

# The Life of Love, and What It Depends On

By Eatrice Fairfax

**L**OVE is the one thing in which every human being is interested. Scientists are interested in science, artists in art, money-makers in money, but to greater or less degree they are all interested in love.

You may be a disgruntled, sour old man or woman, but at some time in your life your heart has beaten quicker at the thought of some one person.

Or, you may be a dreaming schoolgirl, or a rough and tumble boy with a boy's hearty contempt for sentiment; but your turn will come. Some day you will love.

Love is the one thing that makes the whole world kin. Through all the millions of years, men and women have loved; and through all the millions of years to come, they will go on loving.

The strange thing about it is that the most wonderful thing in all the world should be regarded as such a commonplace thing.

Hundreds of wise men and women have written solemn discourses and sentimental poetry on love, and yet today love is just as gossamer and intangible a thing as it was at the beginning.

It is at once the longest lived and the shortest lived thing in the world. It is deep and it is shallow. It is kind and it is cruel. It thrives under neglect, and, again, it withers under kindness. It is a garden rose, and an orchid. It is ennobling, and it is degrading. It is a thing apart from all other emotions, and it holds the whole world in the hollow of its hand.

People continually ask me: "Miss Fairfax, what is love?" That is a hard question to answer, because no one person can explain to another just what love is.

All people love differently. My way of loving might not be yours, nor yours mine; and yet in her own way, each might love well.

But I have seen much of love. I have seen it thrive, and I have seen it die; and about that I can tell you.

I have seen men and women kill love, inch by inch. Some have cloyed it to death with sweets, others have killed it with bitterness.

Sometimes it has died hard; sometimes it has drooped and died at the first blow.

There are many different ways of killing love. Perhaps you have killed love. Perhaps some one has killed it for you.

Sometimes love goes limping along in a halfhearted way that is sadder than death.

All those who would hold love must make up their minds to one thing, and that is: That love must be all paramount; it must be the biggest, most important thing in their lives.

It does not shut out all other interests, but it must come first.

In the articles to follow this you may recognize your own method of killing love, or of keeping it alive.—From the New York Evening Journal.

# The Outlook for Plain Folk

By Professor E. A. Ross

**T**HE newspaper cartoon is a democrat. Some day the inventor of it will rank with Gutenberg, for in enlightening the people on public affairs it is to red ink and capitals what the arc-light is to the tallow dip. Give it much of the credit for the growing failure of the bosses to hoodwink the voters. It is like the Greek fire that saved civilization from the Turks. Lie? Of course the machine, too, can launch its cartoons, but a false cartoon is like a wet rocket. It does not go off.

Some, I know, will pooh-pooh my showing. "You are behind the times," I hear them say. "Actually the trend is all the other way. How about the rule of Big Business in American cities and states? Have not special interests, working through party machines, made self-government a fiction? And if democracy has become a sham in the house of its guardians, what hope is there for it elsewhere?"

No. What has been lost is not democracy, but certain fruits of democracy. The interests have their way only because they work in the dark—always in the dark. They contrive to fool enough of the people enough of the time. There is robbery by the mailed fist, and robbery by the lithe hand. The feudal classes spoiled the people like a Front de Boeuf, the corporations today filch from us like Fagin. The plain people here are not weak, as they are in Russia, but they have not been taking notice—that is all. They have been too sure, too careless, too trusting. But it will not take generations of slow uprising to put the people again at the helm. Ring the tocsin a few years, and we shall see who is master.—From Everybody's.

# Fat Foods and their Uses

By Dr. L. F. Bryson

**I**T is impossible to say what will please in the way of fat food. The only way is to experiment, feeling sure that the right thing will eventually appear. When commonplace fat offends, something new and strange will often inspire respect and be received with delight. Children who scorn fat in the abstract seldom refuse a light, well-made suet pudding. Toast and dripping is a combination that has been known to charm when less humble fare is declined. Toffee, which is a combination of equal parts of sugar and melted butter, is a highly nutritious substance that is a general favorite among children. Given at the end of a meal, it can seldom do harm. Equal parts of chopped fat meat, lean meat, and bread crumbs, the whole lightly seasoned with pepper and salt and a dash of powdered sugar, make an agreeable filling for sandwiches that are often acceptable to those who insist that they do not like fat.—Harper's Bazar.

# The "Women's Revolution"

By "Dubious"

**O**NE result of the "Women's Revolution" women themselves may well consider: If it becomes general, it means the perishing with startling suddenness of most of the progressive races of the world—the French, German, English, Scandinavians, Spanish, Scottish, Italian, Australian, English-American, Hungarian and Slavic stock. These must all pass away, as the New Englander of native descent is passing now.

