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Moro, Sherman County, Oregon, Friday, August 12 1910.

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SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

Some People In the Public Eye



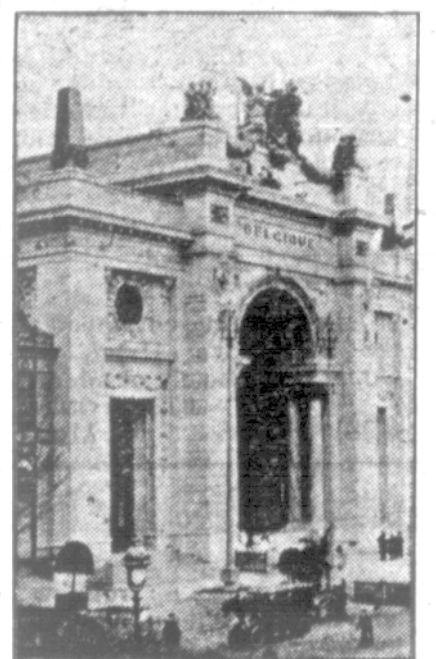
SENATOR OWEN.

senators by popular vote has reached the point where more than three-fourths of the states of the Union have found some method of circumventing the original intention of the constitution, and today in thirty-seven of the states the legislatures have become the registering machines for the popular will. This has been effected without an amendment to the federal constitution.

The definite action by the various state legislatures on the election of United States senators has not made a marked impression on congress. Three times the house of representatives has passed the necessary amendment to the national constitution, but at no time has the senate put it up to the country at large.

Florida nominates her senators by direct primary. If the first primary does not result in a majority for any candidate the two highest fight it out at a second primary thirty days later. Georgia instructs her legislature by the primary method as to the popular choice for senator. Maryland directly nominates senatorial candidates by party regulations protected by the state primary law. Mississippi nominates her senatorial candidates by a primary adequately protected by the state law. North Dakota has direct primaries.

American tourists returning from abroad are loud in their praise of the great Brussels exposition, opened recently at Brussels, Belgium. This international exhibition has not been left to private enterprise. The governments of the nations have given off-



ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING, BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

cial encouragement and official persons and grants of money for its organization. It is truly a world's fair, and all the great powers and the little ones are taking some part in it. America's exhibit of machinery at the show has attracted great attention.

The elevation of General Louis Botha to head the first cabinet of United South Africa marks one of the most extraordinary developments in modern political history, for only a few years ago he was leading an armed force against England. He entered the Boer army as a cornet, but so valuable a soldier was he, so remarkable a strategist, that he quickly rose to the rank of general.

On one occasion during the Boer war Botha did not retreat with the rest of the Boers, but slept the night of May 29 in Germiston with him in a few hundred yards of where Lord Roberts was sleeping. He took this chance of learning the plans of the enemy because so many people of the country were in the employ of the British.

By the act of federation recently adopted by the respective parliaments of the four colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange River became provinces of the Union of South Africa. Each province will have its own council and send members to the Union parliament, which will consist of the senate and house of assembly. Cape Town will be the seat of the legislature and Pretoria the seat of the executive government.

GENERAL BRAGG NOTED FOR PERTINENT PHRASES.

Author of "We Love Him [Cleveland]
For the Enemies He
Has Made."

The illness of General Edward Story-venant Bragg at his home in Fond du Lac, Wis., again drew the attention of the United States to the old warrior, political leader and corner of phrases.

Though small of stature, General Bragg was apt to be belligerent in bearing, and during his political career he possessed rare powers of sarcasm and invective. General Bragg was born at Oadell, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1827, but removed to Fond du Lac in 1848. Entering the civil war as a captain, he was mustered out as a brigadier general and was named as the leader of the "Iron



GENERAL EDWARD S. BRAGG, COMMANDER OF "IRON BRIGADE."

brigade" of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently he was several times elected to congress from Wisconsin.

At the Democratic national convention of 1884 he seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president in the famous phrase "We love him for the enemies he has made," supposedly a reference to John Kelly, then head of Tammany Hall. Several years later he was appointed minister to Mexico and in 1902 was first consul general to the Cuban republic, which service led him to declare, "It is as easy to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to civilize the Cubans."

