WORLD'S EVENTS IN SHORT FORM

BEST OF THE NEWS BOILED DOWN TO LIMIT.

ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

Notes Covering Most Important Happenings of the World Compiled in Briefest and Most Succinct Form for Quick Consumption

Personal

George Bronson Howard, playwright, novelist and short story writer, ended his life at Los Angeles, Cal., by gas.

* * *

Representative John I. Nolan of San Francisco is dead there of cancer after a long illness.

* * *

Frank Bacon, co-author of "Lightnin' Bill Jones," died in his suite at the Del Prado hotel at Chicago after a continued illness since November 11, when he was forced to leave the cast.

* * *

John W. Davis of West Virginia, former ambassador to Great Britain, is reported at Washington to have been chosen by President Harding for the Supreme court vacancy left by Justice Day's resignation.

* * *

William Graves Sharp, former ambassador to France, died at his home at Elyria, O. He had been ill several days.

* * *

Washington

Congress reopened at Washington in special session, with the ship subsidy bill as the chief goal, and the presence of a woman representative on the floor of each house as an innovation. Amendment to the Volstead act presses for consideration.

* * *

Appeals of both foreign and American steamship companies against the Daugherty "bone dry" ship order will be heard January 2, by action of the Supreme court at Washington.

* * *

Application of the Pennsylvania Railroad company for a review of a case against the railroad labor board was granted by the Supreme court at Washington. The case will test the authority of the board.

* * *

Governor Parker of Louisiana appealed to President Harding at Washington ...

Mrs. Anna Couche, a pneumonia patient at Rockefeller Institute at New York, was burned to death when the "oxygen chamber" in which she was placed to save her life burst into flames.

* * *

Six hundred taxicab drivers and 400 mechanics of the Black and White Taxicab company at New York left their cabs in the company's garages when they walked out on strike against reduced commissions.

* * *

According to a dispatch from Valparaiso, the captain of the American steamer Santa Cruz reports he has picked up a wireless message saying an earthquake has done great damage in Hawaii.

* * *

As part of a movement to form a new national political party, representatives of the Farmer-Labor and similar organizations have been invited to meet at Sioux Falls, S. D., to form a state unit.

* * *

Illiteracy is costing the United States $850,000,000 a year, the Missouri State Teachers' association was told at Kansas City by William M. Lewis, education specialist of the national chamber of commerce.

* * *

Governor Robertson of Oklahoma, on trial charged with accepting a bribe, is alleged by County Attorney Hepburn at Okmulgee to have pardoned a murder convict on condition that he kill Hepburn.

* * *

Under an agreement between the University of Brussels and the American commission for relief in Belgium at New York, a gift of four new buildings for the university was made, to cost 14,000,000 francs.

* * *

Governor Neff, at Austin, Tex., has under consideration a note from Consul General Ruiz at San Antonio demanding immediate protection for Mexicans at Breckenridge, where, he says, they were driven out.

* * *

Foreign

Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape while motoring from Paris to San Remo, when the rear axle broke and the car nearly overturned. She suffered slightly from shock.

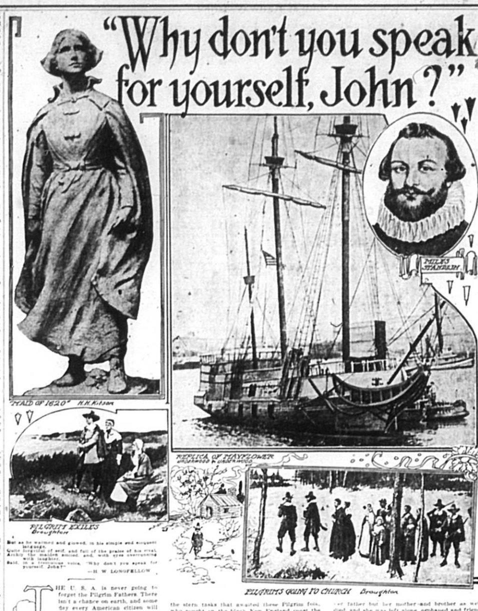
* * *

In succession to Baron Hardinge, who is retiring from the diplomatic service, the marquis of Crewe has been named ambassador to France, says a London dispatch.

* * *

Ragged communists invaded several fashionable Berlin restaurants at night and seized the food off the plates of patrons, including several American women. The invaders ...

"Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"



"MAID OF 1620"

REPLICA OF MAYFLOWER

PILGRIM EXILES

PILGRIMS GOING TO CHURCH

... Just also here are some of the points she makes as to why Priscilla took John instead of Captain Miles:

The perversity which guides a woman in love matters was evident in Priscilla Alden's choice. John Alden was a stalwart youth, and made her a good husband. She saw heaven in his blue eyes, beyond doubt, but to most women the valiant soldier of fortune, Capt. Miles Standish, would have had more appeal. Standish was surrounded with the halo of romance and adventure in a dozen countries; he was strangely like that other doughty adventurer of America's beginnings, Capt. John Smith—a stout heart his, and fitted thereby for ...

... the best authority. Women of Priscilla's station in life, and it was of the upper middle class, wore the English dress of the period. This was often full skirts of silk of varied colors; long pointed stomachers, often with bright tone; full, sometimes puffed or slashed, sleeves, and lace collars or "whisks" resting upon the shoulders. Often the gowns were plaited or silk laced; they often opened in front, showing petticoats that were quilted or embroidered in brighter colors. Later came the dress restrictions, but not in the early days of the colony.

Fortune had severe trials in store for Priscilla Mullins. During that terrible first winter not only ...

... laughed and flushed.

It was not long, however, before John Alden and his reconciled friend went to Duxbury, Mass., and started a settlement there. The bruised heart of Miles Standish had been healed by the soft fingers of a certain Barbara, one of the passengers on the second coming of the Mayflower. She became the second Mrs. Miles Standish and in amity and affection the two families lived side by side in Duxbury. Priscilla became the mother of eleven children. Thus this Pilgrim romance, like the story book tale, ends aptly with the old phrase "And they lived happily ever after."

HARDING DELIVERS SUBSIDY MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

President Presents Plea to Both Houses in Person.

TRADE FLEET IS NEEDED

Executive Before the Solons in Plea for Help for the United States Merchant Marine—Special Session Hears Message.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Enactment of the administration merchant marine bill was urged upon congress by President Harding as necessary to relieve the government of present "staggering losses" in operation of the war-built merchant fleet, and to establish a program of assured shipping to serve the nation in war and give a guaranty of commercial independence in time of peace.

Personally addressing a joint session of the house and senate, the executive declared an actual monetary saving to the government would result from the proposed law. He challenged every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the public treasury. The legislation, he asserted, automatically guarded against enrichment or perpetual bestowal. The President said:

Text of Message.

"Members of the Congress: Late last February I reported to you relative to the American merchant marine, and recommended legislation which the executive branch of the government deemed essential to promote our merchant marine and with it our national welfare.

"Other problems were pressing and other questions pending, and for one reason or another, which need not be recited, the suggested legislation has not progressed beyond a favorable recommendation by the house committee. The committee has given the question a full and painstaking inquiry and study, and I hope that its favorable report speedily will be given the force of law.

Would Clear Atmosphere.

"It will be helpful in clearing the atmosphere if we start with the frank recognition of divided opinion and determined opposition. It is no new experience. Like proposals have divided the congress on various previous occasions. Perhaps a more resolute hostility never was manifest before, and I am very sure the need for decisive action—decisive, favorable action—never was so urgent before.

"We are not now dealing with a policy founded on theory; we have a problem which is a grim actuality. We are facing insistent conditions, out of which will come either additional and staggering government losses and national impotence on the seas, or else the unfurling of the flag on a great American merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance ...

"It is not, therefore, a question of adding new treasury burdens to maintain our shipping; we are paying these burdens now. It is not a question of contracting an outlay to support our merchant shipping, because we are paying already. I am not asking your authorization of a new and added draft on the public treasury; I am appealing for a program to diminish the burden we are already bearing.

"Let us omit particulars about the frenzied war-time building. Possibly we did full as well as could have been done in anxious circumstances. Let us pass from the moment the vital relationship between a merchant marine and a commercially aspiring nation. Aye, let us suppose for a moment the absurdity that with one $3,000,000,000 experience and with the incalculable costs in lives and treasure which may be chargeable to our inability promptly to apply our potency—which God forefend happening again—let us momentarily ignore all of these and turn to note the mere business problem, the practical question of dollars and cents with which we are confronted.

