

HELEN DINSMORE HUNTINGTON WILL BECOME BRIDE OF VINCENT ASTOR

Young New York Multi-Millionaire and Charming American Girl to Marry on April 30—Couple Have Been Acquainted From Infancy—Mother of Prospective Groom Arrives From Europe to Witness the Ceremony.

New York.—On the last day of April a most notable society event will take place up the Hudson—the marriage of the head of one of the greatest American houses, Vincent Astor, and Helen Dinsmore Huntington, daughter of another line which has long been prominent in American affairs.

The recent arrival from Europe of the mother of the bridegroom-to-be, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, the refitting of the famous yacht Noma and announcement of the wedding so shortly before the date set today are concentrating the attention of society folk upon the young couple.

Through the winter there was much mystery about their plans. Many hinted at a secret wedding. It was thought the Noma was to be used for a mysterious purpose.

This idea was fostered largely by the simple tastes of the young couple. The bride-to-be has extracted from her betrothed a promise that they will spend most of their lives on the beautiful banks of the Hudson, where she was brought up and where Astor's 5,000-acre Ferciliffe estate lies. She is not unsocial, nor at all ignorant of ballrooms, theaters and "doings," but she cares not a whit for the formal side of society.

The wedding will be a country ceremony, either at Hopeland House, the mansion on the Huntington estate, or in the little country church nearby.

Young Astor has not been very well this winter. He has suffered from pneumonia and bronchitis. It will be remembered that his mother almost despaired of his life at the age of eight, when she hurried him off to St. Moritz.

From the life Miss Huntington has led so far it is to be expected that she and her husband will spend much time in the open. The tall, blonde girl of twenty was brought up almost entirely on the big Huntington and Dinsmore places along the Hudson, which were once held by her grandfather, William B. Dinsmore, late president of the Adams Express company. She went to school in Dobbs Ferry, which isn't a great distance from her home, and she has spent some winters in New York city.

Her first quarrel with Vincent came at the age of nine—he being then eleven. She had planted an oak tree, when three years old, with the aid of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington. The tree had grown for six years and she proudly took her little visitor from "up the road" out to look at it. Astor remarked, with a critical eye, it would take some years for the tree to be big enough to climb in. The visit ended abruptly right there, but the next day Vincent sought and obtained pardon over the telephone.

At the time the Staten Island Shipbuilding company began to rip out the fittings of the Noma, it was naturally

gether it is pretty safe to assert that "Astor" will be often in the headlines the next few months and that New York newspaper reporters will have several merry little chases to amuse them.

Meanwhile Astor is working hard to make money to get married, like any other young man. He has run up three or four new apartment houses, several loft buildings of fine character and a unique bachelor chambers enterprise just off Times square, which is modeled after the famous Albany of London. He gets down to business in the Astor estate offices at No. 23 West Twenty-sixth street regularly at half-past nine or ten o'clock every morning, and he stays there until what is to be done is done. When it is necessary he is to be found there evenings also, although the Astor money-making machine is running very smoothly under his direction and that of the



Vincent Astor.

able counselors he inherited from his father.

If the tale bearers are to be believed Miss Huntington isn't wasting her pennies these days, despite the fact that her family has been in the millionaire class many decades. It is related that she came out of the Carlton House recently and walked Forty-seventh street toward Fifth avenue. She was gowned for a fashionable wedding she was to attend that afternoon, but first she was going to visit her fiancé, just then laid up with a cold. Past taxi after taxi walked the future mistress of the Astor house until she arrived at the corner of the avenue. Here she waited patiently until an omnibus came along. It was a cold day and the interior was pretty crowded, but she managed to wedge in. The taxi fare could not legally have been over 50 cents, but Miss Huntington, despite her fine attire, preferred the other mode of



Helen Dinsmore Huntington.

surmised that she was to be the "honeymoon ship." Then it was understood that the swift little craft was to make a pre-nuptial cruise across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean and up the Nile with the young couple and their mothers. This would have been following the course taken by the late Col. John Jacob Astor on his honeymoon trip which ended with the sinking of the ill-fated Titanic. But young Astor said "No" to both these reports and set the gossips still further speculating.

