

GUN QUARANTINE AND WAR ON YELLOW FEVER

THRILLING PHASES OF THE BATTLE BEING WAGED IN THE STRICKEN DISTRICTS OF LOUISIANA.

A GLASH OF ARMED FORCES IS THREATENED

Exciting Incidents in Which the Governors of Two States Figured—Federal Government in Charge Directing Scientific War on the Disease and the Mosquito.

New Orleans, La.—The shotgun quarantine which has prevailed in the southern states bordering on the fever-stricken districts of Louisiana has been one of the exciting and spectacular features of the outbreak of the scourge this year. Refugees from New Orleans and the other Louisiana towns in which the yellow fever has appeared have been hemmed in with gatling guns and muskets in the detention camps along the coast or near the state lines of Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. Great railroad and steamship transportation lines, extending around half a continent, have been "shut down" so far as New Orleans and all Louisiana are concerned. Passenger traffic is paralyzed, and even the freight traffic is affected.

In the railroad stations just across the Louisiana line in Mississippi and Texas—but most rigidly in Mississippi—all travelers through Louisiana are placed indiscriminately in the "refugee" class. They are herded for hours and sometimes for days in these "border stations" or in so-called "camps" to which they are removed by force. Once in a "detention camp," which is seldom a particularly sanitary place, there is little or no chance for the detained traveler to gain his freedom until the end of the customary term of five days' quarantine. Only then is he allowed to go his way, and all that he gets for his loss of time and the endurance of the horrors of the detention camp is a health certificate of doubtful value in the next state he enters.

In the enforcement of the quarantine there have been numerous clashes of authority, and clashes of arms were imminent on several occasions. Armed forces of Mississippi and Louisiana confronted each other during the early stages of the outbreak on land and water. Menace of an interstate war was prevalent and hostilities might have begun on a grand scale at any moment. Intervention of the marine forces of the United States was looked to and invited as the only means of preventing bloodshed.

Governors in Wordy War. Spectacular bating of each other by the governor of Mississippi and the governor of Louisiana preceded the arraying of the two states' armed forces in positions mutually hostile. Invasion of Louisiana territory by land and water was charged by the Louisiana governor against the militia forces of Mississippi.

Usurpation of authority over navigable waters of the United States was another of the charges that Governor

ing appeal to the federal government at Washington to intervene and curb the fiery Vardaman's naval operations, Imbroglie on Land.

A clash between the land forces of the two states seems to have been more probable than between the forces afloat in gulf and bay. Violation of the sacred soil of Louisiana by invasion of Mississippi soldiers was the cause of the imbroglie on land. Dunbar, a small town on the Louisiana side of the state line, was the place invaded by the troops from Mississippi. It was not claimed that the invaders came with hostile intent and their real mission was known to be to get their meals, as Dunbar was the only accessible place to get food in the country where the armed men of Mississippi were maintaining one of the quarantine camps. But the governor of Louisiana had hardened his heart against the governor of Mississippi because of the latter's sensational pronouncement, in which the authorities of New Orleans and all Louisiana were charged with "deception and misrepresentation" in the alleged withholding from the outside world of information that the yellow fever had broken out in the Crescent City. So Gov. Blanchard ordered Gov. Vardaman to keep his troops at his own side of the state line, which in effect was a denial to them of a place to eat on Louisiana's terra firma.

Because of the friction engendered by the fierce controversy of the two governors the travelers seeking to break through the quarantine lines were held back at the cannon's mouth and the point of bayonet. It was an unusual state of affairs—a condition unique in the history of the country.

When the New Orleans populace realized that soldiers of the neighboring state had invaded Louisiana with arms and gunboats the indignation was so intense and general that even the pressing necessity of fighting the spread of yellow fever by making war upon mosquitoes was not permitted to stand in the way of preparations for measures of reprisals and retaliation. A light-draft vessel was chartered for the naval brigade of the state's militia and it was announced that this vessel would be fitted out and armed with howitzers and machine guns and would start out to protect Louisiana citizens from further aggressions.

At Beaumont and Marshall, as well as at other points on the Texas border and coast, the citizens have armed themselves with shotguns to reinforce the quarantine regulations that the

perils might be controlled and eliminated by simply controlling or exterminating a certain fly—the female of a certain mosquito family which science discovered was the only possible propagator of the deadly, but as yet unidentified, germ of yellow fever.

