

CHAFIN TO LEAD FIGHT ON RUM

Prohibitionists Also Nominate Same Running Mate.

Offer to Make Large Contribution If Party Will Adopt New Name Is Shouted Down.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The National Prohibition convention concluded its labors here Saturday with the nomination of the party standard bearers of four years ago—Eugene W. Chafin, of Arizona, for president, and Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, for vice president. In each case the nomination was made by acclamation after a single ballot had indicated the preference of the delegates.

Four candidates for president were placed in nomination against Mr. Chafin. They were F. W. Emerson, of California; Finley C. Hendricksen,



EUGENE W. CHAFIN.

of Maryland; Aaron S. Watkins, of Ohio, and Andrew J. Houston, of Texas. Each in turn withdrew his name after the first ballot.

The leading candidates against Mr. Watkins for vice president were Mr. Emerson, of California and George E. Stockwell, of New York. Mr. Chafin, addressing the convention, promised not to stand for a third nomination. Because of a rush to adjourn, the plan to change the name of the party was not taken up for general discussion. A. J. Orem, of Massachusetts, in a brief speech, promised to pledge more money to the campaign fund should the name be changed.

"I believe we could make the campaign doubly effective if we should adopt a new name," said Mr. Orem. "We would be greatly aided in carrying our banner to success if we should adopt the name 'Progressive.'"

There were shouts of protest to this as well as to the name "conservative party," suggested by Rev. S. H. Taft, of California.

Fair Mission Is Success.
New York—W. T. Sesnon and Theodore Hardee, chairman and executive officer respectively of the commission extraordinary to Europe for the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco, returned on the Lusitania. They said their mission, which was to support President Taft's invitation to the governments of Europe to participate in the Panama exposition had been successful far beyond expectations. In every country they received assurance from the governments and manufacturers extensive exhibits.

Militia Aid Is Favored.
Washington, D. C.—The Pepper bill to bring the National Guard into closer touch with the Regular Army was favorably reported by the house military affairs committee. Under the bill, the Federal government would disburse about \$8,000,000 a year to the 10,000 commissioned officers and the 112,000 enlisted men of the National Guard. The secretary of war and the militia boards of the state would be authorized to cooperate.

Montreal Faces Strike.
Montreal—This port faces a complete tieup of business on account of trouble between transport handlers, checkers, freight handlers and longshoremen and their employers, the Dominion Telephone company and the Canadian Pacific railroad. The transportation handlers demand a leveling up of wages from the minimum of 22 cents an hour, received now, to 25, the maximum paid.

Eberhard Will Not Join.
St. Paul—In a letter to Hugh T. Halbert, Minnesota Roosevelt leader, who recently mailed a circular letter to all candidates for governor in this state, asking them to go on record in support of the proposed new third party movement, Governor Eberhard positively refused to join the third party movement. "I can see no need of organizing a new party," he wrote.

LORIMER FIGHTS BACK.

Makes Vigorous Attack Upon Enemies Before Senate.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lorimer Friday began his speech defending his right to his seat. He followed Senator Reed of Missouri, who had made a bitter attack upon him and his election by the Illinois legislature.

The senate chamber filled up slowly under the call for a quorum, but only 56 senators answered to their names. The senate galleries were not half filled.

As Senator Lorimer began his speech, he read from manuscript and his voice was for the first few sentences somewhat indistinct. He declared that he proposed to give the senate an insight into the character of the men who, he said, had tried to ruin him.

"It is true that the senate has the right to deny me a seat in this body," he began, "on the flimsiest pretext or on no pretext at all. I intend to show that no vote cast for me was influenced by fraud."

"Mr. President," he said in measured tones, "this is no joke. This is a solemn and serious question. If the senate decides to follow the views of the minority of this investigating committee, it will be travesty on civilized jurisprudence, a mockery of justice. It will be a declaration that the senate has decided to follow the red flag; that it has become the advocate of anarchy; has adopted the doctrine of the recall as advocated by its arch champion."

Senator Lorimer departed from his manuscript for a moment to refer to the Chicago newspapers. He declared certain of the newspaper owners and publishers there would be in prison if the public prosecutors had been active. Finally he discarded his manuscript and took a place in the center aisle from which he could be heard on both sides of the chamber.