Urges Change at Once.

"When your executive government knows of public expenditures aggregating $50,000,000 annually, which it believes could be reduced by half through a change of policy, your government would be unworthy of public trust if such a change were not commended, nay, if it were not insistently urged.

"And the pity of it is that our present expenditures in losses is not constructive. It looks to no future attainments. It is utterly ineffective in the establishment of a dependable merchant marine, whereas the encouragement of private ownership and the application of individual initiative would make for a permanent creation, ready and answerable at all times to the needs of the nation.

"But I have not properly portrayed all the current losses to the public this year.

"We are wearing out our ships without any provision for replacement. We are having these losses through deterioration now, and are charging nothing against our capital account. But the losses are there, and regrettably larger under government operation than under private control.

"Only a few years of continued losses on capital account will make these losses through depreciation alone to exceed the $50,000,000 a year now drawn to cover losses in operation.

Offers Three Solutions.

"Three courses of action are possible and the choice among them is no longer to be avoided.

"The first is constructive. Enact the pending bill under which I firmly believe an American merchant marine, privately operated, but serving all the people and always available to the government in any emergency, may be established and maintained.

"The second is obstructive. Continue government operations and attending government losses and discourage private enterprise by government competition, under which losses are met by the public treasury, and witness the continued losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

"The third is destructive. It involves the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations.

U. S. Builded Poorly.

...

HAD HIS NEPHEW SIZED UP RIGHT

Uncle Fogy Came Pretty Near Knowing Just What Was the Matter With Lucas Purt.

"My nephew, Lucas Purt, is a handy man who can do a little of everything but make a good living," admitted old Uncle Fogy. "He can play most any sort of musical instrument well enough to be in active demand at home-talent entertainments, but not well enough to get paid for it. He can work various puzzles and drive children crazy with admiration, but he can't interest the bankers in any of his problems. He can fix a contrary clock with ease, but he can't concoct an excuse that will cause anybody to lend him money. He will do a thank-ye job cheerfully and well, but when there is cash to pay out it goes to a grouchy professional.

"So he proceeds, making things easy for other people, but getting very little out of it for himself, b'cuz, while he is capable and accomplished, he hasn't learned to bunch his hits. Looking over him, I am inclined to believe that the matter with Lucas is that while he has the key to success, he can't find the keyhole."—Kansas City Star.

Aubusson Tapestry Rugs.

The little city of Aubusson, in France, 250 miles south of Paris, has been the commercial center, for over a century, of the weaving of tapestries for the floor, as well as tapestries for furniture and the wall. Hence the name Aubusson rugs has become attached to tapestry rugs, and they are commonly called that now even when woven elsewhere. Thousands of Americans who have visited Mount Vernon, President Washington's home, overlooking the Potomac river, may remember having seen two Aubusson rugs there. One in the dining room and one in the library. Both these rugs were made in Aubusson, France.

Cuts Own Pay.

Cincinnati, O.—Modesty is the middle name of Norwood's new service director, though his official signature is only Bush Parker. Following his appointment recently he learned that his salary of $3,000 was in excess of that received by the mayor and promptly filed a request with the city council that it be reduced to $2,400 on the ground that no subordinate officer should receive more pay than the head of the municipal government. His request was granted.

TRY TO SELL GOETHE RELICS

American Peace Society Seeks to Halt Auction by French Creditors at Lyons, France.

Washington.—Disturbed over reports that a valuable collection of Goethe relics is to be sold at auction by the authorities of Lyons, France, the American Peace society through its official organ is instituting a campaign to prevent what it regards as an impending calamity to the world of literature. The society has been informed that the Goethe collection was loaned by the Goethe museum of Frankfort to a French committee at Lyons for exhibition shortly before the World war, was seized by the French government, and now is held for storage costs of 500,000 francs, which the Frankfort museum says it cannot pay.

Beginning of English Literature.

English literature may be said to have begun with Chaucer, about the middle of the Fourteenth century. There were works written earlier than that, but they are in a language so different from modern English that they cannot be read without a glossary.

The Hardest Part.

