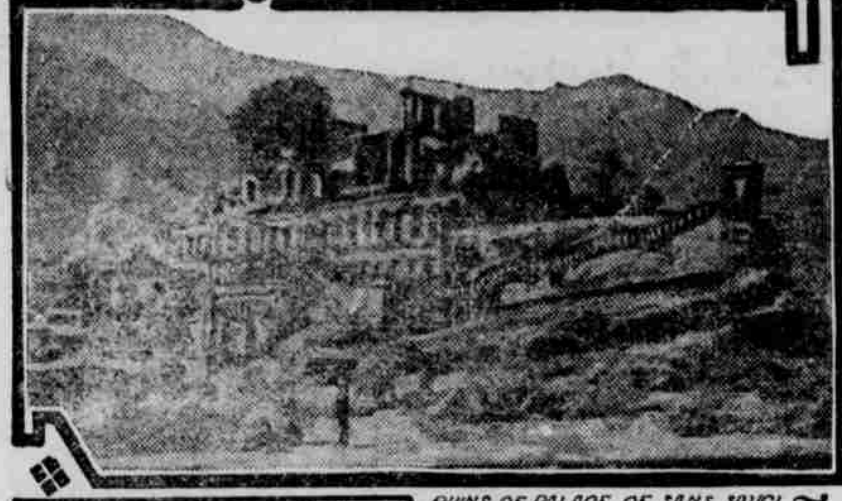


# HAYTI, COUNTRY OF WARFARE



RUINS OF PALACE OF JEAN-JACQUES



RAILWAY STATION, PORT AU PRINCE

Considering the tempestuous career which Hayti has had since the brave Toussaint L'Ouverture helped lead his countrymen in revolt against the French, it is a pity that more men of his calibre haven't been able to dominate that beautiful island of the Caribbean. Since it threw off the French yoke in 1804 it has had 29 presidents, and easily five times as many near presidents, to say nothing of scores and scores and hundreds of politicians who would like to sit in the administration building. Life is cheaper in Hayti than in almost any other country in the world. Of these 29 presidents, 16 have been deposed by violence.

Hayti threw off the rule of France in 1804. That was the time of Toussaint L'Ouverture, celebrated in poetry and otherwise known as a great Haytian general. But the greatest of them all at that time—at all events the most powerful of them all—was Dessalines. The French removed L'Ouverture to a Parisian dungeon, but Dessalines outwitted them. In the hostilities that ended in the withdrawal of the French he won sufficient glory and power to enable him to proclaim himself eternal emperor of his people. His strength lasted hardly long enough for him to get used to the royal position. A party of his numerous enemies caught him in ambush one day and that was the end of Dessalines. He became, however, a great popular hero in the Haytian legends. Even today his picture, next to that of Gen. Simon, is the best known in the island.

The method by which Dessalines met his death established one of the most enduring traditions in Hayti. Nord Alexis managed to make his escape the other day, and being very old—80 or thereabouts—may be lucky enough to die a natural death. That outcome, however, is more or less problematical. As for Gen. Simon, it may be safely predicted that one of his enemies will sooner or later conspire successfully to put an end to him. In the history of home rule in Hayti, few rulers have passed away as most other people pass away.

Christophe, who succeeded Dessalines, had such a hard time of it that he lost all patience with the situation, went mad and killed himself. Then came a Gen. Boyer, a dashing figure in the history of Haytian revolutions. On his assumption of the highest executive power on the island, he announced that he was there for life. The legislative branches agreed with him, until Gen. Herard and his following became too conspicuous to ignore. Whereupon Boyer was driven out of the country—exiled for life.

Gen. Herard had hardly time to know what his epaulettes looked like when Gen. Guerrier came into prominence. Gen. Herard followed his predecessor by the same route, as it were—that is, exile.

Then followed a period of additional turmoil. Hayti was overrun with ambitious generals who sought to tread in Dessalines' footsteps. One, more powerful than the others, a man named Riche, had himself elected for life. In 1847 he was exiled. His successor, Gen. Soulouque, took unto himself the title of emperor. In 1859 he, too, fled aboard ship and passed the remainder of his life beyond the boundaries of the island.

Hayti then went back to the republican form of government. Gen. Geffard made himself president "for life," as the proclamation read. In 1867 he disappeared into exile and a dictator by the name of Gen. Salnave began to rule the island. He proved to be quite unendurable, and in 1869 was shot by order of court-martial. Gen. Domingue succeeded him.

These were more than usually tempestuous times in the black republic, and Domingue's life was always in jeopardy. In 1876 the place became so hot for him that, like Nord-Alexis, he fled.

