

A NEW TEMPLE OF PEACE

Foundation of Magnificent Structure to Promote Closer American Intercourse

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT

With Elaborate Ceremonies the Foundation Stone of the New Bureau of American Republics is Dedicated.

Washington, Special.—In the presence of the President of the United States, and of representatives of every other American republic as well as all branches of the national government and of the State governments, the cornerstone of the proposed new home of the International Bureau of American Republics was laid Monday. Addresses fitting to the occasion and expressing the great benefits to be derived from the formation of the Bureau of American Republics in many ways were made by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mr. Nabuco, Brazilian ambassador, and Andrew Carnegie, while messages of congratulations and wishes for success in the work about to be undertaken were read from the Presidents of nearly all of the American republics. A very large audience listened to the speeches and witnessed the laying of the cornerstone. The invited guests in addition to those actively participating in the exercises were Vice President Fairbanks, members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, both houses of Congress, the Governors of the States and prominent citizens of Washington and elsewhere. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Marine Band while the decorations for the grand stands and smaller stands erected to accommodate the guests were made up largely of the flags of the twenty-one American republics.

Director John Barrett, of the bureau, in a very brief talk, in which he referred to the great assistance given by Secretary Root toward the accomplishment of the work and his effort in behalf of the advances of the bureau work, introduced the Secretary of State, who is chairman of the governing board of the bureau as the presiding officer. Cardinal Gibbons delivered the invocation, which was followed in turn by an address by Mr. Root, the reading of congratulatory messages from American Presidents and addresses by President Roosevelt, Ambassador Nabuco and Andrew Carnegie. Ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone closed the exercises. Inscribed on the cornerstone are the following words:

Cornerstone Inscription.
"Building of the American Republics. Erected through the public spirited gift of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of all the Republics upon land provided by the Government of the United States. May 11, 1908.

The imposing international building will stand on an attractive site covering about five acres to the south of and in close proximity of the White House, the State, War and Navy Building, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is also near the Washington monument. The dimensions of the building will be approximately 160x160 feet, its main portion standing two stories above a high studded basement and being in turn surmounted by dignified balustrades. The rear portion in order to cover a capacious assembly hall will rise still higher. The general architecture will suggest Latin-American treatment out of respect to the fact that twenty of the twenty-one

Death Sentence for Two.

New Orleans, La., Special.—Death sentences were pronounced Monday on Edward Honoré and Jack Pierre, negroes, convicted of murder. They are members of a sect of negro fanatics who last fall barricaded themselves in a house and defied the police for several hours. One policeman was killed.

Congressman Hefin Indicted.

Washington, Special.—The Federal grand jury returned an indictment charging Representative J. Thomas Hefin, of Alabama, with assault with a dangerous weapon. The indictment contains three counts, two of which relate to the assault on Lewis Lundy, a negro, with whom Mr. Hefin had a dispute on a street car in this city on March 25th, last. The third count charges an assault on Thomas McCreary, of New York, a horseman, who was standing on the sidewalk and was struck by a bullet from Mr. Hefin's pistol.

Street Car Strike in Pensacola Broken.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—The street car strike was broken Monday when 29 of the union men applied for their positions and were immediately put to work, relieving the strike breakers who have been working ever since the strike was called. The union men held a meeting to decide the question of continuing the strike, but only a few voted to continue.

republics are of Latin origin, at the same time possessing such monumental characteristics as will make it harmonize with the general scheme for the improvement of Washington. It will be constructed throughout of steel and concrete, with the effect of a Spanish stucco finish and with white marble steps, foundations and trimmings. A large reading room will be a feature which can be seen all the South as well as North American publications besides important historical data. A beautiful assembly chamber that, for present purposes, may be called the "Hall of the American Ambassador," will provide the only room of its kind in the United States especially designed for international conventions, receptions to distinguished foreigners, and for diplomatic and social events of a kindred nature. The bureau is strictly an international and independent organization maintained by the joint contributions, based on population, of the twenty-one American governments.

Nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent in construction and fitting up the building of which Andrew Carnegie contributed \$750,000. It will be unique, not only for Washington, but in all the world, serving as an international headquarters or offices in one national capital of twenty-one American nations, the nearest approach to it being the new Temple of Peace, now being erected at The Hague.