It means the actual conquest of the earth, within the lifetime of women now living, by Negroes and lower-class Chinese, East Indians and Malays. Only the rapidly decreasing number of those who bear children from reasons of religion, and the Japanese, who reverence their national ideal above personal ambition or indulgence, will survive to cast a little gleam of light upon a world slipping back to the mental and moral level of the cave-men.

Can a movement be wholly good whose consequences, already visible in their swift beginnings, are so stupendous?

## SUGGESTION SHOWING SIMPLE DEVICE FOR REMOVING LADIES' HATS IN CHURCH



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

## PRICES OF WHEAT AND GARDEN PRODUCE AT THE HIGHEST NOTCH

Flour: So Dear Bakers Are Keeping Loaves at Usual Size by a Heavy Charge of Air.

### IS THERE A VEGETABLE TRUST?

No Such Sums Paid in a Decade For Potatoes, Lettuce, Asparagus, Etc., Yet Retailers Say the Profit is Not Theirs—Wholesalers Deny There is a Combination.

Chicago.—James A. Patten was victorious again, when he was able to sell more of his May wheat at the record price of \$1.38. The sale for a time worked out very well for Mr. Patten, but the real burden is being borne by the people, who are working hard for their loaves of bread and are getting less and less for their money every day on account of the high price of flour, consequent upon the advance in the price of wheat.

Bakers admit that bread is more expensive than it has been for a long time, although the increase is carefully concealed from the buying public. The retail price of bread is still five cents a loaf, but if housewives were to take the trouble to weigh the loaves which they purchase they would soon discover that they are rapidly diminishing in weight, although the size may remain the same. Corrupt loaves can be manufactured by a heavy charge of atmosphere, but that counts for little when it comes to assuaging the pangs of hunger. Bakers are not taking at all kindly to the game of boosting the staff of life now being played on the Board of Trade.

New York City.—While the Patten bulls in wheat in Chicago rushed prices up to war quotations, something of the kind happened in the local market for vegetables and fruits. In Washington Market, for instance, dealers were getting \$7 and \$7.25 a barrel for Bermuda potatoes, as against \$5.50 a year ago. Asparagus sold at \$5 a dozen bunches, as against \$3.25 a year ago, and lettuce brought twenty-five cents for three heads about as big as a man's hand. A year ago dealers were glad to get ten cents for three heads. Cucumbers sold for six to ten cents each.

Apples are almost as scarce as wheat. Seven dollars a barrel is the nominal quotation, but only the big dealers have any to sell, and the best are being sent to London. The New York State crop was badly damaged by the dry spell last summer, and when it was sought to put the apples in cold storage they wouldn't keep. Colorado apples were similarly affected. Thousands of barrels, dealers say, rotted and had to be thrown away. The vegetable market has been stiffened lately by three severe frosts in Virginia, which killed all growing stuff, and the farmers have had to replant.

The keeper of a small fruit and vegetable stand in Washington Market said that, while it would be denied, he was sure there was a trust which controlled wholesale prices and had put them up to the present high level.

"The United Fruit Dealers' Association is doing this," he said, "and it tells us prices are going still higher. Every dealer in this place pays the same price. There is no escape. The bulk of the vegetable stuff we sell at this season comes from Charleston, S. C.; Bermuda and Florida, both by rail and steamship. Some stuff also comes from California. There seems always a scarcity, though now, after the Easter demand has subsided, prices ought to go down. The Virginia frost will be it is a crime to give or take a tip in Washington State.

Spokane, Wash.—Advance sheets of the new criminal code adopted at the recent session of the Legislature show that it contains a strict anti-tipping law, which provides that "every employe of a public house or public service corporation who solicits or receives any gratuity from any guest and every person giving any gratuity shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

This was the first intimation that such a law passed the Legislature.



**Cowpeas For Cows.**  
Cowpeas make an excellent food for dairy cows when combined with other grain and fodder in proper proportions, but they are so highly concentrated and nitrogenous that they should be fed in moderate quantities and mixed with cut feed in bran.—Weekly Witness.

**Making Farming Pay.**  
Secretary Wilson in a recent address summarized in a few sentences the processes of a farmer who succeeds in making farming pay. This successful farmer he thus describes:

"He rotates his crops.  
"He has good pastures.  
"He has a good garden.  
"He tile-drains his lands.  
"He keeps up good fences.  
"He puts all manure promptly on the fields.  
"He keeps dairy cows or mutton sheep, or both.  
"He breeds draft-horses, and does farm work with brood-mares and growing colts.  
"He has a library with periodicals and standard works, and a musical instrument.  
"He keeps improved stock which respond to their keeping and put on the greatest per cent. of meat on the when she needs it, has a spring vehicle for her to visit in, and drives her to church herself."—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

