

Nobody's Song

Ballads enough have been written by the famous to the famous, but here is a song written by the unknown to the unknown. It was sent to a newspaper some fifty years ago by a correspondent who remained anonymous, dedicated that great anonymous public which, after all, is humanity itself. The editor of the newspaper wrote of the poem: "Swift, himself, never wrote anything better in verse." And the hand that copied these lines into a scrap-book, now yellow with age, added the single word of comment: "Amen."

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
And all that Nobody's done,
For I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own;
I bear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprung;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
And Nobody mine has sung.

In life's young morning Nobody
To me was tender and dear,
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody
And Nobody ever was near;
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear;
And my heart has clung to Nobody
When Nobody sheds a tear.

And when I grew older, Nobody
Gave me a helping turn;
And by the good aid of Nobody
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be;
And asked I to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudged along with Nobody,
And Nobody cheers my life,
And I have a love for Nobody
Which Nobody has for his wife;
So here's a health to Nobody,
For Nobody's now "in town,"
And I've a passion for Nobody
That Nobody else would own.

MODERNIZATION OF JERUSALEM

Walls and Towers of the Holy City to Be Pulled Down.

ELECTRIC CARS TO CALVARY

Four Tramway Routes From the Jaffa Gate, One of Which Will Run to Bethlehem, Past Sacred Wells and Tombs—Motor Buses For Syria.

What will amount to a revolutionary change in the Holy City is involved in the plan, soon to be carried out, to provide Jerusalem with a modern electric street car service and with electric light. The city is also to have a much needed adequate water supply.

In order to effect these improvements the engineers have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to pull down the picturesque ancient walls and massive towers of the city.

The rapidity with which Jerusalem is extending through the return of the Jews in great numbers to the home of their ancestors has rendered these improvements necessary. To the north and west of the old city there have sprung up within the last ten years, says a correspondent of the London Daily Express, large Jewish colonies, populous residential sections, as well as convents, hospitals, institutions, schools and other buildings, with the result that today there is a greater Jerusalem without the walls than within.

Tramcars Past Sacred Spots.

Four separate tramway routes are to be laid down. They will all start from the Jaffa gate, the principal entrance into the city, and run outside the city walls through the newer parts of Jerusalem. The first, which will have a length of about two miles, will give easy access to what may be termed the "business quarter" of the Holy City.

The second, of similar length, will link up the large Jewish colonies to the north with the city's principal entrance. The third will encircle the old city, embracing many of its most historic sites, such as Calvary, believed by many scholars to be the scene of the crucifixion, the tomb of the kings, the Mount of Olives and the valley of Jehoshaphat.

The fourth line will run from the Jaffa gate to Bethlehem, about six miles away, traversing what is perhaps the most sacred thoroughfare in the world. It teems with holy places—sacred wells, tombs and convents.

The work of laying the rails is to begin in April, and, according to the terms of the concession, the syndicate has power to extend the lines in any direction for a distance of some twenty-five miles.

The city walls, which have a circumference of about three miles and rise in places to a height of thirty-eight and a half feet, are now being offered by the government for sale as building material. It is expected, however, that efforts will be made to save isolated sections, more particularly the massive towers. Indeed, influential citizens of Jerusalem have formed a society and are approaching the government with a view to preserving David's tower, which they propose to convert into a museum.

Reservoirs to End Water Shortage.

Of late years Jerusalem has suffered greatly from the want of fresh water. With the exception of a small quantity brought into the city from the ancient pools of Siloam, near Bethlehem, by means of a pipe which runs along the old aqueduct, the Holy City is entirely dependent for its water upon the rainfall. Now reservoirs are to be built in the upper part of the valley of the brook Cherith, at the springs of Ain Farrah and Ain Fouwar, where the water will be stored and brought into the city as required.

"That Jerusalem is gradually being westernized is evident," says the correspondent of the Express. "A few months ago a water cart was brought out from England to water the roads, which had previously been sprinkled from skins. Then it was only a year ago that the Holy City was equipped with an efficient telephone service, while now its police are to have bicycles. Then, not only in Jerusalem, but all over the country, modern methods are being brought into vogue. On the rich plains of Sharon, lying between Jaffa and Jerusalem, one may detect modern harvesting and reaping machines operated by motors.

