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Elect a Democratic Congress

Democrats and independent voters who believe in the platform adopted at Baltimore, and believe that the Wilson administration and the democratic congress are conscientiously carrying out that platform in the interest of the people, should beware of the efforts being made in the various parts of the country to divert the minds of the people to other unimportant issues which might result in a failure to elect a democratic congress and thus prevent President Wilson and the democratic party from fulfilling the pledges made to the people in the democratic national platform of 1912. The reform legislation promised to the people in the Baltimore platform was first presented in the Chicago platform of 1896. In each campaign since that time the spirit of that platform has been reiterated in each state and national platform promulgated by democrats. The people have been educated to believe that the legislation promised in democratic platforms is for the protection of the people as a whole. And while the democratic party has been making these promises for eighteen years, this is the first opportunity they have had to fulfill their promises, and they have undertaken their work in a spirit and in a manner that is meeting with the approval of not only democrats but of the people generally.

When the present congress adjourns the democratic program, as outlined in the Baltimore platform, will be only partly completed. While the legislation already enacted, and that under process of enactment by congress, is sufficient to justify the reelection of a democratic congress, yet there is a still more important reason why a democratic congress should be returned this fall. When this session of congress adjourns scarcely more than one-half of the democratic platform pledges will have been fulfilled. A democratic congress is needed to help President Wilson carry out the remainder of the democratic program. The remaining planks of the Baltimore platform are of vital interest to the welfare of the people. The failure to elect a democratic congress this fall would not only prevent the fulfillment of the remainder of the national platform pledges, but it would be construed by the special interests as an indication that the people did not approve of the legislation that has already been passed during the first two years of the Wilson administration. The interest of the democratic party and the welfare of the people make it important that the sentiment in the approaching campaign should be crystallized as far as possible around the national issues. An effort is being made both within and without the party to divert the people's minds by injecting other issues for consideration. The success of such efforts will jeopardize the election of a democratic congress. A majority of the people are supporting the president's policies and they should not permit the various groups of special interests or disgruntled persons to place the people in a position in the approaching campaign where they cannot express their approval of the president's policies without endorsing principles that they do not care to consider at this time. W. J. Bryan, in The Commoner.

Our President

How well he seems to have managed it—this whole sordid business of going to war; how fair he has been; how patient, how dignified, how infinitely gentle and kind. No bluster, no threats, no snicker of anticipation; no licking of the nation's chops—just a simple-souled, brave, soft-hearted, hard-headed man. It is sad enough to go into war of any kind at any time; but it is less sad to go knowing that every honorable means has been taken to keep away from war. And this consolation President Wilson has given us by his wise, forbearing, Christian attitude before the provocation of a foe mad and desperate and

foolish. The good God, who knows all and watches over all, and seems all, and directs all, was in our hearts deeper than we knew when as a nation we chose this great, serene soul to lead us.—William Allen White.

EUROPEAN POLICEMEN.

Clever in London, "Stoopy" in Paris and Poite in Berlin. In humor, in urbanity, in perfect control of his district, the London policeman is the nearest approach to perfection. writes Percival Pollard, who in "Vagabond Journeys" has a word to say of the various policemen of the world. He adds that in looks only our American policemen equal those of London. To the stranger the policeman seems the politest of all Londoners. Chiefly, however, it is in his control of traffic, wheel and foot, that he is unrivaled. When you consider the narrowness of the streets you constantly marvel at the easy skill with which he solves his problem. The Paris policeman never looks anything but "stoopy," and his notion of controlling traffic at crowded street crossings is enough to make the observer shout with laughter. No one minds him, and his attempts to regulate the speed of the Parisian cabbie only result in a slanging match. Observation of Parisian street traffic is all that is really necessary to impress you with the belief that in case of need the Paris policeman would always, with much noise and melodrama, arrest the wrong person. The police of Berlin are vastly better than those of Paris. They do not look at you according to our notions, as the English "constables," but they are fairly smart. The men are polite, control traffic inexorably and see to it that Berlin is one of the cleanest and most orderly of cities. But as reasoning individuals the Berlin policemen are hardly to be counted at all. When anything happens to you more serious than crossing a congested street or losing your way you are fairly certain of running hard against a city ordinance, mechanically enforced by the man on the beat. No argument or persuasion prevails. There is the regulation, and here the instrument to enforce it. The human element is entirely absent. Both Italy and France are as to their police more human.

