

News of the Churches and Religious Topics

Directory.

Baptist—

Bethel—Twenty-ninth and T streets South Omaha. The Rev. J. C. Brown, pastor, residence 467 South Thirty-first street. Services, Morning, 11; evening, 7:30; Sunday School 1 p. m.; B. Y. P. B., 6:30 p. m.; praise service, 7:30 p. m.

Mt. Moriah—Twenty-sixth and Seward streets. The Rev. W. B. M. Scott, pastor. Services: Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m.

Zion—Twenty-sixth and Franklin (temporary location). The Rev. W. F. Botts, pastor; residence, 2522 Grant street. Telephone Webster 5838. Services: Devotional hour, 10:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1 to 2 p. m.; pastor's Bible class, 2 to 3 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; choir devotion, 7:30 p. m.; preaching 8 p. m.

Episcopal—

Church of St. Philip the Deacon—Twenty-first near Paul street. The Rev. John Albert Williams, rector. Residence, 1119 North Twenty-first street. Telephone Webster 4243. Ser-

vices daily at 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. Fridays at 8 p. m. Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:45 p. m.

Methodist—

Allen Chapel, A. M. E., 181 South Twenty-fifth street, South Omaha.—The Rev. Harry Shepherd, pastor. Residence, 181 South Twenty-fifth street. Services: Preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.

Grove M. E.—Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twenty-second street. Services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.

St. John's A. M. E.—Eighteenth and Webster streets. The Rev. W. T. Osborne, pastor. Residence, 613 North Eighteenth street. Telephone Douglas 5914. Services: Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., preaching; 12 noon, class; 1:15 p. m., Sunday School; 7 p. m., Endeavor; Wednesday, 8 p. m., prayer and class meetings. Everybody made welcome at all of these meetings.

Science Notes

BY WILLIAM G. HAYNES.

Cotton in Natural Colors.

Instead of having to dye cotton, we may in future grow it whatever color we desire. Colored cotton is already grown in various parts of the world, and we have only to assemble the colored varieties in our own country, and produce intermediate tints by interbreeding, to obtain the result suggested above. In order that this may be brought about, of course, the different colored varieties must breed true; that is, the seeds of yellow, green or red cotton must always produce cotton of that one particular color. That this is true, and that the colors are not due to the influence of soil or other environment, have been proved by A. W. Brabham, a plant breeder of Olar, South Carolina. Says a writer in New York World Sunday Magazine:

"The production of cotton tinted by nature with any color desired is the newest and most revolutionary departure attempted in the cotton-growing industry, and one which may have far-reaching effects in the United States.

"Commercially, the achievement of natural colors in cotton would obviate the use of chemical dyes, which, besides their expense, are said to damage the fabric of the cheaper varieties of cotton-stuffs. With the perfection of the new process it would be possible to feed to the looms, to suit any design, cotton threads colored by nature with tints which could not fade.

"The leading apostle of colored cottons is A. W. Brabham, of Olar, S. C. He points out what is scarcely known to the American public—acquainted only with white cotton—that already there exists species of cotton of many various hues.

"Besides the white cotton of the United States, Peru produces a cotton with reddish lint; brown cotton is grown in Egypt, Peru and Hawaii; a yellow cotton is produced in China; and India has a gray cotton. In addi-

tion, a green cotton has been evolved in South Carolina, and even a jet-black cotton is said to have developed in Mexico. C. H. Clarke, of Boston, has written to Brabham that it has proved feasible in laboratory experiments to produce a blue cotton.

"Brabham's chief contribution to the introduction of colored cottons is his proof that the different species whether from Peru, Egypt or China, will breed true to color in whatever soil they are planted. It was at first thought that the hues of the line were due to peculiarities of the earth in which the cotton grew. But by experiments in South Carolina, he has established that the seed from gray cotton in India produces gray cotton wherever planted; and that the same is true of red cotton from Peru, yellow cotton from China, and brown cotton from Egypt. It is well established that white cotton from North Carolina or Texas also remains white cotton in the tropics.

