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TRAVELING SHOE SHOP FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY



"Taking shoes to the cobbler" in the United States army. The doughboys with arms full of shoes are about to deposit them in the traveling shoe shop for repair. Moved from post to post, this portable repair station keeps the shoes of the boys fit and strong and at a minimum cost.

TREATY HELD TO BLAME

REVISION OF TREATY IS ONLY HOPE TO SAVE GERMANY

STATEMENT IS MADE THAT GERMAN WILL BE BOLSHIEVICK IN THREE MONTHS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London, March 26.—Essen dispatches forwarded by the Berlin correspondent of the London Times say that Red army leaders have rejected the armistice with the reichswehr.

Berlin.—Germany will be Bolshevist within three months. This prospect could have been prevented by an earlier peace.

Only one thing can prevent the establishment of soviet in Germany within three months.

It may be that assistance or a promise before June of a revision of the treaty could stem the trend.

Development of German Bolshevism constitutes the greatest possible menace to the present established authority of the allied nations of Europe.

To every demand of the people of France, Italy and England for relief from the intolerable post-war conditions now existing, the various ministries of those countries point to Germany and promise a remedy upon Germany's execution of the Versailles treaty.

The people of France expect better times when Germany pays the indemnity. Italy is operating on a more or less even keel on the same expectations.

Germany will never fulfill all the clauses of the Versailles treaty because they would be impossible of fulfillment, even if the allies occupied Germany and tried to apply the treaty themselves.

Thompson Leaves Only \$700 Estate. New York.—With his widow paying from her own private purse the funeral, administration expenses and creditors, Frederick W. Thompson, of Thompson and Dundy fame, who built Luna park at Coney Island and the New York Hippodrome, who, as an amusement genius, made the nation laugh, left an estate of only \$700 when he died intestate at St. Vincent's hospital on June 6, 1919.

DUBLIN GANG

MURDER JUDGE

DRAG MAGISTRATE FROM STREET CAR AND SHOOT HIM BEFORE PASSENGERS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London, March 27.—Almost every day furnishes a new victim for the "underground" warfare in Ireland.

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Several witnesses at the inquest attempted to connect the police with the murder and the Sinn Feiners profess the killing was in revenge for the slaying of a policeman in Cork a few hours before the lord mayor was murdered.

Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman, replied. "It is obvious this is a great responsibility. The government would defend that any one should commit suicide under such circumstances.

Want European Servant Girls. Spokane, Wash.—To relieve the shortage of domestic servants in this city, which it is declared is acute, local business men are planning the organization of an association to bring 250 young women from Europe, according to announcement by C. P. Oudin, president of a large industrial concern here.

Bolsheviks Register Working People. Moscow.—Mobilization of Russia's working forces is proceeding with giant strides, it is announced here. Newspapers are filled with reports of the activities of the working army on Russian and Siberian railroad systems and in the mining districts of the Ural.

Chicago Refused Loan by Banks. Chicago.—Chicago banks, as represented by a clearing house committee, refused on legal grounds to loan the city \$4,000,000 which it was estimated by the Council Finance Committee would be necessary to meet pay raises demanded by city employes.

Missouri Law Gets First Execution. Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Adam Jackson, a negro, was hanged in the Butler county jail here for assaulting Mrs. Emma Mann, a white woman, last month. He was the first person to be executed in Missouri since capital punishment was restored last July.

Woman Gets Army Post. Washington.—Mrs. John B. Casperly of San Francisco has been appointed by Secretary Baker as director of women's relations for the army.

FIFTY PEOPLE SLAIN

VILLA BAND WIPE OUT SMALL TOWN IN CHIHUAHUA

Western Newspaper Union News Service. El Paso, Texas, March 25.—An entire Mexican farm settlement near Santa Barbara, Chihuahua, was wiped out recently when Francisco Villa and his followers massacred over fifty men, women and children and burned their homes and crops, according to a report brought to the border here.

Angered because a small party of his men had been fired upon near the community on the previous day, Villa, with 150 men, swooped down on the place. The farmers stoutly defended their homes, and it was not until twenty-five or thirty had been killed and their ammunition exhausted that the survivors, twenty-five in number, surrendered, according to this report.

These survivors there is reason to believe, would have escaped with their lives had not one young man crazed with grief over the loss of his wife and family, attacked Villa and attempted to wrest the rebel leader's gun from his hand.

Being refused they threatened to shoot up the community, and members of the local militia, or social defenders, opened fire on them, driving them into the brush.

Big Coal Beds on Surface. Winnipeg, Man.—Bituminous coal deposits totaling nearly 30,000,000 tons and lying within three feet of the earth's surface, so that it may be loaded on cars as cheaply as gravel can be loaded on a ballast pit, have been located near Jasper Park in Canada, according to George E. McDonald, general manager of the Pacific Great Eastern railway, who was recently in the prairie provinces.

Will Build 26 Churches. New York.—Twenty-six new churches and fourteen mansees, in cities chiefly in the West and Southwest, will be built immediately as the result of appropriations announced by the board of church erection of the Presbyterian church.

Receive Citations for Bravery. Omaha, Neb.—Six soldiers and three civilians received citations for bravery at Fort Omaha because of their work in connection with explosions in the hydrogen plants at the fort, January 18th and 23rd of this year.

Ex-Kaiser is Moving. Philadelphia.—A mass meeting in Labor Lyceum to protest against unseating of the five Socialists by the New York Legislature broke up in a row here when the police stopped the meeting because of alleged radical utterances by one of the speakers.

Indian Kills Family and Livestock. Salt Lake City, Utah.—Crazed from the effects of alcohol, "Square" John, 50-year-old White Rock Indian, resident of Red Cat, southeastern Utah, ran amuck with a revolver and, after shooting to death his two small sons, slaughtering all the livestock on his ranch, six horses, five cows, five dogs and twenty chickens, turned the weapon on himself, dying instantly, according to word received by the sheriff's office here.

MANY DEAD IN TORNADES

HIGH WINDS DEMOLISH MANY HOUSES IN ELGIN AND OTHER CITIES.

100 REPORTED KILLED

TORNADO SPENDS FORCE ON LAKE MICHIGAN AFTER CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Chicago, March 25.—Tornadoes that struck in half a dozen states caused a death list that may pass 100, caused property damage reaching many millions of dollars and played havoc with wire and railway service in widespread areas.

The greatest damage was done in Chicago suburbs and Elgin, Ill., where the known death list was twenty-three, and a number of persons were missing.

Atlanta reported that the death list in Georgia and Alabama was at least thirty-six. Apparently there were three distinct storms, one driving northeastward into Illinois and dying out on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Chicago.—Sixty persons are known to have been killed, 200 seriously injured and property worth millions destroyed by a gale, amounting in places to a tornado, which swept in from the northwest and west and lost its force in the lake. Elgin, Ill., appears to have been the worst sufferer.

The congregation at the First Congregational church had just been dismissed when the storm struck the edifice and demolished it. People were buried into the basement, with debris piling on top of them.

Communication was had for a few seconds with Aurora, which reported twelve dead, two scores badly injured and several missing. Property loss in that city is very heavy.

Elgin reports that the city of Belvidere was badly smashed by the tornado and estimates the dead there at six, perhaps many more.

Wilmington, Del.—Scorpions and tarantulas are bad enough, but when a green snake, 11 feet long, with vicious-looking fangs was added to the tropical menagerie, workmen at the Harlan plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation are inclined to stop, look and hesitate.

Workmen Find Eleven-Foot Green Reptile in Hold and Take to Their Heels.

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BIG SNAKE MAKES SHIPWORKERS FLY

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COAL MINERS ACCEPT SCALE

MATTERS IN CONTROVERSY TO BE WORKED OUT BY JOINT BOARD.

200 MILLION INCREASE

NEW INCREASE IS 95,000,000 OVER GRANT MADE BY FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. New York, March 30.—The scale committees of the bituminous coal operators and mine workers, in a joint conference here, agreed to make the monetary provisions contained in the award of the bituminous coal commission as affirmed by the President, become effective April 1, and that the mines continue in operation pending the working out of a new agreement.

The motion to accept the commission's award was made by representatives of the mine workers and was adopted unanimously.

All local unions of the United Mine Workers in the central competitive fields will be notified immediately of the acceptance of the wage award.

Secretary Green of the mine workers said it cost his organization more than \$4,000 for telegrams to notify local unions of the acceptance of the wage award.

The wage increase under this agreement amounts to approximately 27 per cent, including the 14 per cent average increase granted by Fuel Administrator Garfield. As the miners are now receiving the 14 per cent, the net increase will be 13 per cent.

The increase is approximately \$90,000,000 more than the advance allowed by Administrator Garfield, according to the report of the coal commission. The total increase in wage cost is given at \$200,000,000.

The award directs that the increase be apportioned between the groups of workers and classes of work as follows: Tonnage rates, pick and machine, to be increased by 24 cents; rates for all yardage, dead work, narrow work and room turning to be advanced 20 per cent and compensation of day wage men to be advanced 20 per cent.

The commission's report points out that the wage advance granted miners in the central competitive district between 1913 and Oct. 31, 1919, when the Garfield award was made, averaged 43 per cent for tonnage workers and 78 per cent for day men.

The first matter to come before the subcommittee will be the question of a shorter work day, representatives of the mine workers declared. The soft coal diggers will attempt to get a seven-hour day.

Farmers Object to Daylight Saving. Syracuse, N. Y.—Demand for repeal of the daylight saving law has been voiced in practically every agricultural community in the state. Meetings were held under auspices of the State Grange, the Federation of Farm Bureaus and the Dairyman's League.