"This is a vast improvement on the old fashioned method of reaping by hand and thrashing floors by oxen." Damascus, where Paul sojourned after his conversion, and perhaps the very road on which "suddenly there shone round about him a light from heaven," is soon to witness the coming of a British motor omnibus as part of a plan for a motor service between Bagdad and Beirut, a distance of over 500 miles.

Derides the "Poison Needle." The "poison needle" theory is given the quietus by the Journal of the American Medical Association. "It can be said very positively," says the publication, "that there is no drug known to scientific men which could be administered in the manner or which would produce the effect described in recent newspaper reports."

A Song of Spring Days

Sing a song of spring days,
All de worl' in bloom,
Mr. Bluebird singin'
Mid the flowers' perfume,
Mr. Catfish bitin',
Mr. Bee a-hummin',
Sing a song of springtime
Comin', comin'.

Sing a song of springtime,
Sunshine warm an' bright,
Turtle dove a-cooing,
Worl' all full ob light,
I longs to hear de peckerwood
On de tree a-drummin',
Sing a song ob springtime
Comin', comin'.

—Florida Times-Union.

DISCOVERIES OF VALUE TO THE FRUIT GROWER.

Government Experts Have Puckerless Persimmon and New Peach.

Recent experiments by the United States department of agriculture have resulted in the introduction of a seedless and puckerless persimmon. The government experts learned that the Japanese discovered an artificial method for removing the objectionable pucker, and they have adapted it with equal success to the native varieties.

Experiments have also produced a new Chinese peach, which, the department claims, has proved harder than the old seedling stocks and can be grown farther north. The Chinese peach is not edible, but the department uses only the root to be worked in with native crops. The office is preparing to distribute about 20,000 of these roots to nurserymen and fruit growers this year.

Some results of particular importance to the fruit grower and gardener are to be found at the Arlington experimental farm, where the government maintains field laboratories. The plant industry is here being put to numberless tests. Fruits, vegetables, drug and forage crops are being raised for purposes of study and analysis.

The government has an area of about 300 acres, and filling in operations in the Potomac river will eventually add seventy-five or eighty additional acres. According to the department of agriculture, many problems are being worked out in the greenhouses by certain plant diseases and endeavoring to produce more and better strains of commercially valuable plants.

In connection with the pomological work the government maintains a large collection of fruit trees. A range of greenhouses is devoted to the problems of the florist and grower of vegetables under glass.

The farm has been equipped with tools and machinery for the various types of field experiments. There are large barns and tool sheds, and the grounds are provided with a drug laboratory, dry kilns and a refrigerating plant.

Scientists of the department of agriculture have renamed the insect commonly known as the "housefly," and henceforth it is to be known to the government experts as the "typhoid fly." The "typhoid fly" is described as being a most dangerous creature and one of the most active agents in spreading disease.

WOOD PRESERVED BY SALT.

Logs Pickled in Great Salt Lake Sound After Years of Service.

Experts of the United States forest service have discovered that the waters of the Great Salt Lake act as a preservative against decay in timbers.

In replacing a railroad trestle recently burned along the north shore of Great Salt Lake it was found that the piles were still perfectly sound after forty-three years of service. In looking for the cause, since the piles were only of local pine and fir, it was discovered that the timbers were impregnated with salt. At another point on the lake eighteen high piles, set twenty-nine years ago, were similarly preserved with salt.

It is pointed out that the reason why the waters of Great Salt Lake act as a strong preservative, as distinguished from ocean waters, is because the lake water is so much saltier, being practically a saturated solution. Forest experts suggest that ties and poles immersed in these waters ought to be impervious to decay if the salt is not leached out by the action of the elements. This can be guarded against, it is asserted, by painting the butt of the pole with creosote, which will keep out the moisture and keep in the salt.

