PROMINENT PEOPLE

HE IS "EYE WITNESS"

Although much mystery seems to surround the personality of "Eye Witness," the official English chronicler of the deeds of the British army in France and Belgium, there is really no doubt as to his identity. Various accounts have been printed in the press here claiming the honors for any number of amateur and professional writers from Lord Percy to a world-famous newspaper man and author.

As a matter of fact, "Eye Witness" is Col. Ernest Dunlop Swinton, D. S. O., of the Royal Engineers, assistant secretary and librarian of the imperial committee of defense. His immediate family has contributed several members to the army, two brothers serving in India.

Swinton made a name for himself in South Africa, and gathered the material for several intensely interesting novels. Under the pseudonym of "Ole-Luk-oie," he now has an international reputation as a writer of military stories. He is still busy turning out novels despite his activities at the front.

When the history of this great war comes to be written Colonel Swinton will undoubtedly have a large hand in its shaping.

COL. DAVID J. PALMER

When the Grand Army of the Republic holds its annual encampment in Washington next September it will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the war between the states, and on Wednesday, September 29, the same man who led the review of Sherman's army down Pennsylvania avenue 50 years before, will lead the Grand Army on its last march down the historic avenue.

This is Col. David J. Palmer, national commander of the Grand Army. Colonel Palmer is seventy-five years old, looks fifty, was left for dead on the battlefield of Shiloh, and is now a member of the Iowa board of railway commissioners. He is positively the livest dead man still surviving the Civil war.

When the grand review of the Army of the West—the Sherman army—was held in Washington in the closing days of May, 1865, Mr. Palmer was lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, in command. On that day the line of troops was headed by the brigade to which the Twenty-fourth Iowa belonged; that brigade, by the Twenty-fifth Iowa regiment; and at the head of that regiment rode Colonel Palmer.

At the national encampment, last year, it was determined to hold the fiftieth anniversary encampment in Washington; to duplicate the grand review, and to march down the avenue; and almost without opposition Colonel Palmer was chosen chief. It was determined that the same man should lead the army who had led it 50 years before.

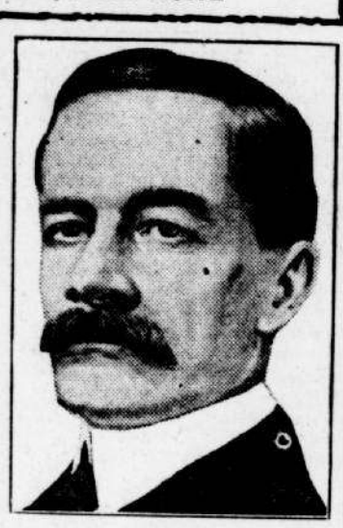
SIR ROBERT BORDEN

The announcement that an imperial conference is likely to be held in London next summer, and that the project has been the subject of correspondence between the British and Canadian governments is regarded by Canadians generally as giving considerable significance to the persistent references, in Sir Robert Borden's recent speeches, to Canada's unsatisfactory status in the British empire in respect of foreign affairs.

In the very first speech which the prime minister delivered after the outbreak of the war he made it clear that in his opinion the war and the various issues which it raised emphasized the undesirability of the overseas dominions being without the slightest voice or influence in the management of the foreign affairs of the empire. This point he has reiterated, emphasized and elaborated on in a series of addresses.

Ever since he became prominent in Canadian politics, nearly twenty years ago, Sir Robert Borden has kept before him the ideal of the Dominion with a voice in the determining of the issues of peace and war for the whole empire. It was not, however, until 1910 that his stand attracted more than Canadian attention.

WIZARD OF THE TELEPHONE



When the Boston-San Francisco long-distance telephone line was formally opened recently, President Spalding of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company paid special tribute to the services of John J. Carty, chief engineer of the Bell Telephone company, saying he had done more than any other one man to advance the telephone, outside of Professor Bell and President Vail. Mr. Carty's latest telephone achievement was the planning and carrying out of the transcontinental line which enables one to talk from Boston or New York to San Francisco direct.

A little more than 36 years ago John J. Carty, then a poor boy living in Cambridgeport, where he was born in 1861, entered the employ of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company as a switch-board operator at the Boston office. He made numerous improvements in the mechanism of the telephone and installed the first multiple switchboard in Boston. Being transferred to New York, he became an expert in the making and laying of cables. He advanced steadily and in every department in which he worked he improved the service and cut the cost.

