

Paradise Valley a Genuine Winter Resort



When the visitors go to Paradise valley this winter, which is 5,500 feet up the side of Mt. Rainier, they enter the second or third story windows of Paradise Inn, as the famous hotel is buried under 50 or 60 feet of snow.

Romance of Sea Rivals Fiction

Canadian Fireman Who Saved Titanic Babe Becomes Heir to Millions.

Toronto, Ont.—Heir to \$2,000,000 and guardian of a girl of fourteen whom as an infant he saved when the Titanic went down in 1912 is the happy fate which, according to his own story, has befallen John James, a fireman employed in one of Toronto's pumping stations. A few days ago James left for England for the purpose, he said, of concluding legal formalities.

Among John James' associates his story is accepted at its face value, for they have known him for many years as a trustworthy workman and a man of his word. Among others there is skepticism pending his return from England with his millions and his ward.

John James' story in any case stands unrivaled among romances of the sea. Here it is in his own words:

"I had shipped on the Titanic as a seaman under the name of John Jones. I did not use my own name because of a previous disagreement at the company's employment office.

"When the vessel struck the 'growler' I took my station beside No. 8 boat.

Receives Charge of Baby.
"It was as the passengers were getting into the boat that I received charge of the baby, who has been responsible for the events which have happened recently.

"A number of women had got into the boat. I remember they included Mrs. J. J. Astor and Lady Rothe, when a woman carrying a baby in her arms came forward. Her husband and two other little children were with her. She first handed me the child and then, on learning that her husband could not accompany her, refused to go herself. The other two children stayed with their mother, and I was handed a sum of money and an address in London, with instructions that should anything happen I was to deliver the child to that address. I was told I was keeping the baby for extra precaution. None of us dreamed for a moment the Titanic would sink.

"We lowered away and pulled off from the doomed vessel.

"Each hour I made each passenger take a teaspoonful of rum and I took some myself. It kept us alive, for the cold, following the proximity of the icebergs, was intense and I was dressed only in canvas breeches and jersey. I had not even shoes on. I had stowed the baby, wrapped up in my oilskins, in the boat's locker. Now and again it would cry and I moistened its lips with a little rum and water. That, in my opinion, kept it alive.

Picked Up by the Carpathia.
"It was terrible when the passengers in the boat realized the giant vessel was gone. The tragedy has been sufficiently written about, and

it is enough for me to say that the next morning we were picked up by the Carpathia and that the baby was still safe and sound.

"On the Carpathia they tried to take the child from me, but I had given my word to deliver it to its grandparents and I meant to keep it. The child was well cared for, of course, and after we reached New York I took it ashore with me and then back to England, where I was met by the grandparents at Liverpool and handed her over to them. At the time I was well compensated financially, and after the Washington and Southampton inquiries, at both of which I gave evidence, I returned to my calling on the sea.

"The grandparents would write me and send me money on the Titanic's anniversary, but it was not until the war that I saw them again. It was about six years after the Titanic's sinking that I was in hospital wounded. When I was discharged I was given a fortnight's leave and I went to spend it in London in the Union Jack club. I had nothing to do there so I thought I would call for the first time on the baby's grandparents, for I had been often invited when in London to do so.

Baby War Refugee Is Made Heiress

London. — Fourteen-year-old Marie Suzette Stevenson, a tiny Belgian refugee from the war-torn fields of Europe 12 years ago, is a British heiress as a result of that same war which spread misery and ruin across half of Europe.

Suzette was born in Belgium, where her father was an artisan. When the nations leaped at one another's throats, she was two years old. Her father went to the front and along with thousands of other refugees, Suzette was brought to England.

A fairy wand waved over the humdrum refugees' camp one day. Suzette was scarcely old enough to see it. Lord and Lady Stevenson stepped out of their limousine in search of a child to gladden their home. The wand pointed to flaxen-haired Suzette and she became their adopted daughter.

For three years Suzette had filled the Stevenson home with laughter. Lady Stevenson died in 1917. But at her deathbed, Lord Stevenson promised Suzette would never want for anything. The second Lady Stevenson, too, loved Suzette. A few months ago there came the death of Lord Stevenson, and his will, just made public, brings to Suzette a legacy of \$125,000 which is all her very own.

DETROIT WORKER INHERITS LARGE AUSTRIAN ESTATE

Estranged From Parents Since 1911 He Arrives Home in Time to Save Property.

Detroit, Mich.—Estranged from his parents since 1911 over a trivial quarrel, Ernest Meuser, an Austrian mechanic, who has made his home here since that time, returned to his former home in St. Polten bei Wien, near Vienna, last month just in time to claim the valuable estate of his father, which would have passed into the hands of a distant relative at the end of this year.

