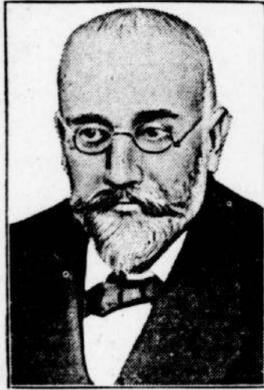


IN THE LIMELIGHT

STRONG MAN OF GREECE



Greece's advance toward a realization of her national aspirations received a momentary check in the retirement of the powerful Premier Venizelos, whose program of entering the war on the side of the allies was frowned upon by that other hero of present-day Greece, King Constantine. Few believe, however, that the differences between the two men who are to the new Greece what King Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour were to Italy, will be of very long standing.

The world recognizes in Venizelos the strong man of Greece who in incredibly few years has accomplished so much in rehabilitating the prestige of his country.

By means of his new constitution, adopted after the revolution at Athens in 1910, Venizelos was able to effect the far-reaching reforms in putting down political corruption, and creating territorially a new Greece. He brought Crete, Macedonia, Epiros, and the islands under the Greek flag, and besides almost doubling the size of his country he reorganized the political, naval, and military administration from its foundations.

To the fact that Venizelos is a Cretan is due in part the zeal with which he has labored for the reunion of the Greek peoples scattered through the Levant, and particularly those under the dominion of Turkey. He was born in a village of Crete in 1864 of a family of very moderate means, but long traditions. He saw his own house burned to the ground by the Turks, and the vigorous youth, of whom it is recorded that he was a troublesome pupil in frequent conflict with his fellows, had much occasion later to strengthen his determination that Crete was to be free.

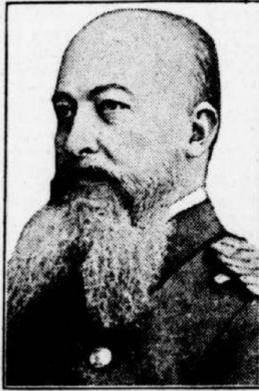
TIRPITZ THE ETERNAL

When historians come to analyze the great European war and begin to find out its real causes, say in about fifty years from now, it would not surprise some of the closest students of these remarkable times if they were to discover and put down as one of the greatest causes Alfred von Tirpitz, admiral of the German navy, the creator of the German navy, and one of the creators of the German foreign and domestic policy.

"Tirpitz the Eternal" is his name in Germany. It is "Tirpitz the Eternal" because while the Kaiser has appointed and discharged chancellor after chancellor, and army and navy officer after army and navy officer, Von Tirpitz has gone on forever.

For seventeen years he has been at the head of the German navy and for seventeen years he has been unflinchingly at work making it the extraordinarily efficient left arm of Germany that it is. His career began at the age of sixteen. Today he is sixty-six years old, active, vigorous, determined as ever. To anyone who would suggest that he is approaching the close of his active life he has only to point out what his navy and especially his submarines have done and are doing under his command.

In appearance Admiral von Tirpitz scarcely suggests the man that his policy has shown him to be. He is more than six feet in height. He is stout and bald. His flowing whiskers parted in the middle are his most characteristic mark. His manner is extremely mild, though determined, and is somewhat more academic and professional than bureaucratic.



MICHIGAN'S PIED PIPER



Michigan has found its Pied Piper in the person of Representative Harvey A. Penney of Saginaw, serving his first term in the legislature, who comes forward with a bill designed to drive all the rats from the precincts of the Wolverine state.

Representative Penney, after having made an exhaustive study of the rat, has failed to discover just what the rat's mission in the world is, but he has found that the rat breeds in filth and is dangerous to the public health, being a disease carrier just as are the fly and the mosquito. Besides this, Mr. Penney points to the harm the rat does to everybody and everything with which he comes in contact. The rat robs the granary as well as the grain in the field, and starts fires—well, everyone knows the innumerable sins of which the rat is guilty. Government reports show that the rat caused \$30,000,000 in damage in the United States last year. The newspapers all over Michigan rallied to the Penney bill, all being a unit in declaring there is not a single reason that can be advanced why the pest should be allowed to exist, that is, all except the township clerks who will be compelled to take the toll of the dead.

Michigan was prone to laugh when Mr. Penney first introduced his rat bill, but the newspaper propaganda soon brought about a change in sentiment and awakened the public to the seriousness of the rat menace.