AMERICAN MOTHER DEFENDED

"On the Job" and Not Favoring Society, Says Doctor.

The recent convention at St. Louis of the American Medical association produced a new champion of American motherhood in Dr. Charles G. Kerley of New York, who denied that the modern woman is neglecting her mother's functions for the exigencies of her social and civic life, saying:

"I deny that the high strung, blue grained young American mother—the modern neurasthenic woman, as half baked literary critics have dubbed her—is other than the finest specimen of mother in the world. I deny that we doctors or any one else have the right to demand that simply because she happens to bear children such a splendid creature should be treated as an animal. The educated young American mother is not neglecting her nursing function or any other duty. She is, in the popular vernacular, 'on her job all right.'"

CABINET MAY HAVE ENGINEER

Admiral Melville's Suggestion Places Him in Line.

Creation of a federal department of manufactures and engineering, with a member of the president's cabinet as its head, was urged by Admiral Melville in an address on "The Duty of the Engineer as a Citizen" before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Atlantic City recently, and this suggestion has boomed him for the first secretaryship.

Admiral Melville endorsed the proposition to create a department of public works in place of the department of the interior and declared that adoption of this plan of bringing the engineering work of the nation under competent and systematic direction would save the country millions of dollars.

There's Many a Midee.

(Dr. Frederick W. Lane continues to "make" silver in his Scranton laboratory.)
Beside his crucible he stands,
Assuring scientific bands
There's nothing hidden in his hands
Or up his sleeves innumerable.
And as the silver quivers there,
He drops a silver quarter there,
And by a transformation rare,
Behold, it's fifty cents!

O wondrous wizard, as your wits
Turn into modest Ophire that's
The time we humbly lift our hats
And say how you contrive,
For in our vista regular
To where the chemie compounds are
We drop a half upon a bar,
And, lo, it's twenty-five!

Yet through your alchemy's enthrall,
Professor, you'd be very small!
If you should seek the street of Wall
And there your kings behold,
Just double silver? Childish, play
Not worth the time that's thrown away!
True magic is behind when they
Turn water into gold!
—John O'Reilly in New York World.

THE JUNGLE HAT.

It's Like the Shape
Teddy Wore in Egypt.



A SAILOR SHAPE FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

Could anything be better adapted to keep off the rays of the sun and at the same time prove a becoming frame for a pretty girl's face than the sailor hat seen in the picture?

It is called the Roosevelt or jungle hat and was suggested by an English designer of woman's millinery after looking at the hat "our Teddy" wore while in Egypt. The necessary feminine modifications were made, and the hat stands a blessing to the girl who goes out canoeing in the strong sun or who loves canoeing.

A Return to Nature.

"I'm sick of this busy style of beauty," a man was heard to remark a few days ago. "This walking skeleton, dissected, hollow, checked, meager creature that the modern woman has made herself into does not suit me. I like it when I see a plump, comfortable, round faced, laughing eyed woman with a waist which does not suggest torture and indigestion."

Whether this is a sign of a "return to nature" in the body of woman one cannot tell. This may be but "the one sane wall from the one sane man," but it is set down as a possible straw which may indicate a change in the wind.

A wealthy New York woman went to her physician recently. She was "feeling bad" in a good many different ways. He asked her all sorts of questions and discovered that she was engaged in the same mad hunt that nine-tenths of our women are carrying on for slenderness and the invisible waist.

"Madam," he said sternly, "you need no medicine. All you need are three square meals each day, with perhaps three or four hours of good hard housework and plenty of fresh air. You can imagine how mad she was."

Parson's Messaback on Suffrage.

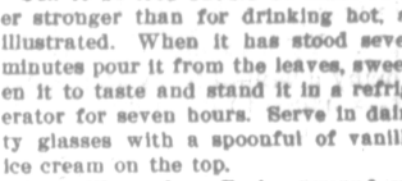
There's a clergyman in England who does not want women to get their rights. He says so frankly and vows that if women ever get them he will leave the country. He is the Rev. A. J. Waldron, vicar of Brixton. "Women want their rights," said he. "When they get them I will emigrate." He does not see why women should wish to enter politics or even want to vote. His contention is that women should remain at home, should not work for a living unless absolutely compelled to, and should give up woman's duties. He says women are destined for the home and should not be permitted to vote.

