land. Their wireless operators expressed surprise. They had been at sea some time and did not know about us."

Predicts New Age.

Brigadier-General E. M. Maitland, the representative of the Air Ministry on the R-34, who kept log of the voyage, said:

"Airships undoubtedly will be used in the future over sea and over land. They will not conflict in any way with the airplanes or seaplanes, but all will work together. The airship will go on long voyages, while the other flyers will radiate for short distances from the airship terminal.

"Our reception in America was extraordinary. The people there, impressed with our voyage, fully realize the commerical possibility of the big airship. It was a wonderful sight as we passed over the great electric signs in New York, the signs being particularly bright spots below."

The R-34 rested today in the shed beside her sister ship, the R-33. Major Scott and the other officers of the dirigible, after resting today, will prepare tomorrow to return the R-34 to East Fortune, her home port.

They expressed the belief that the stern engine had been damaged beyond repair, as the connecting rod had broken and wrecked the engine.

The other engines worked perfectly to the last minute.

KING CONGRATULATES MEN WHO MADE GREAT FLIGHT

Head of Air Ministry Also Acclaims Work of R-34 Crew Greatest Achievement.

LONDON, July 13.—"I congratulate you all on your safe return home after the completion of your memorable and indeed unique trans-atlantic air voyage." King George today wired to Major G. H. Scott, the commander of the R-34.

Major General Seeley, of the Air Ministry, wrote:

"Congratulations on your magnificent achievement of being the first to cross and re-cross the Atlantic by air."

General Sykes, of the Air Ministry, wrote:

"Your successful journey is a splendid augury for the future of commercial aviation."

ORDER DOORS KEPT OPEN

Japanese Officials Move to Create Impression Revolt Was of Short Duration.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In an effort to create the impression that the Korean revolt was short-lived, Japanese officials in Seoul and other cities throughout the former "Hermit Kingdom," ordered all storekeepers to keep open their doors and carry on business, according to information received here today at the headquarters of the republic of Korea.

The storekeepers carried out instructions literally—for six hours. Then they closed their doors with a bang and have kept them closed for more than a month. It was their method of demonstrating "Mansei," the cry of thousands of their countrymen for independence. As days grew into weeks and the Japanese suffered a resulting loss of business through the inactivity of the merchants, forcible measures were taken to compel them to reopen their doors. In some instances, Japanese soldiers with bayonets pried open the shutters of the shops, and when they had attained their object, guards, with rifles, were placed in the stores. This had practically no effect on the merchants.

PARDO BEGINS EXILE

Former President of Peru Marched Out of Doors of Penitentiary at Lima.

[By Associated Press.]

LIMA, PERU, July 13.—Jose Pardo, who was dropped from the Presidency of July 4 by partisans of Augusto Leguia, left the penitentiary here today on his way to exile.

Accompanied by his brother, Juan, former president of the Chamber of Deputies, the ex-President went to Cherillos, where the brothers embarked on the steam tug Hercules, which sailed north before daybreak.

It was expected that the tug would overtake the Peruvian line steamer Loayali off the Peruvian coast, where the Pardo brothers would go on board. The ex-President will arrive at Panama on July 17, and will remain there to await the other members of his family before proceeding to Paris by way of New York.

KING SEEKS WIFE FOR PRINCE

Ferdinand of Bulgaria Would Have Charles Married to Member of Royalty.

[By Associated Press.]

VIENNA, July 13.—King Ferdinand of Roumania, according to reports received here, is endeavoring to find among the European princesses a wife for Crown Prince Charles. Among those mentioned in this connection is Princess Yolando, the oldest daughter of the King of Italy.

Crown Prince Charles last September married Miss Zyzis Lambrino without the sanction of the King. He was disciplined for his morganatic marriage, and it was reported at the time that the crown prince said he would rather lose his throne than give up his wife.

TO HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS

League for Preservation of American Independence Will Campaign Against National Covenant.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A mass-meeting in protest against the league of nations has been arranged "in nearly every large city," said an announcement tonight by the League for the Preservation of American Independence.

Speakers who will appear under the auspices of the organization include Senators Reed, Missouri, a Democrat, and Borah, Idaho; Johnson, California; Poindexter, Washington, and Former Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, all Republicans. No dates nor itinerary was announced, but it was said efforts would be concentrated in Western States.

