

WHO IS WHO NOW

GERMANY'S MASTER SPY



Three years ago Georg Steinhauer spent a night in Buckingham palace, shook hands with King George and was the friend of many prominent Englishmen, for he was a member of the suite of Emperor William when he attended the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial in 1911. Since then he has been the head of the spy system in Great Britain and the most sinister foe of that country. He sits in an office in the palace at Potsdam, the center of a web of espionage that covers England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and it is doubtful if any other living man knows as much about those countries as does Herr Steinhauer.

The devices originated by Steinhauer to aid the activities of his subordinates are too numerous to dwell upon in any detail. It was he who invented the system of signaling by automobile and bicycle headlights from points on the English or Scotch coast to submarines or other vessels in the North sea. It was he who realized the value of disguising spies in the uniform of boy scouts or scoutmasters—a scheme which has caused all kinds of trouble to Baden-Powell. His genius found a way to signal by hidden wireless from the very heart of London, to conceal stores of petrol for German aeroplanes in the Scottish Highlands, to bribe road builders to construct hidden highways in direct line from one strategic point to another. He stops at no obstacle, and the means placed at his disposal are practically limitless.

Despite the fact that practically every word of instruction sent to spies in Great Britain emanates from Steinhauer, his means of communication are so guarded that only one letter bearing his signature has fallen into the hands of the English authorities since the outbreak of war.

LAFAYETTE'S NEW PRESIDENT

College presidencies come easily to the MacCracken family. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken was at the head of New York university for years; his son, Henry N., was elected president of Vassar, and now another son, John Henry, has been made president of Lafayette college at Easton, Pa.

John Henry MacCracken was born in 1875 and graduated from New York university at the age of nineteen years. After several years of study in Heidelberg and Halle, Germany, he joined the faculty of his alma mater. In 1899 he became president of Westminster college, Missouri, holding the position for four years, resigning to become syndic and professor of politics at New York university. As professor of politics he has given courses in the graduate school on municipal government, being one of the first in America to offer courses on city planning, city charters and charter making, municipal finance and municipal enterprise. He is trustee and vice-president of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy; has been identified with the work for students of the intercollegiate branch of the Young Men's Christian association and has served for many years as a member of the executive committee of the Students club.

Doctor MacCracken is a member of the Psi Upsilon club and the Phi Beta Kappa society of New York and a charter member of the American Universities club of London.

He married in 1910 Edith Constable, daughter of the late Frederick A. Constable, and has two children—a son and a daughter.



PRESIDENT WILSON OBEYS HIM



Although President Wilson has a cabinet to advise him, he is not bound to follow its advice. There is one consultant, however, whose word is practically law to him, and who acts as his personal guardian. This is the official White House physician, and in Woodrow Wilson's case it is Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N.

Aside from being his medical adviser, Doctor Grayson—or Past Assistant Surgeon Grayson, to use the navy title—is one of the few close personal friends the president has in Washington. He accompanies the chief executive wherever he goes, advises him about what he shall eat and what he shall wear, suggests the proper hours of recreation and work and tells him what he should and should not do in the way of labor.

Doctor Grayson formerly was ship's physician on the president's yacht Mayflower. It was President Taft who summoned him to the White House. President Wilson retained him and the two have become great cronies.

Doctor Grayson was born and reared at Culpeper, Va. He is thirty-two years old and entered the navy as an acting assistant surgeon ten years ago. He is a member of the house staff of the naval hospital here. As past assistant surgeon in the navy, Doctor Grayson's rank corresponds to that of captain in the army.

