

# AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

"The educated man usually over-estimates himself because his intellect has grown faster than his experience of life."—General Armstrong.

"Every time I think of Hampton, I get a new definition of education and a new ideal of human training. I believe that Hampton is, after all, the real American university. I believe that this institution comes nearer having found the clue to the maze in this great process of training people for life, in life and by life, than any other institution in the world."

This striking tribute has been paid to Hampton Institute by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education board, who knows intimately educational institutions throughout the whole country.

Some 20,000 people are attracted annually to Hampton institute, the pioneer industrial and agricultural training school for negro and Indian youth, founded in 1865 by Gen. Sam-



The Old Plantation "Great House," which was completely remodeled by Hampton Institute tradesmen, and is now occupied by Principal Hollis Burke Frissell and his family.

uel C. Armstrong. These visitors, from all parts of the world, are attracted by the unique and effective educational methods which Hampton Institute has been successfully employing for over 45 years in the training of negroes and Indians for unselfish and efficient service in the home, on the farm, in the shop and in the kitchen.

Hampton Institute, indeed, fits young negroes and Indians for life—"in life and by life." It emphasizes in every department of its work the value of clean, honest and useful living.

Russia's population is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 a year. It now stands at about 147,000,000, of which 100,000,000 are peasants.

In some parts of Mexico proficiency of the school children is rewarded by giving them the cigarette-smoking privilege in school.

Nothing gives a clearer idea of the progress being made by the negro in the south and of the prospect that in time the vexed "race question" will find its own solution than the annual report of Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee institute, to the trustees of the institution.

It is not too much to say that Tuskegee more than any other single agency, has been and is effective in bringing about this condition. It is the pioneer of institutions for the uplifting of the negro race, and its work, its graduates and its example are mighty factors in solving the vexed race problem.

The condition of the institution is thoroughly healthy. Doctor Washington's report shows that it is living within its means and has effected large and important savings in current and operating expenses.

The institute had during the year ended May 31, 1913, students to the number of 2,137, including 1,618 regular students from 33 states and 18 foreign countries, 219 pupils in the children's training school, and 300 teachers in the summer school for teachers.

During the fiscal year nearly 32,000 grazing permits were issued in the national forests, and more than 20,000,000 head of domestic animals were given advantage of the privilege. Out of the vast number of permits issued only 144 cases of grazing trespass were observed.

In dry air sound travels 1,442 feet a second; in water, 4,900 feet; in iron, 17,500 feet.

Australia has nearly 300,000 acres of untouched forests.

Natural gas consumption in the United States in 1912 was 562,000,000 cubic feet, at an average price of 15.04 cents a thousand.

The highest point in Nevada is Wheeler Peak, which, according to a chart published by the United States geological survey, is 13,058 feet above sea level.

The Brazilian cannot get a degree of medical doctor from any institution in his own country. They are not granted.

At St. Louis the Southern Baptist convention appointed a committee consisting of E. V. Mullins, O. L. Halley, A. J. Barton, Ben Cox, E. E. Atkinson, J. M. Frost, B. F. Riley, G. W. McDaniel and J. J. Bennett to confer with the colored brethren on the subject of establishing a theological seminary for the training of their preachers. (See Baptist Annual, page 21.) There was to be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., immediately following the adjournment of the convention, a meeting of their education board and missionary board. It was important that our communication should be brought before them. Five brethren were appointed to do this, namely, O. L. Halley, Ben Cox, B. F. Riley, A. J. Barton and J. M. Frost. Only two could fulfill this appointment—O. L. Halley and B. F. Riley. They had a full and frank conference with the colored brethren there assembled, and as a result of that conference the whole matter was referred to a joint meeting of nine brethren appointed by the National Baptist convention and the nine brethren from the Southern Baptist convention. That fuller meeting of the two committees was held in Nashville in connection with the meeting of the National Baptist convention in September following.

At that meeting the whole question was fully and deliberately canvassed and a satisfactory agreement unanimously reached, all the members of both committees heartily agreeing thereto. That agreement was in favor of the establishment of a negro theological seminary at the place where it promises to do the most good. Five cities were mentioned as possible locations, and the corresponding secretary of the Northern Baptist convention, Rev. S. C. Griggs, was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the proper persons in those cities. They are Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. The full report of the committee will be brought to the convention at its approaching session in May of this year, when we meet in Nashville, Tenn. Our committee will report in favor of the establishment and maintenance of such a seminary. —Baptist and Reflector.

