

An Effective Introduction

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

Worthington was at the seashore. The day was foggy, but since there was nothing to do at the hotel he concluded to walk on the beach.

For while he kept between the dunes and the verge of the ocean. He could see nothing a dozen feet before him, but occasionally when a dune towered above him he caught a flimsy sight of it.

Why did he continue to walk about off from everything save the sands beneath his feet? Why do we do anything we are not obliged to do?

He didn't know. He had begun to saunter to avoid ennui. But as he proceeded he forgot those at the hotel sitting about listlessly with a bored look on their faces.

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"I wonder," she said, "should the fog lift would we be as we would have been had we met under the blue sky, the ocean, the dunes and the sunlit abodes of man about us."

"We are, yet it seems as if I had known you always. It must be the unusual manner of our meeting."

"I could not feel more companionable if I had known you from childhood."

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WHY SENATORS HALT SUFFRAGE

"It's the Pickets," Amendment Committeemen Agree

THEY MUST BE WITHDRAWN

Johnson Doesn't See Why They Hold Up All

Washington, Aug. 4.—Members of the Senate committee on woman suffrage, including those who favor votes for women as well as those who do not, have served notice of their intention not to vote for a report on the suffrage amendment until suffrage picketing of the White House is stopped.

The attitude of members of the committee was disclosed as a result of efforts made by Senator Cummins of Iowa to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the measure.

Senators Hollis of New Hampshire, Democrat, and Nelson of Minnesota, Republican, who favor woman suffrage, did not hesitate to disclose the reason for the committee's tardiness. Said Senator Hollis:

"Now there is something that is bound to come up here, and that we might as well face.

"I think it is very desirable not to have a report on this joint resolution until we can get a unanimous report. I believe it is impossible to get it, and there is one member of the committee that is doubtful now."

"This is the trouble and it might just as well be stated. There is a small but very active group of suffragists who have acted in such a way that some of us who are ardently in favor of woman suffrage believe that their actions at this time should not be encouraged by making a favorable report at this time. Now I am one of those."

Senator Johnson of California said that he did not think the actions of any group of women should influence the committee in determining whether suffrage should be granted to the entire country.

"I am sorry that I cannot agree with the senator," replied Senator Hollis. "I think that at this time to take the very unusual course to try to get a committee discharged from the consideration of a matter as important as this would challenge the attention of the country upon the action and would give undue weight to what has been done by this group of active suffragettes."

"I should be opposed to a favorable report at this time myself, although I favor a favorable report at this session."

"I wish to say," interposed Senator Nelson of Minnesota, "that while I was in favor of the resolution and had no objections to its being reported, I did not look upon it as a war measure. But more than that, as to the women who are obnoxious in picketing in front of the White House, I thought it was a good plan to wait until they obtained from picketing and showed their fitness and worthiness for woman suffrage. I do not think any woman who will go to the front of the White House and parade as those women have done is fit for suffrage."

Suffragists of the woman's party laughed when told of the committee's stand.

"Same old stand," said some. "Any excuse is better than none."

ACUTE SPY SCARE. Is Afflicting Village on Which American Naval Base Is Located.

Base American Flotillas in British Waters, Aug. 4.—The village on which the American flotillas are based is suffering from an acute attack of spy scare. It has had attacks before, but has never passed through any so severe as the present one.

It is hard to locate the origin of this new spy scare, but its presence is a secret known to everyone here, until it is regarded as small wonder that there are but few people who entertain the slightest doubt that the spy is watching everything, both ashore and afloat.

BELGIAN PRISONERS PREFER TO DIE

Rather Than to Continue Longer Under German Domination—Many of Them Refuse to Work.

Havrre, France, Aug. 4. (correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Belgian government has received information to the effect that deported Belgians working in the Thyssen works at Mulheim on Ruhr, declared that as the Germans had violated their promise to send them back home at the end of four months, they would prefer to die rather than to continue. The Germans imposed a fine of 30 marks each and imprisonment for ten days upon the men.