PETER COOPER HEWITT

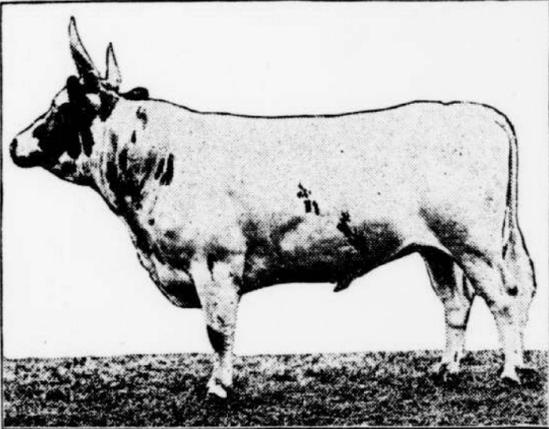
Wireless conversations between Europe and America at low cost, the transmission from one city to another of every sound uttered during an opera performance, power to converse daily, without leaving home, with a friend crossing the Atlantic, and, principally for military purposes at present, ability to keep up steady conversation between a dirigible and persons on land, or between heads of allied armies with none but the two persons talking able to catch a syllable of the conversation—these are some of the things a New York inventor's 18-year study of mercury vapor in a vacuum now promises to add to the marvels of science.

The inventor is Peter Cooper Hewitt, a slender, studious-looking, middle-aged man who saves 40 minutes of each day by having his tea served in one of his five laboratories high up in the tower of Madison Square garden, in New York city. He can't waste the time it would take to go out, he says. The elevator boys call his five floors—for he occupies every inch of them—the wizard's den.

Mr. Hewitt is the son of the late Mayor Hewitt of New York city and the grandson of the Peter Cooper whose statue stands just south of Cooper Union. His ancestors were French and English and as soon as the apparatus is perfected it will be offered to the French and British governments for use in the war.



SOUTH NEEDS LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING



Fine Type for Head of Dairy Herd.

(By W. D. Mitchell, Kentucky College of Agriculture.)

No section in the country holds out as promising opportunities for profit in dairying as do the southern states. A very large percentage of the dairy products consumed in the South are shipped in from northern states, where the opportunity for economical production is not nearly so good as that in the South. Thus in Wisconsin the winter season is long and severe and the summer growing season is short. Expensive barns are not needed and two crops can be grown upon the land in one season. This is a tremendous advantage which is appreciated by those experienced in the dairy business.

Feeds for dairy cattle can be produced very cheaply in the South. Cowpeas and soy beans furnish an excellent and nutritious supply of hay, while corn silage can be grown in large amounts and can be profitably fed both winter and summer.

The large local supply of cottonseed meal furnishes an abundant supply of protein, the element so necessary in the production of milk.

The South needs live stock and dairying to restore her tired and worn-out soils. Dairying encourages the rotation of crops, and crop rotation is the backbone of any system of soil maintenance. In nearly all the southern states are examples of farms that have been brought back to a high state of productivity by the growing of legume hay crops and the raising of live stock.

Where pastures are inadequate the

summer silo will prove thoroughly practical and very profitable. Soiling crops can also be used to splendid advantage. The raising of hogs fits in splendidly with a system of dairy management in the South.

The southern farmer should not depend upon dairying entirely for his income. In nearly all cases it is a much better plan to secure at least one-half of the farm income by the growing of money crops, such as cotton and tobacco. These crops may be made to go hand in hand with the production of dairy products, dairy stock and other stock.

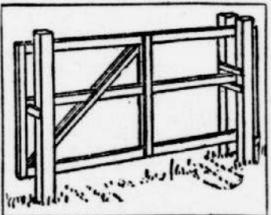
The southern states should cease to be importers of dairy and meat products. These should be raised at home. In time there is no reason why the South should not only produce all of the dairy products consumed at home but should actually export dairy products. This will be done when thousands of southern farmers add to their farms a few dairy cows.

The plan above recommended will mean a decided change in the present system of farming in the South. The change should be made gradually and conservative business judgment should be used. Along with this change will come prosperity. Southern experiment stations all maintain departments whose purpose is to help farmers replant their systems of farming and adopt a system of diversified agriculture. This help includes the recommendations for soil treatment and proper rotation systems, the building of barns and silos and a great many other things of like nature.

GATE MADE WITHOUT HINGES

Posts Used May Be Ordinary Fence Posts Set a Little Deeper—Strip Keeps Swine Back.

