News of the Week Cut Down for Busy Readers

Washington

President Wilson at Washington called upon his fellow countrymen to contribute funds to save 3,500,000 children who are facing starvation in central Europe. He announced that he would adopt twenty of these children.

Operation of the United States postal service for the fiscal year 1920 resulted in a deficit of $17,270,482, Postmaster General Burleson shows in his annual report to the President at Washington.

The Johnson immigration bill, as amended to prohibit all immigration for a period of one year, was passed by the house at Washington. The vote was 296 for the bill and 41 against. Six members voted "present."

Repeal of most of the wartime laws were voted by the house at Washington which adopted the Volstead resolution for that purpose after two hours of debate. The vote on adoption of the resolution was unanimous.

The senate at Washington passed agriculture committee resolution urging the revival of the war finance corporation as a measure of affording relief to farmers.

Preliminary negotiations for the purchase by President Wilson of the home of Representative Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts at 2241 Wyoming avenue northwest, at Washington, have been made.

A special message giving the complete expenses of the American peace commission during its work abroad as $1,651,191, was transmitted to the senate at Washington by President Wilson.

Income tax relief legislation requested by business interests is impracticable at this session of congress, Republican members of the senate finance committee decided at an informal conference at Washington.

Great increases in naval armaments are recommended by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his annual report to congress at Washington.

President Wilson at Washington called on the American people to contribute their funds to relieve the "appalling" distress in China resulting from famine in several provinces.

The appointment of Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, as President Wilson's personal representative to mediate between Armenia and the Turkish nationalists, is expected at Washington.

Constructing of a home and office building for the vice president at a cost not to exceed $350,000, was proposed in a bill introduced at Washington by Senator Elkins, West Virginia.

The census bureau at Washington announced that the population of Canton, O., is 87,091, of which 85,000 are white and 1,349 negroes. The 1919 figures showed 49,916 whites and 291 negroes.

Foreign

General Sir Nevilie MacReady, in charge of the British military forces in Ireland, issued the martial law proclamation to the counties of Cork, Kerry, Tipperary and Limerick, says a London dispatch.

The plan for an international court which was submitted to the assembly at Geneva by the committee which had it in charge, was unanimously adopted by the league assembly.

Conditions in Armenia are so chaotic that all American relief commissions are leaving the country, taking with them thousands of orphans whom they have not the heart to abandon. This news reached Berlin in dispatches from Moscow by way of Helsingfors.

A London dispatch says the officers of the Italian submarine chaser No. 63-PN were treacherously attacked, bound and gagged by their crew and then placed in the boat, which took them into the harbor of Fiume.

France's standing army actually consists of 40,580 officers and 840,700 men, according to a report presented by the army commission to the chamber of deputies at Paris by Deputy Colonel Fabry.

The central portion of Cork was burned to the ground following an ambush of the military at Pillons Cross Saturday night, in which four persons were killed and many wounded.

All the villages in the Tepeleni district, southern Albania, have been destroyed by a violent earthquake, according to an Avlona message. Two hundred persons are reported killed.

A Vienna dispatch says that Dr. Michael Hainisch was elected President of Austria.

A white cross within a circle set upon the red ground of the Canadian flag has been adopted at Ottawa as the ensign of the Canadian government mercantile marine.

Undaunted by the proclamation of martial law, the county council at Limerick passed a resolution declaring against a truce with England.

The entire southern part of Chile was shaken at midnight by an earthquake of unusual duration and force, says a Santiago dispatch.

A Rome dispatch says that 400 Hungarian subjects against whom the police have sufficient evidence to show they have been conspiring against public order in Italy have been arrested at Bologna.

Personal

Olive Schreiner (Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner), the author, is dead at London.

The funeral of Marquis John Anthony della Chiesa, brother of Pope Benedict, was held in St. Charles' church at Rome.

Horace E. Dodge, automobile manufacturer, died at his winter home in Palm Beach, Fla. He had been in poor health since he suffered an attack of influenza a year ago.

The twelfth grandchild of the late Theodore Roosevelt, a girl, was born to Mrs. Richard Derby, youngest daughter of the former President.

Domestic

Robbers who smashed their way into the vault of the First State bank of Shamrock, Creek county, Oklahoma, escaped with $5,000.

A woman's torso was found in New York bay, off Staten Island. It was taken to a morgue and a police investigation begun.

Five men were killed and seven injured in an explosion at the Atlas Powder company's plant on the west end of Lake Hopatcong, near Dover, N. J.

Mrs. Harry Lamasky, aged thirty-five years, and her sister, Miss A. Kaska, are dead as the result of burns sustained in a fire that destroyed the Lamasky farmhouse about five miles south of Brighton, Ia.

New low record prices were established for refined sugar at New York. The Federal Sugar Refining company reduced its list price another half cent to the basis of 8¼ cents per pound for fine granulated.

Strangler Lewis took the world's championship wrestling title from Joe Stetcher at New York by a head lock hold in 1 hour, 41 minutes and 50 seconds.

Ten midshipmen are held on the station ship, Reina Mercedes, at the Annapolis (Md.) naval academy in connection with alleged hazing, according to Rear Admiral Scales, superintendent of the institution.

Herbert C. Hoover arrived in Marion and went direct to President-elect Harding's home. Mr. Hoover gave the President-elect first-hand information concerning economic conditions in Europe.

George Bosko, confessed slayer of E. C. Parks and Will Hunter, was hanged at the state prison at Canon City, Colo.

Four persons were killed, four more probably fatally injured and 22 injured less seriously when a Country club street car ran wild on a hill at the foot of Main street at Kansas City, Mo.

Charles Miller, a retired farmer, was killed when a wagon load of wood overturned, pinning him beneath the cargo, at Hudson, Ia.

The American Sugar Refining company of New York announces a general reduction of 10 per cent in wages which affects more than 2,300 laborers in its northern refineries, and is effective from December 6.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for vice president at the recent election, conferred with Governor Cox at the executive office in Columbus, O., for several hours. It was their first meeting since election.

One of the first acts of the new administration will be to make peace with Germany and repeal the wartime powers of the President, Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin declared at New York in an address.

The Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago denied a rehearing to "Big Bill" Haywood, leader of the I. W. W., and 93 co-defendants convicted some time ago in the District court for violation of the espionage act.

Circuit Judge Fleeger, at Sioux Falls, S. D., awarded the state of South Dakota the estate of Louis Nelson, valued at $25,000, deciding that none of the claimants were the legal heirs.

A wage reduction of 22½ per cent in textile mills in New England and New York state was forecast in a statement issued at Boston after a conference of textile manufacturers. The reduction would affect approximately 300,000 workers.

Wage reductions of $1 a day have been announced by all the mines in the Coeur d'Alene district of northern Idaho, except the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, effective January 1.

Julius Kotzebuck and Boyd Miller, employees at the Leader Iron works at Decatur, Ill., were killed when an acetylene tank exploded.

The private bank at Colfax, Ill., of J. L. Barnes & Son suspended due to excessive loans to farmers and declining prices of grain.

Former Congressman E. B. Lewis, president of the First National bank of Montezuma, and also of the Lewis Banking company of Montezuma, Ga., committed suicide by shooting himself.

Five men were executed in Sing Sing prison at Ossining, N. Y. They had been adjudged guilty of two murders.

The Farmers and Merchants' bank at Paducah, Tex., posted a notice on the door, saying it had suspended on account of general conditions.