One hundred and eighty Belgians in another German factory refusing to continue work after four months, were deprived of food, and 13 of them were imprisoned at Munster.

The Riebeckische works, employing 1,000 men, of all nationalities for five days in order to force them to work. The directors of this concern justified their action, saying that the privation was not absolute, but was necessary in order to overcome the passive resistance of the workmen.

Belgian civilians working at the munition factory at Grosse Wusterwitz and at Westfalschewerke were obliged to transport hand grenades after having vainly protested against being put to such work.

The Belgian government has other proofs that a great many deported Belgians, in spite of their unanimous desire to return to Belgium, were not allowed even to attend funerals of relatives; sons were refused the consolation of going home to bury their mothers. The deported appear to have entirely escaped the supervision of the delegates of neutral countries, the Germans putting forward the pretext that they are not prisoners of war. Whenever delegates have been exceptionally authorized to visit these civilians, it has always been in the presence of German authorities. The evidence gathered by the Belgian government in these cases is categorical and covers a period down to the end of March of this year.

USE OF POTATOES IN BREAD MAKING

War Has Brought Out That Product in Its Possibilities Along an Entirely New Line.

The pressure of war conditions has brought to light the value of potatoes in America. As an economy in England potato flour was mixed with wheat and a peculiarly delicious bread resulted. In this country potato flour is not available to the average housewife, and the U. S. department of agriculture has therefore devised recipes for the making of bread with simple, plain boiled potatoes mixed with the wheat flour.

This bread is said to be not only a complete success from the economy standpoint, where potatoes are cheap and plentiful, but to supply an attractive novelty in the household menu, and a welcome variation from the usual bread monotony. It has a rich brown crust, is tender and elastic, and the flavor is preferred by many to the bread made wholly of wheat. It contains more moisture than ordinary bread, and therefore has longer keeping qualities.

For the making of potato bread, at the present time, it is advisable to use the early perishable potatoes, since the later varieties are capable of storage until spring. "Culls" also may be used.

GERMAN RESENTED IT

When Mexican Newspapermen Took Snapshots.

Mexico City, Aug. 4.—A clash between Heinrich Von Eckhardt, the German minister to Mexico, and Mexican newspaper photographers in which it is declared that the German diplomat came to blows with the newspaper men, enlivened the recent session of the Mexican national commercial congress held here.

Herr Von Eckhardt is the man who was directed by Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, then German foreign minister, to make arrangements to bring Mexico with Japan into war with the United States. He, with other members of the diplomatic corps, and President Carranza attended the opening session of the congress.

Newspaper photographers sent to snap the president set up their cameras in the aisle close to the German minister, who was seated at the end of the row of seats to keep him as far distant as possible from the representatives of the entente allies, who occupied the same row.

Von Eckhardt protested, in what the photographers described as a rough and caustic manner, that he did not intend to be annoyed by photographers, but the camera men paid little attention and photographed President Carranza and the diplomatic corps from the most available spot, which was directly behind Von Eckhardt.

When the flashlight charge exploded, say the photographers, Von Eckhardt remonstrated, not only with words, but with blows.

El Excelsior, in commenting on the incident the next morning, declared that a diplomat of Von Eckhardt's experience should have learned before this how to conduct himself toward the press.

A VICTORY IS NOW IN SIGHT

America's Intervention Has Made It Certain, Says Moncheur

HEAD OF BELGIAN MISSION SPEAKS

Arouses Enthusiasm by a Rousing Speech in Boston

Boston, Aug. 4.—Victory is in sight for the allies at last, now that America has bared her mighty arm, Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian war mission, said yesterday in addressing the members of the constitutional convention at the State House.

This was the first formal event of a two days' entertainment of the mission in connection with which the city took on the Belgian colors in many places.

On this the third anniversary of Belgium's violation by German forces, the baron took occasion to refer to the events immediately preceding Germany's action.

