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Patronize One Another for the Upbuilding of Town and County.



Some delvers into the mysteries of the evolution of man would claim that the human race originally began life in the form of trees. There are enough "sticks" left to bear out the theory.

The St. Paul man who started on a 40-day fast in an attempt to prove that his mind was superior to his body lost out. A man who would attempt such an experiment hasn't any mind to start with.

Of course Uncle Sam must pause long enough to say that he's strictly neutral, but he's too busy harvesting his crops right now to give very much attention to the excitement over there except during the brief period between supper and bedtime.

If they all get into the fight they must all be fed, and it looks pretty much like that is just what is going to happen. This will leave United States the one big world's commissary from which to draw the army bacon and hardtack, and if our supply doesn't grow popular in demand it will be a very strange thing.

There is no use of any one complaining these days about not being able to get work. There is more work than there are men—and wages are high. One hundred and fifty men were shipped out of Portland Saturday on railroad work, and several hundred are wanted who cannot be gotten. The railroads have distributed circulars saying that a total of 27,740 men are wanted in the harvest fields of North Dakota and Minnesota. More than that number are wanted in other sections to harvest the crop. When you hear a man complaining about not being able to get work, just set it down that that man wouldn't work if he had the chance.

With the present war clouding nearly all of Europe, the policy of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan to do all possible, with honor, to avoid any such lamentable consequences for this country, comes out in a different light before the American people, especially so when their products are so likely to be in extraordinary demand at unlimited prices. It is always best to let the other fellow do the fighting, whether it be by words or deeds. The United States now has the chance to take her rightful place as the first nation of the world, both on sea and on land, commercially and industrially, and if carping, disloyal citizens will let the head of our government alone, these conditions will be utilized and the prestige gained.

Voters will do well to bear in mind that the Duniway now attacking Judge Webster Holmes is the same Duniway who for so long held up the Portland bridge bonds, keeping that city out of a needed improvement and putting it to many thousands of dollars of needless expense. Judge Holmes took one share of stock in the Tillamook Hotel Company, the concern over which controversy has been waging, as any loyal citizen would to help along a needed public enterprise, and disposed of that share as soon as he could find some one to take it off his hands. If that can designate him as an interested party, we fall to see it. He surely was not interested to the extent of financial gain for himself, as was probably Duniway in the bridge matter.

In spite of the criticisms continually hurled at Senator Chamberlain in an endeavor to defeat him, notice that when some public improvement is needed, Chamberlain is the one requested to secure it. Why are not the services of Representative Hawley asked for once in a while? Simply for the good and sufficient reason that Chamberlain is known as a man who will deliver the goods, if it is possible for any one to do so, while it is also well known that Hawley has no influence and cannot bring anything of a public good to a successful issue for the benefit of those interested. The greatest folly that our section could commit just now would be to send an inexperienced, untrained and unacquainted man to take George Chamberlain's place in Washington. He is recognized as one of Oregon's most prominent men; he has made for himself a national fame and has achieved for Oregon and the northwest more than any other senator. For the work he has done he has been honored exceptionally by the senate, by national bodies and by many big eastern states and civic societies. In justice for what he has done for us, he should be returned by and overwhelming majority, showing that Oregon recognizes and appreciates good work well done and is not blind and dominated by party rule to such an extent as to refuse to further profit by the same. With Chamberlain once more a senator and a good, pushing man in Hawley's seat, Oregon will profit by the changes to be made in our national plans in the near future.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

The mother is gone. Her gentle spirit has departed, her tired body is at rest. The pain-wrinkled face is smoothed with the touch of death, the delicate hands are folded over the still heart and the stiffened form has been lowered to its last repose. She is gone, but to those who called her mother her memory revived by a thousand tender recollections. Her heavenly mission is being perpetuated on earth where bereaved hearts beat painfully in their desolation, where her influence for good is the antithesis of the sorrow that prevails because of her laying down the burden of mortality and taking up the robes of immortality.

She was a womanly woman. She was a motherly mother, a wife and a burden bearer for those she loved. There was no sacrifice so great she would not make that her family might be comfortable and happy. She was the "first lady of the land," but she was a mother in all that the term implies, she was a woman in every sense of the word.

She was sympathetic in her life and Godlike in her ministrations. She had no ambitions but to promote the happiness and well-being of her husband and daughters, and the less fortunate in life. She was for the home first and society afterward. She believed that society was safe-guarded in the home, and not the home in society.