**A Handy Barn.**  
Here are plans for a handy barn. It will hold seven head of horses and about ten head of cows. A crib opposite the feedway will hold about 600 bushels of corn and an oats bin adjoining this will hold from 1000 to 1200 bushels of that grain. This leaves a space fifteen by eighteen for implements, hay or anything that the farmer may wish to put in it. The doors on the cow shed are wide enough so you can drive through them with a wagon or manure spreader. The horse stable has double stalls ten feet wide and fifteen feet from inside of manger to the wall. This, together with the fact that the doors are eight feet wide, enable you to get out with your team very easily. The size of the structure is thirty-five by thirty-eight feet, with a hay mow over the lower floor. The eaves are six feet, affording more than usual protection to the outside of the building. The accompanying plan, says the Journal of Agriculture, will give the reader a better understanding of the interior arrangement.

**Plowing Under Green Crops.**  
My experience in trying to improve land by plowing under green forage crops leads me to believe that unless we make a wise selection of crops to be turned under our work is often done at a loss. To be of value the crop that is plowed under must be one that obtains a large percentage of its plant food from the atmosphere, either directly or indirectly, or else one that has a deep rooting system and brings up much of its plant food from below the depths reached by the plow.

**Caring For the Ram.**  
The management that should be given rams, young or old, before and after service will depend largely on the size of the flock. If a strong, well-grown ram lamb runs with a flock of eight or ten sheep which have an ample provision of variable pasture the two may run together during the season of service and it will not be necessary to feed grain. The same will be true of a vigorous shearing ram running with a flock of, say, twelve to twenty ewes. But should the number of the ewes be increased beyond the limit named,

**Be Gentle to the Cow.**  
"The cow is an intelligent animal," says Mrs. Howie, of Elk Grove, Wis., who, like Mrs. Durand, of Lake Forest, Ill., is foremost in cow culture. She adds: "It is not good form to be rude to the sensitive cow."

Mrs. Howie is assisting Professor Hovstad, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, in his institute work in the State. She is instructing the farmers in the temperament of the cow, and she asserts that the gentle creature is lacteally responsive to considerate treatment.

At Mrs. Howie's dairy farm, seven miles from Milwaukee, each cow is groomed every day. The bovine is brushed, washed and her hoofs and horns polished. "Some people might laugh at this," says Mrs. Howie, "but it has brought results."

The gentling improves the cow's self-respect, and self-respect in cows is profitable to the owner—that is Mrs. Howie's proposition. The cow, like the prima donna, is possessed of a temperament, which must be consulted if maximum results are desired. The cow has a psychology, but, like the psychologies of every other living thing, it yields to treatment. Mrs. Howie's prescription is simple: "Good, common-sense principles, soap, fresh water and kindness."

What kindness will do for horses is notorious. Why not for cows? This agricultural business every year becomes more interesting. It is getting fashionable, moreover. The day of the "rube" is about over. The farmer is becoming every day more the scientist. All he can know of chemistry, of botany, of zoology, he can't pretty well apply. And now, lo and behold! he is lectured to by society women, like Mrs. Durand and Mrs. Howie, who, having become bored to death with stupid society, have turned to cow culture in order to be interested.—Minneapolis Journal.

**The Psychology of Arbitration.**  
Different nationalities are so afraid of what they might do to each other if their blood was up that they make provision beforehand for a third party to rush in between them in case of dispute. "Don't let me at him or I will murder him," is the feeling all round.—Irish Homestead.

**Head of Patten Corner Predicts Continued High Prices.**  
Chicago. — James A. Patten responded to a telephone call from a country miller who wanted to buy a round lot of cash wheat. Before leaving the telephone booth he personally sold 5000 bushels No. 2 red wheat at \$1.38, free on board cars here, which is the highest price of the year yet accorded for this grade.

"He expressed himself as being decidedly bullish on July wheat, believing it will reach even a higher level before the next harvest than yet recorded for May contracts. He believes all of the new crop months, which are now at a great discount under cash wheat, will have a big rise in values.

"We will see no more cheap wheat in this country till there is more extensive production to meet the growing consumption demands," continued Mr. Patten. "I see little chance for this increase in production in this country this year because farmers all over the Northwest declare there is more money in raising oats and barley than putting the land to wheat."

**New Brand of Night Rider Activity Reveals Itself in Indiana.**  
Indianapolis, Ind.—Renters of land in Southern Indiana are notifying landlords that they will not work land on shares, and investigation shows that many of them have been notified that if they till land for less than two-thirds of the crop their crops will be destroyed.

**It is a Crime to Give or Take a Tip in Washington State.**  
Spokane, Wash.—Advance sheets of the new criminal code adopted at the recent session of the Legislature show that it contains a strict anti-tipping law, which provides that "every employe of a public house or public service corporation who solicits or receives any gratuity from any guest and every person giving any gratuity shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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