declares he will not go back to Japan without the money for which he asks, that he will stay upon the platform until the sum is raised.

And the audience responds to him. The Hon. Peter Parker of Washington rises to announce a gift of one thousand dollars. Others follow with similar amounts,

among them ex-Governor Page of Vermont and the Hon. William E. Dodge of New York. Mr. Neesima DRAMATIC SCENES IN . . . gal 2 resumes his seat knowing that the dream of his life is likely to be fulfilled, that Japan is to have the Christian college for which he has prayed almost ever since the time, ten years before, when as a runaway he escaped from the "hermit empire" of the East in quest of Western knowledge.

Story of Neesima's Life.
For nearly half a century the life of Joseph Hardy Neesima has been a classic in missionary literature. More familiar, perhaps, to the past generation than to the present, its outlines may here be sketched, if only to supply the background for the incident which made the climax of the meeting of the Board forty-six years ago.

In 1865, on board the Wild Rover owned by Alpheus Hardy and Company, Neesima Shimeta reached Boston. The captain called him "Joe" and told the owners that the lad had run away from Japan to secure a Western education. For Mr. Hardy Neesima wrote a quaint account of his life. He "was born in the house of a prince in Yedo." His father was "writing master of the prince's house and his writer." He "began to learn Japanese and Chinese for six years ago." "A day a comrade led him an atlas of United States of North America, which was written with Chinese letters by some American minister." "A day I visited my friend and I found out small Holy Bible in his library that was written by some American minister with Chinese language and had shown only the most remarkable events of it. I lent it from him and read it at night, because I was afraid the savage country's law, which if I read the Bible, government will cross whole my family. Please let me hear that Mr. Hardy will let me go to what kind of school, and I wish that he gave me remainder of his table for my eating, old one of his clothing for my dressing, ink, pen, paper, pencil, for using of my study."

A score of years later as an honored leader in his own country Mr. Neesima sent to his "American father and mother" an account of his early life, written, not in the stumbling terms of his labored production in 1865, but in the smooth and graphic English of a master of style. His people were "all devoted pagan worshippers." He was ten years old when Commodore Perry paid his famous visit to Japan. At fifteen he was obliged to begin his own service in the household of his father's prince.

Already in his heart was an irresistible desire to know the nations of the West. In defiance of the orders of his masters he studied Dutch, the one European language the Japanese then were permitted to learn. "Letting his duties as a scribe to do. The sight of some Dutch warships in Yedo bay led to comparisons of 'the dignified sea-queens of the West' with the 'clumsy and disproportioned junk of Japan,' and to the conclusion that 'the foreigners who built such ships of war must be more intelligent and a superior people to the Japanese.'" To this dreamy and gifted boy this "seemed a mighty object lesson to rouse up his ambition to cry out for the general improvement and renovation of his country."

From over study he fell ill and in after-life his eyes often seriously troubled him. A Japanese translation of Robinson Crusoe gave him a strong desire to visit foreign lands. Several Christian books, published either at Shanghai or at Hong Kong, yielded his first notions of the Christian religion. He found out that "the world we live upon was created by God's unseen hand, and not by mere chance," and that "God's other name was 'the Heavenly Father.'" He longed to "visit a land where the Gospel is freely taught." After months of meditation he decided to forsake his prince and to leave his country and his home temporarily.

His Escape to America.
But any attempt to leave Japan without permission from the government incurred the penalty of death if one were detected and captured. Nevertheless the earnest boy managed to travel to make their examination of the Hakodate by authority. Then in the middle of the night he evaded the watchmen and got aboard an American vessel bound for Shang-

hai, remaining behind a locked door while the customs officers made their examination of the ship's papers and passengers. At Shanghai he transferred to the Wild Rover, and after four months aboard her, he came into Boston harbor. On the long voyage he filled several books with his efforts at English composition. Every mechanical contrivance about the ship, the capstan, force pump, pulley tackle, steering gear, and the rest, were all accurately delineated in perspective, and to these drawings was added a detailed description of the principles involved and the uses subserved. "Under the picture of a windlass," says his biographer, Arthur Sberburne Hardy, son of the Boston merchant who became Neesima's friend and mentor, "occurs the first sentence in English: 'I will write the figure of everything in this ship, if my eyes do get better.'" "Before ever he had reached the United States," as his biographer justly says, "with a far-sightedness which is marvelous in one so young and inexperienced he discerned dimly the true course of future good for his native land, and following steadfastly the light of that conviction went steadily on his way, the true north, braving the death which would have been his only welcome home in the event of failure."

His "American parents" sent him to Phillips Academy at Andover, then to Amherst College, and finally to Andover Theological Seminary. Then in 1872 the most important embassy that had ever left the shores of Japan visited America and Europe. Mr. Neesima was summoned to Washington to assist the Japanese commissioner of education, who was a member of the commission, and after some hesitation, "lest he should become a servant of the Mikado rather than a servant of Christ," he obeyed the call, and entered upon the work through which he exerted a vast influence upon the educational progress of Japan.