The gate that is opened regularly like one on the farm road should be swung properly on hinges and have a good working latch, so that it can be opened easily from a horse and will shut itself. It is a good deal of expense to make, put up and keep in repair such a gate, so something cheaper is needed for fields where for several months a gate may not be opened. The one shown in the illustration, from Southern Agriculturalist, can be made without hinges or bolts, and the posts used may be ordinary fence posts set a little deeper. At one side of the opening two posts are set close enough



Cheap Farm Gate.

together to allow the gate to work with plenty of freedom. A strip is nailed from one of these posts to the other, just under one of the gate strips, as shown in the illustration, so that the gate will slide on this when the other end is raised. Another strip may be nailed above the gate strip to keep logs from lifting the gate so easily. The other end of the gate is secured by a wooden catch to a single post. The gate is opened out as far as it will and then slid back between the two posts until the upright strips stop it. If properly adjusted it will get entirely out of the way of the opening.

Weaning a Colt.

To keep the foal growing well after it is taken from the mare, means that it must be taught to eat long before it is weaned from its mother. It is a very simple matter to teach a colt to eat from the mother's feed box, if it is low enough for the small colt to reach. When it has learned to eat a little grain, nibble at the hay in the manger and pick green grass from the pasture, the mare's milk may be taken from it with very little trouble.

Valuable Green Manures.

The ready adaptation and rapid development of cowpeas and soy beans make them especially valuable as green manures in systems of soil improvement.

Cost of Tick Fever.

Tick fever, or as it is generally called, "Texas fever," last year cost the South a round \$75,000,000.

Excellent Quality of Cotton.

Of one thing we are certain, and that is that this year's cotton crop is of excellent quality.

Get on a Telephone Line.

If you are not on a telephone line, organize your neighbors into an independent company and get in closer touch with things away from home.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Clean up. Burn the rubbish. Paint all the ladders.

There is more pleasure in caring for good than poor live stock.

Eggs at this season mean a good price. Are you getting any?

Timothy hay is not good for sheep. Clover or alfalfa hay is ideal.

Don't forget a box of fine, dry dust for winter use in the hen house.

If a farmer crosses a heavy and a light horse he will only get a plug.

Every horse, young or old, should exercise in harness or yard every day.

More farms fail because of poor management than because of poor soil.

Live stock raising tends to encourage boys and girls to remain on the farm.

If the ram is weak and in poor condition, the crop of lambs will be the same.

Clean up the barn and corral and spread the manure where it is most needed.

If you do not grade your eggs someone else will and you will pay him for doing it.

Better to have freedom, health, and productive thrift, than pampered showiness.

After molting, a little linseed meal is a fine thing to round out a good poultry ration.

With proper care and feed a sow can profitably produce two litters of pigs a year.

No man can make money feeding 80-cent corn and 30-dollar mill feed to mongrel hogs.

Partly decayed feeds, such as spoiled meats, are a menace to the health of the flock.

Well bred live stock furnishes the best possible market for the farmers' roughage and grain.

For seed potatoes next year select the best hills entire, discarding later on all the small ones.

Try feeding the cows for milk production and see if the cream checks will not grow larger.

Well-managed poultry are preferable to farm crops in that poultry will produce an income at all times of the year.

If a little rape seed is sprinkled in with the rye a variety of feed will be provided and the hogs will do even better than upon rye alone.

A lot of big roosters running around with a flock of laying hens, are a nuisance. They start many an otherwise good market egg on the downward path.

STRAIGHT LINES LIKED

SEASON'S STYLES MEET WITH GENERAL APPROBATION.

Few Women on Whom They Do Not Look Especially Well—Afternoon Frock Illustrated is Good Example to Note.

Quite the nicest thing about this season's dresses is that they look well on most of us. You may have felt positive the new frocks would never suit your own particular style, but as soon as you tried on a few in the shops you knew you had seldom seen yourself as becomingly gowned.

After the trying complexity of recent draped designs that were really suited to so few figures, the grace and dignity of the new straight lines come as a blessing. Then, too, with fuller skirts it is a relief to feel able to negotiate lifesized steps. We need no longer give an imitation of a musical comedy chorus of Japanese geisha girls with their hobbled, mincing steps.

