

### UNIVERSITY COMMONS OFFERS OPPORTUNITY

#### Institution Affords Fine Training For Home Economics Students.

A rare opportunity is offered the young women at our University since the opening of the University Commons. The modern girl graduates from our higher educational institutions too often find that the only positions open to her are those of teaching. She is trained for none of the new lines of activity eager today for the trained woman. These new lines of work that can be better done by women than by men call for a more specialized training than the ordinary college offers.

School lunch rooms need women experts in marketing, women who understand food values and the most wholesome ways of preparing food for our children. Hospitals are calling for women with domestic science training for dietitians and housekeepers. Commercial houses want lunch room supervisors. Orphanages and other institutional homes are demanding directors. Sanitary inspectors and pure food experts should be trained for their positions. The young woman who has some capital and is enterprising can find no more congenial lucrative employment than in owning and running a tea room. The University Commons is the laboratory for such training.

The University Commons is run on the cafeteria plan. Luncheon is served to between three and four hundred every day. Here the students are able to get good wholesome food well prepared and at a reasonable price. It supplies a long felt want on the campus. Students save time and money, and are better fed.

The Commons is an institution found in nearly all of the eastern colleges and universities, but at our State University the Commons has the additional function of serving to give Home Economics students actual and valuable experience. Under careful supervision she buys food, plans meals, serves her term as soup, meat and vegetable cook, tries her hand at baking bread, cake, and pies; makes salads, sandwiches and desserts and serves over the counter.

The location of the University in a large city makes it possible for every student who looks forward to work of this sort to be tried out in various lines of work.

After her training at the Commons is complete, the young woman who is being fitted for institutional work will serve two weeks as student dietitian in a hospital, two weeks in a small tea room, and another term in a commercial cafeteria. She will assist in a restaurant, will help buy provisions for a dormitory and leaves college well prepared for several varieties of work.

The situation in Seattle is ideal and as the University is the only college on the Pacific Coast that has such resources available it realizes its responsibilities toward this part of the country that it eagerly meet. It wishes to be able to show our eastern friends that Washington is alive to the value of the new democratic education that it is doing its share along these lines and is doing it well, with the cooperation of its public spirited institutions.

The Commons is housed in the old California building of the A. Y. P. Exposition, which later was used as a museum and then condemned. The Museum was moved to safe quarters. The Commons was forced to use the old shell of the condemned temporary building.

The great old barn was cleaned up and propped up, and due discretion can be used to keep dry in on a winter's day, though it is not always possible to be comfortably warm, even with the good heating system of the University and with Seattle's mild climate. The old building is a makeshift. The hundreds who are fed daily at noon and the business organizations of the students that gather there for special evening meetings must be cared for. This building will not be safe for use much longer. The desired Home Economics building would have as an important part of its plan a cafeteria which would provide for these pressing student needs, outside of the department work; as well as affording a most valuable training ground for the girls in the department.

The 300 or more girls in the department need the cafeteria for the practical advantages afforded by its work. This is the most adequate way that methods of work in large quantities with all its widening possibilities can be presented to the young women. A part of the desired home economics building would give the much needed quarters to this. When will the State grant relief for this pressing need?

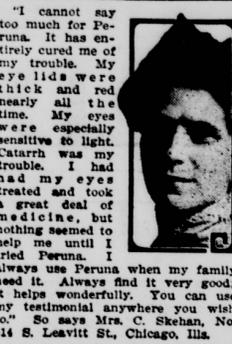
Other professional and business positions are open to Home Economics trained women. Commercial houses need buyers who are not only practical women who have been trained by experience, but who also can utilize the resources of modern science. No matter how able one may be to judge by physical tests, better selection will be made by the use of the chemical and microscopic tests available to the trained woman.

No other occupation so appeals to the girl with artistic ability as interior decorating, costume design or other employment that enables her to exercise the creative impulse so strong in all artists.

**Deserved a Reward.**  
"Daughter, I saw you last night."  
"Yes, ma."  
"What induced you to give that young man a kiss?"  
"Well, he had listened to my singing patiently for an hour."—Kansas City Journal.