Gen. Boisrond-Canal, who passed into the government palace shortly after the exit of Domingue, encountered about as much open hostility as any Haytian ruler of recent times. His successor, Gen. Solomon, came

into office under uncertain conditions which, during his term of occupancy, underwent no change toward betterment. Two rival candidates for the presidency there were, one Gen. Legitime, the other Gen. Hyppolite, and between them they made things warm for Solomon. The latter fancied, if one may accept certain pronouncements, that he was president of Hayti for life. To further that ambition he swept the mailed fist this way and that. Meanwhile, Legitime and Hyppolite were as active as hornets. From this country went several expeditions to their aid, and they gave Washington so much annoyance that Secretary Bayard was at one time almost on the point of intervening and putting an end to Haytian disorders.

Gen. Legitime eventually got together enough recruits to make a brave show in front of Port au Prince. Solomon held out as long as his army would remain with him, and then, like Domingue and the others, he fled the country. Whereupon Legitime crowned himself president, hopeful of remaining in position for life.

Meanwhile in the north of the country, Gen. Hyppolite, disappointed because he had not accomplished as much as Legitime, held on to his personal following and set about to keep up the disturbances. Legitime surrounded himself, but there were defections from his ranks and in spite of the iron heel, Hyppolite gained favor. When the rebel army was almost with in shouting distance of Port au Prince Legitime decided that he had better be thinking of what his predecessors had done. It all ended on his departure and Hyppolite's assumption of chief authority on the island.

A stern rule was Hyppolite's then for a period of seven years. He had all sorts of intrigue to deal with, but with an experience of half a century of similar intrigue to aid him, he managed somewhat better than the usual Haytian executive. Moreover he had the troops with him.

Characterized by his following as a mild-mannered old man Hyppolite was a first-rate successor of Christophe Domingue, Soulouque, Salnave. He was at the time of the Corpus Christi massacre a man of about 60 years, coal black in color.

Withal he managed to make a pretty able president of the island. For eight governments found him considerably more tractable than his predecessors or for that matter his immediate successor, Mr. Simon Sam. He was particularly pleasant to Americans, professed a strong faith in American institutions, and often remarked that he wished it were possible to give Hayti the same sort of freedom. The news of his death in 1896 was received in governmental circles at Washington with considerable regret.

T. Simon Sam, who had been minister of war in Hyppolite's cabinet, then went into office. He, too, began to have troubles. He attempted to give his country a peaceful reign, and got along pretty well until his finances became tangled. There was a loss of over a million dollars, and the scandal grew and grew until in 1902, thanks to the energy of Nord Alexis, the government was forced to acknowledge the deficit. Sam fled the country.

Nord Alexis brought into vogue again the strong arm method of dispensing punishment. The fact that he was an old man gave his enemies more hope than otherwise they would have had. Indeed, ever since he has been sitting in the administration building they have been hatching plots to get rid of him. Gen. Simon's successful coup was never prepared on the instant. Its foundation was laid before Nord Alexis had been governing the island a half-dozen months. Rather more cautious than some of the other Haytians of ambition, Gen. Simon kept his ambitions under cover until he could be assured of sufficient disaffection and restlessness on the part of the army to enable him to strike.

And that is the way things have always gone in the island between Porto Rico and Cuba. The usual period which a schemer for the presidency can count upon is 18 months. A peaceable rule of greater length is not to be dreamed of. There are ministers of state and ministers of war—especially the latter—to say nothing of exiled presidents and ministers of war, who must be given consideration. Something would be radically wrong in things Haytian if a revolution were not in process of fertilization at least once a month or thereabouts. Here is old Nord Alexis even presuming, the moment he gets out of danger, on going back to the heart of disturbance.

## From the Hand of Life

By Clinton Dangerfield

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Once there were two men who had rendered such service to life that she resolved to grant them any favor they might ask, and so advised them.

Now the two men were brothers and above all things in the universe they desired happiness, and so determined they would ask a gift which should render Happiness forevermore, ennobled of their company.

Therefore together they wended their way to the temple of Life, the goddess, and unto her they cried—"Oh Life, we are resolved to ask you the gift that delights Happiness that she may be willing to remain with us."

And the goddess answered: "Many have thought so to hold her. Be it as you will."

Then the elder brother said confidently:

"As I have already health and many talents, only one thing more is necessary to keep happiness with me. Give me gold, and in such quantities that if I live a hundred years I cannot spend it all."

Smiling a little, the goddess said, "Thou hast it."

Then came the younger brother, and his voice was low and troubled, for he knew the thing he was about to say would bring on him the ridicule of his elder, but finally he said—

"Thou, the all-powerful, give me the undimmed sense of wonder."

And as the goddess answered, "It is thine," the elder brother fell into exceeding mirth and cried—

"Thou fool! But I will have pity on thee and thou shalt share my gold."