If Astor does not use the Noma he has many other means of slipping out of the country. There are, first, his numerous high-powered automobiles. Then he has a crack hydroplane that does 35 miles an hour, and if he carries out his plans will soon own a hydro-aeroplane. Being an expert mechanic, he usually spurns the assistance of a professional chauffeur.

But the Noma's engines have been prepared for a long cruise. Entirely new boilers have been installed. Captain Dangan of the Noma has been instructed by Mr. Astor to fly no pennants when the yacht leaves the shipyards and steals up the Hudson to Rhinecliff.

The landing is only a few miles distant from Ferciliffe and from Hopeland House, the graceful and stately Huntington mansion on the estate of the late William B. Dinsmore. Alto-

MADE RICHEST BOY IN WORLD

Court Unties Knot in the \$25,000,000 John Nicholas Brown Estate in New York.

New York.—John Nicholas Brown, Jr., a fourteen-year-old boy, great-grandson of Nicholas Brown, after whom Brown university was named, becomes the "richest boy in the world," under a supreme court decision, handed down here. A legal tangle had tied

FEDERAL LEAGUE MAGNATES DRAFT SCHEDULE



The picture shows the baseball magnates of the Federal league engaged on drafting a schedule for the new league at the recent meeting in Baltimore. From left to right—Edward W. Ginner, president of the Pittsburgh club; Robert B. Ward, president of the Brooklyn club; Walter F. Mullen, vice-president of the Buffalo club; G. C. Madison, president of the Kansas City club; William A. Kerr, treasurer of the Pittsburgh club; James A. Gilmore, president of the Federal league; Walter S. Ward, treasurer of the Brooklyn club.

up a large part of the \$25,000,000 estate left by John Carter Brown, son of Nicholas Brown, it being argued that certain trust funds, valid bequests under Rhode Island laws, were invalid in New York state, where part of the estate was located. An action was brought to test this point, Frank W. Matteson, trustee, being unable to proceed with the administration of any property until there had been judicial construction. Justice Weeks found that the bequests were valid. Mrs. William Watts Sherman,

conveyance. There was 40 cents more for her trousseau.

The coming wedding, set for April 30, is the absorbing topic in New York society circles.

William Vincent Astor, son of the late Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished aboard the Titanic, is now twenty-three years old and head of the Astor estate. His fortune is estimated at between seventy-five million and one hundred million dollars. His enormous Manhattan real estate holdings are very productive. Since young Astor took hold on his father's death, two years ago, he has done a great deal of building, erecting many large apartment houses and loft buildings. Be-



Mrs. Ava Willing Astor.

sides his considerable business activity, he has worked in municipal politics against Tammany hall and has interested himself in social causes. Except for a speed passion, expressing itself in numerous high-powered automobiles and hydroplanes, with a hydro-aeroplane in prospect, he is a quiet, hard-working young man, who seems destined to be a leader of the rising generation.

Miss Huntington is two years his junior, and possesses an open-air, breezy type of beauty. Her tastes are simple and run to dogs, horses, boating and country life. She is a daughter of Henry P. Huntington, the architect. Her great-grandfather assisted in founding the Adams Express company. The members of her family are very wealthy, although their fortunes are far surpassed by the Astors.

Mrs. John Astor, who divorced her husband, was once called the most aristocratically beautiful woman in the United States. She spends most of her time abroad.

CURES PARALYSIS BY KNIFE

Noted Gotham Surgeon Shows Many Child Cripples He Has Helped.

New York.—A new operative treatment for spastic paralysis, or paralysis accompanied by spasms, which he declared had been successful, was explained here by Dr. William Sharpe at a meeting of the Medical Association of Greater New York.

A dozen children, one paralyzed on one of both sides, attended to show what Doctor Sharpe had done for them. The pride of the little ones, as they showed how they were able to move once useless limbs, brought smiles to the medical men.