CHARGES AGAINST RADICALS

Report of Lusk Committee Couples Rand School and Russian Soviet Bureau.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—The Rand School of Social Science and the Russian Soviet Bureau maintained in New York by Ludwig A. C. Martens, are coupled in a statement issued tonight by Attorney-General Newton, with regard to the work of the Lusk committee in New York. According to Mr. Newton the Rand School and the Soviet Bureau worked together in the propagation of antidemocratic teachings in the United States. He declared that Martens, who is a German, gave the legal aid of the bureau to radicals who ran afoul of the espionage law during the war.

PLAN PROBE OF RADICALS

New York Governor Calls Special Session of Supreme Court Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A proclamation calling for a special term of the Supreme Court beginning August 11, to initiate an investigation by a grand jury of the activities of criminal anarchists and others against organized government and such other matters as may be brought before the court, was issued tonight by Governor Smith. Justice Bartow S. Weeks is designated to preside.

Makes Money Growing Flowers.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 13.—Netting slightly more than $1,000 from a small area of land on which he grew narcissus for the spring season, Robert Tait, Jr., son of Robert Tait, a progressive apple grower and farmer in Amherst County, is arranging to enlarge his efforts next season. During the recent season young Tait shipped 146,000 narcissus, which required 400 boxes. The flowers found a ready demand in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Albany.

The Hand That Feeds Him

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Crossing Ocean Easy, Says Captain Cooke

BY CAPTAIN G. G. H. COOKE, Navigator of R-34.

PULHAM, ENGLAND, July 13.—I was never more than forty miles out of the way in my calculations during the entire trip. This is a good record, considering the fact that much of the time we were unable to see the sea, sun, stars or moon. It shows that air navigation of the Atlantic is easy, providing the navigator knows his job.

We had no trouble at any time during the voyage. Everything was serene. The course was well charted and the calculations accurate.

In my opinion airships will not be able to follow regular routes on account of the variability of the weather, which they must avoid.

CONFERENCES PLANNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Chief Executive Attends Services and Hears Sermons on "Appeal of Reasons Beyond."

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General conferences between President Wilson and members of both houses of Congress will begin tomorrow at the White House. Quite a number of appointments had been made, and it was indicated that a wide range of subjects, domestic, as well as international, would be discussed.

No appointment had been made tonight for the President to receive as a body the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has before it the peace treaty and its league of nations covenant. It was considered likely, however, that such an appointment might be made within the next day or so.

The President spent a full day today—his first Sunday at home. With Mrs. Wilson he attended services at the Central Presbyterian Church, and listened to a sermon by the Rev. James H. Taylor, the pastor, on "The Appeal of Reasons Beyond."

In the afternoon he took a long motor ride into Maryland, passing through Marlborough and Brandywine. Mr. Wilson was recognized by many motorists out for Sunday rides, who waved greeting as his automobile passed.

JAPAN HAS LABOR TROUBLES

Dissatisfaction Over Wages Leads to Riots in Various Parts of Empire.

TOKIO, July 13.—Labor troubles are taking place in Japan. At a gold mine in Shizuoka prefecture, 100 miners went on strike recently and, armed with pickaxes and shovels, raided the residences of the mine officials and destroyed or damaged the buildings and furniture. The local police force suppressed the rioters. The cause of the trouble is dissatisfaction over wages.

Over 1,000 women and girls employed in a big silk factory at Uyeda have gone on strike for higher wages. Similar occurrences are reported from various parts of the empire. One cause of the unrest is the souring of rice, which is now higher than last summer when the country was involved in serious rice disturbances.

NOW HE'LL DRIVE SLOWER

War Messenger Forgot He Wasn't a Service and Speeded Up Motorcycle.

SOUTH BEND, IND., July 13.—"I used to carry dispatches on a motorcycle in France, Your Honor, and had to make speed then. I didn't have any speedometer, so I don't know how fast I was going," Clifford Casper, lately mustered out of service, told the judge in city court here when arraigned for speeding.

"You don't need any more practice now—the war's over," retorted the judge. "One dollar and costs. In view of your war service, however, and if you will promise to get a speedometer, I will suspend the sentence." Casper promised.

To Investigate Mexican Petroleum.

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—A technical commission from Argentine, which will investigate the Mexican petroleum districts, is accompanying the Argentine minister, Manuel Malgran, returning to Mexico.