King Alfonso Gets Fortune. Buenos Aires.—When Pablo Solery Guardia, Spanish ambassador to Argentina, departs for Spain soon he will carry a check for 1,000,000 pesetas, payable to King Alfonso. The money was bequeathed to the monarch by Jose Menendez, millionaire Spaniard, who died here recently.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS. Cattle.

Table with market quotations for cattle, including items like Beef steers, cowboys, and calves with prices per head.

Good hogs \$14.50@15.15. Sheep. Lamba, fat, good to ch. \$18.25@18.50.

Following prices on dressed poultry are net, F. O. B. Denver: Turkey, No. 1, 44; Turkey, old toms, 48.

Live Poultry. Turkey, 10 lbs. or over, 40; Hen, lb., 28; Ducks, young, 20; Cocks, 25; Springs, 35.

Butter. Creamery, 1st grade, lb., 70; Creamery, 2d grade, 60; Processed, 55; Packing stock, 25.

Apples, Colo., box, 2.00@2.50. Vegetables. Beans, navy, cwt., 8.00; Beans, pint, 6.00; Beans, lima, lb., 2.25.

Hay and Grain. (Buying price, bulk, carload, F. O. B. Denver.) Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$2.85; Corn, No. 2 mixed, 2.80.

HIDES AND PELTS. Quotations furnished by Charles C. Fryer & Co., Inc. DENVER PRICE LIST. Dry Hides.

Butcher, 15 lbs. and up, 35c; Butcher, under 15 lbs., 35c; Fat, 15 lbs. and up, 25c; Fat, under 15 lbs., 25c.

Green Salted Hides, Etc. Cured hides, 28 lbs. up, No. 1, 15c; Cured hides, 28 lbs. up, No. 2, 12c.

Green Grain in Chicago. Chicago.—Wheat—No. 2 mixed, \$2.54; No. 3 hard yellow, \$2.50.

Chicago Produce. Chicago.—Butter—unsalted. Eggs—Firsts, 47c; ordinary firsts, 45c@41c.



**Easter**

WINTER is past, sweet spring is come at last, is come at last. Uplift thy head, O pure white lily through the winter dead. Sing, creatures, sing, Angels, and men, and birds, and everything.

**Quaint Easter Customs of the Eastern Netherlands**

In the eastern parts of the Netherlands, near the borders of Germany, all kinds of quaint customs still prevail that do not exist in the big cities of the West, or in the carnival-loving South. Against the time of Palm Sunday the windows of the little baker's shops are suddenly decorated by a collection of odd-looking swans, made of a kind of bread dough and ornamented by big, black currant eyes. Of course the shapes are somewhat primitive and make you think of the swan you can form out of the figure 2, but sometimes they are quite glorious and give us the picture of a big mother swan, with two or three little ones on her back, an attitude which gives no end of pleasure to the little possessors of such a marvel.

Besides the swans you may remark wheels of the same breadlike material, about as big as a good-sized plate, serving as a solid basis for the Easter palm that is going to be made. On Easter eve, when the little ones have gone to bed, father and mother have a busy time constructing that work of art.

First the wheel must be attached to a stick, by which the structure is to be carried. Then, on the wheel that lies horizontally, some six swans are placed upright, each with a twig of fir or palm green on head and tail. Thin chains of raisins, prunes and many-colored sugar plums are hung between the swans and draped around the wheel. A big orange is fastened in the middle and the Easter palm is ready. The parents go on tiptoe to place it before the bed where the little sleeper is dreaming of tomorrow's joys.

The joyous morning. Oh, the happy awakening in "the bright and early morning, when the palm betrays its presence by mingled perfumes of bread, oranges and fir green, even before you open your eyes. Then follow the merry processions in white nightgowns with the gay Easter palms, gladdened by the dear old song that does not cease till bedtime:

Palm, palm of Easter  
 After one more Sunday we shall have an egg.  
 One egg is no egg.  
 Two eggs is half an egg.  
 Three eggs is a fine Easter egg!

I never could find out what was meant by the joyous "El koerel." It might be a corruption of some old

Greek psalm or song, but I must leave the explanation to classical scholars.

All I know is that we used to sing our palm song until we went to bed quite hoarse with the singing and rather the worse for the different bites of "swan" we had enjoyed in the course of the day. That glorious prediction of the "good Easter egg" is largely fulfilled, you may be sure.

The soft-eyed, downy Easter hare does not lay its eggs for us, as it does for our little German neighbors. Our eggs are laid by ordinary hens, but they are wonderful just the same.

Grandmothers, aunts and sisters amuse themselves by knitting many-colored little nets to hold the Easter treasures and, on Saturday, mother hangs up a big kettle of some mysterious stuff to dye the eggs with. Some are colored green with spinach leaves, others red with beet juice. The more elegant ones are painted by some artist friend and provided with names and dates, flowers and even pictures. The many-colored nets are filled with eggs and oranges and kept in store to be given out on Easter morning.

**Battle of Eggs Begins.**

You really would suppose it a pity to break these carefully prepared treasures, but the little vandals think differently. Sometimes the battle begins at home at the traditional Easter lunch of currant bread and hard-boiled eggs. Every member of the family arms himself with the hardest egg he can pick out and then the fun is to beat your egg against that of your neighbor and try which is the harder of the two. The egg that breaks is forfeited to the one who breaks it.

Be sure you will see no wooden shoes; it must be a very poor mother, indeed, who does not give a pair of "rool" shoes to her little ones on Easter day. Often there is a band playing on the Easter meadow and a Punch's show to amuse the children, or a merry-go-round inviting you to get soakin' at the shortest possible notice. They don't heed that, the little ones! They sit on the wooden horses or in the little sleighs and enjoy being driven round in a circle to the tune of the barrel organ and the merry little bell that rings at every round. And in the evening when the oil lamps are lighted the merry-go-round is a gorgeous sight with its horses, sleighs, bright copper styles and draperies of red velvet and white lace. And the grown-up boys and girls take the places of the little ones, and their laughter sounds merrily over the field where the evening dew is falling.

**At The End of The Day.**

When darkness comes and the glorious sun is gone, suddenly on all sides of the horizon other lights appear, the Easter bonfires sending their flames on high as a symbol of light triumphing over darkness, soaring upward unto the source of all light and all purity.

Mystic symbols and quaint old customs, how far away can we trace them! Through the darkness of the ages, far away even to before the time of Christ, whose resurrection is cele-

brated in them with reverence and joy. Far away to the times of our ancestors, the ancient German and Saxon races, whose religion was one with the veneration of nature, in communion with which they lived their simple, strenuous lives.

And so from generation to generation, through all the changes of religions and political life, the cherished customs of olden times are held in reverence in this little corner of Europe and will be held so in spite of the leveling influence of modern civilization, for immortal through all outward change is the soul of a nation.—Judith Waller in Kansas City Star.

**SPRING'S GLORIOUS MESSAGE**

**Awakening Life of Earth Brings With It the Splendid Promise of Life Everlasting.**

What a beautiful picture is that of the spring! How mysteriously the earth "brings forth her bud"! How spontaneously it "causeth the things that are sown in it to spring"! So in the higher world of spiritual things God brings forth the fruits of righteousness and praise. The idea is that spiritual fruit must be spontaneous and not mechanical. You cannot make a garden by tying artificial flowers and wax fruit on dead branches. It must spring from hidden sources. The message of spring is ever the same: life, spontaneous life, exuberant life, overflowing life. Let our hearts respond to that message and in answer to their cry the Master will make real to us his promise, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."—A. B. Simpson.

**Message of the Empty Tomb.**

The Easter message is the message of the empty tomb. It is the message of the new life, higher and purposeful. Do we need it? Never in all history such an outreaching for it. In the vision of this higher life, in the assurance of this unbroken immortal life where the great father-God is ever true to the ideals of righteousness, and love, men can stand with sure tread, though the red tides surge around them, and contend for human liberty.

We couple the Easter message with the empty tomb and the angel's message. "He is not here. He is risen, as he said."

**Easter Light.**

The dew of the first Easter morning still clings to the simple story of the Resurrection. It refreshes our souls today, even as it did the faithful ones who came to the Lord's grave. The story also tells us of the sunrise, and the Easter sun has never set, and the light of it is today making glad the hearts of men.

**PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD**

Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?

**RADICALISM IN THE SADDLE**

Without a Definite Program, People Everywhere Are Demanding a Change in Present Conditions—Threat of "Direct Action."

Article XI.

By FRANK COMERFORD.

Radicalism in Europe is rampant. The workers are active, the middle class sympathetic. The industrial centers are hotbeds. The conservatism of the farmers and peasants is breaking down. It is hard to define this radicalism—it is without form. It isn't a definite program, it isn't even political. The people are dissatisfied. The red flag is popular. It promises a short cut. It answers the cry of the impatient. I was surprised to see many of the very men who fought so gallantly under their country's flag and who but yesterday would have torn the red flag from the flagpole, now defending it, carrying it and following it. I am sure they do not know what the red flag stands for. To them it represents a protest against things as they are. Summed up in a word, the attitude of mind of the workers of Europe is eagerness for a change—some change—any change. Every one knows the symptoms, understands what is wrong, but the remedy is only vaguely discussed.