Doctor Sharpe's operation for the disease, which is a result of brain pressure, due to cortical hemorrhage, consists in decompression by direct operation on the skull, with removal of enough bone to give new brain room. Other methods have been devoted mainly to operations on the spinal nerve roots, the injection of alcohol, or plastic surgery, such as the lengthening of tendons. A girl of four years, who never had walked up to the time of an operation a month ago, was able to toddle through the hall, led by the surgeon.

Dr. William M. Leszynsky, in discussing Doctor Sharpe's report, said he feared improvement would be only temporary, as in some other treatments of the disease.

Women's Club Has Smoking Room.

New York.—The new Women's University club has a cozy smoking room. The club has 1,100 members.

DRESSING YOUNG GIRL

HER CLOTHES ALWAYS SOMETHING OF A PROBLEM.

Wise Mother, at This Stage of Her Daughter's Life, Will Provide Pretty Things and Teach Her to Take Care of Them.

There is no period in a girl's life when it is so difficult to dress her successfully as between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, and though the problem of finding suitable clothes is one that faces all mothers of growing daughters, one seldom finds any very wide selection of ready-made garments suited to this purpose.

In choosing frocks, a great deal depends on the girl herself, for it is no good buying dainty attire for the young person who considers the care of gowns and hats a perfectly unnecessary waste of time. Miss Sixteen, with opinions of this kind, needs a certain amount of training before any respect for her garments can be instilled effectively, and though the majority of girls today are as anxious to be as well turned out as their grown-up sisters, the tomboy maiden still remains, and the difficulties of clothing her accordingly.

"I have often heard," said a mother recently, "that rough and serviceable materials, serge and holland in dark colors, and such like, are all that should be used in a schoolgirl's outfit, but this is, I think, a great mistake. No girl will ever learn to value her things and take a pride in her appearance if only supplied with garments of a workmanlike but ugly type. An occasional pretty gown, a becoming hat, soft colors, and light materials will, by their very charm, teach her better than a hundred wordy sermons the necessity for care where her possessions are concerned."

This being the case, it is wisest to exercise great care in choosing a girl's clothes, and what is more, she should be allowed to make her own suggestions and have her individual ideas carried out as far as they are compatible with good taste and common sense. Mothers who do this are laying the foundations of a practical knowledge in the details of dress and expenditure that will prove invaluable in after years.

LARGE TRAY ALWAYS BEST

Of Much More Importance Than the Table When One is Serving the Afternoon Tea.

The woman who lives in a small apartment finds the large tray and small table the best solution of her afternoon tea problem. When every inch of space counts in the appearance of a room, a daintily equipped tea table constantly in view rather "clutters" up things—as the New England housekeeper would put it. But a generously roomy tea tray, accompanied by teapot and cozy jugs for cream, sugar and hot water, several cups and saucers and plates of cake and sandwiches or the thin bread and butter which is so delicious at tea hour, may be carried in and set down on a taboret, small folding table, or even the piano stool at a pinch.

If one does not possess a handsome hammered brass tea tray or one of the

SLEEVES FOR VARIOUS GOWNS

Not Much Latitude is Allowed, But Designers Have in Instances Varied Their Offerings.

Though the sleeves in modish gowns are so alike that they grow monotonous, the designers do depart occasion-



ally from the stereotyped and vary their offerings. A group of sleeves for several different styles of frocks is shown here. On the upper right is a sleeve designed for cotton blouse or morning dress; the one on the upper

WOMEN AS PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Toastmaster of Experience Marvels at the Ease Shown When They Address Public Gatherings.

A toastmaster recently declared that, after many years' experience, he never remembered an instance of a speaker admitting that he was a fluent orator, most men, as a matter of fact, apologizing for their lack of ability in this direction.

Women, who are comparatively fresh to the "platform," do not seem to be overtaken by the nervousness or to display the false modesty of men. Nowadays women have many opportunities of public speaking. People regard it as a matter of course when a woman rises to speak at any kind of gathering, and it is very rare indeed that one who does speaks haltingly or makes any preliminary excuse for herself.