THE GOLD TEST.

Its Use in Diagnosing Diseases of the Brain and Nerves. Like the weird remedies and tests of medicine in the middle ages are some of the latest menus science has devised to detect and classify forms of insanity and brain affections. Salts of gold in solution, drops of spinal fluid, bits of the tissue from the covering of a normal person's brain and various other similar materials are the means employed. The gold test, for instance, is used to prove definitely the existence of paresis, meningitis and several other forms of nervous diseases, though in practice it is used mostly as corroborative proof rather than the only proof. Solutions of salt of gold of carefully graduated strength are put into test tubes, with the weakest solutions at one end of the row grading up to the strongest at the other end. Fluid from the spinal column of the person who is being examined is then dropped into the tubes. The presence of certain kinds of brain or nervous trouble is then indicated by the colors produced in some of the tubes. The particular color produced and the strength of the solution that shows the color strongest give the clue to the kind of disease. Another peculiar test for certain other kinds of brain trouble is to take a drop of blood from the person examined and place in it a prepared solution from a tiny particle of brain covering of a normal person. Epilepsy causes an easily detected reaction on the combined solution, while other brain disturbances are detected by a similar process, using other materials in the same way.—Saturday Evening Post.

Where the Shoe Pinched.

The Prima Donna after the first act—I won't go on again unless that box party makes less noise! I nearly had hysterics! The Manager (in surprise)—I didn't hear any noise. The Prima Donna—You didn't? Why, they encored that upstart of a contralto four times.—Punch.

TESTS REQUIRED OF BOY SCOUTS

Advanced First Aid to Injured Is Feature.

SEND AND TAKE MESSAGES.

Essential to Know Semaphore or American Morse or Myer Alphabet. Must Be Prepared to Cook Satisfactorily in Open and Read Map Correctly.

The Boy Scouts of America, after meeting certain requirements, are first enrolled as tenderfoots. Other examinations must be passed before they can be promoted to second class scouts and still harder tests must be met before they can graduate into first class scouts. Among the requirements of the tenderfoot, second class and first class scout are the following:

To become a scout a boy must be at least twelve years of age and must pass a test in the following:

Know the scout law, sign, salute and significance of the badge.

Know the composition and history of the national flag and the customary forms of respect due to it.

The four of the following knots: Square or reef, sheet bend, bowline, fisherman's sheepshank, halter, clove hitch, timber hitch or two half hitches. He then takes the scout oath, is enrolled as a tenderfoot and is entitled to wear the tenderfoot badge.

To become a second class scout a tenderfoot must pass to the satisfaction of the recognized local scout authorities the following tests:

At least one month's service as a tenderfoot.

Elementary first aid and bandaging, know the general directions for first aid for injuries; know treatment for fainting, shock, fractures, bruises, sprains, injuries in which the skin is broken, burns and scalds; demonstrate how to carry injured and the use of the triangular and roller bandages and tourniquet.

Elementary signaling: Know the semaphore or American Morse or Myer alphabet.

Track half a mile in twenty-five minutes, or, in town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one store window out of four observed for one minute each.

Go a mile in twelve minutes at scout's pace—about fifty steps running and fifty walking, alternately.

Use properly knife or hatchet.

Build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches.

Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes in the open with-



Photo by American Press Association. BOY SCOUTS SIGNALING.

out the ordinary kitchen cooking utensils.

Earn and deposit at least \$1 in a public bank.