When Genius Burns.
When she is writing, Mrs. Wilson Woodrow says, she wants to bite something hard. So she keeps near her a box of brittle candy. One day she found that she had eaten a whole pound of it during her work upon a single chapter of "The Beauty." Another time she was working with a glass penholder and bit it clear in two.

Cooling Drinks.

Ten to be iced should be made rather stronger than for drinking hot, as illustrated. When it has stood seven minutes pour it from the leaves, sweeten to taste and stand it in a refrigerator for seven hours. Serve in vanilla glasses with a spoonful of vanilla ice cream on the top.

Pear Water Ice—Peel, core and cut into thin slices eight good sized pears.



ICE CREAM WITH VANILLA CREAM.

put them in a saucepan with half a pound of sugar, one and a half pints of water, two inches of cinnamon stick, rind of two lemons and cook till the pears are tender. Remove the rind and the cinnamon and rub through a sieve. Mix in a little red coloring give it the desired tint, add one cupful of sugar and the strained juice of two lemons. Set aside to cool and freeze. This will make one quart of ice.

To Make Pineapple Jelly.

One of the problems frequent with young housewives is why pineapple is so hard to make into jelly even with gelatin. Old housewives know that the pineapple should be cooked before it goes into the jelly. A glance at the gelatin box will probably reveal the same advice.

Cookery



Points

Nothing is more refreshing than a cup of good tea when one is traveling, and nothing is harder to find when one is en route. One way to be sure of it is to provide one's favorite brand and tie it up by teaspoonfuls in squares of loosely woven muslin. When a cup of tea is wanted for water or hot water is never difficult to obtain, and one's own bag may provide the beverage. The bag is easier to throw away than the loose drugs. The little bag should be kept in a tin box or the flavor will be lost if the trip is to be of any length. A tea making spoon or a tea ball answers the same purpose, but it leaves the drugs to be disposed of and is more messy.

Cucumber Jelly.

Parse two cucumbers and cut in slices. Add a slice of onion, a stalk of celery, half a tablespoonful of mustard seeds, a piece of green pepper pod and half a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, with water to cover. Let simmer until the cucumber is tender, then press through a very fine sieve. Season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Then add for each pint of liquid one-third of a package of gelatin softened in one-third of a cupful of cold water and dissolve over hot water. Tint delicately with green vegetable color paste and turn into molds to harden. Serve with any salad dressing in the same way that tomato jelly is used.

Raspberry Buns.

Scald five cupfuls of milk. When cool add one teaspoonful of salt, one yeast cake and sufficient sour to make a drop batter. Beat well and set aside to cool. Cream together one pound of butter and one pound of sugar and stir it into the sponge when light. Add more flour to make a soft dough and set aside to rise a second time. Make up into small round buns, cut a slit in the bottom of each and work in a half of a teaspoonful of raspberry jam, place the cut together and place the buns on greased tin, cut side downward. When light bake in a hot oven and wash over with a little beaten egg while hot.

Cherry Sponges.

Soak one-half of a box of gelatin in one-half of a cupful of cold water. Put one quart of stemmed cherries, steep the pits in one cupful of hot water for half an hour, then strain. Add to the water one cupful of sugar, bring to the boiling point and boil for three minutes. Pour over the cherries, cover and let stand for ten minutes, then press all through a colander. Dissolve the gelatin over hot water, add to the cherry mixture and set away until it begins to thicken. Add the well beaten whites of three eggs and beat on ice until all is thick and light. Turn into a wetted mold and set in a cold place until firm.

One Cause of Bad Coffee.

The cause for unpalatable coffee may often be traced to the cotton bag used in making it. Coffee, like butter and milk, has the quality of absorbing flavors from other foods, and if the bag has not been properly cleaned it may be sure to take the edge from the flavor of the coffee. The bag cannot be scalded in soap suds and ever again be free from a taint of the suds. Once a week or so often to make a fresh bag from new cheesecloth. After use it should be washed in clear water and be scalded and dried.

A Fine Shortcake.