Perhaps only those who are sure of themselves do speak, but it is quite remarkable that one rarely hears a

laid mahogany, a bamboo Japanese tray will answer very well. It should be furnished with a large tea cloth and small napkins to match, of draw-work or hand embroidered linen.

It is the daintiness of the tea service and the delicious character of tea and cakes that makes most impression on a guest; the table really counts for little. Admirable for the small room are nested tables of mahogany. The table reserved for the tea tray, when not in use can be tucked under another table holding a vase and a photograph or other bit of bric-a-brac.

WITH DESIGN OF SPIDER WEB

Pretty Little Pincushion That is Something Just a Little Out of the Ordinary.

Novel ideas for making pretty pincushions are difficult to obtain, but in our sketch we show something quite new in the shape of a quaint little cushion made to represent a spider's web. It can be carried out in any size to suit different requirements; and in making it, in the first place a circular piece of stiff cardboard must be cut out. This card is well padded with cotton wool on that side which is to be the front, and the wool should be arranged so that it is much thicker in the center than at the sides. It is then covered with cream-colored satin,



the material being stretched tightly over the wool and fastened on at the back of the card with a strong adhesive. The spider's web is worked upon the material with gold thread, and this should of course be done prior to covering the card. The cushion is finished off all round the edge with a gold silk cord carried into three loops at the top, and by the center loop it can be suspended from a nail in the wall. To complete this very novel cushion one of those little paper Japanese spiders can be procured and tacked upon one side as suggested in the sketch.

Quaint little novelties always attract attention at a bazaar, and a number of these cushions made in different sizes will look very pretty on a stall and should command a ready sale.

This cushion could, of course, be used equally well laid flat upon the dressing-table if preferred.—Young Ladies' Journal.

Unvelled Vellings.

Vells that have long been velled from the public eye are returning, say the fashion authorities. Over in Paris they are assuming the nose veil and here in America we have been showing a number of new vellings which make wide use of the chenille dot—long banished from the list of things tolerated.

CORSET IS OF IMPORTANCE

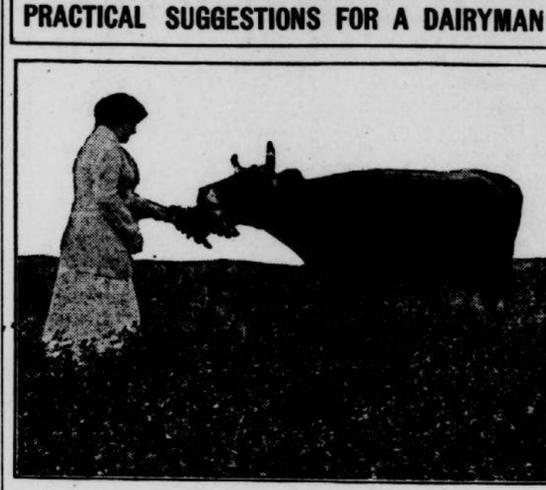
Fashionable Outline Makes It Imperative That a Good Deal of Attention Be Accorded It.

Although waists are things of the past, let no one imagine that the corset is no longer a necessity or is in any way a negligible quantity. Far from it. It is a modern paradox that in order to attain the natural figure greater attention than ever must be paid to the corset. These wonderful nearly straight lines from the arm to the hips, or rather to the knees, for the new corsets reach to just above the knees, are due more to the art of the corsetiere than to any dietary or exercise. The latest thing in corsets is very lightly boned, and has no bones at all over the hips. It is made in most instances of tricot, either in a cotton or silk mesh, and is extremely supple and comfortable to wear, fitting without a wrinkle. Their variety is infinite. There are special models for athletic wear, for riding and dancing, very thin graceful ones for evening wear under draperies, and a more sturdy kind for general wear under tailor-mades. With the coming fashions the choice of the corset will be an affair of the greatest importance, for on it much of their gracefulness will depend.