I attach much significance to the new attitude of organized labor in Europe. Labor unions formerly concerned themselves with wages, terms of employment, shop conditions, safety appliances, recognition of their right of collective bargaining. Since the war the labor movement has taken up questions entirely outside of its field, questions properly the concern of all the people, questions of government policy. I have in mind recent demands made by the working men in England, France and Italy. These demands were addressed to the regularly and properly elected representatives of the people, the governments. They were accompanied by threats of general strikes if they were not acceded to. This step is an innovation; it is revolutionary.

The working men are citizens and have a voice in the government equal with all other citizens. After the people have selected their representatives, the men chosen should be responsible to all of the people without regard to class or station. A government by one portion of the people is autocratic. Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, means all of the people. The effort on the part of a minority in the labor movement, who challengingly call themselves socialists, to dictate to the state, representing all of the people, is an attack upon democracy. If successful it would destroy the state and leave the great majority of the people, including the workers, less free than they are now. What sane man, whether he is a working man or not, is in favor of minority government?

**Demands Hard to Understand.**

I witnessed many demonstrations in Europe under the red flag, in which the leaders demanded three things from the government.

First, they demanded the release of all the men in jail who were held for political crimes. These included men found guilty of sedition and treason during the war. I should understand this demand. Why should men be released from jail who sought to stab in the back the men who went to the trenches to fight and die for freedom? I should much prefer to see all of the burglars released. If I am compelled to choose between the traitor and the burglar, I will have no trouble in making my decision.

Second, they demanded that no soldiers be sent to Russia. The agitation on this point was so strong that when the British government attempted to send soldiers to Russia last summer (1919), the soldiers mutinied, and so far as I am able to learn the feeling was so strong, the situation so critical, the government did not dare court-martial them.

Third, they demanded that all conscription laws be abolished.

It is apparent that these demands, coming from a minority, backed by a threat, constitute an invasion of the rights of the people. The question isn't whether or not one believes these things should be done; the issue is the method resorted to. Personally I do not believe soldiers should be sent to Russia. In my opinion allied intermeddling has been stupid and harmful, but if these matters of general public policy are to be decided, all of the people should have a vote in making up the verdict.

When you consider this new attitude of labor in conjunction with the growing popularity of "direct action," it indicates that the labor movement is losing faith in law and political action. I am not saying that their experience with politics, their betrayal by men they have supported, the default of political parties to carry out pre-election pledges, may not be responsible for a distrust in political government. I am not denying that capital has had the ear of government

more than it should; that property has been given more thought than human beings. I am concerned with the danger that these innovations promise, a danger to the working men themselves, a menace to law and order, without which no one is secure, without which there can be no freedom.

**Political Action Called Failure.**

I heard a speech in London that deeply impressed me. It was applauded by several thousand men and women—average good British working people. Most of the men wore service badges. The speaker, a clean young Englishman of about thirty-five, said:

"Political action is a failure. We vote and we are betrayed. Political parties are the agents of bands of capital. Their purpose is to keep the workers apart, knowing that divided we are powerless. The only time they are willing we should unite is when war calls for men. What did we win in the war? Nothing. We thought we had a stake in the game, that the hand we were playing was our own. Now that it is over we have discovered that we won nothing.

"What did the working man ever get by voting, except the worst of it? The word vote comes from a Latin word, meaning 'to wish.' Who ever got anything by wishing?

"We are like the story in Bellamy's 'Looking Backward.' You remember he spoke of a coach. On top of this coach the capitalists sit in the sunshine enjoying the ride. On the side of the coach, hanging by their fingernails and toenails are the hundreds of thousands who make up the middle class. Millions of men are pulling the coach. They are sweating and toiling—they are the working men. Running along the side of the coach are millions more, fighting to get a chance to get hold of the rope and pull the coach. They are the idle. There is only one thing to do. That is to stop pulling the coach, let go of the rope. Don't wish about it; do it. The fellows on the top of the coach don't do any wishing—they boss and drive.

"The crowd cheered. There is some truth in the speech. It is true that the working man has not had a square deal, but the fact that he has not had fair treatment does not make the plan of direct action a sane, wise plan. Revolution would only lead to blood and disorder and leave the very men who revolted in a worse plight than they are now. The millions who are the majority have an infinitely better weapon than force. They have the ballot. They are in the majority. Men must think their way out of the wilderness. They cannot fight their way out. When they try to get deeper in.

**Bolshevism Finding Favor.**

I found the word bolshevism in the minds and on the lips of the working people of Europe. I expected to find them antiholshiek if for no other reason than that bolshevism came from Russia and the bolsheviks made peace with Germany while the allies were in a death struggle with her with the result in doubt. I found them confessing their faith in bolshevism, speaking of it as a new religion, resenting the obstacles their own governments had placed in its way.

In Ireland, the last place I expected to find a leaning toward bolshevism, I found an open devotion to it. The Irish people are in many respects the most conservative in the world. The only radicalism they have ever shown is the revolutionary spirit expressed in uprisings for freedom. The Irish are a people of reminiscence and tradition. The Celtic mind is devoted to form and custom. I was present at the Irish Federation of Labor convention held in August, 1919, at Drogheda. The delegates to this convention, representing 300,000 union men and women, went on record almost unanimously for bolshevism. I later learned that few of them, if any, knew exactly what bolshevism was. I asked a leading spirit of the convention if he believed in communism, the abolition of the private ownership of property, and he said, "Of course not; that's rank nonsense; socialism; impossible and impractical." The pro and con of bolshevism has from the beginning been partisan and prejudiced. Working men are bolsheviks because employers are against it, and employers are against it because the men are for it. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

**Duty Before the World.**

Millions of gallant young men have fought for the new world. Hundreds of thousands died to establish it. If we fall to honor the promise given to them we dishonor ourselves. What does a new world mean? What was the old world like? It was a world where toll for myriads of honest workers, men and women, purchased nothing better than squalor, penury, anxiety and wretchedness—a world scarred by slums and disgraced by sweating, where unemployment through the vicissitudes of industry brought despair to multitudes of humble homes; a world where, side by side with want, there was waste of the inexhaustible riches of the earth, partly through ignorance and want of forethought, partly through entrenched selfishness. If we renew the lease of that world we shall betray the heroic dead. We shall be guilty of the basest perfidy that ever blackened a people's fame.—David Lloyd George.

**Golden Pheasant Feathers.**

A considerable source of profit exists in the feathers of the golden pheasant, which are used in salmon fishing. These birds, which are natives of China, are the hardest of the pheasant tribe, and are not at all troublesome to rear in this country.

**SPARING GRANDMA'S FEELINGS.**

The other day my aunt was writing to her mother, and she said to her little boy, who had recently learned a few of his letters at school: "Gene, don't you want to write your letters to grandma and show her how much you have learned?" Gene thought a few minutes and then replied: "O, mother, grandma is so old and it's been a long time since she went to school, she probably wouldn't know what they are."—Exchange.

**ELABORATELY FURNISHED HEADQUARTERS FOR POLICE OF BOLIVIA ON CAR TRUCK**



Police officials of La Paz, Bolivia, must ride in fitting state. Hence a motor truck has just been finished for them, and it is believed that this machine is the most elaborate ever manufactured.

The body is designed with three compartments—one for the chauffeur, one for the chief, and the third for the prisoners. The chief's compartment is furnished with handsome swivel chairs, upholstered in blue leather, and richly carpeted. The windows are draped with curtains to match. Among the refinements is an electric cigar lighter. In the prisoners' compartment there are no such luxuries, and to make sure that the arrested will not escape, rings have been placed in the backs of the seats to which the occupants are handcuffed.

The photograph shows the rich and palatially-furnished police car.

**DISTILLED WATER FOR BATTERIES**

Can Be Had at Any Time by Means of Distilling Arrangement Herein Described.

**KEROSENE CAN VERY HANDY**

Coil of Copper Tubing Fitted into Common Wooden Bucket is Essential—Prevent Contamination by Keeping Jar Corked.

To keep storage batteries in a healthy condition for maximum service pure water must be added at stated intervals, usually about once a week. Pure water is meant water reasonably free from mineral impurities which in time would accumulate in the bottom of the cells and impair the action of the battery. The three sources of pure water are rain water, melted artificial ice water and distilled water. The two former are in many cases hard to procure when most needed, but distilled water can be had at any time by means of a simple distilling arrangement herein described.

Distilling is accomplished by driving steam from a body of heated water through a tube sufficiently chilled to condense the steam back into fluid



Distilled Water is Absolutely Necessary to Storage Batteries—Here's a Way to Manufacture it Cheaply.

The solids are left behind and pure water is the result.

A five-gallon kerosene can makes an admirable boiler. Punch a very small hole through the filler cap to allow for evaporation. Some steam will escape but will not interfere with the operation. Bend a spiral coil out of about ten feet of one-half-inch copper tubing so it will fit easily into a common wooden water bucket.

Bore a large hole in the side of the bucket near the bottom and fit a wooden stopper to it. The lower end of the coil passes through a snug fitting hole in this stopper and turns downward to discharge its contents. By painting the part of the tubing enclosed by the stopper and the outside of the stopper itself with roofing paint and then forcing both in place a tight joint may be made.

Connect the upper end of the coil and the spout on the boiler with a piece of steam hose or heavy rubber tubing. Wire on each end to make steam-tight.

Provide running cold water for the bucket and pierce the side above the top coil for an overflow. By regulating the flow of water in the bucket the level can be kept above the coils without overflowing. Be sure to keep enough running in so the contents will not become warm.

Fill the boiler three-quarters full and boil it just hard enough to throw off sufficient steam without creating pressure. This will fill the coils with steam, which will quickly condense as it passes down the cold coils and will emerge as pure water in the jar below the discharge.

