

In the PUBLIC EYE

MAJ. M'CLAUGHRYS HUMANE METHODS



Maj. R. W. McLaughry, who has been warden of the federal prison at Leavenworth for fourteen years, resigned his position a few days ago. He is seventy-four years old.

Discussing his treatment of prisoners, the major said: "The question of proper imprisonment resolves itself simply to this: Is it better to beat a man through his prison term and turn him out a criminal, or make him do good, honest work, and keep his mind off of mischief and endeavor to reform him? The philosophy of that theory acting on the convict himself is helpful. It's up to him if he doesn't get along all right."

"I have sought always to eliminate aristocracy inside the bars. I have long contended that one man should not have more than another, simply because his friends are better fixed, financially, than the poor prisoner. If one man was to have turkey Christmas day every man should have turkey. They have the same passions, likes and hatreds inside the walls they had outside. Some people seem not to realize that. Always when a prisoner was brought before me, I thought of his family and the probability of the man himself, when his term was up."

"If a man was morose I put him in a cell with a cheerful fellow. I have been inclined to be suicidal. I put him in a cell with one whose talk was full of hope. I have installed Saturday afternoon baseball games. The men look forward to them like kids and behave themselves. For if they do not, their baseball tickets are taken away from them. That is a worse punishment to them than being confined in the solitary cell. I have let them give their vaudeville shows. I have trusted them. I have studied them. I have reforming them."

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NEW COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK'S PORT

John Purroy Mitchell, independent Democrat and president of the board of aldermen of New York, has been appointed collector of the port at that city to succeed William Loeb, Jr. The selection brought what the White House termed "a happy solution" to a contest in which state leaders of every wing of the New York Democracy had taken a lively part.

Mr. Mitchell was acting mayor after the shooting of Mayor Gaynor by J. J. Gallagher Aug. 9, 1910, until Mr. Gaynor was able to resume his official duties.

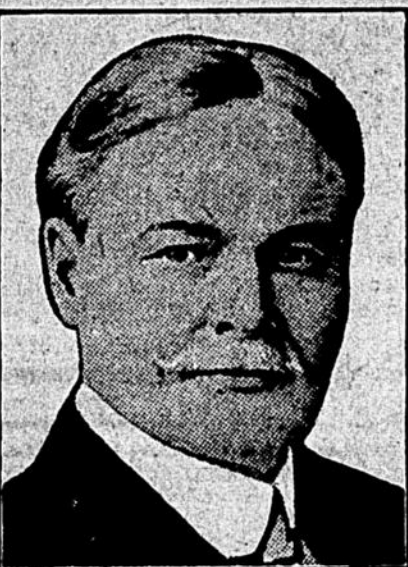
Candidates for the post, which pays \$12,000 a year, included the appointment of an army of employees in the country's biggest custom house, were numerous from the start.

For a time political circles expected a break between the administration and Senator O'Gorman. Recently, however, friends of Mr. Mitchell, whose candidacy had been dropped at his own wish some time ago, renewed their efforts in his behalf and when the president went to the Capitol to talk with Senator O'Gorman about it, the New York senator himself suggested Mr. Mitchell as the best man for the position.

Mitchell was born thirty-four years ago in Fordham, N. Y. After graduating from Columbia university and the New York Law school, he entered the office of William B. Ellison, a lifelong friend and the counsel of Mitchell's uncle, Henry D. Purroy.



CALHOUN PREDICTS PEACE FOR CHINA



William J. Calhoun, the retiring American minister to China, arrived in Washington the other day. Mr. Calhoun, accompanied by his wife, left Peking on Feb. 27, and so is somewhat out of touch with current events in China.

"China is at her crucial point just now," said Mr. Calhoun. "I have not been informed as to what has transpired recently, but up to date the powers of the central government seem limited. I mean to say that the powers of the new government are not clearly defined yet, and until they are the functions of the government necessarily will be limited."

"There is a division of opinion among those in politics in China as to just what the powers of the government should be. Some are in favor of the form of government that obtains in this country, while others like that of France, where practically the president has no power and the house of deputies rules. All these discussions grow out of a fear of a too centralized power."

"As far as imports were concerned, the revolution did not seem to affect business much. And as far as the revolution was concerned I think I may say it did not disturb China as greatly as people suppose. It was not the great uprising the outside world thought it was."

"It must be remembered that China is a very large country and that a great mass of the people do not know what is going on in the coast cities and at the capital. They are an industrious and peace-loving people and it does not mean anarchy, even though political conditions are insecure."

"I don't look for any bloody war in China. The politicians will fuss about, but it will all come out peacefully. Neither do I see any war clouds between Japan and China."

"There is one element in China which has not spoken—a large and important element. This element might be called, for want of a better term, 'the gentry,' and represented the brains and moral force of the old government. What they will do I do not know."

When in November last the selection of a successor to Benito Legado, the resident commissioner from the Philippines at Washington, became necessary, the Philippines promptly chose Manuel Earnshaw of Manila. This election was held, according to the Philippine commission, acting jointly with the Philippine assembly, the general legislative body of the Philippines.