Our own guess is that after conquering the world, Alexander died of rage while trying to collect the indemnity.—Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Wall Street to South Ferry

By H. IRVING KING

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Charley Fosdick was a clerk down in the financial district and his boarding house was well over on the West side in the Twenties. He was a frugal chap with a savings bank account and a determination to get ahead. Charley was from Oakdale, Mass., a small town, but he was not a bit afraid of New York, which was a strong point in favor of his succeeding. Don't think that he was "fresh" or unheeding of the fierce competition he was up against.

The firm of Catherwood & Robbins, by which Charley was employed, was ruled by old man Jameson, a white side-whiskered autocrat. Robbins had died years and years ago; Catherwood had died about two years before Charley came to the firm, and the business was continued by his heirs, two sons and a daughter, whom no one seemed to know much about and who were never seen at the office. Now, every day at a certain hour, punctually to the minute by Trinity church clock, for he was a methodical person, Charley left the office, walked up Wall street, turned down Broadway and proceeded to South Ferry, where he took the Ninth avenue "L."

He enjoyed this healthful little walk after the confinement of the office, and besides, by taking the train at South Ferry he stood a better chance of getting a seat. And every day as he passed a large office building on Broadway there emerged therefrom a young woman of about his own age, soberly clad, and to Charley's eyes exceedingly beautiful. There was an air of efficiency about her, too, which to a person constituted as Charley Fosdick was added greatly to her attractiveness.

The fair and efficient unknown was always accompanied by an older woman less plainly dressed, but the young New Yorker from Oakdale, who was a close observer and a good judge of values, was willing to bet that the fine clothes of the older woman cost less than the plainer ones of the younger. The couple followed the same route as Charley—Broadway, Bowling Green, Whitehall street. He watched to see what then became of them and found that they entered the Staten Island ferry house. This conjunction of time, place, route and persons had been going on for some time before either of the persons concerned noticed it, but as soon as they did it became the usual and expected. Charley always watched the entrance of the office building as he approached to see if the plainly dressed young lady was emerging and the plainly dressed young lady always gave a swift glance up the street to see if the young man was on time.

They neither bowed nor spoke, of course. But they became quite like old friends after a while. At last the barrier fell; it fell with a little handbag which the young lady carelessly let fall and which Fosdick picked up and restored to her with his best bow ...

... a little walk, but now, no sooner had he turned into Broadway from Wall street than he found himself at the ferry.

The young lady called herself Miss Susan Knox and introduced her companion as Miss Stetson. She talked freely enough—but when Charley came to think it over, the fact that she was employed in the office of the Smithson estate was about all the information regarding her that he had acquired. Whereas he realized that by skillful questions and leading remarks, she had extracted from him the most minute details of his private affairs as well as all the information he could afford with regard to the business of his firm. Regarding the latter she seemed strangely curious—and Charley was as wax in her hands. He asked permission to call; but had to be content with "Well, not just now—later, perhaps."

They were getting perilously near the "Susan" and "Charley" stage when something happened. "What's been the matter with you all the week?" said Miss Knox suddenly one day as they were passing the Standard Oil building. "Things going wrong at the office?"

Charley glanced at Miss Stetson. Susan said something to that guardian dragon under her breath and she dropped behind. "The fact is," said Charley, "I think I'll throw up my job." And then he told her that from things which had come under his cognizance in the course of his office duties he believed that Old Man Jameson had been using the firm's money to speculate with and was about due for a smashup that might wreck or cripple the concern. He had bought heavily of T. P. & Q., which had gone down five points and gave signs of going still lower.

"And you think," said Miss Knox at the end of the recital, "that if T. P. & Q. went up so that Jameson could break even with the market he would draw out and replace the money he has er-er-borrowed?"

"Yes, for this deal," replied Charley, "but Lord knows how soon he would be in on another."

"Well, you'd better keep your job a while," said she. "Here we are at the ferry. Good day."

The next day T. P. & Q. began to go up. It rose steadily all the next week until it was two points above where Jameson had bought it. On the day the stock reached that point Charles Fosdick had the shock of his life. Miss Knox and Miss Stetson appeared at the office of Catherwood & Robbins and were shown in to Old Man Jameson's private sanctum, and Mr. Catlin, chief of the office staff, a veteran employee whom Jameson had always kept down, was sent for. When the two women finally left the office they were shortly followed by Jameson, who looked neither to right nor left as he went out. Then came out of the private office Mr. Catlin, who posted up a notice to the effect that Mr. Jameson having resigned, Mr. J. Catlin was appointed manager in his place.

