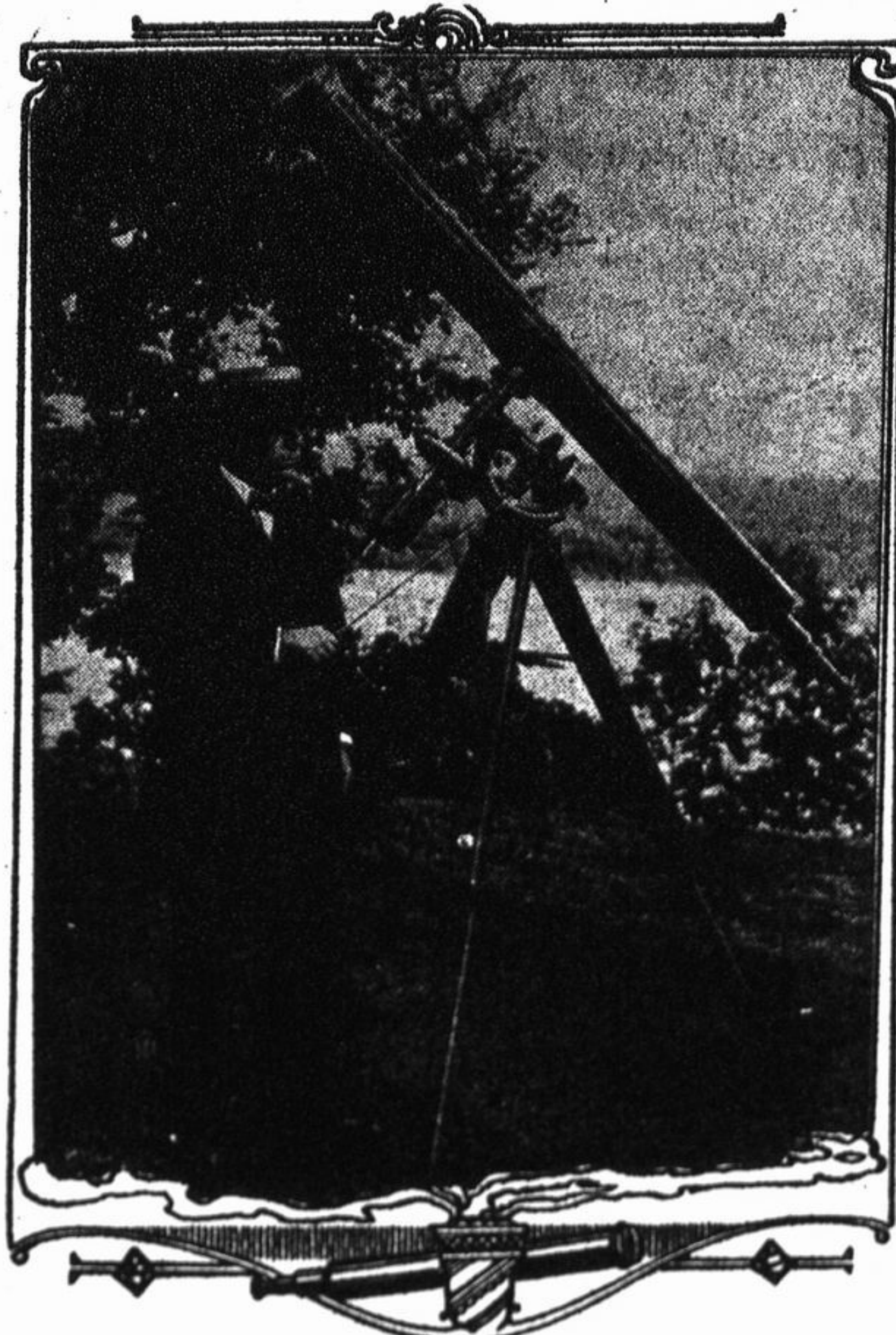


Lincoln Chautauqua AT DOWNERS GROVE



DR. E. L. EATON.