Keep the jar well corked when full, to prevent contamination from the air.—L. B. Robbins in Popular Science Monthly.

**Reckless Driver.**

When you come right down to it, the reckless driver is rarely wreckless.

**Smooth Out Muffler Holes.**

The holes drilled in the muffler are sometimes rough and ragged, with the result that the escaping gases set up a whistling noise anything but agreeable. Smoothing out the rough edges will usually eliminate the unwelcome sound.

**Keep Hood Fasteners Oiled.**

Quite often a disagreeable squeak may be traced to the hood fasteners. The springs become rusted and cause a squeak as the hood moves. A little oil will kill the noise.

**OVERHAUL YOUR CAR BEFORE STARTING IT**

Many Things Should Be Attended to in Early Spring.

Owner Should Go Over Every Part of Mechanism, Cleaning, Oiling and Tightening Loose Parts—Let Carburetor Alone.

If your car has been in storage during the winter, give it a thorough overhauling at this time of the year, before starting it on the road, says a pioneer automobile man.

Here is a list of the things which need to be done to prepare your car properly for good weather driving, he said:

1. Fill the radiator with water. See that the gasoline tank contains a sufficient quantity of gasoline and that there is plenty of oil in the crank case.
2. Take your storage batteries down and have them tested.
3. Assuming that the tires were taken off when the car was stored and put in a warm place, they should be looked over for weak spots and properly inflated.
4. Scrape the fims and paint them with shellac and flake graphite.
5. Start the motor and drain out the crank case and run the motor so as to pump it thoroughly through the oiling system; then draw it out and fill it up with fresh oil.
6. Remove the carbon from the engine.
7. Grind the valves.
8. Adjust the valves, brakes and bearings.
9. Oil the gear-shifting mechanism, clutch and brake mechanism and all clutch pins.
10. Inspect oil pump and fittings for possible leak.
11. Clean out and fill all grease cups with a good grade of medium weight grease.
12. For the next week put three tablespoonfuls of kerosene in each cylinder to cut the carbon, and let it stand over night.
13. Clean differential and oil universals and gear sets.

**AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP**

Car owners should check up the alignment of the wheels three times a year.

The radiator hose connections in the water system of the motor should be frequently inspected.

Self-starters at present are very reliable; nevertheless this does not mean that this device does not need careful attention.

By keeping the water in the battery up to its proper level it will increase the efficiency of the battery and improve its lasting qualities.

When the spark gap of a plug is too great there is danger of burning out the secondary wire of the coil from the heat engendered by the excessive resistance.

All motors will get noisy in proportion to the wear on the valves. Frequent and proper timing with slight adjustment will save considerable of the wear.

Owners of light cars should bear in mind the fact that in a light machine vibration is more effective in loosening nuts, bolts and screws than in a heavy car.

Very few people appreciate the value of keeping the mechanism of a car clean. Dust and oil make an excellent grinding compound.

When the spark plug is removed from the engine for any reason it is a good plan to put a cork in the spark plug hole to keep out dirt and grit.

Great care should be exercised in the use of oil around a garage. Oil or gasoline should not be allowed on the floor. Spare tires should always be protected by cover.

FRANK STAPLIN, EDITOR

Published Every Friday at Santa Fe, the State Capital by the STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920

REPUDIATING THE RADICALS

The president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employers and Railway Shop Laborers has resigned his \$14,000 position.

CUBAN STRONG FOR WOOD

Sentiment in island for Him, Says Menocal, in Recalling His Great Work.

WHEN OLD WOMEN FIGHT

One item of the enormous cost of unpreparedness was made clear by Admiral Sims when he showed that the delay of the Navy Department in 1917 to give effective aid to the anti-submarine campaign was responsible for the loss of 50,000 lives, \$15,000,000, and 2,500,000 tons of shipping.

FOLLOW THE PRECEDENT

It is unthinkable that the struggle over the league of nations must be repeated when the Austrian treaty comes before the Senate.

PUT AMERICA FIRST

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has refused to dissolve the injunction against the Shipping Board to restrain it from selling the 79 former German ships.

Correct English

HOW TO USE IT A MONTHLY MAGAZINE \$2.50 THE YEAR

STATE BANK DEPOSITS JUMP OVER TWO MILLION BIG INCREASE IN LESS THAN FOUR MONTHS

Table showing State Bank Deposits with columns for Loans and Discounts, Deposits, Capital Stock, Bills Payable and Rediscouts, and Range conditions good.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court. Cordelia F. Ester, Plaintiff.

SUMMONS—District Court.

State of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe, Eugene Fink vs. Otto Von Klitzken.

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of New Mexico for the County of Santa Fe.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF

I have hereto set my hand and Seal of said Court at Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 11th day of March A. D. 1920.

NOTICE OF SUIT

In the District Court of the State of New Mexico Within and for the County of Santa Fe.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court. Cordelia F. Ester, Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court. Cordelia F. Ester, Plaintiff.

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court. Cordelia F. Ester, Plaintiff.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 20th, 1906, the laws of the State of New Mexico, and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office...

Correct English

HOW TO USE IT A MONTHLY MAGAZINE \$2.50 THE YEAR

Correct English

HOW TO USE IT A MONTHLY MAGAZINE \$2.50 THE YEAR

At a meeting held Saturday afternoon in this city an addition of a division of tuberculosis to the health department was approved by the state board of health.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court. Cordelia F. Ester, Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE

STATE OF NEW MEXICO, County of Santa Fe. In the District Court. Cordelia F. Ester, Plaintiff.

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Chesterfield Cigarettes advertisement with logo and text.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LAND SALE advertisement.

USUL Storage Battery Service advertisement.







# HOMES OF BRICK ARE SUBSTANTIAL

Are Warm in Winter and Cool in Summer.

DESIGN WITH STRONG APPEAL

Shows Seven-Room Modern House of Buff Brick—Makes Exceptionally Good Home Building Suggestion—30 by 36 Feet.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE of COST on all matters 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 all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Brick is a material that always appeals to home builders. Homes of brick are substantial homes—homes that are warm in winter and cool in summer. In exterior appearance they cannot be surpassed, for the reason that the various colors of the bricks lend themselves to innumerable combinations. Another claim to the popularity of brick is that the cost of upkeep is low.

Herewith is shown a square brick house, with exterior walls of buff brick. The color is such that in the illustration this house might be mistaken for one with a stone exterior. The wide, open porch is the principal reason for the fine appearance of this house, but the porch and balcony show it, coupled with the tiled roof and dormer, without help, considerably.

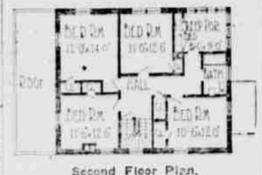
Inside, this house is well arranged. It contains some beautiful modern

the corners; one of the rooms opens on the side, while the fourth also is a corner room. The sleeping porch is over the sun parlor or breakfast porch on the first floor.

Every room on the second floor has a closet connected with it, while there is an extra one in the hall. This multiplicity of closets provides ample storage space for the large family that this house will accommodate.

In the attic also is considerable space that may be utilized either for extra rooms by finishing them off, or for storage. The basement extends under all of the house, with the exception of the porch projections. Here, of course, is located the heating plant, the storage rooms for fruits and vegetables and for the winter's supply of fuel.

This is one of the least expensive of homes to build, when the number of rooms are considered. It will accommodate a family of six and even more, and yet the size is only 30 by 36 feet. All of the bedrooms are of



Second Floor Plan.

average size, while the first floor rooms are larger than usually is found in homes of this character. The economy in construction and the large number of rooms in the house are secured through the manner in which the house is designed. A study of the floor plans will show that the walls are all straight—there are no "dog" in them. Every corner requires extra materials and extra labor so to get the most for the least cost straight walls are included. Prospective home builders can look at a great many house designs and not find one that gives such excellent re-

## RUMANCE BECKONS TO ALL

According to Theatrical Star, Men and Women Never Really Forego Their Childhood Dreams.

"We are all more or less only grown up boys or girls," Mr. Dietrichstein said in an interview given recently to a New York Evening Sun reporter. "The less grown up we are the more we enjoy life and the thrill of living. It is this joy of human experience which makes the stage possible and which particularly aids the actor of melodrama.

"The life of the roving buccaner of adventure or the suave cavalier with his romantic conquests is denied to most of us," Mr. Dietrichstein said almost sadly, "but there lives in us all the desire to do the rash, impossible and delightful things of our great heroes of fiction. The wisened, colorless little man you see on the commuted's train, who falls by day over his prosaic books and figures, possibly may be a d'Armaghan or a Don Quixote within the infinite realm of his nocturnal imagination. The shop girl during the daylight hours may be the reincarnation of Cleopatra or Helen of Troy over a library book during the evening. She may practice before her mirror the walk and manner of a European queen and, in extreme cases, where the imagination buoyoys her to the highest point, even go so far as to think of herself as a queen of the movies.

"It is not too much to say," Mr. Dietrichstein said, with a sly twinkle of his buccaneering eye, "that even the famous 'tired business man' is occasionally subject to hope that there is something in life more romantic and exciting than the cutting of coupons and worry over the high cost of stenographers and other business commodities.

Disciples of "the good old days" when men and wine ran free; when guarding cavaliers plumed through the garden moat to the castle walls and carried the lady of their hearts' desire away through the moonlit lanes of the whispering forest and untried their lances against the bravest men of the enemy forces simply for the joy of a gallant fight or to avenge a lady's honor—such, according to the melodramatic star, is the kingdom of the orchestra and the gallery wherever melodrama is produced.

