

No. 21—HEROES OF HISTORY.

(Written for the Deseret News by Albert Payson Terhune.)

EDWARD I—The King Who Believed in "Expansion."

EDWARD I of England, great king and greater warrior, just man and shrewd politician, was a grandson of the King John who was forced by the barons to sign the Magna Charta giving fair play to the plain people. Edward, from boyhood to death, was a fighting man, one of the greatest soldiers England ever knew.

When John died he was succeeded by his son, Henry III, a weak, inefficient ruler, who reigned nearly half a century. The people's rights, which Stephen Langton had so bravely defended, now found a champion in Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who made and enforced a law that the Great Council (later known as Parliament) should contain two representatives from each town to look after the rights of tradesfolk and other citizens. Henry III, who could see no particular advantage to himself in such a plan, oppressed the people, and Simon, at the head of the barons, made war on him. Henry and his eldest son, Prince Edward, were imprisoned, and Simon was for a year or so the real ruler of England. Then Prince Edward escaped, raised an army and attacked Simon, killing him in battle and winning back the throne for his father. Though Henry lived seven years longer, Edward from now on took control of the kingdom. He was crowned in 1274, and at once made his presence and ideas felt from one end of the country to the other.

Edward's chief aim in life was to unite England, Wales and Scotland into one kingdom under his own rule. He first attacked Wales, a wild, warlike principality, governed by a chief named Llewellyn and populated by the descendants of the ancient Britons. Edward beat the Welsh in battle, killing Llewellyn. Then he set about conquering the conquered land. In place of the prince he had lost he promised them a new prince—not a hated Englishman, but one who should have been born in Wales and speak no word of English. The Welsh were partly satisfied by this pledge. But a few months later Edward, calling them together to do homage to this mysterious prince, presented to them his infant son (afterward Edward II), who had just been born in Wales, and who, being but a few days old, spoke no English or any other language. Thus, Edward claimed, he had kept his pledge. From that time to the present day the king of England's eldest son is always known as "Prince of Wales."

Edward's next and greatest move was against Scotland. This country had once, for a time, been subject to England, but Richard Lionheart (Edward's great-uncle) had freed it from allegiance in return for a sum of money for the crusades. Since then Scotland had been an independent nation. But now, his rightful king dying, there were several claimants for the throne. Edward was called in to settle the dispute. This was just the chance for which Edward had been longing. He decided in favor of one of the claimants, Balliol by name, on the understanding that Balliol should acknowledge him as overlord. Balliol wasted little time in breaking this pledge and forming an alliance with France. Edward invaded Scotland, defeated Balliol's army (in 1296) captured Balliol himself and sent him to London, a prisoner.

For the moment Scotland was at England's mercy. Her nobles were cowed or bribed into submission, and Edward's dream of expansion was realized. He ruled a united kingdom. That the unity was enforced by fire and sword did not seem to trouble the conqueror to any great degree. But the union was short-lived. William Wallace, a gallant Scot whose wife had been murdered by one of Edward's officials, raised an army of peasants and, without the aid of the powerful Scot nobles, rebelled against England. Wallace swept the English off much of their hardy captured Scottish soil, defeated them in open battle and recaptured many of the castles, towns and other strongholds Edward had taken. This was a triumph for democracy. Heretofore it had been thought war could not be waged without the help of the nobles. Also it had been declared that were peasants could never hold their own against armed knights. William Wallace, true patriot and champion of liberty, disproved these fallacies and taught the world the real fighting strength of the plain people. But at last Edward advanced with a mighty force against him. Wallace's adherents deserted. Wallace had no money for raising or arming more men. Edward crushed his band of brave followers, captured Wallace and after a mock trial, put him to death.

Then, having again subdued Scotland, the English king treated the conquered nation on the whole very mercifully and governed it judiciously. For, in spite of the cruel times in which he lived, Edward was a just and wise ruler. However, scarce had the English settled down from the war when Robert Bruce, a friend of Wallace, in whose veins ran the royal blood of old Scotch kings, cast away England's yoke and declared himself free. After varying fortunes he made such headway that in 1307 King Edward again marched north to put down this latest revolt. But Edward was worn down by a life of warfare. He was nearly 70 and his splendid physique had been overtaxed. On the way northward he sickened and died. Knowing how his presence inspired his troops, Edward commanded on his deathbed that his body be carried at the head of the English army until the Scots should be utterly defeated. But his son, Edward II, disobeyed the command. The war waged on until, in 1314, Bruce at the field of Bannockburn, won a final victory that freed Scotland definitely from English tyranny.