Draining of swamps contiguous to this city and the raising of the grade of its streets to a height that would permit drainage by underground sewers, to replace the present surface sewers, are advocated by many as desirable steps in the crusade against the infectious Mrs. Mosquito. Indeed, there are many improvements of this sort planned and portions of them are in course of construction. The programme is for a complete sanitary system of water works and sewers, the cost to be \$16,000,000. But it will take three years or more before this great and much-needed improvement can be finished.

May Oil All Swamps. Whether any plan may be found for rendering the great swamps to the southeast and south of this city undesirable places as breeding grounds for the countless myriads of mosquitoes that swarm into our streets and homes and business houses when the wind blowing inland must be considered one of the greatest problems that New Orleans and the state of Louisiana will have to deal with in the near future. Outsiders may consider that we are never immune so long as we are exposed to these two things—the capriciousness of the winds of heaven and the fecundity of the mosquito tribe that domiciles in the irremediable swamps of our coast. But our case, nevertheless, is not hopeless. This great state will find a way to meet all difficulties. It is rich enough and enterprising enough to oil all the swamps of our coast every year and it may do that very thing if this year's test of the "mosquito theory" proves its entire correctness.

Federal Government in Charge. In response to the appeal of the city of New Orleans, the federal government promptly took charge of the fight against the yellow fever, and Surgeon General Walter Weyman, head of the United States marine hospital service, and his splendid corps of trained helpers, are waging a battle royal day and night to stamp out the scourge. The city authorities are lending the heartiest cooperation and the defense fund of \$150,000 asked by the government to exterminate the disease has been raised.

Though generally people are willing to submit to the regulations of the health authorities, there are some who refuse to believe in the mosquito theory and who oppose the oiling of their cisterns and the cleansing of their premises. The Era club members, who are women, have volunteered to proselyte among this class of the community.

There is a mosquito ordinance that requires landlords to screen cisterns. Fine or imprisonment is the penalty for refusal to obey the ordinance. Very few houses in the city are without cisterns, and 40,000 to 50,000 of them will be screened. The city is now spending \$16,000,000 upon a water and sewerage system which, when completed, will require the abandonment of all cisterns. It will, however, be two or three years before this system is in operation and in the interval the oiling and screening process will be essential if the breeding places of the fever-bearing mosquito are to be wiped out.

Famous Investigation in Havana. The famous investigation made in Havana in 1900 and 1901 by the American military commission, composed of Maj. W. Reed, M. D., and Drs. J. Carroll, A. Argamonte and Jesse W. Lazear, established the mosquito theory of the origin of yellow fever beyond all question and paved the way to the emancipation of Havana from a disease which had prevailed there for a century and a half. In these experiments Maj. Reed, with other officers and privates of the United States army, risked their lives in the demonstration. Assistant Surgeon Jesse W. Lazear lost his life in the attempt.

When Dr. Lazear, who was one of the three volunteers who offered themselves in Havana for the first tests in the yellow fever experiments, took the fever and died as a direct result of the experiment, his name and fame were heralded abroad. A monument was erected in his memory at the Johns Hopkins university, of which he was a graduate. Every medical journal in the world contained extensive accounts of his sacrifice. This was all very right and proper, for the intrepid physician literally gave up his life in the cause of science.

But at the same time there were two other men who took the same risks. Their bravery was no less than his. For none of them could see the end. One of these other two, Dr. Carroll, sickened with the dreadful disease, but recovered. The other, who had been the first to bare his arm to the bite of the insect, escaped.

This young man was Dr. A. S. Pinto, now of Omaha. Dr. Pinto says little of his brave exploit in offering himself as a possible victim upon the altar of science.

The Study of Yellow Fever. In June, 1900, Maj. Reed was sent to Cuba as president of a board to study the infectious diseases of the country, but more especially yellow fever. Associated with him were Acting Assistant Surgeons James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear and A. Argamonte. At this time the American authorities in Cuba had for a year and a half endeavored to diminish the disease and mortality of the Cuban towns by general sanitary work, but while the health of the population showed distinct improvement and the mortality had greatly diminished, yellow fever apparently had been entirely unaffected by these measures. In fact, owing to the large number of nonimmune foreigners, the disease was more frequent than usual in Havana and in Quemedos, near the camp of American troops, and many valuable lives of American officers and soldiers had been lost. Reed was convinced from the first that general sanitary measures alone would not check the disease, but that its transmission was partly due to an insect.