### Spread of Copra Industry.

Prior to the late eighties, the vast groves of the coconut palm in the Philippines were not utilized in a commercial sense, but about that time a British firm in Manila brought over samples of dried copra from Singapore and the people of Manila and Cebu were shown the process of converting the fresh coconuts into copra. From that time the making of copra spread rapidly in the islands, but due to a lack of proper organization and supervision, the product did not measure up to the standard of other districts and the Philippine goods were not considered as good as that produced in other districts. By 1905 the Philippines produced 75 per cent of the copra in the world's market, and by 1911 the islands yielded approximately one-third of the world's supply. Since that time the industry has grown by leaps and bounds, and from one mill in 1913 there developed in 1918 over thirty of them, with a daily capacity of 1,200 tons of coconut oil, or an annual consumption of over 800,000 tons of copra, if run to full capacity.

The exports of coconut products from the Philippines are in the form of oil pressed from the fresh coconuts and shipped in barrels or tank steamers, or "copra" or the dried coconut meat, from which the oil can subsequently be extracted.

### Razor Claim Hard to Catch.

The so-called "razor claim" is not unfamiliar along the Atlantic littoral. It looks remarkably like a closed razor (not of the "safety" pattern, but the old-fashioned kind), and the valves of its sheaths are almost sharp enough to shave with, says the Kansas City Star. On the Pacific coast it is highly esteemed as a table delicacy, and in Oregon, Washington and Alaska razor claims are canned in immense quantities. They are gathered between tides at extreme low water. They live buried in sand, and no little skill and dexterity are required to capture them, so rapid are they in their movements. When frightened the razor claim protrudes its "foot" downward, expands it and jerks itself deeper. At each jerk it goes down a couple of inches, and so is quickly out of reach.

### Color Test Supreme.

The Florida supreme court recently affirmed the decision of a lower court that the color test leads the acid test in citrus fruit in determining their marketable condition. A large grower undertook to ship grapefruit that showed an average on the trees of more than one-half colored, indicating ripeness under the law. An inspector made an acid test and seized the shipment as immature fruit. The grower appealed to the courts. The state authorities held that the color test was secondary and that the fruit could not be shipped unless it stood the acid test. The supreme court holds that ripeness is sufficient test for shipment, but if the ripening is delayed, as it sometimes is, until after the fruit is fit for consumption, the grower may prove by the acid test that he may market the fruit.

### Many Useful Marine Plants.

The useful marine plants are stated by a French report to be varecs, algae, brown algae, and Laminaria. Varecs or Zostera supply wrappers, paper and cellulose, and iodine is chiefly extracted from the algae. European countries—France, Great Britain and Norway—collect about 400,000 tons of green weed annually, an amount that could be increased from the new discoveries continually being made. The 400,000 tons of weed yield about 115 tons of iodine, 10,000 tons of potassium salts, 3,000 tons of crude soda salt, and 7,000 tons of lye; but suggestions have been made for increasing the amount of iodine and potash extracted.



INTERNATIONAL PHOTO

PAUL DESCHANEL, the new president of France, now "reigns" instead of Raymond Poincare. According to the official program, established by precedent, President Poincare drove with a military escort to the Petit Bourbon on the opposite bank of the Seine to fetch Paul Deschanel, who had been occupying the palace for years as president of the chamber of deputies. From there the two proceeded in state to the Hotel de Ville, Poincare occupying the seat of honor by virtue of right.

At the Hotel de Ville, which is the seat not of the national government but of the administration of the metropolis, President Poincare solemnly presented his successor to the City Fathers, who upon the president of the municipal council, that is to say the mayor in chief of the entire capital and the Prefet de la Seine, governor of the metropolitan county or department, welcomed the new ruler of France in the name of the city of Paris. The two still living former chief magistrates of the republic, Emile Loubet and Fallieres, occupied places of honor at the ceremony. After Paul Deschanel had fully acknowledged the two speeches and had given a brief expression of his intentions to emulate the services of his predecessor and to fulfill the obligations of his office in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, Poincare and Deschanel resumed their places in the presidential equipage. The outgoing president again occupied the seat on the right, no longer as a matter of prerogative, but as an act of courtesy of his successor, who drove him, still escorted by cavalry, to the residence which he had reserved for himself in the Rue Marignan. From there President Deschanel proceeded alone to the Elysee palace, of which, after having been welcomed there with full military honors, he assumed formal possession in the presence of the members of the cabinet.

Quite a different sort of an inauguration from ours! The French president is not called upon to take oath of office and the people of Paris go about their business much as usual while the business of the president taking office is going on. What is perhaps the nearest approach to anything resembling an investiture of office will be when the distinguished general, who is grand chancellor of the French National Order of the Legion of Honor, calls in state at the Elysee palace on the designated afternoon to place around the neck of the new president the great gold chain of grand master of the order.

It is a gold chain composed of seventeen gold and blue enamel medallions connected with one another by large gold links, and naturally is superior to the grand cross, or first class of the order. It is fastened to each shoulder with bows of white ribbon, while suspended in front of the collar is a large cross of the order.

The first nine medallions are engraved with the names of the chief magistrates who have worn the collar since the foundation of the present republic, namely, Thiers, Marshal MacMahon, Jules Grevy, Sadi Carnot, Casimir-Perier, Felix Faure, Emile Loubet, Armand Fallieres and Raymond Poincare. The name of Paul Deschanel is engraved on the tenth medallion.

This chain or collar of the order, dating from 1872, is the fourth that has been made since the foundation of the Legion of Honor, just 118 years ago, by the first Napoleon. He caused three collars to be made. The first one was for himself, and was worn by his nephew Napoleon III, throughout his reign.

The second is in the possession of Prince Joachim Murat, who inherited it from his great-grandfather, Field Marshal Jachim Murat, brother-in-law of the first Napoleon, and some time king of Naples. The Prince Murat of today, of course, cannot wear it, not being a knight of the order, even of the lowest grade. He merely owns it as a family relic. No one knew what had become of the third collar until it turned up in 1807 among the crown jewels of the reigning house of Austria-Hungary, and Emperor Francis Joseph wore it when he visited Paris that year in connection with the international exposition. It is now among the French crown jewels.

Of course the gold collar of the order recovered from Vienna and that worn by the first Napoleon as founder and first grand master of the order are so adorned with crowns and imperial emblems as to be unsuitable for the president of a republic. Therefore the official insignia of Paul Deschanel as the new grand master is the collar made in 1872 for Adolphe Thiers, first president of the third republic.

Although President Poincare, like his predecessors at the Elysee palace, was compelled to relinquish the collar of grand master at the close of his seven years' term of office, he will, ex-officio, as a past grand master, remain a knight grand cross for the remainder of his days. This in itself gives him high official rank. Indeed, the knights grand cross of the order—relatively few in number—are officially considered as among the highest dignitaries of the republic, coming immediately after the president, the speakers of the senate and of the chamber of deputies and the three marshals—Foch, Joffre and Petain. They are entitled to all sorts of military and

# Paul Deschanel, New President of France



Elysee Palace



Poincare

Mme. Deschanel and Her Children

Chicago Newspaper Union

not complained bitterly of its unhappiness. Indeed Mme. Casimir-Perier, a woman of high spirit, occupying by reason of her noble birth and blue-blooded ancestry an agreeable position in the Parisian great world, especially in front of the old aristocracy, found life at the Elysee palace so intolerable that she forced her husband to resign the presidency after less than six months in office. She denounced the Elysee as nothing more or less than a gilded prison.

It is the restrictions imposed by official etiquette that make the role of the first lady so extremely irksome. She is obliged to submit to all sorts of restraints upon her social intercourse, upon her visiting list, and upon her hospitality. She is compelled to receive at her table and to show herself gracious to persons of both sexes in every sense of the word antipathetic to her husband and to herself. She can neither visit nor receive at the Elysee dear friends or even near relatives who happen to belong in politics to a different party than that which elected Paul Deschanel to the presidency.

Mme. Deschanel takes a keen delight in racing only for the sport itself. She will henceforth, however, be unable to attend the races, save in her official capacity and in state. Then, too, there will be no more visiting the petits theatres, by far the most amusing form of dramatic entertainment in Paris, and she will be restricted to an occasional appearance in the state logs of the Opera or of the Comedie Francaise.

She cannot but feel the attacks made upon her husband by the daily and comic press, fortunate indeed if she escapes attentions of this kind aimed at herself, such as, for instance, poor Mme. Felix Faure, whose husband was called upon by his assailants in print to resign the presidency because of the discovery made that years and years before, her father, a family lawyer of some note, had embezzled the trust funds confided to his care.

Moreover, as Mme. Deschanel has a large family of young children, she may be exposed to the same cowardly anonymous threats of the kidnapping of her youngsters—threats which drove Mme. Casimir-Perier almost to distraction while at the Elysee.

There is something almost pathetic in contrasting the arrival of the first ladies at the Elysee with their departure. Each of them has entered the portals of the palace with pride and pleasure depicted on her features, and making no attempt to conceal the truly feminine delight felt in occupying a position filled before her there by so many celebrated and in some cases beautiful women.

And each of them has left the Elysee broken-spirited and disappointed. Mme. Thiers was perhaps the one who carried the heaviest burden upon her husband's return into private life. But then she was a strong-tongued woman, and indignation at what she considered the nation's vile ingratitude toward him mastered every other sentiment.