Most stylish and practical is the pretty afternoon frock shown in the accompanying cut. It is fashioned in mulberry broadcloth, with hand trimmings of skunk.

The loose, skirtlike blouse is held to the figure only along the cording that describes a raglan sleeve line. Its fur-bordered hem hangs unconfined over a hip girder of the dress material. The



Model Showing the Grace and Dignity of the New Straight Lines.

little V neck is finished with a corded beading, while a collar of white batiste flares away from the back and side of the neck.

The moderately full skirt gathered to the hip girder is straight and plain, covered across the back and sides by a long tunic, bordered around its edge with fur.

All the red tones are modish, and mulberry is one of the best. The design, however, need not be confined to this color treatment. Putty color will be very good with dark fur or Russian green with bands of fitch.

IN THE BOUDOIR FURNISHING

Wastebasket, Simple or Elaborate, is Something That Must Be Given Consideration.

The boudoir wastebasket is a dainty thing, and not so impracticable as one would think it upon first glance. It may be very simple or it may be very elaborate, according to the time and material which you have to give to it.

An ordinary wire basket, such as is used in offices, of the smallest size, is best for the purpose, but a wicker one may be used if you already have one on hand. Cover the outside of the basket with silk that in color harmonizes with the boudoir or bedroom for which it is intended. From two to three widths of material may be needed for this silk covering, depending, of course, upon the width of the material and the circumference of the wastebasket. One way of adjusting the silk cover to the basket is to run a gathering thread along the bottom edge (after having seamed the widths of the two narrow ends of the whole together) of the silk, and pull the thread tight until a sort of bag is formed. Place the basket in this bag, flattening the little bunch of gathers out so that the basket will stand flat upon the floor without wobbling. Turn down the raw edge of the upper part of the material so that it forms an inch and a half ruffle heading, and proceed to gather it close to the basket. When this has been done an inch and a half or two-inch ribbon band should be tied about the top over the shirring thread and about the bottom of the basket from two to three

KEEPING THE GLOVES CLEAN

One Woman's Simple Contrivance That May Be Recommended as Most Useful.

Most women are using their furs now, and since white gloves are so popular this year it has become a problem to keep the gloves clean.

A young woman who is well supplied with many practical accessories to dress seems to have solved this puzzle. She displayed a simple contrivance made of fancy silk.

The silk was sewed together to form a separate lining and made a trifle smaller than the regular lining, with a casing at each end through which was run elastic drawn up to hold the lining tight about the wrists.

Use some material that launders well and often. White silk doesn't. The lining may have to be washed two or three times a week. It is much easier to wash the lining than to clean the gloves.

Interest in Long Tunic.

Although many dress skirts are in circular cut, this is rarely the case with velvet dresses, as the long tunic is especially good in velvet. These long overskirts, as they may be called, require weight in the cloth to make them hang gracefully, and are, therefore, an attractive style for velvet. Circular skirts are very apt to hang unevenly in velvet, as the weight of the cloth drags down the skirt at the sides.

Modish Colors.

Colors that are modish include all tones of orange, reds that tone into yellows, reds that become almost pink, and reds that deftly mingled on the pallet become a reddish petunia. The browns brocaded in gold are fabrics de luxe and many of the reddish purples seem to have a tone of gray and are charming.

STRIPED EFFECTS FOR SPRING

Materials Just Now in Vogue Take One Back to the Days of Our Grandmothers.

New materials for early spring are decidedly like those of our grandmothers' days. They consist of narrow striped silk with a grosgrain weave and a taffeta finish. Silks in pompadour and small plaids and checks are the best of these. Many veilings and crepes are already being shown with a small Dresden flower pattern, which was revived a year ago. Cashmere and satin cloths will be among the materials used for street suits. The colors are subdued. There is a great prevalence of black and white, with white predominating. Striped effects will be better form than checks and plaids, being smarter and more suitable to the new silhouette.