**The Sequence.**  
"So you chopped down the cherry tree," remarked Washington senior.  
"Yes," responded the future Father of His Country. "Having chopped it down, I suppose you'd want me to chop it up now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Look at Me I am Well.



#### LUCK OF BANGOR SNEE.

A Warning to That Well Known Citizen Who Reads Over Your Shoulder. The cat was crowded, and everybody had something to read. Consequently everybody read the next passenger's periodical.

Let us start with the stout man who was holding a copy of "Hints to Housewives and Mothers." While the messenger boy on the stout man's right almost broke his neck trying to read "Hints to Housewives and Mothers," the stout man himself was absorbed in "The Boy Scouts' Review," the property of the thin lady on the left.

The thin lady, in turn, was craning over to read page 93 of "Caesar's Commentaries," in Latin. The policeman who owned the commentaries seemed deeply interested in "From Bootblack to White Wing," which lay neglected in the lap of the bank president on his left.

Now, nobody at all happened to be sitting on the other side of Mr. Snee, so, as he was already familiar with "From Bootblack to White Wing," there was nothing for him to read. So he stared at the car advertisements, all unaware that if he had but glanced at his "Evening Disbursor," his eye would have lighted on this personal: "If Bangor Snee will correspond with Half A Half, executor of the will of his uncle, who died intestate in Potomac, leaving \$100,000, he will hear of something to his advantage."

But, of course, as it never occurred to Bangor Snee to glance at his own paper, he remained a comparatively poor man—New York Times.

**A Furrow on His Brow.**  
The Tourist (spending a week end in the village, to the oldest inhabitants—Well, I don't know what you do here. It's certainly the most dead and alive show I was ever in.

**The Oldest Inhabitant—Ah, you ought to wait till next week, zur, and see how the place 'll be stirred up then.**

**The Tourist—Why, what's on next week?**  
**The Oldest Inhabitant—Plowin'—Sketch.**

**What Lacked Buttons.**  
An English colonel at kit inspection said to Private Flanigan:  
"Ha! Yes, shirts, socks, dannels, all very good. Now, can you assure me that all the articles of your kit have buttons on them?"  
"No, sir," said Private Flanigan hesitatingly.

**"How's that, sir?"**  
"Aren't no buttons on the towels, sir?"—Kansas City Star.

**A Cheerful Outlook.**  
Lady (engaging a page boy)—Well, how soon can you come?  
Page (readily)—At once, mum.  
Lady—But surely your present mistress won't like that.  
Page (brightly)—Oh, yes, she will, mum! She'll be only too glad to get rid of me.—London Opinion.

**In Harmony.**  
"Do Mr. Higgins and his wife have any disagreements about the extraordinary hats she wears?"  
"No," replied Miss Cayenne; "they seem in cheerful accord. He's glad he doesn't have to wear 'em, and she's glad she doesn't have to pay for 'em."—Washington Star.

**The Retort Courteous.**  
Mother—Johnny, why on earth were you and Mary making those horrible faces at each other?  
Johnny—Oh, that's all right, mamma; we're just practicing. Nellie Jones is coming past in a minute, and she didn't invite us to her birthday party yesterday.—Puck.

**Risky.**  
A man and a woman were walking down a street. The man was carrying a large bundle under his arm. The woman was carrying a large bundle under her arm. They were both looking at each other with a look of intense interest.



**Glady—Why don't you propose to Sylvia, Dick?**  
Dick—Well, you see, she might refuse me; but then, again, she might not!—Chicago News.

**Staging a Trial.**  
"Do you think you have sufficient counsel for my boy?"  
"Yes; we have a spread eagle orator, a sob specialist, an insanity expert and a little cuss who knows the law if we need any law."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

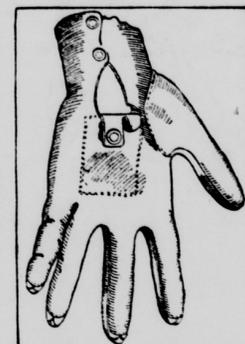
**Very Temperate.**  
"He was very temperate. He got drunk only once a week," remarked a witness to a Liverpool coroner.