For delicious shortcake—the most delicious known—make baking powder biscuits, break them in two while hot, arrange them broken side up on a platter and pile each with strawberries that have been cut in two or three pieces and left in sugar for half an hour or so, or the berries may be mashed and sweetened. There should be a good allowance of berries and juice in a bowl to serve as sauce on the biscuits.

Vanilla Ice Cream With Maple Syrup.

Put two or three tablespoonfuls of maple syrup in the bottom of a sherbet cup, add a well rounded tablespoonful of vanilla ice cream and sprinkle a tablespoonful of chopped walnuts on the top of the cream. Caramel or chocolate syrup may be used in the same way, or preserved strawberries or bar-le-due currants may replace the syrups.

Oatmeal Soup.

Have three plates of broth—lamb, veal or chicken—nicely flavored with onion, celery, parsley, herbs and carrots; add one-fourth of a cupful of oatmeal and stir until boiling. Let simmer an hour, then strain. When ready to serve stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten and mixed with half a cupful of cream. Do not let boil after the addition of the egg yolks.

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Side Lights On Capital Notables

If you think you are the most over-worked chap on earth, just take a trip to Washington and follow Elliot Woods around for a few hours. He is superintendent of the capitol buildings and grounds, and any one who knows anything about the finicky dispositions of members of the house and senate will admit that the man who attempts to minister to their wants is up against a big job. For instance, if a senator discovers that he is not quite as comfortable as he thinks he ought to be in the office chair provided for his use he calls up Elliot Woods and asks for another chair. If a member of the house discovers that his next door neighbor has a prettier



ONE OF WOODS' HORRORS.

rug in his office he promptly calls up Elliot Woods and demands that his rug be changed. The next morning he finds that the new rug has arrived. Mr. Woods has two hobbies which take his mind off the trials of being superintendent of the capitol—namely, music and wireless telegraphy. Every wireless operator along the Atlantic coast knows Woods. He has a high power station in his office and at night amuses himself talking with ocean going ships and with land stations along the coast. When he tires of the wireless for the time being he writes music for his own amusement and plays his compositions on the piano. Take it all in all, Woods manages to keep busier than any other man in Washington.

Representative Adam Monroe Byrd of Mississippi is laughing as much as his colleagues over a recent break he made in the house. He was delivering a tariff speech during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, and, warming up to his subject, excitedly paced up and down the Republican side of the aisle, directing his remarks at first one member and then another. Finally pausing at a desk which was occupied by a small man



"WHY DID YOU VOTE FOR IT?"

with a Vandyke beard, Mr. Byrd declared with all the emphasis at his command that the woolen schedule was the most vicious outrage ever perpetrated on America. The small member nodded his head. Thus encouraged, Mr. Byrd waxed eloquent.

"Knowing all the things I have said to be true," said Mr. Byrd, reaching the climax, "knowing the injustice of this schedule, knowing that it was legislation for the interests and against the common people—knowing these things, why did you vote for that schedule?"

The house by this time was convulsed with laughter. The small member to whom Mr. Byrd had been addressing his remarks was Representative Edward W. Saunders of Virginia, who had moved over to the Republican side of the aisle to hear the speech and enjoy the fun.

To look at Representative Loudenslager of New Jersey, one of the best dressed men in congress, one not familiar with his career would never think he had served in a greater variety of occupations than any other member of the house, but such is said



LOUDENSLAGER AS A CARPENTER.

to be the case. He has even sailed before the mast and for that reason is one of the best friends the sailors have on the naval committee.

Mr. Loudenslager is an expert carpenter. After he abandoned the sea and began to accumulate some of this world's goods he decided to build a house. He drew his own plans and turned them over to a builder. One of the features of the house about which Mr. Loudenslager was particularly was a cupola from which he could see the surrounding country. When the house was finished a good rain-storm came along and flooded everything beneath the cupola.

The builder said it was due to the faulty plans. Mr. Loudenslager said it was because the builder did not know his business. The result of the argument was that the carpenter agreed to knock a comfortable chunk off his contract price if Mr. Loudenslager would make the cupola waterproof. Mr. Loudenslager worked on the building for two days and waited for the next rainstorm to enable him to collect his money. He did so, much to the chagrin of the carpenter.