

News of the Churches and Religious Topics

Directory.

Baptist—

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. Services 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—

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.

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,

Grove M. E.—Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twenty-second street.

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.

Science Notes

BY WILLIAM G. HAYNES.

A most unusual cause of fire is described in the "Illustrated World" for September. Farmers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho had been beset by an epidemic of fires in the wheat fields. These fires always started in the threshing machines, and broke out with explosive force.

The fires and losses became so numerous and so great that detectives were secured to hunt for a "firebug." In the meantime the agricultural experts began a "still hunt" in their laboratories, and they found that the smut on the wheat was the cause. It was shown by experiment that smut when mixed with chaff and broken wheat, formed an explosive mixture. The strangest phenomenon was observed in noting the effect of moisture upon the mixture. The larger the quantity of moisture, up to a certain point, the more violent the explosion.

When there is friction between certain materials, there is also the generation of an electric spark. It happened in this case that the revolving cylinder of the threshing machine generated the spark, which in turn ignited the harmless looking, but frightfully dangerous smut.

While on the subject of fires, it would not be amiss to call attention to a novel fire extinguisher described in the Scientific American Supplement.

Extinguishing Fire With Kerosene.

What would you think if you got a hurry-up call for kerosene to put out a fire? Probably you would request a repetition of the order, thinking you had not heard aright, and when it was repeated without change you would feel justified in concluding that some one was mentally off balance or attempting a practical joke. But that would be because you never lived in Calexico, Cal., the metropolis of Imperial Valley, and by the same token knew nothing about cotton in the bale. Exactly such a rush order as this

under discussion recently went out from the cotton yard at Calexico to the Standard Oil company station at the same place. Now, the Standard man in charge knew a lot about kerosene, and something about cotton (as every one in the Imperial Valley does), and so he didn't ask for any repetitions or explanations. He saw to it that the order was filled with all possible speed—in this instance even putting forth a little extra effort. Perhaps he happened to recall, "For best results use Pearl oil." At any rate, Pearl oil is what he sent, and Pearl oil it was that extinguished the fire in the Calexico cotton yard. Due to a poor market, the Calexico cotton yard at the time of the fire contained a big part of the season's crop, which had been stacked there in the form of 500-pound bales, so the extinguishing of the fire was a vital matter to many of the valley growers.

To us whose chief interest is in how the fire was extinguished, it matters little how it started, though it might be stated that the presumption is that a boxcar tourist who had selected the cotton yard for a lodging for the night went off into Dreamland without extinguishing his "jiminy pipe. Now as to how the fire was put out: those who have never been any nearer to the cotton industry than a levee scene in a minstrel show undoubtedly will be interested to know how kerosene could be applied to extinguish fire in cotton bales. It is explained to the Bulletin in this way: a cotton bale has been subjected to a very heavy pressure; water will penetrate it but an inch or so, whereas kerosene will go clear to the center; a fire in a cotton bale does not blaze, simply smolders and eats its way into the bale; at the comparatively low temperature at which cotton burns, and where there is no flame, kerosene does not ignite, and that's the explanation. After the fire is extinguished the bands are removed from the bale and the burned portions of the cotton stripped off. It is said that the use of kerosene has practically no detrimental effect on the cotton, and after it has been spread out and aired for a few days all odor of the oil dis-

appears.

The Bulletin cautions all who experiment with kerosene as a fire extinguisher to proceed with extreme care.—Standard Oil Bulletin.

Electric Light as a Patent Medicine.

A shrewd attempt, by the exploiters of a new method of treating disease, to take the electric light companies into partnership is described editorially in the Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago). This paper tells of a Chicago publishing concern which puts out a book on "Beauty and Motherhood," devoting considerable space to the self-treatment of disease by means of light. "The ordinary electric light of the home, if used properly, can cure many diseases, acute and chronic, and relieve pain promptly," the author of this work informs his readers. Electric light, besides being "very effective," is also warranted to "never harm." The editorial commentator goes on:

"Treatment by electric light, it appears, has been simplified to a degree achieved in the past only by the 'patent medicine' fraternity. 'No skill or experience is required. Just follow the simple directions given in 'Beauty and Motherhood.'" Thus runs a leaflet * * * which has solved the problem of bringing to public attention the virtues of phototherapy. The publishers of 'Beauty and Motherhood' write, to those public service corporations which furnish electric light, to the effect that they can show these corporations how they may increase the sale of electricity 33½ per cent or more—without cost to you—by opening a new, large field for the consumption of electric current.' With the letter is enclosed the leaflet already described."

"Beauty and Motherhood" is published by a firm called the Medico Press. Following up the argument "in true patent medicine style," we are told, this enterprising firm goes on to say, in the letter mentioned above:

"With the people's interest in light treatments aroused, a new, vast field for the use of electricity is opened with unlimited possibilities for you. Thus, Mrs. A. J.—, of Chicago, after reading 'Beauty and Motherhood,' pro-

cured a 250-candle-power bulb, and is using it ever since. Her light bills average double the former figures. Besides, she is recommending the light enthusiastically to friends and neighbors.

"This is but one of the many instances in which 'Beauty and Motherhood' has either doubled or tripled the light bill of old customers, or forced electric light into new houses."

The organ of the American Medical association concludes its narrative and running comment with the following paragraph:

"Still further unfolding the scheme by which the electric light companies can notify their customers of the existence of this new cure-all, the letter continues: 'The Point is to Get This Book, "Beauty and Motherhood," into the Homes of Your City.' To do this, the publishers are willing to furnish advertising leaflets, which may be included with the 'next outgoing monthly bills.' Query: How many electric light companies will swallow the bait?"



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Hardly a day passes that someone is not hurt in the act of boarding or alighting from a moving street car. Some of these accidents are very serious. In view of the danger of this practice, we again appeal to street car passengers to wait until the car stops before attempting to board or alight. It may save you from serious injury.

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