New Hat Bow.

A novel bow for the tailored spring hat—which nowadays blooms in mid-winter—is the sole trimming needed since it practically covers any of the small new shapes. It is made of three-inch broad and very heavy ribbon, fashioned into four seven-inch-long loops that start under a common knot. This knot is placed exactly at the center of the crown, and from it the loops are drawn respectively toward the edge of the brim at back, front and sides. They do not lie flatly, but stand partly on edge in the perky little manner which is difficult to achieve unless one possesses the milliner's touch. This sort of bow will prove a real boon to the woman who must refurbish a last year's straw hat—if she can bend it into reasonable resemblance to one of the recent shapes—for, having refaced the brim with new velvet, she may conceal the faded crown with the long and broad ribbon loop.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR A DAIRYMAN



Giving the Cow a Taste of Alfalfa.

What a relief it is to have the cows out to pasture and not be compelled to feed grain! There are cases, however, where it is a good plan to keep up the feed ration for a few weeks after the cows go to grass.

Take it where cows are thin in flesh when they are turned away. For some time they will use everything they can eat, nearly for building up their own bodies. Precious little left for you till the cows get in average flesh. While they are doing this, better feed some grain and hurry the matter on. The best way, of course, is to keep the

cows from running down that way in the first place; but we do not always do as we should. Would it not be fine if we did?

A rusty milk can is a nuisance. Some cities will not accept milk which has been brought in in one of them. Good thing, too. No amount of scrubbing can ever make a rusty spot in tin perfectly sweet and clean. New cans are the thing.

It is the "gentle" bull that hooks the life out of his master. Look out for yours, as he may turn on you at any moment.

RAISING BEEF CATTLE

SOUTHERN STATES ARE WELL ADAPTED TO THE INDUSTRY.

Great Areas of "Cut-Over" Lands at Prices Ranging From \$2 to \$10 Per Acre Available—Ticks Nearly Eradicated.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The geographical location and the climatic conditions of the South are such as to make it a good section for cattle raising. The soils are so varied that what may be said in a general way will not hold true for all places or sections of this large area. They vary from light sand to heavy clay, or to the black prairie soils, or the stiff post-oak. As a rule the stiffer the soil and the greater the content of lime in the soils, the more nutritious the grasses are, and the greater is the variety of clovers which will grow.

The Piedmont section of Virginia, West Virginia, Western North Carolina, Tennessee and northern Alabama is a fine grazing country, and thousands of good beef cattle are found there. The Shorthorn is more popular than any other breed in this region, and they do exceedingly well. The grazing plants are chiefly blue grass, white clover, red clover, red top and orchard grass. The cattle fatten very rapidly during the grazing season and raise excellent calves. Most of this region is free of ticks and the losses from death are relatively small.

The black prairie section of Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, and the Delta lands of Mississippi and Louisiana, are extremely favorable sections for raising and finishing beef cattle. Experiments conducted by the bureau of animal industry and the Alabama experiment station show that cattle when kept free of the cattle tick, can be raised at a cost of 3 to 4 cents a pound. This cost includes the keep of the cows for one year, charges for pasture and all feeds consumed at market prices, depreciation in the value of the herd, and 6 per cent interest on the money invested. The principal native grasses which are indigenous to these soils are bermuda, Johnson grass, lespedeza and melilotus; but red clover, alsike clover, bur clover and white clover grow readily when planted in the pastures, and the grazing season can be extended greatly by their use. Alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas, corn, sorghum and other forage crops do well on these lands and produce an abundance of roughage and hays for wintering and fattening the cattle. The red clay soils produce crops very similar to those mentioned for the prairie soils.