Senator Lorimer charged that while the Tribune property was worth from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, it paid taxes on only \$420,000. He called these newspapers "robbers of the public treasury of Chicago." He attacked Victor Lawson of the News, and charged that the News occupied school land at a rental of \$1 a square foot and paid no taxes, while less valuable land across the street rented for \$3.50 a foot.

Mr. Lorimer charged that Mr. Lawson had secured unlawful reductions in taxes upon his home and business property and added that Mr. Lawson was trying to drive him out of public life.

Mr. Lorimer declared that erroneous statements had been sent out to the world by the newspaper agencies. He referred to what he termed the control of news sources by Victor Lawson, Melville E. Stone and Frank B. Noyes, who formerly ran the Record-Herald for Mr. Lawson.

Quoting Mr. Taft's letter to Colonel Roosevelt in which the president expressed the belief that Lorimer should be ousted, Lorimer complained of his treatment by Mr. Taft.

"I have no ill will or bitterness in my heart toward any senator who voted against me in the last congress, but it does hurt me that I should have been tried by the president or the president of the United States," he said bitterly.

JUDGE ARCHBALD OF COMMERCE COURT IMPEACHED.

Washington, D. C.—The house of representatives, adopted by a vote of 222 to 1, articles of impeachment against Judge Archbald, of the United States Commerce court. Representative Farr, of Pennsylvania, cast the single vote against the bill of impeachment.

Library School Endowed.
Tacoma—Funds have been promised by a well-known financier for the endowment of a large library school in the Northwest, probably at Portland, according to Franklin F. Hopper, city librarian, who has just returned from the annual meeting of the American Library association at Ottawa. Several hundred thousand dollars are said to have been offered for the institution, which will train persons in all branches of library work. Announcement that the school has been established will be forthcoming soon.

Slight Quake Is Felt.
San Jose, Cal.—Professor Albert J. Newlin, of the Santa Clara observatory, reports a good seismograph record of an earthquake, a local affair, at 8:06 p. m. Friday. It was faintly felt at Santa Clara. The epicenter was some distance away, perhaps 50 miles. The main shock, not very severe, lasted about two minutes. It was followed about six minutes later by another smaller shock, which, though recorded, was not felt.

Torrid Wave Is Broken.
New York, July 13.—"A tendency to cooler," which the weather officials promised, materialized tonight with a drop of about 20 degrees from the maximum of the week's hot spell. At seven o'clock tonight the thermometer here registered 75. Before the relief came the week's list of deaths in this city ascribed to the heat was increased by eight and the prostrations by more than a score.

Last Escape Is Denied.
Washington, D. C.—Those who flee from justice in the United States will hereafter find no place on the Western hemisphere safe from extradition. By signing an extradition treaty with Honduras the State department closed the last refuge.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

MATHEMATICS BY MILK TEST

O. A. C. Professor Shows How to Teach Per Cent Problems.

That school teachers, especially those in rural districts, can make the subject of percentage easier and more interesting to their pupils by using problems on the application of the Babcock milk test was shown to the teachers attending the summer session at the Oregon Agricultural college in a lecture by Prof. F. L. Kent, of the dairy department. He first gave a demonstration of the test, that all might understand its workings clearly.

"The Babcock test has done more to revolutionize dairying than any other one thing in a quarter of a century," said Prof. Kent in introduction. "With it and the cream separator, dairying has been put on a very different basis than before. In nearly all the discussions of milk and its handling you hear something of the fat content, and the Babcock test is the one commonly used to find this content. The man who supplies milk to a retailer does so under the Babcock test."

"The test bottle in which the sample of milk is measured holds an ounce and a half, and has a graduated scale on the long neck to aid in reading the fat content."

There are two sources of error, some bottles being incorrectly graduated on this scale, and some being inaccurate in size. A definite quantity of milk must be taken to make the test, and a pipette (a glass tube larger in the middle, and graduated) is used to suck up the sample from the container. The milk to be tested is poured from one cup to another several times, to make sure that it is of an even quality throughout, and has no cream standing on top.

"A third glass measure is used to measure the acid necessary for the test. These three pieces of glass and the centrifugal motion whirler make up the outfit for the test. Since the glassware is unpatented, it is all practically the same, but the machines for whirling the bottles are of different types."

