



THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1913

## HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

A crying baby is simply developing its lungs.

On some of the tight skirts one S. R. O. sign should be hung.

Anyway, the grandmothers of the office boys have thus far not died in vain.

There would be fewer failures could baseball enthusiasm be carried into business.

Germany is trying to take the tang out of the tango by sending those who dance it to prison.

Joy-riding is one of the things that ought to be done soberly—which, manifestly, is impossible.

The housemaids having organized, the "copper" will now exchange the back porch for the parlor.

It is always interesting at this time of the year to find out in how many places the old garden hose leaks.

The painted gown is the latest fashion from Paris. It is to be hoped it is not intended to match the face.

At that, no one ever has attempted to describe a girl riding on the aft seat of a motorcycle as particularly charming.

It begins to look as if the time had arrived when no elopement can be considered complete without a press agent.

A Chicago girl lost two of her teeth in biting a footpad who tried to rob her. Beyond question she was a tough.

The prudent Englishman now looks under his chair before sitting down to dinner, and under his bed before going to sleep.

According to a college professor, baseball is a nerve irritant. Still, the home team can't be expected to win always.

Now there is to be an astronomical trust. If poetical justice is dealt out to it the new combination ought to see stars.

The new British ambassador is a baseball fan, which is certainly better than devotion to the tennis court or even golfing.

Broadway says an intrepid woman explorer is more in need of missionaries than darkest Africa. And yet it has its angels.

Orville Wright says aviation is just as safe as motoring. Which assuredly goes a long way toward bolstering up our motoring nerve.

A New Jersey school is to teach the art of milking cows. The pretty girls so doing is to become a fair fact in life as well as in song.

At last all hairy notions of the value of a Missouri husband and a Missouri mule have been swept aside. A Missouri woman has traded the one for the other.

Chicago policemen view with peculiar approval the organization of the housemaids' union in that city and the subsequent grant of the use of the front parlor.

A Pennsylvania husband of ninety was sent to jail recently for not supporting his wife. It is terrible the way these youngsters will disregard their responsibilities.

"Slit skirts" have been forbidden in Los Angeles schools, the old fogey authorities having an idea that their pupils should improve their understandings by other methods.

They want to know who first used the slang term, "I should worry." When they find him they should not be too rough. Many a man if allowed to live learns to repeat.

Some word is required to denote the place where the aviator keeps his machine, and "hangar" is objected to as strained. Why not "nest" or "foost," as bents the tribe of aves?

It is said that there are enough telephone wires in this country to make 50 miles to the moon. But who wants to talk to the man in the moon, when he can talk to Venus over a local wire?

Countless mothers throughout the country will refuse to accept the report that the perfect baby has been found on the lower East side, New York. They know their baby has never been there.

We had supposed that the fly's character had been painted about as black as it could be, but now a physician indicts the fly as a carrier of infant paralysis. Of what use is a fly anyway?

The young man in New York who pleads that he is so absent-minded that when he married a young woman recently he quite forgot that he had another wife living will doubtless be relegated to an institution where so cusion and quiet furnish the best treatment for such loss of memory.

Six months in jail is the sentence meted out to a tango dancer in Germany. German methods might work mighty well in America, too.

A woman in Chicago, attracted by her husband's cries, beat off a 20-pound English mastiff with her bare hands from her husband's throat, dragged the latter out of harm's way, following herself, and then collapsed. She may now be divided as to whether she was doing only her duty as a real helpmeet or deserving a man's work.

### Just One Arrest After

### Another for This Man



INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A highway robber, who has a double in the person of William McElfee, a young South side merchant, draped himself over the bar in the saloon of Nicholas J. Colon, 220 McCrea street, shortly before eight o'clock the other evening and requested Arthur Kneeland, bar man to punch the "No Sale" key on the cash register. The while McElfee's double kept the smaller and round end of a revolver wavering between Kneeland and Daniel E. McGuire, a customer.

Half an hour after the incident in the Colon saloon, Capt. George Coon, in citizen's clothes, shadowed a gray suit and a cap to match in Illinois street, made sure of the "five foot" item of his description, and tapped the gray suit to the left of the collar.

"Want you," announced Barnfurther, his eye traveling over McElfee's short form, the gray suit and cap. "I was just at the saloon—they said it wasn't me," said McElfee, and the Lieutenant smiled. "Clever," said the Lieutenant. "But it won't go—guess you're the righto kid—where's the gun?"

The bar man repeated his identification for Barnfurther and the night wore on. It was toward midnight that Barnfurther was in the Union station when there came a commotion in the crowd and out of it came three Detectives Simon and Duncan with a familiar form between them.

"Got 'im—Colon job," said Simon.

"Young man," said Barnfurther, a few minutes later, after explanations had been made. "Please—please, will you get off the streets?"

"Yes—yes, sir. I'll go right home," said McElfee, wearily. He glanced right and left, dived for the Illinois street subway, south bound, and was gone. The policemen breathed more freely.