BEGGAR'S INCOME \$30 A DAY

Wore Fur Coat and Kept Staff of Paid Lookouts.

"What's the charge?" asked the lieutenant when detectives led into the Mercer street station in New York a young man who wore a fur coat with a Persian lamb collar and a \$300 diamond ring.

"Soliciting alms," said the detectives. "He leans on a crutch and asks for money."

"My name," said the prisoner, "is Jesse Skinner, nineteen, an actor, of 84 East Fourth street. The \$8.95 in change you've found in my pockets is the fruits of one hour and a half's work."

"My average earnings are \$30 a day I employ two men for \$1.50 a day each to protect me from policemen and detectives. I give a poor old widow \$2 a day. She'll have no money if you don't discharge me."

Magistrate Corrigan gave Skinner thirty days in the workhouse.

FORCED TO LIVE LIKE CAVE MEN

A Thrilling Tale From the Wilds of Newfoundland.

LOST IN THE ICY INTERIOR

Two Brave Hunters Return With a Remarkable Story of Adventure—One Broke Leg, Provisions Gave Out and Wild Dogs and Bears Added to Their Perilous Predicament.

A tale of primitive adventure and suffering is told by Stephen B. Nelson of Vancouver, B. C. Nelson and a friend, Frank R. Thacker of St. John's, N. F., who believed himself familiar enough with Newfoundland to venture into the wilds without a guide, went there in the dead of winter to hunt moose. They supposed they were well enough equipped for all emergencies, but they did not count on Thacker tumbling down a mountain side and breaking his leg when their ammunition and food supply were exhausted.

The plans of the hunters were upset by the accident to Thacker. They were then far from any settlement, but they recalled a mountain cave that they had passed, and Nelson put his friend on his back and carried him frequently resting, for half a day. After their arrival at the cave Nelson made splints and put the broken bones in place.

Made Fire by Friction.

They found that their supply of matches was exhausted about this time, and as a fire was absolutely necessary to cook their food, mostly venison, and keep off the wild beasts they had to resort to the well known Indian process of making fire by friction, which is done at all camps of the boy scouts.

With a long strip of catgut made fast to a bow they twirled an arrow-like, tough piece of wood in a hole in a small block of softer wood, around the friction point of which they had bunched thin shavings and paper. They soon had a fire. The record of the boy scouts in making this sort of a fire is thirty seconds, but Nelson took much more time than that because he had less experience in the process.

After the fire was kindled the stranded hunters did not permit it to go out. Nelson gathered a lot of fagots, and the injured partner helped to keep the fire going when Nelson was otherwise engaged. Bears came to the entrance of the cave, but were frightened away by the blaze. But the fire was ineffective against a pack of wild dogs that were driven by hunger to attempt the lives of the hunters. Without ammunition they were forced to use bowlders and small stones to protect themselves against the howling pack that gathered at the mouth of the cave.

Ready to Make Last Desperate Stand.

The hunters were prepared as a last resort to close in and use their long hunting knives on the brutes, but the great stones they rolled down into the pack and the smaller ones they hurled killed half a dozen dogs. This saved them from further attack, as the famished animals left alive fell on the dead ones and ate them.

When the injured hunter got well enough to limp without pain they started back to the nearest settlement or in the direction they judged it should be. They were helped by a guide they fell in with, and he went on with them to St. John's. They were much scarred by encounters with wild creatures in their long stay in the desolate mountain, their clothing was in tatters and their beards long and unkempt. They said they had trapped most of the game they needed for food after they were out of ammunition, but they had not hesitated to use their hunting knives on the less dangerous four footed game.

SUNLIGHT FOR BURNS.

Hospital Surgeon Says It Successfully Replaces Skin.

A new method of treating burns, which will do away entirely with skin grafting, has been discovered and successfully used at Lebanon hospital, New York, according to Dr. Shamaskin, the house surgeon.