"The American experimenter may thus have at his disposal eight different hues of cotton—white, red, brown, yellow, gray, green, blue and black. According to Brabham, by interbreeding it will be possible to blend these colors into all the intermediate tints. For instance, by breeding white and red cotton together we should arrive at a fixed type of pink cotton; by blending red and blue cotton we should achieve purple cotton; and the intermixture of black cotton should give us darker hues of all the other colors."—Literary Digest.

The following questions and answers are taken from the Scientific American and may be of interest to those who wish to enlarge their general knowledge:

J. J. F. asks: Please inform me, when an automobile is going around a curve, which wheel leaves the ground—the outer or the inner? Does the same apply to a railroad train on a track going around a curve? A. A vehicle of any kind turns toward the outer side of the curve, when it is overturned by rounding the turn too fast. This is the effect of the centrif-

ugal force produced by the high velocity of the vehicle. The name centrifugal means fleeing from the center. As the pressure of the vehicle is outward, the outer wheels press harder on the ground or rails than the inner, and the vehicle overturns upon the outer wheels as a center. Thus the inner wheels must leave the ground first.

C. O. W. asks: Are all living cells necessarily germs? Could a bone cell or a tissue cell properly be called a germ? In other words, do the two words, cell and germ, have exactly the same meaning? A. A germ is a cell with peculiar possibilities. If fertilized, it develops into an embryo, and becomes finally like the parent from which it originally came. A cell from a piece of bone has no such possibilities. If a bone is injured the cells adjacent to the injury do not propagate other bone cells and thus join the broken ends together. New

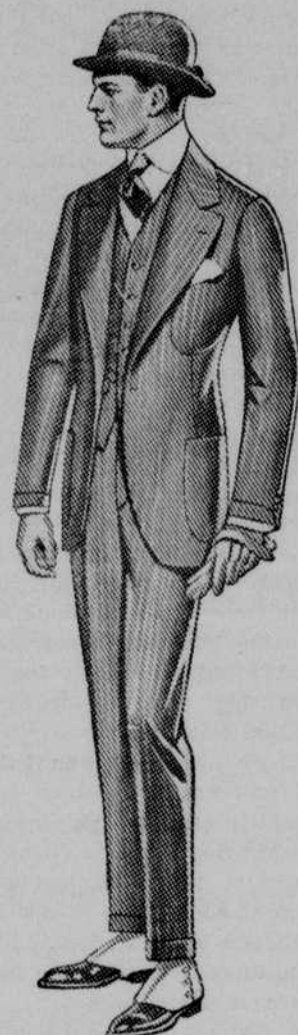
cells are formed from material which the animal develops in the gap between the broken ends, and the union is thus completed. All living cells are not germ cells.

GETTING RELIGION.

You can't go much on folks who git Religion in a day; An' claim they knew when they "cum through"

Their sins wuz washed away. Fer when they git excited An' their blood gits overhet, It's ten to one they'll say sum things They afterwards regret. They ain't no sense in jumpin' round An' shoutin' like you're mad, They's saner ways of showin' that With all th' world you're glad. An' too it doesn't matter much Jes when it is er where, You'll find HIM ever waitin' fer Th' sinner's humble prayer. —Chicago Defender.

This Popular Store



This popular store is the one place in town where "every man" can be well dressed, at any price from \$7.50 up to \$40. It's no longer the privilege of a few, nor in the way a man is built. It's all in knowing WHERE to find the RIGHT SORT of clothes. Having more, and selling more clothes than any two stores in Omaha, any man, irrespective of size, can be suited in one of our "BLAKE," "BILTMORE," "WAYNE," "BEAUFORT," "POOL," "MASTER" and "AQUITANIA" models—made from the popular Donnybrook plaids, Waterloo squares, Imperial stripes, Normandy checks, Banjo stripes and Piping Rock fabrics—

\$15.00 \$18.00
\$20.00 \$22.50
\$25.00

Berg Clothing Co.

Avoid Accidents

During Ak-Sar-Ben, when travel on the street cars is unusually heavy, it is doubly important that passengers on cars, as well as pedestrians on the streets, should exercise extraordinary care to avoid accidents.

Do not attempt to get on or off moving cars, and when crossing streets, look out for cars.

Assist Us In Preventing Accidents

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company