Only Hotel in the World for Horses

What is believed to be the world's only hotel for horses, is in Charlottenburg, near Berlin, and it not only provides luxurious quarters for the horses of the Berlin Bus company, but rents many "rooms" for horses brought into the city. It is four stories high in back and three in front, with a basement. On each floor there is a roomy "porch" running the full length of the building. These "porches" are used with an inclined runway for entering or leaving the "hotel." A regular hotel service is provided for the "guests."

Rush to Silver Mines on Again

Mining Camps Long Asleep Are Threatening Renewal of Former Activity.

SCARCITY OF METAL IS CAUSE

Salt Lake City Thronged With Prospectors on Way to Mountains—Demand Is Greater Than Available Supply.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The quest of silver, which played so important a part in the development of this country, is again attracting large numbers of fortune-seekers to the West. For the first time in many quiet years, Salt Lake City is thronged with prospectors on their way back and forth from the mountains, where mining camps that have slumbered longer than Rip Van Winkle are stirring in their sleep and threatening a renewal of their former activity.

Silver is once more coming into its own. The reason is that the world's demand for it is much greater than the present available supply, which condition is sufficient to keep the price of silver at a fair figure for years to come.

One hears much excited conjecture as to the future of the metal here in Salt Lake City, which is the greatest smelting center in the world. As such, it receives practically all of the silver ore produced on this continent—ore from Mexico and Canada as well as that from Utah, Nevada and Montana mines. The largest silver miner are in Mexico; the largest silver mine in this country is in Montana, and the second largest in Utah. Some of this product is shipped by way of San Francisco to the Orient, but the greater part goes to London.

The history of silver, of its rise and fall, is curiously romantic. Once a king among metals, fought for by potentates and pirates, and capable of drawing an army of fortune-hunters across a continent, silver tottered and fell, after demonetization in 1873, until dozens of silver mines were compelled to close down. Before the late war the owner of a silver mine was not to be envied. He was in the same position as so many owners of gold claims today, who cannot afford to operate them. Mining costs were too high, and the price of silver too low.

The greatest demand for silver has always been in the Orient. There are only two great countries in the world which are not on a gold basis, and these are China and India. They are the chief so-called silver nations. This is because they are heavily in debt to other nations, and must trade with them on whatever terms their creditors see fit. If China could succeed in developing its splendid natural resources so that it could get out of debt, it could demand payment for its goods in gold. But until then it will have to take silver.

India, the Silver Sink.

In India the coinage is entirely of silver, which is mined by the British government. The demand for silver for personal adornment is also very great in that country, owing to the preference of the people for carrying their wealth about with them. Thievery flourishes so successfully in India that this is an almost necessary precaution. At the cry of "thief!" in the night, the average native family merely gets up and runs, carrying its riches in the form of bracelets, rings and chains. The same custom is observed in certain parts of our own West, where the men carry their wealth not in the form of silver, but of diamonds.

The silver authorities in Salt Lake City speak of India as the silver sink. They say they don't know what becomes of all of it, but that no silver which ever goes into India ever comes out. While this is a slight exaggeration, of course, it is true that a great deal of metal is hoarded from generation to generation, through which it is passed down much in the same form as the families of other nations pass down their real estate. Widows in India, for instance, have no dower rights, but they are permitted to keep their ornaments, which naturally causes the native women to demand as many silver necklaces as possible.

All of the Indian supply of silver coinage is provided by the British government, which therefore has always been interested in keeping the price of silver down. For when the price of silver rises above the value of the Indian roupee, which is 94 cents, everybody immediately melts his supply of roupees and sells them for bullion. There is one group of four brokers in London which has been setting the price of silver for the rest of the world for a long period of years. One firm is in its sixth generation. They meet at 11 o'clock every morning, and exchange orders. Some have buying orders and some selling orders, and on the basis of these orders they fix the price of silver for the day.

War Prices of Silver.

The custom suffered a severe check with the war. Then the British government and the other allied governments were in need of unusually large quantities of the metal with which to pay China and India for war supplies. Most of this silver they had to buy from the United States. There was not nearly sufficient metal on hand in this country to supply the demand, and the price started rising. As an ally in the war, the United States government was compelled to interfere and set an export price on silver at $1.01 1-8 an ounce, which was higher than Great Britain had ever permitted it to go, but not as high as American mine owners liked.

Then, as the demand for the metal became acute, and it was also needed to meet our own adverse trade balance with India, congress passed what is known as the Pittman act, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to melt down 350,000,000 silver dollars held in the vaults of the treasury and to sell the bullion. The silver certificates outstanding against these dollars were to be previously retired and their place in the circulation to be taken by notes issued by the federal reserve banks, secured by special deposits of United States treasury certificates.

This kept the price of silver steady for the period of the war, but upon the signing of the armistice the export restriction was removed. Immediately the price of silver started soaring until last December it reached the unprecedented figure of $1.33 an ounce. Everybody began melting down his silver heirlooms for bullion, which sold at a tremendous profit. Silver plate and ornaments bought in the years 1904 and 1905 when silver was selling at from 52 to 60 cents an ounce, suddenly became worth twice as much. It looked as if whole fortunes were to be made in old spoons and knives and forks. But in a short time the silver bubble burst.

The Flood of Bullion.

For Europe also had plenty of silver heirlooms and coins and every country, including Germany, started flooding the market with bullion from these sources. Then came the Japanese panic, which hit the market hard, because a good deal of trading through China and India is handled by Japan. The price of silver once more declined until it reached $1. Here the United States government once more interfered and guaranteed it to remain at this figure by agreeing to buy the silver necessary to replace the dollars taken from the treasury during the war.

Thus, today there are two prices for silver—one in this country, and one for the rest of the world, set by the same old group of brokers in London. London no longer controls the price for American silver, however, which it must buy at a loss.

With this government guaranty, the production of silver is now profitable enough to cause the old mines to resume operation and new sources to be sought. Throughout Utah and Nevada whole villages which have slept peacefully for decades are coming back to life with renewed vitality. Camps whose names would have been forgotten but for Mark Twain are now receiving daily notices in the mining press; people are again seen about their streets, and houses so long deserted are receiving new coats of paint. Eureka, Tuscarora, Pioche, Cherry Creek, the Bellerophon, the Silver Wave and other mining enterprises are once more names to conjure with.—Frederick J. Haskin in the Chicago News.

Marriage Was a Custom When He Needed Money

New York.—Marriage was a custom with Harry Schuster, he told police when arrested on charges of bigamy. "They're all nice girls," he said of his three wives. "I like them all and I think they like me. I never had a fight, but whenever I got broke I had to marry some one else with some money."

Last of the Mohicans in Washington

Lemuel Occum Fielding, the "Last of the Mohicans," surviving chief of that tribe, in Washington with his son and daughter, to confer with Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, regarding the title to land in Norwich, Conn., which he says belongs to his tribe.

BABY SAVES GEN. BUDENNY

American Flyers Refuse to Bomb Bolshevik Train Because Child Was Aboard.

Warsaw, Poland.—American flyers composing the Kosciuszko squadron of the Polish army have had many opportunities to bomb the train of six cars which Gen. Budenny, the Bolshevist cavalry leader, used as headquarters at the front, but they always refused to do so, because they knew his wife and baby lived on board the train. On several occasions when the Budenny special was located by the Americans they knew pretty well that the cavalry commander was at his traveling home for a visit with his wife and youngster, but they always let pass the chance to do him or his train damage.