Had Edward I lived longer, or had his son, Edward II, been less lazy, feeble and incompetent, history might have been vastly different. Posterity has been wont to look on Edward I as a tyrant and ruffian. He was really a great and in many respects a good king. He was a fierce, merciless foe, but a true friend; an upholder of the people's rights, and a wise, gentle ruler of the lands he had annexed by conquest.

MAID OF ORLEANS CONQUERS CENTURIES AFTER DEATH

traditions. The congregation of rites act as court, a reporting judge, called the pontent, is appointed from the cathedrals of the congregation to defend the proposed saint and urge pleas for beatification, while an attorney general, officially known as the promoter of the faith, must pick flaws in any fact which might possibly be turned against the person in question. That is, his title is promoter of the faith, since he is there to safeguard the church against an error in sanctifying some unworthy of the supreme honor, but public opinion has nicknamed him the devil's advocate, on the principle that, since he combats God's servant, he must be defending the devil's interests. Joan's cause having been introduced officially and it having been proved that she did not allow herself to be worshipped during life, and that no impious altars had been raised to her by popular enthusiasm since her death—conditions essential in virtue of the canon's decree—she was proclaimed venerable, and three successive steps remained on the road to beatification: the process on the reports of her virtues, the process on the heroism of her virtues, and the process on the miracles.

THE DECREE IS READ.

The first, or the reputation sanctity, was established by the facts already submitted, but examined in greater detail 10 years after the introduction of the cause. More delicate and more important was the second, the process of the heroism of virtues. Not only had it to be proved that Joan practiced Christian virtues, but practiced them to a heroic degree, and that no isolated fact of her life was of a nature to impugn her heroism. This decree of heroism was heard on her anniversary, January 6, 1904. Then followed the third and last process, that of the miracles. At least two miracles were required to prove that God allowed the venerable to intervene as a saint. When cases are concerned, the evidence of physicians is required, and all cases which might be explained by nervous phenomena or which are of a transitory nature are excluded rigorously. When the decree of Joan's

It's 56 Years

since we first began to tell of the merit of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and its ever-increasing popularity has been a success and that it has been the means of benefiting thousands of sickly persons. It has done so much good that it has become known as the great American home remedy. You'll find it worthy of your confidence after giving it a fair trial, especially when the appetite is poor, tongue coated, bowels constipated and in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Neuritis and Malaria. Be sure to get Hostetter's. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of bottle.

any other, for not only has her character come out of the crucible of merciless examination, but she is furthermore a martyr. This tardy atonement will, in a way, be given for the cruelty of her premature end, dying in agony at the stake when all she asked was to resume her distaff in her humble village, far from battles which she frankly said she feared, and from the revels which she forever shunned. Until now, the only consolation which her admirers could find in her tragically closed life was the consideration that she would have lost nine-tenths of her glamour if she had lingered on to a gray-haired old age in an obscure cottage, instead of perishing young, charming and gifted and providing a saint by some of those who had deliberately driven her to the stake and who meant over her ashes: "Surely we shall be damned for this!" Rarely has cause been as clear, and at the very first stage in 1894, Leo XIII, exclaimed significantly upon reading the process of the postulator: "Joan is pure!"

And so the few years which must elapse according to usage before the canonization is proclaimed have no apprehensions in the minds of Joan's defenders, sure as to the ultimate fate of her heroine, proclaimed in the papal decree on her miracles as being "Pure as the angels, strong as the lion in trials and in battle; simple as a child

and always devoted to the service of God."

WASHINGTON DAWSON.

Foley's Honey and Tar is a safeguard against serious results from spring colds, which inflame the lungs and develop into pneumonia. Avoid counterfeits by insisting upon having the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar, which contains no harmful drugs. F. J. Hill Drug Co. (the never substitutes), Salt Lake City.

GERMAN PEOPLE AROUSED AT KAISER'S EXTRAVAGANCE

heavy grandeur belonging to a castle of such proportions. The chief attributes of chivalry are illustrated in the modern fortress, and the medieval armor and standards of battle are in keeping with the general atmosphere of the place. The tower offers a famous view of the winding river, with the two Lahnsteins on wooded hills opposite, the castle of Lahneck a little farther off, and the towers of the city of Coblenz in the distance. William II has frequently visited Stoltefeld with his family, making prolonged sojourns there, and it was always con-

sidered a favorite stopping place of the emperor, who spent many weeks in the spring and autumn seasons within the historic walls.