CHICAGO'S COWBOY MAYOR

It seems quite fitting that William Hale Thompson should rule over Chicago, the city where the largest stock yards in the world are located, for he has been a cowboy and ranch owner and has complete knowledge of the cattle business.

His career as a cowboy started in 1884, when he was fifteen years old. He went to Cheyenne, Wyo., to spend a vacation from school, and from that time the lure of the plains called him from Chicago every summer. He rode the ranges of the Standard Cattle company in Wyoming, Colorado and Montana.

Later he purchased a ranch of his own in Holt county, Nebraska, and managed it until the death of his father, in 1901, forced his return to Chicago.

Mr. Thompson is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and the problem of making the lake front the property of the people and the playground of the city will be one of the important matters he will be called to settle. There will be the recreation pier, the improvement of the land along the lake front, and the establishment of municipal bathing beaches to be considered.

The new mayor is an advocate of hard play for boys, and one of the most vital questions of his term will be the establishment of more municipal playgrounds and the problem of the wayward boys.



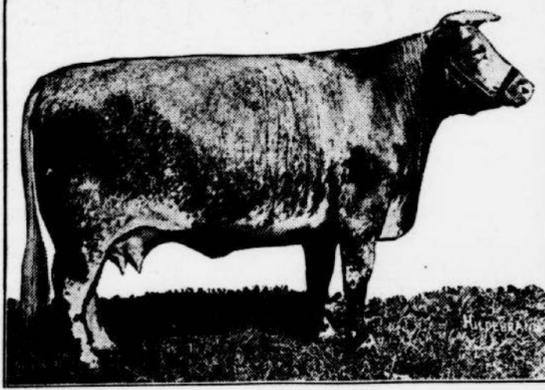
Only Ten?

Jones says his wife is the most thrifty woman he ever knew. "Why, sir," he says, "she has made ten breads during the last two years; made them herself, sir, out of the samples she collected in her shopping tours during that time."

Evidence of Wisdom.

"How do we know that King Solomon was the wisest of men?" "Because," replied Mr. Growcher, "he allowed his many wives to conduct their own arguments and entertainments, while he went away by himself and thought up proverbs."

MAKING DAIRYING PROFITABLE IN SOUTH



A Famous Tennessee Shorthorn Cow.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A large portion of the dairy products of the South is marketed in the form of butter. In the past this has brought low prices because it has not been regarded as of high quality. For dairying to be profitable to him as it should be, the southern farmer must take pains to produce milk and cream of good quality, as this determines to a great extent the quality of the butter.

To make good butter it is necessary to have clean milk from clean, healthy cows. Even if there is no visible dirt in it, milk from unhealthy cows is not safe. Special attention should be given to the condition of the udder, and any milk which appears slimy orropy or otherwise abnormal should be discarded. Long hair favors the accumulation of dirt, therefore the hair on flanks and udder should be clipped. The body of the cow should also be kept free from mud and manure, and the bedding must be clean and dry and used in sufficient quantities to keep the cow comfortable when in the stable.

It is impossible to keep the cow clean if the stable is dirty. In consequence a hard floor without cracks is a necessity. The walls and ceiling should be free from dust or cobwebs, and at least once a year they should be whitewashed. Manure should be taken out at least once a day and kept some distance from the stable. The barnyard should contain no mudholes and be so arranged as to drain away from the building. A clean yard is of great help in keeping cows clean.

Avoid Disagreeable Flavors.
The character of the feed may also affect the milk. Such feeds as rape, cabbage, turnips and silage may impart a disagreeable flavor and they should, therefore, be given after instead of immediately before milking. When the pastures are overrun with garlic or wild onion the cows should be removed three or four hours before they are milked. Moldy and decayed feed should never be used, as it may seriously affect the cows' health and change the character of the milk. It is also important to avoid anything that will raise dust in the stable at milking time, and hence dusty hay should not be fed immediately before milking, nor the cows bedded at this time.

Still another important point is the water supply. Cows need an abundance of water and this should always be fresh and pure. A good water supply is, in fact, an absolute necessity for the production of the best quality of milk and cream. Without an abundance of pure water it is unlikely that the various utensils used in a dairy will be properly cleaned, and therefore the milk will inevitably suffer in quality. A description of useful equipment is contained in a special publication of the United States department of agriculture entitled "Farm Conveniences for Handling the Cow and Her Product," which may be had on application.