Details of the death of his parents while he was in America and information regarding the estate reached here recently in a letter received by Meuser's American wife, who indirectly was the cause of his return to Austria. The quarrel that caused young Meuser to leave his home at the age of

eighteen was an inconsequential matter, Mrs. Meuser said, but the young man took it deeply to heart and never corresponded with his parents. Four years ago he married. During the last year or two his health failed. Mrs. Meuser believed her husband's ill health was caused by his worrying over his estrangement from his parents and some weeks ago, unknown to him, she wrote to his mother.

It was returned to the Vienna post office marked "Addressee dead," and was opened by the postal authorities. From it the Austrian authorities learned of Meuser's address here and they wrote to him telling him that his father had died soon after the World war and his mother about two years ago.

By his mother's will, all the property, consisting of valuable manufacturing plants, was left to a distant relative unless the son claimed it be-

"I went down by bus and, of course, I was wearing my sailor's uniform. When I arrived at the address I was surprised at the size and imposing front of the house I had come to visit. Mustering up my courage I rang the bell and when the door was opened by a butler asked to see the lady of the house. He viewed me with apparent doubt and then remarked that the lady of the house was not at home.

"Take her my name," I said, "I know she will see me."

"He was about to close the door when a little girl walked from a room to the left of the great hall across it. She was dressed in white, and as she crossed she saw me. She stopped and looked at me for a long moment.

"What is your name?" she asked me, and I told her.

"Martin," she said, "kindly let the gentleman in. I know him and grandmother will see him."

"I was taken inside, where an old lady was sitting reading. I introduced myself and to my consternation she kissed me.

"Send for Mrs. Martin," she ordered the butler. "Mr. James will stay with me."

Spends Fortnight at House.
"I demurred, but she insisted and the whole of my fortnight's leave was spent in that wonderful house. Each day we would drive to the theater or some entertainment or other, while I met many people at her home. You can guess I was not entirely comfortable, but I gradually got used to the new luxury and my leave expired almost before it had begun, so to speak. Then I went back to the sea again. After the war, with £500 the old lady gave me, I came to Canada and started my new life here."

Now, according to James, the grandmother is dead and he has been notified that he must assume guardianship of the child and is heir to an estate that is valued at \$2,000,000.

An embarrassing change in his mode of life is entailed but James thinks he can best bridge the gulf by becoming a gentleman farmer, an old ambition with him.

In any case, he says, he will not abandon Canada or his friends at the city hall and elsewhere in Toronto.

Salted Whales' Tails Delicacy to Japanese

Tacoma, Wash.—Over in Japan there is no worry over the shortage of turkeys for the holiday season for during the last week 170,000 pounds of salted whales' tails have been exported to that country. The whale tails, in great demand there, came from the various whaling stations on the north Pacific Alaskan coast and represent a value of over \$41,000, whereas a few years ago they were discarded or worked over into low-grade fertilizer.

Fastest Boat

Berlin.—A speed of 64.78 miles an hour has been obtained with what is claimed to be the fastest motor boat in the world. In the trials near Potsdam, the speed boat, which is called Nameless, surpassed all guarantees of the Potsdam builders. It is 33 feet long and driven by two 200-horsepower motors.

for the end of the present year. On receipt of this information, Meuser at once left for Austria and arrived at St. Polten the end of last month, in time to establish his identity and claim the estate.

Mrs. Meuser is arranging to join her husband in Austria.

Famous 'Big Ben' Cracked, Radio Fans Detect Flaw

London, England.—Big Ben is cracked. Most all radio fans who have heard on their sets the clock strike the hours from the Westminster tower thought there was a flaw in the bell and this is confirmed by W. Boughton of the Ancient College of Youths, England's oldest bellringing fraternity.

He says professional bell ringers agree that Big Ben is so cracked "that you can stick your arm through the fracture."

Papier-mache pipes introduced by an Englishman are said to absorb practically all the nicotine as it is produced within the bowl.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

DISCUSSIONS OF BERRY DISEASES

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a report on "Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries," of which B. O. Dodge, pathologist, and R. B. Wilcox, assistant pathologist, office of fruit diseases, bureau of plant industry, are the authors.

The report includes discussions of mosaic and related disease of raspberries, fungous diseases of raspberries and dewberries, and suggestions for preparing bordeaux mixture and lime-sulphur solution.

The text of the introductory paragraph follows:

Most of the diseases of raspberries and blackberries are caused by fungi. The usual symptoms by which each disease may be recognized are fairly well marked.

Certain other diseases, such as mosaic and leaf curl, though they are of an infectious nature, are not known to be caused by fungi or other organisms. They occur throughout the range of the raspberries and are becoming so serious in some places as to necessitate the replacement of susceptible varieties with other sorts of berries which are more resistant.