DR. EATON has long been a Chautauqua favorite. He has the rare ability of being able to take a highly technical subject and so simplify his language as to render his meaning easily understood by the children in his audience. With the aid of a fine lantern and slides made from the latest views taken at the great observatories at Mount Wilson and Flagstaff he introduces his audiences to an intimate acquaintance with the heavenly bodies. Dr. Eaton carries with him the great Clark telescope, 900 times more powerful than the naked eye. It will be the rare privilege of the audiences that attend our coming Chautauqua to have the free use of this telescope both before and after the evening sessions. Besides his scientific lectures, Dr. Eaton is well known for his lectures on popular subjects. He will appear twice on our coming Chautauqua program.



ETHEL GARRETT JOHNSTON.

C. EDWARD CLARKE.

MISS EMILY WALKER.

CLARKE-WALKER COMPANY.

TO every lover of the best in vocal and instrumental music the appearance on our Chautauqua platform of the Clarke-Walker Company will be the event not alone of this year, but of many years to come. C. Edward Clarke, the young Canadian baritone, is well known as a soloist in musical circles both in America and Europe. While a student in Paris his singing in the American church became one of the weekly musical events in that city.

In Miss Emily Walker we will have one of the world's really great masters of the violin. A private pupil of Fritz Kreisler of Berlin, Miss Walker has appeared before and won the applause of many notable audiences. Miss Walker came direct from Berlin for the opening of the Chautauqua season.

Miss Ethel Garrett Johnston, the accompanist, was a student in the best conservatories of Germany and has since been a soloist in concert work and teacher in two of America's high grade musical colleges. They will appear afternoon and evening on our Chautauqua program.

PEOPLE LIKE BATTIS TOWN FOR WOMEN

Will Appear With Wife at the Lincoln Chautauquas.

Three Thousand People Cheered His Impersonations When He Appeared in Chicago.

William Sterling Battis appeared in Orchestra Hall, Chicago, on the evening of May 17, 1912. He peopled the stage with the characters of Dickens, "making up" to represent them one by one, and giving characteristic lines from each. He gave one evening of artistic impersonation that will not soon be forgotten.

It is not alone Mr. Battis' acting; his talk about the characters, and the



SAM WELLER—"Pickwick."

Dickens stories while building his face with paint and wigs in the many different semblances is most illuminating.

Three thousand people attended and the applause was hearty and frequent. Mr. Battis has given his whole life to this particular line of work, in which he stands without an equal. He began his career as an actor, making his debut in the old McVicker's theater, Chicago, with Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."

This summer Mr. Battis and his wife, Angie Belle Battis, a beautiful woman and talented musician, are appearing at a large number of Chautauquas, where they are sure to meet with a cordial reception.

NOTED GLOBE TROTTER

Dr. Payne to Appear on the Lincoln Chautauqua Program.

Dr. Payne has traveled over 500,000 miles in securing first-hand material for his travelogues. He will appear at the Lincoln Chautauqua. He has climbed mountains in Asia and Africa, in Switzerland, Alaska and Hawaii. He spent one night a thousand feet down the crater of Halemau Man, the



DR. PAYNE.

world's greatest living volcano. He has visited many of the wildest and most beautiful parts of the world and has studied history and human life among forty races and nations. He goes alone, lives with the natives, seeks their best, makes friends everywhere, and speaks from this intimate knowledge and friendship.

In Turkey his friends were the "Young Turks"; in Palestine, Arabs, Bedouins, the fishermen and peasants; in Alaska, wild nature and gold seekers; in Hawaii, warm-hearted natives and tropical beauty. In Egypt and Rome he lived in mighty ruins until the Pharaohs and Caesars seemed alive and ruling the world again.

By taking plenty of time to live while among the various peoples, he was enabled to gain an intimate knowledge of, and friendships with them and their home lands.

Little Communities Located in Belgian Cities.

Party of Tourists Attempt to Enter Sacred Village With Auto and Are Stopped by Nun—Making Lace is Chief Industry.

Ghent, Belgium.—I cannot imagine the dwellers in my "women's towns" feeling in the least oppressed because they have no votes; and yet the keynote of their lives is a desire for self-support and honorable independence. They have merely stepped aside from the course of ordinary life into abiding places that they rule and control and that are shut away from the haunts of men by walls and gates and moats; toy cities so spotlessly neat, so circumspect, so imbued with the hush of perpetual afternoon that time seems to stand still in their sunny precincts.