Cleanliness must extend beyond the cow and the stable to the milkers themselves. They should milk with dry, clean hands, and the cow's udder and flanks should first be wiped off with a damp cloth to remove any loose dust or hair which might fall into the pail. Each time that they are used all the milk utensils should be rinsed, first with cold or lukewarm water and then washed with hot water which contains some washing powder, such as sal soda. Soap and soap powders are more desirable. Fiber brushes are more easily kept clean than wash-rags and are, therefore, better. After the utensils have been washed thoroughly they should be rinsed in scalding water and inverted in a rack in a clean place and screened from flies. Improperly washed utensils tend to turn milk sour and also acquire a bad odor which warm milk quickly absorbs.

The milk should be removed at once from the stable and taken to some place where it can be cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or

lower, and held there until it is disposed of. All flies and odors should be carefully guarded against.

Separator Is Necessary.

For the production of cream of the best quality a separator is necessary. If none is available the milk should be put into deep or "shotgun" cans, which are preferable to the old-fashioned shallow vessels. In skimming the milk it is desirable to produce a cream that contains not less than 30 per cent of butterfat, as such cream sours less quickly than thinner cream. The cream should not be permitted to stand in a warmer temperature than 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and the temperature should be as much below this as possible. Warm cream mixed with cool cream will tend to sour the whole mass.

When the cream is intended for the ice cream or retail trade it should be delivered daily. If intended for the creamery, and proper care is taken of it, deliveries twice a week in winter and three times in summer may be sufficient. In hot weather cream cans should be protected with blankets during delivery to prevent a rise in temperature.

MAKE SIRUP FROM SORGHUM

Cultivation of Plant Is Much Like Corn—Planting Should Be Done When Soil Is Warm.

(By A. J. LEGG.)

Sorghum is divided into two general classes. In the first are included all of the varieties which contain enough sugar that it will pay to cultivate for the sugar. This class is the saccharine class.

In the second class is included the varieties that are cultivated for the seed stalks, etc., used for feed for farm animals. This class is called the nonsaccharine class. It contains some sugar, but is low in sugar contents while the saccharine class may contain as much as 20 per cent of sugar in its juice.

The saccharine or sweet varieties are cultivated primarily for the sugar, but the seed and blades both make good feed for animals.

The seeds make good feed for almost any farm animal and for poultry. Sorghum is cultivated very much like corn. It is planted in rows 3 1/2 to 4 feet apart and the hills are about two feet apart in the row, with four or five stalks to the hill.

The planting should be done a little later than early corn, as the sorghum will not do much growing until the soil gets warm. When the seed gets ripe, the stalks are bladed and the blades cured and tied into bundles.

The stalks are crushed in a cane mill and the juice strained and boiled either in an evaporator or a large pan.

Before the juice reaches the boil, all of the green scum must be skimmed off.

Another way to dispose of the green scum is to put the juice in a long, deep box with small holes in one end, corked with wooden plugs for drawing off the juice without agitating the juice in the box.

The box is filled with juice and about one-fourth bushel of well pulverized clay with a little sand in it as can be got is put in the juice and well stirred. In a few minutes the clay will begin to sink and the green scum will adhere to it. The clay will take all of the green to the bottom of the box.

As soon as the green scum and the clay sink sufficient to allow the pure juice to run from the top hole it may be opened and the juice drawn off. Then the second hole from the top is opened, and so on until the juice is all drawn off and only the pulverized clay and the green scum remain.

When this is done the juice may be boiled into sirup without the trouble of skimming by hand.

The clay method of cleansing the juice is preferable to the old plan of skimming as it makes a better, clearer sirup and the purifying is done before the sirup is heated.

INSURE FERTILITY OF EGGS

One Vigorous Male Might Take Care of Twenty Hens, But It Is Considered Risky Business.

While a vigorous male may be allowed matings of as high as twenty hens, it is usually risky business to allow such a number to one male bird. Again, it is quite often just as risky to allow but three or four hens in the pen with one male bird. The fewer the number of hens the more worrisome the male bird, to the detriment of the egg fertility.

High Prices Improve Quality.

We may expect to see a better crop of pigs within the next year than has been produced in this country for a long time owing to the high price of corn. When corn is plenty and cheap, farmers are too often tempted to feed nothing else and this always produces a crop of weak hogs.

Rarely Discarded.

Did you ever know a really good farmer to discard the silo?

NOTES OF THE SHEEPFOLD.

Be careful about feeding corn. It is very heating and too constipating for the best sheep feed.

How about that ram? Is he a pure-bred, or like Johnnie's pup, "just dawg." Remember, the best is none too good.

The poorer a man's ewes are, the more he needs a good ram and the better one he needs.