The more important fungous and virus diseases of raspberries and blackberries of the United States are described and illustrated in this bulletin, and practical methods for their control, when known, are given.

Raspberries, blackberries, and their relatives, representing different species of the genus Rubus, differ as to their habits of growth. On this account alone their horticultural varieties might differ widely with regard to their susceptibility to a particular disease. These berries are grown as garden crops throughout the United States and commercially in many favorable localities.

It is clear that methods worked out for controlling a disease of raspberries in Michigan would not necessarily prove satisfactory in controlling the same disease on dewberries as grown in Georgia. It is proposed to discuss the diseases of raspberries and blackberries separately, although in some cases their horticultural varieties may all be subject to certain of the diseases to be considered.

Prune Grapes Properly to Secure Finest Fruit

"Grapes must be pruned to produce the best fruit," says Prof. Joseph Os-kamp of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. "This pruning is done mainly during the winter; some of the principles involved are that a comparatively few canes of the past summer's growth should be left; that a mature grapevine should not carry more than thirty or forty buds; and that older vines should have their canes spurred near the trunk in order to keep from developing long arms of old wood.

"At planting time, and the year after, young grapevines should be cut back to two buds and tied to stakes for support. The second summer each vine should send out a cane long enough to be tied to the top wire of a trellis. This trellis, if a Kniffen system of training is used, should have two wires, one at a height of five feet and the other three feet from the ground. Number nine or ten wire is generally used and strung on posts set 25 feet apart.

"In the summer after the third pruning, canes will develop from the one tall trunk left, and all of these should be removed in the winter pruning except two at the top wire and two at the lower wire; these four canes should be tied to the wires to the right and left at right angles to the upright trunk, and should be cut back to four buds each."

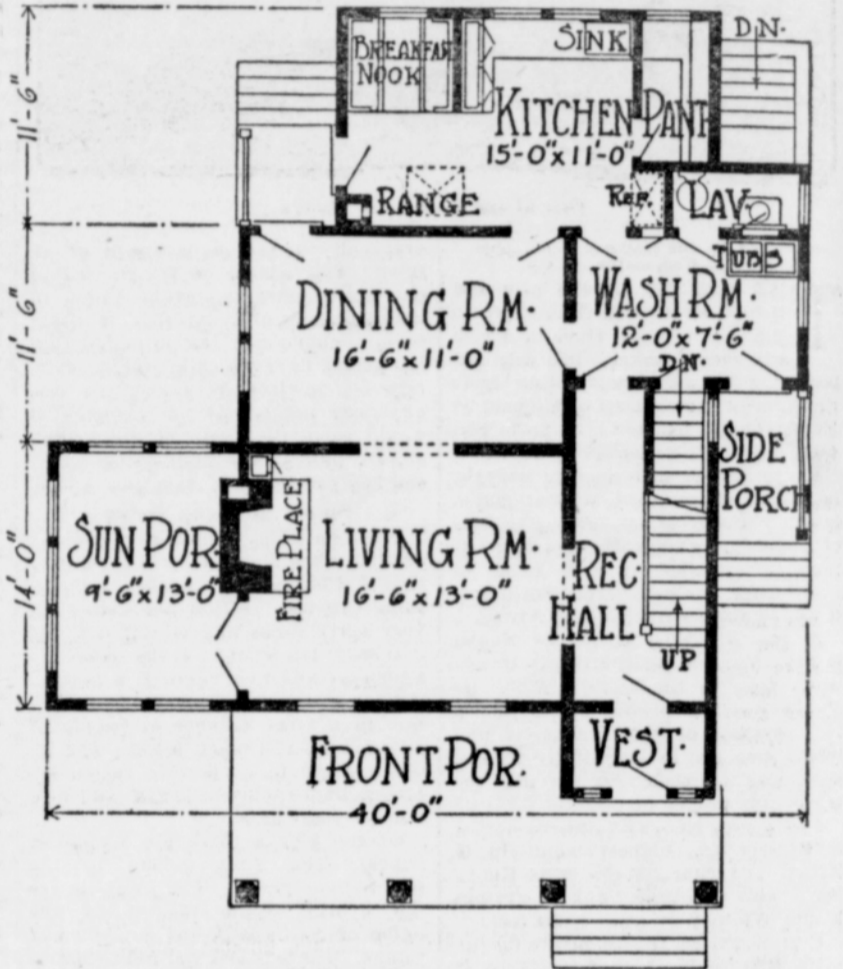
Good Plan to Propagate Various Kinds of Plants

It is an easy matter to propagate many kinds of plants. During the winter take cuttings of currants, gooseberries, grapes and various kinds of flowering shrubs. These cuttings should be from wood that was grown the previous summer. These should be taken after some severe weather and before the sap begins to rise in the spring. Tie them in bundles, with the butts all one way. Nurserymen cover the bundles with earth, with the butts down, in an outdoor pit. A cool cellar will do just as well if you use a box that is deep enough to hold the cuttings in a vertical position. In the spring, set the cuttings in the ground in good garden soil and keep them cultivated during the summer. The next spring you will have plants to set out or to sell. Usually, all that is needed to make them grow is a fair supply of moisture.