The people of this picturesque district are deeply wounded that a gift made by their forefathers to their ruler, which was prompted by the strongest patriotism, should be so lightly thought of by the present sovereign. Should Stoltefeld no longer be accessible to tourists, the people of Capellen would be deprived of their only source of income. The little town is composed of a single row of houses, most of which strip of land between the creek on which the castle stands and the Rhine.

Schloss Erdmannsdorf, with its sloping lawn and English park in the Silesian mountains, was acquired by the crown during the reign of Frederick William IV, who spent a great part of his rule at this delightful country seat. For many years Emperor Frederick was the only royal visitor until Prince Henry, his younger son, and brother of the present Kaiser, who married Princess Irene of Hessen, chose Erdmannsdorf for his honeymoon.

ANNA McALL.

THE PERSEVERING GUESSER.

"It is amazing what perseverance will achieve," said an Englishman. "Even misdirected perseverance has

achieved marvels. There is the case of Robson, the great Nottingham cricketer, who during his Australian tour was determined on scoring a century that his side shouldn't do the hard work of holding. Well, when the Australian captain from the coast Robson shouted, 'Woman!' Then, seeing that heads lay uppermost, instead of acknowledging defeat Robson said, with perseverance and melancholy:

"But—er—thought," said the puzzled Australian—"you see, I don't quite know the English meaning of 'woman.'"

"Then," said Robson gallantly, "We'll toss again."

"The Australian made a second toss. Robson called heads, and tails came up. The ordinary man would at this point have surrendered in despair, but not so Robson.

"Honors are now easy," said he with a pleasant smile. "On with the rubber."

"The Australian a third time flipped the coin, and, having at last called the toss correctly, the persevering Robson led in his side to the shady benches."

AN UNOFFICIAL ORDER.

Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald, at his death vice admiral in the English navy, tells in his "Autobiography

of a Seaman," of an incident on board the Hind, on which he served as midshipman. The pet of the ship was a parrot, the aversion of the boatswain, whose whistle the bird learned to imitate exactly.

One day a party of ladies paid us a visit aboard. By the usual means of a 'whip' on the yardarm several had been hoisted on deck. The chain had descended for another. Scarcely had its fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside when the parrot plied, 'Let go!'

"The order was instantly obeyed, and the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, was sent in the sea. Luckily for her, the men were on the watch and quickly pulled her out, and, luckily for the parrot, the boatswain was on shore or this unseasonable assumption of the boatswain's functions might have ended tragically for the bird."

A BABY SHOW IN SALT LAKE

Would have many contestants, but it's safe to say that the healthiest baby would win the prize. No baby can be healthy who suffers from worms and most babies do unless they are kept free from them with White's Cream Vermifuge. Acta quickly, yet mildly—is its own purgative. Worms, don't attempt to raise children without White's Cream Vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

59c Novelty
Waistings 35c

Novelty striped waistings in a great variety of the new patterns and colorings for Spring and Summer. Values bought to sell at 50c the yard—special Monday..... 35c

25c Scotch
Ginghams 18c

Scotch ginghams in this popular pattern and colorings suitable for dresses, waists and children's wear. 31 inches wide—values regular at 25c the yard—special Monday..... 18c

Walker's
CORNER 3rd & 5th Avenues
Buy cut flowers at Walker's

35c Zephyr
Ginghams 27c

Fine French Zephyr ginghams in fancy plaids and the newest effects in bordered plain color patterns, 31 inches wide—values that are regular at 35c Special Monday..... 27c

30c Reliance
Cloth 20c

Reliance cloth is the new undermost material of a weight between a nainsook and a longcloth—an excellent undermuslin quality and weight—30c values—introductory sale Monday..... 20c

Monday, Prices are Sacrificed for Final and Complete Clearance in Our Great READY-TO-WEAR SALE

Monday offers the greatest bargain opportunities of the sale—stocks have been freshened by grouping into new lots and prices have been sacrificed for a sweeping and complete final clearance. It is the unsurpassed ready-to-wear opportunity of the season—this entire remaining manufacturer's sacrifice stock—bought at 50c on the dollar—closed out at less than the cost of material and making. If you haven't shared in these wonderful values, come Monday morning and save. Note the clearance reductions—be here early, first selections are best selections.