Gen. Budenny is a Kuban Cossack and was a sergeant-major in the old imperial Russian army. He has been seen many times from the air by Americans and is described as a short, stocky man with quite an intelligent countenance.

"Hey, Waiter," Gets a Judge.

Hamilton, O.—Because he and other Democratic members lost election bets Judge Clarence Murphy acted as a waiter at a dinner to Republicans Saturday night. Whenever any of the lucky winners wanted anything they'd say "Hey, waiter," and draw a judge or some other prominent citizen. Incidentally the Republicans demanded a lot of service.

RECORD DOWNFALL OF RAIN

Two and One-Half Inches in Three Minutes Has Been Known in the Canal Zone.

Two and one-half inches of rainfall in three minutes!

A reproduction of the rain gage register showing that downpour—a record made in 1911 and still recognized by the weather bureau, United States department of agriculture, as the most intense rainfall of which it has data—appears in the current number of the Monthly Weather Review, published by the weather bureau. The illustration accompanies a technical discussion of rain and sunshine in the Canal Zone. This heavy fall of rain occurred at Porto Bello in the Canal Zone.

Not alone in the Canal Zone but at 200 points in the United States the weather bureau maintains observation stations at which accurate records are kept of rainfall, snowfall, temperature, etc., so that any person interested can ascertain accurately the weather history of practically any section of the country by applying to the weather bureau. Commercial and scientific organizations, as well as farmers and others interested in various crops, frequently apply to the bureau for information of this sort.

An agricultural spraying machine of English invention which has pumps geared to the wheels so that it operates as it is moved, is claimed to do the work of ten men.

Things Mend.

Every line of history inspires a confidence that we shall not go far wrong; that things mend. That is the moral of all we learn, that it warrants Hope, the prolific mother of reforms. Our part is plainly not to throw ourselves across the track, to block improvement and sit till we are stone, but to watch the uprise of successive mornings and to conspire with the new works of new days.—Emerson.

Why Dance Party Is "Ball."

Ball play in church by the dean and choir boys of Naples was a curious old custom during the "Feast of Fools" at Easter. The boys danced around the dean singing an antiphon. The dean had a ball which he threw to them, and they caught it while dancing.

Later at private dancing parties the dancers threw a ball to each other as to the sound of their own voices, they whirled around in sets. The pastime consisted in loosening hands in time to catch the ball.

DICTATION PROGRAM BY STEEL CORPORATION

STEEL IS TO BE WITHHELD FROM CONTRACTORS WHO BUILD ON UNION BASIS.

New York and Quaker City Are Involved, Head of Bethlehem Company Says at Inquiry—Plan Is To Safeguard Open-Shop Policy.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation will refuse to sell to builders and contractors in the New York and Philadelphia districts fabricated steel to be erected on a union shop basis. This policy was disclosed by Eugene G. Grace, President of the corporation, who testified before the Lockwood Joint Legislative Committee investigating the alleged "building trust," in replying to charges that his company was sponsoring the open shop movement by withholding steel from builders employing union men.

"I think that it is a proper thing to protect the open shop principle," declared Mr. Grace, who explained that his stand would not be changed even if building operations in New York were to be suspended because steel could not be obtained by builders employing only union iron workers. Whether or not the corporation would extend this policy to other parts of the country, the witness said would depend "entirely on what effect I should expect it to have on our general labor situation."

The steel producer, who was on the witness stand almost an hour, was subjected to a severe grilling by Samuel Untermyer, the committee's counsel, who has stated that he, Mr. Untermyer, was the largest stockholder in the Bethlehem corporation. Charging Mr. Grace with having "fenced" and evading his questions, Mr. Untermyer several times during the examination appealed to Senator Carson, Acting Chairman of the committee, to order the witness to answer his questions.

"You are not in the office of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation; you are before a legislative committee," Mr. Untermyer reminded the witness several times, adding that the President must not have his own way at this time.

While his corporation was a member of the National Steel Fabricators Association, Mr. Grace declared, it had acted independently of the association's open shop program and had not entered into any agreement "with any other interests" to sponsor the movement. Asked whether or not the Bethlehem Corporation to be big enough to carry out its open shop principle if every other steel company decided otherwise, the witness replied: "That is a matter of judgment." Denying that he had attempted to dictate to union builders as to how they should erect steel, Mr. Grace asserted "I told them they can not have our fabricated steel."

Film Magnates Pledge Aid.

New York.—The motion picture industry in America pledged itself to Herbert C. Hoover to obtain $2,500,000 to feed starving children in Europe. Mr. Hoover, addressing a conference of film magnates, meeting to discuss plans for combating proposed Sunday "blue laws," asked that they arrange to rescue 250,000 of the 3,500,000 children reported to be in imminent peril of starvation, saying relief societies would be forced to suspend operations unless aid came within 60 days.

Tests Abroad Advocated.

Washington.—Establishment of machinery overseas in co-operation with foreign governments through which aliens, before breaking up their homes, may determine whether they can be admitted to the United States is an outstanding recommendation in the annual report of William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, made public. The report shows that 633,371 aliens arrived in this country during the past fiscal year, as compared with 237,021 the year before.

Bomb Found Under Bridge.

Pittsburg, Pa.—When long lines of automobiles were passing in each direction over the temporary wooden bridge on Bigelow boulevard an attempt apparently was made to blow up the structure with a bomb. Policeman Edward Goodwin saw smoke coming from the bridge, and crawling on his hands and knees under the planks, found a bomb, the lighted fuse burned to within a foot of the explosive.

Western Union Sues.

Washington.—The Western Union Telegraph Company brought suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the secretaries of state, war and navy from interfering with the proposed connection of the company's new cable line from Barbadoes, where it connects with a British cable to South America.

Packers' Case Is Pushed.

Washington.—Justice Stafford, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, put an end to the delays which have attended the litigation involving disposition of the stock yard holdings of the "big five" packers. The packers wanted additional time in which to reply to the government's motion that trustees be named to sell the property, but Justice Stafford would not agree to a delay which would put the matter over the Christmas holidays, and he set Tuesday, December 21, for hearing argument on the government's proposal.

Miners' Jobs Waiting.

Williamson, W. Va.—Employment for all former workmen in and around the mines owned by members of the Williamson Coal Operators' Association still awaits them, it was made clear in a statement issued by the association here. It is stipulated, however, in the statement that former employes must not be members of the union. A part of the statement is devoted to production figures, showing that the district is producing tonnage 87 per cent of normal.

Spoiled Her Pleasure.

"Everything went off splendidly at Mabel's wedding, didn't it?"

"Yes, except for one thing which rather upset the bride."

"What was it?"

"Well, she felt that her father looked altogether too cheerful when he gave her away."—Boston Transcript.

A Polite Suggestion.

"They say handsome babies always make ugly men."

"Then I bet you always took the prize at baby shows."

FOUND TOURISTS A NUISANCE

Occasions When Celebrities Found It Advisable to Make Announcement "Not at Home."

Like her famous husband, Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson was very hospitable, but she heartily disliked the peering and spying of merely curious tourists. Even in secluded Vailima on "steamer days" there was sure to be a procession of sightseers coming up the hill from Apia to see Stevenson's house.