EXQUISITE VELVET GOWN



Velvet this year belongs as much to the debutante as to the dowager. The Jenny model of Robin's egg blue pictured here may be worn at an afternoon bridge or foxglove. The skirt is banded with silver embroidered chiffon and the blouse and sleeves show frills of silver.

inches from the base, each band ending in a bow, one right above the other. A more elaborate basket can be made by covering the whole with metal lace or gold net. It is possible to obtain somewhat the same effect by stretching a piece of old lace curtain on an improvised frame of some sort, gliding it very lightly with gold paint, then removing it and applying it to the basket.

The boudoir baskets are sometimes lined with silk, as well as having an outside covering of it. If such a lining is placed in the basket it should be fastened only with large basting stitches, so that it can readily be removed and washed when soiled.

The silk wastebasket makes a charming and imposing gift for the holidays, and one which is not so expensive as its impression is favorable.

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The Fat Red Bud.

The rose most in favor for black hats is a fat red bud in that red which, in the real flower, loses its beauty as it opens, but which in the bud is simply a lovely compromise between pink and red. The very close-fitting little coarse straw toque with no brim at all and two very tall, thin, tickly feathers, the whole thing set on one side, is worn by the right sort of women, and in various colors—red, blue, green and a bright raspberry.

His Promising Outlook.

"Did you make any money out of that land development stock you bought?" "Not yet, but it looks good. I found out so much about the company that they took me into the firm."

IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach aches, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sores, throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

CLASSLED THEM WITH DONKEY

Remark of Humorous Auctioneer Something of a Reflection on the Gathering.

It was at an open-air sale of farm stock. The auctioneer had been expatiating with his usual eloquence on the merits of the various lots. There was practically "nothing doing," not a single bid being forthcoming for a fine lot of sheep. Just as the knight of the hammer was about to declare the animals withdrawn a donkey near by brayed loudly. "Thank heavens!" muttered the auctioneer. "We've got a start at last."

That put the crowd in a good humor, and bidding became brisk. A good price having been reached, bringing down his hammer, the auctioneer exclaimed:

"I told you it was only necessary for one of you to set the ball a-rolling."

SAGE TEA DARKENS GRAY HAIR TO ANY SHADE. TRY IT!

Keep Your Locks Youthful, Dark, Glossy and Thick With Garden Sage and Sulphur.

When you darken your hair with Sage Tea and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it's done so naturally, so evenly. Preparing this mixture, though, at home is messy and troublesome. For 50 cents you can buy at any drug store the ready-to-use tonic called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy." You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning all gray hair disappears, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully darkened, glossy and luxuriant. You will also discover dandruff is gone and hair has stopped falling.

Gray, faded hair, though no disgrace, is a sign of old age, and as we all desire a youthful and attractive appearance, get busy at once with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur and look years younger. Adv.

College Changes.

Bill—What's become of your college coach? Have you lost him?
Jill—Oh, no, indeed.

"Why, I haven't seen him at a football game this season."
"No; you see, he's teaching the boys in the tango and hesitation, now."

No Escape.

"Great Britain is arming her women."
"They ought to do double execution."
"How so?"
"They'll use both face powder and gunpowder."

COLDS & LaGRIPPE

5 or 6 doses 666 will break any case of Chills & Fever, Colds & LaGrippe; it acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. Price 25c—Adv.

The Reason Why.

Maude—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?
Maude—She usually knows more than others.

Poor Fido!

Knicker—Do they lead a cat and dog life?
Hocker—Yes, only the dog is muzzled.

Both men and women are plagued with curiosity.

But men are unable to keep theirs under cover.

It is easier to pose as a prophet than it is to stand from under when your predictions go lame.

Blessings may come in disguise.

But trouble never bothers about putting on any makeup.

Quito, Ecuador, recently bought 3,000 school desks from the United States.

Any woman can dress in ten minutes if given an hour to fix her hair.

But women with the weeping habit can't keep their powder dry.

Consider the cobbler, who thinks it is never too late to mend.

Some people have excellent tempers—when they are asleep.

But you can't pay the rent with a feeling of superiority.