Mme. MacMahon, Duchesse de Magenta, left the Elysee with the knowledge that half of the private fortune of the marshal had been expended in endeavoring to maintain the dignity of the presidency, and that far from any one appreciating this generosity, the gallant old soldier had lost as president a good deal of the fame and popularity which he had won on the battlefield.

Poor old Mme. Grevy, a woman of humble extraction, departed from the Elysee overwhelmed by the hurricane of obloquy and disgrace that the questionable doings of her son-in-law, Daniel Wilsand, had brought down upon the head of her husband, forcing him to resign.

Mme. Sadi Carnot quit the Elysee a widow, her husband struck down by the hand of an assassin while driving through the streets of Lyons. As for the mysterious tragedy of the death of Felix Faure, it broke the heart and the spirit of his kind-hearted and good-humored wife.

Let us hope that the experience of the charming and gracious Mme. Deschanel there will be of a different character and that she may live to leave the Elysee at the end of her husband's seven years' term of office with the same happy look upon her comely features as when she crossed its threshold for the first time in the role of its mistress.

## EAST INDIAN FARMER EXPLOITED

Although 80 per cent of the East Indians are agriculturists, only 2 per cent of these farmers are free from debt. Every season they borrow for tilling, harvesting and for marketing so that they always work on borrowed money. The farmer does not sell in the market, but the produce is sold by money lenders. The establishment of many industrial institutions by missionary societies is proving a practical solution to the problem.



First Floor Plan.

together with a den on the first floor and a sleeping porch on the second. The house may be of either solid brick construction, meaning that the walls are wholly of brick, or it may be of frame construction with a veneer wall of brick. Any of the different brick faces may be substituted for the buff that the home pictured was constructed of. Plans of the two floors that also are shown indicate the layout of the rooms and their sizes. The center entrance of the porch, leads directly into the living room, which is 12 by 18 feet. To the left of this entrance is a den or reception room, 9 feet 6 inches square. Back of the living room is the dining room, 12 by 17 feet, within a foot of being as large as the living



First Floor Plan.

room. As these two rooms are connected with a double door opening the arrangement makes the two rooms available as one for entertainments. Off the dining room at the back is a sun porch, or breakfast porch, whichever the owner prefers to use it for. Adjoining is the kitchen, 10 by 12 feet, with a good-sized pantry adjoining. The stairs to the second floor run out of a hall at the rear of the living room. The stairs lead to a central hall on the second floor. Out of this hall open four bedrooms, the sleeping porch and the bathroom, the latter being located conveniently to all the rooms. The two front rooms are on

## CAUSE LIBRARIAN TO SMILE

Numerous Mixups in the Titles of Books Are a Matter of Daily Occurrence.

The branch of the public library at Thirty-fourth and Illinois streets is heated with a large stove. A pitcher of water is kept on the stove most of the time. One Sunday afternoon the fire was booming and the pitcher singing merrily. "The quietness of the room was broken suddenly by a suppressed giggle. In answer to a surprised glance from the librarian a boy said: 'I know why you keep that pitcher of water on the stove. It's to make people who are sitting where they can't see the stove think you have steam heat.'

At the same branch library a high school lad three days down his school books on the table and asking for a book on the high school reading list, "Margory's Claw," he thought it was. The librarian turned to the shelves to suppress a smile and there before her was the book he no doubt wished,

"Margory Daw," by Aldrich. The lad was so embarrassed at his mistake that he left the library without his schoolbooks.

A child recently asked for "The Priest's Cab," which the librarian interpreted to mean "The Bishop's Carriage," and "Jessie McBride" for "The Jossamy Bride." These little incidents only serve to make a librarian's life more varied and delightful.—Indianapolis News.

Triumph of the Dunces. Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets of the last century, was an extremely dull scholar, and by his own experience went a long way towards disapproving one of his most famous lines, "The child is father to the man."

Thomas Chatterton, the wonderful boy-poet, returned from school one day with the message, "Your son is a fool of whom nothing can be made."

Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest poet, was a dunce at school, yet in his career he scored forth song after song of emotional tenderness which made him immortal.

## Is No Longer a Death Sentence

Science Today Can Overcome "White Plague," as Holmes Called Dreaded Tuberculosis.

Holmes described the experiences encountered by a country doctor in the course of his trips with his pony, and spoke in one passage of "the dead winter, when the white plague of the north has caged its wasted victims, shuddering as they think of the frozen soil which must be quarried like the rock to receive them."

The comparatively recent origin of the term emphasizes the fact that

the campaign against tuberculosis is of quite recent origin, says a statement of the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis association. In the day of Holmes tuberculosis was still equivalent to a death sentence. Little was known about the disease, and when a person once was afflicted with it he was given up as lost. Now the knowledge of treating the disease has increased so much that a large percentage of cases recover, and what was discovered early enough practically all recover.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL  
**SUNDAY SCHOOL**  
LESSON

By REV. J. B. FITZWALKER, D. D.,  
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**LESSON FOR APRIL 4**

**EASTER LESSON.**

**LESSON TEXT**—Luke 24:13-22.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?—Luke 24:26.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—The Walk to Emmaus.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC**—The Walk to Emmaus.  
**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—The Proofs That Jesus Rose From the Dead.

**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—The Fact and the Meaning of the Resurrection.

**I. Two Disciples Journeying to Emmaus (vv. 13-16).**

1. Who they were. One was Cleopas (see v. 18); some think the other was Luke, whose modesty forbade him to give his name; but it is not definitely known. Why they were going we can only conjecture; perhaps they were only walking away from Jerusalem to relieve their anxiety and drown their sorrow. The ordeal through which they had passed left them somewhat stunned; they needed the physical exertion and quiet of the country to calm their nerves. They were and (see v. 17).

2. What they talked about (v. 14). "All the things which had happened." Strange and wonderful things had taken place and they could not but commune together concerning them.

3. Jesus joins them (v. 15, 16). It was while they communed together and reasoned about Jesus that he appeared to them. He never leaves those in doubt who sincerely seek the light; he promises to meet even with two or three who gather in his name (Matt. 18:20). Those gathered in his name have their hearts toward him in love, and their talk is concerning him. If we would have Jesus draw near to us more frequently then let us more frequently commune together concerning him.

**II. The Conversation on the Way (vv. 17-27).**

1. Jesus' question (v. 17). Though he was a stranger to them his question did not provoke resentment; there must have been something in his manner and tone which unlocked their hearts.

2. The disciples' answer (v. 18-24). Though surprised that there should be a single man in the confines of Jerusalem unacquainted with the things which had recently come to pass, they spoke fully and freely of what they had communed about.

(1) It was concerning Jesus of Nazareth (v. 19). This Jesus was mighty in word and deed before God and the people. (2) Delivered, condemned and crucified by the chief priests (v. 20). (3) Shattered hopes of the disciples (v. 21). They had hoped their hope in him as the Redeemer of Israel. (4) Their bewilderment (v. 22-24). The story of the women concerning the empty sepulchre reminded them of Christ's words that he would arise on the third day. A new hope seemed to be arising in their hearts, yet they were too timid to take their stand upon it. (5) Jesus expounding the Scriptures to them (v. 25-27). He rebukes them for their unbelief of the prophetic Scriptures (v. 25). What sorrow and perplexity they would have escaped had they believed what God had recorded! Jesus showed them that what had happened was exactly what the Scriptures had foretold concerning the Messiah and that it behooved Christ thus to suffer and to enter into his glory. They would have been glad for the way things had turned out if they had believed what God had recorded. He brought the disciples to the written Word to prove his resurrection. To the Word and to the testimony should be our way always; such practice saves from fanaticism and from imposition of false teachers. Christ will be the interpreter of the Scriptures to all who will hear him.

**III. The Lord Reveals Himself (v. 28-35).**

1. Nearing the end of the journey (v. 28, 29). He made as though he would go farther, but they constrained him to abide with them. It would have been a great loss to them if he had not been "constrained."

2. Sitting together at the table (v. 30, 31). His blessing of the bread and breaking it were so familiar that they knew him. Then, too, they may have seen the nailprints in his hands while he broke the bread. They now knew for a certainty that the Lord whom they had mourned as dead was alive and in their very presence. If we had eyes to perceive we could see Jesus daily walking and talking with us. What a different life would be ours if we would but see him!

3. The disciples convinced (v. 32-35). They at once returned to Jerusalem and reported to the eleven what things were done and how the Lord revealed himself to them in the breaking of the bread. They exclaimed, "The Lord is risen indeed!" May Christ come to every believer on this Easter occasion in such a way that we may know beyond the peradventure of a doubt that he is really alive!

**Glory of the Father's House.**  
It were effort vain as heartless to minimize the grief of the many who mourn. But with how much of comfort can they look from their desolate homes, if they can think of those for whom they grieve, not as dead, but as gone on a journey to the eternal summer-land. They have escaped the chill and the blight of this world's sin and shame. In the glory of the Father's house they await our coming. A little longer we tarry here, until the sun of life's little day shall sink to its setting. A little longer, until the morning breaks, and the shadows flee away. Then, in the home-land we shall see those whom we have loved and lost awhile, and him who is the Resurrection and the Life.—Western Christian Advocate.