The fact that malarial fever, caused by an animal parasite in the blood, is transmitted from man to man through the agency of certain mosquitoes, had been recently accepted by the scientific world; also, several years before, Dr.

Charles Finlay of Havana had advanced the theory that a mosquito conveyed the unknown cause of yellow fever, but did not succeed in demonstrating the truth of his theory.

Dr. H. E. Carter of the marine hospital service had written a paper showing that although the period of incubation was only five days, yet a house to which a patient was carried did not become infected for from 15 to 20 days.

To Reed's mind this indicated that the unknown infective agent has to undergo a period of incubation of from 10 to 15 days and probably in the body of the biting insect.

Up to this time the most generally accepted theory as to the causation of yellow fever was that of Sanarelli, who claimed that the bacillus malaroides discovered by him was the specific agent of the disease. Maj. Reed, in association with Dr. Carroll, had, however, already demonstrated that this bacillus

stagnantia factor, suggesting the blood of the patient during this infective period is powerless to convey the disease to another person by its bite until about 12 days have elapsed, but can do so thereafter for an indefinite period, probably during the remainder of its life.

"The disease cannot be spread in any other way than by the bite of the previously infected stegomyia. Articles used or soiled by patients do not carry infection."

These conclusions pointed so clearly to the practical method of exterminating the disease that they were at once accepted by the sanitary authorities in Cuba and put to the test in Havana, where, nearly a century and a half, by actual record, the disease had never failed to appear annually.

Later Researches. Later researches by Guitierrez in Havana, by the public health and marine



A QUARANTINE CAMP

was one widely disseminated in the United States, and bore no such relation to yellow fever.

In June, July and August, 1900, the commission gave their entire attention to the bacteriological study of the blood of yellow fever patients and the postmortem examination of the organs of those dying of the disease. In 24 cases where the blood was repeatedly examined, as well as in 11 carefully studied autopsies, bacillus malaroides was not discovered, nor was there any indication of the presence in the blood of a specific cause of the disease.

Appreciation of Reed's work was instant in the scientific world. Honorary degrees from Harvard university and the University of Michigan were conferred upon him.

Yellow fever has ceased absolutely in Havana, though previously the number of deaths annually had rarely fallen below 300 and had often exceeded 1,000. The proof of the mosquito theory is regarded in scientific circles as making it certain that yellow fever has been conquered, and that it will never again get beyond control.

COUNTRY BEHIND GLASS.

Florists Bring In Bits of Field and Forest for Window Displays.

In the midsummer the town florists keep their shop windows just as attractive as in spring. In one window, filled with field flowers, noats at will a company of bees and butterflies. Thudding of the black and yellow bees against the glass draws attention to the window that has not already been won by country bloom or light laden butterfly wings.

Thoroughly pleasing is the window which has been converted into a garden of decided landscape pretensions. Grass seed is sprouting over the gently undulating lawn that covers the entire floor of the window. A grove of dwarf maple trees flourishes in the background. Below the grove lies a lake. On the water float various kinds of little, water plants. About the rim of the lake runs a border of shrubs and vines.

A picturesquely arranged pool of water is a favorite ornamental device in window arrangement among the florists at this hot season. The pool of one window is surrounded by palms. One palm is tipped forward so that a great leaf dips half way into the water.

Green is the keynote of all the windows. Ferns fill the background and sides; cover the flooring and hang suspended from the ceiling. The pots of the ferns do not show from the street. The effect is one mass of unbroken green.

Too Early in the Game. Hewitt—Did you hear that Gruet balked over the marriage service? Jewett—No.

Hewitt—When the minister came to the "with all my worldly goods I thee endow" part, Gruet asked him why it was necessary for him to put his property in his wife's name so early in the game.—N. Y. Sun.

Useless Wealth. "Mrs. Mungleswag looks as if she were the victim of some great sorrow." "She is. Her daughters all got married to mere Americans before her husband struck it rich with his patent."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ready to Fall in Love. Mercy—I should never marry a man I did not love.

Maude—But suppose a real wealthy man should propose? "I should love him, of course."—N. Y. Mail.

hospital service in Vera Cruz, and lastly by the delegation from the Pasteur institute of Paris in Rio de Janeiro, all confirm in the most convincing manner both the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the conclusions of the American commission. It has been well said that Reed's experiments will always remain as models in the annals of scientific research, both for the exactness with which they were adapted to the points to be proved and the precautions taken that no experiment should be vitiated by failure to exclude all possible sources of error.