"Three years ago last night," he said, "my government received a most insulting communication from the German government demanding that we allow the German troops to pass through our land and offering us a bribe. We were given 12 hours to reply. That was more than enough for Belgium," and as the speaker paused the convention arose as one and cheered him and his country.

Baron Moncheur added that "King Albert summoned his cabinet at once and there was not a dissenting voice to the reply that Belgium sent that night."

"The Belgian people still stand caged behind the steel bars formed of German bayonets. Those who have escaped fire and sword and other nameless evils are still hungry, famished and enslaved, ground down beneath the heel of the tyrant, but," Baron Moncheur declared in a voice that was lower pitched and firm, "their courage remains unbroken and unbreakable."

The speaker tendered hearty thanks to America for its sympathy, its support in food and clothing, and its alliance, adding:

"You are not fighting for aggrandizement or gain. You are fighting for our liberty, for your own liberty, and for the liberty of the world."

The members of the mission had been welcomed to the state in a brief address by Governor McCall and presented to the commission by former Governor John L. Bates. He said that America had entered the war primarily to avenge the wrongs suffered by Belgium and would not sheath the sword until that country was again made free.

COOPER INDICTED IN CRUGER CASE

The Grand Jury Presents No True Bills Against the "High Ups."

New York, Aug. 4.—The grand jury investigation into charges of neglect of duty by the police in connection with the murder of Ruth Cruger resulted in the indictment yesterday of Alonzo Cooper, head of one of the police detective bureaus. He is the second police officer indicted.

USE GERMAN PRISONERS.

For Digging Out Peat to Be Used in France Next Winter.

Paris, Aug. 4.—German prisoners of war are to be utilized in the digging of peat in order to eke out France's failing fuel supply. They will work under the supervision of territorials familiar with the peat regions, who will be given long leaves from the army for that purpose. Engineers have been sent to the principal peat bogs, such as the "Grande Briere" near Nantes, to organize the work. The peat will be consumed so far as possible by factories located near the bogs, so as to require the least possible transportation.

Good Roads and Health.

Two years ago a law was passed in Michigan permitting roads to be built from the proceeds of local assessments on property held to be benefited by the improvements. This law was attacked as unconstitutional but has just been upheld by Judge Houghton of the Bay county court, in which the case was tried. In the decision an unusual argument for such improvements was presented by the justice in the following words:

"The drain law, from which the highway law is prepared, has been sustained on the theory of the benefit of public health, which must be on the theory that drainage prevents the accumulation of and removes that which is conducive to disease; in other words, a preventive. It is not stretching the imagination very far along the same line to say that public roads are a necessity, not only for convenience but also for public health. While drains are designed to remove the cause, highways afford an opportunity for elimination by furnishing to the public the opportunity of receiving and applying scientific aid which, without the means of communication, could not be had."

This recognition of the value of the country physician's services and of the aid good roads give him in ministering to his patients is gratifying. Few persons realize the importance of the labors of a country doctor, nor the severe hardships he must bear as a result of poor roads nor the suffering caused by lack of skilled attention when impassable mud isolates a home.—Concord Monitor.

CHEAP PEACHES FOR MID-WINTER, HOME CANNED.

Wash your jars; wash rubbers; test rubbers for quality. Set empty jars and rubbers in pan of water to heat. Fill wash boiler to cover jars two inches with water. Heat water in washboiler.

Wash peaches, cut out rot spots. Put peaches in a square of cheesecloth or wire basket. Dip one minute in kettle of boiling water.

Skin the peaches; leave whole, or cut, as preferred. Pack peaches in hot jars. Fill hot jars with hot syrup or boiling water.

Put rubbers and tops in position. Tighten tops; not air tight. Place jars on false bottom in wash boiler.

Submerge jars two inches. Let water boil 16 minutes. Start counting when water begins to boil.