Better get into line. Runt never did pay, and never will. The wise farmer is buying the best—costs no more to raise them.

Terrace the Orchard.

When an orchard is planted on a hillside the land should be terraced to prevent washing. Many orchards in the South are becoming unprofitable through neglect in this particular.

Endless Variety of Browse.

The southern wood pastures furnish an endless variety of browse for both sheep and goats. Often the sheep prefer these dainty morsels to a regular grass diet.

BEST MEAL OF THE WEEK

On Sunday Evening Everybody Gets What He or She Wishes, and Enough to Satisfy.

Sunday evening supper is the best meal of the whole week, if it is just the ordinary kitchen Sunday evening supper and not the fancy sandwich, chafing dish, hot chocolate, musical, literary, high-brow kind. There may have been chicken for dinner or a roast and gravy and mince pie, and nobody is very hungry. At least everybody thinks he is not hungry until he gets into the kitchen.

"Just put the things on the table and everybody help themselves," mother says. It is not grammatical, but it is the way she says it, and the best way to say it. And everybody does help "themselves," father and mother and the two or three or seven or eight children, all round the table and the sink and the ironing board, sitting on the radiator and the fireless cooker.

Maybe father decides that he will make pancakes, and nothing is more fun than watching father cook. May be mother consents to stir up some mush. Mush isn't so much to eat, but it is nice to watch her make it. Maybe you just pick the meat off the chicken bones, and everybody gets his fingers or his spoon in the pot of dumplings and gravy.

At any rate everybody gets exactly the thing that tastes best to him and Sunday evening supper in the kitchen is the only time and place where you can get that. If you like mustard, you have mustard; if you like chili sauce, you have chili sauce; if you like strawberry preserves, you have strawberry preserves. It has been years and years since there was ever more than one kind of "spread" or "relish" on the dinner table.

The only trouble is that the family eats much more than it ever eats in the dining room, and there is never anything left over for Monday. Some housekeepers would not permit a Sunday evening supper in the kitchen or roast away for Monday, and serve bread and milk or teakettle tea at the dining table. That kind of Sunday evening supper is no good at all, and must not be confused with the help-yourselves, everybody-in-the-pot sort.—Indianapolis News.

Colonial Closets.

In a quaint old colonial cottage are many closets, few if any of them located according to modern notions of convenience. The clothes closet that ought to be in the spare room upstairs is downstairs in the library with the spare-room bureau; the upstairs closets are under the eaves of the sloping roof—the way to utilize them to the best advantage is to enter on your hands and knees, carrying an electric torch between your teeth, inside the closet you turn on your back, illuminate the pendant garments with your torch, drag whatever you select down from the hook, grasp it firmly with your teeth, and so on again on your hands and knees, rolling the electric torch gently before you. We see now why in those good old days chests of drawers were popular—fortunately we have one of our own that somehow has got up the stairway; and we see also, as we begin to settle into it, what is perhaps the secret of this humbler colonial architecture. The Colonial Jack who built this house wanted some rooms round a chimney and a roof that the snow would slide off; and so he built it; and wherever he found a space he made a closet or a cupboard; and because he had no other kind, he put in small-paned windows; and all he did was substantial and honest—and beautiful, in its humble way, by accident.

Benefits of Irrigation.

Greece grew great on taxes from men who knew how to irrigate. The climate and soil of Greece was the same as that of California—vast mountains and arid plains.

Through the garden of Plato ran a diverted stream whose waters were cold and sparkling from the mountains.

Plato was under the ditch; for Acadamus, who owned the ranch, had banked his all on a canal which finally made him one of the millionaires of Athens.

Here it was that Aristotle lived, where the sky was blue three hundred days in the year, amid the lavish and laughing luxuriance of land where God supplied the sunshine and man the water.

Here it was that he wrote, "The land that produces beautiful flowers and luscious fruits will also produce noble men and women."

Steam-Dried Hay.

The up-to-date well-equipped farm seems now to have a method of protection during the hay season, against the losses which have been experienced in so many cases by the wetting of the rain and the preventing of proper drying. Experiments show that grass can be dried by steam within thirty minutes from the time it is cut, and then be ready to be stored away. The product thus obtained is superior to the ordinary sun-dried product, having a sweeter flavor and keeping fully as well. This can be applied, of course, only on a farm that has a steam plant, but it is fairly simple, and it certainly seems to promise to the farmer a protection against one of his inevitable trials in the past.

Naval Courtesy.