Know the sixteen principal points of the compass.

First Class Scout Tests.

To become a first class scout the following tests:

Swim fifty yards.

Earn and deposit at least \$2 in a public bank.

Send and receive message by semaphore or American Morse or Myer alphabet, sixteen letters per minute.

Make a round trip alone (or with another scout) to a point at least seven miles away, going on foot or rowing boat, and write a satisfactory account of the trip and things observed.

Advanced first aid: Know the methods for panic prevention; what to do in case of fire and ice, electric and gas accidents; how to help in case of runaway horse, mad dog or snake bite; treatment for dislocation, unconsciousness, poisoning, fainting, apoplexy, ivy poisoning, bites and stings, nose bleed, earache, toothache, inflammation or grit in eye, cramp or stomach ache and chills; demonstrate artificial respiration.

Prepare and cook satisfactorily in the open, without regular kitchen utensils, two of the following articles as may be directed: Eggs, bacon, hunter's stew, fish, fowl, game, pancakes, hoe-cake, biscuits, hardtack or a "twist" baked on a stick; explain to another boy the methods followed.

Read a map correctly and draw from field notes made on the spot an intelligible rough sketch map, indicating by their proper names, important buildings, roads, trolley lines, main landmarks, principal elevations, etc.

Unknown Land Explored Is Belief. If Crocker Land, seen by Admiral Peary from Cape Thomas Hubbard in 1906, is a vast continent, as it has been supposed, then the world will know in the next few months. It is believed by Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History and director of the Crocker Land expedition, that Donald B. MacMillan, head of that party, has reached his objective point and is now on his way back to Etah, Greenland, his base of supplies.

SUBMARINE CRAFT

They Surpass All Warships in Concentrated Deadly Power.

A DIVE UNDER THE SURFACE.

The Terrifying Sensation and the Agony of Roaring Noises That Bewilder the Novice as the Vessel Goes Down into the Depths of the Sea.

In waters where the United States maintains a naval station you may happen to see a tall staff cutting through the water as though borne by some unseen hand beneath the surface. On the top of the staff is a slight bent hood pointed in the direction of motion. This is the eye of a submarine.

From the lens in the front of the hood a picture of the whole seascape is carried down by a succession of mirrors in the hollow staff until it is thrown on a prismatic lens at the bottom. Here the navigator of the submarine watches a moving picture of what is going on above the surface of the water and guides his boat accordingly.

We said boat advisedly, because it is really a vessel for the transportation of human beings at sea. It is, moreover, more than a floating craft, swimming on the surface like a swan. It is also a diver, darting down into the depths like a fish.

It cannot be shut up in it and dived with it and it seems more like a tightly corked bottle. Your first sensation as the boat starts downward is that you have foolishly allowed your self to be shut up in a death trap from which there is no escape. Your heart sinks faster than the boat.

And then something happens to make you forget everything but that this craft is a hellish contrivance for destroying your hearing. As the submarine dips under the surface and an outlet for sound is cut off by the sealing waters the rush of the sea around the steel walls becomes the rattle of spring ball on a tin roof. You remember that old and painful swimming pool experiment when you held your head under water and let a playmate strike two stones together. But here the assault on your eardrums is as though a million stones were striking together. A pebble falling through the waters on the steel hull sets the inside clanging like a Chinese temple full of jangling gongs. You must about to be deaf.

Through the roar from the vibrations of the steel shell come the insistent crackling hum of electric motors, the rattling fire of gasoline engines, the whir of machinery and the barking cough of exhausts. Your craft seems to be nothing but an elliptical mass of concentrated noise sinking through the sea. You fear that it will blow up from its own vibrations.

When you have in a measure controlled your protesting ears you look around and see a wonderful array of engines, machinery, deadly torpedoes lashed together in pairs and the steel tubes from which they are projected with compressed air all stowed away in the least possible space.