Remove jars. Tighten tops air tight. Invert jars to discover leaks. If leaks are found, change rubbers and boil again five minutes. Wrap jars to prevent bleaching. Store in cool, dry place.

To make syrup: Three quarts sugar. Two quarts water. Boil until sugar is dissolved. Skim off impurities. Keep it hot.

DON'T MISS ANY STEP.

AMERICAN WOMAN IS A DIPLOMATIST

Mrs. Darley Livingstone Was One of Six British Official Representatives at Anglo-German Conference at The Hague.

London, Aug. 4. (correspondence of The Associated Press).—The first woman diplomatist to sit at a table of diplomatic negotiation, according to The Daily Mail, is Mrs. Darley Livingstone, who was one of the six British official representatives at the Anglo-German conference at The Hague recently, to deal with questions on prisoners of war.

Mrs. Livingstone is an American married to a British officer and has been a member and secretary of the government committee on the treatment by the enemy of British prisoners since it was formed two years ago.

In the early days of the war, Mrs. Livingstone used to do all the interviewing of the sick and wounded prisoners who were returned periodically, and although this work is now done largely by a large staff of volunteers, she still makes it a point of personally interviewing all escaped prisoners of war.

Mrs. Livingstone, talking about her visit to The Hague, said:

"People did seem surprised to find a woman among the British representatives. I am sure I don't know why, because there is really nothing that women are not doing in England to-day, is there? I had no means of telling what the German representatives thought, because, of course, we didn't talk to each other—not socially, I mean. Indeed, it would be quite impossible to give you an adequate idea of the extreme formality of the proceedings."

"I was there merely to assist Sir Robert Younger, our chairman, with information which as secretary of the committee I naturally have at command. It was real hard work all the time, and both parties were concerned solely with the welfare of the prisoners. Questions concerning them were the only ones discussed, and I think the agreements concluded will be found to be very satisfactory."

High Cost of Congressional Education.

The Senate committee on rules has reported adversely on the Weeks resolution for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures. This should mean that Congress has been educated to its job in the past two months. There is no room in the American governmental system for any such inquisitive group as this proposal contemplated. The constitution makes the president supreme in time of war. Mr. Wilson was perfectly within his rights in objecting strenuously to a plan which would have made a committee of senators and representatives able to obstruct and not lead. It is to be hoped that the administration leaders are right in their opinion that the subject cannot command sufficient votes to obtain consideration from the Senate.

While Congress has been learning slowly the limits of its power in war time, the people have been suffering from lack of food control. During the long delay speculators have reaped a golden harvest. Steadily mounting prices for food staples have caused wide distress among the people. Greed was the cause of this. The oppressive cost of food can be laid rather to exports not to shortages. It neither to exports nor to shortages. It was expensive because prices were manipulated. Congress, debating ways and means of causing embarrassment to the administration, has played the game of the food barons.

Congress has not gained by fighting the administration. The people want to eat without being robbed. They have seen in the daily doings of the legislative branch a carelessness regarding the country's good. They have learned that relief must come through the administration measures.

Congress is at last coming round to the administration's view that food control is a war necessity. Its education along this line has been far more costly than the usual expense a youth incurs procuring a sheepskin.—Boston Globe.

Topics of the Home and Household.

A few drops of turpentine in the water in which enamel bedsteads are washed is said to remove the dirt and spots instantly and leave a brilliant gloss.—Modern Priscilla.

Washing the Clothesline.—A very easy method for washing the clothesline is to simply wind it around the lower part of the washboard. It then fits very conveniently into the tub or boiler, and can be scrubbed with a brush or rough cloth, rinsed, and set aside in the sun to dry. When dry, it is very easily wound into a ball from the washboard, and in this way, does not tie itself into dozens of knots, which is the result when put into the tub in a heap, and washed in the usual manner.

Recipes.

A Tulip Salad. Take the centers out of ripe tomatoes, preserving the pulp for tomato soup. Cut the skin and the pulp just inside it into petals shaped like those of a tulip, and fill with chicken or celery.