Somewhere, a smooth faced young man with a revolver in a gray suit and under a gray cap, scurried through the night with two dollars from the Colon cash register, in his pocket, unconscious of the label he put on the gray clothes of an innocent bystander.

McElfee set up the drinks and

thanked the bartender as the captain scurried out to look again. Then McElfee sought the outdoors and sauntered toward the Union station. Something like a premonition went over him when a heavy voice called: "Wait a minute"—a hand slid inquiringly over his gun pocket and Lieutenant Barnfurther grasped an arm.

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### DIVINITY OF WORLD

Nothing Can Be More Worthy of Worship Than the Mothers of Men.

We shall sometime find out that the real divinity of this world is the mother. "A few know it now, but the most prefer strange gods."

Because men always have and still do worship, it is fair to assume that they always will.

Every man exalts something or some one to whom he pays homage. Every man has some one place more sacred than all the rest, where he stands in awe.

No man can worship without taking upon himself the image and likeness of the being or thing which he adores. Every heart that loves has the divine right to be the first wood and won.

The man who said that God commands men to love Him did not understand the nature of the human heart. The old religion and the old worship have done about all they can for this world. The old themes are threadbare, they make no impression. It is probable that for every man who read the Bible this morning there were thousands who read the newspaper.

Current Events Interest.

What the editors and correspondents who are on earth now say today is of more interest to the average man than what Paul or Habakkuk said the day before yesterday. The current religion is archaic. It belongs to the past. The time has arrived for a new divinity, and that divinity is "The Mother."

Men have worshipped various and useless things. There is nothing more worthy than the mother of men.

It requires but the slightest effort to adapt all we think or fancy of God to what we know of the mother. Men speak of God as being a mystery, providence and power, author and preserver of life, the inspirer and helper. We do not know that he is any of those things, we do not know what he is. But those terms are applicable to the mother of men. She is the vast and sacred mystery, the keeper of the miracle and sanctity of life.

Lying beneath her loving heart in the mysterious birth sleep, fashioned by Nature's deft and unsee hand, life awaits the moment when with surprise and startled cry it comes upon the shores of this strange world.

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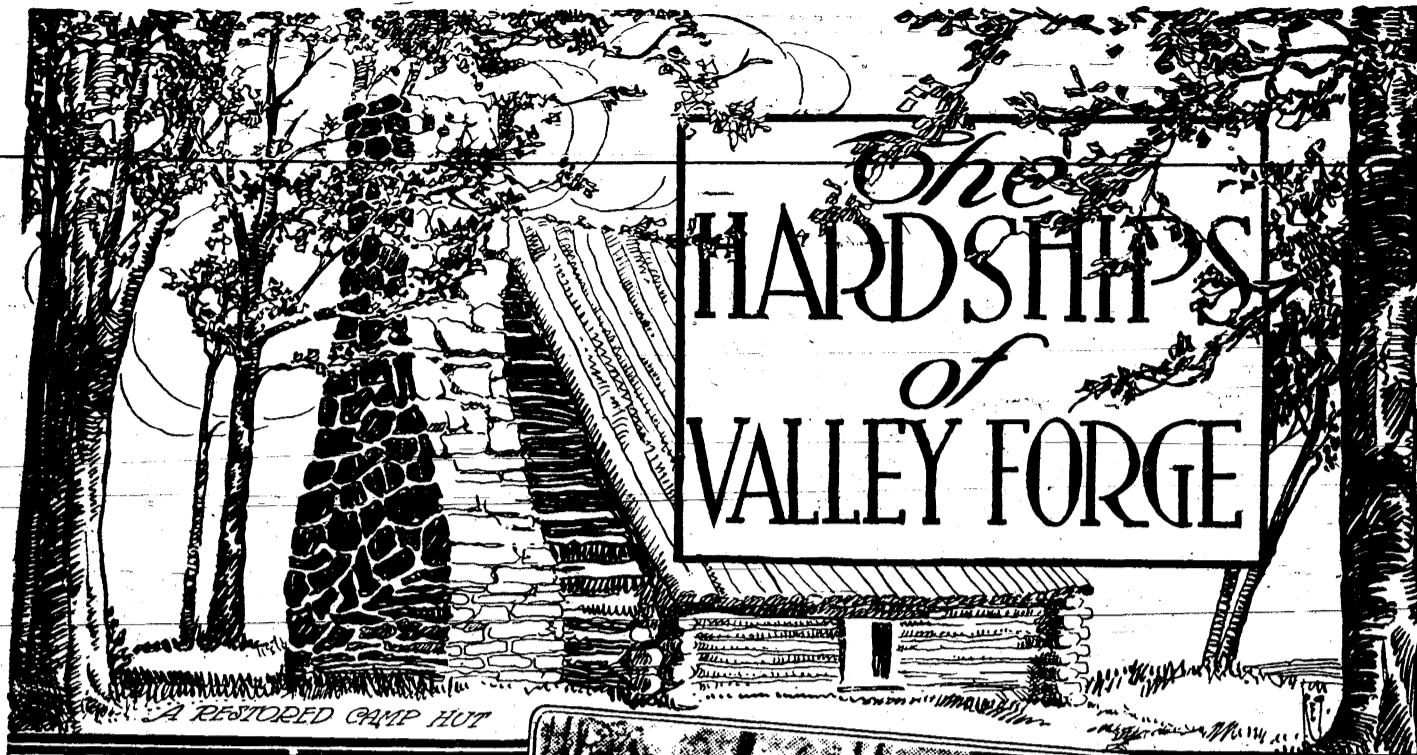
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**WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE!** Thousands of students of American history have been thrilled by the story. It has done more to instill a spirit of patriotism and love of country into youthful hearts than any other narrative. In the face of most trying hardships the patriots made Valley Forge the most wonderful military camp ever maintained in this land of the free and home of the brave.