Challenging an implied suggestion, by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, that there are no negro chemists in this country, during the debate on the agricultural extension work bill in the senate, Ralph W. Tyler has sent a letter to Senator Smith naming a number of negro chemists.

"I do not know a negro chemist," was the remark of Senator Smith, which called forth the letter from Mr. Tyler. In his letter Mr. Tyler says:

At Tuskegee institute they have a negro agricultural chemist, Professor Carver, a graduate of the University of Iowa, whom former Secretary of Agriculture Wilson pronounced one of the best agricultural chemists in the country. There is also now in the department of agriculture a negro chemist, Richard H. Lewis of the University of Illinois, who won his place in competition with white chemists. I could give the names of many negro chemists, but even one is sufficient to puncture your sweeping statement that there are no negro chemists.

There are colored farmers of Accomack county, Virginia, who clear from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year on their crops, whose homes are comfortable, whose stock is well cared for, whose families ride out on Sunday in comfortable carriages. Some of the colored farmers of Accomack and Northampton counties are members of the interesting association which for nearly twenty years past has acted as a buying and selling agency for the farmers of the region. This association buys annually more than \$200,000 worth of seed for its members, and spends \$10,000 a year in telegraph tolls to keep in touch daily with the markets over a large part of the United States.

Along the highways at Topsham, Me., where new state roads are being built, wild apple trees outside the old stone walls are being grafted with summer apples. Big trees bear metal signs informing the public that the fruit is for public use.

A leather belt in an English factory has been running at a speed of 1,800 feet a minute from nine to twelve hours a day for more than 32 years.

It's easier to boast than make good.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 international trade unions, with their 27,000 labor unions, 36 state federations, 637 city central bodies and 650 local trade and federal labor unions having no international.

The population of Belfast is slightly under 400,000, and in the entire province, some of the remote parts of which are unsuited to motor cars, there are only about 1,750,000 people.

Women in France and other countries of Europe are much more industrious than when they come to this country.

All field guns hereafter built for the United States army will be so mounted that they can be used against aeroplanes.

The railroads of this country will collect about \$10,000,000 during the present year on account of the extra business resulting from the parcel post.

## AID STOCK GROWERS

### Range Improvement Will Increase Meat Supply.

Shown That the Forage Resources on the National Forests Represent Valuable Asset Upon Which the Welfare of Stockmen Depends.

Washington.—Albert F. Potter, associate forester, United States forest service, made an address before the National Woolgrowers' association at Salt Lake City recently, and said that the question of meat supply is involved in the methods of grazing used on the national forests. He also made the statement that overgrazed ranges can be improved quicker through use than they could be if they were left idle.

He pointed out that the forage resources on the national forests represent a valuable asset upon which not only the welfare of the stockmen depends, but that of a large proportion of the people. The task of the government has been to work out a plan which would develop this resource and promote its use to the fullest extent without harming tree growth.

During the first three years of administration, from 1905-7, the problem of the service was to take care of areas which had been badly overgrazed, and a material reduction had to be made in the number of stock grazed before the damage could be stopped. From the very beginning, the forest service invited the cooperation of the stockmen and consulted with them regarding the practicability of the plans which were to be adopted. This co-operation was secured through the various stockgrowers' associations and it was successful that similar associations have grown up among other users of the national forests.

Before range control was put into effect, the feed belonged to the man who got his stock on the land first, though there was no way by which he could hold it except by physical force. Under such a system, might made right, and the only thought was to get what feed there was while it lasted. This condition led to serious controversy and out of it grew the range wars which often resulted in loss of life and property. Under the present control, right prevails, and had nothing else been accomplished, Mr. Potter said, the removal of this one evil alone would have made the work worth while.

But he went still further and stated that the systematic use of the ranges has stopped loss of forage and that the feed formerly wasted has been put to the stock in better condition, with the result that, in many cases, the stockmen have been able to sell beef and mutton direct from the ranges where they were before producing only animals which had to be fed and conditioned before they could be put on the market.

