

# WHO WHO

## LAST TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYRS OF THE MAINE

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

## FAMED AS A SOCIAL WORKER



When Katherine Bement Davis is at home at Bedford, N. Y., she superintends the State Reformatory for Women, where bad girls are made over into good ones. The making over is a long, hard and difficult process and some two years ago Miss Davis felt that she must have a rest. So she applied for a leave of absence and sailed for Italy, sure that long days of idleness in that sunny clime would bring her the relaxation she so sorely needed.

While she was in Syracuse, there came the horror of the Messina earthquake. A few hours later, refugees from Messina began to arrive in Syracuse. Wounded; frightened almost to a state of insanity; covered at best with one or two scant garments; homeless; destitute and hungry, men, women and children poured into the city. Many travelers quietly packed their grips and departed. Within a few days four thousand refugees had arrived, one thousand of whom were wounded. Every hospital in the town was full to overflowing; the barracks, halls and every available building received their share of the injured. It was not Miss Davis' affair; she is an American. Besides, she was traveling for rest and pleasure. But she did not pack her grip. Instead she sorted out its contents and, appropriating everything that might answer as bandages, set out for the hospitals. For a few days she worked there, cleansing and dressing wounds, trying to see that patients received food and doing anything that seemed likely to reduce the prevailing confusion and misery. Then help arrived. The German Red Cross of Berlin and the Italian of Breccia came to Syracuse and took over the hospitals. Within a day they had worked such a transformation that Miss Davis felt that she might effect more good elsewhere.

She went out into the streets, where she continued her relief work. America and Italy have both shown approval of Miss Davis' method of "butting in." One year later, President Taft, on behalf of the American Red Cross, presented Miss Davis with a medal especially engraved. The Italian Red Cross, through the Italian ambassador, also presented Miss Davis with a medal. Finally the city of Syracuse presented her with an engrossed parchment diploma.

## TO PHOTOGRAPH SEAL HUNTING

Harry Whitney, the sportsman who wintered with the most northern Eskimauks that he might go a-hunting into the musk-ox country and then returned on board the steamer Roosevelt when Commodore Peary came back from his successful trip in the quest of the pole, sailed from here the other day on a sealing trip with Capt. Robert A. Bartlett.

Mr. Whitney carried with him a motion-picture apparatus with which he expects to get photographs of scenes connected with seal hunting. As far as known no one has ever undertaken this feat. Captain Bartlett, who commanded the Roosevelt, has managed many successful sealing trips to the north.

Mr. Whitney said of his plans on the present trip: "That all depends of course on our luck. The Neptune will accommodate a cargo of 35,000 seals, but whether we will be lucky enough to bring back as many as that of course we can't say, but I am prepared for almost anything that may happen."

"We expect to run into very bad weather and in many ways I am prepared for one of the roughest trips I have ever taken into this part of the country. We will head for the Straits of Belle Island and the coast of Labrador and it is in that region that we hope to get the seals."

"Captain Bartlett, who is making this trip for a sealing company, is carrying with him a large crew, 304 men, and he hopes to get a good number of young seals. These are valuable not only for the skins, which bring a good price, but for the fat as well."

"With this motion picture apparatus I hope to get some good views. Not only do I hope to be able to get pictures of the actual scenes attendant upon the sealing, but pictures of the ship in the ice and many things of interest incidental to the trip. I have with me 20,000 feet of film and I hope I will not spoil it all."

## WOMAN WHO AIDS RUSS GIRLS



Anna Maria Krapidinski, special agent of the Russian government from Warsaw, Russian Poland, left Chicago the other day after gathering statistics through the medium of the Immigrants' Protective league and the Juvenile Protective association. She was detailed to investigate the conditions under which immigrant girls are cared for by the United States authorities after their arrival at Ellis Island.

She has a clear conception of the necessities of the situation. A yearly average of 1,800 immigrant girls routed out of New York for western points, most of them traveling via Chicago, are lost en route.

Mme. Krapidinski said in an interview with a reporter: "Conditions are so serious despite the great generosity of public spirited men and women in the United States that it is evident the problem is one not to be adequately handled by private effort. It will require a vast amount of work."