The year 1777 was one of mingled victory and defeat for the cause of American freedom. In the north the splendid leadership of Arnold, Morgan and Stark, and the patriotism of the people of New York and New England foiled the British plan of cutting off the northeastern states from



the other revolted provinces and forced the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. But in the middle states, Lord Howe, aided by the lukewarmness of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, defeated Washington at the Brandywine and firmly established himself in Philadelphia, the American metropolis and the rebel capital.

The continental congress fled to Lancaster and then to York. Washington hovered about Philadelphia, fought the brilliant but indecisive battle of Germantown, and late in December went into winter quarters in what, says the English historian Trevelyan, "bids fair to be the most famous encampment in the world's history." Valley Forge, up the Schuylkill river about twenty miles from Philadelphia, strategically left little to be desired, for it enabled the Americans to restrict British raids and was, besides, well fitted for defense.

Many civilians insisted that the army ought not to go into winter quarters at all. The fugitive Pennsylvania assembly adopted a remonstrance to that effect. Harassed by a thousand fears and dangers, Washington tartly responded that "we have by a field return this day (December 23, 1777) no less than 2,889 men now in camp unfit for duty because they are barefoot and otherwise naked." Numbers have been obliged, and still are, to sit up all night by fires instead of taking comfortable rest in a natural and common way, because of a lack of blankets.

"I can assure these gentlemen that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fire than to occupy a cold, bleak hill and sleep under frost and snow without clothes and blankets."

The troops were divided into squads of twelve, and to encourage the men Washington offered a reward of \$12 to the squad in each regiment that finished a hot log for quarters in the quietest and most workmanlike manner. Inside the huts bunks were to be built, and the farmers living near the camp were ordered to thrash their wheat in order that the straw could be used for bedding.

In building many of the huts a considerable hole was first dug, and dozens of these "hot holes" or "cellars," can still be seen. Until a few years ago one of the more substantial huts still remained, but unfortunately it was destroyed by fire. The Daughters of the Revolution in 1905 constructed an excellent facsimile of a hut, over an old "hot hole," and this reproduction undoubtedly gives a fair idea of the structure.

Some of the officers found quarters in the scattered farmhouses that stood within or near the encampment. Those who lived in houses without the lines paid a heavy price for their comfort, for unceasing vigilance was required to guard against British attacks. Early one January morning a force of about two hundred British surrounded

### WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE

the house in which Captain Lee (Light Horse Harry, the father of Robert E. Lee) was staying, but Lee and his guard manned the doors and windows and drove the enemy off with loss. Lee was the son of Washington's famed "Lowland Beauty," and the general was already deeply interested in the young man. For the deed of gallantry he obtained Lee's promotion.

Washington's own quarters were at first in a tent or marquee, which is at present in the Valley Forge museum in a good state of preservation, for Americans had not then forgotten how to make the things that would last.

To Washington's worries during this awful winter was added the miserable "Conway cabal," a plot to remove him in favor of Gates. Little wonder that strong man though he was, Washington despaired of earthly aid and turned to heaven for assistance. Isaac Potts was one day passing through a woods near headquarters when he heard a voice, and looking into a thicket discovered the general "on his knees in the act of devotion to the Ruler of the universe. At the moment when Friend Potts, concealed by the trees, came up, Washington was interceding for his beloved country. . . . He utterly disclaimed all ability of his own for this arduous conflict; he wept at the thought that irretrievable ruin which his mistakes might bring on his country, and with the patriot's pathos spreading the interests of unborn millions before the eyes of Eternal Mercy, he implored the aid of that arm which guides the starry host. As soon as the general had finished his devotions and had retired, Friend Potts returned to his house and threw himself into a chair by the side of his wife.

"Isaac," she said with tenderness, "thee seems agitated; what's the matter?" "Indeed, my dear," quoth he, "if I appear agitated 'tis no more than what I am. I have seen this day what I shall never forget. THH now I have thought that a Christian and a soldier were characters incompatible; but if George Washington be not a man of God, I am mistaken, and still more shall I be disappointed if God do not through him perform some great thing for this country."

In all about three thousand men died in the camp, but the grave of only one is now known. Lieutenant John Waterman, a brigade commissary, died in April, and some one erected a rough stone and cut on it the inscription: "I. W. 1778." A marble shaft, 50 feet high, was erected, 11 years ago, by this grave, dedicated "To the Soldiers of Washington's Army Who Slept at Valley Forge." Dozens of other graves have been discovered, but no others have been identified.

