

# GREAT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION MEETS

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED IN SHORT ORDER BY MOREHEAD, BUTLER AND DUNCAN.

## "BIG FOUR" INCLUDES LINNEY

Convention Sends Telegram to Lodge Commending Republican Cause in Matter of Treaty and League.

Greensboro.—John Morehead, Marion Butler and E. Carl Duncan completed the organization of the republican party of North Carolina. The formalities were gone through with at the state convention of the party and some two thousand delegates endorsed the new organization by cheering vociferously while the three shook hands on the stage of the Municipal theater here.

Frank Linney, unable to attend the convention on account of sickness, was included with Morehead, Butler and Duncan in the "Big Four," who will attend the National convention at Chicago as delegates at large. Morehead was re-elected as national committeeman without opposition and Frank Linney succeeds himself as state chairman.

John J. Parker of Monroe was nominated for governor, and A. A. Whitner, Hickory, for United States senator. Judge Pritchard was endorsed as a candidate for President.

The convention sent a telegram to Chairman Lodge, of the senate foreign relations committee, commending him and his colleagues "who have prevented the confirmation of the league of nations unamended as attempted to be forced on the American people by President Wilson."

Lenoir.—Town commissioners of Blowing Rock have called an election for March 30 to vote on the question of issuing \$15,000 street improvement bonds.

Winston-Salem.—On account of influenza in the town and county districts, the March term of Yadkin superior court, which convened at Yadkinville, adjourned soon after the clerk had called over the docket.

Raleigh.—The North Carolina Medical society will hold its annual convention in this city April 20-22, according to the plans for the meeting, while the North Carolina Hospital association will meet on the day before this convention opens, April 19.

Goldensboro.—After making a raid near Goldensboro, in which they destroyed a large moonshine still, revenue officers journeyed over to Duplin county, where they were successful in locating and destroying a steam outfit still of 500 gallons capacity.

Rutherfordton.—Spindale, a suburb of Rutherfordton, is on a great boom and has many new enterprises among which are a new roller mill, sash and door factory, garage and shoe shop. Other enterprises will be promoted at an early date.

Greensboro.—The organization meeting of the Co-operative Dairy Produce company was held here, officers being elected and plans made for the conduct of the business.

Pinehurst.—Three hundred and eighteen golfers, comprising the greatest field that has ever taken part in a single day of tournament play since the game was invented, started out on the first session of the qualifying round in the annual spring tournament.

Lenoir.—Clerk Oscar Coffey, of the Watauga county superior court, has sent in his resignation to Judge T. B. Finley, according to news received here by friends of Mr. Coffey. The office does not pay a sufficient amount is the reason given for Mr. Coffey's resignation.

Wilson Public Utilities. Wilson town is getting in a state of preparedness to defy, to a certain extent, coal strikers and at the same time save thousands of dollars in operating her public utilities by harnessing Contentnea creek, three miles away. Contracts have been let which require the expenditure of \$111,023 for the construction of a dam, lines, etc., divided as follows: Dam and buildings, \$73,000; two generators, \$19,317; sub-station and transmission lines \$3,300; turbines and governors, \$10,406.

Suffragists Would Pay the Freight. Raleigh.—Raleigh suffragists declared themselves hospitable to the suggestion that they write all members of the general assembly to come here and ratify the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment without expense to the state.

The general assembly will agree to do that the governor will be urged to call the legislature into extraordinary session. This amendment could be ratified in a day and it would be no more trouble than calling state conventions of both parties.

# The KITCHEN CABINET

Noble deeds are held in honor, but the wide world sorely needs hearts or patience to unravel this—the worth of common deeds.—Stedman.

## WHAT TO HAVE FOR DINNER.

A rather unusual cake is prepared according to the following recipe:

**French Sponge Cake.**—Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs, beat the yolks to a cream, add gradually one cupful of powdered sugar, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Sift one cupful of flour with one teaspoonful of baking powder; add to the first mixture, stirring lightly.

Bake in two small layers. When cold, spread with the following filling: Beat to a cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add gradually one-quarter of a cupful of powdered sugar; drop into this the yolk of an egg, beat well; add a second yolk and beat again. Add a tablespoonful of strong coffee infusion. Stand on ice until cold.

**Mock Cherry Pie.**—Mix one cupful of cranberries, cut in halves and washed under the tap to remove the seeds; add one cupful of raisins, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and one-third of a cupful of hot water. Set in a warm place while preparing the crust. Bake with two crusts.