Sunlight on the burned surface is the remedy. Two children on whom it has been used were cured of dreadful burns which under the old method of skin grafting would take months to heal. Kingdon Demorano, four years old, left the hospital with only two scars to show that thirty square inches of skin from his neck and chest had been burned off, leaving him unable to raise his head. After the wound was scraped the boy was put in the sunlight. On dark days electric lamps were kept lighted over the burns.

Sebastiana Caruso, a four-year-old girl, was brought to the hospital badly burned about the thighs. The same treatment cured her.

Tomb of Osiris Discovered?

A London dispatch says that the Egypt Exploration fund workers, assisted by Professor Thomas Whittemore of Tufts college, believe they have discovered at Abydos what the Greek authors call the tomb of Osiris, where the head of the god is supposed to be preserved. It is a chamber about forty-five feet long. The walls are covered with ancient texts.

KINTER BROS.

SUIT CASES
TRUNKS
AND BAGS

The House Furnishers
PHONE 6

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the county court of Lane county, Oregon, duly made and entered of record the 7th day of February, 1914, in the matter of the estate of James Henry McFarland, deceased, the undersigned D. G. McFarland, was duly appointed executor with the will annexed of said estate. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them duly verified as required by law to said executor at the law office of Alta King, Cottage Grove, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice. Dated at Cottage Grove, Oregon, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1914. D. G. McFARLAND, Executor.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for Lane County, C. P. Devereaux and F. A. Tripp, Plaintiffs.

Against

Harry Hastings, — Hastings, his wife, Richard B. Dickinson, — Dickinson, his wife; or the unknown heirs at law of said Harry Hastings and Richard B. Dickinson, if either or both are deceased; Also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint.

To Harry Hastings, — Hastings, his wife, Richard B. Dickinson and — Dickinson, his wife, or the unknown heirs at law of the said Harry Hastings and Richard B. Dickinson if either or both are deceased; Also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint. Defendants.

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed in said court against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons in the Cottage Grove Leader and if you fail so to answer for want thereof, plaintiffs will take judgment against you as prayed for in their complaint, to-wit: That their title to the west half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, township twenty south, range four west of the Willamette Meridian, Eighty acres of land in Lane county, Oregon, be confirmed and quieted, that you and each of you be forever barred and estopped from having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to said lands or any part thereof adverse to plaintiffs' title.

This summons is served by publication thereof once each week for six successive weeks in the Cottage Grove Leader, a newspaper printed and published at Cottage Grove, Oregon, by order of the Honorable L. T. Harris, judge of said court, made and entered on the 2nd day of February, and the first publication hereof was made on the 10th day of February, 1914. (110-m24)

A. E. WHEELER,
Attorney for Plaintiff

FARM HOME CHEAP.—155 acres, 60 acres in cultivation, good family orchard, plenty of pasture, good six-room house; good barn; fine spring and creek, eight miles south of Cottage Grove. Team, wagon, harness, implements, some stock, hay and growing crop go with the place, at \$40 per acre, terms. See the Leader. jef

One acre of land adjoining the town site on the east near the park—for sale for cash or on terms. Five-room house with bath. Enquire at this office.

Dairy paper wrappers with your name on them, can be had in large or small quantities at the Leader office. 100 for



Blacksmithing

Correct Method of Horseshoeing

Wagon Making

And

General Repair Work

South of First National Bank
Sixth Street

Spriggs Bros.

SHOES

AT COST AND LESS

Standard grades for Men, Women and Children at prices which appeal to the lean pocket book.

COTTAGE GROVE SHOE STORE

COTTAGE GROVE LEADER

The paper that gives you what you want to read

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY

One year, \$1.50

Six months, .75

Advertising rates on Application

J. D. QUILLEN, Editor and Manager

Entered as second-class matter January 25, 1913, at the post office at Cottage Grove, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

HORRORS OF WAR SEEN BY A GIRL

Alone, in Man's Attire, Spent Year in Balkans.

SHOT AT AND HELD AS SPY

Daughter of British General Gives a Vivid Description of Her Adventures on Battlefields—Awful Fate of Turkish Prisoners on the Island of Saraille Itchy.