Fearful as was the suffering at Valley Forge the time spent there proved fruitful; thanks, in large measure, to the arrival in camp of Frederick Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben. The

and ordered the books for his library. The proprietor asked: "What kind of books do you wish, sir?" "Why, just books, you know," replied the man, "reading books."

The books were installed and the library presented a splendid appearance. It was shortly after this that Governor McGovern was invited to dinner and was shown the new house. The fine new library particularly appealed to the governor, and he congratulated the host on his good taste.

Governor Francis McGovern of Wisconsin tells a story of a well-known man who built himself a fine house in St. Louis. He had always wanted to possess a well-stocked library, although he rarely read a book.

When the new residents were com-

pliated he went to a large book store

"Well, you see," said the man. "I am of a somewhat studious turn of mind; I love to come in here with a book and pipe, enjoy myself and forget the outside world."

The governor took down a book, glanced at it, and returned it to its place upon the shelf; took down another, glanced it over and put it back. He did the same thing several times and then asked:

"Where did you get these books?"

"Why," replied the man, "I picked

them up in different places. When ever I found one that I liked I bought it. It has really been the work of many years to complete that collection."

"Possibly," said the governor, "but it does seem strange to me that you should have expended so much time on 600 copies of McGuffey's Fifth reader."

"Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness and more toilet soap is used on Sunday than any other day."

To Prevent Egg Curdling.

To prevent the curdling of the yolk of an egg when adding to boiling milk

### BLUE FLANNEL FOR SILVER

White Cloth, Commonly Used, Contains Sulphur and Causes Articles to Tarnish.

Did you ever notice that the silver stove carefully away in neat white Canton flannel bags, presumably to keep it from tarnishing, is blacker and more stained with tarnish when you go to get it out of its bag than the silver that has been in use all the time? And did you ever notice, if the silver is kept in a long case that is wound about itself, that the silver best protected, nearest the middle, is most badly tarnished?

A jeweler says that the reason for this is that white Canton flannel is bleached with a mixture containing sulphur, which spots and tarnishes silver very quickly. So when your extra dozen silver forks are carefully packed away in their white Canton flannel case, of course those in the middle, farthest from the air, become the most badly tarnished.

It is for this reason that silver smiths always use blue Canton flannel bags and cases for their silver, not as many persons think, because blue is more beautiful than white. No sulphur is used in the preparation of blue Canton flannel and so none lingers in its folds after it is made up into bags and cases for silver.

### MAKE SOUP FROM PEA WATER

Flavor and Valuable Salts of Vegetables are Often Thrown Away.

Pennsylvania in 1912 produced 6,490,096 tons of basic pig iron.

### AILING WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

**Mrs. Hilbert Tells of Her Distressing Symptoms During Change of Life and How She Found Relief.**

Fleetwood, Pa.—"During the Change of Life I was hardly able to be around at all. I always had a headache and I was so dizzy and nervous that I had no rest at night. The flashes of heat were so bad sometimes that I did not know what to do."

"One day a friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made me a strong well woman. I am very thankful that I followed my friend's advice and I shall recommend it as long as I live. Before I took the Compound I was always sickly and now I have not had medicine from a doctor for years. You may publish my letter."—Mrs. EDWARD B. HILBERT, Fleetwood, Pa.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly helped by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

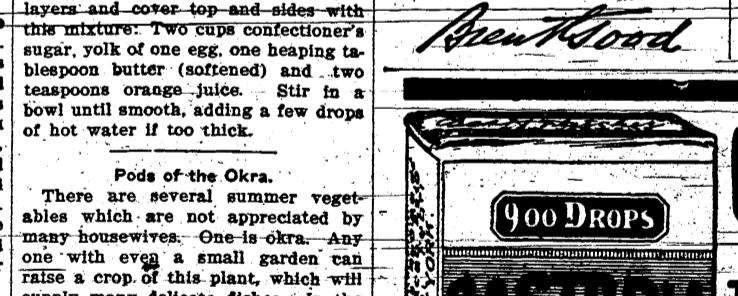
### Don't Persecute Your Bowels

Cure catarrhs and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile and soothe the nerves of the liver. Bowel, Liver, Bile, Spleen, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as milles know.

**SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.** Genuine must bear Signature.

*Open Board*



### IT IS RIGHT TO ADVERTISE COCA COLA!

Men who play the wily game of politics have discovered that the best way to distract the attention of the public from their own shortcomings is to make a loud-mouthed, sensational attack upon someone else. As the cut-throat fish eludes its pursuer by clouding the surrounding water with the contents of its ink sac, so the political adventurer takes advantage of the ignorance and prejudices of the people to escape from his indefensible position by muddying the waters of public opinion.

A case in point is the recent attack made upon the religious press for carrying Coca-Cola advertising. This attack was made by a politician who was supposed to be an expert in chemistry but who, having brought a suit against the Coca-Cola Company, was humiliated by having to acknowledge that he could not qualify as an expert. The court decided in favor of the Coca-Cola Company as it was clearly shown that the only essential difference between Coca-Cola and coffee or tea is that the former contains only about half as much caffeine as the latter and that the flavor is different.