But the younger said—

"Nay, buy the maiden, Happiness, with it."

And the two went their separate ways, agreeing that in ten years they

The strength of the great horses that drew his plow smote him with its grandeur and as he followed the furrow and thought how the Creator was daily calling fresh wonders into being for the eyes of man he shouted aloud for the beauty and fascination of the world.

And the next year he took home a wife and the wonder he first felt that so sweet and perfect a woman should love him remained with him always and the two were never weary of gazing on each other. Therefore it is clear that this man was indeed a sovereign among men, for the commonplace knew him not, though fools thought he dwelt in the midst of it, and routine left unharmed his thrilling soul. The very ferns at the waterside were to him an unfailing miracle and it is no strange thing that the maiden, Happiness, entered in the cottage and abode contentedly with the man and his wife.

But when the ten years were over the man remembered his trust and presented himself at the temple of Life and called affectionately—

"Art thou here, oh my brother?"

Out from among the pillars came a harsh voice, "Nay, not he, but I who represent him," and forth came a figure terrible to see, so gaunt were its features, so haunting its heavily circled eyes.

The younger was displeased and said curtly:

"I do not accept thee in my brother's place. Why is he not here?"

"He could not come."

"Why not?"

"He is dead."

"Dead!"

"Aye—I slew him."

"Thou hast dared! Who art thou?"

And the other, turning away, said indifferently:

"I am the companion of kings. I am Ennui."

### TO BE SAFE FROM ACCIDENT

Statistics Show That Traveler Takes Fewer Risks Than He Who Stays at Home.

Probably the majority of people, if asked what they considered to be the safest spot for them to be in, would reply: "In bed or in an arm-chair by the side of the fire." But they are quite mistaken. The risk of injury is much greater than if one was traveling by ship or rail.

The curious fact is mentioned that according to statistics, 60 per cent. of accidents happen while the victims are at home or in the street, the explanation being that a man when going a journey or entering upon a hazardous undertaking exercises special care, thus escaping injury, but while at home or taking exercise vigilance is relaxed, familiarity with common dangers breeding contempt.

Probably the safest place on land or sea is the deck or cabin of a first class ocean liner. A first-class railway carriage is also an exceptionally safe place. This is so clearly recognized that accident insurance companies can afford to double the compensation when accidents occur on railways or trams. Certain companies will insure commercial travelers at premiums appreciably lower than those charged by general accident insurance companies.

A man may undertake a journey around the world with a comparative light heart. But extreme care and vigilance are needed should he venture to hang his pictures or walk down his own stairs.

The perils of the streets in our big cities are, of course, so well known, that there is no need to comment thereon. Most people imagine that they must be fairly safe in bed. Yet accidents happen even there. Not long ago a wealthy man was seriously injured by being burned by a hot-water bottle after he had retired to rest.

The moral is, of course, that whether a man lie, sit, walk, drive or engage in any occupation or sport, he is always exposed to the risk of accident, and should take his precautions accordingly.—World's Work.

### Prized Archeological Collection.

An archeological collection has recently been installed in the museum at Vanderbilt university as the gift of Gen. Gates P. Thurston. The relics include specimens from Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and other southern states and Indian relics from Peru. A number of specimens were taken from mounds near Nashville, Tenn., and show such skill as to point to some higher civilization than that of the Indians who dwell there in historic times. The Peruvian relics show so close a resemblance to these remains that the theory of kinship between the makers of this pottery and the people of Peru has been advanced. In addition to the Indian relics, there are many minerals, gems and semi-precious stones.

### Early Form of Timepiece.

Probably the earliest form of timepiece, says Harper's Weekly, was the "gnomon," or index rod, of a sundial. At first this was merely an upright stick placed in a sunny spot, and measuring the passage of the day by its shadow cast upon the bare earth, because the dial was a later invention.

## Leather Belts in Paris



Paris loves the pulled-in waist line. While she has held bravely and long to the high-waisted skirt on many of her gowns, and, indeed, with an ardor not known in America, she has grasped the opportunity with the very first gown that admitted of it, to put on a leather belt, and a close one at that.

She has worn this belt during the summer with some of the foulard and lingerie gowns and with the best of her linen morning frocks. She has strained a point to wear it with dresses that were scarcely built for it.

In this particular fashion period through which we are passing, the belt is frequently impossible with the half-fitted princess of the moyen age, except it be the loose leather belt of the silken kirtle run through slits opened beside the princess panels. The pulling in of a closely fitted princess is about as awkward as anything that could well be imagined, but the Parisian woman, who always finds her opportunity, has worn a shaped leather belt successfully with a model like the white pique shown in

the picture. The cut of this dress, although including the long hip and suggesting the wattleau plait from yoke to belt, is such that it admits of a decided waist line. This shaped belt of shiny leather is made of three pieces, which fit it about the figure very snugly.