Miss Jessica Borthwick, who has returned to London after spending a year in the Balkans watching the closing phases of the war, has given the London Chronicle a remarkable account of her experiences. Miss Borthwick is twenty-two years old and the daughter of the late General Borthwick, who was employed in Bulgaria in the eighties to reorganize and command the army in Eastern Roumelia.

Miss Borthwick journeyed unattended. Her outfit consisted of manila riding breeches, riding boots, a flannel shirt, a sweater, a felt hat and a camera with which to take cinematograph pictures. She had a big cape which served as a skirt when she was in the towns. She took only one revolver with her, but was able to add to it an arsenal from the bodies of dead officers.

Smuggled Through as a Servant.

She sought the Bulgarian premier in Sofia in January, 1913, and told him she wanted to join the Bulgarian army. He handed her over to the minister of war, who gave her a permit, and she soon found herself on the way to Starazagora. Officers smuggled her to the front, one taking her with him as his servant.

After many wanderings and adventures she made her way to Adrianople when the garrison surrendered. She gives a graphic description of the terrible havoc. The open ground before the city was covered with the dead bodies of men, horses and bullocks.

She visited the island of Saraille Itchy, where the Turkish prisoners were sent.

"Dead soldiers, robbed of almost every garment, lay there as food for the scavenging birds," she says, "but the sight of the living who waited for death was worse. On the island, which was one large swamp with huge trees sticking out and knee deep in mud, were thousands of starving Turkish prisoners herded together for warmth and support. Their faces and hands

were ashen gray and their eyes sunken in their sockets.

"I saw four men sitting around a little fire, and as it was the first fire I had seen there I went up to them. I spoke to one of them, but there was no answer. I repeated my question, with no result, and then pushed his shoulder. He reeled over. All four were dead."

At Adrianople Miss Borthwick was stricken with cholera and lay unattended in a mosque three days without food or water until she was found and taken to the Red Crescent hospital. She returned to Sofia, but again set out.

Wounded and Held as a Prisoner.

In the neighborhood of Mustapha Pasha she had an encounter with an outpost of Bashi Bazouks, who opened fire, wounding her in the leg and shoulder. She was wounded several times during her adventures by bullets and fragments of shells. At Uskub she was arrested as an Austrian spy and thrown into a filthy cell, where she remained for nine days, living on bread and water. Finally the Russian consul obtained her release.

One of her most ghastly experiences was at Ferre. She was feeling hungry and thirsty and was looking for a melon field.

"About 8 o'clock at night," she says, "when the full moon was out, I saw what seemed to be a melon field, with a lot of round, light colored objects like melons on the ground. I jumped off my pony and picked up the nearest melon, but dropped it in horror. It was a human skull, picked clean by dogs and birds. Then all around I saw dozens of them, with unburied bodies of women and children which dogs were feasting on. Lying among them were beds, mattresses, cooking pots and articles of furniture, all smashed and strewn around when the Greek irregulars massacred the Bulgarians."

TO VISIT CRADLE OF RACE.

Yale Men Expect to Bring Back New Scientific Data From Central Asia.

A Yale expedition is about to start from London for the purpose of exploring "the cradle of the human race." The principal figures in it will be Geoffrey Dodge, Yale, 1909, a well known New Yorker, and Charles Haseltine Carstairs, Yale, 1908. They will make a combination scientific and hunting trip through Turkey, Caucasia, Russian Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan, Persia and India. They do not expect to return for a year or a year and a half.

The Yale men are planning to travel just as light as possible, as if hunting. They hope to gather interesting and valuable data regarding the geography, anthropology, fauna and flora of the countries to be traversed, as well as to make a study of social and political conditions.

AFFLICTIONS.

Stars shine brightest in the darkest night; grapes come not to the press; spices smell best when bruised; young trees root the faster for shaking; gold looks brighter for scouring; juniper smells sweetest in the fire; the palm tree proves the better for pressing; camomile the more you tread it the more you spread it. Such is the condition of all God's children. They are then most triumphant when most tempted, most glorious when most afflicted.—Bogatzy.