In the course of his address the President said:

"This is a memorable occasion for all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The building, the cornerstone of which we lay today, emphasizes by its existence the growing sense of solidarity of interest and aspiration among all the peoples of the New World. It marks our recognition of the need to knit ever closer together all the republics of the Western Hemisphere, through the kindly bonds of mutual justice, good will, and systematic comprehension. "At the outset, on behalf of all of us I wish to thank Mr. Carnegie for his generous gift—a gift to all the nations of the New World, and therefore pre-eminently fitting as coming from one who has so sincerely striven for the cause of peace among nations; for while we have yet a long path to tread before we can speak with any certainty of the day when wars shall cease from the earth, we of this Western Hemisphere, by movements such as that symbolized by this building, have taken great strides toward securing permanent peace among ourselves."

He also extended greetings to all the republics of the two Americas, and spoke for a closer intercourse between them, not only in trade and commerce, but also in the finer relations of life. He expressed his belief in peace—armed peace, by way of explanation. He closed with praise of Secretary Root.

\$125,000 Fire in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Fire which began Monday in the yards of the Burton Lumber Company, on the Cooper river, near the navy yard, was gotten under control after destroying 6,000,000 feet of kiln dried express lumber valued at about \$125,000. When discovered about noon the flames were eating through one of the huge stacks and despite the prompt and vigorous work of the mill force, aided by volunteers from the navy yard and nearby fertilizer works, the fire was driven by a brisk wind until it practically consumed all of the lumber in the yards.

Tornado Kills Eight.

Woodward, Okla., Special.—At least eight persons were killed and scores of others injured in the several tornadoes in northwestern Oklahoma Monday evening. Telephone communication is entirely cut off from the storm-swept area and the only other means of getting information is by stage. The nearest point to Woodward the storm struck is Mutual.

To Stop Tobacco Growing.

Reidsville, N. C., Special.—A circular has been issued by the board of directors of the Mutual Protective Association of Bright Tobacco Growers recommending that the entire crop of tobacco of 1908 be pooled at an average of 15 cents a pound and that the 1909 crop be abandoned. This means that the association will endeavor to have no crop raised next year at all and count on pooling of tobacco to raise the price of the weed to such a figure as will enable the farmer to do this.

Judge B. D. White Appointed.

Richmond, Special.—Governor Swanson announced the appointment of Judge B. D. White, of Princess Anne, to succeed the late Judge R. E. Boykin as judge of the 28th circuit. Judge White was for years judge of the county court of Princess Anne, and was also attorney for the Commonwealth in many important cases in that court. He is regarded as one of the ablest members of the bar in Tidewater.

Good Roads.

Farmer vs. Motorist.

That good roads benefit every one in the regions through which they run hardly requires affirmation. The owners of motor cars are benefited along with the rest. The latter fact seems to have prejudiced many persons against the good roads crusade. The State engineer and surveyor of New York is apparently in the latter class. In a letter to the Senate committee he objects in great detail to the suggestion made by the special committee appointed for the purpose of revising the State highway laws and perfecting a plan for the most effective utilization of the \$50,000,000 appropriation toward good roads.

Doubtless some of his criticisms are sound, but others of them seem the result of a wholly unwarranted fear that the money will be wasted in providing automobile trunk lines to the disadvantage of the farmer's interests. The special committee's plan consists of a network of trunk line boulevards connecting the principal cities of the State. The eventual purpose, of course, being to unite all cities and towns by a network of good roads. Mr. Skene's view seems to be that the first roads built under the appropriation should connect the farmer with his market towns.

That the main trunk lines will do this in many cases at once is obvious—when their feeders have been completed in practically all cases. The proposal to build these feeders first with the aid of the State money furnished by the fifty million bond issue certainly does not seem a just one. Obviously the appropriation should be expended so as to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. Fortunately prejudice against the automobile is diminishing every year as its use becomes more general. The farmers in many regions have already discovered its value as a business and pleasure vehicle. If they had no other cause for gratitude they owe it not a little as a promoter of better highways.—New York Globe.

Dragging the Roads.

The following rules for using the road drag were given out by the State Highway Commission of Illinois:

- Make a light drag.
- Drive the team at a walk.
- Ride on the drag, don't walk.
- Don't drag a dry road.
- Drag when the road is muddy.
- Drag, if possible, immediately before freeze.