The double walls surrounding you are themselves huge ballast tanks, which can be filled with water through valves opening into the sea outside or can be emptied by the force of compressed air from within. As these tanks are filled the ball of the submarine sinks until only the periscope, the elevated eye of the vessel, shows above the water. When the water is forced out of them the boat becomes light and rises to the surface until its conning-tower, superstructure and the upper part of the hull are exposed. Then the craft is navigated like any other boat.

When the vessel is submerged the navigator at the lower end of the periscope has a far more intricate task than the steering of an ordinary boat. The periscope, of course, brings him a limited view of the sea about. Then he must steer in two planes instead of one. His craft turns not only to the right or left, but also up or down.

To enable the vessel to stay under the water a longer time than usual the submarine carries a reserve supply of air. This emergency supply is compressed in a steel tank under the enormous pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch. Should the tank burst the explosion would wreck the boat. Perhaps a better idea of the tremendous concentration implied by this pressure may be gained from the statement that if this storage cylinder were punctured with a hole no bigger than a needle and if the tiny jet of escaping air were to strike a man it would pierce him through and through like a bullet and even drive a hole through an inch thick board behind him.

For ordinary purposes the air supply used under water is carried in ordinary cylinders at much smaller pressures. Unusual precautions have to be taken to prevent the contamination of the air supply by gases from the storage batteries and from the gasoline motors.

Concentration epitomizes the submarine. The energies and utilities are packed in like the parts of a puzzle, and in the concentration of deadly power it surpasses any other weapon of man.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Dance Madness Nothing New.

The polka was comparatively new when Trollope wrote some of his novels. In "The Three Clerks" a young heiress speaks of a certain Frenchman as "the most delicious polkaist you ever met. He has got a new back step that will amaze you." There was said to be in practice "every variation of the waltz and polka that the ingenuity of the dancing professors of the age has been able to produce."—Detroit Free Press.

Great Expression.

"They tell me, Grimly, that your daughter stuns with great expression." "Great—stuns—expression you ever saw. She stuns me with her expression."—Punch.

Cost of a Failure.

In Russia a man, intending to kill himself, got in front of a railway train, but was pulled aside. Then the authorities took him in charge. They fined him for disorderly conduct, imprisoned him for impeding human life and gave him solitary confinement for interrupting travel. It seems to be painfully difficult to leave Russia by any route.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Successful Ugly Women.

Successful women are not always of irreproachable beauty or modeling. Thus the Princess d'Evroul of Louis XV's time was one-eyed; the slit of Montespan's mouth reached her ears; Mme. de Maintenon was thin, meager, yellowish; La Valliere was lame, Gabrielle d'Estrees one armed, Anne Boleyn six fingered.—Westminster Gazette.



Photos copyright by Campfire Girls. CAMPFIRE GIRLS DECORATING PADDLES WITH SYMBOLS OF ASSOCIATION.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS' LAUDABLE WORK

Admitted One of Big Movements of Country.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASING.

Organization Primarily Related to Home and Social Life—Gives Honors and Awards Rank Based Mainly Upon Achievements of Every Day. Firemaker High Order.

When in the spring of 1911 a meeting was held to consider the advisability of forming an organization which should do for girls what the boy scouts were doing for boys the promoters never dreamed that the organization which was brought about—the Campfire Girls—would grow to such splendid proportions and would present such fine possibilities. The Campfire Girl movement today is one of the big things of the country. Among those active in the initial movement were William Chaucey Langdon, Mrs. Charles H. Farnsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, Professor Mary Schenck Woolman, Dr. Anna Brown, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Lee F. Hammer, James E. West, Mrs. Augustus Traut and Miss Lina Beard.

Preliminary work was done during the summer and fall. During the following winter a manual was prepared, funds were secured and an organization created and offices opened. It was publicly announced on March 17, 1912; up to Dec. 1, 1913, 4,041 guardians had been appointed, over 90,000 girls enrolled and campfires started in every state and territory in the Union. The budget for 1913 was \$33,393.