**Nut Omelet.**—Put through a meat chopper a half cupful of nuts; beat three eggs until light, add salt and pepper and three tablespoonfuls of cold water; then add the nuts and mix well. Put a piece of butter the size of a walnut in a frying pan; when hot, pour in the mixture, and as soon as it begins to set lift the edges until it is firm all through; fold over and send it to the table on a hot dish.

**Harvard Pudding.**—Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour with three and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a cupful of sweet fat. Beat one egg, add one cupful of milk and combine with the flour mixture. Turn into a buttered mold, cover, steam two hours. Serve with warm apple sauce and hard sauce.

**Paranip Croquettes.**—Cut in halves, lengthwise, four uniform-sized parsnips; cook until tender; remove the skins and mash until perfectly smooth; add butter, salt and pepper and set aside to cool. When cool mold into balls, roll in egg, then crumbs, and fry in fat. Serve as a garnish for a roast.

**Chocolate Cake.**—Take one cupful of brown sugar, add half a cupful and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cupful of boiling water and add to the cake the sthng. Flavor with vanilla and add a little salt. Bake in two layers.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many, not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—Dickens.

## SANDWICHES AND OTHER GOOD THINGS.

For the housewife who finds it necessary to pack a lunch for the dainty schoolgirl, the husky lad or the business man, working outside or inside, the nature of the sandwich will vary. More satisfying and hearty fillings will be necessary for the man at hard labor.

Of the first importance in the preparation of sandwiches is bread of a close texture, 24 hours old. White, entire wheat, graham or brown and rye are all favorites. Nut bread makes an especially nice sandwich bread, either that raised with yeast or baking powder bread. The following is a baking powder bread which may be used when cold: Take one cupful of milk, one beaten egg, half a teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, sifted with two and one-quarter cupfuls of flour. Bake in a loaf pan in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

Bread made of sweetened bread dough, with an egg, cinnamon or orange and lemon rind for flavoring, when sliced thin and spread with fresh butter, is most satisfactory, and gives variety.

Bread for sandwiches should be sliced thin. The butter should be softened and creamed to spread without difficulty. The butter may be creamed with nuts, pounded mint or parsley, celery or any desired flavor.

Lettuce, tomato, cucumber and mayonnaise combinations should not be made long ahead of time. Such sandwiches are best made a few minutes before serving.

Sandwiches may be kept in a tight tin box near the ice, but not in it. Sandwiches ice cold are not good. If wrapped in waxed paper and kept in a cool place they will be in good condition for half a day, or longer. The removal of the crust is desirable when serving a dainty sandwich for an afternoon tea or luncheon; cut in fancy shapes and decorated with chopped vegetables in designs, they look very fancy, but for ordinary occasions the crusts are retained.

*Nellie Maxwell*

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWAHER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

## LESSON FOR MARCH 14

### THE UNVEILING OF JESUS CHRIST TO JOHN ON THE ISLE OF PATMOS.

LESSON TEXT—Rev. 1. GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and today, and forever.—Heb. 13:8.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—John 21:25; Rev. 21:3, 22. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Appears to John on a Lonely Island.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What John Saw and Heard on Patmos. INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Vision of the Glorified Christ.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Glorified Christ the Center of the Book.

The next two lessons are from the Revelation, the book which contains Christ's last message to man. The author is John the Apostle, the son of Zebedee. The book was written from Patmos, a small rocky island in the Aegean sea, about 96 A. D.

#### I. The Introduction (vv. 1-3).

1. The title of the book (v. 1)—"The Revelation (Unveiling) of Jesus Christ." This does not mean the making known to Jesus Christ some secret, but the unveiling of his person. The revelation of Jesus Christ, then, refers to his personal appearing in glory to judge the world and establish his kingdom. The word Apocalypse, translated Revelation, signifies, according to New Testament usage, the unveiling of a person (II Thess. 1:6-10; I Peter 1:7). The theme of the book is Christ's second coming, his personal, visible appearance in glory (vv. 1, 7, 10).

2. To whom made known (vv. 1, 2). To his servant, John, to show unto Jesus' servants things which must shortly come to pass.