The question as to whether it is right to advertise Coca-Cola seems to resolve itself therefore into the question as to whether it is right to advertise coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa and other beverages of the caffeine group.—Adv.

### Concerning Hermits.

Hermits, of whom, according to recently published statistics, there are 990 in modern Italy, were a century or more ago regarded as a picturesque feature of English country house. Samuel Rogers records that "Archibald Hamites, afterward duke of Hamilton, advertised for a hermit as an ornament to his pleasure grounds; and it was stipulated that the said hermit should have his beard shaved but once a year, and that only partially."

Mark Powys, an English squire, offered \$250 a year for life to any man willing to live as a hermit on his estate for seven years. He was to be well supplied with provisions, books and other comforts, and in return had to abstain from straying around his hermitage and from cutting his hair, beard or nails.

The offer was accepted by a man who abode by the conditions for four years and then threw up the job.

**Ideas Are Old.** In 1644 the possibilities of the submarine were first propounded, while from the very earliest times, men have conceived the idea of flying with wings like birds. There is no reason whatever to doubt the fact that Archytas of Tarentum, about 394 years before the Christian era, constructed an automaton pigeon that would fly. Turning to other day inventions, as they are generally regarded, it might be mentioned that switchback railways were constructed more than a hundred years ago, and looping the loop was a sensation in Paris in 1833, while roller skating, which came up as a new invention about forty years ago, was being indulged in by our forefathers as far back as 1829.

### Bismarck's "Mot."

As might be expected of a man of iron, Bismarck's wit was of the sledge-hammer sort. In 1862, according to "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III." by Baron d'Ambray, he went to Paris as Prussian ambassador. "I have never heard a German speak French as you do," complimented the emperor on the occasion of their first meeting.

"Thanks, sire," returned Bismarck. "I have never heard a Frenchman speak French as you do."

The emperor spoke with a perceptible German accent.

**The Tortures of Prickly Heat** and all skin afflictions are quickly alleviated and in a short time completely cured by using Tyree's Antiseptic Powder. 25c. at druggists. For free sample write J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

**A Remedy.** "I could not think of taking tainted money." "But couldn't you sterilize it?"

No thoughtful person uses Liquid Blue. It's a pinch of blue in a large bottle of water. Ask for Red Cross Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

Some men are born great, and then they miss the pleasure of telling how they did it.

**CASTORIA** For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Bears the Signature of *C. H. Shultz*

**For Over Thirty Years** **CASTORIA**

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

The CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

35 Doses 35 Cents

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

The CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK.

## Advertising Talks

### Humor in Ads That Means Something

Kind That Causes Smiles That Yield to Sense of Conviction is Effective.

By WILBUR D. NESBIT.  
If you care to, you can trace "humor" and "human" back to the same root, or at least to the same tree.

The trouble is that some people do not differentiate between humor and cut-and-dried clownishness. Neither they do they differentiate between humor and wit, or between humor and jesting.

They just call them all "humor."

Humor is a very human attribute. The dictionary gives us such classifications as "good humor," "ill humor," and so forth. All these phases of humor are human manifestations, part of our daily lives. They classify the good-natured man and the grumpy, the optimist and the pessimist.

Certainly an advertisement is not to be construed as a vehicle for the obvious jest or the dragged-in joke. An advertisement is neither an after-dinner speech nor a feature column. It is a business proposition. But it surely can be and should be good-natured.

You may be as grouchy as you please in the privacy of your sanctum. You may rule things with an iron hand and make your employees stand around or get what is what. But when you meet Mr. Customer, you shed your grouch as a garment, and you most assuredly do not call him down for having the temerity to want to buy your goods.

There are places where the unsuspecting customer is made to feel that his utterly helpless mental state is pitted and that a truly marvelous kindness is being shown him in waiting on him—but that doesn't coax him into the once-a-customer-always-a-customer class.

"Be pleasant" is not only a policy, it is a fixed rule of successful salesmanship.

And whenever anybody tells you not to be pleasant in your advertising, make him show you why.

Good humor in advertising? By all means.

But, "funny" advertisements!

Advertisements are not for the purpose of making people laugh. They are for the purpose of pleasantly convincing people that they ought to buy the goods advertised.

And the man or woman who is pleasantly convinced is the best friend an advertiser can have.

Funny Ads by Humorous Writers.

Most "funny" advertisements are written or planned by humorless people. If they had the comic spirit within their beings they would know better. A saving grace of humor is a mighty help in time of trouble. It lifts people over the rough places and lightens the cloudy days.

The Lord in his infinite wisdom creates every now and then a specimen of the utterly humorless man. Probably this is done, as an object lesson to the rest of us. And when an utterly humorless man takes his utter humorlessness seriously he becomes that form of critic who, because he can see no reason for others enjoying life and work and buying and selling, lifts up his hands and bewails the drift of things toward the damnation howows.