He called attention to the experiments of the government in artificial reseeded grazing areas that in some cases the forage crop has been increased as much as 400 per cent. He maintained, however, that this method is both slow and expensive and said that the great part of the range lands must be improved by protection and natural reseeded, for the next 20 years at least. He said, too, that investigations have established beyond a doubt that natural reseeded can be accomplished best by a rotation system of grazing based upon the simple principle that grazing aids in scattering and planting the seed after the seed has been given an opportunity to mature. Reports show that areas protected until after seed maturity and then grazed, as compared with areas absolutely protected for the whole year against grazing, are approximately 50 per cent. better, and probably 200 per cent. better than range which has not been protected at all. This means that ranges can be improved faster in use than they can be in idleness and the principle is being adopted on many of the forests.

He also spoke of the new open system of handling sheep, which is simply quiet herding during the day and bedding the sheep where night overtakes them. He contrasts this with the old plan of herding sheep close by the use of dogs and returning them each night to a fixed bed ground. The old plan, of course, rendered certain areas absolutely bare and the going from and returning to the bed grounds trampled a great deal of forage. He estimates that an increase of 10 to 25 per cent. has been added to the carrying capacity of the ranges and that five pounds weight has been added per lamb, because they have not been harassed by herding or forced to trail long distances to and from bed grounds. On 5,000,000 lambs this means 25,000,000 pounds added to the sheepmen's salable product, and to the country's meat supply.

He gave an amusing instance of a government experiment in which it was attempted to try out the old alongside of the new system, but it was found impossible to secure a sheep owner who would return to the old method, except through a bonus. The change in handling has been in large part responsible for the building up of the Madison forest, which there enabled an increase in the number of sheep grazed from 90,000 to 107,000, with promises of further increases of several thousand.

Two senators on a dining car were very much absorbed in the menu. Written in ink was something that looked new. It was called an Unusual Melon. It was a melon, and a melon in winter attracts attention.

"Waiter," called one of the senators in parliamentary tone, "what's this amendment recorded here on the fourth line?" "That, sir, am a Casenaba melon." "What is it like? You look like a melon expert." "It looks like a muskmelon, tastes like a watermelon, but eats like a cucumber." The new hybrid product was tackled with mingled palate sensations of cucumber, watermelon and cantaloupe, and the testimony given by the waiter was fully verified.

The provision of fruits, cucumbers, melons and other vegetables out of season has become an important industry of the United States. One firm has 15 acres of cucumber plants under glass and in winter sells the products at high prices to all hotels and high-priced lobster palaces in New York City and elsewhere, where the four seasons are eliminated as far as the palate is concerned.

The high cost of living when carefully analyzed often shows that President James J. Hill's statement, that it was "the cost of high living" that caused most of the trouble is worth serious attention.—National Magazine.

There's many a slip 'twixt the stub and the check, and any one who has a mind to make a contribution to any worthy cause would better read this story before it's too late.

A big business man of this city recently received a nice little letter in the mail one day reminding him that he had subscribed \$5 to a certain charitable organization last year and that the time was now ripe for another one. Whereupon he sent, as he thought, a five-dollar check.

One objection to the new method of handling sheep brought up by many owners has been that the herdsmen would not adopt the new one. The associate forester said that herdsmen naturally take a pride in having their sheep look well and that since they are coming to realize that open bedding means better sheep, they voluntarily adopt it.

In conclusion Mr. Potter mentioned other studies and experiments which the forest service is undertaking to help stock growers secure a better utilization of the forest resources and said that the success in the work has been due largely to the hearty cooperation of the stockmen.

Heavy losses from preventable diseases in the cereal crops alone cost the people of the country each year more than twice as much as it takes to run the whole department of agriculture. This fact was brought out in hearings before the house committee on agriculture, when Carleton R. Ball, a government grain expert, told the members that the office of cereal investigations of the department had estimated the losses to the grain crop from preventable diseases each year to be approximately \$25,000,000.

Representative Helgeson of North Dakota added that in his state alone the disease known as "black smut" wiped out from six to ten million dollars' worth of the farmers' profits in two to three weeks' time some years. The loss of money by the farmers because of cereal diseases is much more than \$25,000,000 each year, according to grain experts. The sum named covers only the loss from disease if the farmers will make use of the information which scientists have already gathered in their various experiments.