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PETROLEUM FEVER

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE SEARCH FOR A "STRIKE"

Men Who Follow the Derricks Wherever They Are Erected—Some of the Nodded Oil Well Operators.

The oil man is the real Bedouin of the world. He is a great traveler than the Arab of the desert ever was. Go to Pennsylvania, to Texas, to California, to Japan or to any other place where there are oil wells and you will find the same faces, you will hear the same talk of "working barrels," "pulling rods" and all that sort of thing, says the Kansas City Star.

A man who would drop down in Rangoon to-morrow—and Rangoon is "on the road to Mandalay, where the flying fishes play," or go to Kurosaki, or into Tamaulipas might expect to find old man John H. Galey, John Markham, J. C. McDowell, Hugh P. Brawley, "The" Barnsdall.

It gets into a man's blood. He follows the derricks and the screech of the shackle ends naturally. He can't help it. Take the case of John H. Galey. There is a man who is a multimillionaire. He needs no more of this world's goods. He has an independent fortune. Yet if an oil field should be discovered to-morrow in Kamchatka, off in the snow and ice, John H. Galey would be one of the first men on hand, and he would have the second or third derrick erected in the field.

John Markham is another of the soldiers of fortune. He toiled and sweated in the swamps of Louisiana and Texas, drilled unprofitable holes, spent his money and came to Kansas. Then he went to the territory. Before that he had been all over the world. And he knows things. He knows what the East Indians drink in Rangoon to quench their thirst. He knows how they live in the temperature of 120 degrees in the shade, and he knows other things which have helped him to success in this country.

John McCready, a canny Scot, has drilled wells for the Japanese government and has drilled wells for the Standard Oil in Japan. He has been all over the world, this driller. He knows the size of pipe, the size of the casing and the cost of the well in every oil field in the world.

Then there is "Bill" Myers. He is sometimes called "Wendy Bill." He has manufactured powder for the United States fleet in the Mediterranean to salute President Loubet of France, and he has done other things of note. He has certificates of honor from the khedive of Egypt—he drilled some oil wells for the Standard Oil company in that country and got into trouble thereby—and he is also an officer of a lodge of honor of the sultan of Morocco.

"Bill" Allen is another of the globe trotters. He has been in Mexico and in India. He can give you the information of the wells in upper Burma or the wells in Chelsea, Oklahoma territory, with equal facility. And it is all one to him where he is so long as he is putting down the holes.

"Dick" Fowler is another. He has been all through the Pennsylvania fields and the West Virginia fields and the Ohio and Indiana fields, and he can spin yarns by the hour. He knows how the glycerin man at Bradford was blown up and how the other glycerin man escaped, how the springs of one of the glycerin wagons were located under the can and how the other fellow had his springs three inches to the right and thus saved his life.

Hugh Brawley has been with the oil companies in Pennsylvania, Texas and Kansas for more than ten years. Now he is in the gas business, but he has been around the world in the oil business.

John T. Gaffey is another one of the globe trotters in the oil business. He has been in the kyack fields in Alaska, in the Beaumont fields, in the Louisiana fields, in the Mexican fields, and now he has made a fortune in California and retired—temporarily. No man who has ever got the fever in his bones retires from the oil business permanently.

There is also M. L. Lockwood—his real name is Marquis Lafayette—who has done all the oil fields and is now in Kansas. He is an old man as years go, gray-headed and with a son old enough to vote two or three times, and yet he is still following the flag of adventure, still after "the pot of gold which grows at the rainbow's foot."

Explained. Landlady—Some of my boarders have been with me for years.

New Boarder—Haven't the strength to leave, I suppose.—Judge.

OUST THE DEMON.

A Tussle with Coffee.

There is something fairly demonical in the way coffee sometimes wrecks its fiendish malice on those who use it. A lady writing from Calif., says:—"My husband and I, both lovers of coffee, suffered for some time from a very annoying form of nervousness, accompanied by most frightful headaches. In my own case there was eventually developed some sort of affection of the nerves leading from the spine to the head.

"I was unable to hold my head up straight, the tension of the nerves drew it to one side, causing me the most intense pain. We got no relief from medicine, and were puzzled as to what caused the trouble, till a friend suggested that possibly the coffee we drank had something to do with it, and advised that we quit it and try Postum Coffee.