3. Benediction for those who read, hear, and keep the sayings of the book (v. 3).

#### II. The Salutation (vv. 4-5). Grace and Peace.

1. To whom (v. 4). The seven churches in Asia. These were historical churches then existing in Asia Minor.

2. From whom (v. 4). (1) From him which was, is, and is to come; (2) from the seven spirits which are before the throne (v. 4). By the seven spirits is meant the Holy Spirit in his sevenfold plenitude.

#### III. The Vision of Glory (vv. 9-18).

1. The sevenfold lamp-stands (v. 12). These lamp-stands, or candlesticks, are the seven churches (v. 20). The churches are presented under this figure because they are the light-holders in this time of the world's darkness.

2. The Son of Man in the midst of the lamp-stands (vv. 13-18). The vision shows us Christ in the midst of the churches, indicating that the church only gives forth light when Christ is made the central figure.

(1) Clothed with a garment down to the foot (v. 13). This is a robe of royalty as well as of the priest (see Isa. 22:21), and signifies his right to judge and to rule, as well as to offer sacrifice.

(2) Head and hair white as wool (v. 14; cf. Dan. 7:19, 20). This has a twofold significance, purity and eternity.

(3) Eyes a flame of fire (v. 14). This suggests his infallible knowledge; he is able to see through and through, even detecting hidden thoughts.

(4) Feet like burnished brass (v. 15), indicating that as Judge and King he comes with irresistible power.

(5) His voice as the sound of many waters (v. 15). This suggests that all excuses of man will be swept aside by his resistless Word.

(6) Seven stars in his right hand (v. 16). According to verse 20, stars means the angels or messengers of the churches to comfort John in his lonely exile. The stars are in his right hand, indicating the high honor given to the minister; he lies in the right hand of Jesus Christ, hears his message and then speaks it out.

(7) Out of his mouth went a sharp two-edged sword (v. 16). Observe that this is not a hand sword, but a mouth sword—"The word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him" (John 12:48); "The word of God is sharper than a two-edged sword" (Heb. 4:12). The sword has two edges, condemning the evil and approving the good.

(8) His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength (v. 16). The effect of sunshine is healthful and joyous to some things, while it is death and hardening to others. The Gospel message converts some and hardens others.

#### IV. The Command to Write and the Interpretation of the Vision (vv. 19, 20).

In this command are indicated the divisions of the book.

#### Giving Comfort.

Giving comfort under affliction requires that penetration into the human mind, joined to that experience which knows how to soothe, how to reason, and how to ridicule, taking the utmost care not to apply those arts improperly.—Fielding.

#### Good Weather.

Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces up, snow is exhilarating; there is really no such thing as bad weather—only different kinds of good weather.—John Ruskin.

# FARM POULTRY

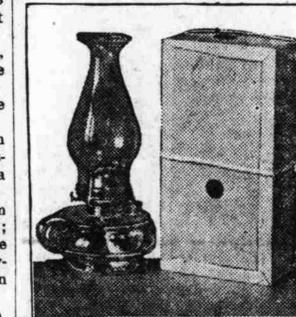
## TESTING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Satisfactory Candler May Be Made With Shoe Box Large Enough to Cover Lamp.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An egg, whether impregnated or not, has a small grayish spot on the surface of the yolk known as the germinal spot. As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen or in an incubator development begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the period of incubation, preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days, and the infertile eggs and dead germs removed. White eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, while the development in eggs having brown shells often can not be seen by the use of an ordinary egg tester until the seventh day. Dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain under the hen. Infertile eggs make good feed for young chickens and are often used in the home for culinary purposes. Most incubator companies furnish testing chimneys with their machines, which will fit ordinary lamps. Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole slightly smaller than an egg cut in the side of the box and at the same level as the light. They may also be tested by sunlight or daylight, using a shutter or curtain with a small hole in it for the light to shine through.

A good homemade egg tester, or candler, can be made with a large shoe box, or any box that is large enough to go over a lamp, by removing the end and cutting a hole a little larger than the size of a quarter in the bottom of the box, so that when it is set over a kerosene lamp the hole in the bottom will be opposite the blaze. A



An Egg Tester Made From a Shoe Box and a Common Lamp.

hole the size of a silver dollar should be cut in the top of the box to allow the heat to escape.

The eggs are tested with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen as well as the condition of the embryo. The testing should take place in a dark room. The infertile egg, when held before the small hole, with the lamp lighted inside the box, will look perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one, while a fertile egg will show a small dark spot, known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins extending in all directions, if the embryo is living; if dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least 48 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood. All infertile eggs should be removed at the first test. The eggs containing strong, living embryos are dark and well filled up on the fourteenth day, and show a clear, sharp, distinct line of demarcation between the air cell and the growing embryo, while dead germs show only partial development, and lack this clear, distinct outline.