Begin at one side of the road, returning on the opposite side. Always drag a little earth toward the center of the road until it is raised ten or twelve inches above the sides of the roadway.

Do not attempt to move very much material at one time with a drag.

If the drag cuts too much shorten the hitch. The amount of earth the drag will carry can be regulated by the driver, accordingly as he stands near the cutting end or away from it.

When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell, vehicles should drive, if possible, to one side until the road has had a chance to partially dry out. The exercise of a very little care on the part of the users of the road will do quite as much as the drag toward securing a smoother road. The law provides a penalty for anyone who willfully ruts or cuts up a dragged road.

National Aid to Good Roads.

Along with the proposed commission looking to the development of our waterways, and the Appalachian Forest Reserve looking to the preservation of our forests, we should also like to see the Government take up the policy of national aid to road building. This means, as we have said before, that besides money for river and harbor improvement—for the improvement of our liquid avenues of transportation, cities reaping the most direct benefit—we shall also have money for road building—for the improvement of our solid avenues of transportation, the country reaping the most direct benefit? We are glad to see that the National Grange is vigorously pushing this matter in both Houses of Congress.

But for the limitations of space we should also like to mention in this connection the strong movement for a parcels post—a measure of incalculable benefit to country residents—and the Davis bill providing for a strong agricultural high school, supported by the National Government, in each Congressional District. But these subjects will be treated at greater length in future issues, and we can now only urge our farmer readers to let their Congressmen know that they are interested in these things. We need them all—better care of our waterways and forests, better roads, the parcels post, and the agricultural high schools.—Progressive Farmer.

Apparent.

When it is understood that the hauling of the 12,000,000 tons of commodities that annually pass over the roads of New York State costs on the average of the ten-mile haul about twenty-five cents a ton per mile, and that, by the construction of well-made macadamized roads, this cost would be reduced to six or eight cents per ton mile, the money advantage of good roads becomes at once apparent.



Egg Dishes.

An odd combination of breakfast codfish balls and eggs is prepared in this way: Make the fish-balls flat, and fry them brown; poach some eggs in rings, and when done slip one on each ball.

Egg-balls are an attractive breakfast or luncheon dish. The eggs are boiled hard, and the whites removed. Some minced ham is mixed with white sauce, and seasoned with a little dry mustard, and spread on rounds of toast, and one ball is put on each slice, and more white sauce, mixed with the chopped whites, is poured around.—Harper's Bazar.

Vegetable Soup.

Chop exceedingly fine a bunch of carrots, half a bunch of green onions, one turnip, half a small cabbage, a head of celery and three or four branches of parsley. Put the vegetables thus prepared on the fire in a suitable saucepan with a large tablespoonful of butter and stir it frequently until the vegetables begin to color. Then add two tablespoonfuls of flour; stir and cook a little, and then add two quarts of boiling water, a teaspoonful of sugar, a level teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper. Bring the soup to the boiling degree and then draw the saucepan back where the contents will simmer for an hour. When ready to serve add to the soup a cupful of boiling milk; see if the seasoning is correct, pour it into a hot tureen and send to table.

Sunny South Chicken Pie.

Housekeepers are often puzzled as to what to do with the fowl left from "yesterday's dinner." It is certainly no longer suitable to serve as a main dependence for the next repast. Here is a recipe for "Sunny South Chicken Pie," and I think that the family will welcome the "left-over" with delight if you will serve it in this way. Pick the fowl carefully, and use a little dressing with it, a large piece of butter and a dash of cream to moisten the mixture. Then cook over a slow fire until the cream thickens. Previously line a baking-dish with pie crust, and when the crust has been thoroughly baked, fill the center of the dish with the chicken and allow to slightly brown. Garnish with parsley and serve hot.—B. G., Virginia, in American Home Monthly.

An Attractive Dish.