It was a matter of first importance to the Philippines, this election. The Jones bill, which looked to the independence of the islands at the end of eight years, though dying with congress on March 4 last, is standing, resurrected, at the door of the congress, session, eager to take its chances with a congress beyond doubt far more favorable to it than the congress that has just passed. The immediate future is pregnant with some thing for the Philippines.

The position of resident commissioner, to which Mr. Earnshaw was elected last November, is one of great delicacy. He is accredited medium of intercourse between the Filipino people and the American people. His true functions are more nearly those of a minister from a foreign country than of a representative participating in a common government.

This it may be seen that, as Mr. Earnshaw has been chosen by the two political bodies of the Philippines to represent them at Washington, his position must needs require a deal of political acumen, sagacity and experience.



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Fortunate That Love is Blind. A friend of mine was discussing a girl's engagement the other day. "Ethel brought her fiancé to introduce him," she said. "What a surprise he was! You know how graceful and pretty she is and of what a romantic turn her mind? We expected her choice to be a masculine counterpart of herself. Well, imagine an ignoble face, the small features all bunched

up in the middle, a sly, deceitful expression, one eye, watching to see what you think of him, the other craftily scrutinizing you; in fact, the kind of face one dislikes at sight."

"Yet Ethel seemed quite pleased with him, even in love. There may be qualities of mind and heart that do not appear on the surface, but if so he ought to hide his face for life."—Chicago Tribune

SAVING STEPS MEANS MUCH

Big Thing to Minimize Amount of Work That is Necessary to Be Done.

We might say that motion study is a developed analysis of our old "step-taking." Wasted steps are the chief cause of the fatigue of the housewife. Besides the chief remedy for better arrangement of work, the dishwasher, the kitchen cabinet, the dish cart, revolving "Lazy Susan" trays for the dining-room table, and other devices.

Chief among our list of labor-savers is a washing machine, which, after an extensive national investigation, was classed 80 per cent. high as a labor-saver. The vacuum, or suction sweeper, mangles, meat choppers, bread slicers, shaving creamers and many others have done much to abolish the drudgery of housework.

Fuel seems to be the largest item of expense in running the kitchen. Any device, then, which will save fuel should be considered seriously by the economical housewife. The fireless cooker, the three-decked steamer, or cooker, tea-kettles with "insets" so that food may be cooked while the tea kettle is used to heat water, lead our list of fuel savers. Others are the covered sand trays, the small hooded covers or ovens for one hole of a gas or gasoline stove and the small portable oven, which saves using a larger oven.

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GOOD METHOD OF STARCHING

Most Housewives Have Their Own Way of Doing This Important Part of Their Work.

When boiled starch is used, it should always be first mixed with a little cold water until it is smooth, and then gradually mixed with boiling water and cooked. Some housewives add kerosene, some a little sugar, and some butter, to insure brilliancy and smoothness of finish. Whatever is added should be thoroughly added with the starch.

Many persons find it easier to use always the kind of starch which does not require cooking. The starch is mixed with a little cold water, then with boiling water until it becomes clear. It is then ready for use. The articles for starching are immersed in the starch and wrung as dry as possible, then thoroughly dried, sprinkled and ironed.

The finer the articles to be starched, the more care should be taken in drying the starch of just the right thickness and texture and in drying the articles thoroughly before they are sprinkled for ironing.

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Chiffonade Salad. Any of the vegetables in season, such as lettuce, romaine, tomato, beets, celery, etc., may be used as the basis of this salad. The name comes from the dressing, which is made as follows: Take one hard boiled egg and mash it as finely as possible with a fork, add two pinches of paprika, a pinch of salt, half a teaspoonful of French mustard, a teaspoonful of hashed chives, two tablespoonfuls of oil, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Add this to the salad, mix in well, and serve.

Maple Ice Cream. This is not an inexpensive cream because there will be needed the yolks of five eggs, two cups each of cream and maple syrup. Heat the syrup and pour over the yolks of the eggs that have been beaten until light colored. Stir constantly while mixing the syrup and eggs, then cook until thick like custard. Cool in a bowl, stirring now and then. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring and two cups of cream. Freeze, using three parts ice to one of salt.

One pint rhubarb, cut into inch lengths, one-half pint red raspberries, one-half pint currants, one-half pint of raisins (seeded), one-half pound English walnut meats chopped medium fine, juice of two lemons, rind of one or two oranges. Use peel also. Cook the orange peel first and cut into strips. Weigh and use equal amount of sugar. Boil three hours or less, not hard. Every one try this, for it is the best ever.

To Remove Mildew Stains. Mildew stains on linen can often be removed quite successfully in the following way: Mix a small quantity of soap with the same proportion of powdered starch and salt and the juice of one lemon. Apply this mixture to both sides of the stain with a small brush, and, if possible, let the article lie on the grass all day and night until the stains have quite disappeared. Then wash in the usual manner.

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One and one-quarter cups cornmeal, two cups sour milk, one teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, two eggs, two tablespoon butter, one cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter and rub well together. Line three pie plates with good pie crust, pour in mixture and sprinkle bread-crumbs on top.