His work in this country has been studied by those abroad and many of his ideas have been copied by foreigners. In view of the service he rendered the Japanese nation the mikado decorated him a few years ago with the order of the Rising Sun.

Because of his inventions the farmers' telephone has been made possible. His mechanism known in telephone circles as the "bridging bell," whereby any number of stations may be placed on one line without in any way impairing the transmission of speech, makes practical and possible the farmers' lines now so popular in the sparsely settled sections of the country.

Practical Child.

Little Archie was told to put down a sharp knife he was playing with, but did not do so. When he cut his finger, he ran to his mother, who said:

"There! Now don't come to me for sympathy!"

"I don't want sympathy," said Archie "I want a rag."—Boston Transcript.

The Modern Type.

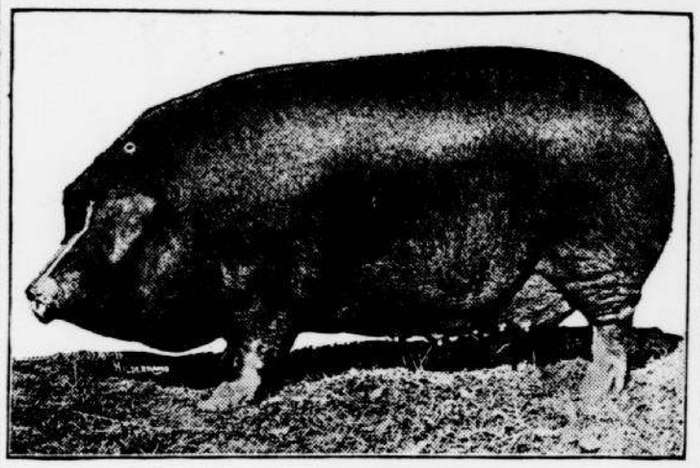
The type of youth who indulges in loud clothes and a hat forced back over his ears dropped into the dental chair.

"I'm afraid to give him gas," said the dentist to his assistant.

"Why?"

"How can I tell when he's unconscious?"

SWINE PROFITABLE ON SOUTHERN FARMS



A Champion Poland China Sow From Missouri.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The farmer who is chiefly concerned with making a living for his family will find it cheaper to grow a large portion of his own meat than to buy it all from the store with the cash proceeds of some money crop. Hogs may be raised profitably on practically every southern farm, and if properly managed, should supply money as well food. Early settlers in the corn belt gave the name of "mortgage lifters" to their hogs; they can raise a mortgage in the South as well as in the corn belt.

Four things are necessary if the southern farmer wishes to get a start.

1. A place to raise and fatten pigs.
2. A pig worth raising and fattening.
3. Feed on which to raise and fatten them.
4. The necessary funds.

Let us consider these points in reverse order.

1. This article is written for the man whose principal concern is to supply food for his family. For such a man one or two sows will be enough. Good grade sows can be bought for $10 or $15 each; razorbacks can be bought for less and will produce good pigs if bred to a good pure-bred boar. If there is no pure-bred boar in the neighborhood whose services can be obtained, enough men should club together to represent the ownership of 20 to 25 sows and buy a good boar, paying pro rata for the boar, depending on the number of sows owned by each. Boars can be bought for from $10 to $25 for weaned pigs, and from $50 to $100 for yearling and two-year-old hogs. If 20 men owning 20 sows bought a yearling boar for $50, each man would pay $2.50 toward the price

A Well-Finished Lot of Pigs.

of the boar. Put the boar in the hands of one of the members of the club and let each other member agree to pay him one pig at weaning time for the care of the boar for one year, for attending to the breeding, etc. When sows come in heat, they can be loaded on a wagon and carried to the farm where the boar is kept for service.

2. Sows farrow almost exactly 16 weeks after they are bred. When the sow farrows try to be near at hand. Do not worry her with attention, but be there if she needs it. Watch that the buzzards do not carry off the little pigs or injure the sow. Give her a warm, thin slop as soon as she begins to move around. Then leave her alone for a while. That evening give her a slop with a little bran or cornmeal in it. Feed lightly for a few days and increase her feed gradually until the sow is getting about four pounds of grain each day for each 100 pounds of her weight. This will be within a week or ten days after she has farrowed. She should be fed morning and evening. Kitchen scraps and slops will be good for her and will reduce the grain needed somewhat. These slops must not contain any soap or glass.