Mrs. Stevenson, efficient in everything she undertook and adaptable to all the necessities and emergencies of the South Sea island home, often showed the native workmen how she wanted things and supervised them until she was sure that the work was being done properly.

One day, so her sister has recently related, she was directing some workmen on the roof of the carriage house when a party of tourists came up and asked whether that was Vailima and where they could find Mrs. Stevenson.

She replied: "No spik English." And they went on to the house, sat on the veranda and had tea, never dreaming that the odd little person in the blue gown directing the roofing of the carriage house was Mrs. Stevenson herself.

John Greenleaf Whittier, one of the friendliest of men, had also a keen distaste for mere sightseers. Once two women, searching in Amesbury for his house, stepped into a grocery store to inquire their way. The clerk, with an odd smile, directed them; but one, who had noticed the smile, asked if he thought the poet would see them, adding in a gushing manner, with clasped hands: "He simply must! We won't go away till he does. There are ever so many things we want to ask him."

The clerk glanced toward a shadowy corner, where a number of customers, all men, were gathered, village fashion, round a tall figure seated on a barrel. They had all been talking politics but had ceased at the woman's question.

"Think he will see them?" asked the clerk.

"Well," replied the man on the barrel, "thee knows Greenleaf does not find it easy to refuse a lady. I think perhaps he will—if he is at home."

But when the too effusive women called, needless to say, "Greenleaf" was not at home. He was still contentedly sitting on the barrel, talking politics.—Youth's Companion.

Their Unruffled Existence.

"Howdy, Gap!" saluted an acquaintance, from down on Fiddle Creek. "Hain't seed you for a coon's age, mighty nigh. How's all at your place?"

"Just about as common, Newt," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge. "Five or six of the children have got the measles, three or four have got the mumps, wife's got a risin' in her head, I've got the rheumatis to beat the dickens, and all of us, you mought say, have got a skunk under the house. But outside of them few p'ints everything is moving along sorter tollable."—Kansas City Star.

What He Thought About It.

It was a beautiful summer night. My little boy and I sat on the balcony and looked off into space where thousands of tiny points of light hung like jewels. Donald was silent, and as I wondered how the beauty of the scene affected him, I finally inquired: "Of what does it remind you, son?" "Why, it's just like an old tin pan punched full of holes."—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Not Vocal Sound.

The grasshopper does not use the throat in producing its shrill note. It is produced by the wings. One of the ribs of each wing resembles a file, while another part of the wing is drawn tight like a drum. When the grasshopper draws one file over the other it causes the drum to vibrate.

The "Seven Seas."

The "seven seas" mean the world and refer to the Pacific, Atlantic, Arctic and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean, China and North seas.

As It Looked to Him.

An old Swede from a northern lumber camp visited a city recently and saw the moving pictures for the first time. Relating his experiences when back at camp, he said, "Ay vent to von place where dey squirt pictures on de vall."—Boston Transcript.

Powerful Sermon.

A penurious north side man was so affected by a charity sermon the other Sunday that he borrowed a dollar from a neighbor and put it in his own pocket.—Chicago News.

A Ready Forecaster.

Wife—I want to go to town today to get some new dresses, a hat and a pair of boots. What's the weather forecast?

Husband—Rain, hail, sleet, frost and thunder storms.

Friendly Advice.

The Young Thing—What kind of husband would you advise me to look out for?

Well-Meaning Friend—You let husbands alone, my dear—it's asking for trouble—you get a single man!

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white 78@79c, No. 3 white 77@78c, No. 3 yellow 82@83c, No. 4 mixed 74@75c, No. 3 mixed 75@76c.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton $20@27.50, clover mixed $19@23.50, clover $15@27.25.

Oats—No. 2 white 52½@53c, No. 3 white 51@51½c, No. 2 mixed 50@51c.

Wheat—No. 2 red $2.13@2.14, No. 3 red $2@2.11, No. 4 red $2.08@2.07.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 52c; centralized extras 49c; firsts 46c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 70c, firsts 68c, ordinary firsts 66c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 2 lbs and under 29c, fryers over 2 lbs 23c; fowls 5 lbs and over 27c, under 4 lbs 17c, roosters 17c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice $9@11, fair to good $7@9, common to fair $4.50@7, heifers, good to choice, $8.50@10.50, fair to good $6@8.50, common to fair $4@6, canners $2.50@3.50, stock heifers $4@5.

Calves—Good to choice $13.50@14, good $9@13.50, common and large $5@8.

Sheep—Good to choice $4.50@5, fair to good $3@4.50, common $1.50@2.50; lambs, good to choice $11@11.50, fair to good $10@11.

Hogs—Heavy $9.25, choice packers and butchers $9.25, medium $9.25, common to choice heavy fat sows $6@7.75, light shippers $9.25, pigs (110 lbs and less) $8@9.25.

CANADA BIG WINNER

Captures Many Prizes at Leading American Fairs.

Remarkable Showing Made at International Live Stock Show at Chicago—Carried Off Sweepstakes For All Wheat.

Something that lends emphasis to, and affords definite proof of, the generosity of the soil and climate of western Canada, is shown by the numerous exhibits made by both the government and individual farmers and stock raisers of that country, at many of the leading state and county fairs in the United States this season. Particularly is this the case with regard to exhibits made at the International Live Stock Show recently held at Chicago.

First and foremost to the average farmer will appeal the fact that Canada carried off the sweepstakes for all wheat, and that out of a total of twenty-five prizes, Canada took twenty. In oats the Grand Championship was won by a farmer living in the Province of Alberta. Canada also was awarded the championship for Durum wheat, while for Flint Corn out of a total of ten prizes, Canada took first, second, third, sixth and seventh.

Not only in grains did Canada prove her right to rank as a first class agricultural country, but she carried off many prizes for cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, a partial list of which follows:

Cattle, Canada was awarded the championship for Grade Shorthorns, also in the College Special class, Canada gained first, fourth and sixth prizes.

Horses, Grand Championship for Clydesdale stallion, also Grand Championship for American bred mare, as well as first for three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, first for one-year-old Clydesdale stallion, and second for the aged class.

In the Belgian class, Canada obtained first and reserve for Championship Belgians, as well as second for Aged stallion.

Sheep, Canada obtained Championship for block, male and female, in addition to first prize in all group prizes.

Hogs, in the Yorkshire class Canada was very prominent, taking the Championship for pen of Yorkshires, and Championship for best single barrow, as well as over twenty first, second and third prizes in other classes of Yorkshires.

With regard to the live stock shown it must be borne in mind that these have not been fed on corn, on which the average western farmer places his reliance, but on the wonderful oats and barley grown in western Canada, supplemented by the native grasses, of which a most artistic display was made by our neighbors to the north.

Canada has conclusively proved that not only can she take prizes for the grain she raises, but can also take prizes with the animals to which these grains have been fed, and this in open competition with the world.—Advertisement.

Its Advantage.

"There's one good thing about a moving picture show."

"What's that?"

"You can take the wife to one in the evening without her thinking you ought to blow her off to a swell cafe dinner afterwards."

More Practical Welcome.

Emily was fond of playing grown-up lady. One day she donned mother's hat and fur wrap and went to call on me.

I answered the door and said "How do you do? Come right in to the fire and warm your hands."

Emily looked her disappointment. She said: "Don't say that, Auntie. You must say, 'Come right in and have a cup of tea and some cake.' For a change."