"There must be government co-operation and control of a situation that results in figures so ghastly as those shown in the toll of missing girls that start from New York for Chicago and never reach here."

"It is evident that these disappearances are not accidental. It is plain that the girls do not fall off the trains and lose themselves. It would be far better if they did. The neglect that has permitted white slavers to secure so firm a grip on the immigrant traffic of this country is not alone a blot on the fair name of the United States. It is as well a blot on the name of government in Russia."

"There is earnest effort in this country now in the direction of securing a national federation of immigrant leagues. If that could be realized we should have made a considerable advance. It strikes me that the matter is one for co-operative action of the two governments."

## QUEEN MARY STARTS A CULT

Owing to the incentive of Queen Mary, who is a devotee of the needle, the cult of stitchery prevails in society to an amazing extent. Every other woman one meets is talking of needlework and the craft of the needle; it is a sort of obsession. The mysteries of satin stitch, padded and otherwise, of crewel work, braid work, couching, herringbone, button-hole and French knots are discussed by everybody. When Queen Mary came back from India and the Durbar she found society as keen on needlework as it used to be on bridge.

One of the cleverest needleworkers is Lady Glenconner (sister-in-law of Mrs. Asquith), who makes her own designs and has original ideas for decoration. She is fond of big bold patterns in vivid colors and has worked many bedspreads and coverlets in William Morris patterns. There is a splendid specimen of her work at Windsor House, Salisbury, on a slender mahogany bed of a very old type. She likes best to copy old designs and says she remembers if women of today copied the needle more frequently they would be less restless in their feverish, hurrying age.



FINAL tribute to the officers and men who went down in the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was paid when thirty-four unidentified bodies were interred in Arlington cemetery in the presence of President Taft and other high government officials and a great gathering of soldiers, sailors and private citizens. Our photograph is a scene on the cruiser Birmingham, which brought the bodies from Havana.

## FRAUD IN OLD BILLS

### Confederate Money Still Used to Swindle Immigrants.

#### First Issue of Currency in South—Problems That Confronted the Treasury of the Confederacy During the War.

Boston.—Confederate money is still a favorite medium of the confidence man in his dealings with the raw immigrant, though it is hardly a currency to deceive any man acquainted with the country's history or even with the negotiable paper money of today. It is not surprising that Confederate money is so plentiful after a half a century as to make it more valuable to the confidence man than to the collector when one realizes the immense amount turned out by the industrious presses of the Confederacy.

The Confederate treasury kept on printing paper money almost up to the fall of Richmond. A note dated Richmond, February 17, 1864, declares upon its face: "The Confederate States of America will pay \$10 to bearer two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." When the Confederate treasury began business there was a clear enough perception among the public men of the Confederacy that cheap money would be one of their government's perils. They had been brought up in the old democratic monetary theory of a currency composed of gold and silver at a fixed ratio intended to correspond with their relative bullion value, and paper money based upon such currency. Almost exactly fifty years ago the issue of \$1,000,000 in interest-bearing notes was authorized. This was the earliest Confederate paper money issued. By July of that year the treasury had exceeded the authorized amount, and the issue of double the

original issue was then sanctioned by law. The smallest denomination of these early issues was \$50, for the treasury hoped that means might be found for using silver and gold in minor transactions. Before the end of the year the authorized issue had again been exceeded, and in spite of oft renewed good resolutions the Confederacy by July, 1863, had \$1,000,000 of notes outstanding. For a few months devoted Confederate patriots permitted their gold deposits to get into general circulation, but soon everybody who had gold hoarded it or sent it out of the country to a place of safety.

Almost at the very end of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis vetoed a bill for the issue of \$50,000,000 in paper and congress passed the measure over his veto. The funding plans resulted in a temporary contraction of the cur-

## Old Fued Comes to Light

### California Men Kept Strange Vows for Many Years—Arrest of One Reveals Compact.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Never to set foot upon each other's sidewalk, and always to be prepared to shoot to kill if they should meet outside the city, is the strange compact that for fifteen years has been in existence between C. W. Richardson and Joseph and John Shafer, prominent business men of this place. Their places of business are opposite each other on Court street.