Ocean Cake. Cream two cups of sugar and one-half cup of butter. Mix into this the whites of five eggs, well whipped, one cup of milk and three cups of flour, to which have been added two tablespoons of baking powder. Bake from 30 to 45 minutes.

Banana Pie. Bake a pie crust and let it cool. Into this slice bananas; arrange nicely on the bottom. Make a cream of one cup of milk, one-half cupful sugar, yolks of two eggs, two tablespoons cornstarch. Boil until thick. Let this cool, then pour over the bananas. Beat the white and eggs stiff, adding one tablespoon sugar. Put over top of pie and brown.—Los Angeles Express.

A Cake in Variations.

The following cake recipe will be found both delicate and economical, and can be varied to suit the most fastidious. Two-thirds of a cupful of sugar, a piece of butter size of a large egg, cream together; add one egg, and a pinch of salt, beat until light, and then add two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, and one and two-thirds cupfuls flour into which has been sifted a heaping teaspoonful baking-powder. Bake in two round tins or a long, inch-deep "cooky" tin, in a quick oven. Not too quick, however, or the cake will not be so light and delicate. Cut in two, and spread icing or any nice filling between the layers and on top.

If you wish to make a lemon custard filling, use the whites of two eggs for the cake, reserving the yolks for custard. Another way is to use yolks of two eggs, and one teaspoonful lemon extract, and you have a nice cake to eat with ice cream.

For another change, season the cake with about one-quarter of a nutmeg grated, and add one-half cupful or more of seeded raisins. Warm teacakes are made after the same fashion, only using one cupful maple sugar, sour milk, and soda. Season with ginger or nutmeg. Bake in gem pans in quick oven.

No matter how nice a cake is, it will be spoiled if the icing is hard and crumbly. It should be soft and creamy, like confection. For this take one cupful of granulated sugar, add five tablespoons of water; boil until "first" or "threads."

Pour, very slowly at first into the beaten white of one egg; do not beat the egg too stiff, as it will make the icing harder. Let stand a few minutes to partially cool, then beat fast—do not stir—until thick enough to spread on the cake. Shave nearly a square of Baker's chocolate into a saucer, and place in hot water to melt. Beat this and one-half teaspoonful vanilla into icing just before spreading on cake. This is delicious.

A caramel icing is made in exactly the same way, only using maple sugar instead of granulated. Chop a handful of raisins, and stir very carefully into icing just before spreading on cake. If put in before, they will make icing thin and discolor it.

The addition of buttermilk meats make a very rich frosting. Crush the pieces, and sprinkle over frosting on first layer, then put on a little more icing, so the layers will not separate when being served. Arrange the whole meats on top of cake, in rows.

To make a delicious orange cake, take two oranges, the grated rind and juice of one mixed together. Put a tablespoon of this mixture into the cake, and a teaspoonful or more, if preferred, into the icing. Peel the other orange, being careful to get off all the white peel possible without breaking the thin skin which surrounds the pulp. Divide into sections, and, after icing the cake, arrange so that each section will come in the center of a piece of cake. More oranges may be divided in the same manner, and put on in a more artistic way, according to one's fancy.

Dominoes are very pretty for children's parties. Bake cake in long tin, cut into oblong pieces, frost top and sides, and when icing becomes hard, make lines and dots with a small brush dipped in melted chocolate. A wooden toothpick will do for this purpose if a tiny brush is not handy.

Cut cake into squares, place on dessert plates, and while yet warm pour over the following sauce: Ticken one pint of boiling water with one tablespoonful of flour rubbed to a smooth paste in a little cold water; add a small lump of butter, a scant cupful granulated sugar, and one teaspoonful lemon extract. The result is a rich and delicious dessert, and one which is easily prepared.

Dorothy Dexter.

Pyramus on the Wire.