Use Fruits in Diet

Family physicians everywhere recommend the use of fruits in the diet. They are considered friends to health and foes to disease. They are not only foods, but tonics, condiments and cosmetics all in one. For example; it would be difficult for one to eat too many apples. Even after the heartiest meal, there is always room for another apple. Someone has said that plenty of good apples will keep the children at home and keep the doctor away.

Old-Fashioned Home Combined With Modern Dress and Conveniences



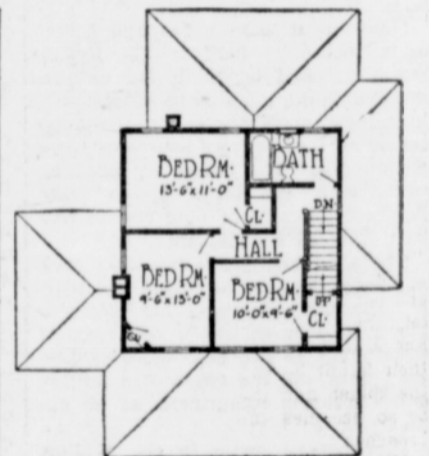
First Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give FREE OF COST on all problems pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on the subject. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1527 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, for reply.

Here is the old-fashioned type of house with a new dress. Instead of the usual clapboard siding, the outside walls are covered with shingles; at one end a sun room has been added. There is a kitchen extension at the rear and the rafter ends are exposed. The combination makes a very attractive and practical home, which is in no way old-fashioned, except in the best and most desirable sense of the term.

As always, the square plan affords a large amount of useful space enclosed within the outer walls. The floor plans show six rooms in addition to the sun parlor, washroom and bathroom. All of these are of a good size, so that there is no feeling of cramped quarters, and yet none are so big as to fall short of a homelike atmosphere.

There is a service entrance at the rear, and a side entrance as well, with both inside and outside basement stairs. The breakfast nook off the kitchen is in accord with the present-day demand for greater con-



Second Floor Plan.

venience and reduced housework and a pantry off the kitchen provides storage space for the household supplies. On the upper floor there are three bedrooms and the bathroom.

This house is of frame construction and measures 40 feet square, including the sun parlor and vestibule, but not the front porch. The foundation is of concrete and there is a basement 30 feet by 40 feet under the house, providing plenty of room for storage and a garage as well. If desired, since the washroom has been taken care of on the first floor,

Check Losses of Heat Through Roof of Home

Engineers have found that 62 per cent of the heat escaping from houses leaves through the roof or top-story ceiling.

That is where the great heat losses occur in winter, and where the excess heat of summer penetrates to make upstairs rooms unbearably hot. The roof is the place that is cheating home owners of comfort and of fuel money every year.

It is only necessary to hold one's hand over a hot radiator to establish the fact that heated air rises, and as this heated air strikes the ceiling it transmits its heat on through to the attic. Because the heated air is always found at the ceiling line the temperature difference between the outside and the inside is greater there than along the walls. And this temperature difference is the factor that governs heat losses.

Furthermore, there is less resistance to the flow of heat at the ceiling line than in the walls, for only a thin layer of plaster separates top-floor rooms from the attic, and above this there is little to stop heat from escaping. In many otherwise well-built houses one can actually see daylight through the spaces between rafters at the eave line in the attic.

It is very difficult to make construction tight at this point, and when winter comes the cold air enters through

these openings and the heat created at great expense is lost.

Not only does heat pass through openings, it penetrates readily the layer of shingles and roof boards, which offer only a meager bar to its passage, and seeps out over the whole roof surface.

Sheathing Wall With Insulation Not Costly

Average figures show that you can sheath 1,000 square feet of wall area with insulating lumber for the same cost as when using ordinary paper.

It is an accepted fact that the application cost of insulating lumber is usually one-half that of wood sheathing; that there is no loss whatsoever in using this product, as 1,000 square feet of it will cover 1,000 square feet of wall surface, while lumber always has a considerable loss—usually in excess of 10 per cent, due to scant cut, odd lengths, broken boards, etc.

There is no necessity of using a building paper with insulating lumber, because it has a great insulation value, so that you can build a house at lower cost with it than if built with ordinary wood lumber.

Refreshing Change

One of the best and least costly methods of effecting a refreshing change and adding beauty to the home is the liberal use of wallpaper.