

## Can Any Man of Thirty-Five Be Heart Whole and Fancy Free?

By LAURA JEAN LIBBEY

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Do you dream sometimes, with a sudden thrill,  
Of one whose pulses stir  
At thought of you and your brave, strong will  
To bless and comfort her?  
Oh, life of my soul, it is better to know  
There is one in this wide, wide world,  
No matter how far or how free we may  
be,  
Or what fable we may have been told,  
That belongs to us, as the earth to the  
sun,  
Or the spirit to God who gave!  
And this is as certain that we are one  
As life and death and the grave.

I do not feel certain that the man who is old enough to have experienced the tender passion, yet who is heart-whole and fancy-free, is entirely happy or satisfied. It is not natural for a man to go through life holding aloof from women.

Every man has a reverent, tender yearning for woman's companionship, whether he admits it or not. It was implanted in his nature with mother love at birth. Early marriages for young men should not be frowned down because of the belief he would make a wiser choice later on. If he carries too long under the banner of single blessedness, he will be more than apt to think he is exercising wisdom by not marrying at all.

A remarkable specimen of manhood is he who has reached 35 without one heart affair at least. If a man, who

had gone gayly through the world to that age told me calmly, unblushingly that his heart had never yet thrilled under a woman's smile, I would do my best to keep from doubting him. There are some things men never will tell the exact truth about, and their experience in romance is one of them.

Unfortunate is the man who belongs to nobody and has nobody who loves him and belongs to him only. A man may enjoy being a rover—at home wherever he may happen to hang up his hat—yet he has the feeling of always being a stranger, that there is no one to miss him when he goes, no one who would be happy were he to stay. If he is ill or weighed down by grief or care there is no loving companion, no second self, to whisper his hopes or fears to; no one who staggers along under his heavy load and falls; no one who cares whether he has a warm bed or sleeps out under the cold, white light of the stars.

Parents must go from a man in the course of time. Brothers and sisters drift the whole wide world apart, finding other heart ties, friendships run their lengths and lapses, but the wife of his bosom keeps close by his side to the very end. The older he grows the more indispensable she becomes to him.

The man of middle age pays himself a doubtful compliment in declaring himself heart-whole and fancy-free. Should this actually be the case he should hasten to repair the damage at the earliest possible day. He should not be wiser than he who has said: "It is not well for man to live alone."



## Mother's Cook Book

**Oxtail Stew With Carrots.**  
Take two jointed oxtails, one quart of sliced carrots and two onions. Brown the meat and onions. Cover with boiling water, add carrots, season well and cook slowly two hours. Thicken the gravy with browned flour.

**Beef Chop Suet.**  
Take 2½ pounds of chopped beef from the round, two small onions, finely minced, three-quarters of a quart of tomatoes, one tablespoonful of chopped suet and a quarter of a pound of macaroni, cooked. Blend well together and bake in the oven 45 minutes.

**Beef With String Beans.**  
Take one and a half pounds of the neck of beef, one onion, one bayleaf and two quarts of string beans, broken small. Cook until the beans are tender. Thicken the gravy with two tablespoonfuls of flour, add a tablespoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

**Stuffed Hamburger Steaks.**  
Put through the meat chopper one pound of round steak, season with salt, pepper, onion and add an egg. Have ready a bread dressing as for poultry. Grease gem pans, add a layer of the hamburger, then a layer of dressing and last a layer of hamburger. Bake in the oven and when done turn out on small plates and garnish with parsley.

**Beef en Casserole.**  
Take a pound and a half of beef from the neck, cut in inch pieces and brown in a little hot fat. Line a casserole with six potatoes cut in cubes, arrange the meat in the center with two chopped onions and two carrots also chopped. Add a quart of boiling water and cook in the oven for three hours.

**Pork Chops.**  
The ordinary way of pan broiling pork chops if well cooked leaves them dry and tasteless. Place the chops in the pan, add just enough water to cover the bottom of the pan, and parboil them without covering. When the water has boiled away the chops will begin to brown and will be juicy and appetizing.

*Nellie Maxwell*

### Here and There.

John H. Bobbitt of Greensburg, Ind., has in his possession the first dollar he ever earned, which was 54 years ago.

One hundred and fifty hosiery and knit-goods mills in Philadelphia produce \$15,000,000 worth of material annually.

Minneapolis has a school where boys are taught to bake cakes, pies and bread, and to become accomplished in various other domestic duties.

The czar of Russia's winter palace at Petrograd is probably the most wonderful royal residence in the world. Many of its rooms, of which there are over 700, are of enormous size. The most valuable collection of china known is also kept in the palace.

Detroit aldermen have found that one of the city precincts is entirely uninhabited. This precinct, the Thirtieth of the Twelfth ward, was laid out recently after the enlarging of the city limits, and so far as is known there is no one living there.