She is gone in the body, but her spirit will ever dwell and abide in the hearts of those she loved and cherished. No higher tribute can be paid her than by saying that she was only a mother—only a woman.

WHY NOT RAISE MORE LIVE STOCK?

With cowboy and his lariat rapidly disappearing from the western plains and the steer market at Chicago rising steadily, with the prospects of a general European war to increase the demand for beef, is it not timely that the farmers of this and other Oregon communities should recognize the fact that there is much money to be made in growing live stock for market? Since the high cost of living became such a vital topic for discussion and the price of beef one of the items showing the largest per cent increase in price, the Chicago packers have been maintaining that the law of supply and demand has been the sole cause. In defense of their statements the packers point out that no longer are the western plains the grazing grounds for thousands of heads of cattle, which, as soon as fattened, were shipped to Chicago, Kansas City or some other packing center. They say that reclamation projects and the cutting of the prairie states into small tracts for farming have driven the cowboy and his lariat out of a job, and that the beef of the future must be grown by the soil tiller and not the cattle baron, who is rapidly passing away.

Whether the packers are right or not in the diagnosis of the high cost of living, what they say of beef for future consumption is true. Even Texas, the once great home of the long-horned steer and the cowboy, is undergoing such a transformation that the old-time "cow-puncher" would not recognize it. The small farm is doing away with the round-up in the Lone Star state, and what is true in Texas is also true of several of the northern states.

Every live stock expert will say that the under-production of cattle is to blame for the high standard of living costs. Agricultural college experts recognize that the packers are presenting facts and are urging the farmers of the middle west and west to buy more feeders and go into the cattle raising business on a larger scale. It is said the average farmer markets not more than one or two steers a year, when he could just as easily feed a dozen or so and make as much money as in any other way of disposing of the crops he raises. One of the best posted live stock growers in the west recently said: "The production of live stock is going to grow, instead of going back, as the last few years have shown, because the farmer and the small ranchman finally have realized the profit there is in raising livestock—especially as contrasted against truck farming. The generous price paid for stock in the open market, combined with the work of the agricultural colleges toward this end, have helped convince the farmer he would better change his tactics and reap the profit in the field of growing more live stock."

What this expert says is a mighty good tip to the farmers of this community. Grow more live stock and you will make more money.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARRROW, Chairman, N. Y. Editor of the New York State Grange Review

LIVE WESTERN GRANGE.

Its Committee Establishes a Public Free Market.

In the discussions of the advantages of marketing direct to the consumer, in order to reduce the high cost of living and to give the farmer a little better price for his produce, only rarely do we find granges or other farmers' organizations that combine talk with action. In Washington state there is a Pomona grange that is different in this respect. At a meeting of that grange it was decided that something should be done about establishing a grange free market. A committee was appointed in the forenoon, and while the rest were eating their lunch, presumably, this committee went out and rented a vacant lot in the central part of the city and reported to the grange. On the following Saturday six farmers' teams appeared at that market place with loads of fresh garden stuff, eggs, butter, etc. They offered their goods for about 25 per cent less than the merchants were getting. For a long time the merchants tried to combat the farmers' market by reducing their prices for the market days. But this did not last long. The farmers kept at it, and when fall came they leased an old building in the center of the city, as the city would not build a suitable market building, and in it constructed seventeen stalls or booths, and this structure was by no means large enough. Another market will be established if it has not been already. The scheme has been a notable success. Two market days a week were established, and there many housekeepers of the city go with their market baskets and replenish their larders, for about everything can there be found that is raised on the farm. There are hundreds of small cities where the same idea can be worked out just as successfully, and there are granges that do it only they go about it. It is a simple matter to solve this problem of eliminating the middleman, in numerous instances, when it is gone about in the right way. The only way to do some things is to do them.

A GOOD PROGRAM.

An Outline For Papers and Discussions on "The Soil."

First.—Innocence of the soil, its history and what it means to man.

Second.—Plant food in the soil; what it is; how it becomes available; making it available for the plant. Warmth, sunshine, moisture, chemical action. What we mean by unlocking soil fertility.

Third.—How can available plant food in the soil be most cheaply provided for use of crop? Relative importance of tillage and fertilizers in making plant food available. Conserving moisture and humus and saving homemade manures from waste and loss.