The disease known as "smut" is a peculiar fungus growth on the surface of the grain, which either reduces its value a great deal, or destroys it altogether. With the exception of corn, this disease can be prevented in practically all of the grain crops, according to government cereal experts. The best method is to use seed from a crop which is known to have had no smut in it, and the second method is to use hot water at varying temperatures in a manner which will kill the smut and yet leave the seed uninjured. Great care must be taken in following out the hot water method, because if the water is too low in temperature the smut will not be killed, and if it is too high the grain is injured, and germination is prevented.

The government has an office in the agricultural department, the principal duty of whose grain experts is to advise the farmers of the use of these methods in preventing these diseases, and the proper method to check the spreading of smut through the wheat, oats and barley crops. There are still some questions of the smut problem which are yet undetermined, and government scientists and cereal experts under the direction of Mark A. Carleton are working all the time to devise methods by which practically all of the troublesome diseases may be prevented.

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Two days later he received an acknowledgment of a check for twenty-one dollars. That's strange, thought he, and immediately looked at the stub. The memorandum showed \$5, but immediately preceding it was a stub for another check for \$21. His generous subconscious self had raised the check and there was no comeback. But the treasurer of that society must have thought it was an odd amount, and perhaps he has hopes of raising it to \$25 by next year.

Bacon fat may be freed from salt and smoky taste by placing it in a granite pan with an equal amount of water, and boiling. Let the liquid cool, and then remove the caked fat, which may be used in place of lard for cooking purposes.

When wanting to make up a few pies, without the usual work of scouring the pie board, it will be great saving of labor to use a piece of waxed paper laid on a pad of newspapers. The whole thing can be rolled up and destroyed.

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## BEST METHODS OF WORKING

### Little Things Generally Known, Though It Will Do No Harm to Freshen the Memory.

To remove grease from rugs make a paste of fuller's earth and turpentine. Rub it well into the soiled places and then allow them to dry thoroughly. When dried beat the spots gently and then remove all traces of the powder with a soft brush.

To prevent milk from burning raise the sauceman in clean, cold water before pouring the milk into it. It is also more easily cleaned when it is so rinsed beforehand.

To get the best value out of meat bones boil them when boiling a piece of bacon or a ham. The liquor, when cold, sets in a jelly, which is very useful and nourishing for making soup or gravy. An astonishing amount of goodness can be boiled out of bones, and doing it with the ham saves trouble and fuel.

To get the best flavor and effect from the lemon when making mince-meat boil the lemon till tender and when cold take away the seeds and chop it up before adding to the other ingredients. This is an excellent way, for the mince-meat keeps much longer, and no hard case forms on top, which often appears when the lemon is used in the raw state.

## TO MAKE PAN WASHING EASY

### In the Way Described a Great Deal of Hard Work in the Kitchen May Be Saved.

A little five-cent hand scrub brush and plenty of soda, which can be bought for one cent a pound, will save much work in the kitchen. As soon as a meal is cooked and served remove as much of the grease and food from the pans as possible with a knife; then all them with hot water, into which put a few lumps of soda, and let them boil or stand for awhile, when you will find that a light scrubbing with your little brush will remove all dirt and grime, which has been softened with soda.

Then wipe them off with a clean, dry cloth and set them upside down on the stove and let them stay until they are thoroughly dry before putting them away.

When Beets Are Tough. Late in the winter old beets are so tough and pithy as to be unpleasant, besides which objection there is the further one of their taking so long to cook until approximately tender. A new way of preparing them may prove a welcome change, as well as overcoming these objections. After boiling the beets, as usual, and removing the skin, pass them through the food chopper, then return to the fire to reheat, adding seasoning of butter, salt and pepper. Every particle of the vegetable will then be tender, eatable and well flavored.

Stuffed Potatoes. These are especially nice for luncheon. Take half a dozen medium-sized potatoes and bake until they are soft. Cut them in halves and remove the inside without breaking the skins. Mash the potato, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, quarter of a cupful of milk, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika. Beat hard and refill the skins. Place in a hot oven until the potatoes are a light brown. An egg may be added to the mixture, but it is not necessary.

To Mend a Long Tear. Mend a long tear in any garment which will not be subjected to close inspection by putting underneath the break a piece of some strong fabric. Machine stitch on the inside down each edge, then turn the needle to the middle and zigzag across the seam. This makes a firm as well as a neat mend. For the hard worn places on a small boy's trousers it is the best treatment, strengthening a thin place as well as mending it.