\$25 to \$50 Tailored Suits \$18.95

For a sweeping and final clearance we have grouped our entire remaining assortment of manufacturer's sacrifice suits into one lot and repriced to the limit of clearance reduction—\$25.00 to \$50.00 handsome tailored suits, sale—\$18.95.

The lot offers a selection of the newest models of the season in serges, worsteds and novelty weaves and fabrics—The wanted new shades and mixtures. Designed in the fashionable hipless modes, beautifully tailored and perfect in fit, fabric and finish. The unsurpassed suit sacrifice of the season—\$25.00 to \$50.00 values \$18.95

\$25 to \$35 Silk Dresses \$9.95

Women's elegant messaline, taffeta and foulard silk dresses—repriced for final and complete clearance to the greatest sacrifice reduction of the sale. \$25.00 to \$35.00 silk dresses closed out at less than actual cost of material—\$9.95.

The lot offers the fashionable new high color shades in plain effects and the ultra combinations and novelties. Designed in the hipless one-piece models, trimmed with buttons and pleats or prettily finished with lace sleeves and yoke—stylish, dressy, models for street, afternoon and evening. Sizes complete and choice selection—\$25.00 to \$35.00 dresses—sale \$9.95

Values up to \$22.50 Lingerie Dresses \$8.95

Monday for a sweeping and complete clearance we have grouped our remaining assortment of lingerie dresses worth up to \$22.50 into one lot and repriced them to \$8.95—a sacrifice that offers the greatest bargain opportunity on Dresses of exceptional value.

Beautiful and exquisite creations that are featured in elaborate lace, insertion and embroidery, trimmed styles. All the latest effects for Spring and Summer—made of fine French laces, soft mulls and batiste and in the delicate colors of pink, champagne, light blue and white. For street or dress they are the newest vogue—only an inspection can speak their exceptional value and style. In the lot are models neatly plain and elaborate, all sizes. Values up to \$22.50—sale \$8.95

Monday we inaugurate A Special Lace Curtain Sale

An event that offers the home furnisher wonderful saving opportunities on Spring curtain furnishings. With the advent of Spring house cleaning and the preparations being made to entertain the G. A. R. visitors, this sale is most opportune—the latest effects in Colonial and Novelty curtains reduced for this sale—note the savings—anticipate your Spring and Summer curtain needs—select Monday.

Colonial and Novelty lace curtains in white and Arabian—plain and genteel patterns suitable for any room from the living room to bed room. One entire stock—a delayed shipment—featured in this annual April sale—

\$2.25 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$1.85	\$3.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.00	\$4.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.85	\$6.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$5.00
\$2.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$2.15	\$3.75 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.25	\$5.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$4.25	\$7.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$5.75
\$3.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$2.60	\$4.00 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.50	\$5.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$4.50	\$7.50 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$6.25
\$3.25 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$2.85	\$4.25 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$3.65	\$5.75 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$4.85	\$8.75 Colonial lace curtains.....	\$7.00

Monday begins our Annual Spring Clearance Sale of Rugs

An event that offers the greatest bargains of the year—a sale of great savings for the home furnisher. Monday we sacrifice our entire stock of manufacturer's discontinued patterns at prices below all former records. Wilton, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry, and rich Smyrna rugs in room size and small hearth and hall patterns—rich colorings and choice selections.

NOTE THE PRICES—SAVE ON THEM MONDAY.

Room size rugs.

\$50.00 Wilton Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$32.00	
\$35.00 Body Brussels Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$23.00	
\$35.00 Axminster Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$24.50	
\$20.00 Seamless Tapestry Rugs—size 9 ft by 12 ft—\$13.50	
\$47.50 Floral Axminster Rugs—size 8 ft 3 in. by 10 ft 6 in.—\$14.75	

Small rugs.

\$4.75 Smyrna Rugs—size 36 in. by 72 in.—\$3.50	
\$4.50 Smyrna Rugs—size 27 in. by 54 in.—\$2.40	
\$2.50 Colonial Wilton Rugs—size 27 in. by 54 in.—\$1.45	
\$3.50 Bagdad Axminster Rugs—size 24 in. by 48 in.—\$2.75	



Rug and Drapery Dept.
Centre aisle Annex—rear