The straight patent leather worn with the striped linen morning frock, although made of one piece, is also an outlined belt and fastened with a square leather covered buckle.

Now, the French woman oversteps the mark when she wears her beloved shiny belt with the fitted foulard gown of princess cut, but to her the girle seems an irresistible accessory. Parisians always feel privileged to perform remarkable feats in fashion making, but fortunately the sensible American is given to adaptations. She will, in all probability, wear the extreme patent leather, but instinctively with gowns made for it; with models having a blouse and skirt and a distinct waist line. The leather belt is at its best worn with a turnover collar and a four-in-hand or with a Puritan collar and Windsor tie.

### IN DECORATING THE HOUSE

Several Simple But Most Important Principles Which Should Be Understood.

There are a few principles, simple but most important, which should be understood by every woman who sets out to be her own interior decorator. Do not hang curtains of one color against a wallpaper of another.

If possible to avoid do not put different papers on the walls of rooms which adjoin, with wide archways or folding doors between.

If it is necessary, the character of the rooms, to have slightly different kinds of paper, let them be as near alike as possible in color. The design does not make so much difference.

Do not join carpets of opposite colors.

When it is not possible to have carpets alike in rooms joined by wide openings, a rug should be laid over the seam to hide it.

Oriental rugs, beautiful as they are, should be used with discretion. In a small, many-colored room they are likely to "howl" at each other.

They are very good when used to light up a one-tone room.

### TUSSAH SILK WAIST.



Blouse of tussah silk trimmed in an original way with fagoted bands of the same material. The jabot is of the silk and lace.

The sleeves, trimmed to correspond, have a tucked strap of the silk on the outside, finished with the lace.

### Use Twisted Cotton.

Some women waste their time in feather-stitching dainty garments with embroidery thread. The embroidery thread being soft, when the garment is laundered it is pressed into the material and loses its individuality. Twisted cotton, which comes by the ball in various numbers, and which is sometimes used for crocheting, is the most satisfactory thread with which to do this dainty work.

### Remedy for Burns.

A simple remedy for burns is made by adding to a cupful of olive oil a teaspoonful of carbolic acid. Apply bandage soaked in the mixture.

### THE BANG IS HERE AGAIN

It Will Be Worn by the Majority of Women Next Winter.

Although much protest was made last winter about the reappearance of the "bang" across the forehead, it seems to be rather firmly entrenched now.

The majority of women will wear it this winter. In large measure it will be becoming. It will compel women to lift from their foreheads that low-hanging mass of hair, now the fashion, and substitute it with a tiny, wavy fringe.

It is absurd to cut the hair to make this bang. One can buy it by the piece in any hair shop and attach it under one's own hair by an invisible hairpin.

One should be extra careful not to get it thick or straight.

The poofie bang, once so fashionable in the eighties of the nineteenth century, also promises to return. It has already done so in Paris, but there it, like the wavy fringe, only accompanies the flattened pompadour.

Both of these have been introduced to give softness to a forehead from which the hair has been lifted and also to give a showing of hair under the hat.

They should never be worn with the hair severely parted in front.

### White Net Frock.

A standard white dress, and the most advisable if you are making it right now, is the point d'esprit or fine wash net, for the very obvious reason that the whole season is no longer before you, and you, therefore, will not want to make a dress for summer only. The point d'esprit dress is a most useful as well as a beautiful little dancing frock. If it be made in one of the pretty fluffy ways that these sheer dresses naturally call for, the yoke and lower sleeves may later be removed and a bit of lace added as a finish. With the addition of little wreaths of artificial pink roses or small bunches of red ranunculus, the frock will be ideal for winter evenings.

### A Ribbon Pinholder.

For this pretty pinholder five different lengths of 1½-inch satin ribbon are suspended from a brass ring crocheted over with heavy embroidery silk. To the ring is also attached a bow of the satin ribbon, just by way of decoration. The lower end of each ribbon is looped through a brass ring and hemmed. These rings are not covered. To make this an acceptable present, each ring is filled with safety pins, slipped on and clasped. Two sizes of black pins may be used and three of nickel, including the very smallest shield pins.

### Gingham Cushion Covers.

Pretty cushion covers are made of dress gingham in plain colors, old rose, Alice blue, green or yellow, to correspond with the color scheme of the room. The covers are feather-stitched in white to imitate inside the edge and are finished with buttons and buttonholes, so that they can be laundered when necessary.

### Learn to Relax.

Relaxation is the secret of taking the mental, moral and physical kinks out of one's system in the warm weather. It will take all the unsightly lines from your face and prevent new ones from forming.