DETERMINE TO DEFEAT SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Women Challenge William Jennings Bryan to Prove That Ratification of Measure Would Mean "Continued and Lasting Peace."

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage announced today that it had set out to obtain the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment by at least thirteen States, and issued an open challenge to William Jennings Bryan to prove statements that he was quoted as making in an address at Montgomery, Ala., that ratification of the Federal woman suffrage amendment would be a "sure guarantee of continued and lasting peace," and that "the forces of evil are lined up against the ballot for women."

In answer to the first statement by Mr. Bryan the association declared that Germany had been given "great consolation" by the woman's international congress at Zurich, attended by a number of American suffrage advocates. Replying to the second assertion, the association said that there was no connection between suffrage and prohibition, as shown in Texas, which defeated woman suffrage and approved prohibition on the same day; in West Virginia, which gave prohibition a 90,000 majority and defeated suffrage by 98,000; in Ohio, which defeated suffrage three times at the polls and adopted prohibition by popular vote, and in California, which, after adopting woman suffrage, has defeated prohibition three times.

"We ask you, and challenge you," the statement said, "to tell the Alabama Legislature, and all other Southern Legislatures, just why you are so eager to fasten anew the problem of reconstruction days upon the South; just why you want to put back the clock sixty years and restore all the race hatred, 'carpetbag' rule and negro domination that existed in the Southland from 1866 to 1880, and also to state whether the former apostle of the initiative and referendum now advocates that representatives misrepresent the people, 'embezzle power' and 'mock their constituents' because you no longer believe that 'the purpose of representative government is to represent,' or because there is more in it for William Jennings Bryan to advocate woman suffrage than to defend local self-government?"

LANCASHIRE COTTON MEN AGREE TO CONFERENCE

English Manufacturers Will Meet Southern Interests in New Orleans Next October.

LONDON, July 13.—Misgiving Lancashiers cotton men had regarding the World Cotton Conference to be held in New Orleans in October have been pretty well dispelled by the commission of American cotton men which has visited this country. At first the Lancashire people could not see any reason for having a conference at that time and no reason at all for holding it in America. It seemed for a time that there would be no delegates from the various organizations in England.

The Americans have pointed out to the British that, as the world relies mainly on American cotton, most of the problems of handling it arise there and it would be a good thing to discuss them on the spot. They also maintained that, although the Americans were the first concerned, the interests of manufacturers and spinners were not inferior to those of merchants and plants.

These arguments have prevailed and Sir Herbert Dixon, chairman of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, has consented to head the delegation. The Liverpool Cotton Association has decided to send delegates and it is virtually assured that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce will do likewise.

It has been suggested at Manchester that British spinners might get along with empire cotton and in this connection James T. Broadbent, one of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who met the American commission, spoke as follows: "You may just as well get going with the other English-speaking people who helped to safeguard the liberty of the world and let us keep control of the cotton. The question of where it is grown should be only incidental."

GIRL KILLS SIX WOLVES

Earns Bounty by Entering Cave to Slay Animals and Obtain Finances.

RICHMOND, MO., July 13.—Rose May Bowers, a sixteen-year-old Richmond schoolgirl, earned $16 in a way that probably few other girls would care to take to earn money.

While out walking on her grandfather's farm she saw a young wolf at the entrance of a den, and, after going for her grandfather's help, crawled into the den and killed the mother wolf and five cubs.

Closes War Boot Department.

LONDON, July 13.—The war time boot department of the government, having produced over 20,000,000 pairs of boots, has now come to an end. The director, F. J. Marquis, says manufacturers are now in a position to produce as many boots as are required at a reasonable rate.

LOOKS FOR GREAT AMERICAN OPERA IN NEAR FUTURE

Pietro Mascagni Says Production Will Crystallize Country's Musical Attainments.

ROME, July 13.—Pietro Mascagni, composer, expects a great American opera to be produced by an American composer, with an American theme, which shall crystalize America's musical attainments. This work, he said, was shaping itself in the efforts America was now making in her music halls and conservatories.