Lemon Rice Pudding. Pick over and wash one-cupful rice; cook in boiling water with one tablespoonful salt until soft. Drain and add to the rice one pint milk, half-cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter and the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Put into buttered baking dish and bake until firm. Cover with meringue, using four whites, one-half cupful powdered sugar and one tablespoonful lemon juice.

To Rub Furniture. If the hardwood trim of a house, and pieces of old mahogany furniture are rubbed repeatedly with a mixture of linseed oil and turpentine in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter, they will have a soft beautiful polish. The mixture "feeds" the wood and takes away what one dealer expresses as the "hungry" look wood has when neglected.

Mince Chicken. Cut up chicken, cook till tender in a little water, with salt and pepper. When done remove to deep dish. There should be a pint of stock. Add to it a large piece of butter, one pint of milk, one large spoon of flour and put over the heat and serve with hot rice potatoes.

How to Hang Pictures. Pictures are hung prettily nowadays without long pieces of wire dropped from a molding, except in the case of extra large and heavy ones. They should be hung flat against the wall; and small pins or hooks that hold firmly and do not mar the wall, may be had to effect the invisible hanging.

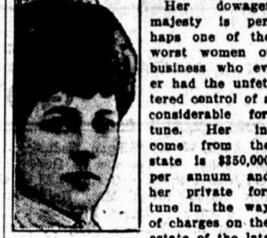
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## FORMER QUEEN ALEXANDRA ALWAYS IN DEBT

For some time past Queen Alexandra's financial affairs have been the subject of a good deal of talk among those in her immediate entourage.



Her dowager majesty is perhaps one of the worst women of business who ever had the unfettered control of a considerable fortune. Her income from the state is \$250,000 per annum and her private fortune in the way of charges on the estate of the late king amounts to about \$600,000.

This income, properly managed, would far more than have sufficed to meet the needs of her majesty after King Edward's death, and would have been sufficient to have kept her in the dignity and state which the widow of the sovereign might have naturally desired to have maintained.

But her expenditures have been steadily increasing until during the past year, it has exceeded her income by several tens of thousands. The catering bills and wages at Marlborough house, which Sir Dighton Probyn considered should not exceed \$100,000 per annum, last year amounted to \$200,000, while her majesty's living expenses and the wages at Sandringham amounted to \$400,000; thus in living expenses alone Queen Alexandra last year spent \$250,000 more than the sum which she receives from the nation, which was supposed to cover the cost of her maintenance and the upkeep of her two establishments.

Before Queen Alexandra went with her sister to Balmoral she ordered a special thorough train from London to Ballater, and then almost at the last

moment, altered the hour she had arranged to leave London from 1:30 p. m. to 3:45 p. m. The alteration in the special service naturally caused great inconvenience to the railway company and put an additional \$1,500 to the cost of the special, and the only reason why her majesty made the alteration in the hour of her departure from London was in order to allow her time to see some new designs for the papering of one of the rooms at Marlborough house, which could have easily been sent on to her at Balmoral.

Queen Alexandra's expenditure on gifts to relations and friends is lavishly extravagant. Her majesty paid \$14,000 for a gold vase which she presented to the duchess of Fife for a wedding present.

Her majesty, when at Balmoral, ordered a pearl and diamond necklace as a present for the Princess Mary to wear at the royal wedding. Four necklaces were sent from London to Balmoral by special messenger for her majesty's approval. One of these was valued at \$15,000, and this she would have given to the princess, but Queen Mary would not allow her majesty to do so.

A few months ago Queen Alexandra was forced to face the fact that her expenditure was exceeding her income by a notification from her bankers that her private account was overdrawn by nearly \$75,000. To meet her bankers' overdraft, Queen Alexandra had to realize some of her securities, and at the urgent solicitations of King George, her majesty has allowed Mr. Leopold de Rothschild to go into her financial affairs thoroughly.

Recently, on the suggestion of the chief groom at the stables at Marlborough house, she allowed an order to be sent out for three motor luggage wagons at a cost of \$2,000 per wagon, which will put a commission of at least \$750 in the pocket of the groom and the wagons, which are not required, will probably never be used.