I have seen artists who paint great pictures unbend and dash off the most absurd caricatures of their own work. I have heard musicians who are able to evoke strains of heavenly melody produce the raggedest of ragtime parades of the compositions of the great masters. I have heard professional humorists tell stories and read poems which clutched the heartstrings and brought tears, of which those who shed them were unashamed.

George Ade pounds home a truth in his "Fables in Slang," and he pounds it home in a way that makes you smile and makes you think. Mark Twain wrote some of the wild, most improbable, funny things, and he wrote some of the gentlest, most human, and naturally humorous things that ever came from the brain of man. And he wrote a life of Joan of Arc that is so serious and sincere, and with so filled with human kindness and touched with deep humor that it can never be forgotten.

A sense of humor is a sense of humanness.

All normal people have this.

But the turning of jokes—the cutting and fitting of bonbonerie into the same old jest day after day—that is as far from humor as the clown in a circus ring is from Joe Jefferson.

All good advertisements are humorously good-humored. They are friendly in tone. They have the ring of truth and sincerity, because they approach you in a way that you understand. They don't need explanation. They are heart-high.

The Joke a Glancing Shaft.

A joke glances off the memory.

A Reduction.

Charles L. Simcox, a London advertising expert, was breaking in New York the change that has come over the advertising.

"In advertising, as in other things," he said, "it has been found that honest pays, and today throughout the world, the successful advertiser is modest and conservative in his statements."

"Advertising is no longer militant. The ads are no longer as sharp and forceful as they were last day."

## CREAM FOR DESSERTS

### RECIPES FOR MANY DAINTY DISHES DURING THE SUMMER.

Plain Whipped Cream Sweetened and Covered With Nuts or Fruit is Delicious—Makes a Satisfying Finish to a Meal.

There is plenty of cream there need be no lack of healthful and delicious desserts and dishes, says the Pictorial Review. Plain whipped cream, flavored and sweetened, put in small glasses and the top sprinkled with chopped nuts or small pieces of fruit, makes a dainty finish to any meal. In hot weather such desserts are especially desirable for many reasons. They are so healthful that even little children may have them. They are light and easily prepared, cool and tempting.

Mousse or parfaits, which terms simply mean frozen whipped cream, are among the daintiest of cream dishes and for an afternoon affair are excellent. The cream for these is flavored, sweetened, whipped to a stiff froth and placed in a mold, the joints of which are bound with a strip of muslin dipped in melted paraffin. A tub must be filled to a depth of several inches with cracked ice and salt. The mold is placed on this ice and then completely covered with more ice and salt and left for about four hours to ripen.

To unmold the mouse, pour cold water over the mold to remove the salt, open and shake gently. The outer edge of the cream will be solidly frozen, the center ice cold but soft. A simple way to make a parfait is to take any ice cream and at serving time add whipped cream that is stiff and dry. Mix quickly and serve. Allow one pint of cream to each quart of ice cream.

In making any ice cream where fruit is used the fruit should be added after the cream is frozen. Half of the cream should be scalped if the best results are to be obtained.

Maple Ice Cream—One quart of cream, one-quarter pound of shelled nuts, one large cup of maple syrup. Chop the nuts and add to the cream and syrup. Mix well, put in a freezer and freeze.

Pistachio Ice Cream—Half cup of pistachio nuts, half cup of chopped almonds, one tablespoon of almond extract, four cups of cream, one cup of granulated sugar, one-quarter teaspoon of salt. Scald part of the cream and mix with all the other ingredients. Chill and freeze.

Fruit Ice Cream—One quart of milk, one quart of cream, three cups of granulated sugar, one quart of fruit. Scald half of the cream with sugar. Mix with the milk and the rest of the cream and stand aside to chill. When cold put in the freezer and turn slowly until well frozen. Press the fruit through a colander and add to the ice cream. Turn again until frozen, pack carefully and set aside until needed.

Fricadelle.

Mince cold cooked beef and add a slice of onion, also finely chopped. If the meat is very lean, add also a slice or two of fat pork, chopped. Season with salt, pepper, sage, thyme, a little lemon juice and chopped parsley, and add a quarter as much of bread crumbs or boiled rice to make a well beaten egg with sufficient water to make a paste of the mixture. Make this into balls or "egg" shaped, put them in a frying pan with butter or drippings and fry till they are a brown color. Some prefer to dip the balls into bread crumbs, brush them over with egg, dip them into bread crumbs again, and to fry in boiling fat. When done, drain and serve on a soiled napkin spread over a platter.

Cabbage and Pepper Salad.

One head of cabbage, two green peppers, boiled salad dressing or mayonnaise. Remove the center of a head of cabbage, reserving shell for a cabbage bowl. Shred center very fine and place in cold salted water for an hour. Remove seeds from peppers and let stand in cold salted water for an hour. Changing water three times. Wash cabbage shell and wipe dry. Drain and dry cabbage and pepper, mix with dressing and place in shell. The cabbage bowl should stand on a fringed napkin in a nest of shredded lettuce.

Homemade Cedar Chest.