### GERMANS FORDING A STREAM



### HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Glove With a Handy Cash Pocket in the Palm.



Not a few persons habitually resort to the use of the palm of the glove as a receptacle for car fares or railway tickets, and now the glove-maker has come to the rescue with a glove in which there is a regularly constructed pocket in the palm, with a locking flap to guarantee the safety of anything that may be placed therein. The pocket is placed on the inside of the palm, so that its presence is not the least unsightly and would be entirely unknown were it not for the fact that the little buttoned flap extends through the regular opening of the glove. When this flap is opened and turned back the interior of the pocket is easily reached. The invention is that of a woman residing in Massachusetts.

**Kitchen Kinks.**  
Cleansing with mustard is said to remove the smell of fish from pots. If a cloth is placed under a tumbler or glass dish in boiling water can be put in without breaking the glass.

**Busy looking silk on the table.** Busy looking silk on the table, clean and new looking if swamped with the water in which potatoes have been boiled.

**When boiling eggs wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before dropping in the boiling water and they will not crack.**

**After washing lamp chimneys try polishing them with dry salt. This gives the glass a brilliant shine and prevents it from cracking.**

**Potato Soup.**  
Cook potatoes in boiling water until soft. Rub through a coarse sieve, and for each pint use one quart of milk, two tablespoons butter, two table-spoons flour, one and one-half teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful pepper and two eggs (or more onion). Scald the milk with onion, remove the onion, add potato pulp and seasonings. Melt the butter, add the flour and stir until well blended. Stir into the boiling soup and cook one minute. The potato water may be used in place of part of the milk. Celery, onion, spinach, cabbage, turnip or saffron soup may be made in the same way. The thinner soups need more flour for thickening.

**Mustard Pickles.**  
One dozen large yellow cucumbers cut into quarters and remove the rind and seed; then cut each piece through the center. Sprinkle with salt and let stand overnight. In the morning wipe each piece with a dry cloth. Heat a quart of vinegar, add two cupfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful of mixed spices, bring to the boiling point, pack the cucumbers in jars, pour over each jar the boiling hot liquid, add a level teaspoonful of mustard seed to each jar and seal while hot.

**For Filling Cracks.**  
The dust and dirt that occur in the gaps between floor boards, caused by the shrinkage of the wood, are capital places for breeding and harboring of insects. All such crevices should be thoroughly cleared and brushed out, then filled with either putty or plaster of paris. The latter should be mixed with stain of the same color as the floor. When the putty is quite hard it may also be stained or painted as wished.

**Nature Never Intended Woman to be Sickly**  
As a matter of fact it is her right and her duty to enjoy perfect health and strength—to be just as strong and healthy as man—perhaps more so—in view of the fact that it is she who brings into the world the offspring.

Every woman can be strong and healthy. Don't resign yourself to a delicate life. If you suffer from headaches, backaches, nervousness, low spirits, lack of ambition, or have lost all hope of being well again—it's more than an even chance that you will speedily regain your health if you will try

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Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels.

### SNAPSHOTS OF NOTABLE PERSONS

General Paul von Hindenburg, German Leader.



It is said of Paul von Beneckendorff and von Hindenburg, commander in chief of the German forces in East Prussia, that he is one of the most skillful strategists now fighting for the Kaiser. Born in 1847, von Hindenburg had reached the post of chief of staff of the Eighth army corps in 1911 and for three years previous to the present war had lived in retirement. When the outbreak came he was placed in command of the Kaiser's armies operating against the forces of the czar.

General von Hindenburg received his baptism of fire in the war against Austria in 1866, in which he distinguished himself. For his valor at the battle of Koenigsgratz, in which he served as a lieutenant, he was decorated with the order of the Red Eagle with crossed swords. This was an honor quite unprecedented, as the order is ordinarily only conferred on officers of high rank. During the Franco-Prussian war he behaved so gallantly at the battle of Sedan that the order of the Iron Cross was pinned on his breast by order of the emperor.

Since then von Hindenburg has advanced through all grades up to his present rank. In 1900 he was made major general and three years later was promoted to lieutenant general and placed in command of the Fourth army corps. With appointment as president post came advance to the rank of generaloberst (major general). This is a rank between that of general and field marshal. It is not held in any other army than the German.