**DISABILITY RULE  
MAY BE ADOPTED**

**CONGRESS WOULD MAKE PROVISION FOR VICE PRESIDENT TO ASSUME DUTIES.**

**FOUR BILLS ON THE SUBJECT**

**Officers and Men From Each State to Be Sent to Camp Meade, Md., for Six Weeks' Intensive Training Course.**

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—This congress seems disposed to lay down a rule by which it may be determined when a president of the United States is so disabled as to make it necessary for the vice president to assume the duties of the office temporarily. The house committee on the judiciary is dealing with the subject. During recent weeks it has listened to the views of a good number of men whose opinions were supposed to be worth while, and eventually it will report out a bill on the subject. The committee took as a basis for the hearings it has been conducting four bills on the subject offered by representative Simon D. Fess (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee; representative John J. Rogers (Rep., Mass.), a member of the foreign affairs committee; representative Clifton N. McArthur (Rep., Ore.), and representative Martin B. Madden (Rep., Ill.), a member of the Republican steering committee.

Representative Fess would have the supreme court determine whether a president is suffering a disability such as should require the vice president to step in. The supreme court would be asked by a concurrent resolution of congress. Under representative Fess' program a constitutional amendment naming the Supreme court as the tribunal to deal with the subject in a final way would be adopted.

**Puts Up to Supreme Court.**

The plan proposed by representative Rogers is that a resolution from either or both senate and house should make it incumbent on the Supreme court to render a decision as to whether disability under the Constitution exists. Representative Rogers does not believe a constitutional amendment would be necessary. Representative McArthur proposes that absence from the United States for 30 days, or illness for a like period of time would constitute disability to act, and he would have the president's cabinet determine when the chief was unable to perform the duties of the office. Representative Madden, in his bill, makes inability to perform the functions of the office for a period of six weeks cause for action, and he, too, would authorize the cabinet to determine whether the president is incapacitated.

The question that has been raised is as old as the Constitution, and this means that it is 140 years old. Many times, not only congress, but the public as a whole, has engaged in a discussion as to how and when and where presidential inability to perform the duties of office is to be determined. The committee on the judiciary as well as the members of the house who have introduced the bills on the subject say that the proposed legislation is not directed at President Wilson. In a technical sense that's of course, is the fact. It is not at all certain that the legislation can be or will be completed before the end of the term of President Wilson, but it is true, of course, that the revival of the subject at this particular time is due to the prolonged illness of President Wilson.

**New Features for Guardsmen.**

The new National Guard which is being rapidly organized will take on some features that were unknown to the Guard before the world war. It will be a modern military organization in every particular. Tank units will occupy a conspicuous place in it. Four light tank battalions are included in the plans for the reorganization, on the basis of one battalion to each corps of four divisions; battalion to consist of three companies of 25 tanks each and the strength of each battalion to be 32 officers and 456 enlisted men according to a decision of the secretary of war under date of October 4, 1919.

The chief of the militia bureau is directed to apportion tank units so that they may be utilized to the best advantage in training with the infantry, and so that when united the companies will form complete battalions at the rate of one battalion per corps of four divisions. Under existing law, the appointment of officers of the national guard of a state is vested in the governor thereof, and when not in federal service no officer can exercise command over individuals or units pertaining to another state. Since it would be impracticable to assign an entire battalion to one state, there can be no battalion organization at this time;

the companies are so allotted, however, that when called or drafted into federal service, each corps will have one tank battalion.

**How Apportioned.**  
Tank units are apportioned as follows: Company A, New York; Company B, Pennsylvania; Company C, Massachusetts; Company D, Texas; Company E, Tennessee; Company F, South Carolina; Company G, Illinois; Company H, Ohio; Company I, Wisconsin; Company K, California; Company L, Washington; and Company M, Minnesota.

The development of the company will be gradual starting with the organization of one platoon in each company. After the organization of company headquarters and one platoon, it will be possible to organize detached platoons for training purposes; the platoon has not the personnel for independent operations and under no circumstances should the platoon be subdivided. It is required that detached platoons, if any, be so located as to allow of frequent inspection by the company commander and to facilitate training of the company as a whole.

In addition to the general moral, educational and military qualifications required for all officers, those belonging to tank units must be possessed of "superior physical and mental activity, with a practical knowledge of gas engines and operation and emergency repairs of motor cars." Enlisted men in addition to being of good character and physique must "possess self-reliance and resourcefulness to a high degree and have had some experience as chauffeurs, tractor drivers and auto mechanics." Pay and allowances for enlisted grades are the same as for like grades in the corps of engineers. For the present, only the training equipment will be issued—three MG tanks and one 37 mm. gun tank. When the three platoons of the company have been organized and instructed, the remaining two training and reserve tanks, the company commander's tank, signal tank and 15 combat tanks will be issued, with the distinct understanding and requirement that the 15 battle tanks will be kept in readiness and that the training tanks only will be used.

**Locations of Platoons.**

Locations of tank platoons in the 12 states will not be authorized without detailed indorsement of a designated inspector-instructor, showing ample and suitable storage facilities for tanks, equipment, gasoline, oil and ammunition, and available terrain for training and operation with written agreement for its utilization; ordinary rough pasture land is preferable, and not less than five acres should be available. Exclusive use of this land is not necessary. A suitable garage or other safe storage place having a floor space approximately 20 by 10 should be provided for each tank issued.

Plans have been formulated for the establishment of a special service school, tank corps at Camp Meade, Md. One officer and three noncommissioned officers from each state will be sent to this school for a course of intensive training of about six weeks' duration at a date to be announced later.

A tank company will consist of nine commissioned officers, one captain, two first lieutenants, six second lieutenants and 132 enlisted men; 19 sergeants, 31 corporals, two cooks and 80 privates. Each company will be assigned 24 light fighting tanks and one light signal tank, one rolling kitchen, two motorcycles and 32 tractor tanks. Five of the corporals will act as tank drivers. Each company will have 10 37-mm. and 14 machine guns.

**Teacher Problem Unsolved.**

The teacher-shortage situation, while in some parts of the country slightly better than last October, when the National Education association made its inquiry, is still a very grave problem, according to reports received by the bureau of education, department of the interior. On February 13 the commissioner of education found, on the basis of returns from state school officers, that there are 18,279 schools closed because of lack of teachers, and 41,900 schools taught by teachers characterized as "below standard but taken on temporarily in the emergency." The largest shortages are as follows: Kentucky, 2,250; Texas, 2,055; Virginia, 2,000; Georgia, 1,500; North Carolina, 700; Iowa, 600.

Substandard teachers are reported as follows: Texas, 4,000; Vir. 3,500; Alabama, 3,500; Georgia, 3,000; Tennessee, 3,000; Minnesota, 1,880; Illinois, 1,300; Kentucky, 1,100; New York, 1,100; South Carolina, 1,000. In response to the question "What provision is made for the children in territories where the schools are closed?" eighteen states report that children are transferred to other schools, three states report no provision, one state reports requiring "some," two states report that the majority of children are losing the grade. In response to the question, "Are people moving to centers of population?" six states report no data at hand; five states report "very little"; three states report a considerable movement, and four states report "none."

In response to the question, "To what extent are taxpayers interesting themselves in paying better salaries for teachers?" 14 states report the interest is general. One state reports "great interest," and one state reports "very large interest"; while another reports that they are "doing their best." One significant fact in connection with the shortage of teachers is that 190 state, county, city, and normal schools report 11,503 fewer students November 1, 1919, than they had the year previous to the war.

**TO OPEN NEW BOOKS.**

Teach the children early how to liberate up the bindings of their new books. Don't let them crack the binding open, to the ruin of the book. Rest the book back down on a table and, holding the body of the leaves firm, open first a page or two at the front, then a few at the back and so on until the volume lies easily open to the center. A book put into commission in this scientific fashion has a fair chance of long life.

**THE KITCHEN CABINET**

We can be what we will be, but only by holding ourselves to consistent and well-calculated thought and action.—Sheldon Leavitt.

**SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.**

A most appetizing salad dressing which is especially nourishing served on head lettuce or the leaf lettuce is:

**Cream Cheese Dressing.**—Take one cream cheese, mash and mix with a half teaspoonful of onion

Juice, half a teaspoonful each of mustard, salt and paprika, a dash of cayenne, a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix well, then add to a French dressing made by using six tablespoonfuls of oil and two of vinegar beaten thick. Add the cream cheese gradually until well mixed and smooth. Serve well chilled on crisp fresh lettuce.

**Jellied Apples.**—Melt a cupful of sugar in a cupful of boiling water and when boiling hot add three cored and peeled apples. Turn the apples while cooking to cook tender throughout without spoiling the shape. Let the apples cool. To the syrup add leftover canned fruit juices, such as pineapple, peach or pear, making one and three-fourths cupfuls of juice all together. In this dissolve one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin softened in one-fourth cupful of cold water, add the juice of half a lemon and let chill. Set one-half of a walnut nut in the bottom of a cup, above it set the cooked apples, pour in a tablespoonful of jelly and as it thickens add more to fill the cup. Mold the rest of the jelly in a shallow dish and use it as a garnish for the unmolded apples. Serve with cream as a dessert or as a salad with French dressing.

**Lemon Jumbles.**—Beat two-thirds of a cupful of shortening to a cream; add a scant cupful of sugar gradually and the grated rind of a lemon; add two eggs beaten light, two tablespoonfuls of thick sour milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of sifted flour and one-fourth teaspoonful of soda. Mix and cut into rings with a doughnut cutter, sprinkle with sugar and bake. This makes 40 cookies.

**Fried Bananas.**—Cut bananas a little underpinch in halves crosswise, then in halves lengthwise. Roll in flour and saute quickly in butter, browning on both sides. Serve at once. Very nice as a garnish for broiled steak.