Miss Susan "Knox" was Miss Susan Catherwood. Her two brothers, choosing to live most of the time in Europe, had given her power of attorney for the affairs of Catherwood & Robbins, to be used only in case of need, they having every confidence in Jameson. The Smithson Estate consisted of dwelling houses and other buildings left to Susan by her mother. Susan, being of a business turn, managed this herself, keeping for the purpose a little office in the building from which Charley had seen her emerge. Miss Stetson was her secretary.

Charley went down Broadway the day of Susan's visit to the Catherwood & Robbins office with his head in a whirl. No Miss "Knox" met him; but Miss Stetson did, and acidly commanded him to accompany her to Staten Island. There, in a fine old house overlooking the Narrows, Susan explained matters to him.

"As for Jameson," she said, "his judgment of values was sound, but T. P. & Q. was raided by the bears. However, I got two of my brokers at work and we squeezed the shorts. This allowed Jameson to pull out and make good. But as I didn't propose to have him using the firm's money for speculative purposes I let him go. I propose to keep a closer supervision of the firm's affairs after this, so I shall not be able to handle the Smithson estate. How would you like to take my place?"

No, they were not married at once—it was not until Charley had managed the Smithson estate for a year. And it was two years before the name of the Wall street firm was changed to Catherwood & Fosdick.

Novel Snuff Boxes.

The extraordinary manner in which ...

... horns, the ends of the horns being cut off about three or four inches from the tip. A stopper is put on the wider end of this novel box, while the pointed end is pierced with a small hole.

"When the snuff taker wishes to indulge in his favorite hobby he merely puts the pointed end of the horn against his nostrils and sniffs!"

Costa Rican Funeral Gay Affair.

The native Costa Rican is an inveterate lover of pleasure and never grudges a day missed from work if he can obtain entertainment by such self-denial. The common people get pleasure even from a funeral, which they always turn into quite an event, with music and a general gathering of friends. The Costa Rican is a born music lover, and almost anyone who can get possession of an instrument is able to play by ear. Small country funerals are usually preceded merely by an accordion player, who squeezes out any tune that comes into his head, ignorant of the names of all.

Few Trades in Iceland.

There are few trades or crafts in Iceland, every man being compelled as a rule to depend upon his own skill for his supplies. The natives usually make their own canoes, shoe their own horses, and manufacture their saddles.

SOME ANIMALS IMMUNE TO POISON

Only Arsenic Seems Able to Kill All Insect, Vegetable, and Animal Forms of Life.

Some animals can absorb enough poison to kill a regiment of men without suffering any ill effects at all. Morphia, for instance. Of this deadly drug a goat can swallow with impunity enough to kill one thousand human beings, London Answers says.

Cats again seem morphia proof. They can take quantities of the poison without being made in the least sleepy. On the contrary, morphia seems to excite the animals.

A pigeon has been known to eat 80 grains of morphia mixed with its food in a fortnight. Here again the bird was not in any way harmed.

Rabbits will eat belladonna, eat it to such an extent that their flesh becomes poisonous, while they themselves are not any the worse.

Cantharidin is not so deadly as the poisons already mentioned, yet one grain has been known to kill a human being. You might, however, give a whole spoonful to a hedgehog without doing the slightest harm to the prickly chap.

Arsenic is one of the few poisons which kills all forms of life—insect, animal and vegetable—and of the vegetable poisons there is one—namely nicotine—which is even more deadly in its effects on the lower animals than it is upon mankind.

Prosperity's Temptations.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle but very powerful manner, so that we are but little aware of them and less able to withstand them persistently.—Exchange.

Mailing Packages.

When sending parcels a distance through the mail, it is wise to wrap them in several papers, each one addressed and tied, so if the outer wrappings come off the destination will still be known.

Colonial Houses Cold

Colonial houses were cold in winter, according to books of that time. One volume tells of icy blasts that blew down Cotton Mather's great chimney so fiercely that this noted divine recorded the fact in his diary. He speaks of a "great Fire that the Juices forced out at the end of short billets of wood by the heat of the flame on which they were laid, yett froze into ice on their coming out." Judge Sewell wrote 20 years later: "An Extraordinary Cold Storm of Wind and Snow. Bread was frozen at the Lord's Table. Even though it was so Cold yet John Tuckerman was baptized. At 6 o'clock my ink freezes so that I can hardly write by a good fire in my Wives Chamber." Cotton Mather tells in his pompous fashion of a cold winter's day four years later: "'Tis dreadful cold, my ink glass in my standish is froze and splitt in my very stove. My ink in my pen suffers a congelation."

