



Their Service By Bayard Taylor

This they have done for us, who slumber here—
Awake, alive, though now so dumbly sleeping;
Spreading the board, but tasting not its cheer;
Sowing, but never reaping;
Building, but never alighting in the shade
Of the strong mansion they have made;
Sweeping their word of life with mighty tongue,
But hearing not the echo, million-voiced,
Of brothers who repeat
From all our rear veins and mountain flung,
Go, take them, heroes of the songful past!
Open your ranks, let every shining troop
Its phantom banners drop.
To hail earth's noblest martyrs, and her last.
Take them, O Fatherland!
Who, dying, conquered in Thy name;
And, with a grateful hand,
Inscribe their deeds who took away Thy blame—
Give, for their grandest all, Thine inauspicious fame!
Take them, O God! our brave,
The glad fulfillers of Thy dread decree;
Who grasped the sword for peace and wrote to save,
And, dying here for freedom, died for Thee!

NATION'S DAY & REVERENCE

DAYS there are that stand heroic upon the calendar for all time. These are days honored in common by races and nations. They are days that enlist the particular respect of nations because they perpetuate the memories of persons famed for what they have done in one or another walk of life. The tendency of mankind is to forget the fame of the great ones equal in duration with their bestowing upon their fellow-men. There is one day for the American people that stands alone in solitary grandeur, separated in the high flights of glory that encircle it, isolated, yet majestic, in the nation which will ever attend its celebration. That day is Decoration day. In these times, when the peace pipes are as soundful as the pipes of Pan, when the bugle is becoming hoarse, while the herald's trumpet announces general arbitration treaties to the ends of the earth, in these times, when the progress of mankind appears to be set toward the fulfillment of the far-off prophecy that swords shall be turned into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, it is well to lay emphasis upon the day that has the most distinctive glory of any peculiarly American holiday. The glory of Decoration day is that it holds in national hallings the mighty deeds of brave men. Their deeds will be immortal, who fought not because they had spoken toward their brethren—now united in the bonds of a common home, endeavor and destiny—but because they saw a shattered nation wrecked upon the shoals of sectionalism. They will be immortal because the tendency of mankind is to have the fame of the deeds of great deeds contemporary with the benefits conferred. The benefits will be everlasting and augmenting, so that Decoration day, far from having diminished glory when the last of the soldiers of the nation shall have passed away, will have even more honor paid it. The growth of the nation, the working out of its destiny, the resolution of sectionalism, the heightening of the incidents of the great progress and national purpose—these are all factors in the march of progress that shall forever make all the day recorded by memory as the day of the nation's debtors. And, because the occasion for fraternal strife was the yearning of the nation for the glorious battleships of the nation in its great domestic contest make even the pathos of the warfare eloquent of the nation's unity and a common devotion.

The time may come when war will be regarded as barbarian outrage, and the benefits conferred by the great national incidents of the power will be such as to obviate warfare, when the tribune will stand for the best of all, when the sword will be returned to the plow. But the time that never comes when the laurels of the warrior will be dimmed. No

be a general roll call, when those who have deserved well of mankind will pass in the review of the eternal ages, and the men who did the deeds honored upon Decoration day will not miss the tribute of the wider effects of their mission to preserve the American political unbroken. United, glorious and peaceful, with undimmed vision and with unshaken faith in their primary principles, the American people are one in heart and one in spirit in their purpose to have the illustrious ideals of the nation increasingly glorious for the blessing of mankind.

It is easy enough after a war has been fought to prove the uselessness of it. It has often been shown how the difference between the north and the south might have been adjusted with such a terrible waste of life and treasure. Grant that within the devices of political expediency these preventions were possible, the fact still remains that the wars were fought, that great moral faults were purged, and the God of battles enforced his ancient law of eye for eye and drop of blood for drop of blood. Children are always hearing the faults of their fathers, and the men and women of '60 to '65 poured out their own veins and cut their own souls an equal portion of blood and misery that their fathers drew from the veins of an enslaved race. The moral debt long remains unpaid.

What if the surging war drama and the throes suffered by the warring elements brought it staggering complete? The nation stands today the stronger and the sweeter for the conflict. For it was not merely the quarrelsome distemper of war that afflicted the people, but a score of diseases: not human-slavery alone, but factional jealousy, greed, selfishness, state misgovernment and federal abuse. How rarely these have been eliminated can be appreciated only by a study of the injunctives of that anti-bellum period. The nation in that momentous struggle was expected by cynical observers in Europe to crumble and fall. But these observers failed utterly to grasp the significance of the struggle that was being fought for national purity and national unity. Instead of perceiving a giant rearing himself, as they thought, they were watching a giant wrestling with the evil that was within him.