## A Pretty Neckpiece

A very pretty neckpiece is fashioned of a wide, soft fallie ribbon, edged with a fringe of ostrich fronds curled a little. This is worn rather tightly about the neck and fastened with a large, flat folded shaped pump bow, outlined by the same feather fringe. This bow is worn at the back, the side, or wherever it may be most becoming.

## Dry Dyeing.

For laces put a tube of paint into gasoline and stir until dissolved, then test the shade by dipping in a sample. If too dark, add more gasoline, but if the shade is too light, put in more paint. Dip the lace up and down until the tint is obtained, then shake the lace out and let it dry. Press on the wrong side with a warm flatiron. Pull gently, but do not wash first. Ostrich feathers, quills, wings and faded artificial flowers respond to the same treatment. Goods not touching water are almost like new again. Ceylon tea will give lace a pretty cream tint.

## HE WAS PREPARED



**Couldn't Lose 'Em.**  
Mrs. Naggs—I understand your husband is unable to meet his creditors.  
Mrs. Waggs—Don't you believe it. He meets them much oftener than he cares to.

## COUNTRY OF DISTRESS

ARMENIA HAS BEEN A SUFFERER FOR MANY CENTURIES.

Russian, Persian and Turkish Flags Float Over the Land—Possibility That Liberty May Result From the European War.

The lesser nations have come into prominence during the war because of the efforts of patriotic committees to revive ancient governments. The Balkan states and Poland and Lithuania are examples. Of late there have been numerous reports of distress in Armenia, due to the conflict of Russian and Turkish arms. Months ago voices were raised in England on its behalf when it was seen that Russia, England and France were to be banded together against the German-Turkish powers. Now comes the demand that the aspirations of Armenia be recognized, that the Christian people who for generations have suffered persecution be permitted to order their own affairs, and to take up the self-government which they lost many years ago.

Armenia, like Poland, lies today in three parts. A portion is under the Russian flag and a portion nominally under Persia. But the greater part is in subjection to Turkey. In Russian Armenia there are about a million nationals; in Persia, 150,000, and in Turkish Armenia, 1,500,000. Religion, caste and business, with the influence of international politics, have been the causes of much misery. The Christian faiths are split. There are Gregorians, Roman Catholics and Protestants. The lot of all the Christian Armenians—and this includes the vast majority—has been especially hard in Turkish Armenia, where there are 4,500,000 Moslems. Armenia lies south of the Caucasus and the Black sea. Anciently it was a kingdom, enjoying a high degree of culture many centuries before the Christian era. Later it was under the dominion of the Medes and Persians. The Hebrews, in their wanderings, came into contact with the Armenians. In the mightiest days of the Roman empire, Armenia experienced a degree of protection to which its later lot stood in grim contrast.

Early in the sixteenth century Armenia's partition became definite. That period marked the military rise of the Moslem. From the introduction of Christianity the conflict between Muslims and Christians was assured, and was the forerunner of the dreadful massacres of the nineties. The modern "Armenian question" appeared after the signing of the treaty of San Stefano, which was to the Armenians less than a "scrap of paper." Turkish assurances of reforms, as given to the powers, were never carried out. Persecutions increased. Russia was only a little better than Turkey. The vicious elements of the Moslem population were stirred, purposely, it seemed, and the massacres of recent history followed. France undertook the protection of Roman Catholics, and Russia attempted a like service for Greek Catholics, and the fury of the mob fell on the Protestants and Gregorians. Great Britain and the United States, the latter to a less extent, interested themselves, but the apathy of the European powers in general prevented immediate reform. Armenian massacres have continued, and up to the time the present war began revolutionary movements were developed for relief from Turkey. The time is especially favorable for the prosecution of Armenian claims.

## Dead Man Drives Horses.

While John G. Gerritsen sat dead but bolt upright on the wagon seat, the lax reins hanging between his stiffening fingers, his team of horses traveled safely for more than two miles the winding valley road at the foot of Garret mountain from Lodi to Richfield, N. J.

Gerritsen, sixty-seven years old of 341 Passaic avenue, Lodi, was one of the largest contractors in that vicinity some years ago. He started to drive from his home to the Marley stone quarry at Richfield. Often his team has passed over the road to the quarry. At the familiar end of the journey the horses stopped.

Men at the quarry saw Gerritsen seated on the box, silent, motionless. Was he asleep? They spoke to him, they shook him, they lifted him from the wagon. County Physician Armstrong said heart failure had been fatal to Gerritsen half an hour before the horses drew up at the quarry.

## Floating Base for Submarines.

The South American country of Brazil may soon possess an innovation for submarine warfare in the form of a floating submarine base capable of taking care of six submarines of the 400-ton type. It will be provided with the necessary auxiliary equipment for charging the accumulators and air reservoirs of the underwater craft.