Scene of the Latest Railway Strike

When Paul Baurie, twelve, of Chicago, installed this miniature railway system in his back yard he established his wee brother in the capacity of maintenance-of-way chief. Little brother had read about the striking railroad shopmen in the papers, and the other day, when set to work repairing a diminutive switch, he declared a walk-out. The difficulty went into deadlock, and was finally referred to mother for arbitration. Little brother was appeased with doughnuts and a brief, but brisk, tanning, and transportation was resumed.

Conservation of Forests Growing

Lumber Producer, Once Most Nortorious Waster, Is Becoming Provident and Canny.

FEAR PERIL OF WOOD FAMINE

Methods of Lumbermen Radically Change—Remnants of the Virgin Stands of Pine in the South Will Be Cut in Ten Years.

Washington.—In no great American industry, not even meat packing, in which by common repute everything is utilized but the hog's squeal, is conservation today receiving greater attention than in the lumber industry. The lumber producer, once of all our industrial giants the greatest and most notorious wastrel, has begun to be provident and canny. The industry has been forced to it. Its alternative is to change methods or prepare for the end of greatness. And what is now being done to change methods constitutes one of the most interesting stories in modern industrial science.

The fact is that America is nearing the end of her timber resources. Even ten years ago the prediction that the end was nigh was scouted as the outcry of the professional alarmist. But expanding population, the enormous demand of the war for lumber, the ceaseless forest fires, all have done their work. America faces the unpleasant fact that her once seemingly inexhaustible forests, which stretched across 3,000 miles with only a break for the Great Plains, are nearing exhaustion.

Already the pinch is being felt, especially in the East. The rising prices tell part of the story. The consumption of lumber has dropped from an average per capita use of 500 board ...

In the woods the greatest problem is fire. Even with today's diminished per capita use of lumber we are cutting down trees four times as fast as nature can grow new wood; but in spite of all the systems of protection, the forest fire continues to be even more destructive than the woodsman's ax. The solution of the fire problem seems to be a more elaborate system of fire protection and greater co-operation with state and national fire protection services on the part of private owners of timber land.

Of the more than 32,000 forest fires annually, lightning starts about one-fifth of them, and human carelessness the rest. The tobacco smoker is the chief offender. A strong effort is being made to induce tobacco manufacturers to print fire warnings on all packages of cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobacco.

The chief damage wrought by forest fires is not in the virgin timber, but in the cut-over lands in which the young trees have not yet reached merchantable size. It is burning the wealth of the future. Three-fourths of all cut-over forest lands would reforest themselves if it were not for fires.

The fire hazard, too, is the chief deterrent to private owners of cut-over lands to reforest them. Men hesitate to lock up a considerable investment which is always subject to destruction from an unpreventable cause. A better control of fires would undoubtedly result in an increase in commercial reforestation.

Yet it is a forward-looking man who will invest in a business the profits of which will accrue only to his grandchildren. The slow growth of trees does not recommend forestry as a business for an impatient man. Science, therefore, is coming to the aid of those who would like quicker profits. It is doing this through what is known as laminated construction.

Laminated wood construction was ...

... pine and the like are being made of laminated wood, and the development is expected to produce beams, girders and stringers that will be as strong and durable as clear timber.

Using Laminated Wood.

The extension of the use of laminated wood will have a profound effect upon the lumber industry in more ways than one. It will encourage the commercial planting of forests by enabling the use of trees much smaller than those now usually cut, and thus shorten the period of rotation in forest culture. Furthermore, by making salable small pieces of wood heretofore held valueless, lamination will extinguish the burning slab piles which have been as perpetual an adjunct of the modern sawmill as the altar fire was in the ancient temple of Vesta.

Lamination will have another effect. Heretofore the practice in the woods has been to reject those sections of logs which by reason of imperfections would not saw up into clear timber. The section rejected might contain much usable wood but if it was not entirely sound it was left on the floor of the forest to rot and add to the fire hazard. If the mill can market small pieces of wood, it can cut up these hitherto discarded logs and save what good timber they contain.