This compact was violated last week when Joseph Shafer, trying to catch a better glimpse of an aviator, crossed to his enemy's sidewalk. Richardson came forth with a jump to make an attack. Shafer fled to his own side of the street, but hurled back a challenge. This aroused Richardson, whose high-voiced reply made it possible to

secure Richardson's arrest for disturbing the peace.

At the trial the strange compact was made public. Richardson was found guilty, but the jury recommended mercy. The feud started fifteen years ago, when as a bachelor Richardson and the Shafer brothers occupied adjoining houses. Richardson broke the bachelor atmosphere by marrying, and the fight was on. Several court cases have grown out of seemingly trivial quarrels between the contestants.

Has Prepared 1,000,000 Chops.—London.—Of very few men can it truthfully be said: "He has cooked a million chops." Yet William of Edwards in Fishmonger alley, Fenchurch street, who will presently celebrate the jubilee of his professional career, is believed to have cooked 1,500,000. About 10,000 of these he has eaten himself.

## ARE LOCKED IN BY BURGLARS

### Family Penned Upstairs by House-Breakers After Alarm Wires Are Cut.

Woodbury, N. J.—Burglars made another call on Postmaster Isaac Haines, but they took precautions not to meet the fate of a midnight visitor at the Haines home two years ago, when an intruder was shot by the postmaster. On this trip the burglar locked the postmaster and his family upstairs, detached the alarm wires and then opened all the doors on the first floor, so a hasty retreat could be made. The telephone boxes and money drawers were looted and considerable stock was taken from the store. The store of Charles Hughes was also visited, and the haul from the two places was large enough to fill a wagon.

## May Have 1,000 Mile Range

### Marconi Expert Says Ceylon Station Will Be Best in East—First Message in a Month.

Colombo.—Mr. Rice, the Marconi expert, who came to Ceylon recently to superintend the erection of the new wireless station, says the site is excellent, although a long way out, and that the station, when completed, will be one of the most up to date in the east. The apparatus is of the best, and includes the latest inventions. The station will have a guaranteed range over water of 450 miles. At night, he thinks, under favorable conditions, this distance will be exceeded considerably, and he puts a range of 1,000 miles as not outside the realm of possibility. He considers that both Bombay and Calcutta may occasionally be reached, and that ships in Madras harbor should be communicated with without difficulty. The work of erecting the masts is progressing very satisfactorily. Bar-

## THE WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

On one's wedding anniversary is a good occasion to entertain the choice of Omnia.

"Blinks is a very selfish man. There was only one time in his life when he showed an attachment for any one but himself."

"When was that?"

"When he was serving a term as sheriff."

(friends, a time to return the hospitality of friends.)

The first year is the paper anniversary.

## Witness Oak Honorably Pensioned.

A gigantic oak tree that has stood for three centuries at Grimes avenue and Morningdale road in Edina village, was "pensioned" by the Morningdale Civic league. The league voted to fence it in every way and to provide for it until it dies of old age. Serving first as the government's official mark at the junction of four quarter sections of land it is unique among all American witness trees; it went down in the government's first field notes as the official

All things are of one pattern made; bird, beast and human. Song, picture, form, space, thought, character. Deceive us, seeming to be many things. And are but one.—Emerson.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Helpful hints for the housewife are always welcome. Short cuts in house-keeping do not mean slipshod work. Remember to have the pipes and flues of the furnace well cleaned before housecleaning commences, as much dust is lodged in them. Begin with the attic, airing all clothes and looking over boxes during the cold days, before the warm days of spring, when the sun and air is needed for clothing in closets. Don't keep house without several wooden spoons, the small paddle-shaped kind. They are so satisfactory for stirring, as the handles never get hot, and if they are long enough will not be lost in the boiling hot mixture, if you chance to let go of the handle an instant. The small brushes that can be purchased in some places at two cents each are so handy to scrub potatoes and celery, also to clean the grater. Have two or three on hand for service.