The following persons have been mainly responsible for financial support:

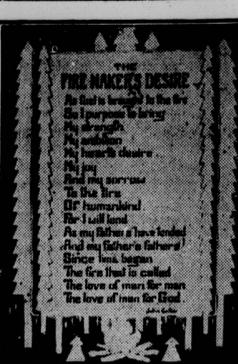
Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, George T. Brokaw, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Henry Davis, Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Robert Garrett, J. J. Goldman, Frederick C. Green, S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. William Kent, Samuel A. Lewishohn, F. J. Lisman, V. Everett Macy, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. William C. Osborn, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, George D. Pratt, John D. Rockefeller, Dr. E. A. Rumely, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mortimer L. Schiff and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Girls Over Twelve Eligible.

Any girl over twelve years of age may join a campfire and become a Campfire Girl. Local campfires consist of not over twenty members, in charge of a woman who stands as a leader in her community and who is called "the guardian of the fire." In addition to daily activities the girls have weekly meetings and a council fire once a month for the awarding of honors and conferring of ranks.

The organization is primarily related to home and social life, hence it should usually consist of girls of about the same age, who naturally belong together, whose homes are near one another and who like one another. The best results are secured by having the guardian and the group socially homogeneous.

As the activities and responsibilities of campfire girls are not adapted for girls under twelve, an auxiliary organization, the Campfire Bluebirds, has been formed for the younger sisters and their friends. Any girl over six years old may join a nest of Bluebirds. Each campfire guardian may have one



By courtesy of Campfire Girls.

nest of Bluebirds and her Campfire Girls help in caring for them.

The Campfire Girls give honors and award ranks based mainly upon achievements in everyday life. For example, honors are given for such activities as:

Making bread in two ways, and two kinds of cake.

Cooking three common vegetables each in three ways.

Taking instructions in a neighbor's home once a week for two months, actually doing the cooking.

Marketing one week on \$2 per person.

Taking entire care of one room for one month, to include sweeping, dusting, washing of windows, care of flowers or plants and what may be desirable for the attractiveness of the room.

Memorizing and singing alone five folk songs.

Having a party of ten with refreshments costing not more than \$1; keep accounts.

Caring for a Baby.

Knowing and describing three kinds of baby cries and what they mean.

Caring for a baby for an average of an hour a day for a month.

Sleeping out of doors or with wide open windows for two consecutive months between October and April.

Swimming a hundred yards.

Skating twenty-five miles in any five days.

Tramping forty miles in any ten days.

Trimming a hat.

Filling a regular position for four months, earning \$10 a week or less.

Saving 10 per cent of your allowance for three months.

Being "on time" for business morning and afternoon every working day for three months.

Writing at a regular campfire meeting: First, a business letter ordering a list of books; also make application for the money order to be inclosed. Second, a telegram of a business nature. General contents to be given by the guardian. Third, an application for a position as clerk in a department store.

There are upward of 300 of these hours, which are grouped under the following heads: Health Craft, Camp Craft, Nature Lore, Home Craft, Hand Craft, Business and Patriotism. As each girl receives honors she progresses from rank to rank and strives to keep the law of the campfire, which is to seek beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, hold on to health, glorify work, be happy.

After she has been a Campfire Girl a certain length of time and fulfills certain requirements she is given the rank of wood gatherer; she is then given the silver ring by the national board.

After attainments involving months of work she may become a fire maker and entitled to wear the fire maker's bracelet.

RESTORING MOST FAMOUS FLAG

Original Star Spangled Banner to Duly Test of Time.

WILL HAVE A NEW BACKING

Mrs. Amelia Fowler, Who Reclaimed 175 Trophy Flags at the Naval Academy, Called Upon to Save One 1,044 Square Feet in Area, Which Dates From Fort McHenry.