Just as all preparations had been completed for the search for the lost United States submarine in Honolulu harbor the Japanese cruiser Idzumo hove her anchor and prepared to leave port.

Before making for the outside the warship steamed in a semicircle about the point where the submarine was believed to lie. The crew were drawn up in salute and the warship's flag was dipped in honor of the 21 men who went to their death on board the F-4.

Naval men are punctilious in matters of etiquette, and the world would be better if the same conditions prevailed in other walks of life.

AS SHE SANG THE REFRAIN

Not Exactly What the Writer Intended, But at Least the Singer Meant All Right.

John Smith, long known as "the little inspector" through his companionship with John D. Shea, is one of the students of small town sojourning who knows how to make many a thing lead to a sale, says the Chicago Herald. Easy enough to figure him as always being there with the cigars and the latest ones told in Chicago's waggish circles. More than that he is insidious in getting invitations to dinner, when he always has sure-fire stuff for the women-folks.

In a South Dakota town his best customer had a daughter, who had a passion for trying out all the newest songs. John never arrived without an armful. Thus, "I Don't Know Why I Love You, but I Do-oo-oo," got into early Dakota circulation. When daughter tackled it the refrain had her guessing, but she was game and sang:

"I Don't Know Why I Love You, But I do-Double O, Double O."

REAL SKIN COMFORT

Follows Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

By bathing and anointing these fragrant supercreamy emollients impart to tender, sensitive or irritated, itching skins a feeling of intense skin comfort difficult for one to realize who has never used them for like purposes. Cultivate an acquaintance with them.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Our French.

Professor Poussin, the Belgian refugee professor at Harvard, was pained, at a dinner in his honor, by the applause and cheers which greeted his description of ruined Louvain and wrecked Liege. But when it was explained to Professor Poussin that the Harvard professors and students had a very slight knowledge of French—he had spoken in French—his perplexity vanished, and he smiled.

"I see," he said. "I see. It is like the case of Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith, an American, said to his wife at a Paris restaurant:

"Strange! I spoke to the proprietor in French, and he didn't understand me."

"Well," said Mrs. Smith, "no wonder. He's a Frenchman."

Loyal, but Suspicious.

"You insist on having everything you use made in America?" "Yes," answered the intensely patriotic citizen; "even most of my war needs."

During the Sermon.

He—I didn't see you at church this morning.

She—No. I was late and went in while you were asleep.

Original.

"I never repeat gossip."

"Do you make it up as you go along?"

Argentina is marketing a government bond issue of \$15,000,000.

HAD PELLAGRA

IS NOW

Tillsboro, Ala.—J. W. T. place, says: "I ought to tell you two weeks ago, but I got well and then forgot. I can get about like a man you ought to see me run around my farm. I can go all used to. I am so thankful is such a good remedy to pellagra."

There is no longer any doubt it is too late. It is your duty the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red, skin peeling off, sore throat and tongue a flaming much mucus and choking; nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's book on Pellagra and learn remedy for Pellagra that has found. Address American Co., box 2087, Jasper, Ala. Money is refunded in any case remedy fails to cure.—Adv.

Case Hopeless.

"Excuse me, ma'am, but up and I think I'll go."

"But, Mamie, you are a girl, and I thought you would stay. Be reasonable. What matter?"

"Well, ma'am, when you were here yesterday, didn't you put your desk so that not a word could be read?"

"I did."

"And when the family is there isn't a decent, comfortable behind a door for me to sit to the conversation. And are out nights, do you have piano and phonograph?"

"We do."

"Then, ma'am, I'm going to tell you as long as you things you'll get no decent respecting girl to work for you."

The Amputation.

Representative Anthony, increased armaments at Washington, said:

"I firmly believe that the conditions as little as the understood war."

"In Mare street, Hackney said:

"Have ye heard about the been wounded by the German it terrible?"

"How's he been wounded?"

"It seems," said the his retreat."

Its Kind.

"I observe the worm is Europe."

"I suppose you are referring army worm."

American factories are nearly independent of Europe for manufacture of incandescent lamps.

What some men regard would be considered an others.

Happiness can be spelled letters—l-o-v-e.



A Message For You—

Post Toasties for Breakfast

These tender, toasted sweetmeats of white Indian Corn come to you "oven-fresh" in tight-sealed, wax-wrapped packages—

Ready to Serve

There's a delicate flavour and dainty crispness to Post Toasties that make them the

Superior Corn Flakes

Just pour from the package and serve with cream, good milk, or fruit—delicious!

Sold by Grocers Everywhere