"I am looking forward with some amount of anxiety to the production of a great musical work in America in the near future," said Signor Mascagni. "There will certainly be produced soon a great American musical composition. I believe it will reflect the life of America. I feel that it will be built up out of the music of America, music which is so popular there. The strains which take the popular ear will repeat themselves in this new work, I am expecting. It will be the expression of America in all her social, economic and artistic life and will be another step and another contribution to the great musical productions.

"It will symbolize America, just as Russian music symbolizes Russia, and Italian Italy.

"The music of the negroes is so entrancing," said the Maestro. "I like to hear it so much. I think it, too, will have its part in the musical achievements of America." Ragtime, he said, too, would have its great part in American productions.

BRITISH STILL BELIEVE IT NECESSARY TO HAVE TRADE

Profits of Several Hundred Per Cent Permitted in Manipulation of Wool.

LONDON, July 13.—The British government still finds it necessary to "nurse the baby" of trade, even if big profits have to put into the "bottle." Sir Auckland Geddes, acting president of the Board of Trade, told a deputation of Liberals who called on him to urge that the present restrictions on imports and exports were hampering business in this country and preventing British merchants from competing on equal terms with Americans in neutral countries.

Sir Auckland admitted that profits of several hundred per cent were being made in wool, but he was of the opinion that the import restrictions must be kept on despite needs of the consumer and the consuming industries. He said he thought much unemployment would be caused if the restrictions were to be lifted suddenly. Trade confidence was just beginning to return, he argued, and nothing should be done to hamper it.

Takes Up Cause of Postal Men

WASHINGTON, July 13.—United States Senator Atlee Pomerene is gathering data on the cost of living and wages paid by private corporations to be used in a fight he will make for better salaries of postal employees.

Clerks and carriers in the Post-Office Department are paid $1,000 the first year, and then they receive $100 annual increases until the maximum of $1,400 is reached."

"I think it is wrong for the government to ask these persons to work on the present wage schedule, in view of living expenses and wages paid by private employers," Senator Pomerene wrote in a letter.

It is understood that the Senator will open his fight for the postal employees on the floor of the Senate. Men employed in several post-offices said yesterday that since Postmaster-General Burleson reported a balance of $15,000,000 in the last fiscal year he should have given the employees a substantial increase.

WOULD HAVE AMERICA JOIN ITALY IN HEALTH CAMPAIGN

International Exchange for Mutual Welfare of Citizens of Two Countries Proposed.

ROME, July 13.—International exchange in the form of the newest and most practical ideas in social hygiene and education as a means of arriving at the greatest good for both Italy and America is the object of a plan by Dr. William C. White, of Pittsburgh, head of the American Red Cross commission on tuberculosis for Italy. Dr. White believes that what America could give to Italy in the way of constructive social welfare suggestions would be offset by Italy's successful adventure in the realm of industrial training.

"There is no doubt that Italy could furnish enough ideas for American assimilation to more than provide for the 'balance of trade' in this exchange," said Dr. White to the Associated Press correspondent. "We have found that Italy has made immense progress in education and can truly teach us many lessons. On the other hand, she can learn from us methods of social hygiene, sanitation and social welfare which at present she has hardly developed.

"There could be established between the two countries a real exchange of these factors which mean so much in the happiness of the lives of the industrial groups. Before the war, America received over 500,000 Italians a year. If these had come to America with American standards of housing, sanitation and all the innumerable things which American workmen enjoy, America would have been spared the money and effort of having to educate the Italians in these ideas in America.

"The whole thing is a reasonable business proposition. If we expect to draw a vast labor supply from Italy, then it is to our interest to see that we handle our human exchange in a human and economic way. We would save money by organizing in Italy American methods for social ills. The Italians would do it themselves and need only to be shown the way. Besides the missionary side of it, the sacrifice side of it, there is truly a business side, and it is truly American business. America is in the potential position to carry on this work in Italy and to get in return its vast trade and its own experiences in successful industrial training schools."

INDIA DISCUSSES COTTON

Casts About for Means to Increase Production on Account of World's Needs.

LONDON, July 13.—A committee appointed by the government of India to consider how to improve and increase the cotton cultivation of that country, has made its report recommending the appointment of a permanent Central Cotton Committee in Bombay, to put into effect a cotton policy of improvement.

The survey of American production and increasing consumption, and of the world shortage of cotton makes it desirable, according to the committee, that the Lancashire cotton industry should cease to be so dependent upon the American supply.