As corn is the most available grain in most sections of the South, it will have to be relied on for feeding both the sows and pigs. With the grazing crops which are suggested for hogs a fairly well-balanced ration will be obtained.

When you are about ready to wean the pigs reduce the sow's feed so that by the time the pigs are weaned she will have only about two pounds of grain each day for each 100 pounds of her weight. Keep her on a Bermuda pasture and let her have this ration until she is in good condition. Keep sows in good flesh, but not excessively fat.

Sows can be made to produce two litters each year. When this is desired they should be bred at the first period of heat after the pigs are weaned. Sows bred twice each year will not produce so many pigs in each litter as when bred only once a year, but more pigs should be raised in a year from each sow.

It does not pay to try to raise hogs on grain alone. In fact, the profit in pig raising, especially in the South, depends directly on the amount of pasture of some kind used to enable the pig to make its gain in weight. Of the southern forage crops peanuts, soy beans, rape and cowpeas are especially valuable. Now, these are not available all through the year, therefore we use a series of crops. For example, have some winter oats on which the sows can turned as soon as the pigs are a week or two old. When these are gone put the pigs on good Bermuda and lespedeza pasture. Have a crop of soy beans or cowpeas coming and turn the pigs on this after weaning, keeping the sows on the Bermuda. When these are gone put the pigs in a peanut patch, and finish fattening them on rape.

The pigs should be weaned at ten or twelve weeks of age and should then weigh about 30 pounds. They should have learned to eat a little grain by going to the sow's trough. Then begin to feed them. Give them every day grain equal to 2 per cent of their weight. A pig weighing 30 pounds should have 56 pounds of grain; ten pigs of this weight, six pounds, etc. Divide this into two feeds, morning and evening. This amount of grain will make them grow nicely on good pasture. As they grow, increase the amount of grain. When they weigh about 125 pounds give them 3 per cent of their weight in grain, and when they weigh about 150 pounds each give them 4 per cent and finish them off, slaughtering in the winter on a cool day. Pigs properly fed should weigh 200 pounds at nine months old. Do not feed cottonseed meal to hogs.

It is not necessary to spend a lot of money to carry out such a plan. Of course, the Bermuda pasture where the sows are turned should have a good fence. The crops on which the pigs are grazed can be fenced with homemade hurdles of lumber or woven wire, which may be moved as desired, and the pigs will stay in it while the pasture is good. Ten pigs can be kept on half an acre of one of the crops mentioned above from four to eight weeks, depending on their size.

3. A poor pig is not worth raising or feeding. Your pigs should be sired by a good pure-bred Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, or Poland China boar. After you have decided which of the three you want, stick to the same breed and in a little while you will have pigs which are very much alike, a model for others, and an advertisement for your community. If you can afford it, start with good grade sows. If not, natives (razorbacks) will do. White pigs should not be used in the South, as they sunburn badly.

4. Expensive houses are not necessary for hogs in the South. Give the sow a dry place to farrow, a pen well bedded and sheltered from cold winds and storms, and both she and the pigs will do well. Little pigs that get chilled or wet soon after birth often die or grow into "runts." If there is no suitable place around the farm for the sow, make a lean-to with poles, about 10 by 12 feet, six feet high in front and four feet high behind, facing it to the south, and thatch it with straw, cheap hay, or even cornstalks, and the litter will be well housed. Make the thatch roof higher in the middle than at the sides and smooth it down so that rain will run off.

Two sows should raise five pigs each, giving the farmer ten pigs to slaughter. These pigs should weigh, when slaughtered, 200 pounds each, making 2,000 pounds of live weight. This costs about 3½ cents per pound to make in the South under the system described above, which is an original cost of $70. Killing will cost not over $6. The loss in dressing is about 30 per cent of the live weight, or 600 pounds on ten pigs, so that 1,400 pounds of dressed pork is on hand after slaughtering. If you can get a local ice plant to chill and cure the meat for you, the manager should charge not over four cents per pound, which is $56. Then the meat loses weight in curing, amounting to about one cent per pound, or $14. The total cost of the meat is about as follows:

Raising 2,000 pounds, at 3½ cents per pound	$ 70
Killing	6
Curing 1,400 pounds, at 4 cents per pound	56
Shrinkage on 1,400 pounds, at 1 cent per pound	14
Total	$146

Fall Fresh Cow.