The floating base, or tender, will be 325 feet long, 51-foot beam, and will have a draft of 13 feet. Sixty-six hundred horse power will be developed by two six-cylinder Diesel engines, of the two-cycle single-acting type.

An Italian company at Spozia is building the craft for early delivery to Brazil, if it is not taken over by the Italian government.

## Infallible Method.

As good a way as any to catch seven million gnats and other small insects including a few mosquitoes, is to paint your house. Any color will do, but better results seem to be obtained with some light color.—Toledo Blade.

# Reclaiming an Empire



ON THE DESERT PLATEAU

THE SHRILL whistle of the engine at the power plant at Elephant, New Mexico, echoed and re-echoed down the canyon on a recent afternoon at four o'clock. While the same whistle had made similar music innumerable times before during the last five years, its tooting that day had peculiar significance. It gave vociferous and prolonged notice that the last bucket of cement had just been placed in its proper niche in the parapet wall and the greatest storage dam in the world had been finished.

In two important essentials the Elephant Butte dam ranks all other concrete masonry storage dams of the American reclamation service, viz., cubical contents and capacity of reservoir. In the latter particular it ranks every other irrigation dam in the world. When the floods of the Rio Grande begin to drip over the spillways, the Elephant Butte reservoir will contain two-thirds more water than the combined storage of all the reservoirs for Boston and New York. There will be more water by one-third than is impounded by the \$19,000,000 Assuan dam in Egypt. Spread out, the Elephant Butte storage would cover Delaware more than two feet deep. Confined in a pipe four feet in diameter, it would encircle the globe seventy times. Expressed in layman's measure, it will hold 865 billion gallons.

The material in the dam if placed on a city lot 25 by 125 would make a solid block of concrete lacking only 50 feet of being a mile high. Its weight is more than 1,100,000 tons. Transported by rail, it would require 22,900 of the largest freight cars or a train 217 miles long.

In the dam are twelve openings or passages, six for future power development, four for delivery or irrigation water, and two for sluicing purposes.

## Reclaiming an Empire.

The Elephant Butte dam, while the largest, is only one of the numerous structures contemplated for the reclamation of the fertile empire which lies below it in New Mexico and Texas. Ora McDermitt, the irrigation manager, thus tells about it:

"The Rio Grande project lies in the valley of the Rio Grande between San

This dam was the first work constructed by the reclamation service on the Rio Grande project. The Mesilla diversion dam is located near Mesilla Park, New Mexico, about the middle of the Mesilla valley, and furnishes water to lands on both sides of the river in the lower part of the Mesilla valley. This dam has just been completed. The Mexican dam is located at the upper end of the El Paso valley just above the city of El Paso, Tex. This dam was constructed a number of years ago by the Mexicans and serves to divert water both to the lands on the American side in the El Paso valley and to lands under the Acequia Madre on the Mexican side. From these diversion dams several canal systems are built.

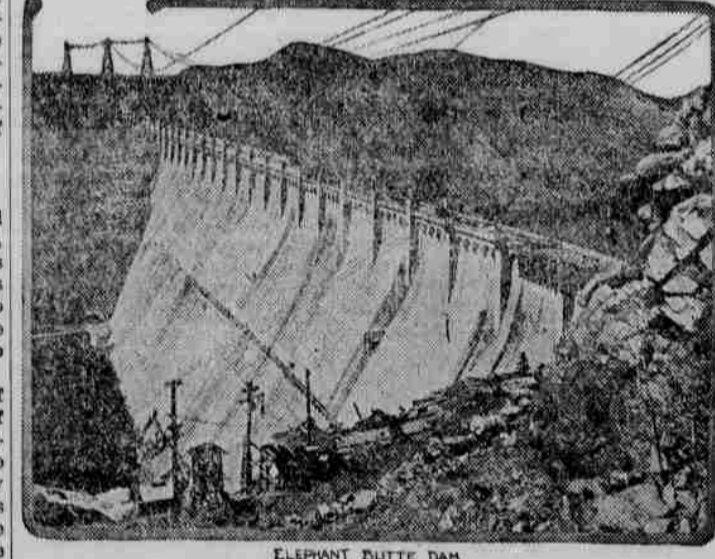
## Aborigines Used Irrigation.

"Before the middle of the sixteenth century the Spanish explorers entered the valley of the Rio Grande and found in these valley Pueblo Indians cultivating the land and irrigating it by means of acequias from the river, some of which are still in use. How long these Indians had been on the ground is unknown, but even at that time they were considered old inhabitants and raised not only grain and fruits but even flowers. The descendants of these Indians and the Spaniards have continued to cultivate portions of these valleys up to the present without much change in methods.