Under the able hands of Mrs. Amelia Fowler, whose work in the preservation of government flags has earned her the title of the most expert needlewoman in the country today, the famous Fort McHenry flag, the original star spangled banner, which has been disintegrating at an alarming rate in the old National Museum building in Washington, soon will be delicately sewed all over its 1,044 square feet of area, the largest of any battle banner in the world, and put in condition where it will defy the ravages of time indefinitely.

The initiative for preservation was taken by A. B. Bibbins, chairman of the star spangled banner centennial commission, and a conference with the museum authorities resulted in the summoning of Mrs. Fowler from Boston. With a number of her assistants Mrs. Fowler is now working on the tattered expanse of bunting in the so-called chapel of the Smithsonian institution.

Colors Still Bright.

Stretched on long wooden tables, the historic flag, covering about half of the big room, awaits its backing of specially prepared linen—without which it could not support its own weight in hanging—and the deft needlework of Mrs. Fowler to restore its pristine glory. The colors are remarkably clear despite their long subjection to weather and sunlight.

Mrs. Fowler first gained fame by reclaiming the 175 trophy flags at the Naval academy from decay some years ago, a congressional appropriation of \$30,000 having been made for this purpose. Some of these valuable banners had become piles of rags, but Mrs. Fowler put them in almost perfect condition.

"I judge that it will take six weeks to preserve the McHenry flag," said she. "We do not 'restore' the war banners, but put them in shape to defy the test of time. No effort is made to patch in missing pieces, but only to render the remainder of the flags durable and to bring out all the original colors and designs with silk thread sewing.

"The work might well be called hand tapestry. When I find the heraldic designs and figures almost obliterated I ascertain the original colors, match them in silks and stitch back the pictures.

"The chief difficulty I have encountered is to find some cloth with which to back the flags, for they must all be hung on some extremely strong and durable material. In the British museum I saw the famous Bayeux tapestry, which dates back to the time of William the Conqueror, and it is in perfect condition. It was backed with linen specially grown of long fiber and wonderful durability. Not satisfied with this, I observed the linen which was used to wrap mummies. As these swaddlings were 5,000 years old and still intact, I thought that I had before me about the best specimen of indestructible cloth ever known. Accordingly I ascertained the type of linen which the ancients employed for their dead, and since then have used this kind, which can be grown in limited areas of Ireland and Belgium. I think it the toughest cloth obtainable.

Excelsior Rug Factory
J. W. Groves, Prop.
Rugs made from old carpets, old rugs or rags
With Comeau Furniture Co.
Aberdeen, Washington

Dumplings.

For Soups, Stews and Fricasseed Chicken

Left overs of roast lamb, veal or beef, the cheaper cuts of fresh meats, and fowls too old for roasting, make delicious and nourishing stews. K C Dumplings make them doubly attractive and the whole dish is most economical—an object to most families while meats are so high and must be made to go as far as possible.

K C Dumplings

By Mrs. Nevada Briggs, the well known baking expert.

2 cups flour; 3 level teaspoonsful K C Baking Powder; 1 teaspoonful salt; 1 cup shortening; milk or cream.

Sift together three times, the flour, baking powder and salt; into this work the shortening and use cream or milk to make a dough less stiff than for biscuits.

Allow the stew to boil down so that the liquid does not cover the meat or chicken. Add half a cup of cold water to stop its boiling and drop the dough in large spoonfuls on top of the meat or chicken. Cover and let boil again for 15 minutes.

Made with K C Baking Powder and steamed in this way, dumplings are as light as biscuits and are delicious with thickened gravy.

This recipe is adapted from one for Chicken Pot Pie in "The Cook's Book" by Janet McKenzie Hill, editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine. The book contains 99 excellent recipes for things that are good to eat and that help reduce the cost of living.

"The Cook's Book" sent free for the colored certificate packed in every 25-cent can of K C Baking Powder. Send to Jaques Mig. Co., Chicago.