"Please, central, will yer gimme back me two bits? I didn't get the one I axed fer." "Why, then, did you keep on talking?" "Well, you see, central, I thought 'twas her, an' she thought 'twas me, but 'twan't neither of us."—Southern Telephone News.

"I FEEL LIKE A NEW BEING"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought The Joy Of Health After Two Years' Suffering



MADAM LAPLANTE

35 St. Rose St., Montreal, April 4th. "For over two years I was sick and miserable. I suffered from constant Headaches, and had Palpitation of the Heart so badly that I feared I would die. There seemed to be a lump in my stomach and the Constipation was dreadful. I suffered from Pain in the Back and Kidney Disease."

I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-tives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was "Fruit-a-tives" that gave me back my health."

MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

Omens of the War Anniversary.

If the age were inclined to repose any confidence in omens, much comfort might be found in the conditions under which the fourth year of the war opens. This morning's news has at least three salient features. There is first the Kaiser's anniversary speech, which, as the English newspapers point out, is palpably a whine. The grandiloquent bragging totally fails to conceal the weariness and hopelessness of the man. The explicit declaration of desire for peace cannot be mistaken.

Second to this and confirming its augury are the peace moves in other Teutonic quarters. The Liepzig mass meetings to discuss the question, "Do the people want peace?" are assuredly significant. The Austrian peace agitation in the government itself becomes almost fevered. If England will only condescend to treat, Austria will play intermediary with Prussia, which is almost equivalent to saying that the dual monarchy will tell the Kaiser to accept any terms he can get or fight on alone. There can be but little doubt that Austria has reached the degree of moral and material depression making this attitude inevitable. She must have peace, even though Germany be ruined.

But all this peace talk fades into insignificance before the third great news feature, the latest developments in the war. The new British advance threatens the entire German position in Belgium and while the Germans by their utmost effort fail to stem the attack, the French create a formidable diversion by smashing blows on the Aisne front. From Holland comes word of the withdrawal of German headquarters from the Ypres vicinity and the indications point to an extensive retreat to save the trench line—another Hindenburg strategic retreat, of course. Simultaneously the vacillating but still formidable Russians turn on the enemy and recapture towns and lines near Tarnopol, recently won by the Germans.

Plainly there is only needed some new driving force to bring the war to a speedy close. Whether this will be furnished by Russian revival, a not impossible development, or must wait for the slower process of the creation of an American army, remains to be seen. Either event must settle the issue. Germany has no new auxiliary to look to. The allies have a double expectation, even if the united power of England and France is not sufficient to produce a decision, and perhaps it is.—New York Evening Sun.

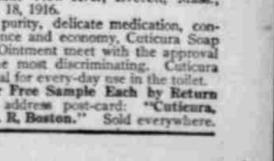
Big Red Pimples Disfigured Face

Large and Fierce-looking, Burned and Itched So Could Not Sleep. 2 Boxes Cuticura Ointment and 3 Cakes Soap Healed. Cost \$1.75.

"I began to have big red pimples break out on my face. They were large and fierce-looking and festered. They burned and itched so I could not sleep and I was disfigured."

"A friend of mine advised me to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used a sample and my face began to heal so I bought more and I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and three cakes of Cuticura Soap when I was completely healed." (Signed) Victor Parson, 27 Pleasant View Ave., Everett, Mass., Sept. 18, 1916.

In purity, delicate medication, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Cuticura is ideal for every-day use in the toilet. For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.



POST TOASTIES are the newest and best in corn flakes



But he stayed till midnight.

Distinguishing Marks.

Mr. Styles—My dinner coat needs a button, Julia. Please attend to it today.

Mrs. Styles—But I can't tell your dinner coat from your breakfast jacket, dear.

Increases Hard to Get.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Conferees on the bill increasing the membership of the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine members agreed yesterday on a provision whereby no increase in freight rates can be asked before January, 1920, without first having obtained the approval of the commission.