Rhubarb Conserve. One pint rhubarb, cut into inch lengths, one-half pint red raspberries, one-half pint currants, one-half pint of raisins (seeded), one-half pound English walnut meats chopped medium fine, juice of two lemons, rind of one or two oranges. Use peel also. Cook the orange peel first and cut into strips. Weigh and use equal amount of sugar. Boil three hours or less, not hard. Every one try this, for it is the best ever.

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VETERANS TO MEET ON BATTLEFIELD

Big Reunion of Survivors of Civil War at Gettysburg on July 1.

Men Who Wore the Blue and Gray to Again Gather on Ground Made Memorable by Historic Conflict.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The first four days of July the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., will again be the scene of a meeting of the Blue and the Gray, but this time they will meet in amity and affection. A half-century will have passed since last these men of two great American armies met on this northern field. Then they were face to face in deadly conflict, for the issue, it was well understood to both contending forces, was the success of the southern cause, or the beginning of the restoration to be followed by the restoration of the Union as it had been before the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter.

The United States government and the government of nearly every state in the Union have combined to make the Gettysburg reunion of the soldiers of the north and south one of the great peace events of the century. The state of Pennsylvania some time ago appointed a commission to make a study of the battle of Gettysburg, and to make preparations for the four days' reunion, at which Pennsylvania as a state was to act as host to the veterans of the war between the states and to the thousands of visitors who would follow their march to the field of battle, and appropriate \$150,000 for the purpose of entertaining the veterans.

40,000 Veterans Expected. It is expected that 40,000 veterans of the war, not all of them, however, survivors of the Gettysburg battle, will be found encamped upon the field on July 1. It will be a different battle than that which the fire and drum corps of the two great armies sounded fifty years ago. The call to awakening will be a call to a peaceful celebration while the call to the awakening of the past will be a call to the armies to conflict, and to thousands of men, a call to death.

For years the veterans have been looking forward to this reunion. It is probable that there will be present every veteran of the war, and a call to arms to conflict, and to thousands of men, a call to death.

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The United States government and the government of nearly every state in the Union have combined to make the Gettysburg reunion of the soldiers of the north and south one of the great peace events of the century. The state of Pennsylvania some time ago appointed a commission to make a study of the battle of Gettysburg, and to make preparations for the four days' reunion, at which Pennsylvania as a state was to act as host to the veterans of the war between the states and to the thousands of visitors who would follow their march to the field of battle, and appropriate \$150,000 for the purpose of entertaining the veterans.

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for the entertainment of the visiting veterans, and the thousands of persons who will accompany them. Hospitality is to be made the duty. Fifty years ago Pennsylvania aided in the work of repelling the visitors from the south. In early July next the same state will have its arms wide open in welcome to the men wearing the gray. Entertaining it was taught kindly two years of the visiting veterans, but it is pretty well understood that their deep interest in revisiting the scenes where they fought, Little Round Top, Oak Ridge cemetery, Hill, Culps Hill, Rock Creek, the Stone Wall and other places will hold them largely to the pleasures and to the sadnesses of personal reminiscences. Arm in arm with the Union soldiers the Confederates will tramp the battlefield. They will look over the field of Pickett's desperate charge. They will retrace the marching steps of Longstreet's corps. They will go to the place where Meade had his headquarters, and to the place where the southern forces met. Pennsylvania is going to make a great celebration of peace of this fiftieth anniversary of what probably was the decisive battle of the war, although it is to be for the last time in life the field upon which they were willing to die for the sake of their respective causes.

The veterans will not be directly encamped in the Gettysburg park, which is to be the scene of the various commands which took part in the fight and which is laid out in approved park fashion, with fine drives and beautifully kept lawns. There will be two camps, known as No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 will cover 149 acres and No. 2 will cover 44 acres. The layouts of these camps are based on the use of central tents, each of which will, without crowding, accommodate eight persons. Inasmuch as accommodations for the thousands of visitors, 40,000, 5,000 tents will be required to give quarters to the visiting hosts.

The quartermaster general in a report says: "It is assumed that the meals will be served to the veterans in a manner similar to that used by the regular troops when in camp for short periods; that is, by having each man go to the kitchen with his mess kit to be served there and dining in his tent or other convenient place."

Visitors to Be Cared For. Every possible care is to be taken of the visitors. The salary arrangements which have been made are said to be the best that are possible and they are the result of careful study by medical officers of the service. All the expenses of the past year have been paid, and it is to be the duty of the veterans to be conserved while they are in camp.

With so many thousands of old soldiers in attendance, and taking into consideration the probability that the weather will be hot, it is estimated that there will be sickness, and the United States government and the state of Pennsylvania are preparing for a hospital service which shall be adequate to any contingency. There will be hospital corps detachments present ready to render first aid to the injured, and there will be many field hospitals with surgeons in attendance, where the sick can receive instant attendance.

The government has contemplated a reunion, has induced more interest among the old soldiers of the north and the south than any event which has happened since the day that the war closed. There is today at Gettysburg a great gathering of veterans, and it is to be the duty of the veterans to be conserved while they are in camp.

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