BRITISH BANKER CLAIMS PRODUCTION IS GREATER

Declares War Has Shown the People How Greater Results Can Be Accomplished.

WORLD IMPELLED FORWARD

"Could Not Go Back to Pre-War Conditions Even If We Wished to Do So," Says Eminent Economist.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A new note in optimism has been struck by Edgar Crammond, the eminent British banker and economist, in declaring that as a consequence of the war the power of production of England has already been increased by at least 50 per cent over the production of 1913. He gives detailed statistics to prove his surprising statement. The most important feature of his figures is the proof that tremendous waste has been eliminated. There has been a waste of raw materials, food and man power all over the world, particularly in England. Mr. Crammond shows in a review of economic history of the wars from the time of Napoleon to the present day, that each war was followed by a revival of industry and an era of prosperity. He believes, therefore, that the present situation is one for optimism rather than for pessimism.

"It is my reasoned and deliberate conviction," said Mr. Crammond, "that as a result of the war, the economic development of the world has been impelled forward by at least two generations, and we are on the eve of a period of intense activity in trade such as the world has never known. I am further convinced that the process of readjusting the economic machinery to the new social conditions will not be followed by any ill consequences if we recognize the position and take a broad and enlightened view.

Many Inventions Made.

"We do not yet know what discoveries and labor-saving devices that the war has brought out. But with regard to the electric power, I have the highest authority in stating that the rate of output since the war is double what it was in 1914, which represented the previous thirty-two years' development.

Notwithstanding the vast withdrawal of man power for naval and military service, the production of the country appears to have been not only fully maintained, but actually increased.

"We could not go back to pre-war conditions even if we wished to do so, and if we are foolish enough to attempt it we are in danger of losing the benefit of the great economic lessons of the war, as well as creating for ourselves fresh economic troubles and burdens of unknown extent and gravity. We cannot have a heavy reduction in the amount of paper money unless commodity prices fall to a great extent.

Price of Commodities.

"A large number of people are naturally anxious to see commodity prices at a much lower level.

"A substantial fall in food prices might not have harmful effects, but I doubt whether in seeking to overcome their present troubles the public has taken into account the full consequences of the great economic disturbances which would result if all commodity prices fall too rapidly and too heavily.

"The first effect would be to materially reduce the national income.

"In my judgment it is of primary important that the fall in prices should be as gradual as possible so as to enable the economic machinery of the world to make the necessary readjustments in an orderly manner.

Dangers are Revealed.

"The manifold defects and dangers of our pre-war economic system now stand revealed in a clear light. The final purpose of economic labor is production to meet consumption, and I venture to think that in the past we paid too much attention to production and too little attention to consumption. There were too many people engaged in distribution, and too few in production. There was waste in the production and consumption of food.

"The attention of the nation is now quite properly directed to the question of the urgency of increasing the national production and removing the restrictions on output."

WITH $450,000 INCOME THIS MAN SHOVELS COAL

Oil Gusher Develops on Sailor's Farm, but He Must Remain in Navy.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Although he has an income of about $450,000 a year, Eli Perkins, coal passer aboard the Imperator, was on his job shoveling coal today when the great ship poked her nose into port.

Eli surely would like to leave that stoke hole and buy an ice cream soda or two out of his more than sufficient income, but he has two years more to serve on his enlistment in the navy. If he had any one dependent on him or was desirous of pursuing some form of study he could gain his release. But his parents aren't in need, and as for studying—well, Eli had the happy idea tonight that maybe, after all, he could persuade Uncle Sam that he would like right well to perfect himself in studying how best to spend $450,000 a year.

Eli, who is thirty years old, was raising corn on an eighty-acre farm near Eastland, Texas, which he had bought with his savings, when he enlisted. The last time he came in on the Imperator he received a letter stating that an oil gusher had burst through the surface on his farm and was showing 6,000 barrels a day, and that his income would probably be more than $450,000 a year.

He was urged to secure his release from the navy, but no provision has been made in the enlistment agreement for the early discharge of owners of oil-gushing farms, and so Eli still passes coal.

RHINELAND COMMISSION REJECTS BERLIN OFFICER

Will Deal Directly With Province Leaders in Occupied German Territory.

[By Associated Press.]