"The pipette takes up 18 grams, or 16.6 cubic millimeters of milk, which is put into the test bottle. Then commercial sulphuric acid is added, to about the same quantity as the milk, to dissolve all the ingredients of the milk except the fat, setting that free so that it can rise into the neck of the bottle. The milk and acid are mixed by a rotary motion of the bottle to get a uniform color, a rich, dark brown, so that the acid may act on all the milk."

"After the test bottles are put into the whirler they are in motion about five minutes. Jersey milk generally runs as much as 50 per cent higher in fat content than the Holstein. The Ayrshire has a medium fat content of 3.5 to 4 per cent. The Holstein has about 3 per cent as a rule. When the test bottle is taken from the whirler, enough hot water is added to allow the fat to rise well up in the tube, and the sample is whirled again. When it is taken out finally, the fat shows in a clear yellow band in the neck of the bottle. The best way of measuring it accurately is by measuring with a pair of dividers the band of fat, then putting one leg of the dividers on zero, and the upper leg will indicate the precise per cent of fat content of the milk in each 18 grams."

"The Babcock test is being used as one of the regular demonstrations in schools where agriculture is being introduced. Teachers can get accurate glassware by having it tested by the state experiment station, or by insisting that the manufacturers guarantee the goods. It should be pointed out that one source of errors in the test is in the taking of the sample. When taken with a spoon from the top of a pan after the milk has stood, the fat content will be inordinately high."

"The Babcock test is one of the best ways of teaching percentage in arithmetic classes. For example, if a cow produces 56 pounds of milk a day, which tests 2.6 per cent, her production is 1.456 pounds of fat a day. If a cow gives 42 pounds, but the test is 3.5 per cent, she will give 1.47 pounds of fat. Carrying the problem out by means of daily records to the end of the month, a cow producing 725 pounds in a month with a test of 3.5 per cent, will give 25.375 pounds of fat a month. Or, a cow giving 42 pounds a day, produces 1,260 pounds a month, which, at a test of .035, gives 44.1 pounds of fat a month. The problems may further be elaborated by finding the gain in dollars, supposing the value of the butter fat on the market to be, say, 27 cents a pound. By using the cost of feed and other items, further complications and variations of the problems can be made."

"These problems will help, no doubt, in moulding the attitude of the parents toward the school and the common branches—a farmer sees more 'sense' in a study which has evident bearing on farming—and it will often stir up rivalry among the farmers, one being unwilling that his neighbors' old white cows should test higher than the heifer he raised himself. Thus such an application of the Babcock test may not only interest the boys and keep them in school longer, but may benefit the whole community."

"Nearly all of our farm dairies of any size keep a milk or cream separator, and the cream is, for the most part, sold to the creameries and cheese factories. The injustice of paying all farmers alike for the same weight of milk or cream, is evident when one remembers that 100 pounds of cream testing 20 per cent means but 20 pounds of fat, while 100 pounds testing 45 per cent means 45 pounds of fat. Holstein milk is generally about 3.4 per cent butter fat, and Jersey 5.5 per cent."

Prof. Kent then explained the principles of the cream separator, and showed how it saved the washing of the large number of pans necessary where the cream is allowed to rise and skimmed, and how the amount of cream taken from the milk may be regulated accurately by the turn of a screw. He showed how milk testing 5.5 fat content can be separated from a part of the cream and still be better milk than that testing 3.5 per cent which is allowed to keep all its cream, since milk of a higher test also contains more of the other solids besides fat.

"The question of how many cows one should have to make it advisable to keep a separator is a mooted one. It is safe to say that if 5 or more cows are kept, or even 3 particularly good ones, it is desirable to have a separator. It will save a least \$5, \$7 or \$8 a year on butter fat. That much could be taken from the milk otherwise fed to the pigs."

CAN YOUR OWN FRUIT.

More Economical Than to Buy Preserves and Jellies.

"The odor of canned fruit is abroad in the land. Everywhere women are canning, preserving and making jellies," says Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, the new dean of domestic science and art at the Oregon Agricultural college.

"Whenever two or three women gather together they tell of the number of quarts put up, and someone details their grief at one or more cans 'opening.' The word 'luck' occurs frequently in the conversation. One 'always has good luck;' another has 'no luck' with certain varieties of fruits."