Going Right Through.

Katherine—"Is he making money as a surgeon?" Kidder—"Yes, he's rapidly carving his way to fortune."

If marriage is a tie, how can a wedding pass off without a hitch?

Pleasant wa[illegible] break up co[illegible]

EVERYONE in the fam[illegible] rely on Dr. King's New [illegible] covery, the standard rem[illegible] for the last fifty years, to bre[illegible] up coughs, grippe and stubb[illegible] colds. No harmful drugs. [illegible] your druggists, 60c and $1.[illegible]

For colds and [illegible]

Dr. Kin[illegible] New Disco[illegible]

Sallow Skin Not [illegible]

Constipation destroys the co[illegible] making it yellow and ugly. Keep [illegible] bowels at work cleaning out the system daily by using Dr. King's Pills. They do the work thoroughly and gently. Buy a bottle today, 25 cents.

Prompt! Won't Gripe

Dr. King's Pills

Banner Lye

is easy to use

No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical—not a bit wasted. No other lye or soap cleans and disinfects so easily and thoroughly as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorless and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sinks, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for softening water and for cleaning and disinfecting. Send for booklet. MAKES PURE SOAP. A can of Banner Lye, 4½ pounds of kitchen grease, 10 minutes' easy work and no boiling, makes 10 lbs. of pure hard soap or 20 gallons of soft soap. Banner Lye is sold by your grocer or druggist. Write for free booklet, "Uses of Banner Lye." The Penn Chemical Works Philadelphia USA

HOXSIE'S CROUP REMEDY

[illegible] Kells Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

Some approbation now and then
Works wonder with our little men;
And words of praise from lips held dear
Have often changed a girl's career.

TUNA FISH DISHES.

This delicate turkey of the sea, should be more appreciated. The following dishes are but suggestions, as there are any number of combinations making most delicious eating.

Tuna Salad.

Take three cupfuls of tuna, one cupful of diced celery, one hard-cooked egg, one green pepper shredded, one cupful of thick mayonnaise, one-half cupful of French dressing, one-fourth of a cupful of chopped olives. If well made the salad is more delicious than the most inviting chicken salad. Several hours before serving, mix the tuna, egg, green pepper and celery together, adding the French dressing gradually. Just before serving add the chopped olives; toss lightly, put into a salad bowl and arrange a thick mayonnaise over the top.

Tuna Chop Suey.

Take one pound of fresh pork, one cupful of tuna flaked, one cupful of diced celery, one cupful of chopped onions, one cupful of chopped peanuts, one can of mushrooms, one tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Put the butter into a deep frying. Cut pork in small pieces and cook in the frying pan with celery and onions. Cover with one cupful of water, the mushrooms and the liquor; simmer one hour. Add peanuts, tuna, seasoning, and cook half an hour longer.

Tuna in Timbales.

Cook two eggs until hard. Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter and add yolks; when blended and smooth, add the juice of one lemon, salt and pepper to taste; two cupfuls of flaked tuna, one-half cupful of cream and two well-beaten eggs. Cook over hot water until well cooked. Fill the timbale cases and cover with parmesan cheese. Brown in the oven.

If the fresh fish is used in any of the above recipes, of course it must be cooked before using. These recipes call for the canned tuna. Salmon may be substituted, but it is not as desirable because of its oily, fishy taste, which is almost lacking in tuna.

Tuna in Peppers.

Cut peppers in halves lengthwise; remove the seeds and put peppers to soak in very cold water. Beat four eggs slightly; add one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of tuna, one cupful of bread crumbs, salt and pepper to taste. Pack the mixture into the peppers and sprinkle buttered bread crumbs over the top. Brown in the oven and eat hot.

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THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"GOB."

JUST as the American soldier entered a vivid protest against being known as a "Sammy" or any of the other home-made terms which were coined as synonyms, the American sailor has always objected to "Jackie"—the name which has been applied to him by a number of writers whose knowledge of the sea was gleaned from an occasional glimpse of the docks. "Jack" is allowed to pass unchallenged, but "Jackie," being a diminutive and smacking of the effeminate and childish, always causes the sailor to wince. His own name for himself is "gob"—a term which dates back to the middle of the last century when Perry made his Asiatic expedition.

It was at this time that the orientals first applied the name "gobshites" to the American sailors, and when the American naval Asiatic station was later established, the title persisted to such an extent that the sailors brought it home with them, gradually spreading throughout the entire navy under the shortened form of "gob."

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

THE GIRL ON THE JOB

How to Succeed—How to Get Ahead—How to Make Good

By JESSIE ROBERTS

LIMITATIONS

THE reason why many women fail to make a success of their work is because they are not careful in studying their own limitations.

We all know that there are thousands of people who think they can write or paint or act or become motion picture stars, and who waste years of effort in thus attempting the impossible, ending in disappointment and poverty where half the amount of effort given to something they could do would have brought them at least a fair living.

But there are other limitations besides those of lack of artistic talent. There are bodily limitations that need to be recognized. There is no more use in attempting work for which you are not physically capable than that for which you are mentally or temperamentally unfit.

Many people can do excellent work if they are not obliged to superintend or arrange the work of others. For a woman of this type to try to run a business of her own that necessitates employing and managing a force of assistants is mere foolishness. However well she understands the job, she will not make a success of it if she cannot direct other persons. Because a woman can trim a hat smartly is no sign that she can run a successful hat shop, whether the money to start is available or not.

The old adage that it pays to know yourself is nowhere more necessary than in business life. Live and learn is all very well, but you want to do considerable learning before you attempt to start making a living, especially if you mean to start in for yourself.

Some of us are congenitally unable to spell correctly. If that is your trouble, don't try to be a stenographer. You will drive your future employers frantic and never be able to hold a position long enough to be sure at which floor to get off.

Study your limitations. Everyone has them, but the successful are those who know them and act accordingly.

(Copyright.)

Last Night's Dreams —What They Mean

DID YOU DREAM OF CLOTHES?

CLOTHES play an important part in Dreamland, sartorial effects having their value even in the world of shadows. To dream of clean, new clothes means good luck; that you are wearing good clothes, a long and happy life. But to dream that your clothing is old and dirty is not a favorable sign, though to dream that your clothing is old but yet neat and clean is not so bad—which is gratifying in view of the present necessity of wearing our old clothes because of the high price of new ones.

But be modest with regard to your dress, even in the selection of dream-clothing. If you have in your dream-wardrobe a great quantity of clothes, more than you know what to do with, you will suffer through your own extravagance—the same law in regard to this seeming to hold good both in the land of dreams and the world of actualities. Also, if your dream-clothes are of gaudy colors there is disappointment in store for you; another point in which the two worlds agree—that loudness of dress is bad form.

Where they most decidedly disagree is with regard to the stealing of clothes. To steal clothes in your dreams foretells great success in love and business, whereas to steal them outside of dreamland is frowned upon by the law. Dancing-tights are entirely out of fashion in Dreamland—they indicate a temporary shortage of money.

As a headgear, a silk cap seen in a dream is a lucky omen. If you dream of putting on any sort of cap be very watchful in your love affairs; if you take a cap down from a nail something concerning you which you would rather have unknown is soon to come out. If a cap is presented to you it means marriage. An old dream-hat predicts misfortune, but a new one great success in business. To lose your hat means vexations of a business nature. The less you dream about trousers the better. As to shoes, if they are old and want blacking, the signification is that you make enemies by being too outspoken—correct your manners. To have your shoes shined by a Dreamland bootblack means prosperity and happiness; new shoes, good news.