Nevertheless, on my first visit to a women's town I was eyewitness to a surprising act of self-assertion by one of its gentle guardians. Under conduct of a friend long resident in the old Flemish city of Ghent, which forms the outer shell of this women's town, a little party of us in a motor car turned in one summer morning from the street and ran without stop or parley through the arched gateway into the broad, clean road leading to the interior. There a little, black robed, white collared woman, with flashing eyes and a flushed countenance, dashed directly into the path of the advancing car and peremptorily ordered us to stop and go back. The chauffeur obeyed meekly.

Once we were safely across the moat and in our proper place outside the walls our rebuker changed her manner. In silvery accents she begged us to walk in; then, recognizing our chauffeur, she explained that in the tourist season all motors were excluded because of their noise and reek.

The Beguines they call it, this little community founded by a woman for women. They are two of the kind in Ghent, one in beautiful old Bruges and the others scattered throughout Belgium.

The institution dates from the thirteenth century. But the present buildings are modern, for the Beguineage was in 1875 transferred by city order from its ancient site, which was required for the laying out of new streets. A complete miniature city it stands today, with streets and squares, and entrance gates in the encircling



Where All is Peace and Rest.

walls, and a church, round which cluster a picturesque congeries of little two-story brick dwellings, each with the name of its patron saint inscribed above the door.

The Beguines here number about 700. Their chief industry is the making of lovely spider web lace, over which you may see them at work on all sides. And as accidents will occur to those costly laces and valued old-time specimens will wear out in unexpected places, it is to the Beguineage that the owners, from royal ladies down, send their treasures to be repaired.

JURY'S RULING ON WIDOW

Pittsburg Panel Decides Husband's 27 Year Absence Frees Wife From Matrimonial Bonds.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Whether a woman who has not seen her husband for 27 years can consider herself a widow has been decided by a jury here. She can.

Anna Duclanay was charged with perjury and bigamy. She had obtained a marriage license to wed Joseph Giesillejaki and said she was a widow. Marriage life was not smooth and the husband brought charges against his wife.

At the trial it developed that the woman had been deserted by her first husband 21 years before she came to America from Austria and she has been here six years.

Thief Finds Field in Prison.

Moundsville, W. Va.—Clever stealing put Edward Hinkle in the penitentiary for five years, and cleverer thefts within the prison walls are going to keep him here many years more. With officials of the penitentiary almost at his elbow, Hinkle has shipped to his home more than \$5,000 in leather goods manufactured at the prison plant.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Boy Scouts at Work on New Task



WASHINGTON.—Boy Scouts of America are doing a piece of real and extremely useful scouting. They are searching for trees that are afflicted with disease or insects. This work was started in Pennsylvania, where a disease is destroying thousands of chestnut trees.

The boys have been of great help to the forestry department in detecting this disease and reporting the trees thus afflicted to the department of forestry.

That work afforded an excellent piece of scouting for boys and the result has been that boy scouts throughout the country have written to James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, asking for information about other diseases and insects that affect trees and shrubs.

They wanted something definite to look for in their hikes.

As a result George H. Merritt, one of the secretaries employed by the Boy Scouts of America, is compiling with the aid of Gifford Pinchot, former

United States forester and member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, a chapter for the manual and for the scoutmasters outlining different diseases of the most significant trees.

Boys also are being taught what diseases of the trees and what plants are likely to prove harmful to themselves. This work will train the observation powers of the boys by keeping them alert. They will watch the trees and the shrubs more closely, and through alertness they will appreciate beauty of the trees and of the surroundings, and they will gain many beneficial results from that work.

"Among the most destructive insects," said Merritt, "must be enumerated the bark lice or scale insects, plant lice, wood borers, codling moth, San Jose scale, tent caterpillar, canker worms, tussockmoths, leaf-mining beetles, gall-forming insects, chinch-bugs, army worms, weevils and locusts. Aside from this army of destruction to forest and orchard tree alike, and to the lesser plants, there are also causes of loss due to such agents as fungus, animals, weather conditions, etc."

"The boy scouts, I think, can be of material service in doing real scouting in locating cases of blighted trees or of those badly affected by insects, feeders and parasites."