## FLOORS IN POULTRY HOUSES

Must Be Kept Dry, as Dampness is Fatal to Both Young and Old Fowls—Also Keep Clean.

Poultry houses may be built with or without floors. In either case they should be dry, as damp floors make damp litters, and dampness is fatal to both fowls and chicks. If the house is on dry, sandy soil, a dirt floor is usually quite satisfactory, but as a rule it is more damp than board or cement floors, according to the United States department of agriculture. Dirt floors should be scraped and new soil put in two or three times a year to keep them sanitary. If board floors are used they should be both tight and smooth so far as to make them dry and easy to clean. If possible they should be eight or ten inches from the ground to allow a circulation of air and to prevent rats from harboring under them.

## DUCKLINGS THRIVE ON MASH

Mixture of Cornmeal, Ground Peas, Bran and Middlings is Fine for Young Fowls.

Growing ducklings thrive best on a feed composed of equal parts by measure of cornmeal, ground peas, bran and middlings, all made into a thick mash either with scalding hot water or milk. The mash is improved by adding short-cut green grass, clover or some other green stuff, and a few handfuls of coarse sand.

# MODE DEMANDS SEPARATE SKIRTS



EVERY day sees the sport skirt and the hygienic blouse growing in importance, and it looks now as though they are to crowd the tailored suit for wear upon some occasions where, heretofore, the latter has reigned supreme. For instance, sport skirts, hygienic blouses and summer sweater coats or sweaters appear often on railway trains, when their wearers are making short trips. They are practical for clean trips—that is, where oil instead of coal is used in the engines, and there are no cinders or smoke. They are sponsored by people who dress well and we may look for them to persist in the use, for frequenters of the California and southern resorts have established a precedent.

Among the new arrivals in these separate skirts there are some interesting black and white models in foulard or similar silks and a few striped taffetas have entered the contest for favor, the latter in colors and white as well as black and white. All these skirts, with dainty lingerie blouses, look well. The light, open-knit sweater, in black yarn, trimmed with white, follows naturally and is very smart, but the gayer colors look well also with these black and white skirts and white blouses.

In wool there are such good specimens as are pictured above. There is not much to say about the details of these skirts, for they are nearly all simply made this season. This one is straight with flat box-plaits over the hips and inverted plaits at the back to dispose of the fullness. The set-in pockets reveal a very clever ingenuity. They appear to be straps with rounded ends turned back and fastened with small black and white buttons. Two very large buttons of the same kind fasten the wide belt.

## Revivals and New Arrivals



AMONG the accessories of dress which the smart shops are featuring, there are to be found revivals of lovely things that pleased the gentlemen of two or three generations ago. Along with the vogue for shorter sleeves came the lace mitts, to make a bid for favor, and lace stockings to be worn with satin slippers, or other finery in the way of footwear. Naturally in their company we find the older types of fans, like that shown in the picture above, the cut steel slipper buckles, together with beaded, knitted and crocheted purses and wide-brimmed, flower trimmed hats. They are all enchanting, with a flavor of old-time elegance.

Among new arrivals there are some matched sets in sports clothes that seem destined to success, with people who can afford them. They are the new skirts, scarfs and hats made to match, or skirts, scarfs and parasols, or scarf, bag and hat; in fact almost any combination of not more than three pieces. They are a triumph at southern resorts and will journey north and reappear in the summer on the beaches, in the mountains, and elsewhere. These sets are classed among sports clothes, but some other way of describing them must be found, for that term is too narrow. "Pastime clothes" fits pretty well. They are of several degrees of costliness and expensiveness—out of the category of inexpensive things entirely. Still, a clever needlewoman might acquire a matched set without too much extravagance by making the pieces herself.

One very handsome set is made of white figured fantasi silk combined with white and sapphire blue striped silk of the same kind. The upper part of the skirt is of the all white and the side panels and border of the striped silk. The long scarf is white with bordered ends in the stripe and the crown of the soft hat is also white, but the uprolling brim is striped. One can think of many color combinations that would be as adorable as this masterpiece in blue and white.

*Julia Bottomley*

There is a decided vogue for the dark silk blouse which will be welcomed by women who go in for the practical things.