Returning, after a tour of Europe with the commission, he was graduated as a special student from the seminary in July, 1874, and in the following September, in Mount Vernon church, Boston he was ordained.

This was the story, known more or less fully, to most of his hearers, that gave weight to the words of the young man who pleaded in behalf of his country that night in the Rutland church. All believed in him when he resumed his seat; few doubted the success of his daring enterprise. Their faith was justified. Before his death, which occurred only sixteen years later, he had founded the Doshisha, the Christian university in Japan, of which, as a boy, he had dreamed, and had exerted an influence upon the island empire that can hardly be overestimated.

(Mr. Bullard, writer of the

above, is a well known author and editor. In 1903 he received the degree of B. D., magna cum laude, from Yale University. For ten years he was in the ministry of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. Since 1907 he has been engaged in newspaper work, chiefly with the Boston "Herald." He was its Sunday editor from 1915 to 1919, and since that time has been its chief editorial writer. He is the author of several books and was recently awarded the Pulitzer prize for the best newspaper editorial of the year.—Ed.)

New Cream Lifts Faces But They Fall Afterward

PARIS.—(AP)—Face lifting that is painless but not permanent has been introduced into the beauty parlors of Paris.

Ladies who want to camouflage their wrinkles and crow's-feet for twelve hours or so have only to submit to having their faces smeared with a new astringent cream for a few minutes. Wrinkles are quickly smoothed, and they remain that way for twelve hours, supposedly. That is long enough for a trip to the races, tea, dinner, a visit to the theater, and perhaps a little dancing.

But mildness must not stay out too late, if she doesn't want her lifted face to "fall" in public. Even the beauty parlor workers admit it is better for such things

to happen in the privacy of one's own home.

Noticeable also is the tendency toward closed bodies instead of the open styles which have prevailed at the French shows in the past.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT FOR THE COST OF IMPROVING ACADEMY STREET FROM THE WEST LINE OF MYRTLE AVENUE TO THE EAST LINE OF LAUREL AVENUE.
Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, will at or about 7:30 p. m. on the 7th day of November, 1927, or any subsequent meeting of the said Council thereafter, in the Council Chambers of the city hall of Salem, Oregon, proceed to assess upon and against each lot or part thereof or parcel of land liable therefor, its proportionate share of the cost of improving Academy Street from the west line of Myrtle Avenue to the east line of Laurel Avenue, in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

All persons interested in the said assessments are hereby notified to appear before the said Council at said time and place and present their objections, if any they have, to said assessment, and apply to said Council to equalize their proportionate share of the same.

By order of the Common Council, October 17, 1927.
M. POULSEN, City Recorder.
Date of first publication hereof October 21, 1927.
Date of final publication hereof October 23, 1927. o21-22-23

THE COST OF IMPROVING THE ALLEY IN BLOCK 2 OF YEW PARK ADDITION TO THE CITY OF SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON, FROM THE SOUTH LINE OF MISSION STREET TO A POINT 6 FEET SOUTH OF THE NORTH LINE OF LEE STREET.
Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, will at or about 7:30 p. m. on the 7th day of November, 1927, or any subsequent meeting of the said Council thereafter, in the Council Chambers of the city hall of Salem, Oregon, proceed to assess upon and against each lot or part thereof or parcel of land liable therefor, its proportionate share of the cost of improving the Alley in Block 2 of Yew Addition to the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, from the south line of Mission Street to a point six feet south of the north line of Lee Street.

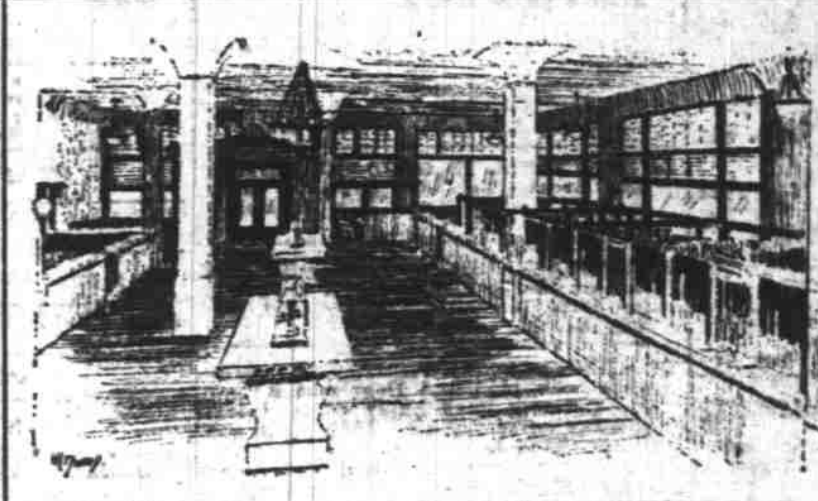
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