## RETIRE AFTER 58 YEARS AS A TRAVELER

"Uncle George" has retired. If a traveling man reads that statement the odds are about ten to one that he will know what it means. But for those who do not belong to the fraternity of the road it may be expanded into this bit of news—George A. Olney of 163 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, has ceased to be a commercial traveler after a career of more than fifty-eight consecutive years in the business. He returned home from his farewell trip, a jaunt through the middle west, a few days ago.



This dean of the travelers has been known for thirty years to drummers, business men and hotel clerks from one end of the United States to the other as "Uncle George," a nickname which, as he expresses it, "has become a kind of trademark for me, and, by George! I wouldn't part with it for a million dollars. No, sir."

It would be odd, indeed, if Mr. Olney were not known to a huge number of men. For, as a knight of the grip, he has traveled in every state of the Union save eight—North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Now seventy-nine years of age, although he seems mentally and physically much younger, he has been journeying over the country since 1855. In that period he has traveled more than 580,000 miles—probably considerably more.

"A very low estimate," he said to a reporter last week, "would be 10,000 miles for each year. One year I covered more than 35,000 miles."

Yet, with this extensive mileage to his credit, he has never been in a railroad accident. He has been just behind accidents, just ahead of accidents, but never in one.

## NEW KING OF ALBANIA ON TURBULENT THRONE

After much pressure from the statesmen of the triple alliance, Prince William of Wied has accepted the nomination to the throne of the new kingdom of Albania. He is regarded as the one man qualified by his training, by his family connections and by his peculiar qualities to bring order out of chaos in Albania.



Thus, the mother of William of Wied was Princess Marie of the Netherlands. He is in the line of succession to the throne of that country and at one time was regarded as a favored suitor for the hand of his cousin, the present Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. He is the favorite nephew of King Carol I, the aged queen of Roumania.

William is no needy adventurer, no penniless German princelet, ready to jump at any fat dignity that comes his way. His own income is \$40,000 a year, while his wife has as much more. Austria, Italy, Germany and Great Britain have guaranteed him a minimum civil list of \$100,000 a year, and a pension of \$50,000 if he should abdicate or be deposed. If he is killed, which is not at all unlikely, the pension will go to his wife.

A Discrimination. "Does your husband play cards for money?" "I don't think so," replied young Mrs. Torkina. "But those who play with him do."

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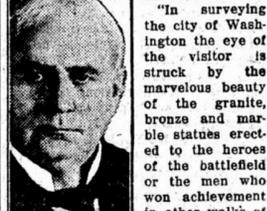
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## SPEAKER'S ALTITUDINOUS IDEAS OF WOMEN

Speaker Clark has an altitudinous idea of women. In a speech before the Democratic League of Women he said:



"In surveying the city of Washington the eye of the visitor is struck by the marvelous beauty of the granite, bronze and marble statues erected to the heroes of the battlefield or the men who won achievement in their walks of life. There is not one statue to woman; and yet how much she has done in history, no matter how great, that did not have behind its maker the guiding influence of a good woman.

If I had the building of a suitable statue to American womanhood I would mold its base as large as eternity; for its shaft I would use the everlasting granite of truth, and I would build it so high that its piercing pinnacle should reach through the clouds into the fairest sanctuaries of heaven in order that the two maidens I would place thereon could whisper into the ears of God Almighty.

"In the hands of a maiden clad in blue I would place the Stars and Stripes, and the maid in gray should have the Stars and Bars, while the angelic choirs of seraphim and cherubim joined them in singing 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Dixie.'"

Amusing the Baby. "Look," cried mother, playfully jabbing father in the ribs with a stove lifter, "every time I hit you the baby smiles all over her face."

With a great show of recovering his balance from the blow father retorted: "Why don't you get an ax and make her laugh right?"

Napoleon's Vain Struggle. One hundred years ago marked the beginning of "the great week," as they termed the final effort of the Emperor Napoleon and France against the crushing mass of their enemies—against the woes and humiliations of invasion, which they had formerly inflicted upon all the peoples now allied against them. The allied sovereigns were resolved to force back the emperor toward Paris. Napoleon, despite the great odds against him, continued to wage an active and heroic struggle with the comparatively small army under his command. He engaged in a series of almost daily combats, by which he sometimes retarded the progress of the allies, but in the end the invading armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria always gained ground and shortened the distance between themselves and Paris.

Many Have Tried. No man has ever gained distinction because of the excellence of his few elry.