Fourth.—To what are our different soils best adapted, and what, in view of markets, can be most profitably grown, and why?

Fifth.—Nature and treatment of our city, sands and loams.

Sixth.—How should each be tilled in order to secure best crops and preserve and improve the fertility? When and how plowed and prepared for a crop.

How treated while the crop grows. What are your most efficient and important tools for soil working?

Seventh.—Chemical, mechanical and bacterial agencies in the soil.

Pennsylvania Grange Notes.

Oxford grange is very much affected. It recently initiated a class of eighteen and purchased a building which will be converted into a grange home.

Lawsville grange, Susquehanna county, with 114 members, has an average

attendance of 60 per cent. A good degree team is also a feature.

Little Beaver grange, located at Eaton Valley, purchased a church building with over two acres of ground attached for \$205, the alterations on each costing \$50. The membership list includes 155, and everybody is much alive.

Hemlock grange, at Buck Run, Columbia county, reorganized last November with sixty members, has bought a lot, upon which it erecting a two story hall with basement underneath.

W. F. Hill, a past master of the state grange, has announced his candidacy for senatorial nomination in the Blair-Huntington district.

At a meeting of the executive committee held in Harrisburg the committee held for considering the places proposed for holding the next state grange meeting decided to hold it in the city of Meadville, Crawford county, at the regular time in December next. In connection with the Meadville meeting there will be a big exhibit of labor saving machinery and devices for the housekeepers.

North Chant grange, Va., has a debating team composed of Miss Edna Farrell, Vera Struble and Ira Holcomb.

The Lockport (N. Y.) grange instituted a membership contest last year, offering a trip to Ithaca with expenses paid for farmers' week. During the year the membership was more than doubled. Lockport grange is only a two-year-old, but it has won first prize at the Niagara county fair both years of its entry.

Ordinary bathhouses are not to be considered by fastidious women. The monograms are stamped on one end of the towel. Embroidered monograms are out of place on Turkish toweling, and a stenciled monogram may be substituted by the woman who likes to decorate her own towels.

The Age Test. All sorts of tests are given for determining the age and quality of a fowl. Dark looking birds are not apt to be freshly killed ones. Freshly killed poultry has full, bright eyes and moist, pliable feet. If the eyes are dry and sunken and the feet and legs are stiff it is evidence that the fowl is not so fresh as it might be. The neck is the first part of the fowl to discolor. A young fowl will have pinfeathers, and the end of the breastbone will bend when pressed with the finger. Old fowls have long hairs and the legs will be scaly and thick and tough.

Old fowls are suitable only for boiling. The cold meat from the boiled fowl may be made up into many tempting forms. The ancient bird, if subjected to the boiling process for awhile before it is put into the oven, may often be roasted with fairly satisfactory results.

New York Grange News. Rev. Charles A. Pusey addressed a large meeting of grangers at Canandaigua on "The Modern Rural Community and its Development."

Degrees were conferred on a class of sixty-six on May 16 at Victor grange by the degree team of Newark, consisting of twenty-six members. An interesting exhibition drill was also given by the team.

The Wyoming grange has started an agricultural, poultry and flower center among its young people, with E. D. Jones, district superintendent of schools, as chairman of the committee in charge.

Eureka grange, at Lyons, celebrated its fortieth anniversary on June 3.

Cobceton grange has remodeled its hall. On the second floor is the assembly room, and the lower floor is fitted for entertainments, having stage room and other equipment.

Webster grange celebrated its thirty-fourth anniversary recently, 450 people attending.

The members of Lyndonville grange have purchased 125 tons of fertilizer this spring.

The next state grange meeting will be held in Oswego in the month of February, 1915.

Examinations for the state grange scholarships take place June 20.

Prayer Beads. Judging from the number of strings of oriental prayer beads seen in the display there is a decided vogue for them. They are gorgeous affairs, with beads of translucent rich colors and a gay silk tassel finish.

LINED GOWNS.

Made With Stripes Running In Many Different Directions.



MORNING DRESS.

Dress designers have a remarkable penchant for making the lines of the fabric diverge at eccentric angles. The little morning costume pictured here includes a hemstitched batiste blouse and skirt of white pique. The skirt has two tunics, with the lines running in opposite directions, while on the skirt they take still a third direction.

MONOGRAMMED TOWELS.

These Turkish Toweling Conventions For the Fastidious Bathing.