Get a large pine packing box. Hinge on the lid and put up the cracks if there are any, but it is better to get one without cracks. Purchase a bottle of cedar oil from the druggist and paint the inside of the box with this, being sure that the oil soaks into all crevices. Use the oil plentifully, and when thoroughly dry line the box with cambric. Cover the outside with any preferred material. The cedar oil will retain its odor for years, and is as much disliked by moths as the cedar wood itself.

Raspberry Punch.

Crush two cups of raspberries, sprinkle with sugar and cover with half pint of cognac; let stand several hours in a cool place. Squeeze four lemons, add four liquor glasses of curacao, five cups claret, the berries and brandy and sugar to taste. Strain, add three pints champagne and one pint Apollinaris. Pour over ice in a punch bowl in time to be very cold before using.

Strawberry Pudding.

Take one-half box plain gelatin, dissolved in one-half pint cold water. Let stand one-half hour, then add one-half pint boiling water and two cups sugar. Strain and let stand until nearly cold, then add one box of fresh strawberries jammed. Stir all together, let stand until it begins to set. Put in mold or ice until next day. Serve with soft custard or whipped cream.

To Keep Them From Rusting.

After they have been washed and dried I always place them near the fire for a few minutes before putting them away, so the moisture from rusting.

"Dad, get my report."

"Oh, yes, it was just as advertised."

"That's good. Another such good report."

"Why, just as the advertisement said, Dad."

A Joke—A Glancing Shaft.

A joke glances off the memory.

You know that, out 400-piece bookkeeper," said one man in the street to another.

You What of this?"

"Well, the new ad in the paper, 'Fat folks reduced; five dollars,' and answered it.

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## NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

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Grow your own protein.

Keep the separator clean.

Sweet clover is very hardy.

A good appetite shows health.

Fumigation kills disease germs.

Alfalfa balances the corn ration.

No two colonies of bees are alike.

Alfalfa sod grows larger corn crops.

Manure spreaders are always in style.

Watch the cows carefully at calving time.

Alfalfa enriches the soil.

Cleanliness begets health.

Potatoes should follow beans.

Alfalfa is high in feeding value.

Rain and sun are good grass growers.

Provide a lot for the cows to graze in at night.

The cost of producing hogs is principally feed.

A dirty cream separator never does efficient skimming.

## LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

RAILROAD STATISTICS SHOW SLIGHT INCREASE IN EARNINGS

GEN. STONE WOULD EXCHANGE FLAGS WITH REBS.

He Believes that if Trophies Were Returned at Gettysburg Reunion It Would be a Great Drawing Card.

(By Gurd M. Hayes)

Apparently there are grounds for the poverty walls emanating from the representatives of the various railroads operating in Michigan. At least, a comparison of last year's business, with the business of 1911, according to statistics of the state railroad commission, show that there was but a slight increase. During the last session of the legislature and in the course of the Pere Marquette investigation the point was raised that the increase in business was not keeping pace with the increased expense.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911 the freight revenue for all steam roads in the state amounted to \$41,541,184.37 while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 the business increased to \$44,359,780.24, a gain of \$2,818,595.87. Taken as a whole this might be considered a comfortable increase, but distributed among all the roads of the state it is not considered a very excellent showing.

In 1911 the total passenger earnings from all steam roads amounted to \$15,820,337.21. Last year the total was \$16,436,741.02, an increase of only \$416,403.91. Almost without exception the railroad men appearing before the legislature last winter declared that there was no money in the passenger business and that the earnings on the freight end were being reduced through governmental regulations.

The records of the state railroad commission show that the railroads carried 78,191,024 tons of freight last year as compared with 72,838,893 in 1911. This is an increase of 5,353,121. The total number of passengers carried by steam roads in 1912 was 23,351,881 as compared with 22,425,340 the previous year. This section of the report shows a gain in the number of passengers carried of 1,103,541.

In 1911 the passenger earnings of the Michigan Central amounted to \$4,449,616.26, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 the books show \$4,616,938. The passenger earnings of the Pere Marquette amounted to \$3,095,967.07 in 1911 as compared with \$3,174,572.56 in 1912. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern increased its passenger earnings from \$1,287,208.03 to \$1,315,222.31. The Grand Trunk advanced from \$2,251,256.01 to \$2,516,004.20. The figures are taken only on the principal roads but the averages are approximately the same.

The four big roads made but little gain in the revenue received from handling freight. In 1911 the Michigan Central received \$10,682,081.17, while last year the total was \$11,356,848.22. The Pere Marquette shows an increase from \$8,460,441.95 to \$8,832,893.33. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern advanced from \$1,878,748.55 to \$2,144,026.23 and the Grand Trunk from \$4,922,144.61 to \$5,319,455.73.

Gen. George W. Stone of Lansing, past commander of the Michigan G. A. R. and chairman of the Gettysburg Reunion Commission declares that it is time that Michigan returned to the southern regiments the confederate battle flags captured during the civil war. Further than that Gen. Stone thinks it would be a nice thing for the southerners to return to Michigan any flags belong to this state that were taken during the stormy days of the rebellion.