(Copyright.)

THE WOODS

BY DOUGLAS MALLOCH

THE SNOW IS HERE.

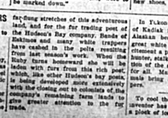
The snow is here.
I heard it in the night
Upon the roof in marshaled measure tramp.
The passing year
Has changed the world to white
And set the seal of winter on the camp.
But yesterday
A footpath down the hill
Touched hands with other roads that led afar;
But now the way
Is hidden 'neath the chill
Of diamonded drifts that glisten like the star.
We are shut in
From ev'ry distant thing,
That other life amid the world of men;
From dirt and din,
Until returning spring
Shall find the road and waken us again.

The chore-boy now
His frosted finger blows
And makes his path from islanded door to door;
Like sturdy prow
He parts the billowed snows
And heaps his brands of comfort on the floor.
The fire he piles
With piles of pitchy pine
Until the flames roar upward in a gale;
And we arise
To breathe the wintry wine,
To plunge abroad and joy tasks assail.
So breaks the day;
So comes the arctic dawn
In this our world when snow is here;
And so away
The months shall follow on
Till softer skies shall mark another year.

The horses stamp
In clouds of steamy smoke,
The teamster's voice of mastery await;
Their bits they champ
And shake their leather yoke—
And life breaks forth where life is isolate.
Now from the wood,
The timber on the hill,
Comes stroke of ax and sawyer's steady swing;
The tree that stood
Beside the frozen rill
In powdered snow to earth comes thundering.
Thus passes day
With shout and merry call,
With school blow and crosscut's swishy sweep,
Until the gray
Of eve envelops all
And drives us back to shelter and to sleep.

Though this our life,
A rugged life and plain,
Of sudden danger and of slow reward,
The wind a knife,
A scimitar of pain,
With death to fight and frosty stream to ford;
Though chill the way,
Laborious the toil,
Though rough the fare, the habitation rude;
Though skies be gray,
Though stubborn be the soil,
And even day a night of solitude—
We fondly know,
We know, in other years
When we shall look again on sunny seas,
This land of snow
Shall rise from out our tears
And dearest seem of all our memories.

(Copyright.)



A Distinction.

"Do you think the majority of women will learn quickly how to mark up their ballots?"

"Not as quickly as if they were to be marked down."

HAS FOOD FOR FUR HUNTERS

Power Schooner Ruby on Trip to Herschel Island, Beyond Arctic Circle.

Seattle.—The power schooner Ruby, carrying a cargo of 600 tons, has started on the long trip to Herschel island, which lies far beyond the arctic circle.

The big cargo includes supplies for the scarlet riders, the royal northwest mounted police, who patrol the far-flung stretches of this adventurous land, and for the fur trading post of the Hudson's Bay company. Bands of Eskimos and many white trappers have cashed in the pelts resulting from last season's work. When the Ruby turns homeward she will be laden with furs from this rich post, which, like other Hudson's bay posts, is being developed more extensively with the closing out to colonists of the company's remaining farm lands to give greater attention to the fur trade.

In Yukon territory the brown bear of Kadiak island, the largest of the Alaskan bears, is found, while the great white bear, which provides excitement a plenty for the most skillful hunter, stalks the Herschel island section of the arctic circle with defiance for all. Many other fur-bearing animals bring big returns to the trappers.

To cool the air in a room an Iowa inventor has combined a pan to hold a block of ice with an electric fan.

Legionnaires Aid to Cupid.

The American Legion proved an aid to Cupid recently when Wiley H. Hayward of Theodore Peterson Post of Minneapolis arrived in Waukon, Iowa, with his fiancee and endeavored to obtain a marriage license. The clerk of court demanded identification of both persons before he would issue the license and Hayward promptly went to the headquarters of the Ralph D. Waters post, the local unit of the Legion. On producing his membership card two Legionnaires not only volunteered to go with him to the clerk of court and identify him and his fiancee, but later acted as witnesses to the ceremony.

New Legion Home Opened.

With elaborate ceremonies the new home of James O'Brien post of the American Legion was opened in Shelby, O. The clubhouse, which was presented to the Legionnaires by the town, cost $12,000. Free use of the club without cost has been voted to the G. A. R. by the post.

NEWS CULLINGS From Kentucky

Louisville.—Cecil Clanfert, 15, Bowling Green, Ky., was arrested by detectives at the request of Bowling Green authorities. The youth is charged with stealing several hundred dollars.

Lexington.—Jewelry and trinkets whose value has not been estimated, but is believed to be in excess of $1,500, was taken from the home of State Senator J. Will Stoll, 449 W. Third street.

Frankfort.—Thomas W. Woodyard, of the adjutant general's office, was notified that he had been appointed a captain in the quartermaster corps, U. S. army, and ordered to report to Jeffersonville, Ind., within fourteen days.

Harlan.—Dr. H. C. Winnes, state veterinarian, and Jerry Reed, a negro convict, were held to the Harlan county grand jury to await the panel's investigation of the brutal assault and murder of Miss Lura Parsons, Pine Mountain settlement school teacher.

Frankfort.—But two counties, Franklin and Calloway, have reported recapitulations for 1921 to the state tax commission. Franklin county is the home of Ben Marshal, secretary of the commission, and Calloway county the home of Rainey T. Weis, also member of the commission.

Frankfort.—Charles J. Howes, of this city, who served as assistant secretary of state for several months under the Stanley administration and later was secretary of the workmen's compensation board, will take a position with the motor vehicle department of the state tax commission.

Lexington.—Barney J. Tracy, a real estate man, was unanimously elected president of the Board of Commerce. Two other nominees refused to run against Mr. Tracy, announcing their withdrawal just before the luncheon at which the election was held. J. W. Morrison, miller, was chosen vice president.

Frankfort.—Representatives of the University of Kentucky and the two State Normal Schools met here with State Superintendent of Public Instruction Colvin, and decided on plans by which teachers and superintendents now in service may prepare to meet the higher standards of qualification required by law.

Paris.—The second trial of Oscar Johnson, for the murder of Walter Rice, in Paris, January 28, 1918, resulted in a verdict of guilty and a sentence to life confinement in the penitentiary. At a former trial the jury favored the death penalty. This sentence was set aside by the Court of Appeals and a new trial ordered.

Louisville.—Nellie Kraig, 12 years old, narrowly escaped death from a random shot fired by a group of boys in a vacant lot on Adams street, between Quincy and Clinton. The bullet struck the girl a glancing blow on the forehead, inflicting a slight flesh wound. She was taken to her home, 1302 River road, by Patrolman Ungels.

Louisville.—Fifty young forest trees will be planted on the library lawn, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors and marines of Louisville, who lost their lives in the World War. The memorial has been planned and arranged by the Kentucky Society of Sons of the American Revolution, through Credo Harris, first vice president of the society.

Lexington.—Acting Circuit Judge Richard C. Stoll ordered a rule in Circuit Court issued against County Judge F. A. Bullock and members of the Fayette County Fiscal Court, requiring them to show cause why the Fiscal Court should not take proper steps at once to install a proper system of ventilation for the Fayette county court house.