Not all know that we can have that summer-luxury, cottage-cheese, in the winter time. Take the milk as it comes from the separator in a bright tin bucket; add to it two quarts of buttermilk to ripen it quickly. Then set the bucket in a warm place, anywhere you would set bread to rise, being as careful not to scald the milk as you would not to scald the bread. In a few hours the milk will clabber or turn thick enough to almost stay up in place, when you cut it with a knife. This is quite important. Then turn to the warmer part of the stove to cook, taking great care that it shall not heat too fast. It should also be stirred while heating quite often and very carefully. Let it get quite hot, but not so hot that you cannot hold your hand in it—which makes it lower than scalding hot. Then take from the stove and strain through a cloth, which is better than a sieve. I use a clean bushel-size sack. Press the whey out, then place the cheese in a dish and season to taste with butter, salt and cream. With your hand work this until it will stick together and not be mealy. Then you can make it into a roll or in balls, or place it in a salad bowl and garnish it with oxalis leaves and flowers or any suitable green. Sometimes the addition of a sliced boiled egg is very nice. All help to make a very pleasing dish for the winter table.—Anna M. Mead in the New York Tribune.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Warm your discolored earthenware or granite baking dishes well, then rub them with damp corn meal. It cleans without scratching.

To make a rubber plant throw out branches tie a small sponge around the main stem where a leaf joins and keep the sponge moist all the time.

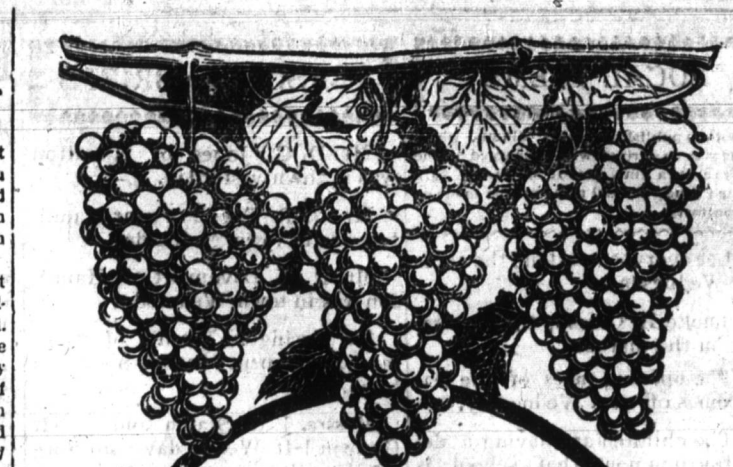
In putting on the bands to skirts, etc., make them long enough to turn in about an inch. Make the button-hole in this, and being doubly strong it will not pull out.

A small glass of jelly beaten, a little at a time, into the cake or pudding frosting will add greatly to its appearance and taste. A little coloring adds to its attractiveness.

For okra soup such as one finds in the South, boil slowly a shill of beef in five quarts of water with about fifty okras and a few tomatoes for seven hours. Then season with salt and red pepper.

For creamed-cabbage, boil the cabbage tender, drain off the water and put into the pot with it a large teaspoonful of flour, a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt and half a cupful of milk. Cook, stirring until the sauce is smooth.

An old housekeeper says that cranberries cooked in her way will never fail to jelly. She cooks a quart of the berries in two cupfuls of sugar and a cupful of water for ten minutes after the boiling begins. Then she strains them through a sieve and boils ten minutes longer. At the end of the time they are turned into a mould.



ROYAL Baking Powder

The only Baking Powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar—made from grapes—

Insures healthful and delicious food for every home—every day

Safeguards your food against alum and phosphate of lime

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

City of Atlanta Suffers Severe Property Loss

ENTIRE BLOCK IS SWEEP AWAY

Fire Which Started Early Friday Morning Destroys Two Blocks in the Heart of Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—One million and a quarter is the loss conservatively estimated on a fire which started at 3:30 o'clock Friday morning and which swept two blocks of Atlanta business property. How the fire started is a mystery. It was discovered in the building occupied by the Schlessinger-Meyer Company, bakery. From there it ran its way in all directions until it struck the Terminal Hotel, one of the largest in the city, and gutted that. During the early morning hours every one in the Terminal Hotel and in numerous other smaller hotels in the district had warning. There was no loss of life and no injuries.

The insurance on the property destroyed is placed by insurance men at \$750,000.

One of the heaviest losers is S. M. Inman, of Atlanta, who owned the entire block bounded by Forsyth, Mitchell and Nelson streets and Madison avenue, and in which were located the Schlessinger-Meyer Company, Branch B of the city postoffice, the Liquid Carbonic Company, a branch of Central Trust and Banking Company, and many smaller concerns.