Let any young mother beware of "the pacifier," so-called; do not harbor it if you love your child. They cause adenoids, mouth breathing, and distort the teeth. When the first green grass appears in the spring is the time to bleach yellow linen, handkerchiefs and underwear that has become yellow. Pink dresses that have become faded may have their glory returned by using dark red paper, a piece a foot square, in the rinse water. Strain and use as one does blueing water, and add a little of the color to the starch. When dry, the gown will be as rosy as ever, and will wash once without losing the color. Put silver pieces that are hard to clean, because of carving, into soapy water in an aluminum kettle and boil for a short while. They will come out bright and shining. Be careful never to leave rubber straps or any article of rubber near or touching silver, as it causes it to corrode.

Princess Cakes.—Cream four tablespoonfuls of butter, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, a half teaspoonful of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of lemon extract. Mix well and bake in gem pans about fifteen minutes.

TO SPEAK wisely may not always be easy, but not to speak ill requires only silence.

Our character is our will, for what we will, we are.—Archbishop Manning.

## HOW TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

I expect to live one hundred years. It is very simple when you know how.

1. Keep clean. All disease is caused by uncleanness—principally internal.
2. Drink nearly a gallon of fluid in a day—pure water and milk are best.
3. Do not eat more than two meals a day of wholesome food. Overeating kills more people than tuberculosis and pneumonia combined.
4. Let all the food remain in the mouth twice as long as most persons do. If you don't it will be worse than wasted.
5. Sleep winter and summer with the head of your bed under an open window—Eugene Brewer.

## USES OF BUTTERMILK.

Buttermilk, according to some authorities, is the cure-all for nearly all diseases. It is certainly a wholesome drink and is agreeable to most palates.

Buttermilk Pie.—To a cupful of buttermilk add two tablespoonfuls of flour and half a cupful of sugar; mix the flour and sugar together, add a beaten egg and a flavoring of lemon extract. Bake in a crust without a cover.

Buttermilk Sweet Cake.—Add a tablespoonful of molasses to a cup of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of soda and three tablespoonfuls of melted lard. Beat an egg and add to the mixture, with spices to taste and flour enough to make a soft dough. Bake in a loaf and cover with a brown sugar frosting.

Steamed Brown Bread.—Take a cupful each of rye meal, Indian meal and graham flour, two cupfuls of buttermilk, three quarters of a teaspoon of soda, one teaspoonful of salt and three-quarters of a cup of molasses. Mix all ingredients together, pour into buttered baking powder cans and steam for three hours. Dry off in the oven, removing the covers from the cans.

Corn Muffins.—Put two cupfuls of cornmeal into a basin, add a cupful of flour, half a cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one beaten egg. Add two cupfuls of buttermilk, in which a teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Mix and put into muffin pans to bake.

Johnny Cake.—Take two cups of buttermilk, one cup of cornmeal, one cup of flour, one-half cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda and half a teaspoonful of salt. Add the milk to the meal and soak for an hour; add sugar, soda and salt, mix with the flour and pour out in a shallow greased baking pan. Bake in a quick oven.

When it is necessary to keep ice in a sickroom, place a flannel cloth over a bowl and tie it securely. Lay the ice in the flannel and cover with another piece. The drip will fall into the bowl and the ice will last for several hours.

Apples and grape fruit are the aristocrats of fruits.

An unweakened glass of lemonade is a splendid liver tonic, taken on retiring.

When preparing rice, cook enough to be used in several dishes. It will keep and save the time and fuel.

## Kill Sharks for Their Liver.

Sharp-spearer is a profitable industry in Malaysia, though extended by an element of danger and no end of excitement. The chief value of the fish is its liver, which yields an oil that is refined in Europe and sold as cod-liver oil. In October the ocean sharks come into the lagoon, between the barrier reef and the atolls, to pair. At this time they can be speared in large numbers by people skilled in catching them. There are several species of these sharks and they ordinarily run from seven to fifteen feet in length. The liver of a shark of this size gives about five gallons of oil. The oil brings \$75 a ton. The sharks are found in pairs and the harpooners try to kill the male first, in which case they are able to also spear the female, as it does not desert its mate.

## Wanted to Know.

First Actor—Yes, sir; I was called at the end of every act.

Second Actor—What?

## Daily Thought.

"Be glad of life because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars."—Marianne Kinsky, by Paul Sizer.