Bath towels adorned with the monogram of the owner and with a wash rag to match are shown in the shops. They are of Turkish toweling, and they are convenient for use at the seashore, where the towels found in the



MONOGRAMMED TOWELS.

That Girlish Hat. Be sure that your clothes suit not only your style, but your age. Seeing that the world and elderly matrons have, quite oblivions of the fitness of things, wearing one of those girlish Watteau hats liberally decked with pink roses, a man who was engaged in mending the streets along which she was passing paused—it was doubtless one of the many pauses that she made to make up the day's work—and after regarding her fixedly drew a fellow toiler's attention to the entrancing vision with the words, "Not oh, Bill!"—he really didn't mean to make a pun—"not price is mutton dressed as lamb this spring, eh?"

A Homemade Toy. Did you ever see boys walk on stilts? It looks like dangerous sport, but it is not after you have a little practice. In fact, you can take rapid strides with them, as do the shepherds in the desert of Laudes, in the south of France. They can run, jump, hop and dance on them with ease and security. When they stand on the stilts they can watch their flock, their feet being protected from the water during the winter and the hot sands in summer. In addition to the stilts, they use a long staff, which they carry in their hands. This forms the third leg when they require rest.

To make stilts procure two poles about six or seven feet long and nail on a strap of leather about one-third from the bottom of each. Into these the feet are placed, the poles being kept in proper position by the hands and moved forward by the action of the legs. Some American boys nail on wooden supports for the feet to rest upon instead of the leather straps.

Growing Things. Oh, I am a child of the country, and I love not the cities grim!

My heart aches to the wild things and the woodlands vast and dim.

Where the winds and the brook make music and fall from his cool retreat.

Comes the voice of the thrush at even in a madrigal wild and sweet.

Oh, I am a child of the country, and the orchard knows my tread.

When the hedges shine white with blossoms and the buds are pink and red!

And hand in hand in the moonlight go my soul's beloved and I.

And we need no words to question, no words to make reply.

Oh, I am a child of the country, and I love the fields at morn.

Where the air comes fresh and fragrant and the joy of the day is born.

Love's carols cheer the robin to the linnet over the way.

And the growing things and the birds and I welcome the dawn of the day.

—St. Nicholas.

Good form

Fourth of July Entertaining. For reasons seasonable as well as patriotic Independence day is the holiday par excellence of the country house and the one to which the summer time hostess brings her very best effort.

The weather may be too warm for active sports, but plenty of charming ones of the quieter sort may be inaugurated to make the occasion all it should be, with cooling temperance beverages, flowers in abundance, and the stars and stripes everywhere in evidence.

Dinner will probably be enjoyed at a specially decorated table, and for this feast the military suggestion is well worth thinking about. The centerpiece might be a toy cannon arranged upon a bed of red, white and blue flowers, having beside it a little heap of specially prepared cannon balls which contain gifts for the diners.

Or secure a small toy drum, paint on each drumhead the date of our outbreak for liberty's cause and place the drum in the center of the table on its side, allowing the drumheads to show.

From the top rise three or four pretty silk flags. The favors are little baskets containing candy freecrackers, the handle of each basket decorated with very tiny flags. Now all along the edge of the table, whether square or round, just below the line marked by the fall of the cloth, sew a border of flags either of silk, paper or cotton, as desired, and on every alternating one of these write the name of the guest who will occupy that particular seat.

Agreeing With Everybody. Many people have nowadays the habit of agreeing with everything one says. It doesn't matter to what you give an opinion, a book, a play, an event of current interest, they appear to agree with you in everything. Probably when somebody else gives a quite opposite opinion they affect to agree with them too.

It is so much more stimulating to meet them, and one can enjoy a talk with them so much better than with people who are too ready to agree.

Managing a Surprise Party. A young correspondent wants suggestions for a surprise party. Often surprises are far from welcome, but if some one of the family is taken into confidence the affair can generally be managed with satisfaction to all. Let each girl prepare a basket or box of luncheon for two, just as daintily as possible. On arriving pile their boxes in one place. After the surprise is over try some good games, then blindfold one boy at a time and let him select a basket or box and stand in line with his treasure unopened. After the smallest each one is to make a tentative, have opinions of their own about things and are not afraid to say so, are much more interesting.

People who frankly differ from one, who, without being hamptious or argumentative, have opinions of their own about things and are not afraid to say so, are much more interesting.