"Yet there is no luck in successful fruit canning. The 'opening' of fruit jars—that is, the spoiling of the contents of the jar—is caused by microscopic organisms, which are really wild yeast plants. These little micro-organisms are on the outside of all ripening fruits. The warmer the weather and the greater the moisture of the atmosphere, the more numerous these are. When the fruit is crushed or bruised so that the juice begins to flow, these little yeast plants begin to multiply, to grow, and cause fermentation. The 'luck' in making fruits keep is merely dependent upon killing all micro-organisms and then sealing the fruit so tightly that no more can find entrance to it."

REBELS DEFEATED.

Portuguese Regulars Twice Whip Returning Royalists.

Lisbon—Royalist rebels captured Caldeiras de Basto and the Portuguese government troops immediately prepared to bombard the town. The monarchists, commanded by Homom Christo, penetrated Portugal from Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain.

The Royalists had played a ruse on the Republican troops, but in the end it cost them dearly. While being pursued to Montalegre, in Province Traz-as-Montes, they returned to Chaves, and arriving unsuspected by the Republicans, bombarded the city with their newly-acquired artillery bombs. The Republican troops later discovering that the Royalists had doubled on their course, hastened back to defend the town.

The attacking rebel force consisted of two united bands. After a battle which lasted three hours the Royalists retreated slowly and finally disappeared into the mountains. The Republican loss included two officers.

The news of the victory was received with cheers in the chamber of deputies, and a law was passed at once authorizing the government to suspend the constitutional guarantees wherever necessary to extend the state of siege to the district of Cilla Real.

Other bills adopted to provide for the passing of summary judgment on persons accused of sedition or rebellion by military tribunals, and for pensions to families of soldiers "dying for the republic."

Many of the inhabitants in disturbed districts display open sympathy with the Royalists, but the army and navy remain loyal. The belief is general that unless there are defections among the military the monarchist incursions cannot be successful.

RACING AUTO WRECKED.
Rock on Track Throws Machine—Driver May Live.

Portland—A small stone, tossed with criminal carelessness upon the Country Club track, or dislodged from an abutting hillock by the foot of a spectator, resulted in the marring of the Portland Automobile Club's race meet with an accident which may bring death to Chris Dundee, a Portland automobile driver.

Rounding the east turn of the mile track at the daring clip of nearly a mile a minute, determined to take second place in the first lap of the five-mile free-for-all race, Dundee's nerve and the power of his racing car, "Whistling Billy," fell victim to the stone, the car careened sharply, failed to right itself, and then crashed through the board fence, casting its driver 25 feet into the air and upon a mass of grass-hidden rock at the foot of a 40-foot grade.

A fracture of the skull over the right eye, a badly injured left leg, broken nose, broken middle finger on left hand and contusions of the face, with an automobile shattered beyond repair, were the results of the hazardous effort of the Portland man successfully to pit his skill against that of the best racing drivers in the world.

Dr. S. C. Slocum, who, with Dr. William Killingsworth, was the first physician at the side of the injured man, reported that his patient has an even chance for life.

PLAGUE UNDER CONTROL.
Work of Killing Rats Progresses on Eastern Seaboard.

Washington, D. C.—No new cases of bubonic plague are reported from Cuba or Porto Rico to the public health and marine hospital service.

Three steerage passengers who had come from the plague zone in Havana were taken off the steamer Chalmette at the New Orleans quarantine station. They will be detained until there is absolute assurance that they are not infected.

Surgeon Stoner, chief medical officer at Ellis Island, telegraphed here that the work of destroying rats along the New York waterfront was well under way. Similar work came from Galveston, Tex., and other ports.

Patent Bill prepared.
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Steamer's Injury Slight.
San Francisco—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama, which sent wireless signals for assistance when one of its engines broke down 250 miles southwest of San Pedro Sunday, was towed into port here by the steamer Rose City, of San Pedro. The City of Panama was en route to Panama from this port. The injury to the machinery was found to be slight and the City of Panama will sail for Mexican ports and Panama July 15.

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Fez—A crushing defeat was inflicted by the French general, Gouraud, with 3000 men, on one of the most persistent enemies of France in Morocco, who is known as the Rogui of Siehtalla. The French surprised him near Moulay Bouchts. After a severe fight the Rogui fled, leaving 60 dead and abandoning his camp. The French lost three killed, 18 wounded.