It is Gen. Stone's contention that this exchange should take place on the battle field at Gettysburg when the boys in blue and those who wore the grey meet July 4 on the historic fighting ground on the fifteenth anniversary of the most bloody battle of the war. To make it a little stronger and further cement the ties of friendship between the north and the south, Gen. Stone says that all the states should participate in this arrangement. Such an event has never occurred in the history of the world, and to see two factions, once hostile, but now bound together for a common good, exchanging the colors captured in battle would be an event that would draw thousands to the famous battlefield.

During the closing day of the state G. A. R. encampment in Lansing this question was discussed with considerable feeling by many of the old vets and with but few exceptions they are in favor of returning to the "Johnnies" the colors which for nearly half a century have reposed among the war relics in the capitol museum.

There are a few men among the Michigan veterans who still retain a feeling of intense hatred for any one who wore the southern grey and one old soldier who lost an eye at the battle of Lookout Mountain declared most emphatically that "he would be d

Within 24 hours the Pere Marquette railroad lost six freight cars by fire on the side tracks. The damage is about \$10,000. It is believed a firebug, who has been at work for two years, is to blame.

Mrs. F. N. Vaugh, 73, a pioneer of Chippewa county, was instantly killed by a Grand Trunk freight train as she attempted to cross the tracks. She is survived by a husband, 61 years old, and one son. Mr. and Mrs. Vaugh recently celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage.

## IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

by WM. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 128 West Jackson-boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A small, square house with a cottage roof is shown in the accompanying perspective view and plan. The severe plainness of the design is relieved by the projection of the eaves, which gives the house a rather distinguished appearance. This is a small house, with only six rooms besides a nice front hall and a bathroom; but it is convenient and well arranged, and the rooms are fairly large. The parlor and dining rooms are exceptionally good rooms for a dwelling of these dimensions.

It is quite the fashion now to make long living rooms, and there is much to recommend it. The furniture may be placed to so much advantage, and there is room to use good, big easy chairs and couches. According to an old-fashioned plan, a room 17 feet 6 inches long would be out of the question in a house of this size. It is easy to make big, light, airy rooms if you have money enough to build a big house; but it is not easy to get commodious and comfortable rooms in a small house. It takes a good deal of ingenuity and careful planning to get six good rooms, in addition to necessary accessories, in a house 28 by 32 feet.

A feature of this house that will appeal to the women is the built-in sideboard, which faces the dining room, and also faces the kitchen. A piece of furniture like this is a great convenience and comfort to a housekeeper. Such things were unknown up to within a few years. There are a great many little things to be kept in order in the kitchen, and there are some larger things that persistently

should be a good one. It should be built for business, with sufficient capacity to keep the air moving in the right direction. Whoever builds this house will want to put a grate in the corner of the parlor some day; then he or she will appreciate the forethought that suggested a good chimney.

Washington, June 23.—The following is President Wilson's message to congress on the subject of currency reform:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress: It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public

duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed with the slothful security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it can not be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to supply it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately

ahead of us is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its original brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise?

What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them all but their own private possession?

It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need it more than ever.

The only question is, When shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become irrepresable that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws, and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the country to take advantage of the change?

There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at whatever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone. I should be recreant to my deepest convictions of public obligation if I did not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence.

The principles upon which we should

act are also clear. The country has

seen and seen its path in this matter

within the last few years—see it

more clearly now than it ever saw it

before—much more clearly than when

the last legislative proposals on the

subject were made. We must have a

currency, not rigid as now, but readily,

elastically responsive to sound credit,

the expanding and contracting credits

of everyday transactions, the normal

ebb and flow of personal and corporate

dealings. Our banking laws must mo-

bilize reserves; must not permit the

concentration anywhere in a few hands

of the monetary resources of the coun-

try or their use for speculative pur-

poses in such volume as to hinder or

impede or stand in the way of other

more legitimate, more fruitful uses.

And the control of the system of bank-

ing and of issue which our new laws

are to set up must be public, not pri-

ate, must be vested in the govern-

ment itself, so that the banks may be

the instruments, not the masters, of

business and of individual enterprise

and initiative.

The committees of the congress to

which legislation of this character is

referred have devoted careful and

dispassionate study to the means of ac-

complishing these objects. They have

honored me by consulting me. They

are ready to suggest action. I have

come to you, as the head of the gov-

ernment and the responsible leader of

the party in power, to urge action now,

while there is time to serve the coun-

try. I believe that you share this con-

viction. I therefore appeal to you with

confidence. I am at your service with

out reserve to play my part in any way

you may call upon me to play it in

this great enterprise of urgent reform

which it will dignify and distinguish

us to perform and discredit us to neg-

lect.

## PRESIDENT URGES CURRENCY REFORM

Public Duty Makes Prompt Action Imperative.

### READS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Business Men of Country Should Be Given Banking and Currency System Which Will Make Possible Individual Initiative.

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We are about to set them free; we

must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff.

Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it.

It has been reserved for us to

do for this emancipation and for the

free opportunities it will bring with it.

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