The fire was discovered in the elevator shaft of the Schlessinger Building and is supposed to have originated from crossed wires running to the motor which operated the elevator. By the time the firemen had arrived the flames had broken through the roof of this building, and owing to a light water pressure, it was impossible to check their progress. In a short time this structure was completely gutted and the fire was eating its way through to Station B of the Atlanta postoffice, where mails received from the terminal station, just across the square, are distributed.

The employees of the postoffice, however, by quick work managed to save all the mail and most of the equipment. Jumping across Mitchell street the flames made short work of the Terminal Hotel, the Terminal Annex, Child's Cafe and Hotel, and Child's Annex, at which point the firemen succeeded in checking the onslaught on the north side of Mitchell street. On the south side, however, the flames continued to sweep everything in their path until Forsyth street was reached, gutting the buildings occupied by McClure's Ten-Cent Store, the branch bank of the Central Banking and Trust Company, the Paragon Store, and the Liquid Carbonic Company. The Schlessinger Building extended half a block on Nelson street and from it the flames soon jumped to numerous small storehouses on Forsyth street, destroying the places occupied by Alverson Bros' Grocery Company, the Binders Frame Manufacturing Company, and the Walker Cooley Furniture Company. A strong west wind fanned the flames and scattered burning embers over the whole business section of the city and threatening for a time to cause even greater loss.

The firemen had many narrow escapes from falling walls, but no injuries of a serious nature are reported. The guests from the hotels and rooming houses in the burned section succeeded in saving most of their effects, having been warned in time to

remove their trunks which were piled on the plaza in the front of the terminal station, from which point their owners and many early risers watched the progress of the fire.

Excitement at Hamilton.

Hamilton, Special.—Tobacco growers are in a heat of excitement. A band of men, declared by the growers to be night-riders, visited this county during the night. Following their visit a big tobacco shed and six thousand pounds of tobacco were destroyed on the farm of Barney Harburn. The invasion of the strangers and the subsequent fire have caused the growers to place their crops under an armed guard.

Short in His Accounts.

Greenville, S. C., Special.—The grand jury in the General Sessions Court returned true bills in two cases against Mr. J. S. Richardson, Jr., a young man who was until several months ago Southern express agent in this city. Mr. Richardson is charged with a shortage in his accounts of several thousand dollars. He is now out of the city, but it is understood that he will come here and give bond. The case will not come up at this term.

After Matrimonial Agents.

Chicago, Special.—Revelations in connection with the "House of Horrors," operated at LaPorte by Mrs. Guinness caused United State District Attorney Sims to issue orders for the arrest of every manager of any matrimonial bureau operating in the Chicago district. Isaac A. Warn, said to be a wealthy proprietor of an "affinity bureau," was the first to be arrested. He was taken on the charge of using the mails to defraud in the operation of the bureau under the name of Kate Warn, his wife.

The Crop Report.

Washington, Special.—The crop reporting bureau of the Department of Agriculture in a statement places the total area of wheat standing May 1, at twenty-nine millions and a half. This is a million acres less than last year. The average condition of winter wheat is 90 per cent. of normal, and of that of rice 90.3 per cent. On sixty per cent of the total acreage the contemplated spring plowing is reported done.

Five Men Drowned.

Newburyport, Mass., Special.—Caught by a big wave as they were crossing the bar off Plum Island, at the mouth of the Merrimack river, nine men of this city, who were on a pleasure cruise in a naphtha launch, Sunday were capsized and five of them were drowned. Captain George E. Bailey, the owner of the launch, and three other men were picked up by passing boats.

Boy of Sixteen Murders Four.

New York, Special.—An Italian boy, named Nicolli, whose last name is unknown to the police, 16 years old, cut the throat of a woman and three men and then hacked the bodies to pieces in a barbershop near the Brooklyn Bridge Terminal. The boy ran away with the bloody razor and is still at large.

Lame Lawyer.

A Scotch advocate, limping down High Street in Edinburgh, overheard a lady say to her companion, "That is Mr. C., the lame lawyer." Turning around, he replied, "No, madam, I am a lame man, but not a lame lawyer."—Christian Register.