"While the Spaniards first entered the valley from Sonora and the Gulf of California, the first attempts at colonization were made from El Paso as a base, the Spanish conquest of Mexico having extended by that time to the Rio Grande. In 1600, Paso del Norte (now called Juarez) was an important town, and records are in existence nearly three hundred years old which refer to the Acequia Madre of Paso del Norte as being then in use. "The present acequia in the Mesilla valley have been in use for about sixty years, but there are evidences of older canals that have been abandoned.

## Is an Extinct Volcano.

"The reclamation service began investigations on the Rio Grande March 1, 1903, considering especially the dam site at Elephant Butte. Elephant Butte is an extinct volcano arising



ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

Marcial, New Mexico and Fabens, Tex. The project as proposed is for the irrigation of 160,000 acres of the rich valley lands both in New Mexico and Texas, and, by the convention between the United States and Mexico signed May 21, 1906, about 20,000 acres will be irrigated in the republic of Mexico.

"The source of water supply is the Rio Grande, which is a stream of extreme fluctuations, varying from no flow to a flow of over 30,000 cubic feet per second. It is necessary, therefore, in the efficient development of the project, to provide storage reservoirs and diversion dams for the regulation of the flow. The plans as developed consist of one large storage reservoir and at least four separate diversion and irrigation systems. The four systems are necessary on account of the topography of the irrigable lands which lie in four distinct valleys, the Palmas, the Rincon, the Mesilla and the El Paso valleys. Between these valleys the river flows through comparatively narrow gorges. Three of the diversion dams have been built and are now in use. They are the Leasburg diversion dam, the Mesilla diversion dam and the Mexican diversion dam. The Leasburg diversion dam is located at the head of the Mesilla valley in New Mexico one mile north of the site of old Fort Selden, and diverts water for use on the upper part of the Mesilla valley.

from the east bank of the Rio Grande to a height of five hundred feet above the river and is so named on account of the remarkable resemblance to an elephant's head. From this butte the dam takes its name.

"In August, 1903, a topographic survey was begun at Selden and extended down the river, covering the irrigable area in the Mesilla valley to El Paso. In 1904 these surveys were extended to cover the El Paso valley to a distance of forty miles below El Paso. Borings were also made at the same time on the site of the Leasburg dam to determine the character of the material.

"As a result of the surveys and investigations in 1903 and 1904 at the Elephant Butte site, it was decided upon as being superior to any other site on the river for the storage of water for both the Mesilla and the El Paso valleys.

"Under the reclamation act, the cost of the project is to be repaid to the United States by the water users benefited, but in this case it was evident that the American water users should not be required to pay for that portion of the project constructed to satisfy the obligations of the United States in supplying water to Mexico. Accordingly, in 1907 congress appropriated \$1,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior toward the construction of the Elephant Butte dam."

## First Aid to a Weak Stomach

# HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

FOR THE APPETITE—  
THE DIGESTION—  
THE LIVER—  
AND BEWELS—

## Don't Experiment—Get HOSTETTER'S

A Family Remedy for 63 Years

### Sunflower Philosophy.

Patriotism rarely consists of voting a straight ticket.  
There is also the sort of morality that is due to cold feet.  
Most men are busy enough not to want to serve on a jury.  
When a man says plain talk he means unpleasant talk.  
A friend is a useful institution if you don't use him too much.  
Sometimes a line of hot air is dignified by calling it a propaganda.  
It seems impossible for one to do his duty and keep off everybody's toes.  
While one is paying interest he shouldn't lead too many reform movements.  
Complications sometimes represent that part of an illness the doctors fail to understand.  
It wasn't a lack of raw material which eliminated the shell game as a side line of the circus.—Atchison Globe.

### A Brief Courtship.

The cook who had given so much satisfaction, unexpectedly gave notice.  
"Whatever for?" inquired her mistress. "Do you want more wages, or isn't the food good enough?"  
"Oh, no, mum, it's not that, but— but I'm going to be married."  
"Married? Why, I didn't know you were being courted."  
"Oh, it hasn't been long, mum. I've recollect me having a holiday a short time back to go to a funeral!"  
"Yes—quite well."  
"Well, mum, it begun there. I'm going to marry the corpse's husband. He said that day as how I was the life of the party!"

### Obliging.

At a certain church in the Jersey town it is the invariable custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married in this church did not relish the prospect and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed the instructions given.  
"Well, Harry," said the young woman when he appeared, "did you tell the minister that I did not wish him to kiss me?"  
"Yes."  
"And what did he say?"  
"He said that, in that case, he would charge only half the usual fee."

## A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Mrs. Sheldon Spent \$1900 for Treatment Without Benefit. Finally Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Englewood, Ill. — "While going through the Change of Life I suffered with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent \$1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. SHELDON, 5657 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

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