Emblem of Church Should Be First

A CHURCH flag is the emblem and standard of God, and to place it above the flag of the United States during religious services aboard a vessel is but little enough recognition of God, it was asserted the other day by Dr. E. M. Blackwell, of the navy.

"I have noticed that certain parties object to the church pennant being hoisted above the national flag on board ship of the navy during divine services, stating in effect that there is nothing paramount to the national flag," Dr. Blackwell said.

"As regards other nations and flags and other human organizations, I fully agree that there is nothing paramount to the United States or its flag, but there is a Supreme Power or Force that is paramount to everything earthly, and the emblem of that Supreme Power or Force, when hoisted, should be hoisted above every other flag or emblem.

"As I understand it, the church flag, whether Christian, Jew, Hindustani, Brahman, Confucian, Mahomedan, or what not, is the emblem and standard of God to that religion and not of the religion itself.

"Different nations and peoples have conflicting ideas of God. Some regard Him as a Supreme Being, others as the great Force or Power of the universe or nature; but, however we regard Him, we should recognize Him



as the great unmeasurable, overmastering, all powerful, irresistible Force that rules, governs and directs the universe, and should willingly submit to His laws. No matter how grand a personage, or great a nation may be, they have got to succumb to the laws of nature, which are the laws of God.

"Men and nations at various times have arrogated to themselves that they were supreme over earth, and have had their answers by being wiped out of existence, so that there is not a vestige left of them, and in destruction by earthquakes, floods, famines, fire, and pestilence and by the foundering of the Titanic and other marine disasters.

"As a great majority of the people of this country acknowledge the Christian faith, and as Christian people practically rule the world, the church pennant is certainly the one we should use as representing that great Being to whom we owe allegiance."

U. S. Treasury Department Greatest



THERE is no institution on earth that handles as much money as the treasury department of the United States government. It collects and expends all moneys authorized to be collected and expended by congress. It advises congress as to the amount of money necessary to run the government for each fiscal year. It mints the coin, prints the paper money as well as the postage and revenue stamps.

Among the other activities of this great department of government is the protection of the people from counterfeiters; the maintenance of vessels to suppress smuggling and to enforce quarantine regulations, to save life, to conserve the public

health, construct and maintain public buildings all over the country, and audit and pay the accounts of all the other departments of the government. It also controls and supervises the national banking system, comprising some 8,000 banks, with a capital of a billion dollars and a surplus of \$700,000,000. In short every financial function of the United States comes in contact with this department.

Since the administration of President Washington the treasury portfolio has been held by 44 individuals. Seventeen states have furnished all the men who have presided over the treasury department down to and including the present incumbent. They have come from various sections of the country. Geographically the north Atlantic division of states supplied nearly one-half; 21 came from the states embraced in that division. The north central division of states was represented by 12; the south central by 6 and the south Atlantic by 5. The western division of states, as yet, have not been called upon for a treasurer.

Illicit Distilling Is on the Increase

MOONSHINING—the act of manufacturing distilled liquors in violation of the internal revenue law—is on the increase all over the country, according to experts of the treasury department. Of course, the department never concerns itself with questions of public policy, and consequently it has nothing to do or say about the increase or decrease of prohibition throughout the United States. Nevertheless the work of the bureau of internal revenue is immediately concerned with this question of public policy, because it has been found that wherever prohibition laws exist there also is afforded the greatest possible incentive for violations of the internal revenue laws by "moonshiners."

It will be some weeks yet before the report of the work of internal revenue agents with respect to the enforcement of the laws against "moonshining" will be compiled for the last fiscal year, but enough is known to warrant the statement that there has not only been a great increase, but a great spread of that industry in the last fiscal year.



The greatest increase in this illegal business in recent years has been noted in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. While the internal revenue officers have been constantly raiding the districts where the illicit industry has been known to exist for half a century or more, a backfire has sprung up in the settled districts of those states which has necessitated an increase in the force of inspectors and agents and great diligence and energy all along the line.

Furthermore, the "moonshining" industry has begun to invade the north, and particularly those of the mountain cities of the north, where the quantity of illicit liquor is steadily