With sugar becoming plentiful, but too high for free use, the following cake will be welcomed by those who had a good crop of Hubbard squashes: Take a cupful of sifted squash, one and one-fourth cupfuls of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt and a table-spoonful of fat in half a cupful of hot water, unless the squash is still warm, then add the butter to it. To the other ingredients add one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of siredried coconut, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one-fourth teaspoonful of bitter almond extract. Mix and blend as usual. It is about the consistency of mashed potato when ready to spread in the pans. Sugar the top and a beautiful crust will result.

**Olives and Celery Sandwiches.**—Chop celery and stuffed olives separately and very fine. Mix these with mayonnaise dressing and use as a filling for bread prepared for sandwiches. Chopped peanut meats or chicken may be added for variety.

If we looked for people's virtues  
And the faults referred to see,  
What a pleasant, cheerful, happy  
Place this world would be.

**HELPFUL HINTS.**

The ordinary observer at the table feels much better qualified to carve the fowl than the man at the head of the table. A tactful guest will be happily entertained by the hostess or the lady next, rather than stare the fowl out of countenance while the host is wrestling with the carving. Some one has said that she is indeed a true entertainer who can hold the attention of the guests from the carving.

A well-cooked fowl and carefully kept tools will make the carving a pleasure, and some skillful carvers enjoy being the center of attraction. A well-trussed bird looks better on the table than does a bird with legs and wings at all angles. If the sinews have been removed from the legs before cooking they (the legs) will be much better eating.

A few pieces of screen used on the gas burner to hold small dishes when cooking will be found a great saving. A variety of vinegars to be used in salad making may be prepared at home. Let the peelings and clean bits of apples soak in cold water; pour off the water and let it stand in a warm place. Add a small bit of vinegar plant, and in a few weeks you will have good vinegar. Add a bit of mint to one bottle, let it stand for two weeks, then strain. Any herb may be used in the same way for vinegar flavor.

Rubber gloves will wear much longer if they are turned the other side out after each wearing. This changes the wear and makes them last longer. Dusting with talcum or cornstarch lengthens the life of rubber gloves. Instead of using cotton to stop the baby's bottles after they are filled with milk, cover with little squares of waxed paper held on with a rubber band. The paper may be used several times, while cotton sometimes gets into the milk and can be used but once. Of course the paper should be of the required size and kept in a covered receptacle.

Housser said that one proof that the taste of meat is not natural to the human palate is the indifference which children have for that kind of food, and the preference they give to vegetables.

**A WHOLE MEAL IN ONE DISH.**

Hot supper or luncheon dishes are appropriate for a main dish at dinner when the rest of the menu permits. The following dish is nourishing enough for a dinner dish:

**Spanish Meat Dish.**—Cover the bottom of a well-buttered baking dish with thinly sliced uncooked potatoes, cover with a thin layer of finely shredded onion, add salt and pepper, any meat broth or gravy, the amount depending upon the size of the dish of potatoes. Then add a layer of thinly sliced cold roast beef, season and cover with a half-inch layer of cooked tomato. Cook for an hour, leaving tightly covered the first 50 minutes. Serve from the dish in which it was baked. Just before serving garnish with three tablespoonfuls of cooked peas.

**Scalloped Vegetables.**—Butter a baking dish suitable for the table and in it put a layer of corn, season with salt and pepper, add a few bits of butter, then a layer of the pulp of canned tomato; add a thin layer of finely sliced onion and repeat. Cover and let cook one hour. Remove the cover and spread over the top a thick layer of buttered cracker crumbs. Brown and serve.

**Macaroni With Eggs.**—Cook one cupful of macaroni until tender in boiling salted water, drain and put a layer into a well-buttered baking dish which may be used as the serving dish. Cover with half a cupful of rich white sauce made with two tablespoonfuls of butter bubbling hot added to two tablespoonfuls of flour and when well blended cook with a cupful of rich milk. Then add a teaspoonful of grated onion or onion juice, a teaspoonful of anchovy essence and three hard-cooked eggs cut in eighths. Repeat with the macaroni and white sauce, adding a little grated cheese if the anchovy is not liked. Bake until well heated and serve piping hot. The seasoning of this dish is most important. Plenty of salt, a dash or two of cayenne and a little of paprika will be needed.

Most kinds of fresh fish may be cooked in from fifteen minutes to half an hour if pan-broiled.

Remember that you have only one body and that it is easier to keep it well than to build it up after you have mistreated it.

**WAYS WITH POTATOES.**

As there are several thousand ways of preparing potatoes, it seems as if for variety it is wise to enlarge on one's repertoire. Potatoes of uniform size and shape should be saved for baking, while the irregular perfect in shape and size may be steamed in their skins, peeled and used for various dishes like creamed potatoes, salads or escaloped dishes.

**Potato Border.**—Spread a wall of mashed potato one inch thick around the outside of a buttered pan. Remove the pan and fill the center with creamed chicken, fish, sweetbreads or oysters. Reheat and serve very hot.

**Potato Puff.**—Add the beaten whites of two eggs to mashed potatoes, using six medium-sized potatoes. Season well and pile them into a buttered baking dish and bake until it puffs and browns. The yolks of eggs with grated cheese may be added for variety.

**Potato Soup.**—Scald one quart of milk with two slices of onion. Remove the onion and add the milk slowly to two cupfuls of hot riced potatoes. Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add two of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, stir and mix well; add pepper, celery salt, and add to the hot milk; cook until smooth. Strain if necessary, add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, and serve.

**Curried Potatoes.**—Make a white sauce of four tablespoonfuls of fat, one tablespoonful of cornstarch and two cupfuls of milk. Melt the butter, add the starch, then when well mixed add salt, pepper and four tablespoonfuls of cheese. To a quart of cooked diced potatoes add a medium-sized minced onion; add the sauce to the potato with a teaspoonful of curry powder, turn into a greased baking dish and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

**Potato Stuffing for Fowl.**—Take two cupfuls of mashed potato, one and one-fourth cupfuls of bread crumbs, one-fourth of a cupful of butter, one egg beaten, one teaspoonful of salt, the same of sage and one finely chopped onion. Combine the ingredients and mix them well together.

**Nellie May weil**

**Pronunciation of Bolsheviki.**—Bolsheviki is pronounced bol-she-vee-ki, as in Bombay, second syllable like she, i in the last two syllables as it polices; accent on last syllable. Pronounce so-viet, first syllable as it is sojourn, second as in visit, third as it is etiquette; accent on first syllable.

**Just So.**  
"Marry in haste and—"  
"You'll have a tough time getting a troussous three-days," interposed a lady who seemed to know.—Louisville Courier-Herald.

**MANY STYLES IN PARTY FROCKS**



THERE is almost as much variety in party frocks as in the people who wear them—which makes an assemblage of dancers immensely interesting. It is here that well-dressed women watch up their taste in party frocks, and have most opportunity to indulge in individual fancies; they have given themselves the benefit of much latitude in style. On any dancing floor there are draped gowns so long that they only reveal the toes, and other frocks so short that they barely conceal the knees.

Materials influence the designers in their choice of styles. The heavy brocades and rich materials in heavier silk weaves, are chosen for the draped gowns that follow the lines of the figure, and many net and lace frocks are made in this style. Lighter-weight and supple silks are chosen for straight-line dresses, as crepe de chine, georgette and soft satins. Taffeta and organdie lend themselves to the bouffant draperies that widen the hips or suggest the bustle dress. Taffetas over lace petticoats are particularly pretty, caught up at the sides, or in the back, revealing the dainty petticoat below their hem. Georgette and lace dresses are wired to give the broadened hip line and on these, silk or artificial flowers are placed so as to emphasize the style.

One of the latest arrivals among party frocks takes advantage of the wired hip line and velvet ribbon to achieve a novelty. This pretty and fanciful frock is shown above, with bodice and skirt of plain satin and short sleeves of net. The skirt is wired rather close to the waistline. Long ends of velvet ribbon, fastened at the top of the low bodice, are looped about the hips and fall nearly to the hem. Each is finished with a point and weighted with a silk-covered ball. The frock has a folded belt of metallic silk. It is very pretty on the dancing floor with its flying ends.

**Masterpieces in Wraps**



THE splendid open coat which appears here has not been chosen because it is representative of the wrap of taffeta is cut in long panels, pointed at the bottom. These panels reach from the neck down, the entire length of the wrap and have corded, overlapping edges. The collar is a huge puff of taffeta and the lines of the wrap are much like those of the coat shown in the picture, except that the taffeta coat is caught in loosely at the waistline. At the front, where it fastens, there is a very large, flat rose, made of silk, posed at the waist. However splendid broadens or rich furs may be they cannot outshine a work of art in silk like this; for it is a masterpiece of designing and its cleverness vies with their resplendence.

**Julia Bottomley**

**Caring for Cut Glass.**  
Cut glass requires great care. Extremes of temperature will set deeply cut pieces to cracking and cause breakage. It's always well to wash cut glass in warm water and rinse in water nearly the same temperature. Soap suds brings out the sparkle and colors in the glass. Be sure that the articles to be washed are reasonably near the temperature of the water. To plunge a cold water glass into even moderately hot water will prove disastrous. Pieces not in constant use are better if wiped from the sudsy water without rinsing, as the luster of the glass is somewhat dulled by clear water. A soft brush is excellent for washing, as it gets down into the deeply cut pattern as a cloth cannot.

**Longer Skirts, Shorter Jackets.**  
The modes for spring shown in Paris by Jerome include tailored suits with longer skirts and shorter jackets than those designed for several seasons.