**Heir to Austria's Throne.**  
Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, may at any moment be called upon to take up the reins of government, as the emperor is very old and feeble. The archduke has been brought up under the influence and direction of old Francis Joseph and because of his good qualities is looked upon as one of the most promising princes of the empire.



**ARCHDUKE CHARLES FRANCIS JOSEPH.**  
house of Hapsburg. He was the first of them to secure part of his education in a public school, having been a student in a grammar school at Vienna. He was married in 1911, when he was twenty-four years old, to Zita, princess of Bourbon and of Parma. Like all members of the house of Hapsburg, he received a thorough military and classical training, while, with an eye to the possibility that some day he would become emperor, he was well groomed in affairs of government by his tutors. Of late years legislative and administrative problems have taken up much of his time. Charles Francis Joseph is an officer of various Austrian regiments and holds honorary appointments in Prussian and Bavarian regiments. Since the war broke out he has been actively employed as a member of the general staff.

**Fort Sumter.**  
For four years Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, resisted every attempt at its capture. For 280 days the fort was actually under fire. "The duration of the three principal and eight minor bombardments was altogether 157 days and 119 nights. The total weight of metal thrown against the fort from land and sea aggregated 3,500 tons, and of this great mass the fort was actually struck by 2,400 tons. The number of projectiles fired against the fort was 46,058."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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### CROPS AND THE WEATHER.

Importance of Agricultural Meteorology to the Farmer.

The practical aim of agricultural meteorology is to secure the most complete adjustment possible between the crops and the weather, and the first step in this process is to obtain an exact knowledge of the natural relations between plant life and atmospheric phenomena. Such knowledge is now being gathered in Russia on a more extensive scale than anywhere else in the world. The meteorological bureau of the imperial minister of agriculture was created in 1892, and mainly to the efforts of Professor A. I. Bronnoff, who has been its director from the beginning. The bureau has established about 150 stations of observation, most of which study the effects of weather on the leading cereal crops, a certain number the corresponding aspects of horticulture, while a few are devoted to the animal industries.

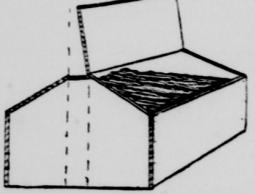
Each of the agricultural stations consists of a small plot of land on which a certain sequence of crops is grown year after year, according to some established system of rotation, under conditions of cultivation as nearly uniform as possible. The only varying factor is the weather. In immediate proximity to the plants under observation is stationed a group of instruments for measuring the principal meteorological elements. Professor Bronnoff's measurements upon getting these measurements from the very spot where the plant is growing.

The guiding principle of Bronnoff's work is that the welfare of a plant does not depend upon its receiving a certain amount of average amount of heat, moisture and the like through the whole season, but upon receiving certain amounts at certain times. In the life history of each species of plant he distinguishes definite epochs—so called "vertical periods"—when either an excess or a deficiency of a certain weather element will be harmful.

This it is found that the yield of all winter cereals throughout the south and east of European Russia depends on a marked degree upon the rainfall of the previous late summer and early autumn; hence it is possible, from the rainfall record alone, to predict yields months in advance.

The principal practical application of such knowledge are: First, to enable the farmer to select crops adapted to the local climate; second, to furnish an intelligent basis for irrigation; third, to enhance the accuracy of crop predictions, thus giving greater stability to the markets.—Country Gentleman.

**Labor Saving Wood Box.**  
The bother and resulting mess of carrying wood, coal or similar fuel into the kitchen to fill the wood box



may be avoided by constructing the box with one half its size built in the kitchen and the other half to project through the partition, as indicated by dotted lines in drawing, upon the woodshed side. Where the fuel supply is kept in an attached building next to the kitchen, as is usual, this is easily possible, and to fill the box one need only to raise the cover on the shed side of box and pile the fuel into same. In using the housewife removes it from the kitchen side of box as shown in drawing. This has also the advantage of taking up less space in the kitchen as well as being handy and saving litter and mess.—Lowes Home-ward.

**Self Satisfaction Explained.**  
He—I like simple things best.  
She—I've noticed how self satisfied you are.—Boston Transcript.

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