To the same end the forest products laboratory is urging chairmakers and other users of wood in small pieces to order their lumber cut to size at the mills, abandoning their present practice of buying large pieces and sawing them up themselves. This will further encourage the more complete utilization of the logs cut in the forest.

Endless Line of By-Products.

As to the use of by-products, the ramifications of the conservation crusade are almost endless. The Chicago packing house has not yet found a use for the pig's squeal, but the lumbermen have discovered they can use the tree's bark. Good tarpaper can be made of the bark which accrues at the wood-pulp mills. Bark, after the tannin has been extracted, can also be so used. Waste wood at the veneer factories makes excellent paper, the scientists have discovered. Newspapers can be de-inked and made up into new paper.

...

Gotham Gets New Roosevelt Statue

The Kitchen Cabinet

(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

In the last analysis, a bore bores, because he keeps us from something more interesting than himself. He becomes a menace to happiness in proportion as the span of life is shortened by an increasing number of things to do and places to go between the crib and the coffin.—Contributors' Club.

SEASONABLE FOODS

This is the season of the year when we turn to our recipes for fruit cake.

Fruit Cake.—Take one cupful each of sugar, butter, molasses, strawberry preserve or jelly, butter, milk, one-half cupful of strong coffee, two eggs, one nutmeg grated, two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon and soda, the latter dissolved in one-half cupful of hot water; one teaspoonful of cloves, two pounds each of currants and raisins, one pound of candied fruit, chopped (orange, lemon and citron), six cupfuls of flour. Mix the fruit in the flour and combine as usual. Steam one hour, bake one-half hour. Keep in a stone jar the cake wrapped in waxed paper.

Creole Steak.—Put a flank steak through the meat chopper, adding three onions and one green pepper, minced fine, one-quarter of a cupful of suet chopped fine, one-half cupful of bread crumbs and one teaspoonful of salt. Mold into shapes like sirloin steak and place in a well-greased casserole. Pour over one cupful of stewed tomatoes and bake in a hot oven 15 minutes.

Brunswick Roast.—Split a flank steak, taking care not to separate. Spread flat and fill with the following: Soak bread in cold water and press dry—take three-quarters of a cupful. Place in a bowl three chopped onions, one green pepper chopped, one-half teaspoonful of poultry seasoning, one-quarter cupful of chopped suet, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Mix well and spread on the meat. Roll and tie securely, roll in seasoned flour and brown in hot oven, turning until well-browned. Now add one cupful of hot stock or water, and cook slowly for one and one-half hours. Serve either hot or cold. If hot, garnish with potato and carrot balls, cooked until tender and well-seasoned.

Egg Hollandaise.—Place a poached egg in a small casserole or ramekin, cover with Hollandaise sauce, lay a boiled mushroom on top of the sauce and set the casserole in a hot oven for five minutes. Serve hot.

A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week of content
And health from the toils of tomorrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
What so e'er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

MORE THANKSGIVING DISHES

...

Nellie Maxwell

Help You

Run the Ball

—bring home the bacon, collar the blue vase, carry the message to Garcia, etc.

LITTLE Raisins, full of energy and iron, will put the pep into you that makes winning plays. Use vim like it in your business, too.

One hundred and forty-five calories of energizing nutriment in every little five-cent red box that you see.

Comes from fruit sugar in practically predigested form—levulose, the scientists call it—so it goes to work almost immediately. Rich in food-iron also.

Try these little raisins when you're hungry, lazy, tired or faint. See how they pick you up and set you on your toes.

Little Sun-Maids

"Between-Meal" Raisins

5c Everywhere

Had Your Iron Today?

Gentle Repartee.

He (sarcastically)—Do you call that thing on your head a hat?

She (idly)—Do you call that thing in your hat a head?

She Wants to Know.

"Do you know that man's wife so well?" "Never met her." "Then why do you always say to him, 'How's Trix?'"

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally. Adv.

A Year's Wear or a New Pair Free. That's our guarantee of Nu-Way

W. L. DOUGLAS $5 $6 $7 & $8 SHOES

Virginia Farms

MOTOR TRUCKS

2½ times as much sold

CALUMET The Economy BAKING POWDER

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

Prudent Pause.

"When you paused before the beginning of your speech, were you trying to think of something to say?" ...