Heat Fatal to Scores.
New York, July 11.—Scores of deaths by heat prostration were reported from the larger cities of the country today. All up and down the Atlantic seaboard the heat was intense and suffering great. Prostrations by the hundred were reported. In New York there were seven deaths, two were driven insane and the thermometer reached 93 degrees. There were two deaths and scores of prostrations at Montreal, one fatality at Cincinnati, six deaths at Philadelphia and nine deaths at Chicago.

Salmon Run Increases.
Astoria, Or.—There has been an increase in the catch of salmon during the last two or three days and all classes of gear have done fairly well. The fish are of excellent quality and average large and those interested in the industry believe the catch from now on will be good. While the pack thus far is considerably short of the corresponding period of last season, only a few weeks will be required to bring the output up to normal.

Memorial is Planned.
Denver—Denver women have launched informally a plan to erect a memorial to the late Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, who died in San Francisco during the meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs.

Probably.
The Saffragette Lecturer—the north and south poles were discovered by men, but let me tell you, fellow club members, that the next pole to be found will be discovered by a woman.—Satire.

Overstraining.
Many a man spoils his financial standing while trying to enable his daughter to live in a style which will give him the right to demand big promises from her suitors.

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In Wellesley slang, a kiss administered by a man is a "dewdab." If the mixed kiss is so short, perky and inconsequential a thing as dewdab sounds, what foolish word have they for the all-feminine osculation?

Death Notice.
"Old Skads lost every cent he had in the 'world yesterday.'" "Gee! His heirs will be furious." "Oh, I don't think so." "How'd he lose it?" "He died."—Houston Post.

AMERICANS WIN MOST HONORS

Athletes at Stockholm Lead World With 72 Points.

Britain Second With 65—Foreigners Seem to Have Greatest Endurance—Americans Quickest.

America's Score Largest.
Stockholm, July 11.—The scores in the Olympic games as announced tonight are: United States, 72 points; Great Britain, including colonies, 65; Sweden, 57; Germany, 24; France, 18; Russia, including Finland, 20; Denmark, 7; Norway, 7; Italy, 5; Hungary, 4; Belgium, Greece and Austria, 3 each; Holland, 2.

Stockholm, July 11.—The finals in six events were completed at the Olympic today and of the 36 points the United States scored 13, England 6, Germany 6, Canada 3, Australia, 3, Finland 3 and France 2.

The United States and Germany had the honor of making a clean sweep in the weight-putting and 200 meters swimming, back stroke, respectively. England won the greatest race of the Olympic so far—the 1500-meter run, in which the Oxonian, Jackson, broke the record by more than six seconds. Finland won the 5000 meters in a splendid struggle against France, while the Canadian, Hodgson, brought glory to the Dominion by his victory in the 1500-meter swimming contest in which he hung up three records.

Perhaps never before have there been two such contests as the 5000-meter and 1500-meter runs on the same day.

In the latter it was a gruelling contest from start to finish. Abel R. Kiviat and Norman S. Taber, the American representatives, came into the stretch together. Jackson all the way round the last lap went at a terrific pace, passing the four men in order to get up with the leaders. With Kiviat slightly in advance ten yards from the tape, Jackson fairly leaped ahead and fell exhausted in to the arms of his friends. So close was the race for second place between Kiviat and Taber the judges reserved their decision until a photograph of the finish was developed before announcing second and third man.

This Olympic is proving that Great Britain and the United States must waive their traditional monopoly of field sports since other nationalities have set themselves seriously to demonstrate that they are possessed of as much muscle and endurance as the pioneers in field athletics.

ROOSEVELT PLANS FUSION.
War Map Prepared Showing Party Strength in Each State.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Plans were outlined whereby Colonel Roosevelt hopes to capture local or state tickets from both the Democratic parties in furtherance of his purpose to put the new third party on its feet. It is proposed to execute the move within the party organizations where Roosevelt sentiment is strong enough to make such an attempt feasible.

"In certain districts," said Colonel Roosevelt, "the Republican nominations will be captured for progressives who will support our candidates for electors. In other districts this will be done through the Democratic organization."

As the first step in the plan there is under preparation what may be the most elaborate political chart of the country ever made. When completed, Colonel Roosevelt's organizers will have data from every congressional district in the country regarding the strength of the Roosevelt following, conditions on the Democratic and Republican organizations, tabulations showing the vote in past national elections and lists of the best available timber for the new party among political workers and leading business and professional men.

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FASHION HINTS



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