COBLENZ, July 13.—The inter-allied Rhineland commission which is preparing to take over command of the occupied areas from the allied armies as soon as the peace treaty is ratified by three of the principal allied powers, it is said, is determined not to deal with the government at Berlin, but with the existing German administrative organizations on the left bank of the Rhine.

A move by Berlin to secure a voice in the government of the Rhineland under the commission met a rebuff this week.

Herr von Stark was appointed governor of the occupied areas by Berlin and sent to Coblenz to attempt to persuade the commission to deal with the heads of the Rhineland organizations through him. The inter-allied commissioners contend that there is no provision in the treaty for dealing with a representative of the government at Berlin.

Herr von Stark spent four days in Coblenz this week and called on the Belgian, French, British and American commissioners, but, it is said, received no encouragement for his plans. When he departed for Berlin today Von Stark said he was not sure whether he would return to Coblenz.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.—Adv.

DISCOVER BEST MEANS IN PRESERVING OF EGGS

Ten Per Cent Solution of Water Glass Advocated by Federal Agriculturists.

ADVISE EARTHENWARE JARS

Hardwood Kegs Gave Trouble in Experiments Because of Frequent Leakage—Tests Made With Lime Water.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Experiments in preserving eggs conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in the past year obtained best results from a 10 per cent solution of water glass—that is, one part of commercial water glass added to nine parts of boiled water. Good results were obtained from a slightly weaker solution, using one part of water glass to fourteen parts of water. Better results were obtained when the water was boiled than when unboiled water was used.

In a test of different containers the earthenware jar gave by far the best and most satisfactory results. Softwood containers, such as candy pails, did not give satisfactory results, while hard wood containers, such as kegs used for cider and other beverages, gave much better results than softwood pails, but did not begin to compare with the earthenware crocks.

Even the hardwood kegs gave considerable trouble on account of leakage, and had to be watched constantly, which made them unsatisfactory. Galvanized metal containers similar to new garbage pails were also used with success, but were not quite so satisfactory as the crocks.

Tests with solutions other than water glass were made, and limewater, both with and without salt, gave satisfactory results. Where unslaked lime is more readily available than water glass the limewater method is an excellent one to use and is cheaper than the water glass. Tests in which the eggs were coated with wax and soap and other coating material did not give nearly so satisfactory results as when the eggs were kept in a solution.

Directions for the use of water glass and limewater are as follows:

1—Select a five-gallon crock and clean it thoroughly after which it should be scrubbed and allowed to dry.

2—Heat a quantity of water to the boiling point, and allow it to cool.

3—When cool measure out nine quarts of water, place it in the crock, and add one quart of sodium silicate, stirring the mixture thoroughly. This will be sufficient to preserve fifteen dozen eggs, and will serve as a guide for the quantity needed to preserve larger numbers of eggs.

4—The eggs should be placed in the solution. If sufficient eggs are not obtainable when the solution is first made, more eggs may be added from time to time. Be very careful to allow at least two inches of solution to cover the eggs at all times.

5—Place the crock containing the preserved eggs in a cool, dry place, well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper covering the top of the crock and tied around it will answer this purpose.

Pour a small quantity of water on one and a half pounds of unslaked lime and when this is thoroughly slaked add one pound of salt and use this low the mixture to stand until the lime settles. Then pour off the clear liquid, add one pound of sart and use this for preserving the eggs, throwing away the sediment in the bottom of the receptacle. Use the same directions as recommended for the water glass for putting the eggs in this solution.

Fresh, clean eggs, properly preserved, can be used satisfactorily for all purposes in cooking and for the table. When eggs preserved in water glass are to be boiled, a small hole should be made in the shell with a pin at the large end before placing them in the water. This is done to allow the air in the egg to escape when heated and to prevent cracking.

Eggs will keep from eight to twelve months in good condition, but are better up to the sixth or seventh month. Dirty or cracked eggs should not be put into the solution. Water glass costs about 1.20 a gallon, making the cost of preserving eggs with this material about 2 cents a dozen for the water glass. Water glass solution should not be used again the second year unless it has kept quite clear and no odor or thick sedimat has developed. The use of limewater is much cheaper than the water glass method.

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Safeguard your employees—and your business. Arrange for GLOBE protection.
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Reduced Prices On Victrola Red Seal Records
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Red Seal Records are in great demand. We now have a large stock, but suggest that you make your selections at once, to avoid disappointment.
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