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Children Cry for Fletcher's



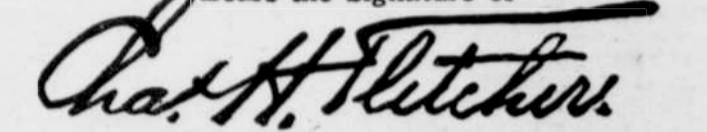
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BATISTE FROCK.

Quaint Design Suitable for the Small Girl's Summer Wardrobe.



BATISTE FROCK.

Quaint and old fashioned are the lines of the frock in figured batiste, Valenciennes and net footing which is illustrated here. Such a gown would be charming for church and for occasional informal parties. There is no reason why the small girl should not have many replicas of it in printed crepe or voile and in sheer flowered muslins or liness, for it is easily made, just a kimono cut upper portion, including bell elbow sleeves banded with Valenciennes and edged with footing.

The square neck is defined with two bands of lace insertion, and so is the footing edged high waist line simulation. She wears socks, bows on her sandals, and loops of ribbon hold back her locks above the brow. Care, however, must be taken not to have the loops too large for the face below them.

VOGUE FOR COLORS.

Rainbow Tints Combined in Necklaces of the Season.

All the colors of the rainbow are to be found in beads nowadays—pink, purple, green, yellow, lavender, red, orange and blue.

A quaint conceit in necklaces is the "tango," which is a combination of satin ribbon and beads. The ribbon, about half an inch in width, is long enough to be drawn around the collar, tied in a small bow with long ends hanging. These ends are festooned in harmonizing or contrasting glass beads. The effect is very chic, and still another recommendation is that the tie is very cheap.

Most of the pearls seen nowadays are very excellent imitations of the real thing, so excellent that only an expert can tell the difference. Shops which make a specialty of these gems have so perfected their work that many women who can well afford real pearls prefer to purchase a string of these imitation jewels so that they may wear them every day without fear of forfeiting a small fortune should the pearls become lost.

Spanish Combs.

We have Spanish combs and Spanish toques now. We find the high Spanish comb the most fashionable hair ornament of the season. Three big combs are wonderfully decorative.

The Parisiennes are wearing these high combs instead of giant aigrettes or ospreys. They arrange them coquettishly at the side of the head, jutting out beyond the coils of hair, and in some cases the carved designs are outlined with delicate silver filigree. Powder and evening headdress natural hair is once more coming into fashion. A powder and patches may continue to be worn, but only by the less conservative women.

How to Eat Asparagus. This is a problem as tremendous as how to eat an orange. Ivan Hoild in the London Express, gives some advice on the point.

"Rest one elbow," he says, "on the cloth and wrap one leg around the leg of the table so as to prevent overbalancing. Grip the asparagus and rub its neck to the melted butter. Before it has time to make up its mind which way it will wobble swing the asparagus off its feet and waddle it in the air to test its pliability. Then open your mouth and make a faint at letting your stalk in the small of the back."

"Ten to one the asparagus will try to dodge by doubling up. You get him as his head comes down, and there you are."

"Never in the excitement of the struggle be tempted into biting the asparagus below the belt. It's not playing the game, and, besides, it gives the stalk a fine opportunity to whip around with a left hook to the ear."

His Majesty's Fault. In the reign of Francis I. of France quickness of wit was often more promptly rewarded than actual merit. The monk, Regnier Malin, did not lack merit, but he owed his first advancement nevertheless to a clever retort.

Francis, who was very fond of the game of tennis, was playing a match one day with Malin. The monk finally ended the hard fought game with a brilliant stroke.

The king was somewhat out of humor on account of his defeat. "Remarkable," he exclaimed sarcastically, "to think that such a stroke should be made by a mere monk!"

"But, sire," replied the monk, who was as quick with his wit as he was with his racket, "it is your majesty's own fault that the stroke was not made by an abbot."

A week later Malin received his appointment as abbot of Beaulieu—Youth's Companion.

Reis and the Telephone. While Bell invented the telephone and Edison, Berliner, Marconi and many others have improved it, the true inventor and discoverer of the principles of telephony was a German scientist to whom too little credit has been given—Philipp Reis. In 1861 Reis exhibited a partially articulate electric telegraph at Frankfurt and showed that variations in an electric current caused by a vibrating membrane could reproduce the necessary vibrations.

Reis transmitted musical sounds and even words. Elisha Gray, whose application for