There are great areas of "cut-over" lands in the South that range in price from \$2 to \$10 per acre, which could be used for beef production. The soil of such lands is usually sandy or post-oak neither of which are as good for grazing as the prairie or delta lands, but which would furnish good grazing if a little care was taken in getting pasture plants started. On these soils carpet grass, bermuda, lespedeza, white clover, red top, paspalum dilatatum, and bur clover do exceedingly well. The carpet grass furnishes abundant grazing on the sandy lands while the bermuda does better on the soils which are a little stiff. The paspalum, white clover, and red top do well on the damp lands, and if some lime is present alsike clover will furnish fine grazing. The foundation of all pastures on sandy or sandy loam lands should be carpet grass, bermuda and lespedeza. The variety of forage crops which may be raised on this type of soils is large, and it is an easy matter to grow all the hays, silage crops and forage nec-

essary for feeding the stock which may be kept on the farm.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the cattle industry of the South has been the presence of the cattle tick that transmits Texas fever, which kills many of the cattle and stunts others in growth. The tick is rapidly being eradicated, and it is only a question of time until the South is freed of this pest.

The native cattle of the South are cold-blooded scrubs carrying a variable percentage of Jersey blood. They are small in size and inferior in quality, but they have stamina and the cows produce good calves when bred to a beef bull. Some of these cows weighing not over 500 pounds have given birth to half bred calves which have developed into 500 to 600-pound animals at 12 to 13 months of age. They usually weigh about 800 to 850 pounds at two years of age when raised under average southern farm conditions. The half bred calves do not fatten out as well as calves of a higher grade, but if permitted to grow until two or three years of age they finish out as very good beef animals. The half bred heifers when bred to beef bulls produce excellent calves.

No section of the country can raise cattle as cheaply as the South, and the variety and prices of feeds are such that the animals can be economically finished for the market. The forage plants, especially sorghum and corn, make such a luxuriant growth in the southern latitudes that large yields of silage can be produced per acre. The silage is an excellent feed for wintering the breeding herd, or for finishing the animals for the market. The use of silage in a fattening ration almost invariably increases the size of the daily gains, cheapens the gains, lengthens the period during which cattle can be fed cottonseed meal economically and without danger, and results in better finish, fatter cattle and greater profits per head. The leguminous hays as alfalfa, cowpeas, lespedeza, red clover and vetch and the corn stover and oat straw are good rough feeds to use in conjunction with silage.

The Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Red Polled and Devon breeds of cattle all do well in the South. The Shorthorn does well on all lands where the pastures are good and feed is plentiful. The cows usually prove to be very good milkers, giving milk enough for the calf and to supply the home as well. The result of the good milking qualities of the cows is usually a good growthy calf. The Herefords and Angus are good grazers and will do well under range conditions, as well as on the small farm. The Hereford stands ahead of all breeds as a range animal, but the Angus have the advantage over all breeds in the feed lot, as they finish out very smoothly, are high in quality and kill out a high percentage of marketable meat. The Devon is slower of growth than the other breeds, but are great rustlers and fatten on pastures which are so thin that some of the beef breeds could hardly subsist. The Red Polled is a dual purpose breed which ranks next to the milking strains of Shorthorns in the production of milk and beef. They are not as well known, nor as popular as the Shorthorn, but have done well wherever tried in the south. Any of the breeds cross well with the native cattle, and can be used advantageously in breeding up the scrub herds.

By the eradication of the cattle tick, the use of good, purebred beef bulls, the improvement of the pasture lands and a closer study of the cattle business, the South will develop into a great cattle raising section, and should contribute largely to the supply of meat in the next two decades. In no case should high-priced, high-bred stock be brought from tick-free territory until the farm upon which they are to be kept has been rid of ticks.

Presence of Rooster.

The presence of the male does not affect the number of eggs produced, but the average weight of the egg is increased.

Diversity.

Don't put say farm all to one crop. It is too uncertain and makes a great rush of the work.

Planting Cotton Early.

Planting cotton too early makes a second planting necessary.

Preparing Cotton Land.

Cotton land should be prepared several weeks before planting time. Land prepared just previous to planting is seldom in good condition, and it is very poor farming that makes this necessary. Begin now if you haven't your cotton land broken.

Manure as Top Dressing.

Manure used as a top dressing will pay. It will not be safe from now on to plow manure under. Use it as a top dressing instead.