Frankfort.—The Workmen's Compensation Board has a balance of $157,885.81 in its treasury for the year 1920. This report was made to Gov. Edwin P. Morrow by State Inspector of Examiner James. The receipts of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were $194,424.00, with expenditures of $38,081.06, leaving a balance on hand of $157,885.81.

Paducah.—A barrel of denatured alcohol, which was stolen from the freight warehouse of the Illinois Central railroad several weeks ago by bootleggers, was found a short distance from the city on a county road, it was reported to federal prohibition agents. The barrel was discovered underneath a concrete bridge. The alcohol was returned to the railroad company.

Whitesburg.—John D. Bridgman, 34, died at Burdine in the coal fields of this county from injuries received in an accident while he was at work at the coal tipple. Bridgman fought with the A. E. F. overseas. He leaves a wife and small family.

Harrodsburg.—The seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. Thomas Reed, this county, burned to death when her clothing ignited from an open grate. Mrs. Reed had gone to the home of her father, a quarter of a mile distant, leaving a boy of 9 years in charge.

Yosemite.—Several cases of diphtheria are reported in the western part of Casey county. Several deaths have occurred. A great many public schools have closed on account of the epidemic.

Lexington.—Oscar Vest, of Carrollton, for seven years a United States deputy marshal now under Henry M. Cox, sent in his resignation. Before becoming a deputy marshal he was sergeant-at-arms of both the House and Senate in Frankfort during different sessions.

Frankfort.—The Burley Tobacco Growers' Association filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State Vaughan. Lexington is named as the principal place of business. The association has no capital stock. J. W. Newman, Woodford county, is the head of the corporation and there are 25 other incorporators. The majority are from Woodford and Fayette counties.

Newport.—After being out half an hour a jury in the Campbell county circuit court found Mrs. Ida Warner not guilty of the charge of murdering Stanley Williams, her infant nephew. Mrs. Warner was tried on one of three indictments in connection with the death by poison last September of Stanley, 4 months old; Shirley, 4 years old, and Carl, Jr., 2 years old, children of Carl Williams and wife.

Louisville.—Acting on a petition filed by creditors of the Pipe Line Oil Company, adjudged bankrupt in United States district court, Judge George A. Brent, referee in bankruptcy, appointed C. W. Johnson receiver to take possession of the company's assets. The Pipe Line Oil Company, which operates in Allen county, although its offices are in Louisville, is involved in litigation at Bowling Green.

Louisville.—The medical profession is on the eve of the greatest evolutionary period in its history, speakers before the different departmental meetings of the Southern Medical Association declared. One of the important changes reached is the necessity of group diagnosis by specialists, the other is the enlarging of the physician's sphere in public health work, according to a number of papers.

Frankfort.—Louisa Craig, 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Craig, was burned to death here when her clothing caught fire from an open grate. The child was in the house alone when she caught fire and took refuge in a clothes closet, which was set on fire and the flames spread rapidly to the home. The fire was put out before it had done more than several hundred dollars' damage to the house.

Shelbyville.—After a search by relatives and neighbors for several hours, the body of Martha Kerr, 27, daughter of Lewis Kerr, prominent farmer, was found in the vicinity of a pond near Simpsonville. The clothes were wet, indicating the young woman had entered the pond, then decided to return home, but probably died from exposure on her way back. Ill health is attributed as the cause, according to the family.

Paducah.—Slowly changing its course the Ohio river is threatening to rob the state of Illinois at Metropolis of one of its historic landmarks, the site of Fort Massac. The fort is situated twelve miles below Paducah. Information that a gradual process of undermining is taking place has been conveyed by Edgar Martin, state architect of Illinois. Martin has ordered the construction of an eighteen-foot retainer wall. Fort Massac is the second oldest fortification in the state of Illinois.

Louisville.—W. H. Gregory, 50, employe of the Kentucky Lithograph Company, 1608 Story avenue, suffered a crushed foot but escaped more serious injury when he fell from his bicycle beneath an east-bound Market street car at Story and Johnson avenues. Gregory had attempted to avoid striking a truck when his bicycle skidded and he was thrown beneath the car, which was stopped within a few feet by Motorman H. O. Lind. He was removed to his home and attended by Dr. C. D. Morris.

Frankfort.—Green White, of Perry county, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of one Crawford, was pardoned by Gov. Morrow. He has been in the prison for three and a half years and for over a year he has been in the hospital, being subject to epileptic fits which are frequent and severe. He was operated on three months ago for tubercular peritonitis. In view of his illness and the fact that he has not been able to work for a year the governor said he did not hesitate to grant him a pardon. The pardon was recommended by prominent citizens of Perry county.

Frankfort.—Reversing the Franklin circuit court in the case against the Security Producing and Refining Company, the appellate court held that the company paid a tax of 1½ cents a barrel on oil produced in lieu of all other taxes. The company had paid to the state $1,500 corporation license tax and filed a suit against the state auditor to compel the return of this money contending that the 1½ per cent tax per barrel covered all taxes due the state. The court in a previous opinion held that the company should only pay the 1½ cent tax a barrel, but inasmuch as the corporation license tax, $750 a year for two years, had been paid to the state voluntarily the company could not compel the state to return the money.

Louisville.—Mellie Klein sued H. J. Phillips for $5,000 damages. Plaintiff says she was driving in an automobile on May 10 last and defendant's machine collided with the one in which she was riding at Thirty-fourth and Chestnut streets, inflicting permanent injuries. Plaintiff's father, D. Levin, owner of the machine, also sued Phillips, alleging that through damages sustained by the automobile and the loss of its use while it was undergoing repairs, he was damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Frankfort.—W. H. Moyer, superintendent of the Frankfort Reformatory, will leave the reformatory about the first of the year to resume his work as associate director of the Department of Dependents and Delinquents Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Moyer had been connected with that work for several years before coming to Frankfort and when he accepted the position of superintendent of the reformatory he did so on a six months' leave of absence.

STANDARDS IN COAT STYLES

NOW is the season when merchants find it good business to turn whatever ready-to-wear garments they have on hand into cash, rather than to carry them over to another season. The woman or girl who is not yet provided with a coat can buy now to advantage, for in coats, and even in hats, there are good, standard styles that vary only a little from year to year and may be relied upon to give at least three seasons' service. When they have done good service for this length of time they are still promising material for making over into children's wraps or even remodeling and taking another lease on life for the use of their original wearers. It pays to buy good quality in cloth, and to choose conservative styles.

Answering all the demands of the far-sighted buyer, coats of heavy wool fabric cut in such loose and ample manner and on such simple lines as those shown above may be depended upon to give satisfactory wear and a well-dressed look for this and two or more succeeding winters. They are long and full, which gives opportunity to change them a little. Like nearly all of this year's coats, they are becoming and look the part of comfort. The coat at the left has a pocket so capacious that it matches up with the general ampleness of the garment, and it is ornamented with a little cross-bar trimming of braid. Its short panel yoke at the back is not a transient style point, and its full muffler collar of fur appears to have come to stay.

Even simpler than its companion, the straight coat at the right of the group depends upon a simulated panel at the sides to give it special interest, and this is not going to go unnoticed, for it is adorned with six handsome and large buttons, joined by cords of the cloth, that call attention to it.

Inviting Comparison

OCCASIONALLY there is a woman who can undertake to choose the superb in her apparel, and much more occasionally there is one who can afford to be daring. To do these things requires a personality that is reenforced and expressed by such attire. But these are the exceptional women—the rare blossoms, greatly admired, but less loved, than sweet, familiar ones.