"We followed his advice, and from the day that we began to use Postum we both began to improve, and in a very short time both of us were entirely relieved. The nerves became steady once more, the headache ceased, the muscles in the back of my neck relaxed, my head straightened up, and the dreadful pain that had so punished me while I used the old kind of coffee vanished.

"We have never resumed the use of the old coffee, but relish our Postum every day as well as we did the former beverage. And we are delighted to find that we can give it freely to our children, also, something we never dared to do with the old kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum Coffee contains absolutely no drugs of any kind, but relieves the coffee drinker from the old drug poison. There's a reason.



CLEMENTINA GONZALES, OF CENTRAL AMERICA, RESTORED TO HEALTH. PE-RU-NA THE REMEDY.

Miss Clementina Gonzales, Hotel Provincia, Guatemala, C. A., in a recent letter from 347 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I took Peruna for a worn-out condition. I was so run down that I could not sleep at night, had no appetite and felt tired in the morning.

"I tried many tonics, but Peruna was the only thing which helped me in the least. After I had taken out a half bottle I felt much better. continued its use for three weeks and I was completely restored to health, and was able to take up my studies which I had been forced to drop. There is nothing better than Peruna to build up the system."—Clementina Gonzales.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for instructive free literature on catarrh.

OVER THE OCEAN.

India railroads have just adopted a standard time, which is five and a half hour ahead of Greenwich.

In one day the number of paupers relieved in 35 selected urban districts in England corresponded to a rate of 228 to 10,000 of the population.

A regatta was rowed on the Zambesi the other day to mark the jubilee of Dr. Livingstone's discovery of the Victoria falls. There were 700 sailors.

The Berlin municipal authorities have decided to establish public "sun and light baths," at which first, second and third class fees will be charged.

An engine on the Cape-to-Cape railroad ran over and killed a fine leopard on the Victoria Falls bridge recently at night. It measured eight feet in length.

M. Aumont, a Belgian farmer, committed suicide owing to the loss of valuable securities. Rats gnawed their way through a wooden deed box and destroyed the documents.

The British army authorities believe that it is the khaki that has stopped recruiting. So they are going to return to the scarlet, reserving the khaki for active service and the training camps.

Park policemen assert that in the last two years investigations of several cases of drowning of young girls after boats had been overturned disclosed indications of hoodlums having rocked the boats.

Little Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, hates starched, frilly things and, in her wilderness of snowy muslins, dreams vainly of a happy state in which she could grub in the dirt to her heart's content.

The United German Automobile clubs have decided to organize an international motor race on a great scale in July or August of next year, in the vicinity of Hamburg. The German government has promised its official support to the scheme.

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Shotgun Guard Turning Back Refugees.

Blanchard of Louisiana fulminated against the coast patrol-boats put into commission with arms and ammunition and sharp-shooting militiamen, by Governor Vardaman of Mississippi.

In specific terms Governor Blanchard charged that the armed patrol-boats of the state of Mississippi had "botted up" a number of Louisiana fishermen in Lake Borgne, which is a port of New Orleans, and a body of navigable water under the jurisdiction of the United States government.

"You have no right to prohibit boats from navigating lake, sound and gulf channels which are navigable waters of the United States," thundered his excellency of Mississippi, "and the limit of your powers is to prevent boats from landing on Mississippi shores. No such state of affairs can be tolerated."

After this outburst it was thought that blood would surely flow. But it didn't. Instead of sending a feet of patrol-boats to smash the cruising craft of Mississippi in a brilliant naval engagement that would dwarf the exploits of a Dewey or a Togo, his excellency of Louisiana dictated a ring-

Lone Star state has so far failed to back up with the rifles and bayonets and cannons of its militia. Border towns in Alabama and Arkansas have also met the refugees from Louisiana with shotguns and turned them back or imprisoned them in quarantine camps. Even as far north as Tennessee and southern Illinois the quarantine is maintained to a certain extent, but in these latter districts it is a modified quarantine and without the menacing adjunct of shotguns or bayonets. Memphis, it may be recalled, has as much reason as any city in the world to impose a rigorous quarantine in times of danger from yellow fever, as, with perhaps the exceptions of New Orleans and Philadelphia, no other city in the world has been scourged so dreadfully or so nearly depopulated from yellow fever as has Memphis. In the "yellow jack" epidemics of a generation ago, when the people of New Orleans were dying like flies, the population of Memphis was being decimated almost equally as fast. But that was before science had come to the rescue by stepping to the front and showing that this greatest of yellow