The most profitable dairy cow for the Southwest comes fresh in the autumn. The opposite is true in eastern dairy districts, and the reason lies in the cost of winter feed. In the Southwest it is as cheap to winter a cow as it is to pay her board bill during the summer.

Buy a Good Dairy Cow.

In buying a dairy cow, it is most economical to buy a good one. A cow costing $70 is likely to give twice as much milk as a cow costing $45 or $50, while costing little more to support. The best way to obtain a good dairy herd is to buy a pure-bred bull with a pedigree that shows his dam and granddams to have been large producers of milk and to breed up a herd with him as a foundation, saving the best heifer calves and caring for them well.

Dairy Breeds.

Dairy breeds of cattle are Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Holstein, Dutch Belted and Brown Swiss.

BEFORE SPRING COMES

GOOD IDEA FOR SELECTING BETWEEN-SEASON COSTUMES.

With Allowance Made for Possibility of Changing Styles, the Main Purpose Must Be to Select Up-to-Date Designs.

As it is always a bit difficult to arrange for between-season frocks and suits, the best plan to follow is to select designs as up-to-date as possible, so that there will be no danger of them going out of style too soon, writes Lillian E. Young in the Washington Star. Then, if there should happen to be fur trimmings, be sure that they are so arranged that they may be removed when spring comes. The shops are showing many modish fur-trimmed garments, which later in

This Suit Shows Remarkable Fur Trimmings.

the season may graduate from winter service to spring; in fact, many of the very new light-cloth suits show removable fur collars and cuffs of bandings.

The illustrated model is particularly commendable for between-season service, made up in olive green Tipperary cloth with skunk band trimmings.

The coatlike blouse fastens in back. It must be cut in the form of a loose hip-length skirt, slashed to the bust line at either side of the front to form a sort of panel that is pouched over the waist line. The material at the sides is then draped up under the slashes until the lower fur-bound edge is even with the pouching of the panel. This only applies to the front, however, for the fur-bordered edge describes a slanting line toward the back, where the length of the blouse is unbroken. Long sleeves are finished with turn-back cuffs of cream colored grosgrain silk. There is an upstanding military collar of the same.

The skirt is in two parts. The under one consists merely of a gathered portion extending from hip to hip, its length broken by a false yoke seam running several inches below the belt. The back of this underskirt can be of satin or taffeta, for it is completely covered by the tunic. The tunic is full length across the entire back, but from the sides slants upward toward the center. It is slashed through the center and turned back over either hip, with just that turned-back portion bordered with fur at the bottom.

Later on in the season, when the warmer weather makes one tire of fur trimmings, the fur may be removed and an attractive change made by adding sand-colored faille collar and cuffs, which color combines beautifully with the olive green.

TO ACQUIRE SHAPELY ANKLES

In These Days of the Short Skirt Its Possession Is Something Greatly to Be Desired.

There used to be a time when our dresses, or at least the dresses of our mothers, reached to the floor, or so nearly so that brush braid or coarse binding on the bottom hem was necesary to preserve the fabric. In those days, if the tiniest bit of a feminine ankle showed above the shoetop it was a cue for a woman to blush

Praise be, these conditions do not hold today. What with our hobble skirts, slit skirts, tight skirts, short skirts and now short circular skirts, we have become accustomed to displaying our ankles. Woman's right to the possession of ankles has finally been recognized, consequently pretty ankles are greatly to be desired, as they add to one's general appearance—and beauty is indeed a duty.

To improve the shapeliness of ankles, exercise and massage will do wonders. It will be found that most ankles which are unattractive, or not quite so shapely as the possessor might wish, either lack sufficient flesh or else are too fleshy.

If your ankles are a little stout you can reduce them in a month, or two months at the most, by means of a little exercise ten minutes morning and night. Remove the shoes and stockings and cross the knees so that the support is removed from one ankle. Thrust out the foot and move it around from the ankle in a twisting motion, then bend it up and down, making sure that all this is done with the ankle bone. When one foot becomes tired shift position and exercise the other ankle.—C. Eleanor Mather in New York Press.

Perspiring hands indicate sluggish circulation and nervousness. Fresh air is the best cure. Bathe the palms of the hands with alcohol.