Two evening dresses are shown here, one of them deserving to be called superb and acknowledged to be daring. Being in black, it carries off its eccentricities better than it would in color. A full draped skirt of supple panne velvet and a draped bodice that leaves the body uncovered to the waist line, under the arms, make a foundation for an overskirt of beaded net. Above the waist, a long scarf of malines veils the back and arms, an insert of malines just above the waist line saves the day for modesty, in a bodice which chooses to conceal more of the back than its predecessors have. For ornamentation there are large rosettes of glitter jet and they are in black, also. From head to foot, this costume relies upon shimmering black, revealing no color except a virile green that faces the train. The superb feathers in the fan and headdress match the costume in distinction, and one imagines them in green also.

Such a costume makes a foil against which simpler dresses are more sweet by comparison.

Georgette and silver tissue make the pretty five-tiered frock that presumes to dare comparison with its splendid rival. The bodice is a mere wide band of silver tissue, with narrow straps over the shoulders, veiled back and front with georgette emplacements edged with a little frill. There is a girdle of silver tissue with frills of georgette beneath, and finished off with sprays of flowers and ends of ribbons. A bit of georgette drapery is caught to the band on the shoulder. Color in this frock is a matter of personal choice; it is pretty in any light tone.

Julia Bottomley

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The Handy Note Book.

Keep a note book and pencil in your shopping bag so that you may write down the details of a gown or waist which happens to strike your fancy. A frock is often "made" by little details such as a unique color combination, a few buttons in the right place or a frill of fine lace.

About New Evening Gowns.

Some of the new evening gowns are very short in front and back, while at both sides they are long enough to form natural trains. Sometimes the desired effect of length on the sides is acquired by the aid of glittering black jet and jet fringe.

Frock and Coat Costume.

The costume which consists of frock and a coat has lost none of its charm for well-dressed women of fashion.

Purses With Wriststraps.

Smart purses with rather long wriststraps are made of alligator calfskin.

Now Some More Feathers.

A brimless tricorn turban is built of little black ostrich tips over black taffeta; there's a mere fluff of lilac at the right side—done in fine net.

Green an Approved Color.

Dame Fashion has placed her seal of approval on green in various shades as a fall and winter color.

Light-Colored Leathers.

Boots in light-colored leathers will be popular for fall and spring.

Autumn-Leaf Brown.

Autumn leaf is the descriptive name given to a new color of brown having a rich golden tint with a hint of red in it. This color is seen in blouses and in millinery.

Feathers on Millinery.

Fall millinery is distinctively feathered.

Gay and Novel Fabrics.

Paris uses gay and novel fabrics for wraps.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1920 Western Newspaper Union.)

We shall be so kind in the afterwhile,
But what have we been today?
We shall give to truth a grander birth,
And to steadfast faith a deeper worth,
We shall feed the hungry souls of earth,
But whom have we fed today?

CHRISTMAS CANDIES.

The foundation candy for all kinds of bon bons, nougat and creams, may be prepared some time before it is needed. In fact, fondant is better if allowed to ripen, closely covered for three or four days before working up into candies. Store in a cool, dry place.

Fondant.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of boiling water, one-fourth teaspoonful of cream of tartar, or a tablespoonful of glucose or corn syrup to keep the sugar from graining. Boil to a soft ball stage and pour out on a buttered platter using care that no grains of sugar are dropped in, as they will cause the whole to grain. A good method to avoid the forming of grains around the sides of the boiling kettle is to wash down the sides while boiling with a swab dipped in water, or to pert the tips of the fingers may be used. Covering the dish for a few minutes often dissolves the grains.

After-Dinner Mints.—Boil together until brittle in water, three cupfuls of sugar, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half cupful of boiling water and one-half tablespoonful of vinegar. Pour on a buttered platter and when cool, pull, adding two drops of oil of peppermint; cut and roll in powdered sugar; place in a tight jar for a few days to soften.

Molasses Candy.—Take three cupfuls of molasses and one cupful of butter or butter substitute, one tablespoonful of vanilla and other flavoring. Melt the butter; add the molasses, boil a few minutes, then add the sugar, a cupful at a time so it will dissolve readily; add the flavoring and just about ready to take off the heat. Boil until it makes a hard ball in water. Pour into greased pans, cool and pull. Cut in small pieces with a pair of scissors and wrap in oiled paper.

Rice Jack.—Take a cupful of sugar and a cupful of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of water and cook; when nearly brittle, add a tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of soda; stir in three cupfuls of puffed rice. Spread in a buttered pan.

Old-Fashioned Butter Scotch.—Take two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half cupful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of water. Pour into greased pans and Stir until dissolved then, boil without stirring until it makes a hard ball in water. Pour into greased pans and mark off in squares.

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

Christmas time would lack a most important part of the enjoyment without some of the good candies, sweetmeats and cakes.

Nut and Date Chocolate Sweetmeat.—Heat one-fourth of a cupful of honey, or maple sirup to the boiling point, add half a pound of sweet coating chocolate and let stand over hot water until the chocolate is soft throughout; add one package of dates, cut in even-sized pieces, half a cupful of blanched almonds cut in shreds and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Mix with a wooden spoon to blend well. Have ready a brick ice cream mold or small bread pan, lined with parchment paper. Press the mixture into the mold and press with a weight. Let stand six hours or longer to ripen. Remove from the paper, cut in slices to serve.

Christmas Fruit Cup.—For five glasses, take one orange, three bananas, half a package of dates, one cupful of white grapes, measured after seeding and skinning; 12 pistachio nuts, the juice of half a lemon, fruit sirup, and three-fourths of a cupful of cream. Remove all the peel and white membrane from the orange, separate into sections and cut in halves crosswise. Remove the peel of the banana, scrape the pulp and cut into thin slices. Squeeze over the banana the juice of a lemon. Pour boiling water over the dates, stir and drain, let heat in a hot oven to dry; then cut in sections, mix all the fruit together and dispose in glasses, pouring the fruit sirup over the fruit. Blanch and chop the nuts and sprinkle on top after the whipped cream has been placed—a spoonful on each glass. For the fruit sirup use the liquid from canned fruit, or fruit jelly melted in water. Slices of peaches or apricots may replace the orange and the juice of the orange may then be used.

Baked Potato With Sausage.—Select potatoes of uniform size; with an apple corer make a hole through the center and fill with a sausage. Lay in a pan and place a slice of bacon on each. Bake until tender.

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Stuffed Heart.—Wash and cleanse the heart. Wipe dry and fill the cavities with bread dressing. Thread a needle and draw the sides together to hold in the dressing. Set on a rack and steam until tender, then dredge with flour, salt and pepper and cook in the oven one-half hour, basting three or four times with bacon or salt pork fat. Serve hot surrounded with buttered string beans or pour over tomato sauce. To serve begin at the pointed end and cut in thin slices. It may be served cold with a salad.

New Use for Range Finders.

A new use for range finders has been suggested. The possibility of turning these devices, so extensively used during the war, to practical use in times of peace in connection with coast navigation work is believed possible. An endeavor is made by a prominent scientist to demonstrate that this instrument could, at least within certain district limits, compare favorably with the instruments now in use exclusively in the art of navigation and in regular practice of navigation in sight of land.—Scientific American.