As the day of that conflict ever recedes, and the din grows less strident, the significance of the struggle makes itself felt. The broad path history teaches a lesson that participation in the actual war itself might not have taught. If any soldiers look in the trenches untroubled of the significance of the struggle in which they were a part, he is not unambitious now to be seen in the step to the front of the smaller, freer today. For time has shown all wherein lay the universal meaning of that conflict. The nation was better for it, its citizenship even through his valor. It was disciplined and added, but with the courage of the victor and the resolution of the chastened.

The Real Test.
Diogenes was searching for the honest man.
"Find a sturdiest one who will tell you the real outside of country life in winter," he advised.
"How with he departed to apply the greatest test of all—Harper's Bazar."
A small man passed saying that it is better than a good woman. They said their words than a bad one—Simons.

NO INTERVENTION BY U.S. IN CUBA

President Reassures Cuban Executive While Eight Warships Rush South.

CUBANS PLEASED AT MESSAGE

Americans Meet Me Protested, in Intimation, Despite Objections by Insurgent Army Followers Dreadnoughts.

Washington, May 23.—President Taft Monday called President Gomez in reply to Gomez' telegram protesting against United States intervention in Cuba, that the United States did not intend to interfere.

"I am sincerely gratified to learn of your government's energetic measures to put down the disturbance," President Taft's message read, "and to know that you are confident of being successful. As was fully explained to the Cuban charge d'affaires here, this government's motive in sending ships to the Guantanamo naval station, was merely to be able to act promptly in case it should unfortunately become necessary to protect American life and property rendering moral support or assistance to the Cuban government."

"As was made quite clear at the time, these orders of measures of precaution were entirely disassociated from any question of intervention."

Up to American Commander.

Feeling assured that President Gomez has misunderstood the purpose of the American government the state department has left to the discretion of Col. Kammann commanding the marine force, which reached Guantanamo on the Prairie, the extent to which the marines shall be employed.

It is thoroughly appreciated here that the Cuban president must assume a reasonable attitude toward what might appear to be an invasion of the island, lest the patriotism of the Cubans be stirred to resistance.

Should he persist in his objection, however, American naval commanders will not remain indifferent to the demands of Americans for protection, where it is clear that the Cuban government cannot extend it.

Admiral Otterhaus' expeditionary fleet will not move from Key West at once into Cuban waters unless some demand is made in the meantime to demand its presence there.

It is said by the authorities that the signal for the disposition of the American ships among the various Cuban ports will await the decision of American Minister Deaupre at Havana, unless he should be so hampered by destroyed telegraphic communication from obtaining information as to what is going on in the distant eastern end of the island as to make it necessary for the state department to act independently of his suggestion.

The dock workers at Havana will remain discontented, it is believed, for some time and easily might be drawn into a strike, if that movement should grow.

Cuban Rebellion Growing.

Reports received by the state department indicate that the insurrection is spreading like wildfire. Large bands of negroes are roaming along the line of the Guantanamo & Western railroad from Bolona to Biguanos, pillaging at will.

General Estanco, the insurrecto leader, is demanding contributions from managers of enterprises around Guantanamo, threatening to burn the plants unless immediate payment is made.

The audacity of such a proceeding is apparent when it is considered that Guantanamo is headquarters for the United States naval establishment in Cuba.

At Santiago 200 citizens volunteered for the defense of that city. A guard has been placed over the American colony at Havana.

Cuba Pleased at Taft Message.

Havana, May 23.—President Gomez has received the message from President Taft disclaiming the intent of the United States to interfere.

He immediately summoned a meeting of the cabinet, to which he communicated the text of the message, expressing his sincere appreciation of President Taft's attitude.

President Gomez, it is said, will at once make a reply.

The officers of the lightermen and other laborers has been settled through the intervention of President Gomez. He told the strikers they must cease their strike at once, the crisis being too serious to be prolonged through which the country is passing.

The government continues to rush reinforcements to Oriente, center of the revolt. The authorities also are arming and putting into service all the reserve cutters and are arranging to charter some merchant vessels as transports.

Taxi Squad Aims at Crooks.

New York, May 23.—The number of crooks and other rascals who are causing the police department to organize a taxi squad to put a check on the class of violence in which taxi-cab play a part. These squads and robberies in which taxicabs have been important agents have been numerous and the police have found them there, but about 20 men have been either prison or police records who have obtained chauffeurs' licenses from the state.

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