COVER FOR SHIRT WAISTS

Dainty Fabrics Protected by the Use of This Contrivance Quite Simple to Make.

Every woman needs several cases for protecting dainty chiffon blouses or separate lace waists. Where such waists are made of soft and very pliable materials they may be laid away in cases or boxes, but with many fabrics their fresh, uncrumpled look is best preserved by hanging the waist on a wire hanger and protecting it from the dust by a thin slip cover of

swiss or lawn. A yard and a half of figured material is enough to make a protector. Fold together, make a slit at the center of the fold about an inch long through which the wire hook may be slipped. Seam up the sides and hem the two ends. Attach ribbons at both ends of the two hems so that the inverted bag can be tied together. Twenty-seven inch material is wide enough to make the slip from. The one pictured was made of dotted swiss.

FASHION'S FANCY FOR SILK

Material Is Employed to a Greater Extent Than It Has Been for Many Seasons.

While one's attention is centered upon cotton, one must not lose sight of silks. They occupy a very prominent place in the wardrobe of the up-to-date woman. All dresses intended for afternoon functions are made of silk. Delicate voiles or ottomans, soft taffetas, silk velvets and wool velour are all used in developing these dressy frocks. Distinctive effects may be obtained by combining these materials with gold-embroidered chiffon, jet, pearls, or adding to them bands of fur, such as skunk, sable, ermine and the popular ape skin.

The evening dresses of this season are not so rich and daring as those of last winter, but in many ways they are more pleasing. The textures are exquisite, reminiscent of the lovely fabrics of the days of the Italian renaissance. There are soft gold and silver brocades, delicate taffetas, thin lace drawn through with metal threads and crystal and jet embroidered chiffons and tulles.

To go back to the less costly materials, such as silk and fine cottons, in which the majority of women are interested in these hard times, a dance frock of bordered organdie, taffeta silk, striped voile or cotton crepe is now considered the correct thing.—Indianapolis News.

SOME ORNAMENTS OF RIBBON

Many Besides Those Described Here Will Suggest Themselves to the Woman of Taste.

A modified Greek band is caught and held by white ribbon. Three narrow wires are covered with ribbon by winding it around from end to end. These bands are held at the ends by a full rosette of the white ribbon. That is all, but a classic line is added to the youthful side pieces, and this ornament is fit to grace any girlish head

What can be more attractive than tiny pink rosebuds peeping from the dark coils of hair at the back of the head? A narrow cover wire crosses at the top. On each side is a large rose of pink ribbon, and twined around in a graceful line at the nape of the neck are rosebuds, made of narrow ribbon. They are hidden in some places by green artificial leaves.

Sweet peas in a soft cluster at the side give a youthful ornament for the hair. Narrow ribbon is caught in five small loops, three at the top and two below, with a realistic touch in the yellow stamens. A large bow ties this charming bunch of blossoms.

Wide satin ribbon of pale yellow, with the two edges placed together, may be fashioned into large roses by winding the folded satin around a finger and sewing the corded ends together. Green leaves give a natural touch to this bunch of flowers. It is just the ornament needed for the girdle of a simple party frock.

Ribbons, a few green leaves and some wire, under the magic touch of the needle woman, will grow into ornaments fit for a queen. They are also inexpensive when one realizes that they may be worn again and again without losing their delicate colorings or graceful form.

Scissors in a Case.

Scissors, for some reason, are almost always easier to mislay than to find. A case of soft suede, in brown, holds three pairs of scissors of different shapes, and sells for a dollar and a half, and if one could be sure of keeping track of the case, one would be sure of keeping track of the scissors within

Presence of Mind.

"What did you learn at the school?" the boss asked the fair young applicant for the stenographer's job.

"I learned," she replied, "that spelling is essential to a stenographer."

The boss chuckled.

"Good. Now let me hear you spell essential."

The fair girl hesitated for the fraction of a second.

"There are three ways," she replied. "Which do you prefer?"

And she got the job.

Not Tactfully Put.

Houseman—If I'd known you were going to drop in on us so unexpectedly we would have had a better dinner.

Horton—Don't mention it, old man; but next time I'll be sure and let you know.

Keeping the Peace.

"I presume that you and your wife have occasional differences of opinion?"

"Oh, yes, but—er—I don't tell her."

Some fellows are as quick as lightning, and just as flashy.